

IN FAVOR OF CAPE

All-Covering Garment Is Kind to the Figure.

In Some of Its Phases It May Easily Be Fashioned by the Uninspired Dressmaker—Look Smart.

The long, all-covering cape remains a favorite with the up-to-date woman. It is tucked into the season's outfit, whether for Northern or Southern climes.

It is kind to the figure, this long cape. It has such grace, such picturesque quality, is so easily put on and off, and supplies such a comfortable extra wrap to be thrown on over a suit that its vogue is readily understood. And in some of its phases it may easily be fashioned by the uninspired dressmaker. However, one must not allow oneself to be deceived by that last caution. Some of the latest models, unassuming in air, are extremely subtle in cut and adjustment, and unless one can be content with a simple circular cape it is well to be sure of a good pattern before undertaking a home-made wrap of this order.

One of the most popular of the season's cape models came out a little before the new year and has been copied to the point of monotony, yet it always manages to look smart, even though it is no longer exclusive.

It has a full, voluminous body, attached to a yoke which extends half the length of the upper arm, forming point shapes over the arm. There is a large shawl collar which is draped around the neck, crosses over in simple fashion and fastens at the back underneath the folds of the cape. This model is well adapted for summer wear, as it leaves visible at the front, from the waist down, a panel of the pretty summery frock.

One model built upon these lines was made of gray silk figured in a soft rose-colored design.

In dark blue serge, white serge, black and white checks, black satin, gray serge, beige serge, etc., this cape is very effective, and is fairly typical of a large class of such wraps, varying only in minor details.

Some of these capes and cape coat models are of a distinctly sporty character, built up in plaid, black checks, gray wool velvets, tweeds and jerseys. Others are designed more especially for street or travel purposes, and among these are some particularly good looking dust gray models in line, soft serge or tulle.

Paris is very fond of this material and color for all kinds of travel coats. It is good, too, for a separate cape for travel or motorcar, a long, simple, enveloping garment, warranted to protect the frock or suit beneath but for hard motoring a cape is not desirable save, perhaps, to afford extra warmth or protection over a coat. The cape is not cut enough, is prone to fluttering or flying folds and flapping is the unpardonable thing in a motor outfit that asks to be taken seriously.

Beige and the various shades of light brown are modish colors, too, though Paris likes the dust gray better for this special type of garment, and it is more practical in the matter of resisting soil.

INTEREST IN EVENING DRESS

With the Trying Days of War a Thing of the Past Women Are Dressing in Gayest Clothes.

More interest is being taken in the question of evening frocks just now than at any time since America entered the war. During the trying months of the war women were too thoroughly occupied with really serious interests to spend either time or money on apparel for formal functions, and as a matter of fact there were few social functions that were not of a semi-patriotic or philanthropic nature, so that simple costuming was considered in the best possible taste. All women agreed, however, that the must continue to dress well in order that the public morale might be kept in a healthy state and the all-day-through frock was by all odds the favorite outfit.

Now that the war is over and soldiers are returning by the thousand every week, social festivities are taking on a new lease of life and the regulation evening gown is in demand. Women in full evening dress are seen at the theaters and life everywhere is sounding a gayer note.

HAVE NOTE OF QUAINNESS

Simpler Summer Frocks Are Being Developed in Many Alluring Demure Styles.

There is a note of quaintness in the simpler summery frocks, this year; chintzes in small patterned designs are developed in many alluringly demure styles, one with tiny bright red flowers having a little white dotted Swiss bibbed apron applied with red wool embroidery.

Hats are made of fabric to match and one model with a poke bonnet trend is equipped with long green earrings.

Pessant frocks in natural or dark colored lines have applique border designs of two-color crepes. Simple morning frocks of gingham are ruffled in white and embroidered in wool, and chemise frocks of handkerchief linen also have rather elaborate embroideries in worsted.

MADE-OVER SKIRT PROBLEM

New Styles Demand That the Well-Dressed Housewife Look to Her Petticoats.

Now that the skirts are definitely narrow, the well-dressed housewife must look to her petticoats. If she is like some women she just succeeded last summer in getting an extra gore into all her old white petticoats, many of them left over from the previous vogue for narrow skirts. And now narrow skirts are in again.

It is not such a difficult matter to make a petticoat narrower as it is to make it wider. Indeed, sometimes a worn petticoat can be used for another season in a narrower form, because the worn section can be cut out.

With the new street suits the well-dressed woman wears a very simple petticoat. In many cases it shows that tailored seams and no ruffles, but it is a scalloped lower edge. Sometimes the scallops are buttonholed and sometimes they are bound with a bias band of silk. Jersey petticoats of a heavy quality material are made in the same way. They are also made with a scant, shaped flounce applied below the knees. Satin petticoats, with not very full plaited flounces, are, likewise, a very good investment. It is possible that you have an old satin frock containing a petticoat of this sort. If you have, rip it and then wash and iron it before making it over.

Be careful in cutting one of the new petticoats not to get it too narrow around the knees. Narrowness at this point often causes a petticoat to ride up. Another good way to keep the petticoat down where it belongs is to make the hem or lower part, if you have a scalloped petticoat, of two thicknesses of material or to band a straight flounce with a bias strip of the material on the bottom.

WOOL EMBROIDERY IS USED

Ornamentation That is Effective on All Sorts of Fabrics—Suitable for Fancy Work.

Wool embroidery is used practically on everything—and for good reason. It is simple to do and makes an ornamentation that is effective in both line and color. It is such an inexpensive trimming that it may be considered one of the clever economies of the late war. And a touch of wool embroidery may be employed actually to give the expensive looking hand touch to ready-made wearables.

Wool embroidery is used on all sorts of fabrics, including georgette, serge, velvet and cotton crepes. It trims chaparrons, frocks for kiddies and grown-ups, too, and a multitude of fancy work from bags to table runners. One of the most popular stitches is merely a coarse, slanting stitch. Sometimes one row of dancing stitches is alternated with another row of the same stitch in a different color. But, on the whole, the stitch is also much used. Sometimes little crescent or knitted dowers are added effectively here and there on the flat work.

NEED DAINTY NECK FIXINGS

Ornamentations Are Required to Relieve the Severeness of the Colorless Lines.

There is more and more call at the neckwear counters for "something to give that collarless neckline without the bare, plain effect that is so unbecoming." Most women had one perfectly collarless frock quite enough to satisfy their longing for ultra-modishness, and a warning conveyed by their mirror sends them posthaste to the neckwear section to find something more becoming. There are various dainty neck fixings which seem to fill the bill exactly: collars that outline back and sides of a square neck opening, cowl collars that stand up from the low, collarless neck, and flat, round collars edged youthfully at the back. A pretty set of this sort is of fine white net with plaited frills of Valenciennes lace and the low, round collar is matched by cuffs of the net and lace that turn back from the wrist.

LATEST STYLE IN COIFFURE



This is the latest style in hair-dressing from Paris. It is equally becoming to the blonde or brunette.

GOWN BY LADY DUFF GORDON



This gown of striking lines is of blue poulette, hand-embroidered in same shade and panels edged with ball trimming.

SHOULD MATCH THE CAMISOLE

Combination of Brilliant Colors Does Not Add to Attractiveness of Well-Dressed Woman.

Is anything uglier than the transparent poplin blouse worn with a light camisole or corset cover? It was bad enough with the oldtime blouse that ended at the bellline, but when the newer type of blouse is worn thus, there is an ugly discrepancy between the waist section and the skirt section of the blouse.

Of course, where the front and back panel of the blouse are of some heavier material the effect is quite satisfactory. But when georgette or chiffon is used, then one really needs a dark camisole. It is not always easy to buy these, although they are to be had in navy blue, one or two shades of brown, green and the other usual suit shades. But they are not difficult to make, and you should have one or two to go with every suit.

Soft satin of some sort is a good selection for the fabric, although crepe de chine is also good. They can be finished at the top with machine hem-stitching, such as you can have done at a dressmaker's supply store, and the shoulder straps may either be made of ribbon to match or some of the fabric finished with a narrow hem-stitching of the same sort. Needless to say, they should be adjusted so that none of the lighter lingerie appears above the dark camisole.

FROCK OF SHRIMP-PINK NET



This charming frock is adapted to the blonde or brunette. It is of shrimp-pink net with plicated double ruching and beaded bands of burnt orange beads which harmonize with the satin girlish.

Colored Neckwear. New colored neckwear sets are made of organdy. They are the very daintiest bits of neckwear that the shops have shown for a long time. Many of them show buckers to match the collars, and some of them show cuffs, as well. They are made in several lovely shades of both blue and pink, in soft yellow, an equally soft green and in black shades.

The Scrap Book

ROSE AS COUNTRY'S EMBLEM

Writer Suggests the American Beauty as Fitting to Be Representative of Our Nation.

The United States has not yet chosen a national flower. The old countries have taken their floral emblems from legends and traditions. Louis VII starting on his crusade to the holy land chose the fleur de lis for France; the Scotch took the thistle out of gratitude because invading Danes unexpectedly landing in a bed of those prickly weeds gave a howl that split the night air and awoke the inmates of the fortress; Ferdinand and Isabella adopted the pomegranate for Spain when they wrested Granada from the Moors, the word Granada meaning that brilliant flower; the rose has been the flower of England since the time of Edward I and after the wars of the red and white the two roses became one by the marriage of Henry of Lancaster and Elizabeth of York; all know the tale of St. Patrick and the shamrock. Even Mexico has a story connected with her national flower, the nopal cactus, that dates back to the Aztecs. But tradition for this country on the subject of a posy there seems to be none. Some three decades ago there was an endeavor to establish the goldenrod as our national flower, which happily failed. The goldenrod is a weed without fragrance; moreover, could Uncle Sam be represented by anything that is yellow? Perish the thought! The violet is too modest a flower for the whole nation. Uncle Sam is genial, extravagantly generous, and brave as a lion, but modest he is not. Let us have for a national flower the beautiful, rich American Beauty rose, born in this country and exclusively our own.—Marion Harlan, in Chicago Daily News.

THE YANKEE SMILE.

Over the sea, they go with a smile. Never a thought of fear! While fond hearts follow them mile by mile. Blessing and prayer, and tear into the camp they go with a smile. And a friendly helping hand. And a bit of a song, in soldier style. To lighten the waiting band. Into the trench they go with a smile. Like the warmth of an unseen light. With whispered story or jest to wit. The weary watch of the night. Into the fight they go with a smile. Of courage half divine. Whether they march in rank and file. Or ride at the head of the line. Always smiling, come good or ill. In the battle's smoke and noise. Facing death they are smiling still. Our glorious Yankee boys! —Madeline Bridges in Life.

Comic Opera "Revolution."

An American engineer who recently returned from Ecuador, where he served as a railroad official, tells of an opera bouffe revolution in that country which was staged on a schedule with all the details, including the selection of battlefield, arranged beforehand by the opposing generals. The railroad official was ordered by the government to have a special train to carry General A—and his army, which consisted of 54 men. Shortly afterwards another order was received to have ready a second train for General B—and his army. The trains were made ready and the troops departed for the battlefield. They met in a valley, the enemy to the established government consisting of 78 officers and three privates. A battle ensued lasting for several hours, when six men were killed and 15 wounded, the government troops achieving a glorious triumph, and, returning home, received the admiring 'vivats' of populace.

Equal Truths.

A representative truth in the course of a heated argument about the Liberty motor: "We don't know the whole truth yet, and from half truths, optimistic and pessimistic conclusions can, with equal justice, be drawn. This brings you nowhere. It's like the two clubmen. "Marriage," said the fat, optimistic clubman, "is a preventive of suicide." "And suicide," said the lean pessimistic clubman, "is a preventive of marriage."

Fate Treats Twins Alike.

Albert Grierson and Walter Grierson, St. Louis twins, were members of the same company, and each wore a small diamond ring and a watch and chain in France. Albert lost the stone of his ring and a few days later Walter lost his watch and chain. Then Albert lost his watch and chain, and soon afterward Walter's disappeared. Then Albert was wounded and Walter followed suit. And now they intend to marry twin sisters.

Active Veteran Cowboy.

Matt Crosby, of Ocate, N. M., has the distinction of being the oldest cowboy in active service in the United States. He celebrated the ninety-first anniversary of his birth by breaking a wild young horse, just off the range. On the same day he roped and tied a three-year-old steer in a little more than four minutes.

Lined Oil Production.

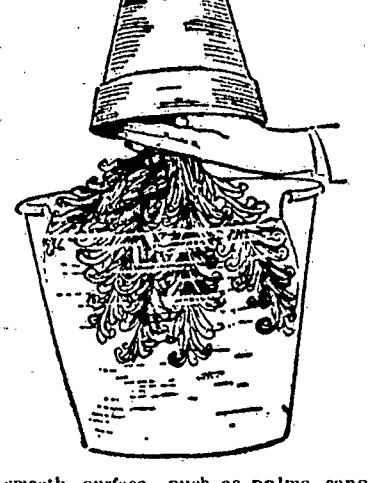
Argentina leads the world for lined oil production, cultivating about 8,000,000 acres annually, as compared with 2,000,000 acres in the United States and 1,000,000 in Canada.

WAY TO WASH HOUSE PLANTS

Simple Method Which Will Cleanse Both Sides of the Leaves, as Their Health Requires.

In washing the foliage of aspidistras be sure to wash both sides of the leaves, the under as well as the upper surface. The leaves should be washed as often as they become coated with dust. Use an old soft cloth and rinse it out in the water after washing each leaf.

All broad-leaved house plants with



smooth surface, such as palms, sansevieria and the like require the same treatment.

Belted-leaved plants like ferns require frequent spraying of the foliage. Another plan is to dip the entire tops of the plants in a pan of water, holding the hand over the soil in the pot so it will not fall out. Insert the stem of the plant between the middle fingers so the palm of the hand and fingers will spread out over the entire surface of the soil in the pot, as shown in the illustration. The bath tub is sometimes used for dipping house plants.

MEDICAL MAN'S SOLEMN OATH

Hippocrates, Ancient Greek Physician, Guided in Practice by Principles of a High Order.

Hippocrates, an ancient Greek medical man, often called the father of medicine, who practiced about 480 B. C., early took an oath to guide him in his profession. The oath is frequently quoted with a modern application. Hippocrates was a leader in his era in scientific inquiry. His oath bound him to teach his art to the children of his teachers, to his own children and to no others. He promised to follow a method of treatment calculated to benefit his patients and to give no deadly medicine to any one who asked for it. "Whatever, in connection with my professional practice or not in connection with it," he concluded, "I may see or hear in the lives of men which ought not to be spoken abroad, I will not divulge as reckoning that all such should be kept secret. While I continue to keep this oath unviolated may it be granted to me to enjoy life and the practice of the art, respected by all men at all times; but should I trespass and violate this oath may the reverse be my lot."

Osprey.

In addition to the yellow-billed spoonbill a still rarer fowl has appeared this summer about Boga South Coast, New South Wales, ponds and lagoons, in the shape of the grant (or Australian) white egret. This immaculate individual is robed in snowy white, stands about two feet six inches in height. The sharp-pointed bill is bright orange, and the legs and feet are black. This rare nonnal is usually styled "white crane." It ranges from Japan and southern China to Australia. Its little cousin is the chestnut-plumed egret, whose headless masquerade (or masqueraded before the law took a hand) as "osprey feathers."

Freak Writing.

Mitaille and Denes (Bulletin de l'Academie de Medicine, Paris) report that a woman stricken suddenly with right hemiplegia and motor aphasia began at once to write with the left hand, beginning at the right side. Her writing was thus of the mirror type, and she never noticed that it was not her usual way of writing. Figures as well as words and phrases were of this mirror type, but when she added or subtracted figures she began at the correct point, at the right. They regard the case as confirming the view that mirror writing is the normal form of writing with the left hand.

Bird Has Charmed Life.

A London canary which survived an air raid although its cage was blown to pieces had another escape from death recently. Through the falling out of the bottom of the cage the bird escaped, but was caught by a Persian cat, which jumped over three garden walls with it. The owner managed to recover the bird, apparently lifeless, but with a little brandy it was revived, and now sings, after a silence of several months, caused through shock from the air raid.

Paper Dressings.

Blotting paper—corrugated, thin in strips—is used by Dr. A. Kahn, of New York, as an internal dressing or drain for wounds, in place of the usual gauze or cotton. An external dressing of blotting paper crumpled in the hand may be covered with gauze or cloth, or simply with punctured adhesive paper. This kind of dressing is light, airy, inexpensive, easily removed, and more readily destroyed than cloth.

HOW SAILORS "LAY GHOSTS"

Men of the Sea Give Short Shrift to Matter-of-Fact Spooks That Annoy Them.

The first lieutenant had just been relieved, writes "I. S. T." in the London Mail, and was wending his way from the destroyer's bridge to his cabin. It was fairly calm, but very dark, and there was little to be seen but a line of waves on each side and the dim form of a second destroyer in station astern. Even for this "No. 1" had no eyes, for he had had a weary middle watch and bed was his only interest. But he did notice a weird figure, apparently human, crawling about near the "bandstand" of the after gun.

He went to investigate and found the surgeon probationer, clad in a chamouis leather overall suit, in which he had been sleeping on the ward-room couch below—for every one must sleep more or less clad, ready to turn out at a moment's notice. He was feeling about in the dark, apparently in search of something.

"What on earth are you doing, Doc?" he asked, and got the brief answer, "Laying a ghost." The first lieutenant grunted and disappeared below, leaving the doctor to insert a paper wedge between a loose rattling shell and the side of the stand in which it was placed.

A ghost, in naval language, is a noise which cannot be accounted for. In a destroyer one becomes a com- nensur in noises.

The steering gear clanks heavily at intervals and the rhythmic beat of the engines is always there, changing only when the speed is altered. In heavy weather the washing and heating of the water makes a hundred noises.

But ghosts are extra noises and should be avoidable. Some misplaced or ill-fitting article or a loose screw may cause the noise, and with the ship's vibration it will knock or rattle with a regular persistency that will drive the most placid mind nearly to frenzy, and sleep will rarely be the victim's portion until he has left his warm bunk and found the cause of the trouble and the ghost is laid.

COIN TOOK FANCY OF ARABS

Austrian Maria Theresa Dollar Has Long Been the Principal Money of That Region.

The only coin in general circulation in Abyssinia is the Austrian Maria Theresa dollar, of silver. It is also the principal money in Arabia, and the story of its introduction in those regions and all the neighborhood of the Red Sea is quite interesting.

More than a century ago trading Arabs got hold of some of these dollars and found the edgy of the queen (which they bore on one side, the reverse showing the Austrian double eagle) so attractive that they sought to obtain more of them, for sale as jewelry. Later on they became highly popular as a medium of exchange in mercantile transactions in Arabia; and when at intervals the Turkish government prohibited their importation a large and profitable business was done in smuggling them through Aden and other seaports.

They are all dated 1780, being even now minted from replicas of the original die, which is of rather crude workmanship. Any change would not be understood by the Arabs and Abyssinians and would render them less acceptable.

Bankers and merchants in the Red Sea region import the Maria Theresa dollars in bulk from Trieste, selling them at a good profit or exchanging them for native merchandise. They are somewhat larger than our silver dollars, but weigh less than an ounce and are only a little over four-fifths silver.

Wrought Iron From Ore.

Wrought iron is not commonly produced direct from the ore, but a California metallurgist, using petroleum gas fuel, claims to avoid the usual troubles and to obtain pure iron at a much reduced cost. The ore, after grinding to pass through a sixteen mesh sieve, is mixed with some heavy oil, such as asphaltum. The mixture is made into cylinders, each of a size to yield about 150 pounds of reduced iron, and these cylinders are placed in the furnace and gradually heated to the welding point of the iron, then taken out and compressed into blooms. A little silicate rock is added to give slag enough to hold the semifluid mass together. To avoid reoxidation—the great difficulty in previous processes—a reducing atmosphere is maintained in the furnace, and the bloom is compressed before entirely removing from the furnace. The time required for heating through and reducing is given as four or five hours.

Generous Royal Gambler.

One of the most romantic gambling stories is told by Mr. Thibston-Dyer of a plainly dressed stranger who once took his seat at a faro table, and after an extraordinary run of luck succeeded in breaking the bank. "Heavens!" exclaimed an old, infirm Austrian officer who sat next to the stranger. "The twentieth part of your gains would make me the happiest man in the world!" "You shall have it, then," answered the stranger as he left the room. A servant speedily returned and presented the officer with the twentieth part of the bank, adding: "My master, sir, requires no answer." The successful stranger was soon discovered to be no other than the king of Prussia in disguise.