

DEMAND FOR BEADS

Decoration Effectively Used on Articles of Apparel.

Tiny Circles and Squares Add to Attractiveness of Gowns, Hats, Slippers and Bags.

Of course everyone has noticed by this time that beads are just as much the vogue this spring as ever. Beads there are on hats, blouses, gowns and evening slippers, besides "purse bags" are still much beaded, and we wear beads around our necks, notes a correspondent.

Two patterns of beads much used on georgette blouses and frocks that are very easy to copy are the round and square designs. The round designs are merely circles of beads of some effective contrasting color, such as white beads on a coral fabric, or black beads on yellow, that are sewed on in circles about as large as a saucer. Sometimes a bit of embroidery—wool or silk—is applied as a motif inside a circle.

The square pattern is developed extensively by the use of the shiny cylindrical beads about half an inch long. These are applied in a very simple, large plaid to whole dresses or tunics or blouses. Sometimes just a "two-row border crosses in a plaid at the corner of a drape or a collar.

Coarse wooden beads in natural wood color, or very bright colors, are among the novelty beads trimming some of the very daintiest frocks.

On millinery, the wooden bead, often represents the center of a flower on a black milline hat of the midsummer lingerie type.

A very simple yet striking way to bead a bag is to use round beads about the size of a pea, and sew them on the silk in spaces about two inches apart all over the bag. Yellow beads on dull blue moiré are an effective color combination.

Among the good color schemes to employ with fabrics and bead trimmings are cut steel or silver beads on Copenhagen blue, white beads on rose, red beads on white, crystal beads on pale green, bright blue beads on gray or yellow, white beads on very pale yellow for a very dainty effect and black beads on the henna color.

Worn around the neck, beads not only will accent or modify a neck line, but when properly chosen, set off the complexion.

Beads are an inexpensive but clever way to add an expensive looking hand touch to many ready-made wearables, and it does not take a great deal of time to do it, if only striking colors and designs are chosen; so, all in all, let military pay attention to beads, this spring.

SATIN AND GEORGETTE CREPE



The predominating feature of this "Arabesque" model is the odd combination of black pussy willow satin and pearl gray georgette crepe, which is neutralized with mahogany-colored silk. General lines have tendency to make wearer appear taller.

MODISH IDEAS

Full length suit jackets have their fullness gathered on rounded or shoulder yokes.

There are buttons, buttons everywhere, assuming all duties of ornamentation.

A blouse of beige chiffon is filled with many ruffles bound with navy blue crepe.

The cape in all its forms is one of the most charming and serviceable of garments.

The newest small hats are made entirely of vivid flowers, following the lines of the head.

About Veils. The veil meshes continue to show enchanting designs. One of the most dazzling is the Shetland variety in taupe, with its broad, coarse-woven threads.

LATE ARRIVAL FROM PARIS



Above is shown a black silk afternoon gown with overskirt effect. A cluster of black leaves at the bodice comprises a pleasing effect, while a string of black beads drapes from the shoulders.

SOME NEW COLLAR FABRICS

Scrim of Coarse Weave and Chinese Silk Among the Decorations for Neckwear.

There was a time, long years ago, notes a fashion authority, when we used to wear high, stiffened collars of velvet and satin and silk. We considered those fabrics—velvet and satin and silk—quite the fabrics for collars in those days.

Then, when collarless frocks came in, we wore collars of white wash fabrics, organdie and muslin of various sorts. For, of course, though our frocks were collarless, they had collars just the same. That is, there were turned back and rolled over collars, even more important than the high ones that hugged and marred our necks used to be. So we ran along for years with collars and other sorts of neckwear of organdie and net and lace.

Then, again, satin came into being as a neckwear fabric in first favor. And colored muslins of various sorts were also used.

And now there are even some other unusual materials in vogue for collars.

One is scrim, of a heavy, coarse weave, embroidered, which is used on some of the frocks of serge and satin.

Chinese silk—that is to say, silk or satin much embroidered in the Chinese fashion—is another fabric now used for collars on serge frocks. Needless to say this doesn't mean that if you happen to have a bit of such silk on hand you can simply pin it here and there around the neck of your blue serge frock and think you have a collar of the most up-to-date sort. No; but your dressmaker can use a bit of this silk for such a purpose by cutting it properly. And very probably she will reiterate the same colors in some embroidery or other part of the frock.

METHODS OF APPLYING BRAID

Three Ways, Entirely by Hand, by Machine and by the Combination Plan.

There are three ways of applying braid or tape as edge trimming—entirely by hand, entirely by machine and by a combination of hand and machine work. In each case care must be taken to "ease" the braid with the left hand as the work proceeds in order to avoid shrinkage in wash material and puckering in silk or woolen goods. Braid invariably shrinks in laundering more than other material.

When the application is to be made by hand alone, writes a correspondent, place the braid on the right side of the material close to the edge and backstitch the two together. The stitching should lie very near the edge, but not near enough to cause fraying.

After the backstitching is completed fold in half and crease the braid and hem it down on the wrong side of the material. The braid should just cover the backstitching on the wrong side and the hemming run close to it.

In the combination method the process is the same except that the first stitching is done on the machine. In the machine work special care must be taken to keep the braid sufficiently lax. To do the work by machine alone fold the braid in half, place the material between the folded halves and baste carefully; then with one stitching on the machine in the three thicknesses.

Flowers, Flowers Everywhere.

Flowers are everywhere in the new spring millinery. Vines of large as well as smaller flowers clamber about brims and over crowns, and there is even a mode that dictates the single, flat flower plastered somewhere on the hat.

BLOUSES FOR EARLY SPRING

Rainbow Assortment, Resembling Smocks, in Many Shades of Handkerchief Linen.

Prominently displayed in the art needlework department of one of New York's most interesting shops is a rainbow assortment of dainty blouses in many pastel shades of handkerchief linen. At the first glance they resemble the smocks with which every one is familiar, but a closer examination proves them to be cut somewhat shorter, in order to be practicable when worn either inside or outside the belt. Instead of the usual smocking for decoration, they are effectively embroidered in the cross-stitch, which is now so much in vogue, worked in Jeoper lines of mercerized cotton. These blouses are prettiest when cut simply, with a V neck and turn-back collar of the linen. The sleeves, which are quite loose, are set in large armholes to conform with the flare of the blouse, are gathered in snugly at the wrists and finished with a narrow, rather full ruffle, which falls over the hands.

The embroidery is placed across the front of the blouse, at the corners of the collar, as a finishing touch around the edges of the wrist ruffles and, oddly enough, on the upper part of the sleeve, just over the forearm. A skein of loosely braided embroidery floss makes an unusual and effective touch to the slip under the collar. Because these blouses are made so as to allow freedom of movement, they are excellent for spring outdoor wear; and since their fabric is very soft, they may be worn inside the belt, if preferred. Instead of the linen, a fine quality of dotted Swiss may be used to advantage, and, when it is possible to obtain this material with colored dots, exceptionally pretty effects may be secured by using deeper tones for the embroidery and tie.

TO MAKE PRETTY KERCHIEFS

Roll and Whip Border Is Made Attractive by Drawn Threads of a Deeper Hue.

The woman who delights in making dainty handkerchiefs is usually interested in novel ways of varying the plain square which she wishes to beautify. The handkerchief with the "roll and whip" border (the hem of which is rolled tightly by moistening it a little with the finger tip, and whipped around and back again with colored thread, to form tiny crosses for a border) has been such a favorite that it is now being ornamented by drawn threads of a deeper hue, inserted parallel to the edge, which give a most effective touch to the finished handkerchief.

It is but a simple matter to draw these threads through the linen if they are attached carefully to the ends of the threads of the original fabric, which are to be removed to make room for the colored ones. When the old thread is slipped out the new one follows automatically in its place. Two lines may be inserted parallel if preferred to give more color and character to the design. A simple finishing at one corner is perhaps the most satisfactory decoration to finish the gift. Handkerchief linen is obtainable in a variety of exquisite shades, which are most attractive when set off by a finishing touch in darker hue.

USE FOR OLD CORSET STEELS

Stays Dropping From Worn Garment Prove Valuable Accessory to the Sewing Basket.

When a steel drops out of the half-worn corset there hardly seems any use to which it can any longer be put; but if you will save a couple of these steels, especially the wider and more pliable ones, they will prove a valuable accessory to your sewing basket. When sewing buttons, hooks and eyes or snap fasteners on a hem where it is desired that the stitching does not show through to the opposite side of the garment, as, for instance, when sewing the fasteners on the front of a fine lawn or crepe de chine shirt-waisted, leave one end of the hem unstitched so as to insert your steel. Your needle accordingly will pass through only one thickness of goods in sewing on the fastener.

Corset steels are also handy in making bags opening at the side and used for all sorts of utility purposes. Place the steel across the top of the bag to brace the stitching. It is strong and pliable, and in the end will serve its purposes far better than a piece of wood, no matter how light.

HAT FOR SPRING AND SUMMER



Red and white plaid ratine on ivory chip straw, decorated with grosgrain ribbon and cherries.

Washing Flannels. The water in which flannels are to be washed will be soft if you allow two tablespoonfuls of glycerin to a tub of water.

USE CANNON MADE OF WOOD

People of at Least Three Countries Employ That Material and Have Found It Satisfactory.

Anyone familiar with modern weapons of war and the high explosives used in them would naturally suppose a wooden cannon of little use. Wooden cannon have been used with considerable success in Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. The wood used is very tough, having a twisted grain that curls about the log in such a way that to split the timber with the ordinary means is almost impossible. The best trees are selected and a piece of the log five or six feet in length and one foot in diameter is cut. After the bark has been removed and the log made perfectly round, it is swung up on a crude truss and a hole is burned into it from one end. The log is wound with fresh rawhide, which shrinks and hardens. When the cannon is covered another layer is wound on after certain treatment, and this is continued until the weapon has increased several inches in diameter. Then the weapon is treated to a hot blast, which tends further to contract the hide binding until it becomes almost as strong as wire. These crude cannon have been employed in a number of instances, and it is astonishing, so it is said, how many times they can be used before they burst or are otherwise disabled.

DISPUTE OVER HUMAN BONES

Discovery in Florida Gives Scientists Opportunity to Indulge in a Lively Squabble.

Geologists and anthropologists are having a lively controversy among themselves over certain human remains which have been unearthed at Vero, Fla. Human bones were found in geological formations of the pleistocene or glacial period; man existed in America during that early age. But, objectors interpose, the skeletal remains are those of a modern sort of man, a regular Indian type. So recent type at that period is incredible. The individuals must have been buried in the ancient strata.

The other side answers that burial is out of question. The formation of the earth above the bones indicated gradual natural accumulation, and not the heaping of earth into a grave. That the bones were scattered some twenty feet from the others, which indicates that they drifted while on the surface (how could buried bones move twenty feet through the soil); and, further, that the fact of the remains being of a modern type of man merely shows that this modern type of man lived in the pleistocene age.

Fortune Telling in Germany.

Very curious forms of divination are practiced in Germany. The methods of forecasting the future vary, of course, in different localities. In many parts of Germany for instance, a girl who is desirous of knowing the vocation of her future lover is told to listen to the singing of a large kettle. With more or less accuracy the trade or occupation is determined according to the various tones.

A popular German amusement is the telling of fortunes by means of walnut shells. Good or ill-luck is foretold according to their movements in a bowl of water. Casting lead is another amusement to which the German devotes himself. The molten metal is poured into a basin of cold water after being placed over a spirit lamp. In tracing the various shapes assumed by the lead great amusement is afforded. For they are all presumed, by the way, to be symbolic as regards the future.

Sympathy in Plants.

Plants possess feelings and emotion similar to human creatures, and it may be found some day they possess powers of reasoning.

Plants which have been occupying a large sunny window become attached to each other, and it very frequently happens that when separated they become sick and finally die. A begonia becomes very much attached to a fuchsia, and if the fuchsia is removed the begonia will be apt to show in its appearance that something is seriously wrong.

Plants seem to be aware of each other's presence, even in the garden.

It is difficult to say how far such things really go in plant life, and it is a study we should all take more interest in as we observe the curious things in nature.

"Doctor Jim's" Burial Place.

The body of Sir Starr Jameson, better known as "Doctor Jim," of raid fame, rests beside that of his beloved leader and friend, Cecil Rhodes, amid the solitudes of the lofty, lonely Matopos, in Matabeleland. The remains were removed from England for that purpose.

The lead shell in which "Doctor Jim's" body was incased was quietly removed from Kensal Green cemetery and shipped to Africa. Thence the remains were conveyed to Bulawayo and onward through some of the most charming scenery in Rhodesia to that famous lonely hill in the 5,000 feet high Matopos, called by Doctor Jim's friend, Cecil Rhodes, "The View of the World."

The Busy Wife.

"I see by the paper that your wife is going to preside at the Women's club meeting tomorrow night."

"Indeed! It doesn't say what she's doing tonight, does it?"—Life.

PAYING HONORAGE TO DEVILS

Recognized Method by Which Chinese Inure Against Dirs Work of Evil Spirits.

Once a year during the first 14 days of the seventh Chinese month, the curious ceremony of Yu-Nan-Wai is celebrated, being in fact, the paying of homage to the land and sea devils, says New York Herald. Seven priests carry out the ceremony by offering up various forms of prayer and making an unearthly noise by beating large gongs.

Anyone wishing to show his respect to the devils can do so by a payment of 600 cash—about 22 cents—to each of the priests, for which amount they will continue their performance for 12 hours—a truly modest remuneration for men engaged in the arduous occupation of propitiating evil spirits. For an extra payment of 2,000 cash a number of small red paper boats, about six inches long, with lights inside, will be sent floating down the river with the current.

These lights are for the benefit of the sea devils, in order that they may be able to see their way about on dark nights—a little attention which it is hoped these maritime demons appreciate. Having finished this performance, the person on whose behalf it has been carried out, goes away happy in the conviction that he will not lose any of his family throughout the year, either by sickness or drowning, so that the whole ceremony may be looked upon as an insurance policy.

CRADLES OF GREAT EDITORS

Many Editorial Giants Got Their Early Training on Village Newspapers of New England.

The old New England village newspapers nourished a race of journalistic giants. It was from a little Connecticut office, that of the Connecticut Mirror, that a keen Yankee, named George D. Prentiss, went forth to prepare the way for that great light of Southern Journalism, Henry Watterson.

The dingy little printing shops of Vermont trained in the service of the types many men who afterward became eminent in metropolitan and western journalism. But the case of Greeley was an epic in itself. No more uncouth and miserable little wretch ever sought employment. But he brightened up the Northern Spectator with his youthful writings, which were then, as ever after, his very own, and not mere imitation Addisonisms. From the shop in East Poulinay he went forth to an illustrious career; and, whether it liked him or not, the country had to listen to him. His brain not infrequently—so his countrymen would now express it—slipped a cog. There were strange lapses in his intellectual and moral achievement, but none in his honesty or his good will toward his fellow countrymen.

Eucalyptus-Oil Industry.

The pioneer of the Australian eucalyptus-oil industry was John White, "Surgeon General to the Settlement," who came to Sydney with the first fleet, says the Sydney Bulletin. The following passage occurs in his "Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales," published in London in 1790:

The name of peppermint tree has been given to this plant by Mr. White on account of the very great resemblance between the essential oil drawn from its leaves and that obtained from the peppermint (*Mentha piperita*) which grows in England. This oil was found by Mr. White to be much more efficacious in removing all cholicky complaints than that of the English peppermint, which he attributes to its being less pungent and more aromatic.

White not only used the oil in N. S. Wales, but sent some to England. He got it from a tree which he called *Eucalyptus piperita*, but which was afterwards renamed *E. capitata*.

Red Light Aids Plants.

The attention of botanists has lately been recalled to experiments made at Juvisy, near Paris, by M. Flammarion on the effect of exposing the seedlings of sensitive plants to lights of different colors. Having placed four pairs of mimosa seedlings in four separate pots in a hothouse, he covered one pair with a bell of blue glass, another with a bell of green glass, a third with a bell of red glass, while the fourth was exposed to ordinary white light.

At the end of two months the plants subjected to blue light were only one inch high, having hardly grown at all. Those exposed to white light were four inches high, those that had grown in green light were five inches high, while those whose light had been red were no less than 16 inches high.

Experiments with other kinds of plants gave various results, but in every instance blue light impeded growth and development.

"Bookies" on Strike.

"No Betting Today" was the amazing notice issued on a famous race-course shortly before the war. The "bookies" had gone on strike, says a writer in London Answers. The stewards had relegated them to a new position at the sides of the approach to the grandstand and the complaint was that there was not room for the number of pencilers, and also insufficient accommodation for the public who wished to "put a bit on." The bookies took up a position of their own from which the police tried to eject them. Finally a compromise was effected and the bookies were happy again.

FARMERS AFRAID OF POPPIES

Movement Started to Plant the Flower Extensively by Canada, Main Idea With Little Fear.

A fine bit of sentiment, which proposed that a Canadian war memorial to "those who sleep where poppies grow in Flanders fields," should be masses of those self-same poppies, has been killed by hard-headed farmers.

Patriotic committees inspired by the late Colonel McCrae's appealing verses, proposed to import thousands of packets of Flanders poppy seed, and ask every home to cultivate and perpetuate a poppy bed "in memoriam." Farmers were to be asked to border their roads and lanes with them, and everybody was to join in making the poppy the national flower.

But the farmers were cautious. The minister of agriculture appealed to, asked his best college experts for a report. They have reported in guarded language. But the plain deduction is that the Flanders poppy, immortalized by a poet and heroes, is but a weed, and might prove quite as dangerous to farmers as wild mustard. In fresh environment the beauty of the Flanders landscape might prove in Canada to be a superfluous pest.

The present disposition is to be warned by the examples of the English sparrow, and the German carp and leave the Flanders poppy in its original habitat.

And thus dies another beautiful thought.

TYPEWRITERS HARD AT WORK

Buster New Than at Any Time Since the American Forces Went to France.

The machine guns have quit, but the typewriters are still busy. Up and down the length and breadth of the army they go battering their way on through service records, "from-to" subjects, pay rolls, requisitions, transfers, court-martial data, travel orders, clothing slips, passes, and—yes—orders home.

The army typewriter—male, female and inanimate—never were busier than they are right now. Company clerks and sergeants major are more regular than they have ever been, not to say more pressed for time. But there is always the blessed thought that the way home lies along a path of carbon paper.

The army typewriter—inanimate—has had to stand for a lot of abuse during these latter months. It is conceivable that it might take, perhaps actually has taken, two or three complete batteries of typewriters to get a single mess kit moved from one barracks to the next. But a general could not send an army into action unless some other general ordered him to—usually by means of a typewriter.—Stars and Stripes.

GARLIC GUM A NOVELTY.

The Weltmark directs attention to new uses of some raw products. In Holland a useful gum or paste is being made from garlic. The bulbs are pressed and the juice or fluid matter so obtained is thickened by inspissation. A good substitute for cork is obtained from certain fungi, which are dried and ground, mixed with cement and consolidated by pressure. In Norway a process has been patented to enable oxide to be used for driving motors. In Denmark a company has been floated to make briquettes from heather. These have a higher heat value than peat. Experiments are being made to use chalk marl, especially that which comes from the Limburg mines, as a manure.

WHAT HE WANTS.

"I suppose you want a place where you have a chance to get up in the world?"

"Not particular about that. I've just come out of the army where I had all the getting up I wanted. What I'd like is a job that will give me plenty of time to sleep."

IN A BOOK STORE.

Customer—Have you a book of synonyms?

Green Clerk—I'll see, madam. (To department head): Do we carry Mr. Synonym's works?—Boston Transcript.

SUSPICIOUS.

Ethel—Do you know, as soon as I made a cup of tea for Jack he proposed to me.

Maud—What did you put in it?—Boston Transcript.