

LITTLE BEAUTY CHATS

BY BLANCHE BEACON

AN EVERYDAY FAULT

It is the everyday fault that is so hard to correct. The senseless little things that we do unconsciously are the most difficult to overcome.

Surely one of the most common is that of running over the heels of the shoes. For every fault there is of course a cause and an effect. The best way to overcome the effect is of course to remove the cause. Let us see what these causes can be.

In the first place—unromantic corns! A corn on the little toe will almost invariably cause one to slip over on the side of the foot although by no doing, one intensifies the pain.

Another cause, tight shoes. A third cause, shoes that are too loose. In fact, to sum it up, ill-fitting shoes.

A fourth cause, any tendency to be bow-legged. And a fifth cause, any tendency to assume sloppy attitudes.

As to removing the first cause, in an early article I am going to give some good corn remedies. Watch for them.

As to ill-fitting shoes, the remedy is to use your brains while purchasing shoes. Do not sacrifice comfort to vanity, and again, do not in striving to be comfortable, go to the other extreme.

If your trouble is the fourth, there is little you can do. I should advise you in this case to wear small steel soles. These are little pieces of steel that fit the part of the sole worn off and prevent it from wearing down any further. They can be bought at any shoe store or shoemaker's. And if it is pure laziness of attitude—it rests with yourself to correct that. I think if you study your reflection in the mirror you will realize why it needs correcting.

Watch yourself walk before a mirror. Only constant care and real earnestness will remedy this fault. No-

tice your friends and see how ugly a posture run-down heels throw one in. Added to that, a slight curvature of the spine is likely to be a more serious result.



There are five causes for run-over heels.

FADS AND FASHIONS

Many toques are trimmed with fur. If you are stout, do not wear the wide bell.

Small hats are more fantastic than ever. Tulle sashes are finished with beaded ends.

Let it be increasingly used as the season advances. Last year's gown may be rejuvenated by a fichu.

The cover of one color may have two or three girdles. Almost without exception suits are trimmed with fur.

There is a slash in almost every skirt worn by women. For little girls the Russian blouse dresses are in the lead.

The smartest tailored costumes emphasize the belted coat. Nearly everything in hats for little girls is in mushroom shape.

Afternoon costumes are trimmed with figured velvet in odd designs. Collars and muffs are made of net and chiffon, combined with fur.

Lusterless materials are the only appropriate ones for deep mourning. Amber beads are used to good purpose on many of the gowns.

Bright green and pink is the color combination now favored by fashion. Draped models fitting in loose lines are rivalled by the belted style.

The influence of the Russian blouse on the new suits is very strong. A touch of black is always in place to give point to a white garment.

Collar and cuffs in white may be made of shamois cloth or peau de suede.

In mourning, simplicity should be the keynote. When elaborate, it is bad taste.

The placing of the sash is important because it can make or mar the figure.

Skirt lines are broken by clever trimmings, drapery or application of ornaments.

The picture hat has returned. It is large and dashing and worn much to one side.

Children's dresses are simple. We have good lines instead of the fussy frills.

The chiffon lace or net tunic lends itself readily to making an old gown look like new.

The new coat suits may be plain or fancy. The coat may be stert or moderately long.

Whatever the shape of the hat, the material is invariably velvet and the color black.

The favorite steamer coats are of white wool plush and chinchilla and are lined with white satin.

Black leather bags are trimmed with small jet beads, embroidered in intricate design in the leather.

The Turkish skirt dominates all

others in walking suits as well as afternoon and evening gowns. The separate skirt contrasting with the jacket is a godsend to the woman who must be economical.

The smart corsage bouquet is now surrounded by a full of tulle harmonizing with the color of the gown.

Braided belts are used on many of the latest suits, and sometimes the braiding is combined with heavy embroidery.

White ermine stoles are finished with chenille fringe formed of lengths of white chenille cord about four inches long.

Scallops appear on many smart gowns, and bindings of velvet or taffeta or narrow pleatings of tulle are the favored trimmings.

A vest or vestlette with an attached collar that can be drawn over the outside coat collar will give a suit a different appearance.

Huge muffs of black of colored fox have ruffles about the hands of wide platings of cream or pure white net mounted over chiffon.

The only kind of coat that seems to be out of fashion is the one that exposes the blouse across the chest and revers as a finish.

Black suede shoes with French heels and pointed toes are embroidered with silver beads across the toes and lower parts of the instep.

The slender woman is in her glory this year. She can break her skirt line with a joyful vengeance. The ways are numerous and the effect always good.

LADY PAGET GIVES BIRTH TO A DAUGHTER

London, Nov. 19.—Lady Victor Paget gave birth to a daughter yesterday at Cumberland House, Kensington.

Lady Victor Paget formerly was Miss Olive May, well known as a Gaiety actress.

She married Lord Victor Paget, brother and heir presumptive of the Marquis of Anglesey, in January last.

A MAKER OF HEALTH

A good honest medicine like Foley Kidney Pills gives health to many families. Mrs. O. Palmer, 635 Willow St., Green Bay, Wis., was seriously ill with kidney and bladder trouble.

Mr. Palmer writes: "My wife is rapidly recovering her health and strength due solely to the use of Foley Kidney Pills." Hindle's drug store.—Adv.

Oh, it will be an elevating sight if this year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Fourteen. This year when we travel in automobiles and airplanes, and converse across thousands of miles, and have hundreds of universities and hundreds of thousands of churches, but still murder women judicially as three hundred years ago did our ancestors, who rode in stage coaches and believed in witchcraft.

We wish that every refined person, every clergyman, every tender woman in the State were compelled to witness that struggle as Bessie Wakefield is prepared for the gallows. We wish that judge who pronounced the sentence might be compelled to hold her arms while the jailers tied her hands and that he, personally, would have to apply the gag as she fought and cried for life. And we wish that the governor of the state might have to pull the rope at her execution.

If that happened, we think there might never thereafter be an execution in the State of Connecticut.

Bessie Wakefield murdered a man—her husband. We are not familiar with the circumstances. They do not matter. The blacker the crime, the greater the proof of her abnormality, her lack of proper perspective and understanding. Ignorant, uneducated, perverted, laboring under a thousand foul temptations, she killed her husband.

Laboring under no such temptation, in the clear shining light of reason and good surroundings, education, civilization and in perfectly inviolable blood, the State of Connecticut is to murder Bessie Wakefield. And it offers a much less merciful death than she, in her blindness and depravity offered her victim. And it offers her months of agonized waiting before the final pull of the rope.

If any good could be accomplished by this killing, it might be in a degree excusable. If the murdered husband could be brought back to life by the process and if his life were worth more to society than her's, then we might condone his public crime. But we know that such is not the case. All that can be done is to deprive her

PRINCIPALS IN WHITE HOUSE WEDDING NOV. 25 AND ROOM WHERE IT WILL OCCUR



FRANCIS B. SAYRE PRESIDENT BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

MISS JESSIE WILSON MISS BY NARCEAU

DR. GRENFELL

THE EAST ROOM

Washington, Nov. 18.—All is in readiness here for the much talked of White House wedding in which Francis B. Sayre, a New York lawyer, and Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of the

president, will enact the leading roles. The wedding occurs Nov. 25 in the east room of the White House. Dr. Grenfell, the well known medical missionary worker of the desolate Labrador coast, will be the best man. This

will be the thirteenth wedding to occur in the White House, but Miss Wilson laughs at the suggestions of her friends who remind her of the unlucky number.

THE ARGUMENT AGAINST HANGING MRS. WAKEFIELD

There has been much argument pro and con as to the wisdom of hanging Bessie Wakefield, who was accessory to the killing of her husband. The argument against her execution seems to be more fully and briefly presented in an editorial in the current issue of the Greenwich Press. The views expressed are doubtless those of Norman Talcott, the humane and accomplished editor of The Farmer's contemporary, and are as follows:

The Case of Bessie Wakefield.

On March 4, 1914, the State of Connecticut will be treating to the spectacle a woman being publicly murdered in the name of good government, civilization, high morals and Christianity.

On that day she will be seized, dragged from her cell at Wethersfield, her hands tied behind her, her head covered and she will be strangled to death. "Hung by the neck until dead," as the law phrases it.

She struggles and fights for her life, as even a drowning kitten would do, strong jailers will grasp her, pin her hands to her side, hush her frightened screams with a gag and drag her to the gallows, where stifling with horror and convulsed with agony, her body, "made in the image of God," will be reduced to carrion, and her soul blind with crimes which was doubtless bred of years of the environment which society has prepared for her, and probably perverted by an hereditary taint, will be shot into the darkness, or light, which men call eternity.

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If any good could be accomplished by this killing, it might be in a degree excusable. If the murdered husband could be brought back to life by the process and if his life were worth more to society than her's, then we might condone his public crime. But we know that such is not the case. All that can be done is to deprive her

from being what little use to society she yet might be.

There is no moral or ethical or scientific law in the world that will uphold this murder. If you take your moral teaching from the Bible, it says: "Thou shalt not kill." It does not say "It is wrong for one individual to kill another individual, and right for a million and a half individuals to kill one individual." It simply says, "Thou shalt not kill." It is quite positive in the statement. If you take your teachings from modern science it is even more positive.

But, unfortunately, Bessie Wakefield's execution is neither a matter of morals nor of science. It is a matter of the law. And that law was made in the Middle Ages, a time of darkness, torture rack, superstition, ignorance and hatred. And it has survived all those years, because the people have not had the energy to change it.

There is no moral law, we repeat, that gives any man or body of men a right to punish others. It gives the right to correct only.

The only excuse for executions is that of expediency. If it is absolutely necessary for society to murder murderers in order to protect itself, then, and then only, is such murder defensible. But the fact is only murder by the State only has the effect of inducing and promoting private murder. It offers the example. It sets the seal of public approval upon the deed.

What if the State engaged in gambling, theft, arson and other crime? What would be the moral effect upon the individual?

It is a proven fact that where executions have been most common, the crime of murder has become more common among individuals. Three hundred years ago in England there were scores of crimes punishable by death, but the knowledge of the penalty did not stop people from committing those crimes. Since the death penalty was removed there has been less instead of more crime.

In states and countries where there is no capital punishment there are no more murders than in those where it exists as three hundred years ago. As many. For there one murder means but one murder. Here it means two—the murder of the victim, and the murder of the murderer.

No, the death penalty is no deterrent for murder. In practically every case the person who commits a murder either expects to escape punishment altogether or is in such a state of mind that he does not consider consequences. We defy any one to point to a murder, where the criminal stopped to consider whether the penalty was death or only imprisonment for life. In fact, most free persons—those not immediately faced by death—would say they preferred death to their imprisonment. Think of it yourself.

It is clear that capital punishment lacks even the excuse of expediency. People are coming to understand that crime is of two sorts. One is bred by environment on perfectly normal persons and in such cases is not the proper thing to improve the environment that produced the criminal, and to try to cure him. We do the same thing when bad environment has caused typhoid fever. We improve the environment and apply such remedies as we can to the individual person.

The other sort of crime is that of abnormal persons, those born with a criminal tendency which is as much of a hereditary taint as inherited disease or a crooked spine or red hair. Our action toward such criminals should be to put them where they can do no harm, to study their cases and see what we can learn in the way of prevention.

We do not mean in this argument to leave out the question of personal will—the power on the part of an individual up to a certain point to resist temptation. Every person has a cer-

tain amount of that. But we can never judge the power of the will or the strength of the temptation. All we can do is to act for the greatest good to both society and the individual.

There are certain strong arguments in favor of imprisonment instead of killing as a punishment for murder.

One is that sometimes a man found guilty later proves to be innocent. If we have simply confined a man we can set him at liberty when his innocence is established. But if we have killed him we cannot restore life.

Another is that a murderer may still be put to good use in the world if allowed to live, while if killed his possible usefulness is, of course, cut off.

Here is a case that illustrates this point: Some years ago, in a Western state a man was found guilty of murdering another. He was apparently a good man, a man of means, the son of a wealthy family who had been sent West on an allowance to get him out of the way. He poisoned and robbed a man with whom he had been trading.

He was confined instead of being executed. Later he developed tuberculosis and as the prison fare was not suited to consumptives, he was allowed to write letters to merchants to induce them to buy the articles of food. Soon he taught others to make useful things. Later he was allowed to write letters to merchants to induce them to buy the articles of food. Soon he taught others to make useful things. Later he was allowed to write letters to merchants to induce them to buy the articles of food. Soon he taught others to make useful things.

As a result of his work he has organized an industry in the prison, and a great deal of money is made which is used to give proper treatment to sick prisoners, to educate others, and to prepare still others to go back into the world as useful citizens after their terms have expired. He earns considerable money himself, but he does not keep it, for he is a "lifer." He turns it over to the others, where it can do the most good. In short, he has been an immense factor in the reform already hundred men.

Shall we say that after all this murderer has not been an asset to the State which convicted him. What use would his dead body have been? But to return to Bessie Wakefield. What have we to say about her execution? Remember, it will not only be a murder, but the murder of a woman whose race has become not murderer their women. They understand the great biological law which decrees that destruction of women means destruction of the race. If three-quarters of the men in the world were killed to-morrow, the race would be replenished in a generation or two. But if that proportion of women were killed the race would probably die.

Recognizing this, practically all nations have cared for their women and in every way protected their lives. From this knowledge, unconsciously has grown our whole system of chivalry toward women. Everywhere injury to a woman is looked upon with abhorrence.

But civilized law courts decree that women shall be judicially murdered.

The question as to whether or not the State of Connecticut shall be disgraced by the legal murder of a woman will now be largely up to Governor Baldwin in the most influential member of the Board of Pardons.

If he is what his enemies call him—a fossilized remnant of a past century, a man whose head has become wooden and whose heart stone by the sturdy law made by past and uncivilized generations, to the exclusion of modern scientific and human feeling—then he will refuse to act.

If he is the broad-minded, intelligent and enlightened statesman his friends believe him to be, he will use his prerogative and save to this miserable woman what little of life remains to her. And here she sits for the

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Mrs. Vatable, who was Elizabeth Stokes of New York and Tuxedo, created a sensation the opening day of the trial with a \$35,000 Russian sable coat which she wore to the courtroom.

Talkative Barber (about to lather)—Do you mind shutting your mouth, sir? Patient One—No, do you?—London Opinion.

How do you expect to take the pains and aches out of the muscles of the feet or legs, unless you can reach the afflicted spot? PANGALAY, which is known today as the greatest preparation ever made to relieve aches and pains of all kinds has a truly magical effect upon tired, sore, aching, red and inflamed feet. If you walk a great deal, if you stand on your feet all day long, if you have cramps in the legs, if your toes distress you, just get a 25c tube of PANGALAY, squeeze a little out and rub it thoroughly into your feet and it goes right through the skin and stops the pain instantly. Do this at night and see how you feel in the morning. At any drug store or Curtis Chemical Company, 117 East 24th street, New York City.

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Easy and Practical Suggestions FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Crepe de chine and satin are contended here will find instant favor among women in search of the truly chic in afternoon toilettes. It is worked out in two shades of grey, the difference in the colors resulting from the contrast of the materials rather than any decided variety of shading. The panette set into the front of the skirt, the vest and sleeves are of satin. Sometimes the sleeves are made of chiffon, veiled over net to make them as delicate as possible. A bow of ribbon holds up the drapery of the skirt and there are odd-shaped buttons of the velvet for the skirt and bodice trimming. Beyond a tiny bit of embroidered braid and a ruching of soft net the model boasts no other trimming.

To make it, requires 4 yards of 44-inch crepe de chine, 2 yards of 27-inch satin, 3/4 yard of embroidered braid and 2 yards of ruched net. The neck may be cut square, round or V-shaped.

In making the waist, the applied front deserves a special word. There will be no trouble over the other parts, the lining, and the sleeves being very simple. After the outside is put together, join the applied front and back as notched. Lap applied front on back, large "O" perforations at lower edges even. Gather lower edges between double "T" perforations and two inches above. Sew fancy collar to neck edge as notched. Arrange on waist, center-backs and lower edges even, bringing large "O" perforations at lower edge to under-arm seam, and bring front edge to large "O" perforations at lower edge of under-arm seam, and bring front edge to large "O" perforations in lining front. Large "O" perforations indicate center-front of peplum. Close back seam, sew to lower edge of waist, centers even.

The more decided contrast in trimming the waist, the more fashionable it will be. Nothing exceeds in attractiveness bindings of black satin for the waist and sleeves.

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