

Peace and Feminine by Helen Lawthorne

Doing the Best for the Child

THE future of the child is always the work of the mother. Such a statement frightens and should be a warning to the thoughtless mother, whose children can say with Topsy that they "just growed."

Remember that the future of your child—good or bad—depends to a great extent, if not wholly, on yourself. Wealth has little or nothing to do with the matter; the mother who is employed during the day and only sees her child at night after the day's work is done has the same privileges of instilling beautiful thoughts and high ideals in the minds of her children as has the fashionable mother of wealth who sees little of her children—night or day. It is not a question of the amount of time devoted to the child, as some mothers devote their whole lives to their children and yet do not have the desired influence, in fact, I think that it is usually those mothers who devote the greater part of their time to their children who look after the body to the expense of the soul. If you have encouraged high ambitions and ideals in your child then you have done the noblest and most difficult of tasks whether or not you have been the one to give him his breakfast or see that he wears a clean blouse to school.

You have done more if you have made him long for an education than if you had placed golden opportunities of your own making but not of his seeking, before him.

The child of poor parents instead of being handicapped in the race of life is really a favored being for "Necessity is the mother of invention."

The little girl whose playthings consist of broken dishes and a doll of home manufacture is storing sweet memories and cultivating the most divine qualities of womanhood—ideality and love. Her childish imagination transmutes the scraps of porcelain into gold plate of untold beauty, and the doll that would be scorned by the little maiden of wealth is enveloped in a love that is so great that she would pity the rich child for her blindness.

The small boy who must be satisfied with the old wheels of a dilapidated baby carriage, in place of the modern toy automobile of the boy across the park, is not worth helping if he doesn't construct something that at least will "go"—if he is satisfied with an "auto" he deserves nothing more complete than a disconnected wheel.

Oh, mothers, do not make sacrifices in order to buy your children mechanical toys and beautiful dolls from France—such playthings dull the perceptions and satiate the powers of enjoyment.

Many mothers are envious of the rich because they have it in their power to give their children superior educational advantages, and if education were a matter of sending a boy or girl to the best college in the land then their envy would be justified, but real education is so much greater than going to college. First put all your energies into the effort to create a desire for education and then, and not till then, look to the ways and means—not alone but aided by the courageous help of the boy or girl.

The greatest of all the many things that a mother can do for her child is to instill noble desires; to so fill the mind of the child with good that there will be no need of guarding against temptation.

Personal Influence

IT IS impossible to realize our influence for good or bad and yet no woman is without some measure of influence on those about her.

One of the truest ways of judging a person fairly is to consider their effect for good or bad on others—if they have a good influence over some one then they can not be wholly bad, they must have one admirable quality at least.

Many women who go to church twice on Sunday and do their duty are yet not exerting a good influence on others and the reason is because they are not sincere. They preach goodness but really prefer to make few conversions. They hope to be rewarded for their long-suffering virtue and believe that their share of the reward will be greater if there are few claimants.

Then there are women in the world who think that they have a right to do as they please with their own life and if there were only the one individual to consider perhaps they would have that right but life is so complex that none can live for himself by themselves alone and one life wasted means numerous other lives infected with the same virus.

The wealthy woman who has the desire to dress extravagantly sees no reason why she shouldn't satisfy every whim. She is giving work to numberless women. Yes, she does give work to women, who might otherwise be without employment, but consider the seeds

SIMPLE AND NECESSARY WINTER OUTFIT FOR BUSINESS GIRL

THE winter outfit for this season of the year the most important topic to all women, and the business girl has a great many things to consider in the choice of her wardrobe.

The costumes described here are the simple and necessary ones that a woman of slender means would need and afford.

For a busy woman who has to go out in all weathers, a comfortable warm coat is just the thing, and, with a skirt of the same shade in some lighter weight material or in plaid, matching pretty well in color, it is more satisfactory for general wear than a shift.

In choosing a coat, which in all probability you will wear for two or three seasons, it is wise to avoid extremes of fashion.

This fall a good model to select

clean cuffs and collars, the office costume is complete.

But even a busy girl must have some pleasures and a pretty dress to enjoy them in.

It is well to choose this in a color not too light, so as to avoid the expense of cleaners.

In a soft grade of green, which is again a favorite color for house gowns, this dress made of voile or wash silk and relieved by a girde of old-fashioned pompadour ribbon and a yoke of tucked chiffon or net, is a simple and becoming costume.

A wide-brimmed hat with a large soft bow of ribbon is always smart and inexpensive.

If this dress is made in the new jumper style and in a dark enough shade it may be worn over as plain or fancy a vest and sleeves as suit the occasion.



Plaid Shirtwaist.

would be the semi-empire cut. This fits closely enough to make it neat and becoming to almost any figure.

This particular one is of seal brown broadcloth, brown being the fashionable color for the coming winter, and a good choice as well for the woman whose clothes get constant wear, as it does not gather dust as black will or fade like many other shades.

Around the neck is a narrow bit of fur as trimming which can easily be added if the coat cannot be bought that way.

Almost every woman has in her possession some old fur garment long ago discarded for any other use which may be turned to account in this way.

With a jaunty little hat built to fit snugly to the head, a fold of velvet and a couple of quilts, a woman presents a trim and stylish appearance during her working hours.

With a pretty plaid shirtwaist of some soft woolen goods either to match a plaid skirt or in contrast to a plain one, one every day made fresh with



Coat of Brown Broadcloth.

House Gown of Green Silk.

Dressmaking as an Occupation

THE work of the dressmaker may be a work of art in form and color—and again it may not—but the successful dressmaker must be artistic.

Portland is growing, and more women are needed in every line of work, but more especially in those occupations which were formerly overlooked, such as millinery and dressmaking.

Not long ago girls who were obliged to earn their living had to choose from a limited number of occupations and many chose dressmaking as being "lady-like" and in woman's rightful sphere of work. The result was so many mediocre dressmakers that it was almost impossible for them to earn a living.

Times have changed and numerous other occupations throw open to women until at present the situation is reversed and there is a dearth of efficient dressmakers. There are of course many mediocre dressmakers today, and if you feel that dressmaking is not your forte leave it alone—for as long as you remain in a work that is distasteful you are taking the place of some one who would, while many years ago, be doing the drudgery would not be drudgery—for there is no real drudgery in the work we love, although there may be plenty of hard work.

The importance of the dressmaker's profession is becoming recognized the world over. The Protective Dressmakers' Association of America, was founded to protect their interests and a national dressmaking school is to be started in New York City.

In order to learn dressmaking our mothers were obliged to apprentice themselves to some dressmaker and work many weary months without remuneration, but now the girl goes to a school and is taught the different branches of the work. If she prefers to learn tailoring she goes to a school where nothing is taught but cutting and tailoring; if she has a knack for making dainty party dresses she devotes her time to learning that branch of the trade, while many learn to make nothing but waists, both fancy and tailored.

If I were to advise a girl in regard to learning dressmaking I should say go to a school to learn the different theories and methods of cutting and make spend a short time in a shop to learn the practical part of the trade. It is impossible to learn the business thoroughly without going to a shop, and equally impossible to learn the trade within a reasonable time if you begin and end in a shop. The school teaches theory and the shop practice, and both are indispensable. The good dressmaker is always learning something new. The dresses on the stage are of interest because she may gain many new ideas in color combination and style from behind the footlights. A dressmaker who is not full of suggestions, as she will see what is becoming to the different types and will profit thereby.

A dressmaker who has many patrons is always ready to make suggestions as to styles and materials. She knows just what you will like, and tells you what the latest wrinkle in the dressmaking world is, and, what is more, she will know how to modify the prevailing modes to suit your individual style.

The dressmaker who has a shop of her own is indeed lucky, as she is more independent and can develop her own ideas, but there is another branch of the work that should receive more attention, and that is the visiting dressmaker who goes out by the day.

It is almost impossible to get a dressmaker to go out by the day, although they are generally better paid than those who work in shops.

Why doesn't some enterprising woman start a visiting dressmaker's association and have regular patrons and good seamstresses to send out when called for? Surely such an undertaking would succeed, and of course a shop could be conducted on the side, but in this way there would be no time lost during the dull seasons, as the girls could then work in the shop. It would then be possible to send for a girl who understood tailoring, or one who could make dainty party dresses as desired.

Oysters for the "R" Months

Grilled Oysters.

Clean one pint of oysters and drain off all liquor possible. Put oysters in chafin-dish blazer and as fast as liquor comes from them remove with a spoon. So continue until oysters are plump. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, add two tablespoons butter and serve with salted crackers.

Oyster Fricassee.

Clean one pint oysters, reserve the liquor, heat to boiling point and strain through double thickness of cheesecloth. Add oysters to liquor and cook until plump, then remove with a skimmer. Add enough cream to liquor to make one cup. Melt two tablespoons butter, add two tablespoons flour and pour on gradually the liquid. Add one fourth teaspoon salt, a few grains cayenne, one tablespoon finely chopped parsley, the oysters and one egg slightly beaten. Serve on toast.

Creamed Oysters.

Select a quart of fine oysters, drain all the liquor off, heating it in a saucepan. Skim off any scum that may rise as it boils. Put in the oysters with a piece of butter size of a butternut, and when thoroughly hot add a pint of milk, hot cream. Cook until the oysters curl, then add salt and pepper and serve at once.

Scalloped Oysters.

In a baking-dish place a layer of oysters and cover them with a half inch of powdered crackers. Dot this over with bits of butter and a sprinkling of salt and pepper, then add another layer of oysters, and so continue until the dish is full. Be sure that the last layer of crackers is buttered. Moisten the whole with half a cupful of oyster liquor and milk. Bake in a rather quick oven for about 30 minutes until a nice brown is obtained. Serve in the baking-dish.

Oysters and Macaroni.

Boil four ounces of macaroni in plenty of boiling water 30 minutes. Then cut into pieces about an inch long. Put

Stories About Women

A PENNSYLVANIA woman has proved that a feminine miller is by no means an impossible proposition. Her name is Mrs. Reitnauer, and she is proprietor and manager of a mill that occupies a substantial three-story brick structure. She has mastered her work in every respect and even cuts the millstones, chipping from 20 to 30 little furrows to an inch, a task that proves too much for a good many men. With all of her various milling and household duties she finds time to read trade journals and the daily papers, and is always posted on the prices of grain, so that the farmers in the neighborhood consult her about selling their crops.

London has a novelty in a woman pavement artist who takes her stand in a busy thoroughfare and works from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 at night. Surmounting each of her artistic achievements is the legend, "All my work. There is no fraud about my pictures. They are done on the spot." A fact which is quite evident. Her husband, it seems, was an artist whose health failed, and in order to keep the wolf from the door the wife resorted to this rather unique way of making a living. She is so far enough of a novelty to be successful.

Mrs. Tom L. Johnson, wife of the mayor of Cleveland, is one of the many wealthy and prominent women of that city who are backing a training school in household science. In two respects the school, which is scheduled to open early this month, is a novelty. In the first place, it offers to board its students free, and in the second, it proposes to fit its pupils with special reference to service in homes of luxury. Among the other things they are to study the department proper to such an environment. Only girls who come duly recommended will be accepted at all.

New Trimmings

SUMPTUOUS is the only word that will adequately describe the new trimmings. Gold and silver, rich oriental embroideries and delicate tinted laces make the choice of dress garnitures a joy to women.

Jeweled buttons play an important part this fall and bid fair to be a conspicuous note in the winter trimmings. The buttons used are of all sizes, but preference is given to those of unusual size and shape, while tiny jeweled buckles are much liked for fancy blouses and evening gowns.

Tinted laces are so new that few patterns are obtainable so far, but the edict has gone forth that all laces must have a touch of color and this desired effect is obtained in various ways, perhaps by a piece of color applied under different parts of the lace; again, the pattern is picked out in colors and with a line of gold or silver and of course the latest is to tint the lace itself the desired shade.

Soft leather in the pastel shades is used a great deal and is usually still more beautified by being embroidered in imitation jewels and gold thread.

Something entirely new in the trimming line are the exquisite tapestry bands that will be used extensively later on; these bands come in attractive tapestry designs and give a soft blurred color effect that is very alluring.

Braids are more ornate than ever and will be used principally on the tailored and semi-tailored gowns. The wide and serpentine braids are used together and sometimes a narrow piping of braid of a contrasting color brightens an otherwise plain gown.

Velvet has returned to favor as a trimming and panne velvet especially is used on the new hats and gowns. Nothing has quite the effect of velvet if put on by a master hand, and the panne velvet is of course the prettiest as it is so much softer and can be used to greater advantage.

Cut steel and spangles are in evidence and many women will rejoice at the chance to bring out old and expensive trimmings that have been considered impossible heretofore, but it is well to beware when using spangles as it is very easy to have the result of a good thing and nothing is quite so dewy as a much bespangled gown made up as an undergarment.

Women and Business

WE HEAR many pitiful stories of the widow who is robbed of her all by unscrupulous men, who take advantage of her ignorance to cheat and rob; of wives who sign away their home through ignorance, worse than criminal carelessness.

The fault in both instances is with the woman in the case—it is the result of the lack of business training in the majority of the women in our country. Some men (and women) have the wits, the women cannot understand business, but this is disproved by the facts. Women have become as proficient in business as men and as capable of looking after their own interests.

Women sometimes foster the theory of woman's unfitness for business in order to save themselves trouble and take pleasure in saying with Mrs. Cowperfield that "horrid business makes their head ache," and absolutely refusing to learn the most simple of business methods.

The woman who is today protected by father or husband may tomorrow be obliged to look after her own interests, and she should know enough of business to protect those interests from the numerous sharks that are always waiting to pounce upon a gullible woman and wrench from her every penny.

The weak are and should be protected by the law, but the ignorant must suffer for their ignorance and so gain knowledge.

Every woman should have a practical working knowledge of business. A woman who would sign a paper without reading it deserves to lose as a consequence of her unforfeitable negligence. If she would stop to think that the lowest laboring man has a better idea of business than she has notwithstanding her superior opportunities, she would seek some improvement in this respect.

Great heiresses are trained as carefully as their brothers—for they must of necessity understand the workings of their wealth.

It isn't because women are not capable of learning business methods, but because they do not realize the necessity until they are thrown on their own resources, and then the knowledge gained by many a serious business



Mrs. Schumann-Heink, the famous opera singer, who is shown here with her family, though a born German, is a staunch American and has always insisted that her sons must work out their own destinies. She has given proof of her belief in American democratic ideas by putting her son Hans to work as an errand boy in a big New York department store.