

# WANT MOBILES

## Reviving the Flower Hat

**N**EW YORK, Jan. 15.—Hats brought out for the southern contingent at this time of year prove an interesting study in regard to summer millinery, but at least they offer suggestions, and this year one must admit that some of the possibilities suggested are delightful.

Some of the shapes are absurd, of course. That is always to be expected, and the same thing will be true when late spring has revealed all that the milliners have planned for the season; but, on the other hand, many of the shapes are delightful.

They are but modified versions of what women have worn during the winter and if truly novel and original shapes are to be launched in the spring, at least no fore-runner of them appears now, but the winter shapes take on quite a subtle form when they blossom out in tulle and straw and flowers, and here and there a tendency but hinted at in velvet or beaver has been carried further in summery materials. For example, we have seen a number of hats turning up frankly in the back, though they are the exception, and the rule is the hat rolling up at one side and down on the other or rolling high on one side and lower on the other.

Big hats are usually in the majority in summer millinery and in advance exhibits of summer millinery for the south, though early spring always brings out an abundance of small hats suitable for wear with tailored trotting frocks. Just now the big hat in straw and in tulle is most in evidence, but there are a good many attractive turbans and a few narrow brimmed high crowned straw shapes of the Henri II order. Tricornees and bicornees have, it is said, run their course, but they have been made up in straws, chiefly on large lines.

The flower hat, which is a perennial favorite at this season and bridges over gracefully the gulf between late winter and real spring, is revived now in turban form, following to a considerable degree the lines of the popular winter turbans, though with a tendency occasionally to rise higher in the back than in the front and not to sit so low on the back of the head as have the winter turbans.

One of the prettiest flower models we have seen was in exquisitely shaped roses veiled in black tulle and trimmed with an enormous bow of black tulle on the left side. Another with the line rising toward the back was all pink camellias, beautiful waxy things shading from white to deep pink, and it had a bow of black chantilly posed on the left side. Still another was in pinnies of all the glorious purple and yellow tones, but was partly swathed in smoky gray tulle and trimmed in a big knot of the tulle.

Flowers and tulle, flowers and tulle, this combination is repeated over and over again and in many forms. A large hat of tulle has a wide shirred brim drooping in front and turned up to the back. The crown is an enormous full one of the tulle falling far out over the brim so that only a couple of inches of the latter showed. At the left side a mass of roses nestles among the tulle.

Large shapes in leghorn or fine novelty straw have big stiff crowns and wide brims which roll boldly at the left side and droop at the right. These are trimmed in various ways with silk scarves, velvet, flowers, wings or what you will, but among the prettiest of them are those which, like the model illustrated here, have a wide band of black or dark velvet encircling the high, wide crown and flowers laid loosely against this velvet.

Roses are the usual choice, but an enchanting model in leghorn had its velvet band in light blue instead of black, and around it were massed morning glories in all their beautiful colorings—soft purples and lavenders and blues and pinks and whites.

Another leghorn hat with wide drooping brim was also wreathed in thick clustering morning glories, but this one had no velvet band and at the left side there was a big soft bow of light blue liberty satin.

Entire crowns of flowers were combined with broad, drooping or rolling brims of leghorn or straw. Straw hats are shown and there are innumerable large hats in shirred tulle, with flower trimmings and often with a large bow of the tulle.

Black lace, too, has been extensively used by the milliners, though usually in connection with

straw. A medium-sized French hat, for example, had a large draped crown of fine flexible straw and a brim of black chantilly turning up sharply against the crown at the left and held by a big bow of the black lace.

Hats in colored straw swathed or veiled in lace and trimmed with lace bows are in some cases very chic indeed, and we have grown accustomed to this veiled color through the winter fad of the black lace veil draped entirely or almost entirely over the hat.

Big sailor shapes with brim slightly rolling are made up in rough straw of all colors and are trimmed with scarves or occasionally with wings. Shaded scarves in the coloring of the straw give smart effects, but some of the best models are in all white.

Fancy wings, quills and feather fantasies have their place in the new millinery, though the first hats shown are always prone to run to flowers, probably as a protest against winter and all pertaining to it, and the feather trimmed hats come with early spring. Some of the new feather ornaments are lovely and some are surpassingly weird.

Huge, rakish, fancy quills like the one which trims a big black hat illustrated here are often beautiful in coloring, if absurd in size, and many of the new models show feather ornaments running off at a wild tangent toward one side.



A FLOWER TURBAN. HAT OF BLACK TULLE, STRAW AND LACE AND STRAW WITH ROSES.

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## What the Women Folks Are Doing

**Mexico's Beautiful Women.**

**M**OST Mexican women of the upper class speak both English and French in addition to their native Spanish, writes George F. Paul in Travel magazine.

Perhaps the greatest charm of the upper classes is their extreme kindness of manner. Harsh language is unknown; their words are sweet and subdued. The most beautiful women in Mexico, one will be told, are found at Jalapa, a charming city half way between the mountains and the gulf. If disappointed in there, the seeker is directed to the twin city of Orizaba. Finally, as a last resort, the charms of sunny maid-of-Oaxaca and Mitla are mentioned. In the streets of Oaxaca may be seen the peculiar head-dress of the Tehuacanite Indians, for this city is on the border land of the isthmus that bears that name. A formidable array of starched lines encircles the head and acts as a framework for a face that shows rugged health. In a climate where it is always summer, clumsy sleeves and choking collars would make life unbearable; hence they are not shown in the fashion plates. For over 300 years the certain position of dress, and will probably serve as the model for 300 years to come. The garment is kept of a snowy whiteness and especially on feast days and Sundays, is immaculate purity the greatest care to the Yucatecans. The mestizas, or the half-castes of America are justly famed for their beauty. With this beauty goes a certain position of pride, shown by the fact that they live in a portion of the city by themselves.

Many a Mexican woman partly owes her lithe figure and erect carriage to the water jar that she fills at the public fountain. She makes a pretty picture as she skims along under the burden of her garment fluting movements. If anything could and will destroy the beauty of such a picture, it is the omnipresent

cigarette. Mexico has several monster factories that turn out thousands of cigarettes every hour. It is no exaggeration to say that one-fifth of these cigarettes will be smoked by women. To keep them smoking, one does not have to penetrate to the innermost parties of their home; the woman who boards the train at the next station will have her cigarette kindled before the conductor appears for her ticket; the next woman to cross the sunny plaza will be puffing cigarette smoke into her sleepy baby's nostrils; the wrinkled crone of 75 who sells lottery tickets for a living, will spend half the morning trying to light her cigarette, when the wonder is that the match in her trembling fingers does not set the lottery tickets afire instead of the cigarette.

It is interesting to compare the different types. The stately senora, her eyes bent on her prayer book, her black robes falling gracefully about her, her mantilla drawn closely about her face, sweeps by us. Graceful señoritas come lightly tripping along, black eyes sparkling under lace mantillas round coquishly around shapely heads, fans directed attention with prayer book, when they meet and kneel. She of the reboso is there, too, kneeling beside her more beautiful sister.

The Americans who complain so bitterly of the big hat nuisance in the theaters would be miserable in Mexico, where the women wear the most enormous picture hats I ever beheld. As usual their faces were powdered to ghastliness, and they had a tawdry, over-dressed air, but at least there were no bleached blondes among them, for the Spanish women all wear their own pretty black hair, which forms the proper frame for their dark, handsome faces. The pretty girls are exquisite; the slender oval of the face, the rich olive of the cheek, the long sweeping dark lashes over superb eyes, glowing at once with passion and tenderness, the low forehead with its rippling mass of dusky hair, the slender neck, the lithe form, the springing step and the dainty foot, make these girls like a poet's dream of darkly brilliant loveliness, not to be measured by any type with which we have been hitherto familiar.

to it a more normal future than an economically incompetent mother.

Orphan asylums came in for a gentle rap on Miss Lathrop's part.

"They are too rigid in their rules, whereby the child loses every chance for individual development," said Miss Lathrop.

She also advocated that the question of public charities should have a place in political issues, and that every politician should be acquainted with the rudiments of the problem.

**Proper Care of the Piano.**

In many households there is not a piece of furniture that is more sorely neglected than the piano. Anyone who has ever studied the construction of a pianoforte knows that its mechanism is most delicate, intricate and sensitive. It is no wonder, then, that it requires a great deal of care and suffers severely from neglect.

Some people think that they are treating their piano well if they have it tuned once or twice a year, says the New York Tribune. It should be tuned at least four times a year, and should be kept at concert pitch all the time. To raise or lower it a half tone means to spoil it irretrievably, say the authorities.

It is almost as important to place the piano well as to keep it tuned. It should not be put too near the wall, as this absorbs the tone; it should be put near the inner wall rather than the outer, to prevent dampness or cold from affecting it. Dampness is a staunch enemy of pianos; it rusts the wires, rots the felt, splits the hammers and makes the keys sticky. A changing temperature is almost as dangerous and too great heat, such as is caused by the proximity of a radiator or fireplace, has also its bad effects. Heavy carpets muffle the sound; that is why music rooms should always have hardwood floors and why pianos should be placed on little glass insulators if possible.

A piano should be kept free from bric-a-brac, pictures and lamps, because they all tend to make the tone mellow. So often when a note is tiny or tremulous it is because it is sympathetic vibration with some object on or near the piano.

When the pedals squeak they should be greased (not oiled), or a little talcum powder may be puffed into the hinges. Broken hammers, if not badly damaged, can be repaired with hot glue and bound with core and broken ivory can be mended with a little household cement. Yellow ivories can be cleaned with alcohol. They need much light in order to keep their whiteness; that is why one should not always leave the cover down.

**Rediscovering the Home.**

A progressive transfer of functions from the home to the school, comments the Survey, has resulted from our determination that the child shall have the best possible chance; that he shall, if we can bring it about, grow up straight and strong and fitted to live a noble and successful life.

And it all looks on the face of it like one process. The child needs education; he needs industrial training; he needs playgrounds, protection from disease; he needs food; if we can supply one why not the rest? Why, indeed, must we not supply the rest to make the one—the conceded one, popular education—effective?

The question seems simply how far a single principle shall be carried. If it is truth, or is there somewhere an invisible line beyond which we are no longer doing what we started out to do, but something else, or are undoing it?

Obviously there must be somewhere such a line if the existence of the home is of importance to our purpose. For if we deprive it of its attributes the home must cease to be.

**Half Billion in Candy.**

The American woman is known for her sweet tooth, notes the New York Press. Neither in London, Paris nor Berlin do you see so much candy eaten during the matinee performances in the theaters, nor are the confections made to serve the purpose of informal gifts to girls so much as here. But it is rather surprising to learn from a member of the breed of indefatigable statisticians that the people of the United States spend little less than \$600,000,000 a year on candy, and of course, the greater part of that amount is spent by or for women. Dentistry items are not included in the tables compiled by the statisticians. For several years it has been an acknowledged fact that the United States consumed as much candy as all the rest of the world put together, but since 1907 the candy appetite has grown to such an extent that the United States now accounts for just two-thirds of the entire candy output of the civilized world.

It is not generally known, however, that immigrants are the greatest consumers of candy in America. In New York fully one-half of the city's candy bill is said to be paid by the men, women and children of the immigrant house districts, and that because all the more significant when the difference in prices between the Grand street and the Broadway candy stores is taken into consideration. Physicians who are aware of this almost insatiable appetite for sweets among the poorer classes say New York has every reason to congratulate itself that it has brought only good instead of evil results. Not many years ago most of the candy sold, especially in the smaller stores, was almost poisonously impure, injurious acids and dyes being used in the manufacture. Medical men say that if candy of that quality had been eaten in the quantities that candy is eaten today it would have had a terrible effect on the health of the generation now approaching maturity. Today, however, it is reasonably safe to buy candy anywhere and its consumption is especially advocated in temperance circles as minimizing the likelihood of the growth of a taste for drink.

**Fruits of Fashion.**

Chiffon is evidently in for a tremendous vogue. Stunning fancy gun metal collar pins are

shown. Some of these are studded with semi-precious stones.

Pockets are large and much trimmed. Scarves are being draped even more elaborately than last summer.

Belts for street costumes are very wide and have large buckles.

Opera hoods are less in evidence than was expected by fashion prophets.

There is a predominance for the fur-trimmed velvets for cold weather wear.

Tiny faces of foxes head some of the hats to go with fur-trimmed headgear.

Rhinestones and crystal embroidery are being lavishly employed on evening gowns. Opals are very stylish this winter, especially when set in a necklace or brooch.

Bands of gold lace are often worn around the head when the evening gown is décolleté.

The use of dull silver and gold ornaments on dresses and hats is seen everywhere.

Fair motorists are wearing variations of the "granny" bonnet that covers head and ears.

It seems that the crystal and gold bugles are to supply much of the trimming this season.

The popular white and gray sweaters are to be had with collars and cuffs of contrasting color.

Three-piece suits are now in vogue—the hat, of course, making the third of the trio.

Swordlike hilts, fashioned of tortoise shell, are among the striking looking hampins of the hour.

It is believed that the vogue of the short coat will come in with the first hint of spring.

Petticoats fit very snugly about the waist and hips. They are fastened a little to the left of the front.

Large pieces of beading are used on gowns and wraps, gloves and opera bags and even on stockings.

The old-fashioned jet bracelet, made in links and fastened on wrist is appearing.

The revival of the fashions of the Louis XVI period has brought back the dainty little fan, often hand-painted.

Miss Sheila O'Neill, a young Irish girl, whose home is in Belfast, has caused a stir in America by her election to the presidency of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York City. She is the first woman to hold that position in the history of the organization.

Julia H. Gulliver, a graduate of the first class of Smith college and president of the Young Women's Christian Association of New Bedford, Mass., who began her thirty-fourth consecutive year as a member of the New Bedford school board recently, has a record career as a "suffragette," for she has not only served in public elective office longer than any other woman, but at each recurring election she has gone to the polls and cast her ballot for herself.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Valentine has just been elected president of the newly organized suffrage club of Richmond, Va. The club may be said to have bounded into existence almost in one night. The women of Richmond had always shown themselves violently opposed to giving the ballot to women. One prominent woman made a break by proposing such a club and within a few days the organization was formed and women of all classes ap-

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Miss Jeanette Miriam Goldberg of Jefferson, Tex., secretary of the election of the Jewish Chautauqua Work. A course of study in Jewish history is the first offering to those who join a society of Jewish literature and the Bible. In some places the circles have been started in towns where there were a number of Jewish people, but no church, and it has served to extend the religious services by organization. The work is purely educational. Miss Goldberg says the effect of the work is to lessen prejudice and as an example of the work she mentions the Jewish Literary at the University of the South last year.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is said to be largely responsible for the election of George H. Fall as mayor of Malden, Mass. During the campaign one of Mr. Fall's opponents wrote a letter saying that though Mr. Fall had served in the legislature he had done nothing to attract attention. Mrs. Howe sent an immediate answer reminding the voters that it was Mr. Fall who introduced the bill making mothers equal guardians of their minor children with fathers. Mr. Fall and his wife are both lawyers and their eldest daughter recently distinguished herself in the Boston University Law school.

**FOR FALLING HAIR**

The man or woman whose hair is becoming thin and "straggly" and falls out every time it is combed or brushed can make at home a hair tonic that will nourish and strengthen the dying follicles. Just get from your druggist one ounce of beta quinol and one-half pint alcohol, take home and mix with one-half pint warm water. Some mix the ounce of beta quinol with a pint of bay rum. Either recipe will prove beneficial to the hair, for it is the beta quinol that puts the hair in healthy condition and keeps it so.

The care of the hair deserves as much attention as the care of the teeth. Beta quinol prevents dandruff. Use this tonic every day until the hair and scalp are in satisfactory condition, then twice a week, and your hair will remain long, abundant and glossy.

Adv.

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**Curiosity in a Shoe Shop.**

"Women are proverbially curious," said the shoe salesman, "but I think they show