# Woman's World

**Daughter of the Late Marshall Field Equips British Hospital Ship.**

LADY DAVID BEATTY.

Lady David Beatty, wife of the British rear admiral whose fleet was in the recent fight with the Germans off Helgoland, has equipped her yacht Sheelah as a hospital ship and offered it for use to the English government. She herself will accompany the ship to whatever base the admiralty appoints for it.

Lady Beatty was formerly Miss Ethel Marshall Field, only daughter of the Chicago millionaire dry goods merchant. Before she was out of her teens she married Arthur Tree of London. The Trees separated and in 1901 she married Captain David Beatty, known as the handsomest officer in the British navy.

Admiral Beatty was promotion to the rank of commander for gallant service with the Nile boats in 1898. He was made captain for services in China in 1900 and reached flag rank at the age of thirty-nine. He was given the rank of rear admiral in 1910.

The social career of Lady Beatty has been no less distinguished. In the highlands they rented a magnificent estate with famous game preserves, where they came into close touch with the royal family, which always maintains neighborly relations with the occupants of the great estate adjoining their castle.

The Beattys have a town house at Regent's park, London, and a country estate, Brooksby hall, Leicester. The yacht Sheelah is a magnificent one. Yachting and hunting are two favorite recreations with Lady Beatty.

## AUTUMN NECKWEAR.

**Organdie Collars and Cuffs Handsomely Decorated With Hemstitching.**

The double organdie collars so fashionable last spring have given place to hemstitched models and, naturally, hemstitched accessories are a bit more expensive than the other sort in which two pieces of fabric were seamed together and turned over.

A very smart collar turns over in two sections from a high neckband, and each section has two rows of hemstitching all around. Inside the hemstitching are small hand embroidered dots.

Another collar, imported before the war started, is a flare model, opening rather low at the front in a V. From the V, turn back long, narrow revers which flare outward over the lapels of the coat. Collar, chemisette and revers are of white organdie, with an inch and a half hem of white handkerchief linen set on with hemstitching.

Still another imported collar of handkerchief linen is decorated with hemstitching and drawn work. This surprising collar rises close and high about the throat like the stock of several seasons ago. Two drawn work flaps turn down over the collar, and at the front is a tie of the linen plaited into narrow width and having sharply pointed ends decorated with the drawn work. This bit of neckwear is entirely new and is said to presage a return to high, stock collar effects.

## BOHEMIAN OUTLINE.

**Decorative Stitch For Embellishing Gowns, Blouses and Negligees.**

Bohemian outlining in fancy work is nothing more or less than the use of the threaded run stitch. Two threads are used, which may either be of contrasting color or two shades of one color. The lines of the pattern are covered with a running stitch of one shade, taking a short stitch under neath and a longer one on top. The other thread is simply slipped over and under each stitch, producing a rope effect.

This stitch makes a decorative outline and is very effective on crapes, voile or crepe de chine.

### Organdie Waistcoats.

Waistcoats there are galore and dainty vestees to insert in surplice bodices of silk with the fall and winter tailleur. The very newest vestee is of organdie, puffed crosswise in what is called the "Victorian" effect, for in the early Victorian period puffs were the craze. Some of these puffed waistcoats have little buttons of dark silk or velvet down the front, but these are only for ornament, the real closing being made with snap fasteners underneath.

These puffed, organdie waistcoats are charming with blouses or basque costumes of striped pussy willow silk or of satin. But the smartly tailored street suit looks best with a more mannish waistcoat of heavy silk or of white pique.

# Good Form

### An Afternoon Diversion.

A hostess who wished to provide a novel diversion for her afternoon guests prepared a number of sheets of paper with the name of a course of an elaborate dinner written on each, and at the bottom of each sheet were written the words, "I vote for."

The papers were distributed, and the guests were invited to write an original recipe for the course, which fell to her lot. A quarter of an hour was allowed for the writing of the recipes, and at the end of the time the papers were gathered up and redistributed, so that no one had the paper she had written. As no names were on the papers no one knew whose paper she held, and thus with perfect boldness she read aloud the recipe on the paper in hand. Only the culprits knew who had written the recipes which provoked so much mirth when they were read aloud.

When all the recipes had been read each guest voted on the paper she held for the recipe she liked best. The papers were then collected again, and after the votes had been counted the prize, which was a cookery book, was awarded.

Some players were very serious and did the best they could with the limited knowledge at their command. The others were nonsensical and amusing.

### Ballroom Etiquette.

Guests are privileged to arrive at a ball at any hour before midnight. Men and women check their wraps in their respective dressing rooms and bow courteously to those who stand by the door to receive them.

If a woman is not asked at once to dance she should seat herself beside her chaperon.

As soon as a dance is over a woman, should she wish to be free of her companion or feel that he is eager to leave her, is at liberty to ask that he accompany her back to her seat beside her chaperon.

When leaving the ballroom the guests should say farewell to the hostess and thank her for the evening's pleasure.

Silk gloves should not be worn on such an occasion. Kid ones are proper.

### Five o'Clock Tea.

An afternoon tea is supposed to be late in the afternoon, yet not so late as to interfere with the dinner hour, while refreshments should always be light. No salads or meats are required, and often a hostess confines herself to the custom of serving hot toasted and buttered English muffins with the tea. Sweet cakes are not good with tea; neither is fruit of any sort. The simpler the fare the better may be the rule. Invitations are informal—just a call over the telephone or a line to ask friends to come up for a "cup of tea" at 5 o'clock such a day.

### Deference to the Elderly.

The pretty deference of youth to age is less in evidence these days than in former years, yet it is always an evidence of gentle birth and breeding to be mindful of the homage that should be paid to those older in years and wisdom.

A man presents his young friends to his mother, then to his father; a husband presents his men friends to his father and mother first if they are present, as a matter of courtesy to the aged, and next to his wife.

### When to Rise.

The hostess always rises for an introduction unless she is much older than those whom she is receiving. A man must always rise for an introduction. Under ordinary circumstances a woman need not rise for an introduction to either a man or a woman unless the person introduced is much older than herself or is particularly distinguished. In such a case it would be correct for her to show deference by rising.

### Birth Announcements.

When you have received an announcement of the birth of a child to a friend politeness requires that you should call to inquire after the health of the mother and child and leave your card. If you live in a distant city and are unable to call you should post your card to the mother and inscribe "Hearty congratulations" on it.

### Arms Off the Table.

The person who after meals clears a space in front of him is in bad form. Yet so many people get into this habit. No sooner have they finished a course than they push the plates toward the center of the table. Why? Well, sometimes to put their elbows on the cloth—another bit of bad table manners.

### The Last Word.

It is said that the meanest nature usually is successful in obtaining the discordant "last word." In regard to this no better advice than the following can be quoted:

"Any discussion which does not tend to bring two people into the one way of thinking is worse than useless."

### When to Call.

Ceremonious calls are not made between women in the morning, evening or on Sunday afternoons. A man, owing to the exactions of business, may call in the evening and on Sunday afternoon.

## THE NEW SILHOUETTE.

**Flares Featured For Fall and Winter Costumes.**

BLUE AFTERNOON GOWN.

The new silhouette is striking. Glance at the fall gown pictured here if you wish to know how it differs from those it is superseding. You will observe that there is a decided flare to the tunic, which is open in the front. The skirt was of dark blue velvet. Dark blue taffeta was used for the two tiered tunic and combined with velvet for the bodice. The collar and vest were of white organdie.

### Dyeing Rugs or Carpets.

Cheap faded rugs and carpets that are not too badly worn should be dyed all over.

To do this successfully it is first necessary to scrub the rug, then rinse it. Mix the dye and keep it well stirred in the vessel, so that the color will be even.

While the rug is still wet apply the dye with a clean whitewash brush. It colors evenly this way. If the rug is dyed on the floor place a great many newspapers under it to absorb the moisture.

It should be thrown double over a line to dry or else allowed to dry on the floor. It will shrink slightly.

For a cotton rug which turns a dirty white use such colors as dark green, mahogany, red and delft blue. Jute rugs may be dyed in a similar manner, but the dye in this case should be applied to the dry rug.

### The Skyscraper Hat.

There is nothing startling in the height of trimmings applied to fall and

NEW VELVET TURBAN.

winter millinery. The hat shown here is of black velvet with a novel decoration of coque.

### Cuffs Grow In Size.

Cuffs are reaching a startling size, some of them almost touching the elbow. Young women are wearing with their fall street frocks of dark serge or worsted and mohair mixture hemstitched organdie collars with deep cuffs to match, and the effect is exceedingly smart if the accessories are irreproachably fresh and crisp.

Only a tall, slender woman, however, should wear the very deep cuffs of white fabric on a dark costume. On a short, plump woman these conspicuous cuffs give an effect which is not smart, but heavy and inartistic.

### Gloves and Boots.

The woman who desires to look smart and correct at the season's commencement is fastidious about her gloves and boots.

Gloves with rather wide stitching on the back are liked just now, and white gloves should not be worn before 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Buttoned boots with curved heels and tops of contrasting kid are fashion's choice for town wear.

## MILITARY COSTUMES.

**Dashing Mantles and Cape Suits a la Mode.**

BLUE SERGE CAPE COSTUME.

What is new in fashions is the attempt to introduce a military style into feminine costumes. There is the military mantle now being worn, giving a martial look to more than one young woman when seen at a little distance, especially if she happens to be tall, which many Frenchwomen are at the present day.

The officer's cloak is worn well off the shoulders, having in this respect something of the effect of a manteau de cour. Beneath shows a corsage or fillet adorned with brandebourgs a la hussard.

The military cape suit pictured here is of copenhagen blue serge, with a high turned over collar and front vest effect. Worn with it are a plaited tunic and a plain skirt. A wide rimmed hat of blue velvet, with a white flower drooping over the upturned side, accompanied it.

## LINGERIE RIBBONS.

**A Dainty Case Designed For Their Safe Keeping.**

Keeping the ribbons from the lingerie fresh is a problem for every woman. When the ribbons are taken out while the garment goes to the laundry they are very apt to be mislaid and almost certain to be crushed and tangled.

To obviate these difficulties a very pretty case may be made which is a charming little gift. Cut any handkerchief in half, hem the cut edge and fold it over within two inches of the border. This forms a baglike space which should be divided into four or five compartments made by stitching from the hemmed edge to the folded edge.

Into these pockets fit strips of cardboard wound with lingerie ribbons. Leave an inch wide margin before you begin the pockets and stitch a ribbon on the back or at one end. When the case is finished and filled roll it up like a needlecase or shoe and wrap and tie with the ribbon.

Whenever the ribbons are removed from the clothes they should be wound around the cardboards and that will keep them fresh and firm. This makes an attractive and useful gift at very little cost.

### Long Coats Are Smart.

The long, tight fitting coat, very full at the hem, has come in.

This type of coat is very much in evidence. Its advent marks a distinct change of the line, and for that reason it cannot be treated lightly. At the present moment the leading tailors are making these long coats in linen and shantung, and fashionable people are accepting the change with enthusiasm.

## HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

A three minute glass (the kind used in the kitchen when cooking) will be found an excellent timepiece when doing long distance telephoning, as it allows three minutes only.

Vinegar placed in a bottle of dried up glue will moisten and make it liquid again.

Blankets which are not in use should have small pieces of thoroughly dried yellow soap scattered in the folds when they are put away. This keeps moths out.

Stale breadcrumbs mixed with a trifle of washing blue can be used for cleaning embossed velvet. A piece of white flannel should be used for applying the breadcrumbs, which will finally require brushing off with a clean, soft whisk.

To store silver place in a cardboard box a layer of ordinary flour, then lay the forks and spoons upon it and cover thickly with flour. They will remain quite bright for any length of time.

Always rub leather chairs over from time to time with a very little fresh milk applied with a soft, clean linen rag, rubbing the milk off lightly at once. This prevents the surface from drying and cracking. Should the surface be rubbed off apply a good leather restorer.

# Preserving Pointers

"If the price of sugar is prohibitive one may can peaches so that they will keep indefinitely by using plain water instead of sirup. The following recipe may be used," says the United States department of agriculture:

"Remove skins from peaches by immersing in boiling water for about one minute and then dipping in cold water. Place whole peaches in glass jars of this and fill jars with hot water. Place rubber and top in place and sterilize for fifteen minutes in hot water bath outfits, twelve minutes in water seal, ten minutes at five pounds steam pressure or five minutes at ten pounds steam pressure.

"Of course the peaches when removed from the jar will not taste so sweet as those canned in sirup. However, if sweetening is desired it may be added when the fruit is to be eaten.

"This same method is good for canning with sirups containing varying amounts of sugar. A very thin sirup may be used if the housewife does not wish to dispense entirely with the sugar.

"Apples may also be canned (for apple sauce, pie filling, etc.), using plain water instead of a sugar sirup. Department specialists have repeatedly canned them by this method. In the case of apples jars should be sterilized sixteen minutes in hot water bath outfits, twelve minutes in water seal, ten minutes under five pounds of steam and four minutes under ten pounds of steam."

### Forethought in Canning.

In the operation of canning and preserving, as in almost every other function of housekeeping, the "getting ready" is the most important part and should be begun far in advance of the actual canning day. Some notes made last season will give knowledge as to when fruits and vegetables are to be expected, so that time and provision may be made for them. As the various cans and glasses have been emptied, if they have been washed and covers carefully fitted before putting away, much annoyance and expense will be spared. If the appetites of the family have been observed it will not be advisable to put up much of the unpopular varieties.

Kettles which have never been used for any other purpose than preserving, spoons, forks, knives, skimmers, dippers, funnels, jelly bags, fruit press, strainers, scales, measures, are all necessary implements (others will be individually required) and should be in a state of perfect order and cleanliness. Have enough suitable jars, cans, glasses, etc., with rubbers, tops and covers at hand. Plenty of paraffin, labels, cloths for wiping and handling utensils and the labors of the preserving season will not plunge you into nervous prostration.

### Sirup For Preserving.

Preserves are made by cooking whole fruits or sections in a dense sirup. Thus they keep in shape and absorb sugar, becoming semitransparent. The usual proportion of sugar to fruit is about like that for jellies—equal weights or measures, "pound for pound."

Usually a sirup is made with the sugar and a little water or fruit juice, and only as much fruit as will cover the surface of the sirup is put in at one time. If we attempt to put in more the pieces lose their shape, and the result is a sort of marmalade.

When a few pieces are done they may be taken out of the sirup with a skimmer and put in a jar and more fruit put into the sirup. When all is done the sirup may be further evaporated until it is almost a jelly, and then the jars are to be filled with that.

Such preserves are like jelly in texture and richness and will keep if packed like jelly in glasses with covers of paper and paraffin.

But they are not as satisfactory for constant use as the canned fruits, when a much smaller proportion of sugar, or none at all, is put with the fruit while cooking.

### Candied Rose Petals.

To make candied rose petals, put a cupful of granulated sugar into a saucepan and stir in slowly a third of a cupful of cold water. Set this on the stove, letting the mixture heat slowly, gradually coming to a boil. Do not let it boil hard. Try it frequently and when the sirup crackles or hardens in cold water remove from the fire. Stir gradually till it begins to sugar, then place in a pan of hot water and using a pair of tiny pincers, dip the petals into the sugar and let them dry on waxed paper. Before they are dry dip them into a saucer of powdered sugar, again put on a platter or tray and place where they will keep dry for a day.

### Fruit Jellies.

A housewife who has made careful records of the amount of fruit she has used for preserving or jelly making, keeping at the same time a record of the amount after the canning cooking process, says:

Seven pounds of peaches will make fifteen glasses of marmalade.

Four quarts of quinces will make ten glasses of jelly.

Four quarts of crabapples will make ten glasses of jelly.

Six pounds of peaches will make eight pints of preserved peaches.

# For Young Folks

Photo by American Press Association.

Among the [illegible] at the recent baby [illegible] Park was one who [illegible] of mischief. He is [illegible] the members of the [illegible]

the picture shows, he is [illegible] to capture anything in the [illegible] that has the temerity to [illegible] Probably if he hooked a [illegible] might be a little frightened [illegible] for some grownup to take [illegible] hook. But that is only [illegible] Boys at Asbury Park are [illegible] and fishing, and in all probability [illegible] lad here pictured would [illegible] the big fellow right [illegible] Fishing is great sport if [illegible] but it is rather tiresome [illegible] waits for hours without [illegible] Little boys, however, [illegible] fishing unless accompanied by [illegible] fathers or big brothers.

### Riddles.

What is that which [illegible] divided, but all one and [illegible] been divided? [illegible]

What is majesty [illegible] mountain? A [illegible]

Is there a word in the [illegible] gunge that [illegible] Yes, unpronounceable.

Why does a [illegible] Because he has [illegible] to keep his hair [illegible]

Why didn't the dog [illegible] the ark? Because he had [illegible] his own.

What makes the cost of [illegible] Because we must pay [illegible]

What fruit pays no [illegible] Electrical current.

What is the difference between a watchmaker and a jeweler? [illegible] sells watches, the other watches.

What sort of a day would [illegible] one on which to run for a [illegible] muggy one.

### An "Arts" Party.

Here is the way a little girl gave an "arts" party the other day. [illegible] the following articles [illegible] tied on squares of cardboard, and were hanging on the wall. [illegible] received a pencil and paper and asked to write a name for each [illegible] board that would sound like the [illegible] of a real painting. Here are some of the articles and some of the [illegible]

A study in hearts, two valentines.
Study of a head, cabbage.
The pale face at home, powder puff.
Scenes in China, painted fan.
The grinds of labor, false teeth.
Teardrops, onion.
The light of other days, burnt [illegible]
A study in red, red flannel.
The Irish village, a cork.
Justice, scales.
Fetters of wealth, two gold rings.
A friend in need, a hairpin.

### Names of Fishes.

To find fault. Used in warfare. [illegible] winter sports. Commands his [illegible] Polishes silver. To plunge and struggle. A little bit. Part of the face. Used in ancient warfare. A good [illegible] is always in demand. Short and [illegible] Lost from her finger. A hen's bad [illegible] puff. A barrier and a fair lady. A color and end of a whip. The tip and a tie. What is done to iron [illegible]

Answers.—Carp, torpedo, skate, [illegible] per, whiting, flounder, dab, sole, [illegible] plaice, chub, herring, perch, [illegible] barbel (bar, belly), redsnapper, [illegible] smelt.

### Rising Riddles.

Get out your puzzle guessers and see if you can tell—

What has four legs, yet cannot walk,
One foot besides a head?
If I should finish out this rhyme
I'd say it was a ——.

What grew in the ground?
And have many wives,
Yet very a bit can they see?
We have them for dinner
Most every night. Now,
What in the world can they be?

And what has two hands
And a jolly round face?
What tells us when we
Shall go every place?
What runs all the time
And yet runs standing still?
And works for us all with
A jolly good will?

Answers [illegible]