

NEW PARIS WRAPS APPEAL TO WOMEN

Evening Cloak of Smoke-Gray Charmeuse and Model of Venetian Red Bure.

THICK CORD NECK ORNAMENT

Idea Taken From Habits Worn by Choir Boys—Craze Raging for Long Jet Earrings—The High Dog Collar.

Sketched this week is one of the loveliest evening cloaks it is possible to imagine. It is one which was recently designed by Paquin for the peace-conference festivities. The material of this regal wrap was deep smoke-gray charmeuse with a lining of gleaming silver tissue and fringes composed of long silver tassels on the wide, cape sleeves.

The whole thing, writes a Paris correspondent, was so exceedingly original and rich that one felt in the presence of a fairy-queen-garment. And yet the color was so subdued and subtle that the wrap might quite well be worn going to a restaurant dinner or an ordinary theater. It was only when it was thrown open and the dazzling lining revealed that its richness made itself felt.

This is a leading note of many of the new Paris models for evening wear.

There are still considerable difficulties connected with getting about in the evening. Quite unexpected people find it necessary to walk to their friends' houses, or even to the theaters, instead of driving, as formerly.

Taxis are few and hard to find. There are still stringent rules connected with private automobiles. The metros and omnibuses are crowded to overflowing, hence the frequent necessity of walking in evening dress. For this reason our best dressmakers are creating evening wraps which can, as indicated, be worn in the street at night without attracting undue notice.

Satins and velvets in soft neutral tints are very much in demand, but the linings of these demure wraps are something to dream about. I have seen gorgeous gold and silver tissues worked over with brilliant silks and beads and then converted into linings for theater coats.

Metallic Threads, Glistening Beads.

I have also seen exquisite effects produced by the introduction of metallic threads and glistening beads on the Chantilly lace, the latter being mounted over an underlining of bright-colored silk. The outline of the Paquin wrap is very new and it represents the latest notion of a famous dress artist. As you will see, the sleeves are so wide that they give the impres-



Beautiful Evening Cloak in Deep Smoke-Gray Charmeuse Lined With Silver Tissue. Long Silver Tassels.

sion of capes, while the collar is exaggeratedly large and vague in outline.

This model would look charming if copied in black, with black jet tassels as a fringe for the sleeves and a lining of some bright-colored satin or brocade, or it might be made of a soft camel's hair cloth, the jet tassels being retained and a lining of Chinese blue satin being introduced. I saw a driving wrap fashioned on very much the same lines as the model here illustrated.

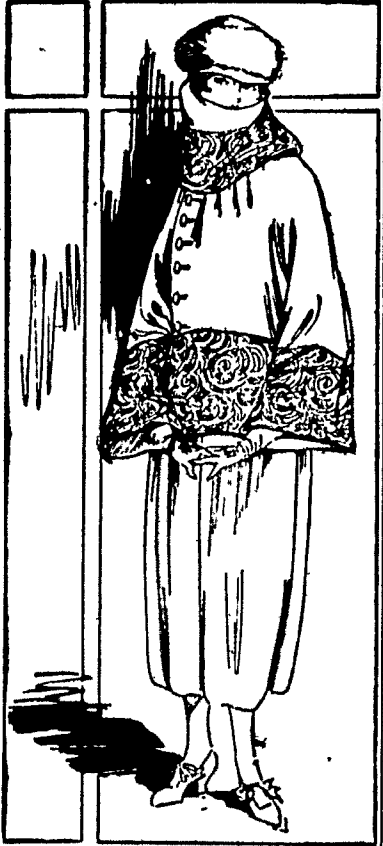
In this case the material was pale beige cashmere, with a lining of brocade silk which showed blue flowers on a dull rose ground; there was a heavy fringe of beige silk tassels on either sleeve and a large roll-over collar of beaver fur. An admirable driving wrap, I can assure you.

The second model, full-length figure, shows a quaint early spring wrap made of Venetian red bure, with a row of gray bone buttons down one side and handsome embroideries worked in rough gray wool. This is a Bose

model and one which has been greatly admired. The outline is simple, the wrap falling in long straight lines, but the sleeves are distinctly novel in outline, spreading out at the wrist in leg-o-mutton fashion.

Collar Muffles the Neck. Here again you have a "vague," very large collar which muffles up the neck and makes a delightful frame for the face. The combination of Venetian red and gray is very fashionable just now. It is seasonable and cheerful, two excellent qualities. In Worth's showrooms I recently saw a splendid driving wrap made of Venetian red camel-hair cloth which had a deep cape-collar of sable and a lining of tete de negre satin embroidered in black, white and dull blue silks.

This wrap was very long, reaching to the hem of the dress, and at the shoulders it seemed ample, even unusually hunchy; but the hem clung in about the ankles and gave the peculiar outline which is typical of 1919.



Quaint Early Spring Wrap in Venetian Red Bure, With Handsome Embroideries of Rough Gray Wool.

A lovely young actress—one of the adored beauties of Paris—had just launched a most effective novelty. This novelty takes the form of a thick cord, with long tassels, of bright scarlet silk. In front there was an antique ornament, in plaque form, suspended from the cord, and at the back a big tassel weighted it down and made a splendid flash of color. This idea was taken from the scarlet cords and tassels worn by choir boys in some churches on ceremonial occasions.

The color of the cord and tassel was the brightest and most vivid scarlet, the ornament in front being of an antique nature, with a slight suggestion of "church" in its composition. On the head was one of the new cut jet bands which are placed very low on the forehead, almost touching the brows, and which completely circle the head and hair. The cut jet is used for these pretty bands.

Draw Hair Right Off Forehead. It becomes more and more the fashion to draw the hair right off the forehead and to arrange it very high on the top of the head, the only soft curls showing being those which curl themselves forward over the ears. This style of hairdress is very distinguished but rather trying to any one who is not possessed of a small nose and pretty profile. But all sorts of women, with all sorts of profiles, are adopting the fashion of drawing the hair away from the forehead, severely. And now-days the hair is only very lightly waved, if waved at all. Side by side with this fashion we have a revival of "erect" effects, the sort of headdress that Mrs. Vernon Castle has made so fashionable.

The hair is not really cut short, but it is skillfully tucked away at either side to give a crisp outline. "Headache bands" are again very popular—quite large bands of soft silk or metallic tissue which are folded round the head and tied at one side in a coquetish bow.

Craze for Jet Earrings. There is a craze for ultralong jet earrings raging in Paris at this moment. Thin, finely cut jet pear drops suspended from miniature chains of diamonds or seed pearls. These earrings are so long that they touch the neck. They are exceedingly decorative and with certain afternoon and evening dresses they give splendid results.

I am not in favor of long earrings in the day time, in the street; nevertheless they are the fashion, and it is a fashion which seems likely to develop into an absolute rage. Cut jet in various forms is popular just now.

At a recent important "first night" I saw a well known Parisian beauty wearing a high dog collar made of tulle of cut jet, and this with a fragile costume of palest rose chiffon. The strong touch of black was rather startling, but the ensemble was good, the note of jet being repeated in a square comb which held the high loops of fair hair in place. Cut-jet plaques attached to black silk cords are often thrown over a light-colored house dress, a long black silk tassel hanging low at the back.

FEW NEW FABRICS

No Distinct Changes in Materials for Spring Wear.

Gabardine, Tricot, Serges, Tricotine, Tweed, Homespun and Broadcloth and Variety of Silks.

As social life returns to its normal course more and more thought is given to dress. It is too early in the season for any very radical change in fashions to be established, but it is most interesting to watch the development of the individual ideas of the designers.

There will be no distinct change in materials, since as yet very few new fabrics have been made. A little of everything is seen, gabardine, tricot, serges, tricotine, tweed, homespun and broadcloth. Among the silks one notes a great variety and also fabrics of American make that are composed of silk and wool with a predominance of silk. Many new colors will make their appearance this spring, and there will be a wider variety to choose from than in recent seasons.

The new silhouette is a matter that is uppermost in the minds of the designers at the moment. It is predicted by a few of those in a position to note the trend of the times that the mode will gradually emerge from the extreme simplicity of the last few seasons and once again the more complicated silhouette will be in evidence.

The advance models, however, give no indication of this change. A majority of the tailored suits of summery aspect are built upon severely plain lines, slim and straight as those of this winter. The coat, for instance, may be built without the slightest curve at the waist line and the front left open to show a long sweater-like waistcoat which has no visible fastening. The skirt is also straight and slim, and while there is a slit at the back to give its wearer more comfort in walking the material crosses over so that the slit is not visible.

Very pretty simple one-piece frocks of silk, tricotine or wool in light weight and in light colors or all white are noted.

A smart little model was fashioned from a lovely, soft creamy white gabardine with large collar and cuffs of white silk. The frock was caught in loosely at the waistline by a white silk cord which tied at the back and extended half the skirt length, the ends being finished with tassels. The back of the skirt was made with four deep folds slightly gathered in flounce effect.

There are numerous cape models of light weight woolen shown for the benefit of the southern trade. They are made in various styles and of various materials.

SOME FASHION NOTES.

The new vest collars are made of plique.

Tailor-made suits are almost classically plain.

Iridescent embroidered tulle is popular for evening robes.

The spring hats display brims wide at the sides.

The best waists have their collar idea repeated in their cuffs.

"Tis" said the new skirts will hang six inches from the ground.

For sport wear are the Buster Brown waists developed in voile.

Long tight sleeves are usually seen on the simpler woolen frocks.

The deep oval neck line is filled in with a thin vest of sheer material.

Organdie is still excellent for frocks, but little trimming is used.

STRICTLY TAILORED SUIT



Indications are that this style of strictly tailored suit of mode shade will be decidedly popular among the careful dressers this spring.

"JEWELRY" OF MASAI WOMEN

Telegraph Wire Considered Choice Personal Adornment by Females of British East African Tribe.

Of all Africa's many tribes, none is more distinctive than the Masai, that warlike race of British East Africa, whose women are regarded as the best looking of all negroes. They are slender, well formed, and lack the abnormal hips so characteristic of many other natives. Pride in personal adornment is shown by ornaments of a remarkable nature, telegraph wire being coiled about their arms and limbs in spiral fashion.

So awkward is this remarkable jewelry that the wearer cannot walk properly, nor can she sit down nor rise like other human beings. Round her arms she has wire coiled both above and below her elbows, while still more wire is coiled round her neck horizontally, till the head seems to sit on an inverted iron silver. Put on at an early age, these ornaments must remain unless they are sawed off. As a result of this compression the limbs remain like mere stumps, the wire frequently becoming embedded into the flesh. Besides this iron wire, often weighing 30 pounds or more, great quantities of beads and iron chains are hung in various ways round the neck.

During the period of engagement the girl wears round her head a band covered with cowries from which hang a number of strings forming a bridal veil. For the first time she dons real clothes, consisting of an apron in front, suspended from the shoulders behind. The hairs of the eyebrow are pulled out to further enhance her beauty.

DO YOU THINK IN PICTURES?

According to Men Who Have Studied the Subject, Most of Us Unconsciously Have That Habit.

A writer says: "A good many men and a larger number of women and children think in pictures without knowing it. If some one speaks of a tree, an oak or an elm, or a pine—do you see a composite tree of your own design, or a particular tree you know, perhaps, in childhood? Do you see it bare or in full leaf? If you are one of those who think in pictures, you will find that you always see the same picture for the same words." Prof. Francis Galton, F. R. S., is the expounder of this belief, and after all, is it not merely a return to the very origin of our written language, the hieroglyphs of Egypt? In that primitive time it is possible that a word brought so clearly to mind a mental vision of an object or an action that it could easily be summarized into an ideograph. In our more complex life we have, of course, lost sight of the facts and no longer realize that the word "tree" means to us a well-defined object probably fixed in the brain by one of the minute lesions—or its cleatix—which science tells us are the sources of memory.

We unconsciously assemble these various memories and unconsciously form of them pictures which, if we are suddenly brought to ourselves, we might still retain on the mind's retina for a time, just as we retain dream images vividly on suddenly awakening.

Early Protest Against Tippling.

The word "tip" is said to be derived from the initial letters of the phrase "To Insure Promptness," but as "tips" usually follow, instead of preceding, service, they insure nothing, and as a consequence anti tipping crusades are constantly being threatened. But protests against tippling are by no means of modern growth. George I. complained about it when he first came to the throne—and England. "This is a strange country," he declared. "The first morning after my arrival at St. James' I looked out of the window and saw a park with walks and a canal, which I was told were mine. The next day Lord Chetwynd, the ranger of my park, sent me a fine brace of carp out of my canal, and I was told I must give 5 guineas to Lord Chetwynd's servant for bringing me my own carp out of my own canal in my own park."

Putting It Plainly.

Among the many gaudy stories contained in the private papers of Admiral Sir William Hotham, is one about Gen. O'Hara, who, as governor of Gibraltar, discovered that an officer who had lately joined had come on parade with an umbrella.

The wind that day was westerly, and the general perhaps was unduly affected by this circumstance, but in very unmeasured terms he ordered the delinquent to throw away the offending implement; and after adding other comments, concluded thus: "And pray, sir, in future understand that you are not to appear upon this parade with an umbrella—no, not if it is raining pikes with the sharp points downwards!"—London Tit-Bits.

Frost Forests.

One beautiful use his window had, one glorious use, one enchantment. In the depth of winter—sometimes of mornings when he got out of bed and went to open the shutter, on the windowpanes would be a forest of glittering trees. The first time he beheld such a forest, he stood before it spellbound; wondering whether there were silvery birds singing far off amid the silvery birch, and what wild creatures crunched in the tall, stiff frost-grass. From the ice-forests on the windowpanes his thoughts always returned to the green summer forest on the distant horizon.—James Lane Allen, in "The Kentucky Warbler."

NATION'S YOUTH TO SELL NOTES

Great Record of Pauline Henkel, 13, Results in Forming Junior Auxiliary to Aid Victory Loan.

Little Miss Pauline Henkel, thirteen years old, of 107 West Forty-fourth street, New York city, is the champion juvenile bond seller of the United States. Of course, her bond selling has been done for Uncle Sam. In each of the four campaigns for Liberty Loans she made a record, but in the fourth, when she sold \$1,250,000 worth of securities, she made the record almost unassailable.

Now, that her work for the nation may have permanent value and that a whole army of young folk may be inspired to regard work for their country as their greatest satisfaction, she has founded an organization known as the Junior United States Auxiliary. The members of the auxiliary mean to perpetuate the spirit of patriotism, teach the excellence of American ideals, organize war savings societies, extend comforts to the wounded and to such soldiers who are detained in camps awaiting demobilization, and otherwise assist the Government.

The membership of the auxiliary is open to girls and boys from six to sixteen years of age. No dues are asked, but to qualify, the applicant for the privilege must obtain five Liberty Loan subscriptions, or sell \$15 worth of Thrift Stamps, or \$25 worth of War Savings Stamps. Already applications for membership have been made by 1,200 children in New York. The sales will be made through the school which the girl or boy attends, or through some other organization with which the child is affiliated, and not directly through the auxiliary.

Pauline, who is honorary colonel of the Third Pioneer Infantry and of the Boy Scouts and American Cadets, will speak in a number of public schools, explaining the plans of the auxiliary. A certain number of adult members, whose duty it shall be to assist in the work of organization, will be received. Fifty men and women have already associated themselves with the undertaking.

Watch the Stock Peddlers.

READERS: Get the names and addresses of all persons and companies offering you speculative or doubtful stocks and securities, particularly if in exchange for your Liberty Bonds or War Savings Stamps, with copies of their "literature." Mail them promptly for investigation to the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.

HELP THE VICTORY LIBERTY LOAN.

SAVINGS BANKS WILL LEND CASH ON LIBERTY BONDS

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A ruling made by George I. Skinner, State Superintendent of Banks, that savings banks in New York State may lend money to depositors on notes secured by Liberty Bonds is going to have a decided influence upon the success of the next Liberty Loan. This ruling affords the savings banks the opportunity of lending money for Liberty Loan subscriptions.

M. W. Harrison, secretary of the Savings Bank section of the American Bankers' Association, recently wired to Superintendent Skinner to ask whether this practice would be permitted. Mr. Skinner's reply was as follows:

"Paragraph A, subdivision eight, section 239 of the Banking Law authorizes savings banks to make demand loans on promissory notes specified secured by Liberty Bonds up to ninety per centum of the cash market value thereof."

What Thrift Means.

Thrift is getting the most for one's money. This means spending wisely to satisfy important needs of the present and saving the rest of one's income to meet important needs of the future, least spending for trifles today deplete one's resources so that he cannot meet important needs and opportunities tomorrow. Thrift, like success, requires two things, planning and will power to carry out the plans in short, thrift means success.

You Know the Turf.

The dew fell early on Maxwellton's breeze. But the dew falls early everywhere these days. Uncle Sam's in debt, and the thing to do is to buy War Savings Stamps and see him through.

HOW DIAMOND CUTTERS WORK

Three Distinct Processes Before the Rough Stone is Considered Fit for Personal Adornment.

Few people who wear diamonds know the story that lies behind them. To most of them the diamond is an agreeable means of personal decoration—something that attracts the eye in a jeweler's window and is purchased an hour or so later in its comfortable setting of platinum or gold.

But let us see what lies beyond. Let us glimpse the long road that stretches between the miner and the wearer. There are three processes in the conversion of the rough stone into flashing brilliance. The first one consists in cleaning the coarse stone of defective parts and splitting-off the flaws. The second is the cutting, which gives the stone its form and, in a rough way, determines the number of faces it shall have. Finally, there is the polishing, which gives to these faces their clearness and brilliancy.

The sawyer, when he finds a flaw, inserts the diamond into a sort of cup filled with a fusible cement. Then, by means of an instrument furnished with a recently cut diamond, the edge of which projects sharply, he rubs on one of the stones the pointed end of the other, after which he strikes lightly in order to separate the two pieces.

The cutter uses somewhat similar instruments to the sawyer. He forms only about one-half of the faces, leaving it to the polisher to form the remainder.

The diamond is then polished on an iron plate rotating rapidly and impregnated with diamond dust and oil. It is set in an alloy of lead and tin in the form of a cone, of which the stone occupies the summit. The operation, as described in the Modern Hospital, takes a long time and requires the exercise of extreme patience, but the result is certainly in every sense of the word a "brilliant" one.

CHANGED IDEAS OF BEAUTY

Women No Longer Go to Extremes Which Were Thought Necessary Some Centuries Ago.

What women will not do to be thought beautiful is astounding even now, but listen to these facts and you'll agree that in 19 centuries femininity has gained something of common sense.

In Japan women used to gild their teeth, while in the Indies they painted them red. Guzerat women blackened them.

In Greenland they colored their faces blue and yellow.

The Peruvians did all sorts of stunts to flatten their heads, and everybody knows how the Chinese women pound up their feet to stop the growth.

The fashion of patches came from Arabia, probably beginning with the astrological signs, but drifting into conceals like small ships cut from the black courtplaster worn at the courts of the Louis's.

In Louis XV's time the women even went so far as to paste on moles in eyebrows—and now the girls are pulling them out to such mere suggestions you might think eyebrows were vulgar or common!

Here's a Walter's Problem.

A recent barbers' strike in England raises once again the matter of tips. How and to what extent we shall tip is one of the minor problems of life and one that certain eccentrics have solved in unconventional fashion, observes the Manchester Guardian. A waiter in one of the New York "swell" restaurants told of a man who on sitting down to dinner tore a \$5 bill in half and gave him one-half, telling him that he should have the other if he gave him satisfaction. "I took pains to serve him poorly," said the waiter afterward, "to show him that I did not care for his money. I was so careless that when he was leaving he refused me the other half. I pointed out to him that the piece he had was no good to him as it was and offered to buy it from him for \$2. He thought deeply a minute and declined. Then I offered to sell him my half for \$3; somehow or other this appealed to him and he bought it and seemed happy. I'll bet he hasn't stopped figuring out yet whether he won or lost. One thing he's sure of—he didn't tip the waiter."

Not New at All.

Yes, sir; they had life preservers in ancient Rome, the cork kind, you know. Why, a fugitive from justice used one to carry him safely across the Tiber in the line of Camillus and that's proof, isn't it?

As for jumping jacks! When young hopeful crows with glee as you dangle one just out of his reach, just remember that some Pharaoh papa did the very same thing centuries ago back on the banks of the Nile. The proof? Jumping jacks have been found in Egyptian tombs.

Then again, these cartoonists you read about as pulling such enormous salaries need not think they have fallen on a new profession. There were cartoonists back in the middle ages, only they were called "merry counselors" and were ranked only one step higher than the fools. They did not draw their witlessisms, but commented and ridiculed the vices and manners of the day in declamation and imitation.

Where Hoyle Falls.

Those who continue to amuse themselves with cards will agree that Hoyle explained everything but how to win.—Columbus Dispatch.