KAISERIN'S GEMS

German Empress Sells Gifts From Friends Now Enemies.

MORGAN NECKLACE IN LOT.

The Proceeds From Sale In Copenhagen of Jewels Given by Those Now Classed as Hostile to Germany Go Into the War Loan.

"Worn in Germany" may be said of jewels which wealthy American women will wear in the near future. The kaiserin is selling some of her jewels, principally gifts from persons now numbered among Germany's enemies, it is said on good authority. The purchasers are not named, but it is probable that they are jewelers who will have the gems reset or sold unset, with a possible market in America, which is a large receiver of the fine gems of the world.

It is interesting to know that one of the most important of the pieces sold

THE GERMAN KAISERIN.

is a magnificent diamond necklace presented to the German empress by the late J. Pierpont Morgan. It is composed of 375 stones of finest quality, large and small brilliants. A tiara and another ornament for the hair are other pieces [illegible] has sold.

There are said to be no jewels of especial interest pertaining to the crown of Prussia, [illegible] scepter possessing gems of great rarity. The Austrian crown jewels are worthy of note, containing the famous Florentine diamond, weighing 133 carats and of a beautiful [illegible] color. The Dresden green diamond of Saxony is another famous stone.

Crown jewels of the Russian royal family dating back to Catherine the Great are [illegible]. An [illegible] was always [illegible] the crown jewel [illegible] Winter [illegible] that no one could make off with the great Orloff diamond, one of the most famous diamonds of the world. It is said to have [illegible] the eye of a Hindu idol [illegible] from whom it passed to the [illegible], a merchant [illegible] Prince Orloff, by whom it was presented to Russia's great queen. For many years it held the record [illegible] as the greatest diamond of the world, weighing [illegible] famous Kohinoor [illegible]. The Orloff diamond [illegible] Russian scepter [illegible] many wonderful jewels of the Russian crown.

The [illegible] diamonds of the world, one weighing 51 carats and [illegible]. The French crown jewels were notable, the crown itself not to be excelled and containing the famous Pitt or Regent diamond, purchased by the Duke of Orleans for Louis XV. With this were over thirty beautiful diamonds of exceptional brilliancy. The Pitt diamond after having done duty in the first and second empires was preserved in the Louvre, while other jewels of the crown having no historic interest were sold, and the words "former French crown jewels" added to the luster of the stones which went into private hands.

The Morgan diamonds and other jewels turned into cash by the German empress are said to have been sold in Copenhagen.

Women In Banks.

An officer of a large national bank which had never until recently employed women (excepting a telephone operator) told how he solved the problem of introducing women workers into the bank. "You know," he confided, "we never had women, and we had no experience in hiring them. All of the officers were reluctant to assume the responsibility of interviewing and engaging the women applicants. They appeared to be afraid. We finally decided to simplify the situation by hiring one highly educated college woman of mature mind and ripe age, and we assigned to her the job of hiring all the girl stenographers and filing clerks. This woman has complete charge of all the women employees, and we men in the bank have nothing to do with this new staff which has replaced the men who have left the bank's service on account of the war."

STYLE CHAT.

It Is Even Said That Cashmere Is Coming In Again.

One of the popular models is built up in beige, broadcloth and satin, the long redingote, whose skirt is fulled to the body of the coat around the waist line, being of the broadcloth trimmed in self color braid, while the skirt and waist-coat are of satin of the same color.

Braid is the natural trimming for a redingote model, but it is by no means limited to this type of model. It is indeed one of the trimmings most insistently exploited this season.

Possibly the liking for military ideas accounts for its sudden popularity, but it is not confined to the discreet military notes in fashions and is used in many forms, ranging in width from wide hercules to finest soutache, running through all weaves of silk and metal and used upon all kinds of material from net to fur.

It enters well into the scheme of the blue serge frock, which is, as always, in great demand for the early autumn. One model shows a blue serge skirt marked off over its entire surface into big blocks by narrow, flat black silk braid. Other models are trimmed in many straight bands or in soutache embroidery or in military lines upon contrasting color. A clever little blue cashmere frock has flat two inch silk braid braided in dark blue, green, white and yellow to relieve its somberness.

And by the way, one hears more about cashmere than usual. It has been a staple ever since we can remember and particularly in demand for mourning and for old ladies' frocks, but in this day of wool fabric scarcity all good woolen stuffs find their opportunity, and several good houses are sponsoring models of wool cashmere in both light and dark tones. The cloth is fine of finish, light and supple, so it really has much to recommend it, and though like all woolens it has risen in price, it is not so very expensive even now.

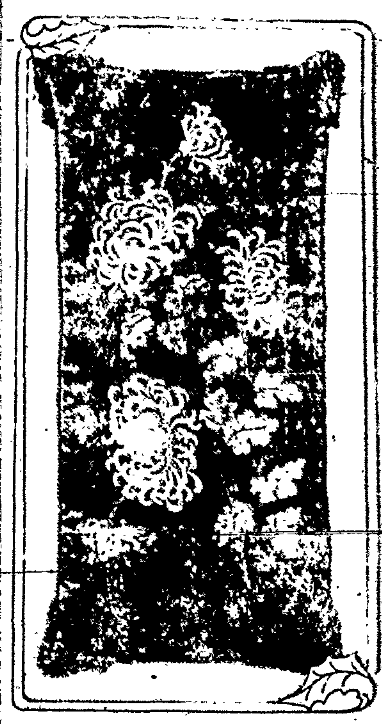
Broadcloth, too, never entirely out of favor, but not during recent years in the front rank of things modish, is to be much used. The velours or suede finish woolen stuffs are the height of the mode, but in their handsome grades they are high of price, so the thrifty must needs turn to other wool stuffs or to silks.

Small quantities of the handsome velvety suede cloth and its kin are frequently used for trimming the dark serge frock, the warm reds being especially liked for such use, though beiges and grays and leather and green and old tandom blues and purples are used too.

HANDSOME WORK.

The Kind of Pillow You Begin Early For Christmas.

Why not utilize odd moments of your vacation or leisure hours now embroidering this beautiful gift for mother?



SEAL EMBROIDERY.

The shape is most artistic, black satin corded around the seams and embroidered with a spray of [illegible] and tendrils [illegible] gold [illegible].

Raisin Bread

Sift four cupfuls of flour into a basin with four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add one cupful of raisins, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful grated nutmeg, one well beaten egg and two cupfuls of milk. Mix well, turn into a well greased bread pan and allow to rise for fifteen minutes. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

The Canning Kitchen.

There is a place of savory grace,
Most scrupulously clean,
Where every pot's without a spot,
And sterilized each bean,
Where system rules the very tools,
And every cook's a queen!

There day by day the gold and gray,
From hovel and estate,
Bring garden truck to try their luck
Before it is too late,
For Hoover claims that frugal dames
Can seal a nation's fate!

Oh, you may knit and do your bit,
Or you may cut and sew,
Or you may strive a car to drive
Or wield a spade and hoe,
But there's a thrill when jars you fill
None but preservers know!

For there is joy without alloy
In saving every beet
To put up jam for Uncle Sam
Is solemn work—and sweet!
And stripes and stars with rows of jars
May keep us from defeat!

—Anne P. L. Field of the Vigilantes.

FOR YOUNG FOLKS

Sleepy Time Story About a Beautiful Heavenly Body.

AN OLD INDIAN LEGEND.

Tale That Delighted the Children Who Dwelt In America Before the White Men Landed Here—Two Orphans and What Became of Them.

Tonight, said Uncle Ben to Little Ned and Polly Ann, I am going to tell you

AN INDIAN FAIRY TALE.

This story was a great favorite with the little Indian children, who night after night would listen to it with shining eyes and open mouths as some clever story teller spun tale after tale to the little groups about the blazing campfires.

The Indians say that long ago there were two little orphans, a girl and a baby boy. The little girl brought up her baby brother. He was grateful for her care, and a more loving brother and sister it would have been hard to find. However, as the years passed Little Shell, as he was called, did not grow tall like other Indian lads. It was long after other Indian youths of his age went out hunting before his sister would allow him to take his bow and arrows and go into the forest alone. He was so small that at first he brought in only tiny game, but he was so clever that soon he was the best hunter in the forest.

Their parents had left the two orphans a stream in which many fine beavers built their homes. One morning Little Shell found a giant coolly killing these little animals. Instead of going away quietly when told to do so, the giant fought Little Shell so fiercely that the lad had trouble in taking care of himself, but at last he whipped the giant, sending him limping away, never to trouble any one again.

But the evil giant in going cast a curious spell over Little Shell. Little Shell was no longer content to stay at home, but felt a longing to go travelling about all over the world seeing all sorts of strange sights. Little Shell knew this was no life for his sister. He went home and told her he must leave her. "So be it, brother," she said. "Then I will await your return, where I can always watch over your wanderings. Far up in the eastern sky when the mornings are clear you will see me. I have always loved the sky and wished to live there."

So they parted, and the next morning a beautiful clear star shone far up in the sky and has shown there ever since. It is Little Morning Star, sister of Little Shell, whom the Indians sometimes call the Little Wolf-Man of the Mountains. And he has never come home, so the Indians tell their children. For is not Little Morning Star still to be seen waiting in the eastern heavens for the return of her roving brother? And the Indians believe that some day he will come back and that then brother and sister will come together in the sky.

Brown Eyed Susans.

[illegible]

William V. Roberts.

A Rabbit For Charity.

Not long ago there was held in a town on Long Island, New York, a fair that had for its object the raising of a fund to buy milk for the poor babies of New York. Among the many articles offered for sale was a boy's pet rabbit. Although very fond of his pet this boy gave it up readily to help needy little ones. The picture shows him with his pet in his arms.

Photo by American Press Association.

BOY AND HIS BUNNY.

SOLDIERLY MODEL.

New Suits Are Sure to Be Military Somehow.

UP TO DATE.

Dove gray broadcloth adapts itself well to this model of interesting shirred pockets, so dressy as well as useful. Fullness at the waist is confined by three small buttons, a larger size being featured on the front and pocket lids.

WARTIME MOURNING.

Plea That It Be Dropped to Ease Depression and Cost of Fabric.

The developments in France must bring home to every citizen of this country the approach of the days when Americans will scan the casualty lists with a sinking of the heart.

The present, therefore, is a fitting time for Americans to consider what action they will take when the news, terribly sad yet not unrelieved by pride, shall come to them of the fact that one who is near and dear has offered on the altar of his country the supreme sacrifice.

In ordinary times it is our right and custom to mourn [illegible] bereavement to the world [illegible] of costume. However we have put off the gay habiliments [illegible] wear and have put on [illegible] of mourning that, as we [illegible] show respect for the loved ones we have lost. But while we [illegible] it may well be asked [illegible] action that [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Holding these views we [illegible] who [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] fabrics is equaled only [illegible] of raw materials [illegible] manufacture of textiles [illegible] [illegible] of clothing which [illegible] for a [illegible] period. True, some of these [illegible] might be given to the poor or to [illegible] organizations. But the probability is that the greater proportion of them would be put away in some [illegible] to become moth eaten and [illegible]. The result of the new purchases would be to increase the already serious shortage of material and to further raise the prices of clothing which [illegible] promise to soar still higher in the near future. We by no means urge the indiscriminate wearing of bright or showy colors. Neutral or short shades would naturally be more appropriate. Some suitable device also might be worn upon the sleeve. But for "the customary suits of solemn black" there should be no place under war conditions.—Dry Goods Economist.

Glazed Turnips.

Select small tender turnips of uniform size, removing the skins, but not peeling too closely, because they must not break when boiled. Place butter in a frying pan large enough to hold all the turnips and when melted add the turnips. Then sprinkle with sugar and season with salt. Set on the back of the stove, where they can simmer gently for an hour. When nearly done and tender all through add a tablespoonful of flour mixed with water and blended well. Then set in the oven with paper on top and let stand for about half an hour and serve with beef.

CAN THE TOMATOES

Three Tried Out Recipes For This Favorite Vegetable.

"A CAN A DAY!" THE SLOGAN.

The Burden of Record Breaking Crops Will Tax All Our Abilities For the Next Few Weeks When We Fall to In Canning Bouts.

[Prepared by New York State Food Supply Commission.]

Canned Tomatoes.—Select tomatoes that are ripe, but not overripe, and free from blemishes. Do not attempt to handle too many at a time, since they will not keep if allowed to stand too long at any stage of the process. Scald them for from one-half to two minutes. Dip them in cold water and remove them quickly. With a sharp knife remove the stem core and the skin.

Open Kettle Method.—Place one layer of the tomatoes in an enamel kettle and for every quart add one teaspoonful of salt and from one to three teaspoonfuls of sugar. Add no water. Bring the mass to the boiling point and boil it for from six to ten minutes. Large tomatoes should be turned during the cooking. With a sterilized spoon ladle them into jars that have been sterilized by being boiled for twenty minutes, filling the jars to overflowing. Adjust the rubbers that have been placed in boiling water for five minutes and the covers that have been sterilized with the jars. Seal the jars and invert them to cool.

Cold Pack Method.—Pack the prepared tomatoes into the jars, pressing them down firmly with a wooden spoon. Fill the jars to within a quarter of an inch of the top with boiling tomato juice. To each quart add one teaspoonful of salt and from one to three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Adjust the rubber, the covers and the upper clamps. Place the jars on a rack in a hot water bath, allowing the water to cover the top to a depth of one inch. Bring the water to the boiling point and boil the jars for twenty-five minutes. Remove them from the water, seal them and invert them to cool. Store in a cool, dark place.

Tomato Puree.—Two quarts thick tomato pulp, one medium sized onion, two tablespoonfuls chopped sweet red peppers, one half teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful sugar. Tomato puree may be made from small or broken tomatoes. Cut the tomatoes into fourths and cook them until the pieces become broken and soft. Press the pulp through a sieve, discarding only the seeds and the skins. Add the onion, the pepper pulp and the seasoning to the strained pulp and cook the mixture until it is of the consistency of catchup. It is necessary to stir it frequently in order to keep it from burning. Pour it into jars, adjust the rubbers and the tops and sterilize them for twenty five minutes in a hot water bath. Seal them and invert them to cool.

Dried Tomato Paste.—Prepare the tomatoes as for canning. Place them in an enamel kettle and without adding any water boil them until they are tender. Rub them through a sieve and boil down the pulp, stirring it until it is so thick that it is difficult to cook without stirring continually. Then place it over hot water or in a slow oven where there will be no danger of scorching it, but where the moisture will evaporate until the paste is stiff enough to hold its shape when lifted from a spoon. Put hot sterilized jars with the mixture and seal them, or spread it on plates or pans in thin sheets and dry it thoroughly in a very slow oven, from 130 degrees F. to 140 degrees F. Then it can be cut in squares or rolled into sheets. It should then be stored carefully in moisture-proof containers.

PRACTICAL HAT.

Mushrooms Are a Popular Fall Article of Style.

With a stole of Hudson seal the black velvet hat goes most appropriately. Its facing is turquoise [illegible]

COZY ONES.

and about the crown of a fold of velvet goes a string of iridescent blue beads, the only trimming. Simplicity is a mark of all the new service hats.

Sand Prevents Fire.

If Japanese lanterns have a little sand put in the bottom there will be small danger of their catching fire, as the sand gives weight and holds the candle firm.

FALL TOPCOAT.

Good Lines and Comfort Are Captured Here.

THE MOTOR GIRL.

Rust brown velours cut with a semi fitted front and a full back gives this smart garment. The collar is faced with satin and fastens with [illegible] buttons larger than those on the [illegible] and pocket lids. The hat is rust [illegible] felt.

GIFTS FOR ROOKIES.

Don't Make a Whatnot of Your Departing Soldier Boy.

It will be no kindness to load down the departing soldier boy with sentimental but useless knickknacks which will only be a burden to him and which however he may dislike to do it he must throw away or otherwise get rid of before real service days come. But there are various little things which should prove to be real comforts, and the shops are full of just gifts for departing soldiers just now. The leather belongings will appeal to most men more than cretonne or silk articles of home manufacture. A man must have a very strong sentiment about stitches set by somebody's little fingers to prefer a [illegible] homemade sewing kit of flowered silk to a natty, shipshape kit of leather. Besides, the leather [illegible] furnished with thread, needles, [illegible] and scissors for mending [illegible] uniforms, there are leather covered writing pads which contain pad, envelopes, stamps and fountain pen, leather photograph cases, leather toothbrush cases, hairbrush cases and complete dressing kits, the latter holding quite an extraordinary equipment of toilet belongings packed into very small space. There are also playing cards in leather envelopes, rubber lined leather tobacco pouches, unbreakable metal mirrors in leather cases and money belts of suede with pockets of various sizes for money, letters, private papers and photographs.

Canning Peppers.

Remove stem and seeds. Blanch in live steam from five to ten minutes. Remove and dip quickly in cold water. Pack in hot jars or tin cans and add boiling hot water until jars or tin cans are full. Add one level teaspoonful of salt to each quart. Put rubbers and caps of jars in position, not tight. Seal tin cans completely. Sterilize for the length of time given below for the particular type of outfit used:

	Min.
Water bath, home made or commercial	120
Water seal, 214 degrees	90
Five pounds steam pressure	60
Ten to 15 pounds steam pressure	40

Remove from the container, tighten cover, invert to cool and test joints. Wrap in paper to prevent breakage and store.

CANNING IN HIGH ALTITUDES

Home canners in northern and western states who live in altitudes more than a thousand feet above sea level are cautioned to increase the period of cooking (processing, sterilizing) their filled containers over that recommended for ordinary localities. For altitudes above a thousand feet the time should be increased at the rate of 10 per cent for each 500 feet. This caution must not be disregarded by canners in mountainous sections.—Office of Information, Department of Agriculture.