Facts and Features for Women

of Interest to Our Feminine Readers and the Home Circle

PARIS HAIR MODE

Elaborate Headdresses Worn by Majority of Women.

Revival Came Into Action at Nice and Monte Carlo and Has Grown Prominent.

This is going to be a season of "evening headdresses." This revival came into action at Nice and Monte Carlo during the holiday festivities. It has since then grown more and more prominent. This season in Paris, writes a correspondent, we shall find elaborate evening headdresses worn by every one—and on unexpected occasions.

A curious fact connected with this revival is this: On one hand we have women who refuse to wear any hair ornament whatever, who make a habit of dressing their hair exceedingly simple in the evening—natural waves, just a jeweled pin or two, perhaps a small comb, but nothing more. This is what one might call the "classic style" and it is admirable from every point of view.

Now that "powder and patches" are coming in again we shall witness a little war of headdresses, the ornate style which was popular in the period of Marie Antoinette or the picturesque mode of hairdressing exploited by such a beauty as Mme. de Pompadour. We shall see.

Just now the favorite evening headdress takes mob-cap form. It is made of beaded or pailletted tulle. Some of the more costly models are almost covered with valuable jewels and fine embroidery.

Almost always there is a dangling ornament hanging loose at one side, over the ear; sometimes there are two of these ornaments—tassels or trailing flowers, one on either side. Little chin-straps of pearls or diamonds are attached to evening headdresses.

The Parisiennes are playing all sorts of cunning tricks with veils this year. They are wearing them large and small, square, round and oblong; thickly covered with spider's-web designs or plain tulle with an elaborate border.

Many of the new spring hats have chantilly veils attached to the wide brim. The lace is always fine and as transparent as possible. The veil is so arranged that it falls over the brim unevenly—much longer at one side than the other, or very long at the back and short in front.

All-black hats, of picture order, are to be seen in the best millinery studios, and also a great many black velvet toques, the latter rather eccentric in outline and very wide at the sides.

TROTTEUR OF CASTOR SERGE



This spring trotteur is of castor and is just the thing for the season at hand.

THE SMART SPRING COSTUME



After months of fur coats milady welcomes the spring trotteur, or one-piece frock, and the becoming fur neck piece that constitute a really smart spring outfit. This fur is of fox.

MAKES DAINTY PARTY DRESS

French-Blue Chiffon Embroidered With Silver Beads Develops Into Winsome Frock.

A sweet and lovely dainty little party dress may be made of French-blue chiffon embroidered with silver beads, with a girdle of silver cloth tied jauntily on the left side in one smart loop and end. The overskirt was made with four points, the points hung a bit below a slip of white satin. The design for beading may be carried out in bugles and round beads, or just the round beads may be used. By the way, when beading, be sure to baste the material very securely over the paper pattern, and sew the beads on with backstitches. The stitches should not be taken through the paper; the paper serves only to show the design and to hold the material in place. Another idea is to use two thicknesses of paper, so the design will not become torn, and in order to have a very firm foundation on which to work.

Avoid High Collars.

Avoid high, tight collars. Wear soft silk and muslin linings next the throat for black or colored collars. If it is necessary to wear costumes with high collars on the street, change them at once for collarless gowns when you are at home. They are much more becoming in every way and are infinitely better for the throat and neck.

Some New Gingham Frocks

Frocks for Spring and Summer Are Daintily Trimmed With Wool Embroidery.

Some of the best dressmakers are making gingham frocks for spring and summer trimmed with wool embroidery. Especially attractive are those with hems run with wool. One attractive model made of brown-and-white checks has a straight gathered skirt with a series of three tucks run in brown wool stitches about a half inch in length.

Then there are charming little gingham dresses made with wool embroidered flowers or fruit. However, there is always real wisdom in making gingham frocks so that they may be easily washed and ironed and this woolen embroidery does not recommend itself on this score. The wool-run tucks are possible providing you take the tuck originally in machine stitching, simply using the wool-running for ornamentation.

One of the greatest advantages in making gingham dresses at home is that you may have them shrunk beforehand. It is also a good plan to have the color set before the material is cut, and this can be done at the same time that you are shrinking the goods.

The substances usually used for setting colors are salt, vinegar, alum or sugar of lead. The last-mentioned is a poison, so it is better not to use it. To set the color in any material, dissolve in a gallon of warm water one-half cupful of strong vinegar, two cupfuls of salt or one tablespoonful of alum. Mix thoroughly and let the material soak in this overnight. Dry before it is admitted to clear water.

In selecting the material for gingham frocks it is always worth while to pay the price required to get the best quality. Certain standard makes of high-priced gingham are a good choice, as you may depend on the quality of these.

Street Garment or House Dress.

Shantung is a fabric which is equally good developed as a street garment or a house frock. A pretty model of this material is made with a box jacket and a plaited skirt, the jacket having a tuxedo front and a narrow belt of the goods. This garment also partakes of the character of a suit dress.

Ebony and Ivory Canes.

Polished ebony or ivory canes will be in high favor since they may be decorated with many changes of ribbons colored to match the costumes worn with them.

New Wool Fabrics.

The new wool fabrics for early spring wear include the hard finished rep cloth, gabacord, Cheruit twill and stockingette, another new fabric, resembling tricotine in weight and texture.

Figured Gauze Ribbons.

Figured gauze ribbons with narrow metallic edge are effective for sashes on frocks of tulle and chiffon.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR APRIL 3

THE IDEAL CHRISTIAN.

LESSON TEXT—Rom. 12:2, 9-21.

GOLDEN TEXT—As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise.—Luke 6:31.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Matt. 5:1-16; 6:33; Phil. 4:8, 9; Col. 3:12-16; I Pet. 3:8-17.

PRIMARY TOPIC — Making Others Happy.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Living Happily With Others.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Marks of a True Christian.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Christian's Standard of Character.

I. In His Relation to God (vv. 1, 2).

He is dedicated to God. He conscientiously presents his entire being to God.

1. The basis of this dedication (v. 1). "The mercies of God:" The grand reason for the dedication of ourselves to God is because we are recipients of the mercies of God.

2. The nature of the dedication (v. 1).

(1) An act of the free will. Those who voluntarily present themselves to God. He consecrates to His Service. (2) It embraces the whole man (v. 1). By "bodies" is meant the entire personality—body, soul and spirit (I Thess. 5:23). The inner life expresses itself through the body. (3) It is a living sacrifice (v. 1). In the Old Testament the victim was slain before being placed upon the altar, but in our case God wants our bodies as living instruments of service. (4) It is for rational service (v. 1). The logical outcome of our union with Christ is an intelligent service for Him.

3. The obligation of the one dedicated to the Lord (v. 2). It is nonconformity to this world. The one who has handed himself over to the Lord will not be fashioned by this evil, devil-governed age (I John 5:19).

II. In His Relation to His Fellow Christians (vv. 9-13).

1. Love without hypocrisy (v. 9). We should not merely pretend to love people while hating them in our hearts.

2. Abhor the evil and cleave to the good (v. 9). God's children must be like him. God hates wickedness of all sorts, so His children will have the same attitude towards sin that He has.

3. Be kindly affectioned one to another (v. 10). This is to be a brotherly love, namely, that which passes between those who are of one blood—members of the same family.

4. In honor preferring one another (v. 10). This is most difficult. It is natural to claim the best places for ourselves. Christ pleased not Himself.

5. Be not slothful in business (v. 11). This hardly refers to secular affairs, but rather to the church life which was to be characterized by zeal—energy and warmth, being regarded as service to the Lord.

6. Rejoicing in hope (v. 12). Affliction shall surely come to the Christian. In all trials the Christian should be filled with hope of future glory.

7. Patient in Tribulation (v. 12). This blessed hope will make possible a life of patience.

8. Continuing in prayer (v. 12). Only by constant and persistent prayer shall we be able to live above our circumstances and fix our hope upon Him whose coming shall bring deliverance from all our trials and transform us into His glorious likeness.

9. Distributing to the necessity of saints—given to hospitality (v. 13). It is obligatory to Christians to divide their wages with fellow Christians who are destitute (Eph. 4:28).

III. In His Relation to Unbelievers (vv. 14-21).

1. Do good for evil (v. 14). We are to bless those who persecute us. The natural man pays back in the same coin, but the renewed man responds in kindness and good deeds.

2. Be sympathetic (v. 15). We should rejoice with those who rejoice and weep with those who weep. Christ entered into the joys of the wedding at Cana, and wept with Mary and Martha.

3. Find points of agreement (v. 16). We should seek for points of agreement in all things, instead of being vain in our own conceits.

4. Live honestly before all men (v. 17). We should so live that our characters may attract others to Christ.

5. Live in peace (v. 18). We should exhaust every means to bring about reconciliation. If the other party will not yield, we should see to it that it is not our fault.

6. Be not vindictive (vv. 19-21). Instead of rendering eye for eye and tooth for tooth, we should heap coals of fire upon our enemies by deeds of kindness.

Mothers Lead the Way.

Children are what the mothers are; no fondest father's fondest care can so fashion the infant's heart, or so shape the life.—Landor.

They That Bow Heads.

They that bow their heads before God may hold them erect before the world.—A. S. Wilshire.

Mothers.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Napoleon.

Christ Pre-eminent

By REV. B. B. SUTCLIFFE

Extension Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—That in all things He might have the preeminence.—Col. 1:18.

What is it that holds the preeminent place in the counsels of the Godhead?



Humanitarianism would say the great object is man and his good. Man desires peace from too frequent war, rest from his heavy burdens, and surcease from his constant pain; he would exchange the sorrow for joy. And therefore he is fond of thinking of Christ as the Great Healer whose primary business it was and is to bring into the world what would relieve man of the ills he is heir to.

Certainly Christ will yet do all this, but only when He is given the place appointed for Him by God—the preeminent place. Then only can man look for permanent and lasting peace with God, with nature, with his fellows and with himself.

Man Not First With God.

To think of man holding the preeminent place in the counsels of the Godhead gives the lie to much we find in Scripture. For example, when we read of Christ going to the distressed by the pool of Bethesda, by which was "a great multitude of impotent folk," to none of them did He extend the word of healing save only to one man.

It is quite true that blessing for the human race was in the thought of God when He sent His Son into the world, but this blessing was in a sense merely incidental to the supreme object, viz.—that in all things Christ might have the preeminence. What God has been and is doing finds its terminus, not in man, but in Christ Jesus the Lord. Keeping Christ out of the place given Him by God delays the date when man will come to the time when his suffering and sorrow will be turned to joy and gladness.

It is sometimes said that the preeminent object of God's counsels is the glory of God and the good of man. But the organizations founded for the glory of God and the good of man all gradually degenerate, until God is thrust out and man occupies the supreme place; they become purely humanitarian, where the Word of God must give way if it interferes with what man supposes makes for his own good. The motto quickly becomes, "Whatsoever ye do, do all to the benefit of man." But not until we give to Christ the place God intends Him to hold will we ever come, individually or collectively, to the place of blessing God has for us.

Christ Preeminent From Eternity.

Christ has ever occupied this supreme place with God, and has ever been God's resource in working out His purposes concerning the whole universe. Even before man was created and placed upon earth Christ was before God as the one preeminent object of His counsels. So we are told by Christ himself in Prov. 8:26-30, "While as yet He had not made the earth . . . then was I by Him as one brought up with Him; and I was daily His delight."

And even during the period of eternity called "time" it is still true that Christ and not man is the pre-eminent object of the counsels of God. We are told that during time "it pleased the Father that in Him (Christ) should all fullness dwell" Col. 1:19. And the Holy Spirit declares in Heb. 1:2 that God "hath appointed Him (Christ) heir of all things." "For us men" was Christ surely given but "us men" will never find that which is ours until we find it in Him who has thus been "appointed heir of all things" by God the Father.

And this principle of the preeminence of Christ in the counsels of the Godhead will still be true when time has forever passed and we enter into the coming eternity. We read in Eph. 1:10, "In the dispensation of the fullness of time He will gather together in one all things in Christ, both which are in heaven and which are on earta, even in Him."

Exalting Man Delays Golden Age.

The insistence that man himself is the preeminent object before God is one of the great hindrances to the coming of the golden age for which man waits. It is the exaltation of man, seen in much of the social service of today, and invites to its assistance men who are avowedly opposed to the authority of the Bible.

But everywhere and always it is Christ Jesus the Lord who is the preeminent object of all the counsels of the Godhead. It was Christ who was before the mind of God when He spoke to the serpent concerning the seed of the woman, when He gave to Abraham the promise of a seed, and when to David was promised the seed to sit upon his throne. "That in all things He (Christ) might have the preeminence."

Value of Industry.

Industry keeps the body healthy, the mind clear, the heart whole, and the purse full.—C. Simmons.

Marcia's Opinion

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

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In his close, dingy-walled fourth-story room, Bill Evans sat, shirt-sleeved, pounding his typewriter. The machine was disgracefully dusty, and had two caps missing from the letter board, but for all that it gave forth a steady click-clack which competed successfully with a couple of buzzing mosquitoes.

Suddenly Bill paused, ran his fingers wildly through his mop of hair and gazed dejectedly out into the velvety darkness. "Confound it!" he groaned audibly. "How can I write this drivel? Here's a play I think perfectly rotten, played by a cheap bunch of actors, and I'm patting it on the back and giving it a good sendoff. Yet what else can I do, after cussing out every play in the house for a month? If I gave my honest opinion again, the old man would think me a confirmed pessimist and get somebody else to hold down this picayune job, which, heaven knows, I can't afford to lose, punk as it is!" Once more he bent to his work resignedly and pounded on.

You see, it was Bill's seventh job in as many months. And Bill was engaged to Marcia Stebbings—engaged, that is, on the condition imposed by her cautious father, that he make good enough at something to show what was in him. Bill knew what was in him. Marcia said she did. But Marcia's father was coldly skeptical.

For the moment Bill was dramatic critic of the Saunderville Evening Telegram, a position more munificent in title than in remuneration. But it provided him with sufficient cash for board and lodging and allowed him enough spare time for odd bits of free lancing, the returns from which purchased cigars for himself and flowers for Marcia. Also, the job meant a pass to the theater, good for two!

On that pass, this very evening, he had taken her to see "Never Mind, Jane!" He had gone to the theater determined to comment favorably, but had, in spite of himself, been bored to death. Nor was he particularly pleased that Marcia enjoyed the play immensely.

"I always enjoy plays in which the women wear evening clothes," she had told him complacently, "and I thought the leading woman's hair was done just wonderfully!"

"But, good heavens, Marcia," he had exclaimed irritably as they trailed out of the theater after the final curtain, the plot is poorly constructed, the third act drags, the denouement isn't logical, the villain's long-winded, and the hero's a lunatic!"

Yet now, three hours later, he mopped his perspiring brow and viewed what he had written—"a little ragged, but shows promise—clever plot—excellent support by entire cast—Malcolm Blaine in his usual good form."

"I suppose that would satisfy even Marcia," he told himself crossly. "Marcia's the best girl there is in the world, but what she doesn't know about criticism of the drama would run a correspondence school."

Next morning, feeling like a man who has perjured his soul to save his skin, Bill turned in his column on "Never Mind, Jane!" Furthermore, he was resolved thereafter to write nothing but the truth, job or no job, Marcia or no Marcia. Thank fortune he'd had the sense to hold privately to his own views, by the way, and not be influenced by her views on the subject. That noon, in a white-tiled lunch room, he ran into Simmons, his boss, editor of the Telegram.

"I see," said that gentleman, with a glance that Bill took to be rather superior, "that you and I don't agree about 'Never Mind, Jane!' I took my wife to it last evening, and of all the poor shows!" He continued elaborately to expreess his opinion, while Bill groaned inwardly, yearning to say: "Them's my sentiments, too!" Unfortunately, Simmons held proof to the contrary, legibly typewritten.

It was some months later, after Bill had investigated in vain one opening after another, ranging from jobs as shoe clerk and apprentice cigar-maker to positions as factory inspector and post office employee, hoping to discover something promising a future on which he could marry the daughter of a cautious father, that the blow fell.

"The old man wants to see you!" Sam, the office boy, advised the fact loudly to Bill, who was getting out copy at a desk in the corner. Bill rose, and with an abnormally cheerful expression assumed for the benefit of two girl reporters, strolled to the editorial room.

"Sit down, Evans," Simmons, within, invited him cordially. And Bill sat. But he sat gingerly, on the thin edge of the chair. Personally, he would have preferred to take standing what was coming.

"Do you know," began his inquisitor, "this town is too small for you?" Simmons had the reputation of being a sarcastic devil, but Bill refused to writhe.

"It is—in a way," he admitted thoughtfully, as one to whom the truth had just been brought home.

"You remember that play you wrote up?" went on Simmons pointedly. "'Never Mind Something or Other.'"

Bill nodded. He certainly did remember that play. For one thing, it had brought about his first difference of opinion with Marcia. It had furnished subject for argument quite recently.

"Well," continued Simmons, "I didn't, personally, think a whole lot of it, but it seems your intuition was right. You said it showed some promise. That promise was fulfilled. I see that it returns to New York after tremendous success on the road and is predicted to become the hit of the season."

Bill all but whistled. Then he settled back comfortably, crossed his knees and waited.

"Now, we've got to cut the size of the Telegram," Simmons went on, "and I regret to say that our review of plays has to go. But—" and he paused impressively, then continued—"I happen to know of an opening on a certain paper"—he mentioned the name—"and I think I can say that it is yours, if you want it."

And at that Bill Edwards did whistle.

"Believe me, young man," was Simmons' last word as he shook Bill's hand, "any man who saw one grain of promise in that fool play has a dramatic instinct which should be not only recognized, but encouraged!"

That evening Marcia intercepted a look on Bill's face so pregnant with an unspoken thought that she broke off in the middle of a sentence of congratulation.

"What is it, Bill?" she asked curiously. She was feeling tremendously happy in the knowledge that her father, informed of Bill's good fortune, had waived his caution and consented to give her away in the bridal month of June.

"I was thinking, Marcia," he said slowly, and his tone was awed, "that you knew more than the Old Man about that play, to say nothing of me. You thought it was good."

Marcia smiled deprecatingly. "I've always been pleased that you were influenced by my opinion at the time and wrote up such a favorable notice, so different from your own views. I hope I can often help you that way!"

If Marcia wondered why Bill grinned so broadly she forgot her wonder as he crushed her to him. "Any man would do a lot for such a wise little thing as you!" he declared fervently.

Loser on Shoe Bills.

Among the delegations before the board of public works recently was one from the North Side, complaining that new sidewalks in front of property owned by them had a rough surface.

Members of the board explained that it had excluded the smooth finish from its sidewalk specifications, because of the fact that the smooth finish soon wears off, does not make the walks last longer, and during wet weather, makes pavements slippery and dangerous. One board member pointed out that eliminating the smooth finish reduces the cost of the sidewalk.

"But, Mr. Chairman," expostulated one of the property owners, "maybe I save some money on a rough sidewalk, but think what I lose in increased shoe repair bills!"—Indianapolis News.

Horn Books and Their Uses.

Horn books were used as early as the Sixteenth century by the schoolboys of that day, and acquiring even the fundamentals of education by them was a tedious occupation. Books, as they are known today, were not to be had for the asking, and such as were in existence were not to be trusted to the grimy hands of small boys. The horn book resulted. It consisted of a single page containing the alphabet or simple words pasted to a thin oak board, and covered over with a sheet of horn transparent enough so that the young eyes could make out the lettering beneath. The horn was fastened to the board with thin strips of brass, and the scholar could get the affair as dirty as he wished, a damp cloth renewing at will.

Like Alice, for Instance.

"O, mother, I heard an awful noise in the pantry. It must be a mouse," cried five-year-old Alice to her mother.

"A mouse? Oh, goodness!" said her mother with a bit of terror in her voice.

"Every little noise you folks hear around here, you think it's a mouse," replied dad from his newspaper.

"Well, you would, too, if you were a woman," replied Alice.—Chicago Tribune.

MAKE AERIAL "PEST SURVEY"

Canadian Department of Agriculture Employs Experts to Conduct Special Study of Forest Blight.

An experiment in aerial forestry reconnaissance by the commission of conservation and the entomological branch of the Department of Agriculture in Canada, resulted in determining the location and extent of the spruce bud-worm infestation, by observing defoliated spruce and balsam trees. The blight is spreading from the pulp-wood forests of northern Quebec into Ontario. This survey has the distinction of being the first aerial entomological study ever conducted.

Flights from the base of operations covered a radius of nearly 100 miles. In four days' flying the main types, such as conifers, hardwood and mixed forests, recent burns, muskegs, and clearings on approximately 1,800 miles were mapped out. From 3,500 feet every block of any appreciable size of the various forest types was easily located.

The commission is planning to conduct, with the assistance of the air board, an extensive aerial survey of the forests within flying reach of the National Transcontinental railway in northern Ontario during the coming summer. By this means the existence or nonexistence of commercial supplies of timber in these northern regions will be established in a shorter time and at lower cost than in any other way.

New End on Hacksaw Blade.

A simple way to put a new end on a hacksaw blade would be to stick the saw through a potato. The short end projecting through can then be heated in the flame of a blow torch until it becomes red hot. When this has been permitted to cool it will be found that the temper has been drawn from the end of the saw, and it will be possible to drill a new hole in order to fasten the saw in the frame again. The potato protects the covered part of the saw from the action of the heat, and in this way preserves the temper of the main portion of the blade.—Motor Boating.

WOMEN WHO CANNOT WORK

Read Mrs. Corley's Letter and Benefit by Her Experience



Edmund, S. C.—"I was run down with nervousness and female trouble and suffered every month. I was not able to do any work and tried a lot of medicine, but got no relief. I saw your medicine advertised in a little book that was thrown in my door, and I had not taken two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before I could see it was helping me. I am keeping house now and am able to do all of my work. I cannot say enough for your medicine. It has done more for me than any doctor. I have not paper enough to tell you how much it has done for me and for my friends. You may print this letter if you wish."—ELIZABETH C. CORLEY, care of A. P. Corley, Edmund, S. C.

Ability to stand the strain of work is the privilege of the strong and healthy, but how our hearts ache for the weak and sickly women struggling with their daily rounds of household duties, with backaches, headaches, nervousness and almost every movement brings a new pain. Why will not the mass of letters from women all over this country, which we have been publishing, convince such women that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help them just as surely as it did Mrs. Corley?

HOW DOCTORS TREAT COLDS AND THE FLU

First Step in Treatment Is a Brisk Purgative With Calotabs, the Purified and Refined Calomel Tablets that are Nausealess, Safe and Sure.

Doctors have found by experience that no medicine for colds and influenza can be depended upon for full effectiveness until the liver is made thoroughly active. That is why the first step in the treatment is the new, nausealess colomel tablets called Calotabs, which are free from the sickening and weakening effects of the old style calomel. Doctors also point out the fact that an active liver may go a long way towards preventing influenza and is one of the most important factors in enabling the patient to successfully withstand an attack and ward off pneumonia.

One Calotab on the tongue at bed time with a swallow of water—that's all. No salts, no nausea nor the slightest interference with your eating, pleasure or work. Next morning your cold has vanished, your liver is active, your system is purified, and you are feeling fine, with a hearty appetite for breakfast. Druggists sell Calotabs only in original sealed packages, price thirty-five cents. Your money will be cheerfully refunded if you do not find them delightful.—(Adv.)

All Run Down Now Feels Fine

Eatonic Ended His Troubles

"Eatonic is the only thing I have found to stop my heartburn and I think it has been a great help in nervous spells," writes G. C. Johnson.

An upset stomach may cause lots of suffering all over the body. Eatonic helps in such cases by removing the cause of the misery, because it takes up and carries out the excess acid and gases and keeps the digestive organs in natural working order. A tablet after meals is all you need. Big box costs only a trifle with druggist's guarantee.

Dr. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy

for the prompt relief of Asthma and Hay Fever. Ask your druggist for it. 25 cents and one dollar. Write for FREE SAMPLE.
Northrop & Lyman Co., Inc., Buffalo, N.Y.

Cuticura Soap IS IDEAL For the Hands

Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c.



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