

FOULARD FOR VEST ATTRACTIVE EVENING GOWN

Material to Be Favorite, Taking Place of Fur.

Dresses and Suits for Early Spring Wear Show Trimmings and Linings of the Fabric.

Like the well-loved perennials of the garden, tulips, hyacinths and jonquils, which come back each year to find a joyous welcome, writes an authority, our old friend foulard will again be a favorite when fur coats are laid aside. Many of the dresses and suits designed for early spring wear show trimmings and linings of foulard. A simple sport coat of blue gabardine is given quite a dashing touch by its vest of dotted foulard—white dots on a blue ground. This vest is, in reality, the front of one of the new long-skirted peplum blouses, which are designed for wear with cutaway coats of various lines. When the coat is removed a very attractive foulard blouse is displayed. The edges of the neck, sleeves and the peplum are bound with white foulard. A narrow belt of patent leather holds the fullness at the waistline. The coat belt is made of its own material, held by a silver buckle. A stole-like collar completes the neckline of the coat and extends in tabs below the belt. The hat, which is designed for wear with this suit and blouse, is made of the same material as the



Here is shown a winsome evening gown in two shades of blue chiffon velvet. An especially attractive feature of this garment is the unique sleeves of jet beads.



The Foulard Vest.

blouse—that is, dotted foulard—and is faced with plain blue taffeta. It is bound with dark blue gros grain ribbon and a band of the same ribbon ties the crown.

COPY WAISTCOATS OF MEN

Garments Donned by Fastidious Beau of Other Days Now Charming Fashion for Women.

Waistcoats and waistcoat blouses are among the newest fashions from Paris, and are one more of the many charming old-fashioned modes which have been adapted to present-day styles. This particular fashion was taken from the clothes worn, not by the women, but by the men of long ago, for waistcoats of varied and brilliant fabrics were the garments most delighted in by the fastidious beaux of other days.

No less varied and fanciful are the waistcoats of today. They are made in the most delicate of chiffons, as well as in such wool materials as these times offer. Some of them consist of a front section of metal brocade which shows only when the coat is open, and others are made like a blouse, with sleeves of chiffon or crepe de chine, and with back and front of brocade or satin.

Waistcoats of this kind are worn with a suit, and when the coat is open they look much more substantial and effective than the ordinary blouse. Without the coat they make a one-piece costume of the suit, and one is not aware of any lack of harmony such as usually results from the use of an ordinary blouse and the suit skirt.

Rounding the Square.

In making bits of fancy work, one often has use for the perfectly round piece of material, but a pattern isn't always at hand, and the work is rare to a success. But if you have a square to work with, or make a square of your material first of all, rounding it won't be so difficult according to the following method. Fold your square in halves first of all, then in quarters, then in eighths. Now, holding the material with the diagonal fold to the right, round off the lower right-hand corner from a point about one-quarter of the way along the diagonal to the lower-opposite corner.

ABOUT OUR VEILS

Face Coverings Abandoned by the Women of Paris.

Curious Arrangement, Imitation of the "Flu" Mask, Is Being Worn by American Women.

The story comes from Paris that women have abandoned the veil. They are tired of it. They have taken to cartwheel hats and do not wish to destroy the outline of the brim by the folds of a face covering.

There are women over here, however, writes a fashion correspondent, recently returned from Paris, who are wearing the most curious veil America has seen. It is attached to a turban; it is as thick as the heaviest coarse net can be woven, and it is drawn tight around the eyes and the top of the nose, leaving the neck and lower part of the face bare. It is the best imitation of a masque that we have had so far, and it is intimated that it was taken from the influenza mask which was worn over the lower part of the face. One of our own designers of eccentricities has produced a genuine influenza mask of dyed lace which is drawn upward over the chin and nose to the back of the head. The French one is more seductive and coquettish.

In America we are addicted to veils. We wear them at all seasons, whether or not we know how to adjust them. The reason for their diminished fashion during the last year is due to the war activities of the great mass of women. First, a veil takes a long time to adjust; it should be done well, or not at all; and, secondly, it is not a good addition to uniform caps. So the veil dropped out, except among a certain segment of fashionables who would feel ashamed of their nakedness, as they say, if they went without it. The hurry and flurry of life has not allowed much time for leisurely dressing, and although the veil was insisted upon by the shops during the influenza epidemic, the doctors thought it was extremely harmful and injurious. They knew what the shops evidently did not know, that an influenza mask must be washed every three hours in a disinfectant. The extreme danger in the veil rested in the fact that it was not washed for days at a time, if ever.

For those who wear the veil, the milliners and jewelers have united in introducing a trifle which has gained much prestige. It is an arrow, an aviator's wings, a dagger or the fleur-de-lis done in jewels. This catches the veil at the extreme upper tilt of the hat in front.

It has been the jewel of the war. Women have turned their brooches into these veil pins; they have had other jewelry reset to possess the luxury of the moment, and they have bought them in real or imitation stones, in order to be in the procession of fashionables.

WRAP OF BROCADED SATIN



Gold-and-yellow brocaded satin is the material in this luxurious evening wrap. The lines are extremely simple. The collar and cuffs are formed of wide bands of sable.

Rosettes of Velvet.

Large pulled rosettes of velvet, which were very popular as trimmings in military clothes last fall, are again being seen. On extremely large hats this trimming is placed at the front, while for the smaller shapes it is used at the side or back. Often the rosettes correspond in color with the lining of the hat. Another feature of the military situation is the increasing call for blue hats. Several shades of blue are being used in making small velvet hats, including electric, national, sapphire, Yale and French.

BROWN CHIFFON VELVET



This charming afternoon gown is fashioned in brown chiffon velvet. It has bands of satin trimming of the same shade. The hat is of brown velvet with a brim of brown angora. A soft band and bow of satin forms the sole trimming.

NEWEST HANDBAG IS OF FUR

Convenient Matches the Muff, Toque or Trimming of Coat—Many Other Striking Designs.

Really perhaps there is nothing very novel in the handbags of the moment. But just the same there are many new ones in the shops, as fresh and crisp—if one can call a handbag of softest chiffon velvet crisp—as possible.

One handbag that is extremely seasonable is that made of fur. It matches, of course, the muff or the toque or the collar or the trimming on one's coat or frock. Sometimes, indeed, it is muff and handbag combined—although even this idea is not new, as it was introduced a couple of years ago.

Then there are the lovely bags of chiffon velvet or velours made with dull silver settings—not too much of the metal, and the metal not too bright and shiny. Some of these bags are the ones with the octagonal or oval top that clamps down at one side, faced with a really good mirror. And the bit of chased silver is the framework of the top, and of course the metal clasp, as well as of the silver. This same idea is carried out with dull woods of various shades of brown. Sometimes, with these bags, a big wooden bead forms part of the tassel at the bottom.

Tassels are the almost universal finish to the smaller handbags. When a bag reaches that larger size that puts it in the class of a shopping bag, it is not tasseled at the bottom. But the handbag almost always swings a tassel, of strands of chenille, of heavy twisted silk, of beads, either of steel, of jet or of colored glass, or else a combination of wooden beads and heavy strands of silk.

Some of the new bags have linings of green, blue or pink and white checked silk, quite like gingham in general appearance. Indeed, they are of silk gingham. At first thought a little checked design of pink and white is no suitable lining for a stately bag of black chiffon velvet that costs anyway \$10, but still this new lining is novel, and it is dainty and fresh as well. Moreover, it wears fairly well, something not always to be found.

Most of the handbags have small purses within that are attached to the top framework by means of little chains. This obviates the necessity of feeling blindly about in the depths of the bag for the change purse, as one has had to do in the small-mouthed bags of the moment.

Cloth of Gold for Hats.

A good deal of cloth of gold is now being used in dress-hats. It is most generally seen veiled with mulline in order to dull the bright effect, and appears most popular when used under mulline of brown or black. Another novelty for use in women's hats is a satin about 18 inches wide and stitched with silk floss in rows about a quarter of an inch apart. This effect is seen in sand on brown, Chinese blue on black, and jade on black, and is especially adaptable for draped turbans, crowns and facings.

Remember the Guarantee.

When buying gloves, stockings and other articles with a time guarantee, mark on your calendar the date of purchase, and then mark ahead the day on which the guarantee expires. On the back of the page for that month note where you have put the guarantee slips for safekeeping. Many people buy goods, meaning to take advantage of the manufacturer's offer of general, but allow the time to slip by unheeded.

One Way to Advertise.

Some years ago a New York firm manufacturing paper water cups got on its legs because of laws in New York and New Jersey prohibiting use of public drinking cups. The firm distributed its wares by messenger and wagon. Money came rolling in. Then came the automobile era, and this firm bought a number of delivery trucks to expedite its growing business. The war came, and it didn't stop the drinking of water and the chance of germs. The influenza epidemic, in fact, was a boon for the paper cup manufacturer. It is noted that this manufacturer is now sending five-ton trucks around the city with his wares. A cargo of paper cups cannot weigh more than 200 pounds, but it looks well on a five-ton giant. There may be a waste of energy, but it pays to advertise well, and above all, it pays to advertise properly.—Wall Street Journal.

Does the Horse Lie Down?

One occasionally sees the statement that horses seldom if ever lie down, says Dutch Animals. That there are horses whose caretakers have never seen them resting in that way we do not question, because we have heard it from stablemen who have carefully observed them. But no one who knows anything about horses and who has seen them stretched out at full length in pastures and in their stalls, and who has noticed the unmistakable evidences on the horse himself in the morning of having lain down, will credit the assertion. Many a horse is doubtless too sensible to lie down on a rough, filthy, unbedded floor, but give him a comfortable, well-bedded stall, and not only will he lie down but repay his owner with better service and more years of usefulness because of the more perfect rest thus obtained.

Politics and the Farm.

Some years ago the private car of former President McKinley stopped in the early morning at a little country town. The president, looking out of the window, saw a barefooted boy drive up a cow from the ground where she had reclined during the night that he might stand on the spot warmed by the animal's body. "How often I have done that same thing," remarked the president to the members of the presidential party, a number of whom were United States senators, whereupon to his surprise he discovered that nearly every individual present claimed formerly to have been a barefooted farm boy—and to have had the same experience.

The City of Light.

To me the real Ville Lumiere is New York. It scatters lights with the prodigious richness with which the heavens scatter stars. It strings them in long lines; it banks them in towering facades; it flings them in hand-fuls up into the darkness; it writes them on the sky. Twilight offers you a special beauty because wherever you are in the city it brings out for you in one window or another that first way, primrose-colored beacon—in some ways more beautiful than the evening star. Behind the star you don't know what there is.—From "The City of Comrades," by Basil King, in the Saturday Evening Post.

Music.

Music is the crystallization of sound. There is something in the effect of a harmonious voice upon the disposition of its neighborhood, analogous to the law of crystals. It centralizes itself and sounds like the published law of things. If the law of the universe were to be audibly promulgated, no mortal law giver would suspect it; for it would be a finer melody than his ears ever attended to. It would be spheria music. When I hear music I feel no danger. I am invulnerable. I see no foe. I am related to the earliest times and to the latest.—Thoreau.

Age to Begin Study of Music.

You cannot start a child too early in the elementary knowledge of music, many great artists have been quite proficient before they had entered their teens; and if a child shows talent or a disposition to learn, it should be encouraged. Let the lessons be short, also the time of practice. In the early stages the pupil should be under constant observation so that no bad habits are formed, this will eventually save time, and the common experience of having to unlearn faults which have been acquired through neglect in the early stages of study.

Keeping the Watch.

One last word on hymn books: In a homely chat on favorite hymns the son and heir said he liked that one best where the little Jew boy stole the old gentleman's watch! The hymnal index was useless here, and the reference took some searching for. Here it is, familiar to all: The old man meek and mild, The priest of Israel, steep; His watch the Temple child, The little Levite, kept. —London Chronicle.

Score One for Professor.

He was the keenest student in the class, and when an unpopular professor said: "Gentlemen, your next subject for composition will be 'manners,'" he at once rose and asked: "Can we write on bad manners, sir?" The professor looked over his spectacles at the all-conquering youth and quietly answered: "Certainly; you can write about whatever you are best acquainted with."

The Chrysanthemum.

The first date of the chrysanthemum, the chrysanthemum to be exact, is given as 2704 at Chelsea, where the Miller received a living plant from Nioupi and brought it to Lower. An obscure record notes the fact that in the preceding century a plant blossomed at Danzig. The continuous record begins with Pierre Blancard, a gardener of Marseilles, in November, 1808. Having been a sailor, he had made the acquaintance of these plants in China and Japan. Two plants of all that he had brought back from the Orient came into blossom in Marseilles, and these he carried in the diligence to Paris. There he had them, through the influence of Marseilles man in the palace, introduced to the favor of the Empress Josephine. With her gracious approval, the plant took its proper place in ornamental gardening and has advanced steadily in popularity. One of the oldest of Confucius is addressed to the chrysanthemum, and is: "Its shining glory, its delicate petals hanging around the center in showers of golden threads, and its tassel on which the light of the sun has been shining 10,000 times."

Martin Is Savage.

Spice the Martin is a member of the Weasel family, as one should know at a glance. He is long-bodied, with comparatively short legs and a bushy tail. In some respects, he looks something like a red fox. He is about 18 inches long, and his tail adds 7 or 8 inches. Spite goes by several names. He is often called the American mink and also the pine martin. Unlike his cousin, the mink and the weasel, he shows the neighborhood of man and is found only in the deep forests of the northern half of America. He is a lover of the trees and can travel through the tree-tops with all the agility of a squirrel. In fact, he is not infrequently caught squirrels. Like all members of the Weasel family, he feeds on both land and water and is voracious. However, he does not kill for the mere pleasure of killing, as some of the other species of his family do. He is a hunter of the woods and a great traveler. From The People's Home Journal.

Pussy's Whiskers.

Although minute anatomists of all kinds, whiskers included, were among the real and indispensable things, modern sanitary practice has made much of roads on unharvested boards and food that only a few scattered humanoids still retain their hairy hardiness. Notwithstanding this, however, the house cat has grown and nurtured its crop of whiskers or feelers for the last million years or so without bothering about hygiene. Naturalists say that the cat's whiskers are absolutely necessary to it. The whiskers are as long as the cat's head is wide, and the base is as wide as the body, so wherever the whiskers go there may the cat go. The long, delicate hairs grow from glands and are served to the sense of sensitivity. No matter how light the touch of the hair against an object, it is instantly felt by the cat.

Leader or Follower.

Every man will be expected to contribute his quota to the new era. The Old Book is right when it says: "The man liveth to himself." Influence of ideal and conduct must be made to administer to work betterment. The time has come when it will no longer allow a man to criticize in his neighbor the petty things he practices in his own life. Each man will be expected to be a leader in his line. If he cannot be this he will have to be satisfied with following the lead of others in his profession and pay. And few men want to do this. But the law is inevitable. Man must either produce or become a follower. Valuable as some men are they can never claim equality with the men of initiative and daring who blaze the trails to human progress.

In the Days of David Garrick.

There were no "stalls" in the theaters in the days of David Garrick, and young men of rank and fashion frequented them. When Garrick returned from his absence abroad, he was engaged to see him, and Sir George Beaumont and several others used to get admission to the pit before the doors were opened to the public by means of bribing the attendants, who bade them "be sure, as soon as the crowd rushed in, to pretend to be in a great heat, and to wipe their faces, as if they had just been struggling for entrance. For in those days the suspicion of such favoritism would have caused a riot among the pitites."

Things He Will Not Part With.

W. H. Hudson, who has had a reputation as a naturalist, says of himself in a recent biography: "I can say of myself with regard to my primitive faculty and emotion—the sense of the supernatural in natural things, as I have called it—that I am on safe ground, as the feeling has never been outlived. And, I will add, probably to the disgust of some rigid orthodox reader, that there are still fish things which I have no desire to put away."

Mortified.

"What is the matter with your old cat?" She looks discomfited these days. "Fap hurt her feelings dreadfully. Brung home a mouse trap last week. I told him not to do it. She has got her feelings hurt as any other cat." —Louisville Courier-Journal.