



Spring suit for young girl, on the left. It is of tan-colored covert cloth, made with the new length of coat which is left open from neckline, in the Charles Stuart fashion. It is trimmed below the waist with brass buttons, and the lower sleeve is linked together with brass buttons. There is a cravat of the material. On the right is a tunic suit for a young girl, of red wool jersey trimmed with bands of cream-colored jersey embroidered in red and black. The large hat is of cream jersey faced with red straw and trimmed with a red cord and tassel.

GAY FROCKS FOR THE YOUNG GIRL

Increased Brilliance of Wardrobes in Honor of Returning Soldiers.

BEST GOWNS FOR "FLAPPERS"

Street Clothes Proclaim Victory Like Trumpets, With Their Scarlet Coloration and Embroideries in Red and Black.

New York.—America has not yet found a fitting name for the girl of sixteen. The English call her the "flapper," and the Anglo-Saxon world uses the expression, whether or not it approves of it. In America it is not liked, but no one has risen to put this type of young person in a niche and give her a name.

And she is quite important, proclaims a fashion writer. She deserves a strong appellation—a quick, vibrant, significant name for her class, her type and her virility. We have buried under the cobwebs of oblivion the "sweet sixteen" phrase. Booth Tarkington has made the one word "seventeen" classify, at least for America, the youth of our land, with its awkward, stumbling tendencies toward manhood, its budding emotionalism sternly suppressed through pride and shame, its desire for girls' company, and its contempt for that desire. But if we applied the single word "sixteen" to that gay, ecstatic, poised, self-assured, highly educated, superintelligent, adventurous class of tall, slim things that spread over the land, usually setting the pace for their mothers' fashions, it would be puerile.

It is difficult to be pessimistic if one keeps close to the side of girls of that age. Their outlook on life, their faith in themselves and the world, their unbounded ability to find pleasure unaided by anyone else, renews youth in middle age. They are no longer creatures held on a leash. They are rarely asked to obey; they are constantly consulted by their mothers, and they usually take an intelligent part in the management of their home, its social environments, its financial expenditures, its ideals, and its ambitions.

Granting these things—and everyone does grant them who has had any close companionship with the typical American girl, it is natural that her interest in clothes should be strong, and not only strong but usually exceedingly good. She dresses herself, as a rule, better than her mother can dress her.

Many Cater to Girls.

Working downward—or upward, rather—through these psychological phases of girlhood among the Anglo-Saxons, and especially the North Americans, one finds the reason for the establishments of many successful dressmaking houses which cater to young girls. Few of the great establishments here or abroad neglect the "flapper." From the time she is twelve until she makes her bow to society at eighteen she is catered to by houses that expend much ingenuity and brilliancy of workmanship on her special type of clothing.

Two of the important financial successes in the dressmaking world of New York started with the schoolgirl. Fifth avenue houses which cater to juvenets and sensational young matrons have determined this year to

place young girls' clothes in their salons. Youngsters who try to look like Mary Pickford are often used as mannequins, but they have not been successful, because the sixteen-year-old doesn't wish to look like Mary Pickford. She wouldn't be caught with curls down her back, a sweet smile, and chubby legs below a short skirt. She often produces the most extreme fashions, which her older sister and her mother copy. She is the type, one might claim, for all the fashions of the civilized world today. That's a sweeping statement, but just run over the gamut of fashionable clothes for the last five years and see if you don't come to that conclusion. The bobbed hair, the short skirt, the round neck, the baby sleeves, the sashes, the buttoned-down-the-back frocks, the short coats—these are the fashions that have ruled the world and have begun in the schoolroom.

What She Wears Today.

The youngster of sixteen chooses materials for her own clothes, but are the same as those worn by her elders, whom she envies little these days, because she rules a world of her own, that everyone acknowledges. She doesn't have to dress herself up in long clothes and high head dresses and play that she is old. She has been known to grudgingly loan some of her clothes to her young married sister for an especially smart affair! She likes georgette crepe for her evening gowns, and therefore she wears a good deal of it. Velvet she has found her approval, and she orders school frocks and afternoon dance frocks in it.

She has a tailored suit which was especially designed for her judgment, and which she accepted. It has a coat that covers her hips, is cut on a straight line with a slight flare out at the back, and does not fasten. She ties it at the neck with a stiff cravat made of ribbon, peltry, Chinese brocade, or the material of the coat. She may have six or eight of these cravats in her bureau drawer, or she hangs them on the electric light at the side of the bureau, in imitation of her brother. She likes her coat unfastened, for she never admits that she is cold. She has just escaped the hardening process of bare legs, bare arms and a cold nursery. The winter has no terrors for her and she dresses as she wishes, no matter what the thermometer.

Her Furs and Hats.

The "flapper" who is tall enough to carry a big fox around her neck is sure to come into possession of one. When her judgment goes against a big animal she chooses instead a coachman's collar of sealskin or squirrel, which rises about her face like the gylex of a flower and spreads downward over her shoulders, hugging them in the flat Victorian manner.

She has appropriated for her own use many accessories in peltry that the older woman has neglected. She knows the cleverness of a fur cravat and the medieval splendor of a fur grille.

And, by the way, the "flappers" have no idea of being left out of the procession of those wearing Victory clothes. They have no shrinking about their costumery and what it signifies; they are instinctively psychological, and they wish to proclaim the side they took in the war by every manner of clothes that the dressmakers and milliners have thrown into the fashions to proclaim the day of peace.

So the "flapper" wears red—bright glowing, triumphant red. She doesn't hesitate a second in choosing several garments of it. She is not weighted down by the anxieties of her elders that certain colors must be taboo because age is drawing a map on the face.

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FOR SPRING WEAR

Brighter Fabrics Used in After War Designs.

Garments Being Made Fancier, Will Require a Greater Amount of Material Than Formerly.

Following the convention of the National Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' association in Cleveland, O., the committee on designs prepared styles for the coming spring which are of great import to the manufacturers of dress and coat fabrics and dealers in trimmings and other accessories. The designs outlined for the coming season were prepared without the necessary wartime thought which called for conservation in every possible way. This means that greater yardage will, in most instances, be consumed, and as the garments are made fancier, getting away from the former straight, plain lines, the additional trimmings needed will result in materially increasing their many unusual touches of color; of such merchandise. For suits, braid will be extensively used. Belts will be quite commonly worn.

The report of the design and model committee reads in the main as follows:

"Suits—There is such a variety of suit styles for spring that women will be able to find expression of their own individuality. Smart and youthful are the short, loose-hanging box models.

"Many of these suits are gracefully trimmed with braid, cording or embroidery; others are more simple of outline and are worn with white or bright colored vests or vests, making a most attractive contrast. One of the predominant features of these tailor-made suits is a graceful, long-collared collar so fashioned to display smart vests or blouses, which are so becoming and fascinating. As sport clothes are timely, much dash and smartness is given in novelty belts and partial belts, making an attractive means of fastening. Large pockets and convertible collars add beauty and distinction to this type of garment.

"Skirts—The skirts for spring will be built on youthful lines, not too tight and having the appearance of tapering at the footline. There are many smart, novel cuts that accentuate this effect. These skirts are worn about seven inches from the floor.

"Coats—A new silhouette has made its appearance. This silhouette finds its expression in the dolman coats and capes, which are built on loose-hanging lines, tapering slightly at the bottom.

"Many other new and attractive means of fastening are being displayed, also many new belted effects. The collars are especially noteworthy with their many unusual touches of color, scarf collars, shawl collars, each type charming in outline and design."

NAVY BLUE FOR SPRING WEAR

Brilliant Linings, Striped Vests, Braid and Buttons in Gay Array Among Things Forecast.

It is said that fully 90 per cent of the spring suits will be in that favored color of all well-dressed women—navy blue. It is further prophesied, however, states a writer in the Philadelphia Record, that gay touches in the way of colorful linings and bright overcollars will relieve any somberness. Many of them will be in wash materials, chiefly stripes.

Braid trimmings will be in evidence, as will also buttons covered with the fabric. Link buttons, by the way, fabric covered or bone, will be used in the cuffs, quite an odd and refreshing idea for suits.

The lines, it is prophesied, will be little different from the present silhouette; except, perhaps, the box lines of some of the hip-length models. Straight and box lines will predominate generally. A few "chickie" models, disrespectfully so-called, will appear, those having high waistlines and an emphasized flare.

Collars, when they exist, will be of the long shawl variety, suggesting the tuxedo. The collarless square neck will appear on some of the more extreme jackets. Semi-belts will appear at the back and front, but not at the sides. On the average suit the waistline will be normal. There will be a few coats on the wrap order. These will have fitted vests to give them tightness.

SMART HAT AND SCARF SET



This smart hat and scarf set is in navy velvet. Gray and yellow checked velvet forms a striking trimming.

ART OF MIRRORING VELVETS

Hot Iron and Steady Hand Necessary, as Material Must Be Stroked on Right Side.

Mirrored velvet is so much in vogue that a word of explanation as to the home process may be helpful. Any ordinary piece of velvet may be mirrored with the proper care. All that is necessary is a hot iron and a steady hand, for the velvet must be stroked with the iron, on the right side, at regular intervals. The iron must be kept moving quickly and in the same direction, in order to insure a smooth and mirror-like surface. The amateur would do well to practice for a few moments with an old piece of velvet, before attempting to work with her actual materials. The process is not difficult and, if carefully done, will save the extra expense charged for the finished product. Mirrored velvet hats are pretty, when trimmed with chenille or ostrich feather trimming, and a fancy braid of crocheted chenille is another attractive finish in the mirrored hat.

VICTORY COLOR COMBINATION



The new victory color combination is shown in this Lady Duff Gordon model by draping the finely crossed tulle navy georgette over deep cherry cashmere cloth (soft satin). Cherry colored wood beads emphasize the crossing of the tucks and finish the hem. Same two combinations are used for the girdle and sash.

BLOUSE IS COSTLY

Garment Almost as Expensive as Entire Frock.

Model is So Simple That the Making at Home Would Not Be a Difficult Task.

It is impossible to eliminate the peplum or costume blouse from style discussions and reviews at the present time, because this garment is one of the most interesting and most talked-of items of the wardrobe. When an out-of-the-ordinary style is introduced it is usually taken up by the cheapest manufacturers and dressmakers, and developed in such inferior material and with such poor workmanship that it quickly loses caste.

This has not been the case with the long blouse. It seems safe to say, writes a correspondent, that for the present at least the woman who wishes one of these blouses must either buy material and make it or have it made, or else pay a very high price for it. Most of these blouses shown in the shops cost as much as an entire frock. Undoubtedly this accounts for the fact that up to the present time they are worn only by very well-dressed and smartly groomed women.

The blouse shown in the sketch is extremely good-looking and at the same time it is so simple that making it at home would not be difficult. The foundation of the blouse, which is a little longer than the overblouse, is satin. Either black, white or colored lace may be used over this. The garment would be lovely made of white or mauve-colored satin with overblouse of black lace, a skirt of soft black satin to accompany it.

A narrow bead fringe finishes the edges of the blouse. The satin foundation is sleeveless. The blouse can

TO MAKE CLOTH LOOK NEW

Sizing is Important and Too Much Stiffening Will Spoil Appearance of the Material.

To have fabrics, after laundering, possess their original appearance, care must be taken with colored materials that they do not fade, and with white materials that they remain snow-white. Aside from this, suggests the department of agriculture, much depends on the sizing of cloth. Too much stiffening spoils its appearance and too little is quite as bad.

Most housekeepers use starch for stiffening ordinary clothing. Starch keeps the clothes clean longer and also acts as an absorbent for stain, thus saving wear on the fiber by making excess friction in laundering unnecessary. Manufacturers add other substances besides starch to their finished mixture and their practices have been adopted in home laundry work with success.

For instance, borax gives smoothness; paraffin, wax or turpentine gives gloss; and alum a certain degree of pliability. The substance used to whiten is bluing, which counteracts the yellow tinge. To use any finishing process successfully the mixture must be carefully worked into the fabric to insure uniform finish. This is done by dipping in and out of the starch and bluing and rubbing well between the hands.

Washing Fluid Recipe.

The following will be found an excellent washing fluid: Five pounds of washing soda, one gallon of cold water, put to boil. While boiling add one pound of chloride of lime and stir well; let aside to settle. Strain through a cloth and cork up in a jug. Put your soiled clothes in ten quarts of water, or enough to cover them, with two handfuls of clipped soap and one pint of fluid.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Water in which rice has been boiled is a capital thing to use for mixing cake.

Always keep your gas stove perfectly clean. Gas cannot give out full heat through dirty burners.

To bake potatoes quickly, let them stand in boiling water for a few minutes before putting them in the oven. Egg stains in linen should be soaked in cold water—never in hot, which would make them almost impossible to remove.

Equal quantities of paraffin and vasoline make a good and cheap furniture polish; be sure to shake the bottle before using.

When dishes used for cooking have become discolored, rub them with damp salt until all stain is removed.

A marble boiled in milk, porridge, custards, etc., will automatically do the stiring as the liquid cooks, and so prevent burning.

Scatter salt on a carpet when sweeping, and you will not only find it has a cleaning effect, but that it also keeps away moths.

Liquid ammonia is invaluable for washing silver, softening bath water and producing a good lather when washing woolens.

Change in Favors.

According to manufacturers of the new and novelties for social affairs and other similar purposes, the demand seems to be for those along patriotic lines. With the recent change of grays, however, it is thought that the fall will be for more staple articles.

Round Neckline.

It seems that the round neckline, the neckline in the favored one for the winter's dressy blouses. For the broad blouses, the high turnover collar of lace or material like the Mowbray and worn with a dark tie or ribbon, is the best style.

NEW MODEL IN SPRING SUIT

This very smart spring suit is made in a leather shade and tuxedo cut. This is a chic suit and promises to be an exceptionally strong favorite.

FOR NEW CUSHION COVERINGS

Ratone, Crush, Monk's Cloth and Velvet Are Among the Attractive Materials Being Used.

The sofa pillow will probably always be one of the essential elements in home-making, because it contributes real comfort with its attractive appearance. As a result of its popularity, however, it is not infrequently in need of a fresh covering, so that it may retain its decorative value in the room of which it is a part. Round pillows have been particularly favored, many being made of gay-colored silks, trimmed with gold braid and ornamental tassels. These cushions are usually shaped at the outside edges and bound with braiding. Beginning near the center, circular bands of the gold braid have been sewed on at regular intervals, to hold the shirring in place over the sides of the pillow.

In contrast to these delicate coverings, a number of more practical pillows are being made of ratone, crush, monk's cloth and velvet materials. Very attractive are those which are embroidered with bright-colored work in flower clusters, finished with a row of black wooden beads around the edge. The beads are sewed on with several worsted threads, to match the design work. These pillows vary in shape, round, square and oblong, to suit the design worked upon them.

An artist has a striking couch cover of black satin, splashed with several large disks of emerald green, applied at points to break up the sparkling into good composition, and the pillows are of solid black and green, with cords and tassels of the contrasting color.

SHAPE AND COLOR OF SHOES

Footwear Dealers in Annual Convention Limit Height of Shoe Heels to Two and One-Eighth Inches.

Simplicity in shape as well as in color will be the predominant style in footwear for the coming season, big dealers declared at the recent convention of the National Shoe Retailers' association at St. Louis.

Styles will conform largely to the standards set by the war industries board, for shoe manufacturers had advanced far into the output of 1919 goods when the government lifted shoe regulations.

Many of the postwar problems were taken up at the initial session of the eighth annual convention, which was the largest gathering of manufacturers, jobbers, wholesale and retail shoe men ever assembled. More than 3,000 delegates attended.

The association determined to hold styles for the coming season to rigid simplicity and few colors. The style committee recommended not more than three tones of brown, two shades of gray and the black and white. The height of the high shoes is not to exceed eight and one-half inches. Lace will be the prevailing mode. For spring wear oxfords and pumps will predominate. Oxfords will serve for both street and dress wear. Women's shoes will have low heels of one and one-half inches and high heels of one and seven-eighths to two and one-eighth inches.