ACCESSORIES WHICH ENHANCE THE APPEARANCE

Perfect Grooming Requires that Each Article of Dress Should Be Appropriately Chosen as Well as Smartly Worn on All Occasions, Formal or Otherwise

The little things, which are so important to the complete appearance, should be selected with the greatest care. It is frequently in the wrong choice of a simple accessory that a smart appearance is denied.

The pocketbook, the shoes, the veil, the scarf, the fur neckpiece, the choice of jewels—these all require unlimited time and discretion in their purchase as well as in their wear.

If the wrong sort of jewelry is worn a perfect daytime ensemble is ruined. If shoes of sturdy lines are selected the tea frock is without charm. If, in the evening, a street coat covers the shimmering evening gowns the effect of smart grooming is lost.

In the manner of dressing the hair, too, does the perfect picture depend. It is not enough that a smart coiffure be used—it must be decorated in just the right manner for the formal evening attire. There are innumerable accessories which are smart for this purpose. These are strands of pearls for an effective simplicity. There are brilliants in floral patterns which are worn to one side at the nape of the neck. There are, in fact, exquisitely beautiful ornaments which complete a chic coiffure for all occasions.

The scarf, which is worn with careless grace about the shoulders must be selected with an eye both to beauty of pelt and becomingness. The long haired scarf is more suitable for one type of frock than is the short haired skins and should be chosen for just the right ensemble.

Scarfs of silk — for daytime— woolens for sport — embroidered shawls—all selected with care—go towards perfection.

Jewelry requires the height of refinement in its selection. There should be a harmony in the choice of all the pieces worn, but they need not match in design or color. Earrings, which are new, are being worn with very smart results when they are selected to perfect the dressing of the head—or accentuate the smartness of the hat.

Pearls, which have been overdone in single or triple strands, have gone the way of other "fads" and are now succeeded by necklaces of true worth and are exquisitely carved and set.

Pocketbooks, which are always important in the smart ensemble, have taken on a new air of importance. They are being selected in various designs, either the very smart pouch bag of rather large dimensions, or the envelope type, built along longer lines. Painted bags, hand painted on velvets and brocades, vie in favor with the beaded purse of enduring popularity.

Pocketbooks set with rare gems are much carried, and all the intimate parts which go to make the purse a necessity are fitted in like manner. Jade and marcasaite are used for fastenings on the newest bags and are most effective.

Shoes with buckles of bronze and steel in unique patterns are much worn. Buckles of pearls of quaintly beaded patterns of rhinestones and other brilliants are used with effectiveness for the evening.

Gloves, which go smartly with the daytime frock or suit, are worn a size too large and taboo the gauntlet cuff of last winter. They are very smart in chamois, but also are seen in colors which harmonize with the costume.

Stockings are gradually leaving behind the blonde tones and are matching in feeling the ensemble. Sheer silks for formal times and smart woolens for sport are the choice of the elect.

Mary Astor, who is charming in her leading feminine role in a new picture, spends hours in selecting the accessories, which create a definite air of chic.

OVERCOMING CHILDREN'S FEARS

Mothers Often Wonder Where Their Children Get Their Fear of Lightning or Animals, Forgetful of Own Reactions

Children quickly adopt the attitude of their parents, be it one of bravery or fear. Many mothers wonder where their children get their fear of lightning or animals, forgetting that they themselves have shown fear when they thought the children were not noticing.

Such was the case with little Ellen. Her mother thought the child inherited from her a fear of the dark and everything strange. Ellen would awake screaming at night, saying some one was climbing in at the window. Her mother compared this in the child's hearing to her own fear of being left alone of an evening when she thought every sound meant a lurking marauder. The mother had heard many ghost stories in childhood, and though she denied that she had ever told them to Ellen, she talked quite freely about them in her presence. It is not hard to see where this child's "inherited" fears originated.

If the child develops a fear of loud noises and flashes of light, such as thunder and lightning and flims of guns, he can overcome it only with the help of intelligent suggestion from the parents. He must see from their attitude that there is no occasion for fear. The mother who is terrified by these situations and whose fear is openly demonstrated before the child can be of no assistance to him. Imitation clearly plays an important part in the development and control of fear. This may be seen, for instance, if things go wrong at sea and a ship is in danger. One panic-stricken person may start a stampede for the lifeboats, whereas one calm and fearless officer can quell the impending panic and control the situation.

Vague and poorly formulated ideas about death are the basis of more mental anxiety in children than is generally supposed. To one child death meant being buried in a hole, another child had a fear of being buried alive, and many children are disturbed by the line in the evening prayer which is familiar to most children, "If I should die before I wake." It would be impossible to state all the vague fantasies of childhood about this ever-present problem of death, but it should not be difficult to give the average child a conception of death and the hereafter which will do much to allay the common fears surrounding this mystery.

Things said in jest may cause great anxiety to a little child. A man, now a college professor, relates how he suffered for weeks in boyhood because some one told him that if he ate bread and molasses horns would grow on his head. He at once gave up eating that delicacy without explaining to anyone through fear that he would be laughed at. Then he imagined that he had lumps on his forehead. In a frenzy of anxiety he asked his mother if she could feel the horns, and she, thinking it was part of some game, said, "Yes, I believe I do." The grown man still feels the pain of that experience.

Fear is a driving force in human conduct. It makes us do things; it keeps us from doing them. It protects from danger, and without a reasonable amount of fear mankind could not live. It is useless to talk about eradicating fear, but in training the child every effort should be made to see that fear does not become a curse instead of a protection.

Making the Child Eat Is Mother's Problem

Best Way Is to Change the Form of the Food and Get It Down Him Without Arousing His Prejudices.

"Do I have to eat it?" whines Johnny, when you insist that he eat the hygienic food. This is one of the greatest problems of mothers. But forcing Johnny to eat what he detests is wrong physchology. A better way is to change the form of the food and get it down him without arousing his prejudice.

Milk for example, can be served in a hundred ways, as a drink, perhaps through a straw so he won't get the objectionable odor in soups, cocoa, puddings, and a favorite with my children is with crackers or flakes.

"The friendly cow, all red and white,
I love with all my heart,
She gives me milk with all her might
To eat with apple tart."

Son would never have sung that if he had had to eat his milk with despised oatmeal, or to drink it "straight."

When mother nature decreed that milk should be for the young, she furnished it with all the elements necessary to body building: calcium and lime for the bones and teeth, proteins for the muscles, and vitamins for vitality. There is no other food so fitted for growing young animals. If you love your children and want them to grow strong and fine, see that they get from a pint to a quart each per day—but invelgle it into them; dont' talk about it. That throws the whole mechanism of his will into reverse. We never like what we "should."

New Marital Relations

Women Will Not Accept the Conditions of the Past and the Divorce Court Is Evidence of Discontent.

"Women will not accept the marital conditions of the past, and the divorce court is the evidence of their discontent."

This is one of the conclusions reached by Dr. Beatrice M. Hinkle, prominent New York physician and one of the leading authorities on psychoanalysis. In a study of the present condition of American marriage Doctor Hinkle writes in Harper's:

"Now, when women from those in the highest social positions to the mothers in factory and mill towns, can walk out with their children clinging to them and by their own labor provide for their care, there is no further necessity to accept the wretched relations. The entire attitude is summed up in the words of a young woman: 'Why should I wait until I have six children? I will leave now while I have only three, for there is no future here for them or me.'

Few men have any real comprehension of the situation. Only those who, like the judges, have had wide opportunity for unbiased observation of actual marriage conditions, are able to understand the psychology of the women. The others are aware that an unpleasant change has tken place, one which renders marriage conditions much more difficult for them, and they are in full retreat. The disinclination of men toward marriage is not a recent development, it is true, but their former attitude was more of an egotistic unwillingness to give up the pleasures of bachelor freedom or to assume the responsibility and obligations of a family. The present attitude is frankly one of fear and uncertainty regarding women.

"The girls understand this change on the part of men little better than others understand their own attitude. . . .

"The capable, intellectually developed girl demands much more development from the man than formerly and will not accept weaknesses and inferiorities that prevent her respect. This puts a strain on men and interferes with the operation of the pleasure principle.

"The girl enters the marriage state today with a full sense of herself as an equal partner in a relation which means a mutual give and take. She feels she has something to sacrifice for the new relation as well as the man. There is little consideration of the claims of society or of its opinions. Marriage is regarded as a purely personal affair and the major interest lies in the individual emotional problems and their solution. Even the children receive much less consideration than formerly."

A new ideal in relation to marraice is rising, Doctor Hinkle finds.

"The old ideal of duty and responsibility to society, to religion, and even to family, which kept marriage intact, is gone never to return; but a new duty and responsibility, binding them far more securely than all the legal and business restrictions could do, so the new ideal of personal freedom in marriage places a responsibility upon the individual far heavier than that of the past."

Is the Domesticity of Woman a Myth?

What Art Is There in the Ordinary Duties of a Domestic Servant Which Cannot Be Acquired by Any Woman?

By DOROTHEA TURNER

There are certain occupations for which certain people are obviously unsuitable, for reasons which no amount of training would remove; but domestic service is not included in the list.

What art is there in the ordinary duties of a domestic servant which cannot be acquired by any able-bodied woman? In the higher walks of the calling there may be a good many; but in the lower paths there are none.

It may be that the good cook, like the poet, is born not made.

The same may be true of the perfect lady's maid, the perfect performaid, and the perfect children's nurse.

But all that is asked of the generality of domestic servants at the outset is that they should be able to do such simple things as scrub a floor, turn out a room, make a bed, and handle and wash up crockery without breaking it. These things, it is true, need to be learned; but it is also true that any person, even the most stupid, can learn them, just as any person can learn how to ride a bicycle or sharpen a lead pencil.

To lay down, therefore, that there are certain women, able-bodied and not congenial idiots, whom nature has unfitted for domestic service, is to talk nonsense; and it is also nonsense to brand as lacking in domestic instincts all those who are reluctant to practice the domestic arts as a means of livelihood.

There are women who like housework, and women who dislike it; but there are no women outside the lunatic asylums who could not learn to do it if they chose. Even these, however, who are born capable of doing it, and willing to do it when necessity arises, may have various perfectly good reasons for not wishing to do it as other women's salaried employes.

They may feel that they will find more amenities in some other occupation which is not so well renumerated. Or their tastes may lie in other directions. Or they may object to taking orders from another woman who may be unreasonable and fussy.

The loniiness of their lives again, the lack of liberty, the supervision of their leisure, and the difficulty, real or imagined, of meeting eligible men; all these are considerations which may weigh with them.

Why should they not? Their lives are their own to plan, no less than those of the ladies who are so anxious to employ them in a domestic capacity.

A woman is not necessarily void of domestic instincts because she would rather earn her living in an office than in a kitchen, any more than a man is necessarily inartistic or unmusical because he prefers the profession of a stock broker or a lawyer to that of a painter or a fiddler.

Suggestions to the contrary are unjust; and there is no reason whatever why the women who are classed as "undomestic" because of their reluctance to enter domestic service, should not qualify themselves to follow some more congenial calling if they can.

But they must be invited to remember that that little proviso—that "if they can"—is of the essence of the matter; and that they must not complain that society has done them a wrong if they find themselves unable to get over it. The world, they may usefully be reminded, is full of people—men as well as women—whom the hard conditions of life compel to earn their living by work for which they feel neither special aptitude nor special inclination.

An Entertainment Stunt

If you have an evening company in your club, an open night or some gala occasion, and you are at a loss for a unique means of entertainment try this: a debate on the topic, "Resolved that the time has come for man to wear the petticoat."

If you can give the debaters a few days notice in which to prepare, the evening will be funnier, but almost any company can bring a bunch of laughs extemporaneously with that subject.

Women Looking to Radio as Their Ally

Plans Include Provision for a Close Co-Ordination of Women's Groups and Clubs with the Local Stations.

NEW YORK. — The American woman, answering the increasing demand for her help and participation in the important affairs of the community, state and nation, is looking more and more to radio as an indispensable assistant. Radio Retailing announces, in making public plans for more widespread use of radio by women's groups and organizations. The "radio tea," recently used unsuccessfully for the first time when Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt broadcast a talk to groups of the national league of women voters, has come to stay, the radio paper says.

Leadership in the movement to bring the radio into action as a permanent aid to women in the furtherance of their work as citizens and community leaders has been taken by the league. Mrs. Casper Whitney, first vice-president, will have full charge of the organization's radio activities. Broadcasting stations throughout the country will be asked to cooperate to the end that programs of particular interest to women shall be broadcast at regular intervals.

The plans include provisions for close coordination of women's groups and clubs with local stations and for participation of radio manufacturers and dealers in the work. The "radio tea" will be made a permanent feature of the coordination program. Weekly women's hours are contemplated, the programs for these periods to include music as well as discussions on topics of intense and particular interest to American women at home, in business and in the professions.

"The scarcity of good programs for and by women" the radio paper says, "leads to the belief that radio broadcasting stations must give serious attention to programs of that nature. Contact is being made with the directors of the 600 stations in the United States urging them to send out programs supplied by women's organizations. We believe a plan may be worked out that will be the biggest step yet undertaken to get American women interested in radio and acquaint them with the incomparable service it can render to them."

A Wash Day Hint

When taking the washing down from the line, sort it as you go. In separate piles, on the clean grass, drop those things which do not need ironing, which go upstairs, which belong downstairs and which you will need to sprinkle. If you cannot drop them on the grass have baskets or a clean tub ready to receive them.

Here's the Way to Heal Rupture

A Marvelous Self-Home-Treatment That Anyone Can Use on Any Rupture, Large or Small

Costs Nothing to Try

Ruptured people all over the country are amazed at the almost miraculous results of a simple Method for rupture that is being sent free to all who write for it. This remarkable Rupture System is one of the greatest blessings ever offered to ruptured men, women and children. It is being pronounced the most successful Method ever discovered, and makes the use of trusses or supports unnecessary.

No matter how bad the rupture, how long you have had it, or how hard to hold; no matter how many kinds of trusses you have worn, let nothing prevent you from getting this FREE TREATMENT. Whether you think you are past help or have a rupture as large as your fists, this marvelous System will so control it and keep it up inside as to surprise you with its magic influence. It will so help you restore the parts where the rupture comes through that soon you will be as free to work at any occupation as though you had never been ruptured.

You can have a free trial of this wonderful strengthening preparation by merely sending your name and address to W. A. COLLINGS, Inc., 231C Collings Building, Watertown, N. Y. Send no money. The trial is free. Write now—today. It may save the wearing of a truss the rest of your life.

RAYON FABRIC EXCEEDS SILK IN AMERICAN SALES

Silk Worm Gives Place to Science and Machinery

IS ARTIFICIAL TEXTURE

Product Is Used in the Manufacture of Hosiery, Ribbon, Cotton and Woolen Goods

(Correspondence of the Associated Press)

NEW YORK. — The silk worm, after losing its secret, is giving way to the competition of man's science and machinery.

Rayon, an artificial textile fabric closely resembling silk in appearance, is used in the manufacture of hosiery, which consumes one-fifth of the domestic production, and of ribbon, cotton and woolen goods. Its tensile strength is greater than cotton and less than silk.

Count Hilaire de Chardonnet was the first to produce rayon and he called it artificial silk when he introduced the fabric at the Paris exposition in 1864. His invention resulted from a study of the organic process which takes place as the silk worm produces silk.

Imitating this artificially, he produced a vegetable fibre which organically resembled cotton more than silk. Improvements were made in the process until cellulose, the material constituting the cell walls of plants, could be manufactured into rayon on a large scale.

Many processes are used, but in all some type of cellulose is reduced to a jelly-like mass and pumped through glass nozzles in which there are fine capillary tubes so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. This produces, endless threads which are pumped into chemical baths to harden and bleach them. From this sage, the fibres are spun and handled like silk.

Silken Sheen in Demand

The silk like sheen which rayon imparts to cotton fabric when woven into it within the past few months has resulted in a large demand from the cotton mills of the south and has greatly stimulated the sale of cotton goods throughout the country.

Rayon also is used for covering telephone wires and electromagnets, trimming and beading tire fabrics, for doll's hair, artificial flowers, shoe laces, suspenders, garter linings and in knit goods.

In a statement issued by the Babson statistical organization it was estimated that the domestic production of rayon was approximately 39,000,000 pounds in 1924, as compared with 8,000,000 pounds in 1920 and 2,450,000 in 1914.

This year's output will approximate 70,000,000 pounds. One hundred and forty million pounds was the total of the world's production last year, with the United States leading all other countries.

The competition between silk and rayon is reflected in prices. In 1920, raw silk dropped from $18 a pound to $5, while rayon of the unbleached 150 dernier grade was cut from $6.50 a pound to $2.

Features Black

Fifth Avenue stresses the importance of black and white in the winter mode according to the Dry Goods Economist. Black velvet dresses were trimmed with ermine, while coats also laid stress upon this combination. A white velvet afternoon dress was recently noted in a smart shop. It was in the favored two-piece style with square appliques on the sleeves and lower edge of the blouse, of silver cloth. A few white felt hats have been noted about the Avenue. One very smart woman affected a white felt hat veiled with fine white lace. With this she wore a three-quarter length cape of black velvet ribbon. Her black patent leather shoes had white heels and trimmings.

To Save Floors

To keep the legs of your chairs from scratching the hardwood floor, a small piece of felt should be fastened on the bottom of each leg with the best quality of liquid glue.

FIRST THOUGHT

When the boy or girl in the home is rundown in body and strength, a mother's first thought is almost always—

Scott's Emulsion

It is nourishing and invigorating cod-liver oil, rich in the vitamins that all children need. *Give Scott's Emulsion the pure food-tonic—regularly!*

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 25-22

CUTICURA HEALS SCALP TROUBLE

Small, Red Pimples Hurt Badly and Itched a Great Deal.

"I was bothered with small, red pimples on my forehead and scalp. They were hard and sometimes hurt quite badly. At first I paid no attention to them but they kept getting worse and itched a great deal.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. Later I purchased more, and after using two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Harold Meisterling, R. F. D. 1, Peotone, Ill., April 3, 1925.

Make Cuticura Soap and Ointment your every-day toilet preparations and have a clear, sweet skin, soft, smooth hands and a healthy scalp with good hair.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold everywhere. Sample each free. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. R, Malden, Mass." Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

Well-Merited Success

A distinguished citizen, honored politically and professionally, Dr. R. V. Pierce, whose picture appears above, made a success few have equalled. His pure herbal remedies which have stood the test for fifty years are still among the "best sellers." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a blood medicine and stomach alterative. It clears the skin, beautifies it, increases the blood supply and the circulation, and pimples and eruptions vanish quickly. Beauty is but skin deep and good blood is beneath both. For your blood to be good, your stomach must be in condition, your liver active. This Discovery of Doctor Pierce's puts you in fine condition, with all the organs active. Ask your nearest druggist for Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in tablet or liquid form, or send 10 cents for trial package of tablets to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel in Buffalo, N. Y.

Smart Shops Features Plaits, Brocades

The uplift brassiere, the supple step-ins and stockings featured of the softest materials being featured in all the shops at present. Some of girdles use net as their main of expression. Others are of rich satins hand painted pastel shades. One little lingerie garter belt made of narrow ribbon ribbon fashioned into a picture about eight inches wide is well liked.

The gears of a Dover egg beater cleaned with a little alcohol prevents black smudges.

New Lamps Burn 94 Per Cent Air

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives amazingly brilliant, soft white light, even better than electricity, has been tested by the U. S. government and 25 leading universities and found to be superior to ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise, needs no pumping up; is simple, clean. Burns 94 per cent air and 6 per cent common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor V. M. Johnson, 153 North Union Ave., Portland, Ore., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the lamp and without experience or money make $250 to $500 per month.

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