

RETURNED EXILE

***Grandmother of the Russian Revolution* Is 73 Years Old.**

WOMAN WHO DEFIED A CZAR

The New Russian Minister of Justice, M. Krenski, has invited "Babouška," as she is affectionately known, to return to Petrograd.

Ekaterina Breshkovskaya was only eighteen when, by her own confession, she began to "think." She is now seventy-three, and she has been doing brave and noble thinking throughout the interval.

The fruit of her thinking is a message which she has received from Petrograd. That message she awaited through forty years of exile, the last few years in the frozen city of Yakutsk. The coming of democracy in Russia brought her home from exile.

Her prison place is so near the arctic circle that the daylight is only twilight for two-thirds of the year and the blazing hot summer lasts only two months. There is no spring and no autumn. The



MME. EKATERINA BRESHKOVSKAYA.

now is on the ground up to the middle of May, and heavy frost falls in August. To this hell she was sent because she had learned to "think."

One of the first telegrams that troubled their way across Siberia after the initial success of the upheaval at Petrograd was the message to the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," informing her that the cause for which she had worked since she was a young girl had triumphed, that the imperial throne had tottered to its fall and that the Russian people wanted her to return to them.

The first time Ekaterina Breshkovskaya was sent to Siberia was in 1874. She has twice been sentenced to the all-women mines of Kara—the first woman who was ever sent there. The daughter of a policeman and an official, she has swung the pick and pushed the barrow in a mine for years. Her last sentence was carried out less than three years ago, when she was transferred at seventy-one from noisome Kirensk to a full 2,000 yards farther north and east to frozen Yakutsk.

Some idea of the misery to which Mme. Breshkovskaya has been condemned for more than half her own lifetime may be gathered from her own grim statement, "Every place in Siberia has its own peculiar poison."

To a friend whose affection she had gained on her visit to America in 1904 this grand old woman of Russian liberty and of world liberty wrote a few months ago a letter which breathes an indomitable spirit. It also discloses the paths of a great tragedy. She wrote in this letter:

"Every minute when I am out of doors I am followed by a row of policemen, and one of them enters the house and even the apartments where I am staying.

"It is not difficult to wait. There are so many excellent moments in my life. They are a part of my existence.

"Do not be sorry for my eyes. The oculists say my eyes will serve me long enough when carefully used."

Long enough for what? Long enough to see the wonder for which she has been waiting and working since she began to "think." Long enough to see her people free—that vast gray mass which had suffered silence for so many centuries that it had sunk into a semi-stupor.

Crosswise Strips.
If a thing is worth doing at all it is worth doing right. To cut crosswise strips so that they will measure the same width throughout see that the cut edge of the material is quite even and in the case of double width material open it to its full width and place it flat on the table without a cloth. Take the cut edge and lay it evenly along the right hand selvage in a straight line across the material and a diagonal fold running from left to right, pin to keep fold sharp and even, cut through the fold, measure the width of strip required and mark at a distance of a few inches with chalk, then cut with a pair of sharp scissors to line. It will be wise to mark width needed on a piece of cardboard and measure with this, then the width is sure to be the same throughout.

SHOE STYLES.

Tips From Paris About the New Footgear.

Every American model that went to Paris a year ago showed the extreme long, narrow shoe, but Paris boot makers shortened the vamp when copying it for their trade. The shoe thus is a la mode today and will be for spring and summer is the half short vamp with arch under the foot and the Cuban heel. If a boot, then it will be the black with colored top bordered in the patent leather around the laces at the top, and the seam at the back will be covered. The top part is of cloth or velvet and the color beige, gray or white.

If the shoe is low it will be of patent leather with a long tongue that extends above the instep and posed over the toes will be a wide black back—best if for afternoon. Tuffa lion black enamel if for morning. These two styles are the best, but there are a hundred variations.

For evening the smartest thing is the strapped slipper of brocaded silk (generally yellow and white, or else the slipper is lined across with ribbons, then wound about the leg above the ankle, the fashion. Some of the best bootmakers show the little old fashioned slipper cut low with just one strip over or above the instep. This is for afternoon and evening wear, for it is equally pretty in black, calf and white satin. Over the toes is a tiny patch of satin or leather. This model is extremely simple in keeping with clothes, and it will be in fashion for a long time.

The toe of all footgear is neither round nor pointed, just a healthful sculptural curve. The heel for evening slippers is high and curved, but half an inch shorter than the original Louis XVI, which means that heels are quite moderate and simple.

It took Parisiennes a long time to give up their dearly beloved buttoned shoe, but once relinquished they have taken to the laced article with enthusiasm. For elegance they admit the buttoned model is the best, but the other article is more popular. Continue to them that it is sure to remain Frenchwomen, of the old school cling to buttons on shoes, and dealers and makers have ceased trying to persuade them that the laced shoe is better than the other. When buttons are used here they are half size, and fastidious women who can afford it have the buttons of cut jet.

NOTE THIS WAR NURSE.

Have You a Good Pattern For the Hospital Fair?
War conditions will send uniforms for trained nurses into the front rank of fashion. Here's a suggestion for the



READY TO ENLIST.

hospital benefit you will give. The gown and cape are blue satin, while the huge apron, cuffs and cap are fashioned of finest white organdie.

Suggestions on Pie and Pie Crust Making.

One woman states: "To prevent juice or filling from running out, trim the undercrust even with edge of plate, allow top crust to hang over half an inch after wetting the rim of pie. Press closely together, then turn the overhanging crust under the bottom part lifting the dough from the plate little by little and tucking it under all the way around. Press down to the plate once more. This is a little more work than simply pressing the wet edges together, but your filling won't run out if you do it."

"When I was first married and getting all the information I could about cooking a friend told me to put the water into the crust when mixing it as though it cost a dollar a drop. Too much water will make pie crust tough, no matter how much lard you have in it."

"Another friend told me that I should use a tablespoonful of lard to a cupful of flour, but if I went by guess I could tell when I had enough lard in by making a small ball of the lard and flour, and if I could toss it lightly from one hand to the other without breaking it it would be just right."

Egged Veal Hash.

Chop fine remains of cold roast veal. Moisten with the gravy or water. When hot break into it three or four eggs, according to the quantity of veal. When the eggs are cooked slide into it a spoonful of butter and serve quickly. If to your taste shake in a little parsley. Should you lack quantity, half a cupful of stale breadcrumbs are no disadvantage.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About an Always Welcome Spring Visitor.

AN OLD AMERICAN LEGEND.

How an Indian Maiden Rescued a Handsome Young Warrior From a Wicked Magician—A Strange Race in the Forest Destroys a Sorcerer.

Well, said Uncle Ben to little Ned and Polly Ann, this evening I am going to tell you about

THE BLUEBIRD.

As you know, the bluebird is one of the first birds that come to us in the spring.

According to the old Indian story, the first bluebird was a brave a young man who had been changed by a wicked magician into a bird with red and blue feathers just like the bluebird. He was to be a bird until some beautiful maiden would consent to marry him.

One day Minda, a young Indian girl whose father and six brothers had all been killed by a bad magician, was out in the forest gathering sticks. The bluebird flew down to the branch of the tree beside her, and Minda, who had never seen a bluebird before, admired it. She was astonished when the bird spoke to her, telling her that he was a young man who had been turned into a bird. He asked Minda to marry him. Though at first she would not agree, she at last became his wife. After that the hut in the woods where Minda and her mother and little brother lived was always warm and comfortable, for the bluebird, who had now become a handsome young brave, hunted and fished and brought wood for the fire.

One day the old magician called and asked the young man to run a race with him. That was the way he had killed Minda's father and brothers. Minda and her mother were frightened when the young man agreed to race with the old magician.

The next day they all went to the lake where the magician lived. Now, it always happened that whoever lost a race to the old magician came rushing in at the end, knocked his head against a stone post and dropped dead. So the young man ran his best and was as swift of foot as the old man. The magician then changed himself into a fox and passed the young man. The young man then changed himself into a bluebird and got in front of the old magician. The magician next turned himself into a wolf, then into a deer, then into a buffalo. After that he was unable to take any new forms, and the young man, who was now bird and now man, won the race, and the bad old magician ran his head into the stone post.

"My work is done," the young brave said to his friends. "I must leave you. Only my bride may go with me."

Then he and Minda, his wife, were changed into bluebirds, and they flew away, singing as they went. And they were the first bluebirds. Since then, so the Indians say, bluebirds have always been seen on earth to cheer the heart of man each year with their promise of the banishment of that cruel old magician, Winter.

And if you will listen to their songs you will hear them carolling their promise, "Tru-ly, tru-ly!"

A Couple of Little Allies.

The pretty little children here pictured are Everett, and their picture was taken as they were strolling on the shore of the Mediterranean sea.



Photo by American Press Association.

SHALL BATHERS.

which borders the south of France. It is of interest just now to American kiddies, because the two nations are our allies in the great war.

World's Largest Flagstaff.

A huge log 270 feet long and weighing eighteen tons was recently transported from British Columbia to London to be erected as a flagstaff in Kew gardens.

Upon its arrival in London a number of cranes, operating simultaneously, slid the timber free from stanchions and deck houses and dropped it into the water, where a line was secured to its butt to tow it up the Thames river to Kew, where it was erected.

STRAIGHT LINES.

La Jerz in a Fetching New Model For Spring.



USEFUL MEGANEE

Jade green wool jersey is here fashioned into a modish topcoat, the fullness of which is box plaited in at the waist and girdled with a strip of material beaded in white and green. The hat is covered with oriental silk and finished with a gilt tassel.

IS YOUR NAME E?

How to Crochet This Initial For Insets on Towels.

Start with 23 holes and always return.

First Row—After the 21 holes is the real commencing, 8 holes, 7 solid, 9 holes.

Second Row—7 holes, 2 solid, 5 holes, 2 solid, 7 holes.

Third Row—6 holes, 2 solid, 2 holes, 2 solid, 3 holes, 3 solid, 5 holes.

Fourth Row—6 holes, 2 solid, 2 holes, 1 solid, 2 holes, 1 solid, 1 hole, 3 solid, 5 holes.

Fifth Row—5 holes, 3 solid, 4 holes, 1 solid, 2 holes, 3 solid, 5 holes.

Sixth Row—6 holes, 2 solid, 2 holes, 2 solid, 2 holes, 3 solid, 6 holes.

Seventh Row—7 holes, 5 solid, 3 holes, 3 solid, 5 holes.

Eighth Row—6 holes, 3 solid, 4 holes, 1 solid, 8 holes.

Ninth Row—9 holes, 3 solid, 1 hole, 2 solid, 8 holes.

Tenth Row—10 holes, 1 solid, 3 holes, 1 solid, 8 holes.

Eleventh Row—9 holes, 3 solid, 1 hole, 1 solid, 9 holes.

Twelfth Row—8 holes, 2 solid, 13 holes.

Thirteenth Row—8 holes, 8 solid, 8 holes.

Fourteenth Row—6 holes, 1 solid, 1 hole, 2 solid, 4 holes, 2 solid, 7 holes.

Fifteenth Row—6 holes, 2 solid, 6 holes, 2 solid, 1 hole, 1 solid, 6 holes.

Sixteenth Row—6 holes, 1 solid, 2 holes, 1 solid, 5 holes, 2 solid, 6 holes.

Seventeenth Row—7 holes, 2 solid, 3 holes, 1 solid, 2 holes, 1 solid, 7 holes.

Eighteenth Row—11 holes, 4 solid, 8 holes.

Nineteenth and Twentieth Rows—23 holes.

THE KITCHENETTE

But City Women Like These Real Playhouse Arrangements.

BE SCRUPULOUSLY CLEAN.

How to Hide Your Entire Cooking Outfit in a Nutsell, to Say Nothing of a Bureau Drawer or the Washstand, is the Modern Problem.

When arranging these little doll-house cooking places one should condense arrangements in every possible manner. If a closet with a window is used all the better, as the opening will provide draft for smells, and the closet can be got up a good deal in a regular kitchen manner. There could be the white paint that cleans so easily, a brick red linoleum and white enamel shelves set with an array of cooking utensils and attractive crockery articles for holding the things of the lauder. If much cooking goes on an icebox is indispensable, and the portable nursery ones are just the sort to get, as these are very small, although generous enough for the use of two persons. A coffee pot, three earthenware casseroles, a double boiler, two saucepans and two of the little French plates of frying pans are enough furnishings for a modest closet kitchenette. If the householders are tea drinkers the tea table, with all the apparatus used, could stand in the living room and so leave still more space in the kitchenette.

These little makeshift kitchens, which women of domestic tastes have caused to be introduced into the smartest apartments, are the inspiration for wonderful inventions in the way of cooking conveniences. One is a baker which seems to have been devised at the first period of the metal age—a simple perforated tin plaque lined with something of other and topped with a heavy tin cover in one piece. On this minute thing almost anything small enough to go under the cover can be baked to a T, potatoes especially well. An omelet pan, folding at the center so that the goody itself does not have to be turned, a glass coffee grinder and pepper and salt casters with two and three bottles are among the other handy things.

Business women are given to putting their kitchenettes in odd places, in bureau drawers, washstands, in the space a door between rooms, some times gives, and so on. But if the little space used is fitted up compactly and kept neatly it may be anywhere. One thing is certain—the kitchenette adds to the joy of life. It is, above all, the cure open to the woman away from home for homesickness and folly. But one must learn to cook, of course.

BREAKFAST JACKET.

How to Make One That is Both Becoming and Cool.

Figured white crape, a straight piece that allows for kimono sleeves, is here almost tailored into a fastidious jacket.



FROM PARIS.

The waist is girded into a draw ribbon that ties in front. Please note the flat neck and also that kimono sleeves are coming in again.

Becoming Hats.

Hats are this season particularly lovely, and the fabrics and materials used do much to contribute to their charm. Flexibility characterizes many of the hats, especially those which are made of sports silks, including practically every kind of silk, indeed, of which sports wraps and frocks are made. This means, of course, that it will be comparatively easy to obtain hats that harmonize with the rest of one's garments.

Mixing Mustard.

When mixing mustard add a pinch each of salt and moist sugar and mix with boiling water. It will keep moist much longer and improve in flavor.

FROM PARIS.

A Crispy Model From the City of Beautiful Gowns.



GIRLISH LINES.

Figured taffeta is here put up with a net of the same shade, blue, the bodice and girdle being outlined with metal ribbon. Two upstanding ruffles are used to accentuate a high waist and a hip line below the net.

VINES FOR SHADE.

What to Choose to Screen Your Porch or Your Back Fence.

Vines for shading purposes require dense growth. One of the ways to get this after the proper ones have been selected is to insure good soil, plenty of water and frequent cultivation. Vines must make their growth quickly and uninterruptedly to make good screening or shading, and for this reason hardy perennial ones are best.

To show rapid top growth a vine must have a large root mass. This can be assured by planting in a specially prepared trench or pit excavated to a depth of eighteen inches. If the subsoil is hardpan or sticky clay, drainage material consisting of broken stones, large clinkers from the furnace or other mineral rubbish should be put in the bottom to a depth of three inches.

Dense growing vines are gross feeders and soon exhaust the soil in the trenches if it is not naturally good and kept up yearly. All those recommended prefer a soil with an alkaline reaction, which is secured by the use of lime. If a good soil is not available make one from chopped up sods or good garden loam, adding one-third the bulk of well rotted horse manure.

For screening a north porch there is nothing better than the Dutchman's pipe vine (aristolochia), a vigorous and rapidly growing vine, bearing when grown in sunshine brownish flowers resembling a pipe.

Another good vine for the north porch is the new form of the Virginia creeper, known as Ampelopsis engelmannii, with very dense foliage of a light green color turning to crimson in the fall.

Both these vines for shaded places should be cut off a foot from the ground every winter, and new shoots run up every spring, as this insures a more dense growth of foliage.

The bignonia when grown semi-dwarf is good vine for the trellis. It bears profusely large trumpet flowers and is a rank grower. It should be cut back to a foot in height annually as it tends to make coarse stems if allowed to grow at will.

The hop vines (Humulus lupulus) are very good for screening from the sun, growing very luxuriantly.

The clematis is especially good for low porches, where a dense shade is desired. It is evergreen and of a deep green color.

Many persons like honeysuckle for shade, and it is good if properly grown so that the foliage is well distributed all over the vines. In order to accomplish this it should be grown on a trellis of wide mesh so that it can be cut back to the porch floor each winter and the old growth removed. Frequent clippings during the season will insure a continuance of bloom during a longer period. The best variety for screening is hibernica, yellow and white and very fragrant.

Afternoon Gowns.

Combinations of afternoon blouses on the elaborate type made to wear with separate skirts that may be made at home or bought in the shops are very successful. They give the appearance of a whole dress and are all right for ordinary afternoon social occasions.

Lingerie Gowns.

A striking feature of many Paris lingerie gowns of net is the knee length blouse worn over a narrow underskirt, and the blouse in most instances is elaborately embroidered by hand.