



TRAVELING COAT OF ENGLISH BEIGE, BISSUE-FUR COLLAR. MOST ATTRACTIVE FOR FALL WEAR.

FURS ALMOST BEYOND REACH

High Prices Will Force Many to Give Attention to Their Substitutes.

PONY-SKINS MAY COME BACK

Whatever Happens, It Cannot Be Denied That the Garments of Natural Furs Are the Most Sumptuous of Recent Years.

Of course we are appalled at the tremendous cost of even the smallest pieces of fur, but when the manufacturers tell us that the cost of making is equal practically to the cost of the skins we must bow to the inevitable and pay if we can. Because of the peculiar conditions which exist in the fur world, we may look for a great vogue in the plush, velvet, astrachan and other materials which may be called "near" fur, as they give the same degree of warmth without costing anything like so much. Even pony skins are likely to return, it is hinted, and the so-called caracul also, writes Martha Goode Anderson in the New Sun.

It will be recognized at a glance that many of the new garments are really triumphs of the furmakers' art, for the soft and exquisite grace of many of the mole-skin wraps would alone prove this assertion if those of no other pelts were considered. Because of the small size of the soft and velvety mole the makers of wraps of this rosette have achieved a beautiful result by blocking the skins in squares, which presents a handsomely-shaded surface. This effect is attained by the use of hot irons which mark the skins in squares or rows, running now and then along the bottom of the long dolmans and capes. One of the handsomest of the mole-skin wraps is made up in a dolman effect by outlining a yoke across the back. From underneath this yoke the back of the wrap falls in rather flaring lines quite to the edge of the skirt. An enormous collar of the shawl type folds over the yoke in the back and extends quite to the waistline in front, where it fastens with a huge fur button. There are no sleeves, but long and deep slits at the sides for the arms. Inside the lining is of the handsomest and most beautiful of flesh-pink brocaded satin, with ample pockets fitted at the sides. Of course such a sumptuous wrap is intended for only sumptuous wearing, so to speak. Its cost is close to \$1,000, while a companion coat of mink as soft as a baby's skin is well over \$2,000. There is a story going the rounds of a certain newly rich lady who showed her new string of pearls to a wealthy woman whose wealth had been with her long enough for her to be entirely accustomed to it. Said the newest rich lady: "My pearls cost \$200,000. What did yours cost, Mrs. Brown?" The answer came like a flash and a revelation, "I should hate to have mine look an oyster in the face."

Rage for Fox Skins Persists.
To return now to our skins—furs, I mean. It is astonishing the way fox holds on. First we have a season when the white stoies are in such demand it seems impossible to meet it, then comes the wonderful cross fox, with its rich blend of yellow and brown, and then the no less beautiful pointed and silver skins. The rage for these beautiful fur pieces is just as insistent now as it was last fall, and again this spring. The long hair of the fox makes it particularly becoming to all and the many shades in which it can be bought have much to do with the demand. Black lynx, too, is a fur which never seems to lose its popularity. It, too, has the long and very soft and silky hair of the fox. Mink, with its shorter hair, has always seemed to be particularly suited to elderly women, but when it is combined, as it is this year, with deep rolling collars of seal or ermine or dyed skunk or some fur with a softer texture and a deeper color, nothing makes a more exquisite wrap. There seems to be a determined effort to produce a demand for monkey fur. It goes well as a trimming for other garments, as I have recently observed it used forging like on a voluminous and gorgeous evening cape of black satin, faced inside with orchid satin velled in the same colored chiffon.

Smaller Pieces Are Combined.
As to the demand for the smaller pieces, the one, two and three skins are made up in mink, sable, skunk and fox, though the latter is quite sufficient in one piece. The beauty of skunk cannot be denied. In one instance it is put together in a straight strip of the skins to make a stole at least a yard and a half long and half a yard wide. The skins, perfectly matched and blended, are marked by the hot irons where they are put together, and this sort of marking forms a fine effect in the whole piece. The ends are finished with many tails sewed on like tassels. As to muffs, they are quaint and round and small, like the Kate Greenaway models. The fashion of using muffs disappeared somewhat last year when the fur dolman and capes and long stoies entered. It was found that the long sides of the cape served as cover for the hands and gave sufficient warmth. However, muffs are to be much used this year.

Time may come, and that not far off, when this tendency to pull our hats down on our foreheads gives way to something else. It may be that the poke hat that had only a small vogue last season will return in a true poke form—that is, with a front brim that really flares and a very short back that actually shows the hair in back—a hat that really is more of a bonnet than a hat.

But if this type of hat is coming eventually, then the present off-the-face shapes are merely a digression because they are placed well on the head. The only thing is that the brim rolls back. And this roll-back brings something that will sell many yards of yelling, for this type of hat is just the sort of thing that you need as a basis for the neat arrangement of a veil. American women have the reputation of arranging their veils better than any other women in the world, but the American woman will not attempt to arrange a veil unless she has something to arrange it on.

NEWEST HAT LINE

Really Deviates Little From the Present Style.

Designers Have Not Intended That the "Chapeau" Is to Be Worn Further Back on the Head—Brims Roll Backward.

If you have read or heard about the new off-the-face style of hats that have been launched in Paris you may be under the impression that as a result of this vogue we are going to wear our hats farther back on our heads. Somehow, the hat that is tilted backward still looks a little outlandish, and it may seem to you as if it would be very hard to give up the style of wearing your hats well over your forehead.

However, these new hats are not actually worn back off the forehead. The idea is that the brims roll backward so that there is less shading of the face, but the band of the hat takes the same position now that it has for many seasons, only that the hat is placed perfectly straight in order to give the right effect to the falling back of the brim. There is no longer any inclination of fashion to tilt the hat on one side. The new hats simply were not made for that sort of thing.

When all is said and done, it is really the hat that determines the way we do our hair, and as long as our hats rest on our ears the same as usual most of us will go on wearing our hair much the same as usual. A pompadour effect in front would be quite out of the question so long as the brims of hats rest across our foreheads. It is only when hats merely rest on our heads in front that we can attempt a much puffed or elaborate front arrangement.

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IN BLACK CHANTILLY LACE



This charming afternoon gown is of black chantilly lace with a three-tier effect of black georgette crepe. A new silhouette is offered in the long lines, and low waistline.

The New Paris Neckwear.
Cape effects in broad multi-tier collars, with high directive stocks, are a dominant note of the present neckwear fashion in Paris. Short-sleeved gulleps are also extensively worn and this fashion promises to be carried over for general use in the coming season.

Both white and colored neckwear is favored, white organdie and heavy white linen, with delicate rose pink crepe being extensively employed. Fichu effects are also good and berthas are coming steadily to the front.

Taffeta Millinery.
Large hats of taffeta, with round, floppy brims, are an early autumn millinery feature of interest. These hats are trimmed with flat embroideries done in wool.

The KITCHEN CABINET

If our hearts go out in love to all with whom we come in contact, we inspire love and the same ennobling and warming influences of love always return to us from those in whom we inspire them.—Trine.

SUMMER DESSERTS.

With fresh fruit, such as berries, melons and the luscious peach, we need not prepare desserts during hot weather, but an occasional pudding not too heavy or too complicated to prepare will be welcomed for our menus.

Tapoca.—Fruit Pudding.—Heat two cupsfuls of milk in a double boiler, add one-third of a cupful of sugar or one-fourth of a cupful of honey and stir in six tablespoonfuls of tapoca. Cook until clear. Pour into a bowl to cool, then fold in one cupful of heavy cream whipped with a teaspoonful of vanilla. Serve with peaches sliced or any berries in season.

Indian Coconut Pudding.—Heat one quart of milk to the boiling point, add a cupful of cornmeal, stirring constantly; cook ten to fifteen minutes. Add a teaspoonful of salt, a third of a cupful of sugar, half a cupful of shredded coconut, and one-fourth of a teaspoonful of cinnamon. Bake in a greased pan in a slow oven one hour.

Rice With Bananas.—Peel and scrape three well-ripened bananas and mash them with a fork to a creamy pulp, adding a few drops of lemon juice. Stir this lightly into one cupful of cooked rice and serve with cream.

Apricot Ice.—Take a cupful of corn syrup, two cupfuls of canned or fresh apricots; cook until soft, mash and put through a colander. If the dried apricots are used soak overnight and cook until soft before mashing. Add two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, a cupful of water, mix well and freeze. If a cream is wanted, substitute a cup of thin cream for the water and freeze.

Junket.—Heat to luke-warm temperature one quart of milk; dissolve a junket tablet in a tablespoonful of water and stir into the milk while warm. Add half a cupful of honey and a teaspoonful of lemon or orange extract, pour into sherbet cups and let stand in a warm room until set. Then place on ice and chill. Serve with a spoonful of berries and cream, or a bit of jelly, chopped nuts or sliced fruit.

Nellie Maxwell

THE KITCHEN CABINET

The type of thought we entertain both creates and draws conditions that crystallize about it, conditions exactly the same in nature as the thought that gives them form. Thoughts are forces, and each creates of its kind, whether we realize it or not.—Trine.

BREAD AND CAKE THAT YOU CAN MAKE.

In many cities delicious cakes and breads may be purchased which, if made at home by a reliable recipe, will be as good and twice as cheap.

Raised Nut Bread.—Soften one-quarter of a yeast cake in two tablespoonfuls of water; add one cupful of scalded and cooled skim milk, one-quarter cupful of dark molasses, one teaspoonful of salt, two and one-half cupfuls of entire wheat flour and one-half cupful of whole wheat flour. Mix and knead until smooth. Let rise until double its bulk, adding the chopped nuts in the last kneading. Shape in two loaves; let rise again and bake.

Banbury Tart.—Sift together two and one-half cupfuls of flour, two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one and one-fourth teaspoonfuls of salt. Work or cut in with two knives four tablespoonfuls of shortening; add a half cupful of cold water, knead lightly and roll out. Spread with three tablespoonfuls of shortening, roll up like a jelly roll, pat with rolling pin and roll out again. Spread again with three tablespoonfuls of fat and roll up, pat and roll out again; repeat until three-fourths of a cup of shortening is used, then roll the pastry to one-fourth inch in thickness and cut into five-inch circles. Fill with the mixture of two cupfuls of raisins (chopped), half a cupful of jelly, and half a cupful of bread crumbs. Place the filling on one side, wet the edges and fold, pressing the edges well together. Prick and bake on a baking sheet.

Hermits.—Take half a cupful of melted shortening, add one cupful of molasses and half a cupful of sour milk; sift with two cupfuls of white flour and one of oat flour, one teaspoonful each of soda, cinnamon and cloves, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of nutmeg, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of salt; add a cupful of chopped raisins and mix as usual. Drop from a teaspoon on two greased baking sheets. This makes five dozen small cakes.

REPORT SETS FORTH RED CROSS HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES IN FRANCE

A report of the Bureau of Hospital Administration, prepared for the War Department, shows that in the last nine months of 1918 the American Red Cross delivered the following surgical supplies and accessories for the American wounded: Surgical dressings... 21,000,000 Sponges... 41,957,428 Nitrous Oxide Gas (gas)... 2,532,300 Splints... 1,403,300 Surgical Instruments... 17,101 Drags (pounds)... 15,300

The report shows that the Red Cross furnished more than 1,100,000 days of hospital care for American soldiers, admitting to its hospitals a total of 50,338 patients. When the fighting ceased the American Red Cross was operating twenty-two military hospitals with 14,336 beds.

Nellie Maxwell

BUREAU LOCATES 3,000 'MISSING' SERVICE MEN

Answers Weekly Average of 5,000 Letters From Relatives Seeking Information About Fighting Men.

Tracing American fighting men who have been falsely reported as killed or missing, putting soldiers and sailors in touch with their anxious relatives at home and keeping track of the movement of troops from the time they embarked in France until they are mustered out in camps in the United States—these are some of the activities that are being carried on by the Bureau of Communications of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross.

The bureau handles as many as 5,000 letters each week. The work includes communication with members of the American Expeditionary Forces and replies and inquiries from relatives and friends who wish to be informed about the arrival of soldiers in American ports.

The bureau keeps in constant touch with the authorities at the ports of debarkation, and through this contact and by means of reports received daily from the War Department it is able to provide prompt and accurate information concerning the embarkation of American forces overseas and their arrival in America. Much of the work is done by telegraph, as many as 200 telegrams having been handled daily by the bureau up until the signing of the armistice. While the Atlantic Division, which includes the most important port of debarkation, is naturally the busiest of the fourteen Divisions of the Red Cross in America.

Helps Find Missing.
The Atlantic Division Bureau has helped trace the whereabouts of three thousand American fighting men, who had been thought dead or missing by their relatives, by reason of erroneous information received either through published lists or through messages sent by friends.

For some weeks the so-called welfare inquiries about men about whom no casualties were reported have been referred on special blanks to the Adjutant General's office to be forwarded to France by courier and to be answered directly by the War Department. Thus the bureau has been relieved of a large volume of such requests, which frequently totalled 10,000 a week. But the replies to such inquiries originally sent from the bureau are still coming back from France by the thousands and must be sent to the families in so many personal letters.

Every day come hundreds of pleas for details of deaths, which are increasingly difficult to ascertain. In March there were 80,000 American soldiers in hospitals overseas. Of these 15,000 were still suffering from wounds received in action, and the condition of many had to be reported. Nor does the responsibility of the bureau cease when the doughboy returns. It undertakes to answer questions about returned bills and priority mailings. It maintains a card file of all returned wounded, with record of all transfers from hospital to hospital.

Photographs of Graves.
Another function of the bureau, which is just beginning, involves the elaborate job of sending out with an engraved testimonial in a hand-colored folder the photograph of the graves of over 50,000 American soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice.

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The recent opening of the first playground in Serbia, established by the American Red Cross, was an epoch-making event for the children of that land. Late whose lives so little sunshine had penetrated, according to reports to Red Cross national headquarters in Washington.

LANDMARKS LEFT BY

Many Cities of Spain Can Show the Remains of Streets and Buildings They Occupied.

In many big towns in Spain there are beautiful remains of the ancient Jewries; the streets and buildings having been preserved intact to this day. There are, for instance, says the Jewish Telegraph of New York city, several at the residences which belonged to wealthy Jews before 1492, especially the two beautiful synagogues in Toledo, with their Hebrew inscriptions. In Cordova, an important part of the old Jewish quarter still exists, and there is a beautiful little synagogue with inscriptions around the building, which is situated in a street named Calle Malmonides. In Seville there are four churches which were formerly synagogues. One of the most beautiful Jewries is that of Cordova, the birthplace of Malmonides (Rambam). It is built in a fine Gothic style, and the old communal house is now used as a school. In Saragossa there are whole streets of the old Jewry still preserved with residences of wealthy Jewish doctors. Another old Jewry is that of Pontevedra, which is supposed to have been the town where the alleged Jewish father of Columbus lived. There are thousands of Spanish families bearing Jewish names, and they know they are of Jewish extraction. Several members of the Spanish nobility are also of Jewish origin. It is very remarkable that the Jewish type is even still preserved with such purity in those parts of Spain which have large Jewish communities, especially Andalusia and Catalonia. Now and then one sees in Europe such beautiful types of women with their wonderful eyes, natural elegance, and most attractive elasticity and dignity as to be found in Seville and Granada.

ALL HAVE FAVORED NUMBER

Inhabitants of Various Countries Show Marked Preference for Numerals to Their Fancy.

Some curious conclusions have been reached as the result of what is called the "preferred numbers" of the inhabitants of different countries. The basis of the investigations had to do with the various denominations of money, postage stamps and other dimensions of value.

It appears that nearly all peoples have a marked preference for the numbers two, three and five and their multiples. The Mohammedans, however, avoid the use of the number three. Among the French and other European peoples two and five are more popular than three, while the English prefer two and three and the Germans two and five.

The Chinese are said to prefer the Latin in their choice, while the people of India have a strong preference for two. The number seven is considered in the Slavic countries. The higher numbers are not much used except in Spanish-speaking countries, eleven in Malacca, seventeen in Mexico, and fifteen in Spain. The people of Hawaii are said to be fond of thirteen.

Mediterranean Quail.

In the Mediterranean sea birds in winter known than the quail from the Spanish littoral to the Arabian mountains. Twice a year it passes over the great inland sea, northward in spring and southward in September and October. Its coming is quite a feast and many an outstanding bill has been many a peasant's overdue rent. It is at its expense. When it goes northward in May to its nesting place in the middle of Europe the steady Italian sea beaches are lined in the line of flight with the nesting loaves held by stakes, and the unhappy quails, flying low over the sea, pass into these, and are securely held in the falling meshes. No fewer than seventeen thousand have been reported in Rome in one day, and in the island of Dapri, near Naples, one hundred and sixty thousand are sometimes taken in a season.

Old Eccentricity.

Among the wealthy eccentrics of England was a man who lived near Hastings. His fond excited fancy and amusement among his neighbors. Functionally at noon each day he would appear in his front yard with a crimson turban on his head, his face covered with richly embroidered and jeweled mandala, and with a costly cloth round his waist. Then, after a lately indifferent to the looks of the people in the street, he would pray aloud to the sun, "God preserve light and good," and immediately afterward prostrate himself before the ground with his hands joined in prayer. What made his eccentricity remarkable was the fact that he had been of Eastern origin, and had been converted to any religion which he desired.

Japan's First Railway Station.

The old street building at the main station, which is famous in Japan before the completion of the Tokyo station, is to be moved to the compound of the main station, in the course of construction of the new station building. The first railway station built in Japan and it was named after the first emperor of the new empire. The station was constructed in the first railroad was built in 1858. The station was named after the first emperor of the new empire. The station was constructed in the first railroad was built in 1858. The station was named after the first emperor of the new empire.