



Mink Stole and a Hudson Bay Seal Cape With Stole Ends Tied in the Back, Among the Distinctive Models Being Shown for Spring Wear.

FOR WEAR AT HOME

House Dresses of New and Most Inviting Styles.

Spirit of Summer Brings Thought of Soft, Lovely and Comfortable Gowns to Add to Wardrobe.

In the spring, when the grass is green and the tiny flowers are budding, every woman catches the spirit and turns her thoughts from warm winter apparel to soft, lovely feminine things, writes a well-known authority, whose fashion articles are a delight to hosts of women throughout the country.

Even inside the home the spirit is reflected in the pretty new house gowns that are being worn while one is busy at household tasks. To be presentable at all times is the duty of every housewife, even if one's neighbor only drops in to borrow the new book.

A house gown of comfortable cut is always welcome in a woman's wardrobe. Many slip-on models are shown not altogether "medieval" and yet quite different from the well-known, flared house dress of gingham.

Fine silk and cotton mixture crepe has a genius for being fashioned into evening house gowns. A lovely combination is an crepe double-crossed in pale blue and plentifully sprinkled with dainty flowers of coral color. Three-inch suffles of a self-material were the most interesting feature of a slip-on house gown. Cut like a kimono this lovely gown flared to a two-yard width around the bottom. A ruffle finished the deep V-neck, sleeves and bottom of the garment. Tiny hems, almost invisible, edged the frills, which were set on with a heading about a half-inch deep. To hold in the fullness at the waistline there was a long string girdle of the material looped in front.

This becoming gown of homely loveliness would be delightful to slip on during the feminine moments when one's uniform is laid aside, and yet when one must be prepared for the unexpected visitor. It is also unusually comfortable as a working dress and has the advantage of being easily laundered.

After shopping, one lovely way to pass a leisure hour before dinner is shown in a house gown of navy blue silk crepe, brightened with a bit of beige silk. A simple, two-piece skirt of the crepe is attached to a poplin blouse. The waistline is slightly empire and is finished with elastic cording in a double row. The poplin is cut to fall well down over the hips and is finished with a deep cuff hem. The straight, set-in sleeves are of elbow length for convenience, and for style are trimmed with beige-colored cuffs. A simple roll collar of the beige finishes the neck, and there is a ribbon sash tied at the front.

These lovely house gowns may be made in many dainty tints and pleasing fabrics. But one should guard against selecting anything too intricate if worn as a house gown rather than as a negligee.

STENCILLED KERCHIEFS A FAD



Stenciled linen handkerchiefs are midday's 1919 fad. Neat black and white squares on a field of old blue, quaint conventional flowers of lavender and green and deep purple.

Persian Effects Again. Among the newest offerings in dress trimmings are the Persian vestings, which are now shown with silk and metal thread effects. Judging from the orders, they are meeting with much success in the retail stores.

Overblouses Fashionable. Overblouses are to continue an item of style interest and they will use colorings that are rich and vary. Colors used run from the brilliance of Victory red and jade green to the soft beauty of deep bisque and rose. Variety of belt treatment and colorful embroidery are the distinguishing features of these blouses which are developed on full Russian lines with an occasional Japanese or Chinese variation. Embroidery is done chiefly in wool, with beads and fuses following closely, often with a mingling of all three.

Rose Wreath for Evening Coiffure. One of the popular novelties of the moment in London is the coquettish rose wreath for evening wear—made of very small blossoms—which is worn tilted over one ear. Sometimes the roses are of silver or gold tissue—sometimes they are in natural colors, always they are dry and set in dark green foliage.

CAPE AND A BLACK SAILOR



This is a charming defiance to spring raindrops. Bright green and a red plaid rubberized silk cut into a smart cape with a high collar. The sailor is of black straw.

IRISH AND THE OTHER LACES

One Need Not Be an Expert to Tell Difference Between Genuine and a Good Imitation.

Just why Irish lace has been revived it would be hard to say. But whenever it is revived there are a good many women who rejoice, for it is a lace that always has many admirers on this side of the Atlantic. When a woman invests \$30 or \$40 in Irish lace she has something quite tangible to show for it, for the most casual observer can tell the "real" from the imitation, while with some of the other laces only one who is something of an expert could tell the difference between the "real" and a very good imitation.

Besides, Irish lace is extremely substantial. It is not worn out in a single season, and it can be restored to its original freshness by the professional cleaners without much trouble or expense. And whether or not you ever do make use of the lace a second time, you do feel consolation at spending that \$30 on lace if you feel that it can be used over again.

Now, as it is being used this season, there is nothing of that harshness that was sometimes characteristic of the way it was used a dozen years ago when it was so greatly in vogue. It is very often combined with fine Valenciennes or imitation Valenciennes. This is especially true when it is used in blouses or on jackets or other neck linings. Then again it is simply combined with fustian—that is, insertion consisting simply of fine net.

White frocks of wash material—whether in fact they are ever laundered or are sent to the dry cleaner to be freshened—are to be worn a great deal more this summer than has been the case any summer since the war began. And these frocks are going to be simple lace-trimmed affairs, many of them, whose sole trimming is to consist of yards and yards of insertion combined with white organdie or lawn or voile. And some of the most effective of these will be the ones that make free use of Irish insertion and edging.

STUDY EFFECT OF WAISTLINE

Frocks So Loose in Cut Belt or Sash May Be Put Anywhere Between Bust and Hips.

Though waistlines are not as slender as they were a generation ago, they are no less important. And just because they are not slim as wands, special attention must be given to their dress accessories. Many of the new frocks—and particularly evening frocks—have bodices that drape over the waistline and a few frocks show actual basque effects, with a deep point extending down over the front of the skirt. Few women realize the importance of studying the question of the waistline in proportion to the whole figure. A waistline too low may give a very bulky and clumsy effect to a short woman, and a waistline too high on a tall, lanky woman is even more unfortunate. Fashion permits the waistline to be anywhere now between armpit and hip—graceful proportion is the one imperative requirement. Your waistline may look all right as you stand in front of your dressing table mirror, and probably it is all right as far as the upper part of your figure is concerned. But study the effect before a full-length mirror and decide whether you really look better with a higher or a little lower waistline.

And stick to the effect decided on. The corset has little to do with a waistline's location these days. Frocks are so loose in cut that a belt or sash may be put anywhere between bust and hips and over the straight-lined corset the costume will hang all right.

The Scrap Book

WERE FOUR YEARS IN HIDING

Remarkable Adventure of Two French Soldiers Who Escaped the Clutches of the Enemy.

The adventure of two French stragglers, Sergeant Lesquern and Private Levesque, who, becoming separated from their units after the battle of Charleroi, remained in hiding for more than four years in German occupied territory are told in the French newspaper La Victoria. In the early days of the war civilians helped the two soldiers, but as the German domination became weightier, they took to the woods. They made their home in the forest of Supagne, in the vicinity of Sedan. Their dwelling was a dug-out, so concealed that it was never discovered, although the forest, which harbored wild boar and other game, was a favorite hunting ground for German officers. The French stragglers lived on wild animals, larks and other game. They made one attempt to escape in 1915, but on the Dutch frontier they were shot at by the German sentries and the sergeant was wounded, so the two of them returned to their forest. The severe winter of 1916 brought their terrible sufferings. They were snowed in and almost starved. They owe their lives to an old Belgian poacher and smuggler, who throughout all the years of their adventures, helped them with provisions. They are now in a French hospital, recovering from the effects of their privations.

A CASE OF PERSISTENCE

It is pleasant to think of how easy 'twould be To keep this old world running happy and free. Let's all get together with purpose so strong, And abolish whatever is unpleasant or wrong.

Abolish the anger, abolish the hate, Abolish the greed from our human estate Abolish the sorrow, abolish the pride, Abolish the skeptics who rail and deride Abolish the hunger, abolish the cold, Abolish the toll by which both are sold. And should they return, all our hopes to disdain, We'll meet and abolish them over again. —Washington Evening Star.

PRESERVE OLD TULIP TREE

Manhattanese Value Relic Which is Believed to Have a Great Many Historical Associations.

On the extreme northern end of Manhattan island there is a tulip tree which, though it is said to be 231 years old, and if so may be the oldest tree on the island, still appears to be in its prime, and in the early summer is almost entirely covered with foliage.

It is situated on the north side of Inwood hill, toward the Harlem ship canal, which joins the Hudson. It stands in a clearing surrounded by a picket fence erected in October, 1912.

The spot is historically associated with the Indians. Here in 1609 when Hendrick Hudson landed in the Spuyten Duyvil inlet he is supposed to have met members of the Weckquaeskeets tribe.

Large quantities of broken oyster shells are embedded beneath the top soil, and it is said the spot was a great haunt of the Indians, who used it as a meeting place.

The tree in circumference is about 19 feet. It is 123 feet tall. A few rotten cavities have been filled with cement. An inscription was placed on the tree when the fence was built around it.

Plant Freak

Usually the caterpillar eats the plant, but there arrived at London recently a caterpillar which a plant had eaten. It came from New Zealand. The caterpillar, about two and one-half inches in length, burrowing into the ground, took with it on its head the spore of a parasitical fungus. The latter, germinating, rooted in the body of the caterpillar. From the caterpillar's head has grown a fungus plant 5 1/2 inches long, with a head like a burrush, 1 1/2 inches in length. The caterpillar has become wooden. The vegetable growth fits its skin, which is perfectly preserved. Every segment is plainly marked out and the legs are intact.

Geological Theory

Deep deposits of "muck" now covering permanently frozen gravel in the Klondike district are believed by J. B. Tyrrell, a Canadian geologist, to have begun to accumulate at the very dawn of the glacial epoch, when the rivers ceased their deposition of gravel, the conditions still existing being established. Pools of water form in spring in hollows of the imperious frozen mass. This has favored the growth of bog masses, and the vegetable accumulations have been steadily increased by the forest plants, washed down from the hillsides into the flats.

A 12-Fingered Pickpocket

When Gerardo Guilliano was arraigned in New York city for stealing a wrist watch he was sent to have his finger prints made. Then it was discovered that he had five perfectly formed fingers on each hand and a thumb. Further investigation showed that he also had six toes on each foot. It is the first time in the police department records that such a case has presented itself.

MARCH'S TWO BIRTHSTONES

Persons Born in That Month May Have Choice of the Bloodstone or the Aquamarine.

The month of March has two birthstones. The one sanctioned by ancient tradition is the bloodstone. As an alternate the aquamarine is given in the list of birthstones adopted by the National Jewelers' association. The bloodstone is a variety of chalcodony, dull green with blood-red spots. It is sometimes called heliopoite. The principal mines are in India, though it is found in Scotland, Brazil, Uruguay and Australia. It was supposed in old times to have therapeutic virtues and was used especially to cure hemorrhages and inflammatory diseases. Because of this fancied curative value it was widely worn in the form of a heart in Mexico in the days succeeding the conquest by Spaniards and Indians. The stone is still believed by the superstitious to be an amulet bringing good luck. An ancient Egyptian parchment says: "If anyone have this stone with him he will be given whatever he asks for and whatever the wearer says will be believed."

The aquamarine is a transparent variety of beryl, characteristically of a bluish green color. Its name, translated, means "sea water," and it looks like the green-blue water of the ocean frozen into a flashing crystal. Large aquamarines are especially beautiful as brooches or necklace pendants.

WALK MUCH AND LIVE LONG

Overwhelming Evidence That Pedestrianism is by Long Odds the Best Form of Exercise.

"Walk, walk, walk, every day, and while walking give the arms full play. By so doing the bones, blood, muscles, nerves and brain will be kept in healthy activity. Moreover, never mind the weather. Take your exercise, be the day wet or fine, hot or cold. Above all, avoid sitting over a fire. Nothing is more conducive to scallity." This is the prescription of Sir Herman Weber, the eminent European physician, who died at the age of ninety-five years. Certainly there could be no better recommendation of the virtues of walking than the life of Sir Herman.

Walking is something that cannot be overdone, and at the same time much out of fashion at the present time. In this day of automobiles the man who walks is the exception, and while the man in the motorcar derives a vast amount of benefit from his trips into the country and through getting his lungs pumped full of fresh air, he does not obtain the great variety of health-giving features that come with walking.

Many Glacial Periods

One often hears of "the glacial period" of "the ice age" of the earth, but, strictly speaking, this expression is not correct. It is now established beyond all reasonable doubt that this planet has experienced not one but a great many glacial periods. Evidence has been found which proves that the latest or Pleistocene glacial epoch has several important subdivisions, and that all of the present continents have experienced glacial epochs at different ages. Great ice sheets were formed at different periods back to the Proterozoic age; that is, the age of the oldest known sedimentary rocks, a great many million years ago. One of the most recent discoveries of the old glacial deposits was made by Professor W. W. Woodworth of the United States geological survey near Udenway, in southwestern Colorado. These deposits were found beneath tertiary lavas of the San Juan mountains and resting upon upper eocene beds. They have, it is believed, been formed in early Eocene times.

Time and Watch on Shipboard

The bell on shipboard is struck every half hour. In the morning one bell sounds at 12:30 a. m. and every half hour increases until eight bells at 4 p. m.; then one bell again at 4:30 a. m. to eight bells at 8 a. m.; one bell again at 8:30 a. m. and eight bells at noon. In the afternoon one bell sounds at 12:30 p. m. and eight bells at 4 p. m. after which is the first dog watch (one bell 4:30 two bells 5:30 four bells 6:30) and the second dog watch (one bell 6:30 two bells 7:30 three bells 7:30 eight bells 8), and then one bell at 8:30 to eight bells at midnight.

The day is divided into seven watches, as follows: Afternoon watch, noon to 4 p. m.; first dog watch, 4 p. m. to 6 p. m.; second dog watch, 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.; first watch, 8 p. m. to midnight; middle watch, midnight to 4 a. m.; morning watch, 4 a. m. to 8 a. m.; forenoon watch, 8 a. m. to noon.

"Swan" is Really Goose

The Chinese "swan" is not really a swan, but a goose. It has achieved a vicarious reputation as a swan merely because of an extremely long neck, not properly belonging to a goose, but altogether swanlike.

The lady swan, instead of pursuing the birdlike motherly habit of sitting on her eggs in order to transform them from mere eggs into baby swans, carefully covers them up with a mound of sticks and things.

The Chinese swan is known in high-brow circles as a Cygnopsis cygnoides. It is a most peculiar bird with a large wart on its bill, which is as yellow as the royal dragon of China. It has a disposition as mild as that of the Chinese nation itself, is given to secret diplomacy, has a large appetite and is extremely loquacious in a swanlike, restrained, Chinese manner.