

# Woman's Realm

## Fraternity Mothers.

Fraternity house mothers are suggested by President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, who is trying to devise means for improving the scholarship of the members of the secret societies. He believes that the right woman presiding over each fraternity house would have a very beneficial influence on the scholarship of the students.—New York Sun.

## Victory in Denver.

The Professional Woman's Club, of Denver, celebrated its victory in securing the appointment of eight women as members of the county medical force by a banquet. The women appointed were Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy, who was made one of three county physicians, and Dr. Mary L. Bates, Dr. Margaret Beeler, Dr. M. Jean Gate, Dr. Elsie S. Pratt, Dr. Alice Guthrie, Dr. Mary Hawes and Dr. M. Ethel Fraser, who were made members of the hospital staff.—New York Sun.

## Workbags.

During the old regime in France it was the custom of the ladies invariably to carry their workbags with them to the evening receptions, in which they had not only their embroidery materials but the last novel, the popular song and their patch boxes and rouge pots, says Appleton's Magazine. Gentlemen also carried deftly embroidered little bags into company, which held "a whole arsenal of cutlery and fancy articles, such as boxes of different shapes filled with lozenges, bonbons, snuff and scent."

## Modjeska's Trick.

There are some good stories told about Mme. Modjeska, the famous Polish actress, who has just died. Perhaps the most amusing, however, is that which relates how she satisfied a private audience who had been

amount of money each month as his own and permitted to spend it in his own way? What restriction, if any, shall be placed about the financial part of the child's education?

These questions are not simple and are not answered without much thought, and are not answered in the same way with all children.

At a recent opening of an immense skating ring in one of our Western cities, hundreds of boys and girls were noted crowding into this building, each one paying fifty cents admission, and during the course of the evening buying refreshments averaging about fifty cents each in addition. Many of these were boys and girls not over fifteen years of age. The question could not help being asked by older ones looking on, Where did these children get this money? Did they earn it, or was it given to them outright by their parents with no restrictions as to how it was to be spent?—Charles M. Sheldon.

## Where Servants Stay.

You rarely hear a woman complain of servants leaving her who knows what she wants, insists upon it being done, and knows when it is done. The work in some households is like the prayer chain; the one way to end it is to break away from it.

Servants are stayers in homes where their rights are regarded and they are expected to regard the rights of others. It is as bad business policy needlessly to interfere with the cook's day out as it is for that cook to expect a day off when a big dinner is on.

The woman who knows the holding power of a pleasant manner, a kindly smile, real interest in every member of her household, and kindly consideration for the paid members of her family, makes few visits to the intelligence office.

The mistress who is quick to wrath is equally quick to lose her maids.

She who storms when things go wrong should never be surprised at

# WHAT WOMEN ARE WEARING

New York City.—The blouse that can be made from the pretty flouncings and bordered materials that are so numerous this season is one that



is quite certain to be needed, and this model is charmingly attractive, while it involves very little labor in the making. As illustrated the front and back portions and the under portions of the sleeves are made of tucking, and the effect is a most desirable one, but while the pattern is simple it allows of several variations. The leaves can be made of tucking to match the front and back, as shown in the back view; or, if bordered material with a straight edge is utilized, the borders can be joined to make the sleeves and the tucking omitted; or the blouse portions and the sleeves can be made from plain material with the centre-front and backs only of tucking, embroidery, lace or other all-over. In the last instance, however, the edges of the blouse would require to be trimmed with banding, to be embroidered or treated in some similar way, but as the edges of the front and the backs are straight they can quite easily be finished in any way that may suit the fancy, and the design consequently becomes an exceptionally useful one.

The blouse is made with front and backs, the centre-front and the centre-backs. The sleeves are made in one-piece each, although when made from flouncing two straight lengths are joined on indicated lines, while the tucking is arranged under to give the effect illustrated. A standing collar finishes the neck.

## Orchid Designs Used.

The orchid is used for the beautiful design with which an elegant bridal gown of white satin is embroidered about the train.

## Child's Dress.

This simple little frock has a great many advantages to recommend it. It is dainty and attractive and childish in effect, yet it is very easily made and easily laundered. The front and back panels are cut in one piece each, but at the sides the pleated skirt and body portion are joined beneath the belt. If the Dutch neck is not liked the dress can be cut high and finished with a standing collar, and the sleeves can be extended to the wrists. In the illustration rose colored linen is embroidered with white, and colored linens so treated are essentially smart this season.

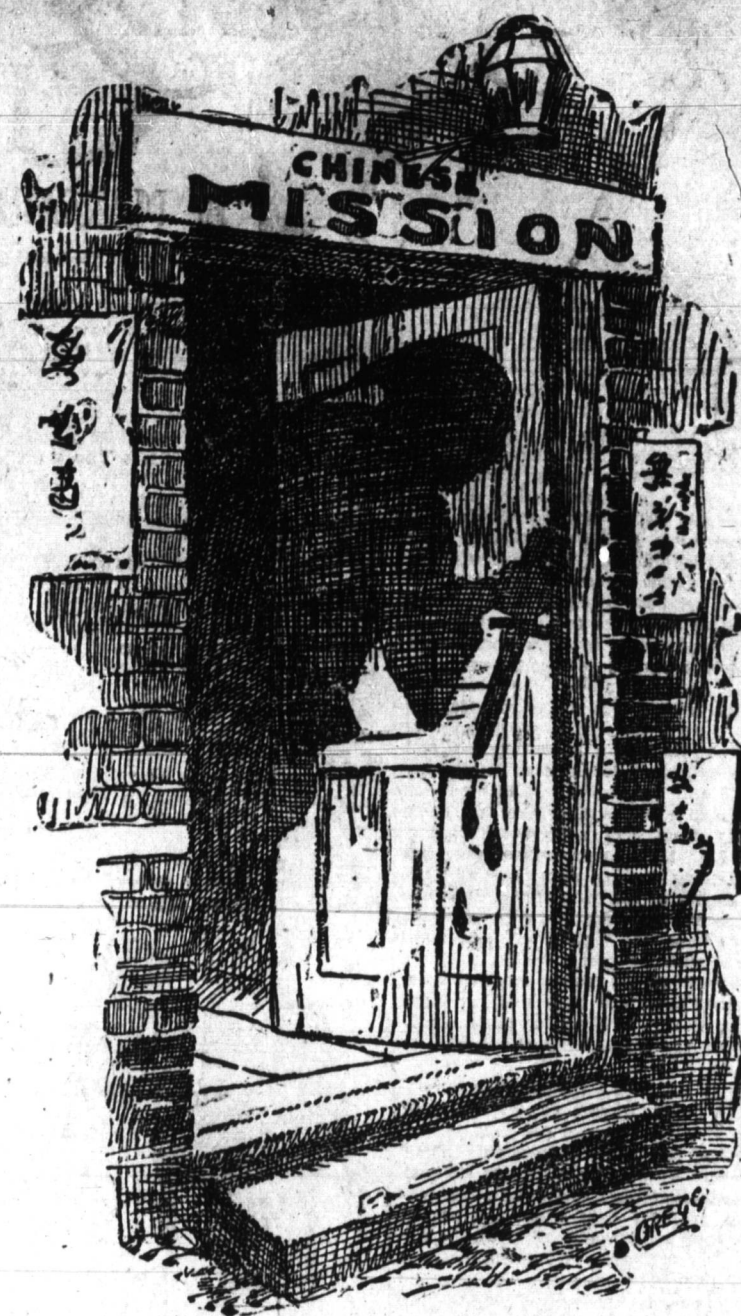
The dress is made with front and back panels, the side portions of the body and the skirt, which are pleated and joined to the body and to the front and back panels below the belt. The sleeves are just comfortably full, and whatever their length are gathered into bands. The belt is arranged over the seam at the waist line and is



buttoned into place and the dress is closed invisibly at the left of the front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years) is four and three-fourth yards twenty-four, three and seven-eighth yards thirty-two or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

# ANOTHER OPEN DOOR, ANOTHER YELLOW PERIL



—Cartoon by Gregg, in the New York American.

## LEON MERELY A TYPE OF "CONVERTS" THAT ATTEND CHINESE MISSIONS

New York City.—Every city in the United States where three or four Chinese can be gathered together in a Sunday-school has a girl trap like that in which Elsie Sigel went to her death.

Wherever the crafty William Leon, or Leung Linn, to give his Chinese name, goes in his flight he will be aided by kindred spirits willing to do all they can for him, because they can never know when they will be in the same predicament.

A Chinaman hunt is not at all like an ordinary man hunt, where all honest men are willing to tell all they know about the murderer's whereabouts. Every Chinese community has its clique of criminals, willing and eager to protect any fellow countryman the police happen to want, and always blandly misunderstanding every question that is put to them.

Elsie Sigel's fate awaits, almost certainly, every white girl who permits herself to get into the power of the smug, psalm-singing "Christianized" Chinese who frequent the Chinese Sunday-schools. Such tragedies are grievously familiar on the Pacific Coast, where of late the Chinese mission is looked upon with severe disfavor. It was long ago discovered there that when a Sunday-school was taught by men the Oriental zeal for a new religion became suddenly cooled.

When Father McLaughlin, now of New Rochelle, was in charge of a Mott street church a company of Chinese came to him and politely requested that he establish a Sunday-school for their benefit. Father McLaughlin assented, and being a man of wisdom announced that he would teach it himself. When his yellow visitors requested that they be taught by young white girls he indignantly

told them to leave the premises. Father McLaughlin is large and muscular, and his usually benign countenance can look stern on occasions. The visitors left without good-byes.

The "Girls' Recreation Home," run by Mrs. Frances Hodd, at No. 10 Mott street, has been closed. This home was frequented by Elsie Sigel and her misguided mother, and it was there that the girl often met the man who is now being pursued by the police.

Every man who has been brought into contact with this type of Chinaman, or who has had opportunity to observe the workings of a Chinese mission, knows that there are no greater plague spots in the country than such establishments. Ministers, who with more zeal than intelligence, assemble Chinamen together and permit them to be instructed under the tutelage of young girls, are merely lending themselves to the knavery of their charges.

The Chinese are taught American hymns, and hymns translated by missionaries for them into Chinese. These they troll forth lustily, all the while squinting insolently at their teachers. During the week they make frequent visits to the homes of the girl, bearing Chinese sweetmeats and ginger. At Christmas they shower upon the young women gifts of shawls and costly fabrics, with an object in mind which would probably make a murderer of any father that suspected it.

In manner they are always bland and suave, being very careful to say nothing that will give offense, but one look into their leasing faces is enough to convince a person of experience that a young girl would be better trusted with the worst cadet on the East Side. At least the cadet's language would be a warning.

## THE ELSIE SIGEL CRIME PECULIAR TO U. S., GERMANS SAY

Berlin Newspapers Blame America For Artificial Standard of Morals.

Berlin.—The newspapers here describe the murder of Elsie Sigel in New York as a tragedy which could have been enacted only in a religious atmosphere peculiar to America. Says one newspaper:

"If the scandals that involved Prince Philip zu Eulenberg and the Knights of the Round Table were characteristic of Germany, it can be said with equal truth that the tragedies arising out of this weird and unhealthy mixture of religious passion and sexual passion are characteristic of America."

"Germany," it adds, "can learn a lesson from decadents on the other side of the Atlantic—not to permit pietists to be too prominent in leading social usage; not to set up a wholly artificial standard of morality."

A brilliant evening newspaper of

Berlin maintains, apropos of the Sigel murder, that religious ardor and sexual passion are bound deeply and abidingly. Their unity is sometimes celebrated secretly with mystic rites; sometimes breaks out openly in orgies like those celebrated by devotees of strange sects in America, Russia and elsewhere.

The Berliner Zeitung Mittag adds: "Conventional morality is strung to so high a pitch in America that he or she who renounces it often degenerates to religious practices unhealthy in character."

"America is full of such perversities—fuller than Germany, because traditional morality is more stringently exercised there than in Germany. We hope this murder will open the eyes of advanced New Yorkers to the fact that the rule of the too truly good is harmful."

## Bryan Would Withdraw

From the Public Eye.

Denver Col.—"I do not wish to discuss politics nor myself," said W. J. Bryan here. "No, I am not a candidate for Senator from Nebraska; I do not wish to be considered one."

"I believe the public generally would appreciate it if my personal affairs were left out in the future," he continued. "The public doesn't understand how I am continually bored by reporters seeking interviews. I am ready to withdraw from the public eye."

## Visits His Mother's Grave

After Seventy-five Years.

Norwich, N. Y.—Isaac Brown, ninety years old, living on a farm in Otseck, Chenango County, took his first trip in three-quarters of a century last week, when he visited Syracuse. It was the first time he had ridden on a railroad, although he had seen steam cars a few years ago. On the trip he visited his mother's grave, at Stockbridge, twenty miles from his home, for the first time since he was a boy of fifteen. The huge buildings and electric cars amazed him.

## Our Cut-out Recipe

beseeching her to recite something in her native language. Demurring at first, the famous actress at last gave way, and the audience sat spellbound as she dramatically uttered unintelligible words. Great applause was the reward for the effort, but what the feelings of the people must have been when they learned that she had merely recited the numbers from one to 100 in Polish it is scarcely possible to describe.—Tit-Bits.

## Not a Friend.

A pathetic story was revealed at an inquest on Marguerite Hebert, aged fifty-nine, at Stepney. She was found by the relieving officer in a room at Old Montague street, Whitechapel, lying on an old mattress. There was no other furniture in the room. On admission to Whitechapel Infirmary she said she had not a "friend in the world." In the room was found a book, "French Pronunciation Made Easy," by M. H. Hebert, published in 1905, and on the flyleaf was written: "To Her Majesty, the Queen of England, from her grateful subject, Marguerite Hebert." Death was due to heart failure and pleurisy.—London Mail.

## Safe From Destruction.

"There is no hint at the destruction of the home or at the dissolution of the family in the suggestion that possibly some day women workers may continue to work after marriage." This is the conclusion to which William Hard and Rheta Child Dorr come in "The Woman's Invasion," in Everybody's. It is interesting—exceedingly so—in the light of the misleading statements of the case that have been spread abroad lately.

"It is not believed that such a continuation of work on their part would in any way imperil either the home or the family, provided the following conditions were observed:

"First. The education of their children, from babyhood up, shall be properly carried forward for five hours or so every day in day nurseries, kindergartens, etc.

"Second. Cooking shall be done in central kitchens from which meals shall be distributed to homes.

"Third. For women with children there shall be a shortened work-day.

"Fourth. At childbirth women shall rest from their industrial work for a period to be fixed by medical investigation and conclusion, enforced by the State."

## Right Use of Money.

It is a problem in many good families, as well as others which are not so good, to know how to manage the question of the child's allowance. Shall the children in the home be paid for doing work about the house or shall they do whatever needs to be done as a part of their share simply because they are members of the family? Shall a boy be allowed a certain

the incessant going of her servants. Like unto a flypaper in adhesive qualities is that maid whose mistress never raises her voice over household tragedies.

The mistress who is quick to suspicion is as an earthquake in shaking up her domestic quietness. The servant who will stay when there is constant, though unspoken, doubt of her honesty is usually of doubtful honesty.

She who is long on criticism and short on praise should not be surprised at the short stay of her maids.—New York Times.

## —Pretty— Things— to Wear.

Lace w. have a great vogue unless all signs fail.

Giant bows are popular, pinned close to hats.

Some French chevrons show Roman stripe effects.

In chiffon veils for motoring, light colors are favored.

There is a hint of the pointed bodice reappearing.

Figured as well as striped hearties are in the shops.

Shirt waists should be worn only by girls over fifteen years.

Little mantles of taffeta and satin with printed ends and tassels are la grande mode.

Plain, simple effects are coming to be more admired than the gold and glitter of the hour.

The delicate faille ribbons are even more prominent than the soft satins and glaze silk upon hats.

The showing of straw embroideries and jet band trimmings has never exceeded in richness.

At fashionable luncheons and bridge parties coats and gowns alike of black velvet are often seen.

Jet, as the modish touch, threatens to supersede in every kind of apparel the glint of gold that has had a full year's sway.

The latest hatpin is of gold, and, like the seal of a masculine watch fob, engraved with the monogram or crest of the owner.

Net girdles of wide, soft mesh are embroidered in ribbousness and fringed with it. They come in all the fashionable colors.

Pongee ribbon about six inches wide, printed in Oriental designs and colors, is one of the useful things brought in for dressmakers.

The fashion for narrow braids as trimming includes the old-fashioned rick-rack braid which we used to crochet into collars and edgings of all kinds.

The bordered materials are especially good for the tall girl and an altogether new effect is obtained by many of the borders being lighter than the material itself.



The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-fourth yards of flouncing fifteen inches wide with one and one-fourth yards of tucking eighteen to make as shown in the front view; two and one-eighth yards of flouncing with two and one-fourth yards of tucking to make as shown in the back view; two and seven-eighth yards twenty-four inches wide, one and seven-eighth yards thirty-two or one and one-half yards forty-four inches wide with three-fourth yard of tucking to make from plain material.

## Smart Silk Coats.

There is no end to the silk coats one sees; separate coats to be worn with any sort of skirt. They are beautifully lined and much trimmed with the new embroidery by clever stitches taken in long effective lines, crossing and interlacing and with wide and narrow silk braid mingled with the pretty satin cords and accenting dots.

## Ruching For Blouses.

Wide ruching is used for front of blouses.