

Just Fads



Spain Contributes to the New Fashion Faddist.

Now has the season of the faddist arrived. It comes with the fall and maketh of Lent, and it will stay until the Spring season is on the wane. These few weeks of the year are, I think, more generally given over to what the Londoners call frivolous fancies than any other. Every one has been rushing madly from one thing to another, from one opening to the next, from the little shops on the Rue de la Paix to dancing teas at the Ritz or at some one of the houses where the Tango and Mazur have been granted



Duplex Headband and Knee-Length Necklaces the Latest Paris Follies.



Enter the XXth Century Sport.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with the centre of fashion. Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York.

cover by the mondaines. But with the opening well in the past and one's wardrobe for the season ordered and perhaps completed, even the busiest Parisienne finds time to breathe and take up fads.

There are all manner of fads. With some of my friends it is in dress that they are faddists, others go in for the latest thing in dogs, the newest novelty in jewels, the oddest way to walk to dance or to wear their hair. I have already written you about the devil curls and the vari-colored wigs. Their use is, of course, but a fad of the moment. It has the value of being an interesting one.

The enormous head decoration is a fad that will die shortly, I hope. The high, slender decoration is always good, but the present favorite with the faddists is a double-barreled affair that makes me think of a huge excrecence on the side of a log. An equally absurd fad is that of the waistcoat. Recently in her desire to wear masculine clothes the smart woman is wearing a waistcoat with nearly every kind of costume. To be truthful, the use of the unbecoming waistcoat is no longer a fad—it is an obsession.

These waistcoats are usually gay in color, for the brilliant tone is still with us. Other color fads are the spotty blouses and drapes



Lucile's Quaintest of Bowdler Costumes Shows the Double Skirt and Close Fitting Cap.

which now distinguish the smart, dressy tailored costumes. Frequently these spotches are as large as oranges and as vivid in tone as the most saturated tinted fruit. Again they may be a brilliant scarlet. A striking combination is scarlet on purple.

Jewel fads are quickly adopted and as quickly dropped. Just now no one is wearing the short necklaces. The simple strand of pearls

Newest Fancies of the Smart Parisiennes

Just encircling the neck is quite out. And the waist length and knee length rope is in, oh, very much in. Never was a greater craze for pearl ornaments. They are used on everything and in every way. Huge brooches instead of being of rhinestones or of cut steel are now being made of pearls. Chains of these delicious little gems outline the whole bodice, and again they hang in loops from the shoulder, the elbow, the wrist. Tassels, no longer made of silk, are now made of seed pearls. Many of these tassels are several inches long and very thick.

With the passing of the muff the bag springs into greater prominence. Not to carry a bag of some sort places a woman beyond the pale. The gold mesh bag, while still in evidence, is giving way to the bag of flowered taffetas, of luscious brocades or of the softest, most supple leathers. Even the smallest of these bags are fitted with the dozen-odd nothings which every woman knows she needs. There must be the mirror, the lip stick, the powder papers and, oh, dear, any other foolish trifle that strikes the fancy.

The broad, draped or undraped girde (in bright toned silk or satin has really outgrown the fad age. It has become established, I am sure, for the summer. Such a girde will look tremendously effective when worn with a white outing costume next July.



The Vest, Skirt from Man, Combined with the Most Feminine of Draperies.

Nebraska Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution Where Omaha Cares for Contagious Disease

(Continued from Page One.)

Drake of Beatrice, chairman of committee on Conservation; Mrs. C. B. Paine of Lincoln, chairman of committee on Children of the American Revolution; Miss Mabel Lindsey of Lincoln, chairman of committee on Penny-a-Day Plan; Mrs. Russell McKelvy of Omaha, chairman of committee on Children and Sons of the Republic; Mrs. Paul Gosa of Lincoln, chairman of committee on Conservation of the Home; Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck of Fremont, chairman of committee on Real Daughters; Mrs. E. B. Hamel of Hastings, chairman of committee on Welfare of Women and Children; Mrs. J. W. Richards of Fremont, chairman of committee on Fort McPherson Flower; Mrs. C. H. Aull of Omaha, chairman of committee on Flag Award.

The above committees show the scope of work now being carried on by the Daughters of the American Revolution in Nebraska, over the United States and in Cuba and the Philippines. The committee on the welfare of women and children is going to ask the different chapters of the state to take up the question of "A Sans Fourth of July."

The Omaha chapter sends five scholarships of \$10 each to the Southern Industrial association to be used among the mountaineers of Kentucky. The last winter, to further "patriotic education," there was placed in every public school building in Omaha and in south Omaha a framed card, 8x11 inches, giving proper instructions for the use of the flag, flag days, salute and number of stars and stripes, etc., and it is hoped to place the "Little Green Book," a guide to the immigrant, in places where it will be of some practical use to foreigners.

Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck reports that there are no real Daughters now living in Nebraska. By real Daughters is meant a daughter of a patriot who gave service to the United States during the revolution. Fort Kearney's real Daughter died during the last year. The January, 1916, American Monthly Magazine states that there were living at that time forty-two real Daughters in the United States. A pension and a gold Daughters of the American Revolution spoon are given every real Daughter. (The entire membership of the national society is over 10,000.) The work of the committee on real Daughters is to endeavor to find them and to secure for them national recognition, the \$10 a month pension and the gold spoon. In some instances, where needed, the entire support of a real Daughter has been undertaken by local chapters.

The old trails road committee has placed several markers in the last year or so, and is hoping to have others erected before long. These markers are on the Oregon trail, but there are other old trails that should be marked. When the gaps in Jefferson, Thayer and Adams counties are filled, the trail will be completely marked from the Kansas state line to the Pacific river.

The objects of the individual chapters are similar. Reavis-Ashley chapter at Falls City, in addition to the desire to help the national society, has also incorporated in the by-laws: "To preserve and perpetuate the memory of the founders of the republic and of the state of Nebraska, and especially of our revolutionary ancestors; to encourage historical research; to preserve records and relics



ROOFED CITY OF GOOD SIZE

Office Room for Fifteen Thousand Persons Provided in One Building.

Physical progress and business advances are keeping pace in the Equitable building.

While it is not deemed advisable by the company to mention the tenants who have taken space in the new building it is known that already about 14 per cent of the building has been leased. When filled the rent roll will equal \$3,000,000 a year.

For the next six months 2,000 skilled workmen will weave the web of steel that forms the framework of the structure to a height of 32 feet. There will be 3,000 tons of steel held by more than 1,000,000 rivets. Since May 1 another army of workmen has built the coffer dam extending eighty-five feet below the curb line and containing the caissons and 25,000 cubic yards of cement with steel bars. Completion of this foundation means half the accomplishment of the whole work.

There will be thirty-eight stories above and three below ground and floor space will amount to forty-five acres. It will house 15,000 people.

The Equitable building will have a police department, a fire department, a health department, street cleaning department, a public service and ice plant, a restaurant, water and heating departments and a great elevator system of forty-eight elevators in six banks of eight each, with two sidewalk lifts—Wall Street Journal.

By DR. R. W. CONNELL.

Of all the institutions, public, private or sectarian, none have equalled the hospitals in keeping pace with the development, growth and progress of Omaha. There is not another city in the union, of equal size, which has as fine private and public hospitals, or as many hospital beds, or is so well equipped with all modern appliances for the care of surgical and all medical cases, excepting contagious diseases. Not one of these private or public hospitals has facilities for caring for contagious diseases, and not one would accept a case of contagion under any circumstances, or at any price.

Soon after I assumed the duties of health commissioner the necessity for a hospital of this kind was forcibly impressed upon me. Cases of scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., brought in here on trains were often obliged to remain in some room at the depot as long as thirty hours at a time, before a place could be found where they could be cared for, and then often the place would be unfit and inadequate to afford them proper treatment. A servant in a private family, a guest at a hotel, a roomer or boarder in a lodging house, a child or adult in his own home were obliged to remain, where they were when taken sick, regardless of the danger of exposing others, and regardless of the inconvenience or expense to those who were under no legal obligation to care for them; and thus also from unavoidable exposure, one case would often lead to another.

A knowledge of these conditions showed me it was my official duty to use every effort in my power to establish a contagious hospital where a person could be taken and given the medical attention that was his due without exposing others. These facts were presented to the county commissioners and to the city council, and a request for a hospital made, but was refused, owing to the lack of funds. The matter was taken up with private hospitals and it was suggested that additions be built for contagious cases, but no definite arrangements were made, until finally, through my solicitation, the property at 212 Douglas street was willed to the city, was accepted, and with some remodeling, necessary repairs and with proper furnishings, was opened as a contagious hospital October 15, 1912.

The building is three stories with basement, containing thirty-three rooms with a bathroom on each floor. The rooms are large, airy, light and well ventilated, with twelve and fourteen-foot ceilings. The rooms are so arranged that the different diseases are entirely separated and isolated from each other. Each nurse comes only in contact with the disease she is nursing, and a separate diet kitchen is maintained for each disease. The furnishings, though plain, are first grade in every particular. The beds are Verel-Martin finish, the springs are made of woven wire, the mattresses are of the very best felt and the pillows are made from live picked feathers. Thorough cleanliness is the watchword placed upon every article of the hospital.

Special attention is given to the diet, and since the hospital opened there has been no complaint from a patient regarding the food.

Mrs. Lillian Meyers, the head nurse was for three years head nurse at the Wise Memorial hospital, and under her a graduate nurse is in charge of the scarlet fever cases, and another in charge



OMAHA CONTAGIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

of the diphtheria cases, and besides these there are at the present time six extra nurses, owing to the large number of cases now requiring care. At this time there are thirty cases of scarlet fever, fifteen of diphtheria and two of erysipelas, making a total of forty-six cases.

Although it is a city hospital, only \$5,000 was appropriated this year for its maintenance, which would be wholly inadequate were it not that those who can are obliged to pay. None are refused admittance to the hospital and those who are unable to pay are treated free.

The following number of cases were treated at the hospital in 1913:

Diphtheria	27
Erysipelas	23
Measles	23
Mumps	19
Scarlet fever	15
Whooping cough	14
Cases isolated, diagnosis doubtful	10
Total cases	201

Of the 201 patients admitted, 142 were treated absolutely free of charge. The 118 patients who paid included all who paid any amount from \$1 up. There were fourteen deaths during the year, four from diphtheria, four from scarlet fever and six from erysipelas.

The deaths from diphtheria occurred within four to forty-eight hours after entering the hospital and with one exception, all scarlet fever patients died within three days. Seventy physicians were in attendance on cases at the hospital during the year.

A remarkable record is shown in the treatment of diphtheria cases at the hospital during the year. Eighty-seven cases of this disease were treated with only four deaths, and as these deaths

occurred within four to forty-eight hours after admittance, it is evident they were hopeless before they were sent to the hospital. There were only ninety-two cases of diphtheria in the city treated outside the hospital, and of this number nineteen died, that is, nineteen out of the ninety-two cases died treated outside the hospital, while there were only four died out of eighty-seven treated in the hospital, or the death rate of cases treated at home was about four and one-half times greater than those in the hospital. This result is all the more remarkable as many of the cases brought to the hospital were very severe before they consented to go. This goes to prove that with the proper facilities for caring and nursing, combined with the proper doses of antitoxine, there is a great saving of life from this dreaded disease.

All cases of contagion in many cities are obliged to go to the hospital. It is a question if the same should not be required here, as it would be the means of reducing the number of scarlet fever and diphtheria cases fully one-half. When people understand the benefits, advantages and care they receive by being in the hospital over their staying at home, and the removal of the danger of other members of the family taking the disease, I think nearly all cases will be glad to avail themselves of the City Emergency hospital.

Brief Decisions.
Success doesn't always depend so much upon what you do yourself as upon what you get others to do for you.
A hint on her next is worth half a dozen trepannings.
While there is said to be always "room at the top," there will always be a crowd at the bottom.—Judge.