

Camera Man Suggests the Simple Gown in Preparing for Photograph

SITTING for one's photograph is, according to the best photographers, not so simple a thing as most women imagine, though, paradoxically speaking, it is, or should be, a much more simple function than it now is. For instance, if a woman, instead of getting a new frock for the occasion, and then adding a lot of war paint and feathers and airs which are wholly unfamiliar to her friends, would simply don a pretty gown that is becoming and, wearing her own natural manners, sit before the camera, the result would be ten times more satisfactory than it generally is.

One of the first injunctions one photographer always impresses upon the minds of his subjects is, "Try to be yourself, not somebody else."

"You often hear," says he, "that a person takes the best picture in everyday clothes, and while I don't altogether agree with this, it has its foundation in the fact that very few persons either feel at ease or look their best in an absolutely new dress. They are apt to feel more comfortable in some garment they are accustomed to, and this shows in the picture."

"I might tell a little story which illustrates my point precisely. Among my customers is a business man with several children. First their son sat for his picture and it was a great success. Then the others in turn had theirs taken. The mother of the flock talked of nothing but her new dress, for she was then in the throes of dressmaking, trying to get a gown suitable for the occasion. She came

color, yellow, for instance, expecting it to take light when it takes dark, and is consequently disappointed in the result. White is always effective and takes beautifully, especially for dark background effects. But light blue, pink or cream are preferable even to white, for the reason that while they take light there is more detail, and as a consequence more character in the picture. If possible, soft clinging effects are to be preferred to any material that presents a stiff appearance, and starch effects should be tabooed entirely. Nowadays nearly every photographer has on hand lengths of soft clinging material for drapery purposes when his subjects present themselves with some absolutely impossible frocks and when he can effect the substitution without hurting their feelings.

"I have written out a few rules which I try to instill in my subjects when they make their appointments. They are:

"Don't hurry; it makes the face red; red takes dark.

"Don't worry; think of pleasant things. The photograph is very apt to reflect one's thoughts.

"Always make appointments in advance, when possible, and allow ample time for sitting.

"Don't come late in the afternoon.

"Pay no attention to the weather; cloudy is as good as clear.

"I suppose there is more difference of opinion among persons about what constitutes a good profile than almost any other one thing in photography. Nine cases out of ten a woman will think she has a bad profile when she has a good one and vice versa. A correct Grecian profile



SIMPLICITY OF POSE ALWAYS EFFECTIVE.



THE HAND IS MADE TO LOOK SLENDER BY SHOWING THE SIDE RATHER THAN THE BACK.



RELAX YOUR MUSCLES WHEN IN A SITTING POSE.



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A SILENT SEATED POSITION HELD IN THE LAP WITH A SITTING POSE, FOR WITH A SHORT FOCUS, THE HANDS, IF HELD ON THE KNEES, WILL LOOK AS BIG AS THE FACE.



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THE EFFECT OF HEIGHT ATTAINED BY LONG SWEEPING LINES.

is not suitable for a woman's picture, while it may be and generally is most desirable for a man's. A woman will think that a retousse nose is an absolute bar to a profile picture, when the contrary is most desirable, and soft mobile features more frequently than aquiline will be effective in this style of portraiture.

"The Irish have the very best profiles for they have irregular features and almost

always a turned up nose. Now just look at this picture"—which was that of a pretty young girl with a snub nose and a round chin—"see what a charming effect is obtained by the profile. It is soft and girlish and altogether effective. Now compare it with this"—what would be called a perfect Grecian profile—"the features are perfect but sharp and stand out like the blade of a knife from the background. It

is distinctly displeasing, but the subject insisted upon having it taken that way, having always been told that she had a perfect profile.

"Hands are another difficult thing to manage in a picture, and, unless the photographer understands his business, they will appear either unduly large or else angular and homely. The broad side of the hand should never be turned toward the

camera, but always the side of the hand shown. This lends a pretty tapering effect where, perhaps, the subject's hand itself is large and homely. Another thing, do not hold the hands forward in the lap with a sitting pose, for, with a short focus, the hands, if held on the knees, will look as big as the face.

"Of all positions in posing for a picture the sitting posture is easiest to assume

and if a woman lacks repose it were well for her to sit rather than stand. One should relax the muscles and rest comfortably in the chair. The problem of what to do with one's hands is solved by the sitting pose, for they can rest naturally on the arms of the chair or be held lightly in one's lap.

"The standing pose is by far the most difficult to assume and one should be possessed of some knowledge of physical culture in order to stand easily with the proper poise of the body, with muscles well in hand, though not tense. A certain amount of action should be infused into certain styles of pictures—for instance those taken in street or athletic costumes—as lend individuality to the ensemble, though this life and action need not necessarily be confused with rigid tense muscles.

"Comparatively few persons take a good standing picture. Either they are too stout or too thin, though of the two the latter problem is the easiest to handle, for bulk may be added to the body by the use of the chiffon scarf or a bit of drapery carelessly held in the hand or wound about the shoulders or waist. It was this use of soft drapery for which the old portrait painters of England and France were famous and which lend such an airy, graceful effect to many of the old paintings. In miniature painting this idea is used almost exclusively nowadays.

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fond of taking their subjects three-quarter face. Nowadays three-quarter pose is almost never used. That is by the best photographers. Nothing shows off the defects of contour as the three-quarter face. If the person is too fat then the cheek rounds out and makes the face look one-sided. It gives the effect of having been stung. If one is too thin then it shows up the hollow in the cheek and gives a cadaverous expression.

"A substitute for the old three-quarter face is to have the shoulders of the subject square, the head turned a few points away, with the eyes looking straight into the camera. This gives a change, but obviates the other difficulties.

"In children's photography there are a number of points to be observed by mothers when bringing their children into the studio. First of all, tell the child nothing. Above all don't tell it that it is going to have a picture taken. The average mother in taking her child to have its picture taken spends a lot of time telling it it is going to be photographed and that it must be good and keep quiet, besides very frequently threatening it with punishment as to what the man will do if it doesn't behave. As a result by the time the youngster has reached the studio it is frightened out of its wits and cries itself black in the face. Children are always brighter earlier in the day.

"Retouching is done today, despite the assertion to the contrary. It is absolutely necessary to obliterate the certain lines and inequalities of tone. The old-fashioned idea of retouching, when the negatives

were generally sent out of the gallery to some total stranger, who began at the forehead and worked down, obliterating all lines and expression and making a puffy face of the subject, is not in vogue, but certain judicious removal of imperfections is observed.

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Modern Woman in the Home and Business Life

Woman's Trade Union League.

THE steady increase of women in various industrial pursuits is evidenced in the growth of trade unionism among women workers. In the larger cities where great numbers are employed unions founded on trade lines are flourishing, while other unions follow the federation idea of many trades and vocations. It is now proposed to bring these organizations closer together by forming a national body, composed of representatives from the various unions and to be known as the universal woman's trade union league. Chicago unions are at the head of the movement, and have called three conventions, one each in Chicago, New York and Boston, July 14, to formulate plans for the nation-wide federation. A forerunner of what is coming from growth of trade unionism among women workers is furnished by the "Indiana Woman's Union Label League." A convention of the organization last week decided to demand the union label on all goods intended for woman's wear.

Many articles that woman wears, from the toe of her open-work stocking to the comb in her marveled hair, must possess the magic insignia of union labor. Such is the ultimatum of the league.

With the stirring campaign cry upon their lips of "The American woman must clothe herself in the union label," the delegates decided, without a dissenting voice, to do

battle vigorously in the future for the label.

"We cannot conscientiously continue as members of this organization without seeing hereafter that every one of us, that all our friends, that every woman we can influence wears proudly upon each and every article of her clothing the grand old sign—the union label," cried one delegate in the midst of the enthusiasm engendered by the declaration of war.

"Correct!" shrieked several other delegates in unison.

Then a man—an ordinary, bold, trouser-situated man—stood up and declared, "But how am I to know whether the women of my acquaintance are wearing the union label or not?"

One or two frivolous delegates uttered. But the majority regarded the questioner with a zero glance. Silence—the silence of intense enmity—ensued.

College Girls Tramping to Boston.

Though chased by a bull and stung by hornets, four Barnard college girls would not give up their walk from Chatham, N. Y., to Boston. Looking chic and fresh as daisies they swept into Pittsfield, Mass., cheeks a glow and eyes bright, as attractive a quartet of young women as one could see in a day's travel.

They are Frances Morton, Edith L. Packard, Ada M. Smith and Josephine C. White, members of a New York walking club. Miss White will write magazine articles of the trip.

They are walking just for the enjoyment of the trip, from Chatham to Boston, and expect to arrive at the Hub by the 30th. In Hancock they were chased by a bull into a hornet's nest and all were badly stung. A farmer's wife fixed them up with arnica and a milk application and they continued on their way. All have cameras.

Men's Work Done by Women.

Married women, of course, have always done their share of the world's work. Indeed, it is open to argument whether they have not done more than their fair share of it. It is certain that married women, who have discharged the duties of maternity, have never been "supported" by men in any just sense of the word "support." Nay, if all men, married and single, were to labor every hour of the day, they could not do all the work of the world.

From creation's dawn, says Harper's Weekly, women have performed their full quota of the world's work; and usually they have not been paid for it. Unpaid work, however, seldom commands respect. It is the paid female worker who has brought home to the public mind conviction of woman's worth in the world's economy. The spinning and weaving done by our great-grandmothers and by their great-grandmothers in their respective homes were not reckoned as a contribution to a nation's wealth, until the work was transferred to factories and there organized, to factories, where the women who pursued a particular calling were remunerated ac-

ording to the commercial value of their products. It is undoubtedly the women of the industrial class, the wage-earners, reckoned no longer by units, but by hundreds of thousands, the women whose work has been submitted to a money test, that have been the means of bringing about the altered attitude of public opinion toward woman's work in every sphere of life.

From this point of view a singular interest attaches to the report recently issued by the census bureau, which sets forth some belated statistics regarding the number of feminine wage-earners found by the census enumerators seven years ago in occupations formerly regarded as exclusively suited to men. The number of women, indeed, engaged in agricultural and the rougher kinds of labor is small in the United States, as compared with the number relegated to such toil in parts of continental Europe. Nevertheless, the statistics now put forward show that in 1900 there were no fewer than 45,000 women farmers and farm laborers in this country; indeed, there were more of these by 10,000 than there were who pursued the relatively feminine occupation of dressmaking. It will surprise many persons who look upon the female sex by comparison physically feeble to learn that there were 185 women engaged in blacksmithing and 58 as "machinists." Indeed, there were eight employed in boiler making, than which no occupation imposes a greater strain upon the muscular system. Forty-five women were classified in 1900 as locomotive engineers and firemen; thirty-one as brakemen and ten as baggage-men on railways. Many more were carrying a livelihood as switchmen and flagmen. There were even six women ship carpenters and two slate roofers. Indeed, one or more women had invaded all of the 33 occupations once monopolized by male breadwinners—except nine.

There is no evidence that the remarkable extension of the number of women wage-earners has been attended by any decrease in the number of marriages, or by any moral deterioration. From the viewpoint of the political economist, however, it is to be regretted that the census makers of 1900 throw no light upon the proportion of women wage-earners who, on the other hand, support not only themselves but others, or those who, on the other hand, are partially indebted to men for their own support. Those who pertain to the latter category obviously subject the members of their sex belonging in the former, and also their masculine competitors, to unfair competition, and are partly responsible for the tendency to pay women somewhat less than men for performing the same kind of work.

Girls Displace Office Boys.

The sine of the office boy have descended upon his head at the American Trading company in New York, where since Monday there have been five fewer of his kind. And this is only the beginning, reports the New York Tribune. Unless the proportion of women wage-earners who, on the other hand, support not only themselves but others, or those who, on the other hand, are partially indebted to men for their own support. Those who pertain to the latter category obviously subject the members of their sex belonging in the former, and also their masculine competitors, to unfair competition, and are partly responsible for the tendency to pay women somewhat less than men for performing the same kind of work.

Naval Stationer.

For a career with interests all over the world, Miss M. E. Sullivan, of Brooklyn, and Manhattan, seems to have a most careers pretty well beaten. There's not an ocean which is not crossed by her wares, there is not a foreign port anywhere in the world with which she has not communicated. The secret of this world-wide interest, says the Brooklyn Eagle, is the fact that she has chosen the profession of "navy stationer." She supplies the United States navy with its note paper, its menu cards, place cards and invitations of all kinds. Most of Uncle Sam's defenders who are sailing the seas, from his admirals to his ensigns, write letters home on paper on which is a design planned by this enterprising young woman in Manhattan.

Miss Sullivan is a Connecticut girl, but her training for the kind of work was received at Pratt institute. She began by making card-plates, the navy idea was a later development. It was just the carrying out of an idea, she said.

their doom sealed before any great length of time. Those only will find salvation who are needed to catch steamers. A girl obviously cannot be expected to tear down Wall street with a letter for a steamer scheduled to sail in five minutes. Neither could one say to her, as one of the managers remarked: "Hey, there, Katy, beat it to the steamer with this letter."

"Perhaps she would run just as fast, without such admonitions," suggests the reporter.

"That is true," remarked the manager. "When you ask a girl to do a thing she does it immediately. A boy hangs around and does it when he gets ready. A boy will sometimes keep a package of letters a week before he copies them."

The girls were first tried in the filing department, where the work had formerly been done by boys, and they were such a success that the head of the mailing department, who happens to be a woman, said she wanted to try girls, too. Hence the staff of five. It was found that the girls were neater and more accurate than the boys and didn't "fool" so much. It is true that they spent a little more time fixing their hair and adjusting their collars than the boys did, but that kind of idling does not disturb a whole office the way a boy's pastimes do. Furthermore, the girls were a little older than the boys, and a year or two in the teens makes more difference than it does later on. They were paid better wages than the boys, because they had been doing the work for some time in their place for a while and didn't demand a raise every six months, after the manner of office boys. Thus the inconvenience of constant change was avoided, which was probably the weightiest consideration of all.

No girls have yet been asked to run errands, write letters, or do anything that a boy does, with the sole exception of catching the mail.

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Not because her father was a naval officer, not because of any particular interest in the navy—it simply occurred to her that it was a good field, and she attempted it.

In the cabinets in her little office are the card-plates of twelve admirals and innumerable lesser officers. In all there are 1,100 plates, most of them belonging to navy people.

Woman Tells Her Ranch.

Mrs. Agnes M. Hart of Denver has refused an offer of \$2,500 for her ranch near Fort DuChesne, Utah, in the Uintah reservation.

Mrs. Hart, almost alone and unaided, has made the ranch what it is. In the summer of 1905, when the drawing for homesteaders took place, her name was among the first to come out—the exact number was 129. In a few weeks she went to Vernal, Utah, to file on her claim. She selected a quarter section about seven miles from Fort DuChesne, a few miles from the new town of Myton.

For a year and a half Mrs. Hart has resided on the property and improved it. She has built houses and fences, has dug ditches, milked cows and, in fact, she has performed all the work on a ranch that a man usually does.

Carpenter's Letter

(Continued from Page Three.)

of old Carthage; it is about twelve miles from Tunis, and he drives into the city in a lacquered coach, with soldiers and outriders in uniform. I have seen him several times during my stay.

The French are governing Tunisia much as the Dutch govern Java. They issue all their orders through the bey and his sheiks. The country is divided up into three districts, each of which has a consular official. This man has a number of French assistants, but he has also a native governor and subordinates to help him and all the orders as regards the natives go out through them. If the Frenchmen or other foreigners get into trouble they are judged only by the French; and if a foreigner has trouble with a native he comes before the native courts and after the Koranic law. The bey holds a court every Saturday morning, and he can condemn a native criminal to be hung if he pleases. He often does so; and as the executions are public any foreigner can go out to see.

These methods of procedure are satisfactory to both natives and French. In fact, they suit everyone excepting the Tunisian Jews. There have been Jews here ever since the Princess Dido came from Tyre to Carthage and the Jews stand on the same ground as the Arabs. They dress in Arab costumes, and, as to the men, one could not tell the difference. The key holds a court every Saturday morning, and he can condemn a native criminal to be hung if he pleases. He often does so; and as the executions are public any foreigner can go out to see.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.



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