

WOMEN'S AND STORY PAGE

Coiffures for the Small Turbans



Just how the modish girl manages to achieve certain things is the question that engages the attention of other girls and inspires the wonderment and awe of the sterner sex. How does she get on a tiny turban over the mass of fluffy hair which crowned her head a moment? Where has said hair disappeared? How does she take on, with the foolish little turban, a "no-body home" expression that suits it exactly but makes one look twice to be sure of her identity? Some of these questions can be answered and some cannot, because the maid herself hardly knows how she manages.

Just now some of the new hair dressing styles demand that the forehead shall be uncovered and that simplicity in the coiffure be made a feature of its attraction. Some daring souls have even gone to the extreme of combing the hair straight back from the forehead and twisting the ends into a plain, high coil at the top of the head. A round, young face with an abundance of hair to frame it may manage a coiffure of distinction by such simple means, but nearly all people need soft, curving lines about the forehead.

A clever coiffure is shown in the picture, in which the hair is not waved but laid in pretty curves about

the face by pinning locks of it at each side to form what are called "water waves." One way of doing this is to dampen the hair and comb it back. A band is then bound tightly about the head and the hair pulled forward in curves by means of the toilet comb. The waves are then pinned with small wire pins in the position left by the comb.

The back hair may be arranged in a psyche knot, as shown in the picture, or in three flat coils across the back of the head. Or it may be worn in a high coil at the top of the head. In any case the band is not taken off until the hairdress is finished.

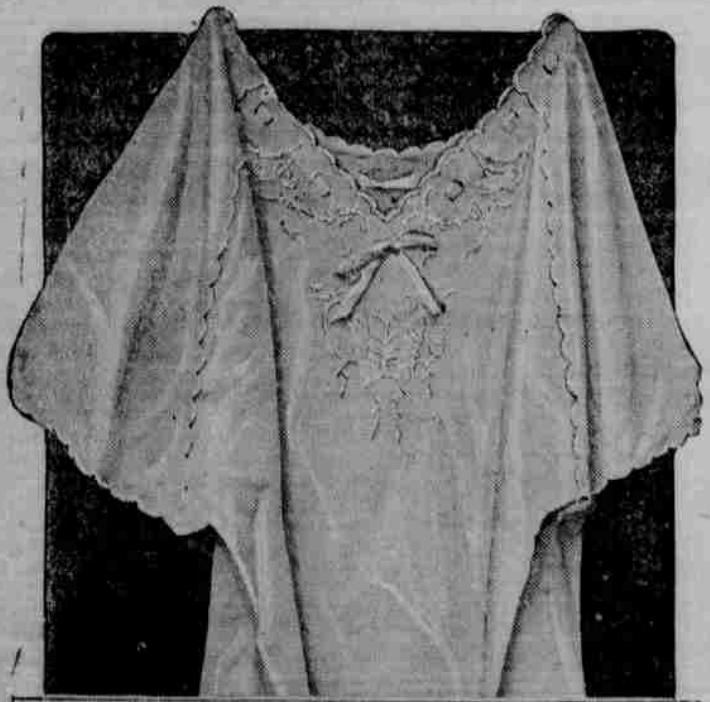
Narrow velvet bands about the hair are very fashionable, and they are also very useful in holding the hair in place.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Stripes Popular.

A season of stripes—everything; gowns, hats, sunshades, furniture! 'T would be easier to delineate what is not striped than what is. The modish stripe of black and white, red and white and white with green, has found its way to square-shaped candles, too. Twenty cents each are these, and just the thing for some room—possibly yours.

Made Elegant by Needlecraft



No one fails to appreciate the charm of the lace-trimmed and fluffy night dresses that make up the mass of these garments. Always their producers are presenting new designs that captivate the eye with the dainty combination of ribbons and laces. But there is another charm which belongs to the hand-embroidered gown—it is the charm of elegance as well as beauty. There is nothing quite equal to find hand embroidery in expressing a refinement of taste, in undergarments and other lingerie.

The needlewoman who can do fine work can provide herself with lingerie fit for a queen by virtue of her needlecraft. Or if she wishes to turn her accomplishment to profit she may be sure that an appreciative world is ready to admire—and pay for—expert needlework. No one should put a low price on first-class hand embroidery—not time alone, but ability to do and quality of workmanship are to be considered in fixing its price.

A fine hand-embroidered gown is shown in the picture. All edges are scalloped and finished with even but-tole stitching. A floral spray and butterflies are portrayed on the sheer batiste surface by means of the needle. A graceful pattern, small flowers and butterflies and the use of appropriate

stitches combine to make the success of the design.

Gowns of this kind are prettiest when cut by the simplest patterns. In the example shown here the sleeves and body are in one; the shape of a flaring sleeve is outlined by scallops embroidered in lines on the body. They merely add graceful lines and pleasing workmanship, that is, they are a part of the "finish" which makes the hand-embroidered garment elegant above others.

Lightweight, smoothly woven linen or the best of fine cotton fabrics are the materials which it is worth while to choose when handwork is to be used in decorating lingerie.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Gold Fringe Trimming.

Do you remember the time when the mere mention of fringe as a trimming for gowns caused you to curl up your lips and elevate your nose? Do not distort your features when you read of gold fringe trimming an evening gown of point d'esprit, for it is most effective and really enables the gown to be described as gorgeous. The fringe is used around the bottom of the skirt, in a diagonal line across the front of the bodice and along the edge of the fowing sleeves of tulle.

ELDER NOT ALWAYS THE BEST

Modern Science Has Thoroughly Disproved a Belief That Was Held for Many Centuries.

There was a time when the eldest son was supposed to be superior in all respects to his younger brothers. That time is past. Modern science has proved that when there is any difference the eldest son averages somewhat behind later-born children in mental strength and oftentimes in physical endurance.

Does this, perchance, help to explain why hereditary government is so unsatisfactory; why the direct royal line so frequently runs out and the crown shifts to the descendants of some younger brother; why the first prince of a new line is so often superior to any of his successors? Under the royal rule the eldest son of the eldest son takes the crown. If there is even a trifling handicap in being the first born the constant multiplication of this handicap would raise it to considerable proportions in a few generations.

The Turks avoided whatever evils may lurk in the law of primogeniture. They allowed the sultan to name his successor, but provided that this successor must be the son of a slave. In practice he was usually one of the younger sons of the monarch, and always the child of a woman who had wit or beauty enough to make herself the leader of the harem. As a result Turkey had the most wonderful succession of able sovereigns known in history, but the palace intrigues and fratricidal wars to which the custom gave rise proved intolerable.

ERA OF THE SLANG PHRASE

Common Speech of Modern Day Has Become a Curiosity, to Old Fogies' Regret.

At this time the people call a man a "guy," a woman a "skirt," and a dog a "mutt." Other samples of the speech of the people are not essential. The truth is that few can say anything in the old-fashioned direct way, says the New York Sun. All have become so accustomed to the use of slang that the common speech is no longer common; it is become a curiosity, relegated to the obscure haunts of the "highbrows" and treated with scorn by the workers of the world. While this undoubtedly gives much joy to Prof. Brander Matthews, it saddens some old fogies, who mourn the departure of earlier and more elegant ways of speaking, as they mourn the decadence of earlier and better manners. Perhaps the two were unrelated, but they were at least companions.

Is it not probable that if the young ceased to call their elders "old guys" or "geezers," to refer to other people's mothers as "skirts" or "rags," and generally began to lift their terminology toward levels of a decorum less figurative, if more prosaic, they might also improve their manners? At any rate is there any overwhelming reason why the youth of this time should be almost unacquainted with the plain English tongue and unable to say the simplest thing except in slang? It is a matter worthy of the consideration of those teachers and professors who may perhaps not agree with the Columbia sage that "everything goes."

His Business There.

Champ Clark once told of a case brought up in Missouri in which one of the lawyers engaged tried to serve his client by throwing suspicion on a certain witness during the course of his cross-examination.

The first question put was: "You admit that you were at the prisoner's home every evening during this period?"

"Yes, sir," replied the witness.

"State whether you and he were interested in any special transaction, such as, for instance, business or otherwise."

"Yes, sir, we were."

"Oh, ho!" exclaimed the wily attorney. "Then you will, no doubt, be good enough to inform us how and to what extent, also the nature of the business in which you were jointly interested."

"I haven't the least objection in the world," cheerfully answered the obliging witness. "If you want to know—I was courting his daughter!"

Colloquialisms.

One of the most common surprises in reading is to come across in old books what we have been accustomed to taking for modern colloquialisms. We have just struck this: "Why, then, do you walk as if you had swallowed a rod?" Where? In Epictetus. The modern form is likely to be a poker, but we had always looked upon the whole image as essentially American. It is in reading the Elizabethans that this in expression is most frequent, although one is likely to have it in reading any classic; the best colloquialisms are likely to be the oldest.—Harper's Weekly.

Good Company.

Franz Abt, the song writer, long since passed to the beyond, was a surprising gourmand. "A goose," he used to say, "is a pretty bird, but it has one great fault; it is a little too much for one and much too little for two." Coming out of a restaurant one day looking supremely happy, "Herr Kappelmeister," said a friend to him, "you seem to have dined well." "Yes, I had a fair dinner; it was a turkey." "And was there a good company around the board?" "Yes, good—but small; just two, indeed, the turkey and myself."

MERAN AND AQUILEIA



PICTURESQUE CORNER OF MERAN

AMONG the many famous health and pleasure resorts south of the European war, one of the most attractive is Meran. A favored garden spot of earth, an ancient Roman outpost where legionaries stood guard against northern barbarians and where Caesars sought to regain their dissipated health, Meran has maintained through all its checkered history a high reputation as a pleasure and health garden, and as a resort for rank and fashion, says the bulletin of the National Geographic society. This picturesque Tyrolean city, banked around by lesser Alps, has been a favorite wintering place for wealthy Americans, a number of whom have purchased villas here and some of whom have become permanent residents. Considerably more than 10,000 guests sought Meran each year, many, nominally, for their health, but most for the beauties of climate and surroundings and for the light gayeties of the fall and winter season.

The counts of Tyrol, the noble family from which the region took its name, long made Meran their residence. The much decayed castle of Tyrol, the original seat of the family, overlooks the town, and the mountain shelves and cliffs through the neighborhood are crowned with many other ancient castles and fine chateaux.

Meran is the first town of the upper Adige valley. It is 42 miles southwest of Innsbruck and 20 miles northwest of Bozen on the Brenner line. The rugged Kuechelberg lies behind it and all the hills beside are covered with miles of arched vineyards. Delicious grapes and wine are the town's most famed products. A grape cure is one of the attractions of the place, while the climate draws many suffering from lung troubles. Normally, Meran's season begins in early fall and lasts through to the end of spring.

Italians Love Aquileia.

Aquileia, one of the first towns captured by the Italians in their storm across the Austrian borders at the head of the Adriatic, stands foremost among the Austrian Italian-speaking possessions in the sentimental attachment of the patriotic sons of Italy. Situated six miles back from the Adriatic sea, at the edge of the lagoons, in the Austrian province of Goers and Gradisca, it was once a great and flourishing seaport, at one time ranking as the second city of Italy. It was, in those days, one of the mightiest bulwarks of the Roman empire against the pressing hordes of outside barbarians, a city of "proud walls and wide bespoken splendor." As late as the end of the fourth century Ausonius placed it ninth on the list of the great cities of the earth.

Today Aquileia is a mean, poverty-marked, dwindling fishing village, with a few thousand inhabitants. The wonderful structures of its heyday have served for centuries as stone quarries, and nothing now remains of their fabulous splendor. Aquileia, regal city of the empire, and later great seaport and industrial city, has vanished, in all likelihood for good. There remains from its golden days merely a heterogeneous mass of relics, statues, mosaics, columns, friezes from its parks and buildings; lamps from its once famous factories, besides many homely survivals and nicknacks.

Trieste, the great seaport of today, is about twenty-five miles distant to

the southwest. All the marks of the prosperity and importance of Aquileia have fled to Trieste, in the east, and to Venice, in the west. The once busy harbor is choked with silt and drifting dunes, while rats and fishing boats are almost the only craft that now thread the varying channels. The modern village, counting 2,300 people, is unhealthy on account of its rice fields and is neglected and forgotten.

Aquileia is a grave of past achievement and a much-weathered monument of the world of the Roman age. Its museum is rich in trophies of Roman times and its ancient cathedral and the remains of the patriarch's palace are its most eloquent concrete memories. Aquileia, as is much of the northern and western coast of the Adriatic is a rich field for archeologists and antiquarians.

The city is said to have been colonized by the Romans as a frontier fortress against the Celts in 183 B. C. In 168 A. D. Marcus Aurelius made it one of the strongest fortified positions in the empire. During Hadrian's reign its population reached the 500,000 mark. Attila destroyed the city in 452 A. D., and it never recovered its greatness. Aquileia was great and strong only throughout its Roman history, when, during its prime, it ranked immediately after the Eternal city itself. Its fortunes were those of the Roman world, and modern Italy, looking back over the gulf of centuries, feels itself not only the descendant, but also the heir of Latin Rome.

Britain Needs Timber.

The demand for timber in Great Britain is so great, owing to the war that the export of this material from Newfoundland, which has been practically abandoned of late years, is now being revived. Until about ten years ago there was a substantial annual export of deal and sawn lumber, but about that time the possibilities of the island for pulp and paper-making were emphasized to such an extent that large enterprises along these lines were established in Newfoundland, with the result that a large quantity of logs that had previously been exported in the form of lumber are now utilized and manufactured into pulp and paper on the spot. Now, however, the war has brought about new conditions, and the increased price for lumber has stimulated a revival of the exporting trade. The various concerns throughout the island, which hitherto have been operating entirely for the local trade, having decided this summer to go into the export business on an extended scale, as the compensation, if the cargoes are got securely across the water, is very large.

No Use for Small Change.

"The United States government could almost do away with coins smaller than a dime so far as the towns of the Northwest are concerned," remarked Col. George W. Drewry of Kentucky at the Raleigh, according to the Washington Post. Colonel Drewry spent several months in Montana and Idaho and has just come East. "The price is two bits for most anything a man wants," continued Colonel Drewry. "If you want a shave it's two bits, or if you want a refreshing drink of some kind it's the same. The bootblacks will consent to shine your shoes a little cheaper, but they want 15 cents for polishing your 'kicks, and they appear to think that is too cheap."

CURING ASTHMA WITH EGGS

Simple Remedy That is Well Worth Remembering by the Mother of Small Children.

There are many children and women who need the nourishing element of eggs yet cannot eat them without distress and unpleasant effort. Sometimes even the sight of cooked eggs is repulsive to these people.

The real food value in eggs is the proteid substance. Proteid substances are the main fuel for work and growth. A person to be in good health must have a certain amount in their daily food.

There is a chemical condition in most persons at times which causes a repugnance to certain foods. It is a body reaction. The doctors call it anaphylaxis. It is really a susceptibility to poisoning by certain foods, or in a psychological sense, a reaction of normal instincts.

For example, some women cannot eat underdone meat or well-cooked fish—any albuminous food. Others cannot bear the association of men, while others desire to have all the rights and privileges of the male with none of the responsibilities of women.

Dr. Fritz Talbot of Boston has discovered that asthma in children is generally due to "egg poisoning," as mothers say. That is, in these children the proteid substance irritates the nervous system and asthma results.

As in most conditions of body poisoning so in this, the body can be immunized by the cause itself. To immunize the body so no reaction will take place from egg eating, you can vaccinate the child with the white of an egg. After the skin has been washed with soap and alcohol the white of an egg is rubbed into a slight scratch. One application will generally cure the asthma.

First Catch Your Rat.

In many places of the country rats have been far greater pests than usual and this has led a Scranton man to write as follows to the New York Times:

"Before coming to Scranton I was located in a mill, situated on a river bank, and in the fall of the year we were always troubled with rats in large numbers, which caused great damage and annoyance and we, therefore, were very much interested in eliminating the pest. The thing that we found most efficient in this line was a bacteria called azoa, which will not affect dogs or cats or poultry, or pets of that nature, but will inoculate the rats and, as the bacteria develop, it destroys the animal. Rats being cannibalistic in their nature, feed on one another, and in this way they distribute this disease among themselves and work their own destruction. In the experiments that were made with this bacteria in its early stages, some of it was used on isolated farms, and later rats were found to be destroyed by this material three to five miles from the original place in which it was fed."

Russia's Dogs of Mercy.

A further proof of the patriotism of the noncombatant classes in Russia is offered by the assiduity and enthusiasm with which the proprietors of kennels in the capital, in Moscow, and in other large cities have devoted themselves to the training of dogs intended to be sent to the front as dumb but noble "brothers and sisters of mercy."

It has become a favorite occupation of the upper classes to indulge in this highly serviceable and humanitarian work. The dogs are being trained not only to search for the wounded on the deserted battlefields and to deliver bandage material and first-aid medications, but also to warm them and revive them in case of unconsciousness.

The conditions of modern warfare are such as to make it frequently necessary for the soldier to advance towards the enemy's position under fire, hiding as he advances in bushes, marshes and glens. In these circumstances the tracing of the wounded would be extremely difficult without the aid of the canine instinct and intelligence.

Insect Warriors.

Talking of insects as warriors, an amazing proposition was once submitted to the French minister of war by a professor at one of the leading colleges in Paris. It was that large blow-flies should be bred and kept in cages, where they should be fed on blood placed between the artificial skin of dummy figures dressed up in the enemy's uniform.

When war had been declared, the insects were to be fed on the sap of certain tropical plants in order to make them venomous. Then, conveyed to the front, they could be released from their cages to make short work of the enemy.

Country of Lakes.

Finland has an area of 144,249 square miles, of which one-seventh is water on account of the innumerable lakes in the interior. At the end of 1914 its population amounted to 2,196,700, divided among eight lands or governments. Of the population of the grand duchy, less than one-sixth live in the cities, of which there are only fifteen having more than 5,000 inhabitants. Heisingfors, the largest city, has a population of 154,000.

Teachers Granted Privileges.

School teachers who serve in the British navy or army during the war may reckon the period of such service as equivalent to service in a public elementary school for pension purposes.

ONLY BIRTH COUNTS

IN AUSTRIA ONE MUST BE "BORN TO THE PURPLE."

Nowhere on Earth is the Prestige of Caste So Marked as in the Domains Ruled Over by Francis Joseph.

The Austrian nobility usually marry those of their own rank, with the result that nearly all the families of the aristocracy are related. Princess Karl, whose mother and father together had 15 brothers and nine sisters, told a correspondent of Chambers Journal that at the last court ball there were more than a hundred of her first cousins and that one winter at Abbazia she had not spoken during a whole week of balls and parties to anyone who was not connected either directly or remotely with her own or Prince Karl's family.

It was thought that the barriers of caste would be broken down if the Archduke Franz Ferdinand should succeed his uncle, the emperor; for if his morganatic wife, Countess Chotek (created duchess of Hohenberg by the emperor), became emperor, despite his solemn oath to the contrary, the present rules as to birth could hardly be enforced. If they were so relaxed as to permit a lady not of royal birth to become empress of Austria they would be relaxed for all those who now suffer exclusion from court for lack of princely blood. Princess Karl, although she is very broad-minded, could admit no variation of this rule. "In Austria," she said, "it is what you are born that counts, not what you become."

When I ventured to point out that this sentiment belonged to the middle ages, says the writer, her reply showed me the unchangeable point of view of the Austrian aristocrats. It is not mere vulgar glorying in pride of birth; it is the acceptance of a fact that to them is as necessary and as natural as the coming of night and day. "I was born Durchlaucht" (that is, Serene Highness); "I have married a Durchlaucht; my children are Durchlauchs. How can I possibly recognize Countess Chotek as empress? Durchlauchs do not make obeisance to countesses no matter whom they may marry. Countesses cannot be made empresses in Austria."

"But they can be made queens in Hungary," I ventured, "and the archduke would be king of Hungary as well as emperor of Austria."

"It is different in Hungary," the princess replied quickly. "The wife of the king of Hungary is his queen, even if she were a beggar girl."

"Then if the duchess of Hohenberg had been queen of Hungary you would have made obeisance to her as queen?"

"Certainly," was the immediate answer.

"Then why not as empress?" I asked.

"In Hungary the Countess Chotek would be queen. It is only in Hungary that I would make obeisance to her. In Austria she could never be anything save the Countess Chotek, because she was born Countess Chotek. One does not make obeisance to countesses, even if they marry archdukes who become emperors," she repeated.

"The murder at Sarajevo made it impossible to put this question to the test, but the Princess Karl gave the point of view of the Austrian nobility in a nutshell."

Germany Short of Beer.

Owing to the malt and barley supply to brewers being officially limited to 60 per cent of their normal requirements, and owing to the vast demand for beer for the army in the field, a decided shortage of beer is noted in Germany. In order to alleviate conditions, the authorities have permitted brewers having sufficient supplies to use their allotted quantity of raw material of the last quarter of 1915 for earlier consumption.

Brewers who have not sufficient supplies may purchase available raw material from other breweries, in order not to interrupt work.

Furthermore, brewers are obliged to pool one-half of their supplies of raw material allotted for the fourth quarter of 1915, which will be distributed among brewers by the combined interests.

Birds of a Feather.

John Drew, at a luncheon in Bar Harbor, was condemning war.

"Man is but little different from the lower animals," he said. "It isn't only in fighting and scrapping that man shows his resemblance to the beasts of the field."

"I know, for instance, a fool bull that chased a red parrot all over a cornfield one hot afternoon."

"And I also know a fool man who chased another red parrot all over New York one hot morning."—Washington Star.

California's Fruit Crop.

An export fruit packer estimates that the dried fruit yield of California for 1915 will reach a value of \$22,500,000. He estimates that the state will produce 70,000,000 pounds of dried peaches, 40,000,000 pounds of apricots, 130,000,000 pounds of prunes, and 30,000,000 pounds of raisins.

Off Guard.

"How did it happen that your friends got the best of you?" queried the person with the question habit.

"They got busy while I was watching my enemies," explained the man who had got the short end of it.