

# Be Careful of the Figured Veil - It Can Make You Undignified and Even Ridiculous

By Lillian Russell.

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AS THE soft, warm days of summer are passing and the chill of autumn puts a tang in the air, complexions must be protected from the biting wind which has a tendency to contract and dry the outer cuticle of the skin, causing it to crack and show a roughness of surface which is not only uncomfortable but unsightly.

More cold cream must be used in the autumn than is necessary to use during the perspiring days of summer in order to keep the skin soft and firm.

This is the time of the year when the chiffon or grenadine veil is indispensable. There is a serious and a more serious abuse of the veil habit. Its proper use is to protect the skin from the sharp wind and hot sun when out of doors, either walking or motoring. Many complexions are saved from disaster by the wearing of a soft silk veil.

The abuse of the veil is when it is worn either as a mask to disfigure the face or a beautifier. There are a few faces that look well behind one of the scroll pattern veils, either black and white or all black. Most ludicrous effects are produced by some of the so-called new veils. Patterns are usually of the floral design with leaves and flowers.

One really smart woman destroyed all serious effect of her get-up by wearing a veil over her face which had an embroidered rose placed just over her right eye. As she approached you she had the effect of having a black patch over her eye, and until she arrived directly in front of you you could not see it. It was the pattern embroidered on her veil.

Another woman who gloried in a fine, clear complexion destroyed its effect entirely by wearing a purple colored veil with large velvet spots. She not only presented the effect of being ridiculous but her clear, white skin took on a violet tinge that looked as though she had been using the ridiculous violet colored powder which some faddists brought forth as a Paris product a few years ago.

In the light of an ordinary room the color effect upon the skin caused by wearing colored veils is not shown sufficiently strong to cause surprise, but when the wearer of the colored veil comes into the clear light of day all the glaring effects are accentuated. Even an infant with a skin of wax would appear painted behind a blue or purple veil.

White veils must be very discriminatingly used. They are most distressing to the sight and are a strain upon the muscles of the eyes when worn while the sun is shining. A white dotted veil in the sun has the effect of a film before the eyes, and a plain white mesh veil causes a lattice work of white to obstruct the vision. Any dots or meshes that attract the eye to the mesh of the veil are a menace to the sight and the warning should compel one to avoid wearing them.

The most becoming and at the same time the most stylish veil to be worn in the sunlight is a gray or cream veil. Any shade is good; it shades the eyes from the sun and sub-

duces the glaring colors of sky and earth. There are attractive veils that enhance the clearness of the complexion and at the same time do their duty of keeping the hair tidy and in place. The clear, fine black mesh with small black chenille dots placed about half an inch apart will add beauty to any face and never do harm to the eyes.

The first rule for putting on a veil properly is to have the hair finely dressed on the top of the head; the second is to see that the hat is pinned on to the head tightly, and the third is to use plenty of pins in addition to the hair. It should never touch the face except at the chin. Nothing looks so ridiculous as a hole just at the top of the nose, and nothing is more annoying than to see a woman putting on her veil about. Let your veil be a protection to the eyes, a protection to the hair and a perfecter to the complexion.

### Lotion for Oily Hair.

One teaspoonful of cologne, one teaspoonful of oil of tincture of green soap, one teaspoonful of borax, an egg and two tablespoonfuls of alcohol make a good shampoo for oily hair. Apply the mixture with a brush. These brushes are inexpensive and are made for the purpose. An old toothbrush may be used, but it is rather small and not as effective as the one especially designed. The brush removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp thoroughly and, by bringing the blood to the minute vessels that nourish the scalp, greatly benefits the hair follicles.

Do not fail to rinse all the lotion out of your hair; more heads of hair are ruined by leaving soap or shampoo lotion on them than in any other way.

### Freckles or Sunburn.

In the case of freckles, tan or sunburn the advice holds true that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The face should be protected as much as possible to prevent these troubles. If your face freckles, tan or burns easily, it should be protected first by using some cold cream and then by dusting with a pure powder; never wash. A liberal amount of cold cream should be rubbed on and carefully wiped off with sterilized gauze.

Both buttermilk and lemon juice are excellent for taking off freckles and tan. Squeeze the juice from a lemon into half a glass of buttermilk and apply with a soft cloth several times daily. Always use cold cream afterward.

Both buttermilk, used as if it were water, takes off tan better than almost anything that is known. It should be applied freely and allowed to dry.

Cucumber juice also is good for this purpose. Slice the cucumbers, peel and all summer until they can be pressed through a sieve; then add a little alcohol and use frequently.

Sublime of bismuth is a splendid remedy for sunburn. Cover the face with a coating of cucumber cream, and then apply a thin layer of powdered bismuth. Allow it to remain 20 minutes and remove with more cream.



No doubt the lady in the upper left-hand corner always wanted a pocket; now she has two and they are trimmed with silver buttons. Her costume is of black velvet. Below her stands a charming lady-person in elephant's gray charmeuse, with Polret collar of moleskin. The girl with the tea-cup goes in for servicable attire and so wears a frock of Java colored serge with triple collars and skirt panel of white broadcloth. The costume that displays itself beside the tea table is of plum-colored charmeuse with the new collar line that gives cachet and charm. Checked taffeta in Nancy blue, with hair line of black, is the fabric of the costume of the extreme right.

## Charmeuse or Taffeta This Fall

By Mme. Qui Vive.

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LIVES there a woman with soul so soured that she will lift her voice into a yodel of protest against prevailing fashions? We fancy not. Clothes were never so graceful, nor so generously blessed with admirable taste. Art appears to have selected its canvases among the fabrics of the world, and to have placed its masterpiece upon human frames. There's no longer any excuse for the unattractive woman—if she has the price of a one-piece frock.

The feminine representative of human perverseness who intuitively walks to the ugliest garment-maker and selects the most hideous example of millinery is having a sad time of it, for there "ain't" no ugly or hideous things any more among the offerings of the sartorial professors and professors. Color schemes are carefully thought out. Lines are softly curving. Fabrics lend themselves kindly. In fact, good taste prevails. This is really a sensational piece of news. It means that the art sense is being cultivated by women. And her instructor is the dress designer.

In the matter of the one-piece frock there is, first of all, the question of material. A war is on between General Charmeuse and Colonel Taffeta, and the general has the colonel on the run. But wait! The colonel is coming back. But, in the meantime, if you order a frock, we would suggest that it be

charmeuse, or our old friend peau de cygne. Satin weaves are clinging; tafetas are bouffant. Satin weaves do not spot so easily, but they wear better. There you are! And in all, it would seem an excellent idea to have the next frock of peau de cygne—and then rush back to old Colonel Taffeta and all his legions.

We come now to color. There are marvelous combinations, luscious enough to make your mouth water. Let us say that the fabric is of taupe; then embroider it with empre blue. Ravishing! You may select dark blue, which is not the darkest, but which bears the distinctly blue lights. Trim with mustard, old gold, or any of the dusty yellow shades. You can't get away from the charm of dark blue. There is burgundy, on which champagne color appears, to advantage, though silver threads make a stunning trim, and mixed colors—taking on various deep, rich tones—look most excellently well.

Also there is a decided interest in certain fascinating new shades of gray. Either empre blue or ruby look well with it. The one color you must not choose is purple. Purple enjoyed so splendid a popularity earlier in the season that it became a sartorial bore. There is always danger in following the first lead of the season.

The silhouette of the frock remains youthful. The waist line may be at the normal equator, where waists are supposed naturally to be, or it may be lifted slightly, the decision resting upon the shape and form of the wearer. There may or may not be a waistline, for this detail Mme. Fashion has laid down no unresisting rules. The bodice has the appearance of being fitted, and the flatter it is back and front the better, thereby making happy the girl or woman who possesses

what is known as the "boyish figure," which, the stout ones affirm, is no figure at all. There will always be this war of weights and the non-weights, so what specially matters it all?

Emplements of metallic broche silk, or other decorative fabrics, placed on the lower part of the bodice and extending over the skirt to the hip line, provide a delightful variation of the moyen age costume.

There is considerable anxiety about sleeves. Reluctantly we record the fact that the one-piece frock of serge, gabardine or broad cloth should have sleeves of the same. Our precious crepe Georgette will graciously furnish sleeves for the costume of liberty satin or tafetas, but when wool is used Georgette will balk. It is not suitable. It is surprising how much more of the fashion element is projected into the public eye when the sleeves are of the heavy fabric. Comfort does not disappear entirely, for the very good reason that the serge or broadcloth frock is often to be worn without a jacket. And though crepe Georgette be beautiful, she is sadly cold and chilly. A nice summer companion is Georgette, but for the winter we may pass her by.

Fur is used on one-piece frocks, but not lavishly. Heavy fur is not appropriate for costumes designed for indoor wear. The woman with strong ideas about what is clean and sanitary rather dislikes the notion of furs except as a necessity to provide warmth and protection from frosty weather. Small emplements of fur finish the panels, or very narrow bands appear as borders or pipings. Also, instead of much cheap fur, it is better to use a small quantity of good wearing pelts, flat furs being preferred to those of coarser, longer growths. A little later in the season, no doubt,

we shall see some wonderfully lovely frocks in velvet. This most precious and beautiful of all fabrics makes an adorable background for artistic decorative effects, and it is said that Calais is turning out some marvelous models, leaning rather toward Russian greens and light blue. Vieux russe in velvet is used for a stunning costume that is trimmed with metallic embroidery, while mahogany and copper shades are favorite colors selected for robes made of crepe meteor.

While the straight skirt of ankle length prevails among costumes of woolen fabrics, the impulse toward draperies, puffs and bouffant lines continues now and then to appear among the models that are made of silks. The pocket idea furnishes the inspiration, and many of the effects are delightfully youthful.

### Bags for Silverware.

Housewives will find that their silverware will keep from being scratched if they will use bags when it is put away. There are regular cases sold for the purpose, but this expense will be saved by buying a muslinette and doubling it. Just make a regular bag a few inches longer than the knives or forks, and a flap to button over. Then make compartments by stitching with the sewing machine. These compartments should be just wide enough to accommodate the pieces of silver. Put only one piece in a compartment and have a separate bag for the knives, the forks, the spoons, and a bag for the miscellaneous pieces.

Some of the new muffs are so narrow and stingy that they permit only the ends of the fingers to get under cover. But the wise woman will not have a muff of this kind. Comfort is her slogan and she will get it.

# "How Can I Get a Competent Housemaid?" Is Cry of Many a Housewife - A Problem Difficult of Solution

By Fannie Hurst.

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"HOW can I get a competent housemaid?" is the cry, not "Why is it I cannot get a competent housemaid?"

If the Browning, Bergson, Shakespeare, Ibsen and Bridge clubs of the ten largest American cities were to lay their dialects on the tea table for a winter and turn to a deductive study of our festering problem, domestic service, the modicum of Hamlet's sanity might remain temporarily unabated, but the dish washing of America might at least be started solved.

Women upon whom that greasy problem descends heaviest.

I. M. Rubinow had to say with burning aptness, "Our women seem to have contributed little if anything at all of scientific work to the solution of that economic problem in the solution of which they may be supposed to be most directly interested."

True, women have done some writing upon the subject, but with a few distinguished exceptions the feminine trick of revolving its problem upon the frail axle of the perpendicular pronoun has not led out into scientific investigation.

The same women who are stumping for the vote are permitting themselves to be stumped by the most vital phase of their household economy, completely flabbergasted by the silent Ulan-like procession of women servants from the back door of the kitchen to the front doors of the mills and factories.

And yet, from the woman who employs one maid-of-all-work and assists with the housework on washdays, to her harassed sister of 17 house servants, this problem of domestic service is like a close-up of a sooty-faced child, threatening her with nerve wrecking disorder, the furry cling of dish water, the broken finger nails of making beds.

servant class. For the following ten years that proportional number increased from 44.5 per cent to 41.1 per cent.

After the war there will doubtless be an influx of foreign born women, but it must be borne in mind that the foreign white servant is marching with that silent procession from the kitchen side of the door toward the American industrial trades. Between 1890 and 1906, epic years in foreign emigration to America, there was a decline of 42,000 of this class of domestic labor.

A St. Louis paper, conscious through its want ad department that the plinth of a great pillar of labor is moving, has just completed these interesting figures from its own records and has obtained figures from newspapers in other American cities which show that situations are vastly more plentiful and women hunting domestic work much fewer than was the case one year ago or two.

This condition prevails in all the cities from which figures were obtained. The publication reckons with the first eight months of this year and for the same period of the two years previous:

Year	Situations Wanted	Women Seeking
1915	10,909	24,518
1916	17,874	18,798

In Indianapolis the comparison was made for the first eight months of three successive years in the leading medium:

Year	Situations Wanted	Women Seeking
1915	20,240	15,004
1916	8,250	7,401

A dispatch from Buffalo says: "Any woman who can find her way around a house is eagerly sought. Female help wanted advertisements are twelve times as numerous as the advertisements of women seeking jobs."

Is There Not a Dificulty of Service? Are domestic a vanishing race? Is it beneath the plane of economic study and investigation to discover why we are a nation among the dignity of service? Figures are without him! Or Sam Weller's.

Where is the one-of-the-family, \$2-a-week "hired girl" of that traditional and golden yesteryear? Various Frankenstein's have sprung up in her image. Vacuum cleaners, automatic dishwashers, refrigerating plants, electricity at the task of various chores, with bakeries, delicatessen shops and stockholders' community kitchens at the automatic elbow of the situation.

But these alleviates are mere hot-water bags to the sore spot. Centuries of households abetted by aeris, slaves, "mammies" hired girls and finally maid servants are not digestedly prepared for the fireless cooker era.

But the fact remains that our American writers, investigators and bureaus have failed by any process of ratiocination to advance a successful plan of remedy for the reduction of the growing servant famine in the United States. Meanwhile the industrial trades, on the emery wheel of legislation, have worn the workday down to eight hours.

The servant girl is still on active 14-hour duty, and then not imperiously to the demands of baby's midnight croup.

Women, there are more of you today who want competent and satisfied servants than you who want the vote. Scout out your housemaid's third-floor back. Why is it the maintenance of her social position, freedom, dignity and ambition?

The servant girl problem and the servant girl's problem are Siamese twins, fed by the same arteries. When one falls ill, to get at the seat of cure the other's state must be equally diagnosed.

## Dress Hints

THE variations of the Tam o' Shanter are significant of the resources of the designer. In one shop 15 different types of the beret were shown.

Trim is the latest trick on these becoming little top-pieces and give a chic little note of impudence that is altogether attractive.

Silver ribbons and gold tissues no trimming other than the simplest. A pompon of fur is sufficient, a little cabochon of metal cords and tissues, or an iridescent ornament.

Artificial flowers, made entirely by hand out of tiny pieces of grosgrain silk or ribbon, are being used as decorations for evening frocks and millinery.

These flowers are so artistic that they are being used in high prices. Fuchias are particularly stunning and old-timey. Hat decorations are so limited that a small cluster of these hand-made flowers effects is exact the correct little caper.

Porcelain flowers, brought out last season, are a little more cleverly made, and are still in good style.

Silver ribbons and gold tissues form about the most desirable hat decorations.

Jersey cloth refuses to go south for the winter, with the result that we have Jersey cloth suits trimmed in fur.

The newest stockings have open-work weave, and many of them come in two colors.

Purple has had its day as a popular color and is relegated to the rag-bag of sartorial has-beens.

A few one-piece frocks are buttoned down the back—and all the way down, skirt included.

Moleskin promises to be the favorite fur of the season.

Wonderful brocades with patterns done in metallized threads are among the grandiose offerings of the textile kings.

Sports hats are changing into sports bonnets for winter wear, and have

little tabs that pull down over the ears to keep Mister Jack Frost away.

A gray that is known as blue ardoise is being used a great deal this season. It is a variety of blue slate and is very attractive.

For everyday frocks, serge remains the best fabric selection.



Have you seen the new Kloster Edging Folder? Kloster is the most satisfactory cotton cloth can be used for edging. It is very durable and possesses a lasting sheen.

Every woman and girl who crochets will find special delight in the use of Kloster. It is the charm it adds to their finished work.

**KLOSTER**  
CROCHET—EMBROIDERY COTTON

"White that stays white—colors that last"

How to get free instructions for experts and beginners

Present this advertisement to your dealer. He will give you a 16-page booklet, printed in color, with all the latest designs for edging and crocheting. It is a most valuable and useful book. Write for it today. It is yours for the asking. No money needed. Just send us your name and address.

**The Thread Mills Company**  
219 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

**SPECIAL OFFER**

Present this advertisement to your dealer. He will give you a 16-page booklet, printed in color, with all the latest designs for edging and crocheting. It is a most valuable and useful book. Write for it today. It is yours for the asking. No money needed. Just send us your name and address.

## Remove Kitchen Stains

ORDINARY kitchen necessities—lemon juice, lard, salt, alcohol, ammonia, turpentine and milk—are among the most useful stain removers. When a grease spot soils the best silk dress or ink is spilled on the living-room rug, prompt treatment with common household remedies will do a lot more good, after the old-fashioned way, than any compound or patent cleaners in the drug store.

Alcohol will not spot the most delicate materials, and is safe to use in most cases where a dissolving agent is needed. Grease stains and pitch will yield readily if the stained clothing is rubbed with a cloth soaked in alcohol.

To remove iron rust and scorching on the white clothing cover the spots with lemon juice and salt and leave for a while in the sun. Scalding milk is often more successful in dissolving stains in cotton and linen where hot water and soap would fail.

lemon juice to moisten will remove mildew. The paste should be spread on both sides of the cloth, which should then be left in the sun to dry.

Chloroform is best for removing pencil marks dried into the cloth. If the stains are still wet, benzine will remove them. If neither of these substances are at hand, turpentine—plus plenty of dish soap—will do the trick. When fruit or acids have taken the color out of colored goods, ammonia will restore the color frequently. A raw potato rubbed on black goods will remove the stain. Rub the black goods sponged with black coffee, to which a few teaspoonfuls of ammonia have been added, will look like new.

### Children's Playroom.

There was never a time when a child's playroom could be furnished as charmingly as now. The newest color scheme is dominated by a rusty gray, deep lavender and a cafe au lait, receiving complimentary accent in the draperies of cretonne patterned with large, stylized floral designs. Bright yellow-orange on a natural ground. Inexpensive, unpainted wood chairs, tables and chests can be had at a low figure. Here is an opportunity to let your children decorate themselves in gay colors with water or oil. Charming little tea sets in various colors can be used on these tables, while desk sets of tin, painted with gay colored figures, are useful and attractive.

An easy way to wash new blankets is first to shake them to free them from any loose dust. Then place in cold water, to which add one half pound of baking soda dissolved. Soak all night, and next morning wash out in the usual way. It will be found that they will wash with half the labor and half the soap.

### How to Transfer Design.

If very sheer material is used, it may be laid over the pattern and the design traced through in pencil. Or the design may be easily transferred by placing a piece of carbon paper on the material, shiny side down, and tracing the design on top of the carbon. In tracing the pattern with the use of carbon paper, use a very sharp pencil or a new orangewood stick.

Perhaps the best plan in transferring a design is to pin the sheet of paper and the material together and hold them up against a window pane when tracing the design. The outlines will then be perfectly clear.

Another method is to place a bar of soap in a pint of hot water until the water becomes soapy. Remove the soap, saturate the design with the mixture and partially dry. Place whatever material you intend to use on a flat hard surface, and place the design on it, face downward. Place over it two folds of newspapers and rub hard with a tablespoon over the pattern until it is entirely transferred.

## SMALL ALPHABET



A small alphabet suitable for marking some of your linen purchased during the summer sales is given here. The letters are very easily worked and are ever so effective when completed. Guest towels, napkins, dresser and buffet scarfs, pillow cases and sheets are among the things on which this letter could be used.

## MARY T. GOLDMAN'S GRAY HAIR RESTORER

Mildly and Healthfully

Mary T. Goldman's Gray Hair Color Restorer is the original preparation for safely and quickly restoring the natural color of gray, faded and bleached hair in a few days. Leaves the hair clean, fluffy and natural.

Free Trial Packages and special comb. Test it on a lock of hair. This test will prove more than anything we could say in an advertisement. Write now and be sure to tell the original color before it turns gray. Write in black, dark brown, medium brown or light brown. Regular \$1.00 size at your druggist's, or will fill your order direct. Clever imitations, not being able to imitate the preparation itself, have copied our labels almost word for word. To be safe and sure, remember the name.

Mary T. Goldman, Goldmann Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

**Hair Under Arms**  
DeMiracle

The Original Liquid Hair Remover is the safest, most effective and most economical way to remove it.