

IN CLASSIC LINES SHOULD KEEP ON ACHIEVING

New Parisian Coiffures Modeled After Famous Greek Statues.

Artificial Waves Out of Favor and Hairdressers Are Trying to Give Natural Effects.

Two of the newest hairdressings for girls are shown in the accompanying sketch. The profile head shows the classic outline which is so much in favor with the Parisians. The unwaved hair is swept back from the face and tucked into a coil at the back.



New Coiffures for Girls.

of the head, after the manner of so many of the famous Greek statues, writes Idalis de Villiers, a Paris correspondent.

Then a long length of gold galon edged with black is passed round the forehead, then round the chin, with a bow tied underneath the latter. Any one with regular features could adopt this headdress with much benefit, but pretty girls with small and uncertain noses would do better to copy the second style which shows a narrow band of multicolored beads drawn round hair dressed in Julia James fashion.

In this latter headdress the hair is cut in a fringe across the forehead and loose curls over the ears. Artificial waves have completely gone out of favor and all our best hairdressers are trying to give natural effects, even when making use of the waving tongs. Kiss curls over the ears are still in favor and straight fringes are worn by every second smart one meets.

USE MUCH WOOL EMBROIDERY

Paris Designers Place Unusual Designs on Almost Every Kind of Material, Even Chiffon.

Since the simple silhouette is an established fact, an opportunity has been given women to spend their time and energy upon the charming details of their costumes. In America we have been so busily engaged changing the cut of skirts and the width of sleeves that we had no spare moments to spend upon the little hand touches, the expert finishings, and the insignificant details. These seemingly insignificant things are really important, says a writer in the New York Times. In Paris they realized that ages ago and took advantage of the fact, sending us each season creations to excite envy because of their infinite attention to the little things that put their stamp of perfection upon the finished gown.

Wool embroidery, the Parisian edict is, shall be an important factor in the trimming of winter frocks. They are drawing woolen threads through it on silk and satin, on serge and velvet, and—yes—even on chiffon. And the patterns? They are no longer effects of a group of roses or a chain of daisies stamped laboriously upon the material and then worked over in tiny, close-lying stitches. The artist takes a large-eyed needle and a strand of bright-colored wool and works out a design directly upon the gown, directly upon the spot where it will live until the whole creation has become passing stitches.

Pockets to Go.

As to materials for the fall gowns the manufacturers claim that, just as designers for men have promised to reduce the amount of material used by the elimination of the large pockets, so designers for women will make the wool suits narrower and plainer for the same reason.

The pocket will undoubtedly go along with the other unnecessary appendages. The manufacturers are making the cotton back with wool filling for the same reason.

Straight Lines.

In skirts for general or sport wear, the straight lines are usually employed, says the Dry Goods Economist. Plaits are noted in some models, sometimes the entire skirt is plaited, sometimes plaits are used in cluster effect. Many novel ways of introducing plaits have been brought out.

Good Work Demands Continuous Improvement in Every Line of Human Activity.

The other day a famous author was telling me how he felt when his first story was accepted. He said that within a few minutes the thought flashed across his mind that he could not stop—but must go on. One good story must be followed by another and another and another—else his reputation would die and he would be humiliated. He said that the feeling was not exactly comfortable that the prospect was in a way terrible. "Being successful," he said, "is not easy. The successful man advances to the world that he can do certain things well—that he must go on making good or lack off the map. It's a great sensation, a great experience—worth almost anything—but it isn't a snap."

It is the same way in business, says a writer in the American Magazine. The salesman who sets a high mark has to go right out and beat that mark or suffer by comparison with his own record. He can't sit down in a rocking chair and devote the rest of his life to receiving congratulations. Have you ever sat in a restaurant and compared your job with that of a waiter? Try it some time. No matter what your work is I am sure you will see the point if you watch the waiter and think how exactly his job typifies yours. Take, for example, my job—that of an editor. An editor's job is exactly like that of a waiter. He has to go and get something good and bring it in. And after he has brought it in he has to get right out and get something more and bring that in. The minute he sits down or stops to talk unnecessarily with the guests, he ceases to give good service as before. Then the guests who praised him a moment ago begin to growl. And so, almost immediately, he has turned from a good servant into a poor one.

This fits any line of human activity. A continuous performance is what is wanted. Nothing else counts.

JUDICIAL SYSTEMS ARE OLD

Men Wrangled Over Rights and Wrongs From Time They Began to Live Together.

The concrete beginning of a system of judicial, writes Lewis M. Hosen in Case and Comment, are as old as the tribal relation. Men quarreled about rights and wrongs as soon as they began to live together as a community, and the chief of the tribe, or the "elders," judged between claimants. Indeed, at the earliest beginnings of recorded history we find in Egypt a judicial system, including a reviewing power and remarkably developed ideas of administrative justice. Judicial officers in their epitaphs rest their claim to immortality upon having judged impartially, never oppressing the weak and humble, and their merciful regard for the fatherless and the widow.

In the Code of Hammurabi of Babylon were embodied many of the essential principles of modern justice which were transmitted to European peoples through the conquests of Alexander and the Romans. These form the primal basis of the Roman civil law of our English ancestors, derived through the early tribes of northern Europe. Even old Homer (850 B. C.) gives us a suggestive picture of the modern system of court trials, as the Odyssey: "What time the judge forsakes the noisy bar To take repair, and stills the wordy war."

Good Wages Necessary.

Proper remuneration of labor and well-being of the individual must be recognized as elements of sound business management, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. The age has passed when the yearly dividend paid to stockholders is accepted by the public as the sole cause for the existence of an industry. Neither are we justified in passing judgment on the quality of industrial administration, or on the practicability of any system of factory operation solely on the basis of whether such administration or system will insure a permanent or increasing degree of financial profit to the owner. We have to consider the human side of all industrial activity, not alone in its relation to the segregated community and the public at large.

Self-Confidence Wins.

Have you ever felt the chagrin of knowing that you have failed in an enterprise, whether this may have been a mere incident of business or an entire career, purely through lack of self-confidence? Thousands of men have failed in just that way. Writes Hugo Masters in Physical Culture. Self-confidence is a factor in success of such importance that the man with moderate ability, but plenty of confidence, will succeed where the man of far greater ability, coupled with a lack of confidence, will fail. This has been proven probably a few billion times in the history of human affairs.

What Will the Harvest Be?

Few Americans are aware that they live in a country inclosed in a circle of mines and nets, writes Nikkah; yet such is the case. The declaration of war the navy department has been sowing the waterways and harbors of the country with means of destruction. In harbors nets designed to catch submarines are the chief reliance, while in rivers the channels are planted with mines.

HOW GRUBSTAKE BECAME FORTUNE

Probably the largest fortune that ever came from a very small grubstake was that of Tombstone mines when Richard Gird got about \$2,000,000 from a grubstake of a few hundred dollars and some scientific work. In 1873 Gird, who had been vainly seeking riches in mines for a dozen years in South America, and all over the Pacific coast, went down to southwestern Arizona. The Apaches were raiding and murdering at that time, and the territory was deserted by white settlers. Gird was told that he would get a tombstone after a year or two, there, if he could find a fortune there. He found the mine Tombstone for the money.

He found no trace of pay ore where he expected it, and was about to come back to southern California. One morning he fell in with other prospectors the Scotchmen brothers. They said they believed they had found rich ore, but they wanted to have it assayed before they would risk their lives in that Apache country. Girding for something that would not pay them, Gird was an assayer. He agreed to do the assaying at Tucson for the brothers free and to give several hundred dollars' worth of food and clothing for a third interest in the mines, providing the assay proved what he believed it would be. That was in May, 1876. Mr. Gird sold his third interest in the Tombstone mines in the following October after the memorable stampede there of 10,000 miners from all parts of the Union, for \$2,140,000.

FOUR FACTORS IN GREATNESS

Why Certain Men Are Raised High Above the Crowd.

The merits by which men of action rise to greatness are four—intelligence, energy, courage and independence—says James Bryce in the Youth's Companion. When those four are united in the same person, and in a quite exceptional measure, they raise him high above the crowd. Other men defer to his opinion, trust his predictions, repeat his phrases, rely on his firmness, take him as their chief. If he succeeds in what he undertakes, each success confirms his authority and surrounds him with a halo of prestige. He becomes a power.

Of the four qualities enumerated that which impresses others is intelligence, because it is so rare. The man who, perceiving difficulties and dangers, will face them alone, in reliance on his own judgment and force is the natural and inevitable leader. If he is large of soul, true to his principles and to his friends, he will win affection and an even fuller measure of confidence. But the impression of that indefinable thing we call greatness depends after all chiefly on the impression that he makes of the power of initiative, of an unshakable resolution. The mass of mankind want someone to follow, someone in whose hands they can feel themselves safe as crew and passengers do when they see their captain cool and dauntless in the wildest storm.

BERRY PATCH FROM BARREL

How One Man Had Garden Despite His Small Back Yard.

A Los Angeles man whose back yard was too small for growing strawberries conceived a clever idea, which is described in Popular Mechanics. He made a strawberry patch out of a barrel. Holes about 12 inches apart were bored in rows in its sides. Several tin cans with perforated bottoms were piled one on the other in the center of the barrel and enough dirt was thrown about them to fill the receptacle up to the first row of holes. After the dirt had settled sufficient strawberry vines were planted in the holes and allowed to hang outside. This process was repeated until the barrel was full and vines had been set in all the holes and on the top. As the soil was added, cans were piled up through the center to provide an irrigation passageway. A hole was bored in the side near the bottom to allow water to drain off.

How Automatic Machines Benefit Man.

Automatic machines cut out the labor of three men, says These men are permitted to go into a field where automatic machines haven't appeared yet. It is all good, declares Charles M. Horton in Industrial Management. The machine has let loose these men in order to let them work elsewhere toward keeping the big storehouse up to demands. And so on, forever, with out end. When all work is done by machinery, all mankind will have leisure to pursue arts and the like to their own heart's desire. But get this: Automatic machines is man's friend and not his enemy.

How to Eradicate Consumption.

At the annual conference of the National Union of Railway Men in Manchester, England, it was declared that "the most effective way of eradicating the fearful scourge of consumption is to insure that the citizens are not lacking in nourishing food, healthy homes, and reasonable facilities for leisure and open-air life."

DESIGNS IN CRETONNES

Prevalency Is Toward Large Figures, Especially for Window Curtains and Chair Cushions.

There is, perhaps, no very distinctive design about the new cretonnes and linings and printed linings—and, perhaps, that is just what gives them their charm to taste. For among them can be found one to suit every sort of taste. Perhaps the tendency is toward big designs, although there are charming small designs if you want them. But the big designs are more effective. It is safe to say for window curtains and cushions, in chairs and powderays and yards of cretonne are used for these purposes. Moreover, the bags that are made now are so large that even large designs show well on them.

The new cretonnes are in cretonnes and come in more gorgeous designs than ever this year. He is most often a parrot, perhaps because the parrot has such good plumage by nature that unimagined it makes colorful cretonne. Sometimes there is some other sort of tropical bird, of grayly colored plumage, occasionally the is an almost colorless bird of some sort—and in dull rose and gray-black he is quite as effective as the brilliant parrot. Then, little figures, chiefly of Chinese and Japanese sort, appear on some of the new cretonnes. These are very attractive in some places, and are quite unattractive in others. In many of the smartest new bags they are used to distinct advantage. And sometimes they may be employed in hangings with very good effect.

HATS ARE OF MANY SHAPES

There Never Was a Time When There Was So Great a Variety as Is Found This Season.

There never was a time when hat shapes were so diversified as they are this season; in fact there are so many varieties that it would be impossible for any type of woman to be hatted unbecomingly.

There are many shapes that tend to the Napoleon styles; novelty tricorns, models that show the influence of the Spanish and hats that are adaptations of the Breton.

The director and the marquis shapes come in for much attention, and shapes that are seemingly inspired by the Alpine. Poke mushrooms there are in plenty with their short backs and long fronts that coquettishly shade the eyes.

Then there's the hat with the irregular brim edge—sides that shoot out suddenly in points with the opposite brim much narrower and perhaps just describing a round edge. Then again the crowns are irregular—some show the four indentations that one associates with the soldier hat; then there is the Japanese crown that is highly peaked.

PRODUCES SLIM LINES.



The large woman with good cause has always considered surplus weight a detriment to her figure. Lately she has begun to change her opinion and think of excess avoirdupois in the light of an asset instead of a liability, for the new system of designing provides her with gowns that give the figure of generous proportions slim lines.

How Menthol Is Manufactured.

A good part of the world's peppermint comes from Japan, and it is from peppermint that we get menthol, which is so widely used as a local anesthetic in the treatment of headache. The preliminary steps in the manufacture of menthol are carried out by the Japanese farmers themselves, with the aid of stills of a simple design. The peppermint plants are first dried in sheds, or under cover from the sun, for 30 days. Then they are placed in the stills, where they undergo a process of steaming. The resulting vapors are led off through pipes into cooling chambers, are condensed, and deposited as crude peppermint oil. The crude peppermint is shipped to Yokohama and Kobe, where factories subject it to a process of fractional distillation to obtain the full content of menthol.

Filipino Embroidery Attractive.

As it becomes more and more difficult to obtain large supplies of French embroidery there is greater and greater chance of pushing embroidery from the Philippines. This embroidery is really very attractive. It is something like Japanese embroidery, but is superior, in the opinion of those who know both types well. More and more of it is found in the good shops and, therefore, it is an increasingly large feature in fashionable trousseaus and layettes. There have been suggestions that we might gather further inspiration from these Pacific islands in the way of models for women's dresses.

HOW TO KEEP A HOUSE CLEAR OF USELESS THINGS

Better Progress Is Made in Winter Than in Summer by Antiquated Methods.

WHEN a piece of furniture becomes worn or broken or for any reason unfit for use, the housekeeper should determine at once whether it is worth repairing and keeping for further use. It is the same with old clothing, discarded draperies and other accumulations. If they have not sufficient value to be cleaned and repaired and put away for future use, then they are not worth the space they occupy and should either be given to somebody who can use them or sold for whatever they will bring.

For convenience as well as for cleanliness, any piece of furniture should be thoroughly cleaned when put away. It is not stains and odors and dust will go deep and deeper into it until in many cases articles become useless even when stored away awaiting the time when they will be needed.

A woman who has a hobby of keeping all the frills and furbelows of her girlhood has shocked some of her friends by dragging forth trunks and closets for their inspection faces, gowns or linens which were put away without removing stains or in soiled condition. After being kept for years in this way the articles lost whatever beauty they originally possessed.

A careful housekeeper lifts upon a clever idea to rid her house of all articles which did not justify their position in her house either because of their usefulness or their beauty. She removed to the storeroom all articles of whose value she was doubtful. She allowed them to remain in this storeroom for a month, at the end of which time she was able to determine whether or any of them justified being retained in her home. She was surprised that so few of them were found worth retaining. Some such idea can be carried out to advantage by almost every housekeeper.

PLAY SPELL IS NECESSITY

Why All Work and No Play Makes Jack a Dull Boy.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is an old saying which has lived because of its truth. It is quite as true of the older boy as of the younger. Everyone needs recreation, a play spell. Neither mind nor body can be kept constantly under tension without exacting a heavy penalty, says a writer in the Milwaukee Journal. The vacation is needed and pays in renewed vigor of body and mind.

Keeping the spirit of play, one keeps from growing old too quickly. Many a trifling annoyance can be turned away with a merry heart that has readiness to see the amusing side of a thing, if one is in good enough health and spirits to see the funny side. A happy, cheerful temper promotes good health and good health promotes a happy, cheerful temper. Do not be forever afraid of seeming foolish when you play. It is good for you to relax, to be inconsequential, to let a spirit of play run riot for a time. Being always on one's dignity takes from the genial spirit and ages one too early. Being in merry spirit help you do your work easier. A task is lighter for the heart's being light.

The more serious your occupation, the heavier your cares, the more you need a play spell. However great you may be, however important your occupation, forget them both for a time. Let yourself loose from the tension of cares and become a child in spirit. You will live longer and do better work for it.

MAN AND BEAST NEED SLEEP

How Wild Animals Are Tamed By Being Kept Awake.

A person without sleep for nine days will die. Sufferers from insomnia sometimes maintain that they have gone for weeks without sleeping, while it has been proved that they actually sleep without being aware of it. At a certain point, sleep is inevitable, no matter what the bodily condition, the alternative being death. A method of taming wild elephants is said to be that of depriving the animals of sleep when first caught. In a few days they become practically spiritless and harmless. The brain of the elephant is held to be more highly developed than that of any other wild animal; but, of course, as compared with a human being can be easily fatigued by new impressions and so made dependent on sleep.

The wild elephant in his native jungle is said to sleep very little—a further point of the theory of the universal ratio of sleep to intelligence.

World's Greatest Weavers.

The ancient Indians of Peru are now regarded as the world's greatest weavers. This noteworthy revelation in the history of textile art is the result of the critical examination of many rich and beautiful tapestries and other fabrics executed by the gifted ancient Indian population of Peru. Though buried three centuries or more in the sandy desert after being made with primitive handlooms and other weaving implements, these wonderful fabrics are now found to be superior to those turned out by the automatic looms of the great mills of today. The primitive Peruvian handloom consisted of two sticks, one at the top and one at the bottom.

Catherine Long on Blessing.

Catherine, who lives in the same town with numerous relatives, was wont to remember them all separately in her prayer each night. A few nights ago she was especially tired and sleepy and when she began to enumerate them, she ended up with "and bless everybody in the telephone book."

Wife Failed to Keep Her Word.

Hoyle—Doyle is suing his wife for breach of promise. Hoyle—For breach of promise? Hoyle—Yes; she promised to divorce him, but now she has backed out—Tova Topic.

SLOW TRAVEL IN MANCHURIA

Better Progress Is Made in Winter Than in Summer by Antiquated Methods.

Although it is much easier to reach Manchuria now than it was ten or fifteen years ago, the man who would travel in the interior of this primitive part of China, as soon as he leaves the few railroads must rely upon means that were standard a century ago.

If it is winter he will rattle over the frozen mud in a cart drawn by three horses. At night he will stop at an inn where he must supply his own bed and a large part of his own food, unless he is willing to be satisfied with a little boiled corn. The walls of his room will be of paper and eyes will peer at him through holes hastily punched for the purpose. In the morning his driver will awaken him before daylight and start him on another long day of jolts and freezing.

In the summer travel is easier and pleasant, but also much slower. A boat may be taken upon one of the rivers. It will crawl along between pleasantly shaded banks and green fields, every little while coming to rest upon a sandbar, so that progress is unbelievably slow, even going down stream. Against the current the boat is laboriously poled and dragged with heavy ropes.

By these means the traveler may penetrate into a region where change is unknown and the principles of optics still rule. He will meet natives who have never seen a watch or a railroad train, although they nominally belong to one of the oldest civilizations; he will see the squalor and dirt and disease that go with ignorance.

The fact will be forcibly brought home to him that modern progress travels over good roads.

CONFUSING CITY OF CAGNES

Tourists Find It Advantageous to Learn to Distinguish From Similar Name—Cannes.

American and English visitors to the Riviera soon come to know Cagnes by name, according to Harper's Magazine. It is a challenge to their ability to pronounce French—a challenge that must be accepted, if you are in the region of Grasse or Nice or Antibes. Two distinct tramway lines and several roads lead from Grasse to Cannes and Cagnes. Unless you are very careful you may find yourself upon the wrong route. Once on the Cagnes tramway, or well engaged upon the road to Cagnes, when you had meant to go to Cannes, the mistake takes hours to rectify.

Drum Major Necessary.

Indispensable is the drum major of a rural brass band, and the envy of the small boy is he as well. This functionary is about as servicable as a figurehead on a battleship, writes Zim in Cartoons Magazine, yet his duties are beyond estimation in keeping the tubas and trombones from stumbling into mud puddles and guiding the alleged musicians past refreshment emporiums. His success rests on the extent of his ability to twirl the stick over three-story buildings and catch it behind his back on its descent. He is to the band what the monkey is to a hand-organ. All eyes are upon him while the ears feast on the music. Big city bands often roam about the streets unescorted by a drum major and fee! not at all discommoded by his absence, but a country band would not deem itself fit to be seen on parade without this distinguished appendage.

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