

MAID AND MISTRESS

Great Change in Women.

"I had rather be a successful woman than an unsuccessful lady," says a prominent woman. This statement makes some of us sit up who have been jogging along without realizing the incompatibility of attaining success and remaining a lady. Before considering the matter we really should define terms, except that no one has ever been able to state just exactly what a lady is.

Success is the chief desire of life. Time was when a woman attained the greatest success possible to her merely by being a lady. She was admired, she married well, she became a social leader, and the highest compliment had been passed when it was said, "She is always a lady." Men changed because business methods changed. And one of the greatest factors in this change was the fact that the successful men were not as rule gentlemen. To compete with them, the gentlemen had to change their tactics.

Then women went into business, and there they found that the things which had been the hallmarks of the lady were excess baggage. A low, timid voice, a lack of self-assertiveness, a touching dependence upon the nearest masculine representative, an aloofness from the material things of life, easily shocked sensibilities, an overplus of sentiment, an unwillingness to do anything that would make her in the least conspicuous, a woman found did not raise her wages or advance her position in the working force. Besides, she found that the men she was brought into contact with no longer admired the qualities to which they had formerly written sonnets and dashed off Byronic prose.

The question naturally suggests itself to our speculative minds, that since people range themselves in grades, what will be the highest type of the present feminine members of society? What will be the adjective to couple with woman to express the most admirable mixture of qualities in her?

As for women themselves, they can comfort themselves in this transition state, while unanchored by the ideal of being a lady, and not yet supplied with another guiding star, with the reflection that very few famous women have been ladies. As we look back, a lady meant a person with so many negations and inhibitions that she was pretty much hobbled when it came to accomplishing anything momentous. The men also will have to give thought to the problem that they must get out and hustle to hold their own with the woman who has discarded the out-of-date garment of perfect ladyship.

Hair Supporters.

Among the numerous artifices used by women who are short on hair—and few women have enough to carry out the coiffures foisted on them by the hairdressers in the past few years—the supporter designed by a Washington woman and shown herewith is one of the most efficient. A wire frame has a crescent-shaped turn on top and a projecting support at the back, both covered with false hair, like the regulation "rat," or holding a fine wire screen. The two are joined by two wires, U-shaped. This supporter is placed on the head when the hair is down, and when the hair is done up the pads underneath give it the appearance of being much more abundant than it really is.

To Clean Linoleum.

Floor covering of good linoleum for the kitchen should hold its own for at least five years. The way to prolong its period of usefulness is to keep it clean; dirt ground into the finished surface by the tread of feet is the floor covering's greatest enemy. Linoleum needs no soap, ammonia or strong cleaning agents. A simple wiping with a cloth just moist with warm water is all that is needed. In one country home skimmied milk mixed with the water was used, but the owner had a herd of thirty cows. Once or twice a year give the linoleum a wiping with good furniture polish to renew its smooth surface.

Mrs. Longworth's Gowns.

Mrs. Nicholas Longworth is again among the leaders of fashion in the national capital, and her gowns are the models of her contemporaries. She wears the draped garment entirely, and she is fond of tissues and of the knitted silk effects. These gowns are among the most expensive things of the season. Mrs. Longworth's knitted draperies and waists always are covered with gold or silver beads. She has selected yellow for this season, and all her gowns are of various shades of this color.

"Chantecler" Styles.

Various are the sources of women's fashions, moralizes the New York World. A princess wears a high collar to conceal a scar, and all the feminine world adopts it. The head-dress of peasant girls is utilized to form the "peach basket" hat of recent vogue. The army blouse of an Italian liberator was modified to make a gar-

ment for women's wear. Empresses and actresses stamp their individuality on a style of skirt or of hairdressing.

But is a poet to lend them all as an originator of fashions? The outburst of "Chantecler" hats, wraps, toques, etc., is one of the singular consequences of the wide interest in the Roostard barnyard drama. There are "Chantecler" hats ornamented with black roosters bearing red combs. "Chantecler" toques trimmed with golden pheasants, "Chantecler" opera cloaks, stockings, buttons, buckles and what not. There are "Chantecler" clocks and napkin rings. The craze has come as suddenly as the revived Drococle styles, and with the promise that it will probably pass as quickly. Yet in the minor articles of feminine adornment, in the crests, cockades, plumage and featherly ornament, its influence is likely to be felt longer.

Electric Bread Baking.

Electric baking ovens have long been available, but their use has not spread very rapidly, probably because of the cost or the difficulty of procuring the requisite current. In the little Swiss town of Korns, where electric power is cheap, the electric baking oven has just been established in a satisfactory manner. In a furnace less than eight feet long, one hundred pounds of bread, in loaves of one and three pounds each, can be baked at one time, and eight bakings can be made in twelve hours. The cost of the heating is a little more than 1½ cents a pound of bread.—Youth's Companion.

An Injustice to Women.

Who will say that women are afraid? Who will venture to call them the "weaker sex"? The true modern woman fears no peril. We already know that she—like all women, at all times—could endure even the most ex-

SOME CHANGES IN SLEEVES.



There is to be a radical change in sleeves. But the old ones can be remodeled and built to look like new—which is always welcome news to those who have good waists left over from last year. Plain tailored leg of mutton sleeves with buttons to the elbow are the favorites for tailored dresses. For dress-up wear, the elbow sleeve, with three-quarter length undersleeve of mull or mousseline will be most popular. A pretty gray plaid French gingham dress shown recently in a fashionable shop has rather full sleeves with deep cuff piped with plain gray. This design is said to be one of the prettiest sleeves of the season. Elbow sleeves, mosquitoire sleeves shirred from shoulder to knuckles, sleeves with elbow tucks to form a fullness at that point, and those with fullness tucked at the shoulder and wrist are all good.

cruciating pain with admirable fortitude, and, generally speaking, much better than the average man. And yet, in spite of these facts, there are men who will deny that fearlessness, as they deny that fortitude. There still exists—and there will probably always exist—the type of husband, for instance, who tells his wife, after she has already gone through some terrible physical agony: "Well done, little woman; you bore it like a man!"—Philadelphia Ledger.

Shoes and Pumps.



The low cut footgear shortly to replace the high topped boots of winter are of most attractive shape. An exceedingly comfortable walking shoe which comes in black as well as in various shades of brown and tan goat or kid, has a center seamed vamp above which is a four-button band, crossing and supporting the instep. On somewhat similar lines are ankle-strap shoes which promise foot comfort in warm weather, and in the narrow toed shape are very smart looking shoes with double straps crossing the instep and fastening under tassels. Cravattes, suede and fine kid pumps of various fashionable shades are perforated

or stitch-bordered and ornamented with large oblong buckles or small flat ribbon bows.

Health and Beauty.

A poultice of salt mixed with the white of an egg makes a powerful drawing poultice for a felon.

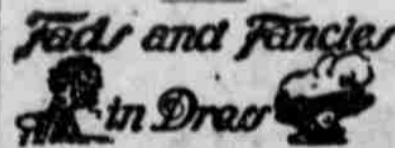
As a drink for sore throat—Pour half a pint of boiling water on one tablespoonful of black currant jam. Strain when cold. Give freely.

To brighten the eyes take occasionally just before going to bed, the juice of half a lemon in a small tumbler of water, without adding any sugar to it.

For coughs and hiccoughs salt in small quantities often allays these distressing afflictions. Taken in pinches before retiring will remove tickling in the throat and conduce to sleep.

After the nightly bath is best time for massage. The pores of the skin have been cleansed and opened and the effect of either skin food or cold cream used then seems little less than magical.

When a person is hurt, to prevent swelling and discoloration apply butter immediately, and bind on a piece of brown paper. This is excellent where there are children, as the remedy is always near at hand.



Chantilly lace is once more in fashion.

Quaint is a bag of white suede in a raised pattern of a swan outlined in brilliants.

The English custom of wearing the watch in a gold bracelet has made a hit, both with the women of Paris and America.

The Russian turban, in heavy fur or velvet, is one of the leading styles and it is consistent with the rage for Russian fashions generally.

Satin bands are used as a finish of many of the handsome evening scarfs. There is, of course, no lack of span-

WHERE THEY WERE BORN.

Nat Goodwin is a Boston man.

Robert Edson came to life in Baltimore.

Baron Max Hoffmann was born near Cracow, Poland.

Robert Mantell is a canny Scot, having been born in Ayrshire.

Far away Portland, Ore., was the birthplace of Blanche Bates.

Don't start, but the birthplace of John Mason was Orange, N. J.

Otis Harlan first saw the light of day in Muskingum County, Ohio.

Grace Hazard was born in St. Louis, but her parents are New England Yankees.

Elaine Janis was born in Columbus, Ohio, and still calls that place her home.

Clara Morris spent her childhood in Cleveland, but was born in Toronto, Canada.

Isabell D'Azmond was born in St. Louis. Her father was a surgeon and practiced for years in the Mound City.

Miss Gertrude Hoffmann is a San Francisco girl. Her father is one of the constructors in the Scott ship-building works.

Little Mlle. Dazle, the dancing star of vaudeville, came into the world in St. Louis in the Peterkin family. She was "raised" in Detroit.

Jefferson De Angelis and Edna Wallace Hopper and William A. Brady and James J. Corbett all were born and raised in San Francisco.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

The first horse railroad was built in 1828.

Coal was first used as an illuminant in 1826.

The velocipede was invented by Drails in 1817.

The only self-supporting territory of the United States is Alaska.

The Chilean government has under contract 698 miles of railroads at an estimated cost of \$24,207,660.

A chimney of concrete block was recently built in Germany without the use of scaffolding, which represents a great economy in the cost.

Billiards and pool on shipboard are now possible through the recent invention of a self-leveling table which accommodates itself to every movement of the vessel.

Levantine newspapers report that Turkey has granted a conditional concession to an American syndicate for a 1,343-mile railroad through Asia Minor.

Our oil exports to China increased from 23,000,000 gallons in 1899 to 87,000,000 in 1909 and nearly 104,000,000 in 1908, having thus quadrupled in ten years.

Thirteen grams of radium chloride have been produced at the Imperial Austrian radium factory, located at St. Joachimsthal. It is estimated that this mineral has a value of \$45,000 to \$50,000 a gram, or more than \$500,000 for the entire amount. Pure metallic radium is never seen.

FASHION HINTS



Long lines and extreme simplicity make this charming gown of chiffon velvet. A heavy silk mesh insertion four inches wide, is the only trimming used.

Ammon, in his studies of the people of the small cities of Carlsruhe and Freiburg, proves that city-born people diminish in the course of one and two generations from 100 per cent to 29 per cent, and 15 per cent. He believes that families that move from the country to the cities on an average almost die out in the course of two generations. It is asserted that one-half of the inhabitants of the German cities are immigrants from the country, and the conclusion from this fact is that the cities must renew themselves completely in the course of two generations.—New York Press.

A Good Guess.

"Does your father know you smoke, little boy?" asked the inquisitive "I guess not," replied the lad boy. "He doesn't look up his cigars."—Detroit Free Press.

Jury Fury.

I hold it a fact That hell hath no fury That's like to a man Who's drawn on a jury.—Buffalo News.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED



THE ARMY ON THE MARCH.

The Salvation Army was born in 1865. It has something to show for the elevation of the downtrodden. One of its champions says:

"The Salvation Army flag is flying in fifty-five countries. It has no less than 7,500 societies and, excepting in heathen countries, is self-supporting. The Salvationists hold services in thirty-two languages and are led by 15,000 officers, assisted by 50,000 local officers, men and women, who earn their living by the sweat of their brows and give their time and money and work to the cause. In its advocacy twenty-five newspapers are published in seventeen languages. There are 17,000 bandmen who play sacred music without pay. In Great Britain these bands march 54,000 miles a week to attract men and women to the cross. Over 200,000 hungry and wretched creatures are fed by its instrumentality. No man, woman or child who has fallen on the highways of life—and very slippery these highways are—and reaches out a hand and says: 'I want to get up again and want to lead an honest, industrious life,' to every such person there should go out another hand to lift him up. We have many other branches of work. In all we have 130 different departments or plans for benefiting people, and the number is increasing constantly.

"Now, what are you doing to lift up the people who are down? the poor, the drunkard, the sinful, the hungry, and the poor masses who have gone over the line and who are in the worst hell this side of the river? What are you doing for them all? Do you think it is my special work that you have no part in it? Will you help me? Will you help the Salvation Army? Will you help with your sympathy and prayer? You may say: 'We have our churches and missions to maintain.' What a pitiful condition your city would be in if you did not have. When you have done all this there will be something left for the Salvation Army. The Salvation Army is no longer an experiment. It has passed out of the area of speculation. It is an accomplished fact."

SAVES TRAINER'S LIFE.



At New York the sharp teeth and claws of Clayton, a leopard, nearly cost the life of Mrs. Pauline Russell, his trainer, but the length and strength of his tail saved her. Clayton would not perform. Mrs. Russell prodded him with an iron bar and called to her assistant for aid. In the instant of turning her head to call, the leopard leaped. He bore the woman to the ground and stood over her, growling and lashing his tail. It was then that the quick-witted assistant, reaching in to the cage, grabbed Clayton's tail, took a double hitch around the bars of the cage with it, and rescued Mrs. Russell.

NIGHT TOILERS IN BANKS.

Some Money Repositories Work Clerical Forces Continuously.

Four big banks in the Wall street district resemble the great gold mines of the West in one striking feature, Harper's Weekly says. They have three eight-hour shifts of toilers, and the work never stops. One set takes up the routine where the other leaves off. All night long, Sundays and holidays, a staff of men in each of these banks is busy opening thousands of letters, sorting and listing innumerable checks and drafts that represent fabulous sums of money and getting them ready for the day force, which is the only one the public comes in contact with or ever hears about. If this work was not carried on incessantly the banks would soon be overwhelmed with a mountainous accumulation of detail.

Defined.

Willie—Pa, what are "Conversational powers?"
Pa—Oh, any of the South American republics.—Puck.

ODD METHOD OF BOOKKEEPING.



A method of bookkeeping as novel and ingenious as it is pathetic was discovered a short time ago by a New Orleans business man who had been obliged to spend a few days in an out-of-the-way country place. The hotel was postoffice, country store, jail and all else of a business nature the place possessed, but the proprietor and hotel manager could not write. On leaving the place he was presented with the bill shown in the drawing. The figure in the bed means just what it implies, and the four ones with the line drawn through the two ones following, means that the bed was occupied seven times. The dollar sign and three ones designate that the fee for this privilege was \$3.00. The figure drawn as seated at a table and the marks following show that twenty-four meals were eaten at a consideration of \$5.00.—Popular Mechanics.