

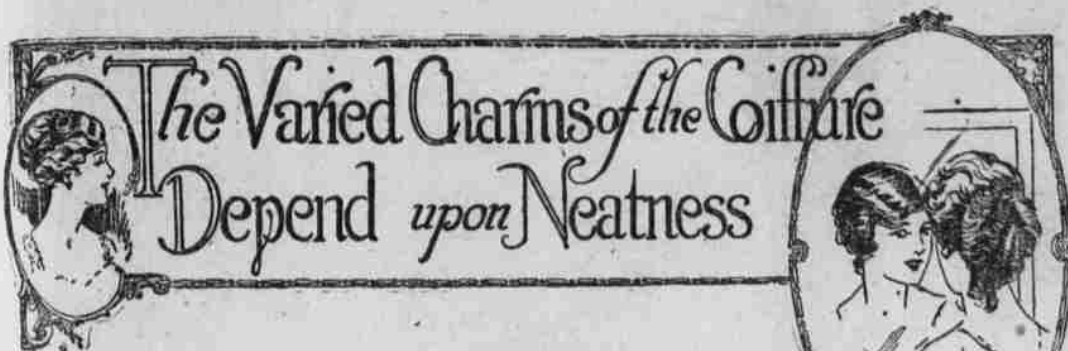
# THE FALL 1915 FASHION SUPPLEMENT

## DAILY CAPITAL JOURNAL

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALEM, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1915

PRICE TWO CENTS. ON TRAINS AND NEWS STANDS, FIVE CENTS.



By DORIS DALE.

Hygienically, the simple arrangement is the best. The hair should be dressed so it will not be pulled tightly in the opposite direction of its growth. The modish coiffure is not inclined toward extravagant or voluminous fashions. Poets may enthuse about the "wind-blown" tresses of milady, but in real life the smooth polished hair is found more attractive.

The hair net is really a necessity to keep the short locks in place. Many persons in dressing their own hair arrange it too far over the brows in a straight line across the forehead. A soft fringe or pompadour at some one point helps overcome a stiff effect.

The American women are at last beginning to realize that the back of her head, the back of her gown and the back of her shoes is of even greater import than the front view, because she can always smile and thus make people forget her personal appearance. The use of a hand mirror, though employed frequently, should be used with greater frequency to "see ourselves as others see us."

The marcel wave is invariably becoming and will not injure the hair if the iron is not applied too hot. If the hair is waved each time after the shampoo it will retain its wave from one period to the next.

American hair dressers have developed new styles peculiarly adapted to the American type of feminine attractiveness. The front hair is waved and arranged in a low or medium pompadour and brought to the back. A large and subtle figure eight completes the head dress, or just a simple knot, rather low at the back, instead of the French roll. This simple style of hair dressing demands an ornament to add chic. The shell dagger pins thrust through at almost any angle do the double duty of holding the hair as well as the hat in place.

Large barettes constitute another valuable accessory because they help to keep the hair flat and they facilitate the putting on of the hat and the maintaining of a neat appearance after the hat has been removed.

Dainty curls give a soft line to the face, and make the prettiness of the face prettier. The curls are worn at the crown of the head with a soft marcel wave, and may be kept in place by a net though they appear to fall loose and gracefully.

If the hair is dressed low a cluster of curls nestle at the nap of the neck. The front hair is waved slantwise softly and parted at the side. Amid the curls is placed one of the new question mark pins.

One of the decrees for those wishing to follow a new vogue is that the hair at the nap of the neck must be dressed flat. The hair behind the ears conforms to the shape of the neck and is worn rather low; unless a more classical head dress is desired, then the hair of the back is raised vertically and forms a puff. The front hair waved soft and wide, with or without a puff, always is brushed backward.

The new jeweled coiffure ornaments come in three-piece sets consisting of back comb, barette and pin. An attractive set of shell, which adds an irresistible contrast to softly lustrous hair, has a lattice design of white enamel mounted with rhinestones.

Jet refuses to admit of any rival. Jet pins are worn amid light tresses. A jet Grecian band, winged with little jet Mercury wings, gleamed in direct contrast to the golden "crown of glory," which it encircles.

Iridescent beaded bands are also most alluring. Beaded bow knots and butterflies show off to good advantage in the new hair dressing styles.



### Social and Personal

CAROL S. DIBBLE.

MANY have been to the fair but not all have been privileged to watch the play behind the scenes and come into close touch with the numberless little incidents of humor and pathos which are inevitably linked with the gay, the eager and the kindly folk, who "are seeing the fair," as was Miss Margaret Cospser, who recently returned from the Panama-Pacific exposition where she had charge of the educational exhibit in the Oregon building. Miss Cospser, who is the principal of the Garfield school in Salem, and a member of

the State Board of Education, was especially well fitted to hold such a place, as it is recognized that her experience, enthusiasm and tact contributed much to the success of the exhibit. The work of the grades, the high schools and trade school of Portland comprised one distinct exhibit, while the vocational work of the schools throughout the state of Oregon was classed as a separate exhibit. These educational displays occupied a large space on the second floor of the Oregon building and needless to say, formed the center of a constantly shifting and admiring throng of interested onlookers. The state vocational exhibit is displayed in a unique manner, a suite of three rooms being set aside for this purpose and completely furnished with articles made by the pupils themselves. The suite consists of a bedroom, living room and dining room, in which the furniture, constructed of Oregon wood and along modern lines is the output of the manual training departments in the Oregon schools. While the dainty hemstitched curtains of serim, and the handsome table linen, suggestive of bungalows and June brides, are the products of flying hands and needles within the four walls of not home, but rather the forerunner of home,—an up-to-date school-house of Oregon. Add there in the central section of the high school manual training exhibit, answering all kinds of questions from all kinds of people, sat Miss Cospser, quietly watching many a little play of human interest, that made

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of each day a new and delightful chapter in the always "to be continued" story of fair folks. It was on one of these days when perhaps the red letter chapter of the series was conceived, transpired and ended in the tinkling of an eye.

On the upper floor there hangs a picture of Simon Benson, and beside it a list of the varied achievements of his career. On this particular day a woman in the crowd gazed long and thoughtfully at the two hangings. Finally she turned and remarked at large, "Between the Lord Almighty and Simon Benson Oregon fared pretty well." And the educational hall is not the only place where things happen according to Miss Cospser. Down in the large dining-room, a long anticipated event, prophetic of much excitement happens every noon, when the girls from the domestic science department at the Oregon College of Agriculture serve lunch to a hungry throng of eighty at two different hours, and then leave many to find a less delectable feast board. A unique feature of this culinary feat is that the girls nine in number, do their cooking behind glass partitions, thus enabling the public to see the whys and wherefores of domestic science. A pleasant feature of Miss Cospser's position was that it qualified her to membership in the "Oregon family," which includes all employers in the Oregon building, thus throwing her into intimate comradeship with many delightful and decidedly worth while people. Foremost among these companionships was the with Mrs. Charles Gray, the hostess at the Oregon building, and Anne Shannon Munroe special correspondent for the Oregonian at the exposition. Miss Munroe who is a person of note and interest, added to her store of fair experience by walking from eastern Oregon to San Francisco. Among outside people of prominence which Miss Cospser and her friends had the opportunity of meeting informally and hence most happily, was Cecil Fanning, the well-known lyric singer from Ohio, who gave an after-concert one evening in the Ohio building to a small group of friends. Miss Cospser also had an excellent chance to observe the work of Madame Montessori, who, incidentally, was naively enthusiastic over the children's corner in the art room supervised by Mr. Eaton,

of Eugene. In connection with educational movements, little has been heard of the work of Louise Brigham, who identified herself with sociological work in New York where she taught the slum children to construct furniture out of dry-goods boxes. In recognition of the results she obtained, the officials gave her a small brick house on the fair grounds which she furnished on the upper floor with box furniture covered with crotonae, and the lower floor with redwood furniture out of compliment to California. So much praise from all quarters of the country has been lavished upon the educational exhibit of Oregon that the people of the state may well feel indebted to those who so successfully took charge of it. Among those special mention can be made of E. F. Carlton, assistant state superintendent of schools, whose executive ability and keen interest in the undertaking contributed much to the visible outcome.

Salem's appreciation of Miss Cospser was most graciously revealed in the courtesy of Mr. Ruel, who sent a box of handsome asters to the educational department. The last week of Miss Cospser's two months' stay in California was marked pleasantly by a visit at the home of former salem residents, the J. B. T. Tutthills, in San Jose.

A great deal of interest is being manifested in the course of lectures on "The Literature of Today," which Prof. Wallace MacMurray will deliver during the coming winter. The lectures cover a wide scope of interest, treating of the works and importance of many of the foremost writers of modern literature such as Maurice Maeterlinck, George Meredith, August Strindberg, Maxim Gorky in relation to Realism, Henrik Ibsen, the great Norwegian dramatist, and Dostoevski, the greatest exponent of Russian literature. Prof. MacMurray is especially qualified to present the lecture as he has done a great deal of research work along the line of modern literature. He is a former pupil of Dr. Burton, president of the Drama League of North America, who considers Prof. MacMurray the best dramatic critic in the Northwest. Those who attended his lecture course on "Modern Drama" last winter are enthusiastic over this winter's series;

while others are anticipating with a great deal of pleasure and interest, the opportunity to enjoy the course this winter.

To give a glimpse of the character of the lectures, the announcement states that the first one will be on "The Importance of the American Theatre," with Mackayo, Thomas and Mooly as sub topics. The third lecture is on the "Appreciation of the Best in Modern Literature." Prof. MacMurray is a most versatile literary man, and those who have heard his lectures speak with great appreciation of their scholarship and delivery.

The Chautauqua Reading Circle of Salem is preparing for a most interesting course of study this year, as outlined by the program of the New York National Institute. Each of the four years comprising the course deals with a different general topic for class work, and as such they are respectively named, English American, European and Classical Years. The Salem circle which was organized by Mrs. F. Von Eschen a year ago, is entering the American year of study this fall, last winter being the English year. The members will take up the study of American life, manners and customs, both of present and Colonial times and a review of current events. A number of informational books will be studied among which are: "Social and Economic Forces in American History," by Albert Bushnell Hart; "Changing America," by Edward Alsworth Ross; "American Ideals in Character and Life," by Hamilton Wright Mabie; and "The Ways of the Planets," by Martha Evans Martin. A large number of new members have joined the circle this fall which will go by the same name as it adopted when organized, the Arthurina. Several of the charter members received certificates from the national institute for work done during the year. At the end of the four year course, diplomas are granted to those who have fulfilled all requirements. The circle new members about twenty-five members, and all others wishing to join are requested to notify the officers as soon as possible as the meetings will soon begin at the library. The president is Mrs. Frank Wells; vice-president, Mrs. E. Von Eschen; secretary, Mrs. E. E. Fisher.