

Taste Rules in Selecting Baby's Clothes

BABY CLOTHES and the accessories for the baby's toilet grow more charming year by year; but it seems now as though the last word on babyish daintiness had been said.

Overlaboration has happily been discredited until even the choicest baby clothes approach that simplicity which is so desirable and the expensive baby clothes, though more costly than ever, conform to the laws of good taste by having their elaboration of the most delectably simple and babyish variety.

Hand embroidery is the note most emphasized in the expensive long frocks for wee babies, but it is hand embroidery of fairlike daintiness and delicacy, tiny designs of sprig and spray and tendrils wrought with indescribable fineness and pre-eminently babyish in character. As to the amount of this embroidery used, that depends upon the taste and the purse of the buyer, but it is a mistake to lavish a very great deal even of this dainty ornamentation upon the baby dress. Better a touch of the embroidery here and there

Often the embroidery appears nowhere except upon a little square or round yoke. The yoke is attached to the body of the dress by beading or inset lace and a very narrow frill of valenciennes at throat and wrists is the only other trimming save minute tucks.

More ambitious designs, such as one illustrated among the sketches, have the shallow embroidered yoke, but repeat the embroidery note in the trimming of the skirt bottom. In this particular instance little embroidered squares alternating with squares of fine tuckings and framed in inset valenciennes insertion trimmed the bot-



Of course, hand embroidery is not for the rank and file of baby frocks, and even the wee folk born to multimillionaires do not have all of their first clothes embroidered. Handwork is, however, essential to the successful first frock and to the right effect in baby clothes, and while the machine-made frock may be fine and pretty, it never has just that delectably babyish air which is the success of a baby frock.

If one can do no more one can at least put the little lace collar and cuff grills and the little skirt frills and tucks, inset a few lines of valenciennes insertion or finish yoke and cuffs with lines of herringbone stitch. The simplest frock possible made with such touches is more desirable than the most elaborate of machine trimmings, and though the little shirt frock may perhaps be constructed entirely by machine, and yet have a certain success, the first frocks, however simple, absolutely must have the suggestion of hand work about them, unless they are to fall lamentably.

Fineness and sheerness of material is also essential for the successful first frock, and no lace that is not fine and dainty should ever be introduced upon a baby's frock. Better no lace at all than a coarse quality.

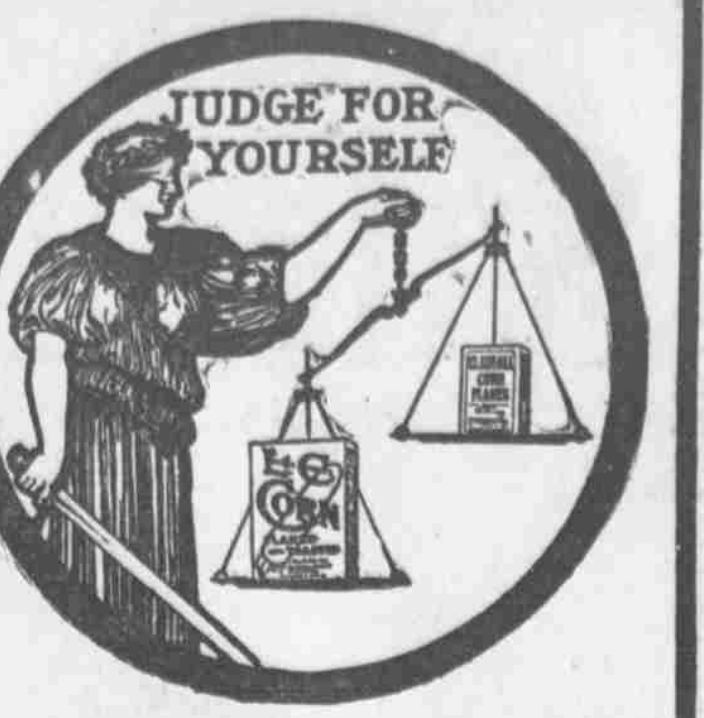
Of course, the ideal lace for the baby clothes is real valenciennes in the narrow baby widths. As a matter of fact it is often hard to find these narrow widths in



SOME OF BABY'S DAINTY FROCKS
with the smallest of hand run tucks and a ton of the dress, above a frill inset and edged with valenciennes. Shoulder straps and knots of soft liberty satin ribbon frock above a frill.

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anything save the real valenciennes, though they are made in many of the good imitation valenciennes.

The price of the real valenciennes is prohibitive for many a mother who would love dearly to have her baby's first clothes all that is most dainty and charming; but, on the other hand, a woman often spends upon a quantity of comparatively cheap imitation valenciennes an amount that would suffice for the buying of enough real valenciennes to trim the frock in a similar way. For \$6, \$9 or \$9 cents one can get the most delightful little edgings and insertions of real valenciennes, and it takes so little of the lace to frill round a baby's throat and wrists or to trim a tiny yoke that by simplifying the design of a frock it is quite possible to use real valenciennes.

There are, too, baby edgings and insertions of real cluny, so fine and cobwebby that it is hard to believe they are really cluny. These wear extremely well and are at their best quite as babyish as the valenciennes.

If the imitation valenciennes is used it should be at least of the baby widths and in the fine grades.

Narrow embroidery edgings are provided for baby clothes, but belong to the province of the short frocks, and on first clothes no embroidery save hand embroidery should be introduced.

The embroidery veinings and headings of very narrow widths and fine quality enter into the designs of the pretty long frocks, but little lace veinings and headings are often used instead.

Upon the long baby frock a la mode hand embroidery is lavished more freely than upon the little dresses; and while this embroidery is still chiefly of the very fine babyish character, a certain boldness in the dress is often found in the embroidery of the cloak.

These cloaks are made in various materials, but the loveliest stuff for the summer season are in lingerie silks or in silk, the lingerie material having, of course, a foundation of India silk falling quite separate from the cloak proper.

These cloaks of mul, batiste or finest linen are most delightful affairs, so soft and dainty and babylike with their lace frills and insertions, their hand embroidered and their fluttering knots and ends of ribbons. Often one cloak will have several linings, one of white and one of pink or of blue, these loose linings being easily adjusted, since they are attached to the lingerie coat only at the neck. Other models have the lining permanently attached.

The cloak pictured here was a somewhat ornate model with inset bowknots of valenciennes lace and embroidery wrought about the cape and down the fronts; but there are many lingerie cloaks of simpler design and slighter cost, yet of great charm.

Among the silk coats those of white chiffon falls are exceedingly lovely, and some of the supple satin finished silks are also effective. White crepe de chine in somewhat heavy quality is a good cloak material for service.

In little embroidered sacks and wrappers and hooded cloaks made of the soft woolens there are numerous attractive designs and here we find considerable use of the kimono lines which are so prominent among the models for grownups.

There are hosts of dainty hand-made blouses, many of them enriched by hand embroidery, but the bib sketched here has a novel feature in the softly shirred strap of linen through which a ribbon is run for the purpose of holding the bib down in place. The ribbon passes under the arms and ties at the back.

Baby caps are made by hand of lingerie material and lace and once more we find touches of hand embroidery omnipresent, close round shapes with little ears or flaps turning flatly back from the face and trimmed in lace and embroidery are the favorite models.

about \$15.00 is not enough to hurry the work. The excavation is carefully done, and in the remaining two-thirds of the city which are yet to be uncovered many treasures must lie. There must be more or less gold and precious stones, and it may be also the remains of beautiful statues, mosaics and relics which will throw a new light on Roman North Africa.

Land of Roman Ruins.

There are relics of the Romans scattered all over this part of the world. Nearly every town in Algeria of any size has more or less of them. I have seen the hand of old Rome in nearly every place I have been. It has left its marks about Algiers, Oran and Tlemcen. The latter city was ancient Pomaria, and it shows the remains of a great Roman aqueduct. I came across the old Roman wall many times while exploring Algiers, and not far from here is Constantine, which was named after Constantine the emperor of Rome, which has more or less ruins about it.

Lambese, about twenty miles east of here, was built by the Romans A. D. 125 to form the headquarters of the Third Augustan Legion, and recent explorations show that it was a large Roman camp. The ruined arches of the gates outside the city show that it covered several miles, and in its center is a building of stone ninety-two feet long and seventy-two feet wide, and as high as a four-story house. The facade of this structure has a prytaneion, with handsome Corinthian columns. Near it is a temple which was built during the reign of Marcus Aurelius, and also a great arch put up in honor of Septimus Severus. There are ruins of baths at Lambese, from which have been taken beautiful mosaics. The town had two forums, one of which measured more than half an acre, and in one of the forums was a great temple surrounded by a colonnade.

On the site of Lambese the French have now built an enormous barracks for such soldiers as they send to Africa for correction, and as I rode by I passed several companies of French troops going through their evolutions on the site of the old camp. Just as the Roman soldiers did in that same place more than 1,700 years ago.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Carpenter's Letter

(Continued from Page Three.)

some of the ruins and have measured many of the columns and buildings. I have also talked with the director of the excavations. He tells me that the work of uncovering the city is to go steadily on, but that the present appropriation of only

Gossip About Women in Home and Business Life

Pensions for Mothers.

CHICAGO university professor, thoroughly loyal to the institution he serves, proposes a unique remedy for present day social ills, which, if put in operation, would materially swell the student roll in future years. He proposes state pensions for motherhood.

Prof. Charles Liebkin, who broached the pension idea last winter, enlarged on the subject in a recent address in Chicago.

Basing his reasoning on the hypothesis that the state and the common lot are most deeply concerned in the institution of marriage and family life, the speaker asserted that the state should regulate it that divorce will become a thing of the past, the selfish consideration of romantic marriages for the support of women discarded and race suicide eliminated.

"The proper education of the youth of the land is the only way to bring individuals to a true understanding of the sacredness and importance of marriage," said the speaker.

"There is too much stress laid on love, wedded bliss and the honeymoon in modern American society. The sexes are too prevalently isolated from common intercourse and relationship for a proper mutual understanding. It follows that when two persons are married after a short acquaintance and enjoy an extended honeymoon that they will soon become sickened by the surfeit of their pleasure and finally discover the weakness of each other and the divorce court will be sought.

"The marriage for convenience is probably the greatest wrong inflicted by society. By reason of social conditions women are compelled to marry for support, without considering the inalienable rights of probable posterity. There is no ethical right on the side of the individuals in entering into marriage for selfish interests. If the youth were not so segregated along sex lines the mistaken pursuit of selfishness would not exist.

"A state regulation by which women would be made independent and properly equipped with education for industrial life and pensioned for motherhood would eliminate these evils. The divorce courts are cesses should be that of unrestrained comradeship, so that proper understanding could be reached. The youth should be instructed in the important mysteries of life as soon as they come to a degree for such knowledge and divorce should be stricken from the statutes.

"Coeducation is by all means to be de-

sired. There is no such thing as equal education under separate instruction. The woman should be permitted to choose the studies she desires, but should be given the same environment as the man.

"If it be practicable I would beg to advance that the state should set aside a pension for women on the attainment of motherhood, so that economic conditions will not be a factor in the prejudice against the important and embraced in marriage."

Women in the Supreme Court.

Miss Ida M. Meyer of Washington, who was admitted to practice before the supreme court recently, is the twenty-eighth member of the tender sex to attain that distinction.

The first woman to become a member of the bar, says the Washington Herald, was Belva A. Lockwood, who was first denied the privilege on the ground there was no authority for women to practice before the court. She then secured the passage of a special law admitting women to the bar on an equal footing with men, and as soon as the bill was signed she appeared and took the customary oath on March 3, 1859.

It was not until six years later that Mrs. Lockwood lost her monopoly of rights, and since then applicants have appeared every year or so. They are scattered all the way from Massachusetts to California, each of which is the residence of two women who are members of the high bar.

Miss has the greatest number—six. Illinois and Wisconsin have four each, Nebraska three, Pennsylvania two and Arizona, Connecticut, Missouri, New Jersey and Montana one each.

All four of the Wisconsin members belong to one family—Mrs. Kate Pier and her three daughters, who are active practitioners in Milwaukee. The eldest daughter, Miss Kate H. Pier, the first of the family series to be admitted, had as her sponsor the then Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin. Later her next sister was admitted on her motion, and afterward she introduced her mother and youngest sister on the same day.

Comparatively few of the women admitted have claimed their privileges, the conspicuous exceptions being Mrs. Lockwood, who has appeared frequently, and last term argued an Indian case, and Mrs. Sarah Herring Sohn of Tucson City, Ariz., who was admitted about a year ago and is the attorney of record in a case on call next week.

Miss Meyer, the latest addition to the

rank, is a good looking young woman, apparently 23 or 24 years of age, and is the senior member of a law firm here which makes a specialty of practice before the court of claims.

Wall Paper Colors.

One of these days the common people, as well as the rich, will learn that colors have a great deal to do with health and comfort. We have not yet evolved a genius who can tell us all about the effects of the different tints and shades on mind and body, but he is sure to come as soon as we can make an opening for him. Who thinks of health when selecting wall paper for a house? Who of the millions who are building homes, whether cottages with love or palaces with hate, know that pink has a cheering effect on invalids? How many know that yellow and red are stimulating to the nervous and depressed? Could any tell you that pale blue is an excellent color for a bed room, because it is sedative and tends to produce sleep? Sage green has a tonic effect on the aorta, while violet, lavender and brown shades are invariably depressing.

Dont's for Women.

"It's got so now you have to watch for daylight burglars as much as the night kind," said Captain Richard Levin, who is in charge of the Sheridan park patrol, Chicago, to a woman writer in McClure's.

"They don't work alone or in pairs, necessarily; they are getting so strong they work in threes and fours and bring a wagon. Sometimes the people in the surrounding flats see four husky men moving out the furniture of a family on the ground floor and stacking it in a wagon in an alley. The next day they are surprised to hear the 'movers' were burglars."

Captain Levin gave out the following series of "Don't's for Defenseless Women."

"Don't let mail accumulate in vestibule mail boxes. Have the janitor remove it when you are away, or it will serve as a notice to flat workers that you are out and the coast is clear."

"Don't leave directions to your grocer on the back door. This is another tip to the burglar that you are out."

"Don't open the door to anyone after dark without knowing who it is. Call through the tube or ask behind it a locked door."

"Don't trust a stranger because he is well dressed. The immaculate thief is

dangerous; the ragged one generally is harmless.

"Don't trust the locks. Most apartment houses are toys; a burglar can jimmy them in half a minute without noise. Get special bolts.

"Don't leave the house without making sure that all windows are fastened. Leave all curtains up with possible exception of bed room. This often foils a burglar.

"Don't be impulsive to a burglar if you find one in the house. Invite him to take it all, and the first chance you get, run to a neighbor and call the police.

"Don't scream in the presence of a burglar or holdup man. If he is an amateur he may lose his presence of mind and hurt you."

"Don't walk close to a building after dark; give an alley a good margin."

Leaves from Fashion's Notebook.

A great deal of hair must be worn with the new hats, and it is large in size and so odd in shape that they actually require voluminous hair dressing.

The dish and turban shapes particularly require elaborate waves and a great deal of hair.

A Louis XI button set is made of dull gold, with gold cord worked through the filigree. The stones are turquoise matrix and the buttons, eight in all, are to trim a coat with a great yellow lace over a glorious yellow satin lining.

Brown semi-fitting three-quarter coats are being worn with a great garland of barley, tinted exactly the same tone and veiled with a cloud of black tulle. Another beautiful model is of finest white Italian straw, trimmed with several large plaited rosettes of violet and sage blue taffeta, holding a wreath of natural bay leaves, with silver berries and stems.

It is greatly the fashion to have a lace garment made of tussore. At the center of the back there is a deep in-turned plait stitched to a yoke depth, and in the front there is a similar plait at either side from the center of the shoulder seam. Over the shoulders there is a shawl which fits in with low, rounded neck, and drawn over the shoulder, and away from the back in brought into a point which is finished with two long tassels at either side so close to the

armholes. The sleeves are rather shallow and gathered into a band at three-quarter length.

What Women Are Doing.

Miss Ney, a legal descendant of Marshal Ney, made the opening address at a recent legislative hearing in Texas in favor of an amendment to grant full suffrage to the sex as a well-known sculptor.

Miss Ella Marion Young, a direct descendant of Ethan Allen, the revolutionary hero, will be a professional guide in the Adirondack coming season.

Miss Baird is a well-known resident of several villages in that region, and is known as Baird's Bess as an expert hunter.

Mrs. William Starling Burgess, a shining light in Boston society, has passed the regular examination undergone by pilots sailing from that port, and has been granted a certificate as sailing "master."

A leading favorite in the literary circles of Washington is the widow of Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, the celebrated Brooklyn preacher. Since the death of her husband Mrs. Talmage has spent much of her time in the capital. She writes for magazines and newspapers, generally versus, but always under a nom de plume.

That the wives of presidents stand nerve strain and countless annoyances of White House life better than do their husbands seems to be exemplified by the fact that the three wives of the late President Cleveland and Mrs. William McKinley.

Emmett, Idaho, has a woman manager of a baseball team. She is Miss August Thompson, wife of the manager of the hotel at Emmett, and her team is called the Junior League, being composed of Emmett boys. They wanted to play ball with outside towns, but some of the managers objected to their going away from home without a champion, and Mrs. Thompson consented to act as such, to the great delight of the boys.

Mrs. Donald McLean, who has been re-elected president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is the sixth woman to fill the honorable office. Like herself, Mrs. McLean's predecessors were all women of national prominence. The first was Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who died in office. She was succeeded by Mrs. Daniel Manning, Mrs. John V. Foster and Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks.

Miss Ellen F. Palmer of Somerville, Mass., who during thirty-three years faithful service as ticket and register clerk at the Fenwick Hill monument, Boston, has rehearsed the story of the famous battle pointed out the tablet that marks the spot where General Warren fell, and explained the history and dimensions of the historic shaft to 50,000 people, representing every nation of the world, has resigned the position as a result of declining health.

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