

Woman's World

Miss Alice Beckington, Who Paints Wonderful Portraits on Ivory.



Photo by American Press Association MISS ALICE BECKINGTON.

The woman who succeeds greatly, does so by striking out a new way for herself. Whether one paints pictures or designs gowns this holds true. Possibly it may be rather more difficult to achieve originality in painting than in other work. At any rate, American can point with pride to a small group of brilliant women who have accomplished this in the face of difficulties.

One of these is Miss Alice Beckington of New York, who paints portraits on ivory. Her special excellence is said to be in the delineation of elderly persons, her old ladies having the rare loveliness and her old gentlemen the seasoned courtliness that made the miniatures of Matabong and Isabet famous. Besides this, she has the faculty of painting character—a much more difficult feat, as any artist will tell you, than the mere portraying of beauty.

Miss Beckington belongs to a little group of American artists who have been making history. They are known as the miniature secessionists, and through their efforts the art of miniature painting has been revolutionized. Instead of being conventional copyists, as are most of the English miniature artists, or painters of candy box loveliness like those of the French school, the Americans are style creators, each as individual in his or her way as any idealist on canvas. Their miniature portraits are painted directly from life, and they have the talent and insight to make their creations real works of art.

Recognizing this new school and American pre-eminence the Metropolitan Museum of Art has just purchased specimens of the work of five of the leading miniature artists of America and will add them to the famous collection in its galleries. It must be gratifying to feminists to know that all the artists so honored are women. Among them is Miss Beckington, who was one of the founders of the American Society of Miniature Painters.

Those who admire Whistler's famous portrait of his mother say that Miss Beckington's miniature, "My Mother," which has been purchased by the museum, is an equally worthy if less pretentious masterpiece.

One finds in this gifted woman a singularly unaffected and modest personality. At her studio in the Carnegie Building or at her summer home at Scituate, Mass., she is equally devoted to her art. She has painted many prominent people and received many honorable mentions at exhibitions both here and abroad. She is a member of the American Society of Miniature Painters, the Society of American Artists, and the National Academy of Design.

A woman of wide culture, her interest is by no means restricted to the profession in which she excels. Her first art training was received at the Art Students' League, where she is now an instructor in miniature painting. She has studied abroad under various masters and at the celebrated Academie Julian of Paris. Unlike most miniature artists Miss Beckington works without the aid of a glass, her eyes being very quick and keen.

The other artists who are included in the group honored by the museum are Mrs. Lucia Fairchild Fuller, Miss Helen M. Turner, Miss Margaret Footo, Hawley and Miss Laura Hills of Boston, all of them excelling in various ways in the exquisite miniature art which, after almost a century of neglect, is again enjoying a deserved revival of popularity.

Points for Mothers

Ruling Through Fear.
Never allow a child to be frightened. This is one of the cruellest ways of making him behave. We do not realize the horrors to a small child of a dark room that has been peopled with mysterious things waiting to clutch and gobble him. Many a little tot lies awake shivering and shaking with an unknown fear until sleep comes through sheer exhaustion. He awakens unrefreshed, with heavy eyes, irritable, with a distaste for his food and ready to cry if looked at. This is, nine times out of ten, put down to naughtiness, when it is really the result of a nervous strain.

A little girl of three was put to bed one night by a servant, who told her, "Now, you go to sleep or the black man under the bed will eat you." And she turned out the light and left her. The child's mother was dressing to go to the opera. She was neither a thoughtless nor a careless mother. But she thought for one night it would do no harm to have the servant put the child to bed. When she was dressed fully an hour after the child had been put to bed she tiptoed into her room to see if she was all right before she left the house.

Carefully she bent over the crib, only to bump into a rigid little figure sitting still up in the middle of the bed, her night clothes so wet with perspiration that they stuck to her little body, while her head was burning hot. As she heard her mother's exclamation of surprise she gave a heartrending shriek and fell into her mother's arms unconscious.

For one hour that baby had been sitting in that dark room in an agony of dread, not daring to call out for fear of that awful thing under the bed. For days she raved in delirium, and it took years for her to overcome her fear of the dark.

The Baby's Teeth.
At one year a child should have six teeth. At one and a half years a child should have twelve teeth. At two years a child should have sixteen teeth. At two and a half years a child should have twenty teeth.

In at least 50 per cent of normal children the appearance of the teeth takes place without any constitutional disturbance. Many symptoms in an infant are ascribed to "teething," but it is rare indeed that any serious constitutional disturbance is due to the teeth alone.

A doctor should always be called in if there are any signs other than a slight fretfulness. More serious signs than this usually mean that there is some underlying cause, and that not the eruption of the teeth alone is responsible for the mischief.

Drugs should seldom be resorted to, except on the advice of a doctor. If the gum above the erupting tooth is very tense and red it is better to gently rub the part with cotton wool soaked in glycerin and borax than to use a lancet.

Children's Tan Shoes.
When children's tan shoes look discolored or shabby they may be renovated as follows: Mix a little liquid ammonia with a gill of milk, put into a bottle. Shake the bottle well and apply a little of the liquid with a sponge to the discolored tan shoes. Leave it to dry, and the result will be a pretty tan shade. If the bottle is kept tightly corked the mixture will last for months.

When after many cleanings children's white shoes look gray and shabby they can be made a pretty brown by applying saffron. Mix ten drops of saffron with three teaspoonsful of olive oil. Clean shoes well before applying the mixture as all dark spots will show. Apply with a piece of clean flannel, and after two coats they will look like new.

Sucking the Thumb.
Large lips and prominent teeth are frequently the result of allowing a child to suck the thumb. This habit is hard to overcome if allowed to continue any length of time, and it may be stopped by putting a piece of the finely mumber. Aes is a powdered herb, bitter but perfectly harmless. One taste of this herb will usually cure the child of his habit. If this does not suffice, put mittens of cotton on the child's hands. In a few days he will forget all about his thumb.

Massage For Children.
Children are scarcely too young for massage if it is administered gently and carefully. It develops their muscles in a marvellous manner. In massaging the baby the mother should put a little oil on her hand, which she should warm first. After the bath is the best time to massage. Twice a day is not too often if she has the time. Massage will strengthen baby's legs and help to correct any inclination to baldness. Keep the little one off his feet as much as possible.

Ink Stained Aprons.
If children's aprons have been stained with ink collect them the night before washing day. Lay the ink spots in a saucer of milk and spread on them some common salt. Leave all night and wash as usual next day. After the garments have been boiled no trace of the ink spots will be found.

THE RIGHT SHADE.

An Important Point in the Selection of the Smart Costume.



RED CHARMOUSE EVENING GOWN.

It is wise to study the season's colors, especially if you can afford but one gown or suit or hat, so that whatever is new in your wardrobe may be of absolutely the correct shade.

The very deep shades of blue are fashionable not only for the street, but in the evening. In fact, the night and indigo blues threaten to oust black for the quieter sort of dinner costumes. In transparent materials pastel blues and greens are very good indeed, and there is a smoky tone of gray that is pronounced charming by women who have hitherto favored steel and slate shades.

All the golden brown shades are good for street costumes. For evening use there is a tone of orange as fiery yellow as the tangerine, but which is, oddly enough, beautiful in malines and chiffon.

Ultra-fashionables take up the richer shades of red, as seen in the ripe currant or the flame of a wood fire. There is also a blue vermilion tone, which is more like a half ripe plum than anything else in nature.

Red charmoise draped with white chantly lace was used in the development of this fascinating evening gown. The lower part of the skirt was embroidered in a cubist pattern with gold threads. A sash with an obi bow gave a finishing touch to the garment.

LAMP SHADES.

They Should Match the Color Scheme of the Room.

The lamps having a white or glass standard seem to be particularly fitting for a young girl's room. A shade with a white ground can either be stenciled or embroidered to match any color scheme. The shade of a white lamp seen recently was of white pongee, on which was embroidered at regular intervals a cross stitched rose in two shades of pink, with a few green leaves. This was then covered with a coarse white net, and a narrow pink braid finished the edge of the top and bottom. The effect was very charming and could easily be copied.

A blue motif could be carried out on the foundation silk if blue is the dominant note in the room.

Sears for the bedroom furniture, cross stitched, with the same motif as that used to decorate the lamp, could be readily made.

Collar and Cuff Sets.

Among the hand-embroidered accessories being worked by clever needlewomen are sets for summer frocks, including collar, cuffs and sash or giraffe of colored linen worked in oriental embroidery.

One design worked on reseda green linen had an eight inch sash long enough to go once around the waist and knit the second time on one side of the front, with end reaching below the knees. These ends were scalloped and embroidered in dull blue, rose and yellow to correspond with the turnover collar and elbow cuffs.

The whole was intended for wear with a white linen morning dress, or perhaps a sheer muslin.

Washable Gowns.

The cotton dresses most recently offered have been taken from new lines designed especially for the midsummer trade, according to the Dry Goods Economist. These garments show many forms of the long tunic and wide girdles, the looped up sashes only giving the bouffant effect. Many fancy bolero jackets are shown in these new models, some of which slip on as a separate coat, while others are attached to the net lining.

EMBROIDERED FLOUNCINGS.

Many Successful Gowns of the Season Designed of This Material.



EMBROIDERED LINGERIE GOWN.

Machine embroidered muslin flouncing enjoys a very great popularity this season. It is adapted to the construction of the tiered gowns of the moment, and in the materials it really makes up into charming costumes.

The gown pictured here is a stylish frock for wear at the seaside or mountain resort. It is an ideal dress for the garden party or for the fair spectator at the golf or tennis tournament. It is fashioned of very fine embroidered cream batiste flouncing, which has a deeply indented edge. The embroidery has been cut out and applied to shadow net, giving an individual and charming effect. The sash is of old blue satin ribbon, and the legions hat is adorned with a bow of this same shade to supplement the wreath of white flowers on the crown. The palette is of white taffeta, printed with blue flowers.

THE CHIC SAILOR.
Again in Vogue in Diverse Striking and Novel Shapes.

"Small sailors, showing higher crowns than were formerly in use, together with narrow two inch brims, are in high favor," says the Millinery Trade Review. "For dress wear the hat is a trifle larger and may be black or any of the fashionable shades of the season. For tailored use the small hat continues to hold sway. Street hats continue to be in dark tones, tete de



THE OCTAGONAL SAILOR HAT.

negre and black leading in favor. Smooth finished straws are given the preference, although there has been some effort toward bringing out hats developed of rough straw. Libre or Beige spin needs a prominent place in midsummer millinery. In fact, all white hats are among attractive models shown for warm weather use.

Sailor hats come in various novel shapes, one of the most remarkable being the hat with the octagonal crown. The model illustrated here is severely simple, with a draped band like the masculine hat.

The wired organdie collar shown is another indication of the tendency to swing to accessories of a severely plain character. No doubt, after the vogue of the befrilled and furbelowed styles of the moment, the pendulum will naturally swing to the tailored styles or something very much akin to them.

Milady's Mirror

Sparkling Eyes.
If you want sparkling eyes you must study these important health essentials. Your eyes will not look bright if you don't keep well. Sitting in stuffy rooms all day long with the windows hermetically closed, eating things that don't agree with you, neglecting to take exercise of any kind at all—all this going against the health laws—will make your eyes dull and heavy.

If you care for your health take regular walks, eat food that agrees with you and have your rooms well ventilated day and night. Besides, you will be doing not only much toward the attainment of health, but of eye beauty as well. There is nothing that makes the eyes sparkle like perfect health.

Orange juice works wonders in making the eyes bright. Perhaps that is because this wholesome fruit is so good for the liver. Try taking a wine glassful of orange juice every morning upon rising. There is nothing like it for brightening the eyes.

Never neglect sore eyes and red lids. The latter are fatal to eye beauty. When your eyes feel strained bathe them night and morning with an eye cupful of water in which a pinch of boracic powder has been dissolved. Be careful to dry the lids afterward, though, with a piece of clean cotton wool.

Bathing in salt and water is very good for red lids. You should try it if you have never done so.

For a Sallow Skin.
If you find that one of your prettiest gowns has ceased to be becoming because of a newly developed tendency to sallowness add baked lemons to your diet and practice faithfully each night and morning the following exercise.

Stand with heels together. Now ad vance the left foot so that the heel is somewhat in advance of the toe of the right. Raise the hands above the head, palms facing forward, and, turning the body at the waist, throw the arms out and down to touch the floor at the right side.

Repeat ten times; then advance the right foot and attempt to touch the floor at the left side. Never mind if you cannot touch it the first trial; it may be weeks before you succeed, but in the meantime the color will be coming back to your cheeks.

Aromatic Tooth Paste.
This recipe for a tooth paste will be found useful in ordinary cases, but if you have allowed the tartar to remain on the teeth for some time it will be necessary for you to go to your dentist and have him remove the same for you. Do not let it stay on, for it will surely cause the teeth to decay.

For the paste take orris root powder, eight ounces, myrrh powder, eight ounces, oil of cloves, two drams, oil of lemon, two drams, and oil of rose, thirty drops, with solution of carmine sufficient to color and honey enough to form paste.

You can use the tooth paste for the ordinary cleansing of the teeth.

Hardening the Gums.
Peroxide of hydrogen will be found a great help in keeping the gums firm and healthy. It should be held in the mouth until it foams a little. It is antiseptic and will kill the many varieties of bacilli that infest the mouth and throat.

Children should be taken to a dentist at least twice a year and often when new teeth are coming. They should be taught to use dental floss after each meal. They should not be allowed to use soft toothpicks nor to pick the teeth with pins or metal of any sort. All crooked teeth should be straightened and the mouth kept sweet and clean by constant attention.

Skin Like Velvet.
A velvet bath is merely one that gives to the complexion the softness of velvet and tones up the skin to perfection. Velvet baths make the face glow and are delightful aids to beauty.

The materials are simple. One only requires finely powdered pumice stone, plenty of rough-towels and brushes of all kinds.

If the bath has rough and coarse allows fine sandpaper is used to massage them. First the arms are washed in soap and water, then sandpapered gently and afterward rubbed with olive oil or coconut butter.

Strengthening the Eyes.
All eye-weaknesses that will be found very helpful for weak eyes is the following: Take pure boracic acid, one teaspoonful, camphor water, fifteen drops; boiling water, two-thirds of a cupful. If your eyes are in need of an oculist's attention it is advisable for you to consult one before the trouble grows worse and harder to cure. Do not read when your eyes burn and smart.

Banishing Warts.
Warts, so it is claimed, may be removed with an radiator which is made of the following ingredients: Sublimed sulphur, 120 grains; glycerin, 5 fluid drams; acetic acid, 1 fluid dram. Apply repeatedly to each wart, continuing the treatment for several days. The warts dry up and then drop off.

For the Children

Alice Muriel Astor Modest and Sweet.



Photo by American Press Association.

At the recent wedding of her brother, Vincent Astor, to Miss Helen Huntington, Miss Ava Alice Muriel Astor was one of the flower girls. Alice, as she is called, is twelve years of age and is said to be a sweet and winsome girl. By the will of her father, the late John Jacob Astor, who was lost in the Titanic disaster, Alice is to have the income of \$5,000,000 until she is twenty-one years old, when she will come into possession of the principal. Quite a lot of money for a small girl to be heir to. At the wedding Alice wore a frock of corn colored chiffon and net, with blue sash and gardenia sash, the same as the other flower girls. An interesting feature of the wedding was that the dogs of the Huntington estate, a dozen in number, were running about in the house, their collars and down to touch the floor at the right side.

About Umbrellas.
That the umbrella can lay claim to a history probably never has occurred to you, yet as a shade from the sun the umbrella is an implement of great antiquity and can be seen in the paintings and sculptures of very ancient Egypt. From Africa it passed, as an object of distinction, to Greece and Rome.

During the middle ages umbrellas ceased to be used in Europe, but during the sixteenth century horsemen, of all people, revived the fashion in Italy. And in the next century the umbrella found its way to Britain, but it did not become popular until, during the reign of Anne, a covering of oiled silk was substituted for feathers. Even then only ladies used umbrellas. The eighteenth century had half elapsed ere a man was seen carrying one in London, and that brave fellow bore the name Jonas Hanway.

Games of Shadow Buff.
To play shadow buff a large white sheet is hung securely on one side of the room, and on a table some distance behind a very bright lamp must be placed, other lights being extinguished. One of the party takes a seat on a low stool between the lamp and the sheet, but nearer the latter than the former. One after another the company pass behind him, their shadows falling on the sheet as they pass, and the person sitting down tries to guess who each one is. The players are allowed to disguise themselves to a slight extent, and gestures of any kind may be practiced.

Within the Pale.
When a thing is within the proper bounds or limits we speak of it as "within the pale."

That part of the kingdom of Ireland in which English rule was acknowledged after the conquest of 1172 was called the Pale. It included Dublin and the counties of Meath, Louth, Carlow and Kilkenny and was so called because the conquerors enclosed or impaled themselves within these limits as a safeguard against the enemy. Only such laws as had their beginning within the Pale were recognized as legitimate, and hence the meaning of "within the pale."

Diogenes' Tub.
The tub in which Diogenes, the cynic, made his home was a great earthen jar, discarded from the Cybele temple. It had been used for wine or oil for the sacredness of the temple and was sufficiently large to allow the philosopher a reclining place.

The truth of this tale has been called into question, although it is said that during the Peloponnesian war the Athenians dwelt in just such vessels and that even after the death of Diogenes such receptacles were used as dwelling places by the poor.

The Jolly Miller.
There was a jolly miller once
Went skating on the Dec.
The ice was thin, and he fell in—
No fish so wet as he.

"Oh, dear," he cried, "I did not know
The ice was quite so slim!
A bathing suit instead of skates
Were better for a swim!"

—New York Press.