

CHECKS IN FAVOR

Many Kinds of Weaves Ready for the New Season.

Outline, Regular, Belt, and Paris Often Advocates the Use of Three, Writer Says.

Surely it's a checked apron. There are checks in woven block patterns, and checks made by single barred lines. There are tiny checks, big checks, in-between checks. Some checks show two colors, others three, and then again there are the more subdued one-color fabrics where the weave makes the check. You may use the checks on the bias or on the straight; but use them you must, for something checked you should have if you want to look smart this spring.

Besides the French volles checked in stripes, there are others in woven block checks in color combinations so attractive—copper and beige, or strawberry and cream. Then there are the smaller, daintier checks of rose and white, Harding blue and tan, lemon yellow and gray. They all make the prettiest of frocks and require but little trimming. Sometimes a belt is all that is necessary; but to get the smart effect the belt must be dropped low, often as low as the hips. And Paris is advocating not only one belt, but after three, warns a writer in the Woman's Home Companion.

Simple slip-on dresses of checked Japanese crepe are too smart for anything worn with hats of the crepe in



Black and White Check.

the same checked pattern. Or if not an all-checked hat, then perhaps one of the new, cute little poke shapes. It may be of white pinapple straw with the checked net introduced in two or three cotton tissue or rayon flowers.

THE TAILORED STREET FROCK

Interesting Fabric Combination is Featured in Winsome Frocks for Spring Wear.

An interesting fabric combination is featured in a tailored street frock for spring. The dress is made of navy crepe, with waistline a trifle lower than the normal waist, a straight, slightly gathered skirt and full-length flaring sleeves. It is trimmed with a lighter blue duvetyne which forms narrow side panels, each panel approximately three inches wide. The lighter blue duvetyne also binds the wide band neck and the sleeves. These sleeves are slashed from wrist to shoulder, and the duvetyne binding extends around every edge. A deep embroidery in red appears just inside of the duvetyne binding, and the panels are embroidered in red.

This dress is sufficiently different to be noticeable, but it is conservative, and the type of frock that a well-dressed woman who is in vogue would wear.

Incidentally, the use of duvetyne or other heavy fabric as a trimming for these frocks may come as an acceptable suggestion to the woman who is making over a last season's gown. The duvetyne panels on the dress are two or three inches longer than the skirt proper, and the ends are folded under as a finish.

The continued vogue of crepe rayon of all sorts is one of the present season fashion points, with unusual color and color combinations also noticeable. A wool fabric frock may be trimmed with orpanda, a heavy silk such as falles, with handkerchief lines, and a sheer silk may be a fabric such as duvetyne a desirable selection for a trimming touch.

Green Tub Frocks. Cotton crepe is being used for tub frocks for small children, and there is a craze for a natural color pongee crepe jersey in which an increasingly popular color is the green. The green is used for small children, and there is a craze for a natural color pongee crepe jersey in which an increasingly popular color is the green. The green is used for small children, and there is a craze for a natural color pongee crepe jersey in which an increasingly popular color is the green.

GRAY FOX FURS FOR SUMMER



The summer fur is the most important feature of midday's wardrobe, and this gray fox bids fair to lead the race in popularity.

PAINT OR STAIN THE WALLS

Guardians of Health Assert That Paper Retains Vermin and Disease Germs.

Many physicians and sanitarians contend that it is susceptible of proof that certain wall conditions are detrimental to health. They claim that materials pasted on the wall with the vegetable pastes, used for the purpose, may harbor not only vermin, but disease germs. They contend that many of the ills, particularly of children, come from unsanitary wall conditions.

They set forth instances where contagious diseases have been communicated a long time after the rooms were occupied by the diseased party and when the paper was being removed from the wall.

AN EASY WAY TO COLOR LACE

Yellow Ochre Serves Satisfactorily in the Dry Cleaning of Various Articles.

White lace, net, tulle, or anything of similar texture, can quickly be transformed into a cream-white or the fashionable yellow shade in a very simple way. It being a dry method, the lace loses none of its newness, and the most delicate lace may be subjected to this treatment without harm.

Put a quantity of ochre (yellow) in a box or paper bag, drop the material inside, and shake the box until the powder has sufficiently tinted the lace. After removing the material, shake out any superfluous powder. If a pale tint is wanted, mix rice powder with the ochre. Dingy lace waists may take on a new appearance if treated to an ochre bath.

SPRING FASHIONS

A gown of white crepe de chine has panels of fan-plaiting and bands of tiny black roses.

A chiffon frock of rose and lilac has crystal and pearl embroidery on the front and girde.

A wrap of white ermine is lined with black velvet and trimmed and girdled with silver fox.

Lattice-work in chenille rope or rolled bias folds of the material is used as a blouse trimming.

A blouse of white crepe is trimmed with oblong panels worked in cross-stitch and a frilled jabot.

A frock of red velvet has an over-skirt of brown net caught in a row on one side at the waistline.

A frock of navy blue pique has a collar and sleeve puffs of organdie and is trimmed with narrow metallic braid.

The informal dinner gown is generally long and straight, girdled about the hips, and with long, flowing sleeves.

A vest of beige pique, edgings of blue and rows of bone buttons lend interest to a dress of navy blue jersey.

Panel of blue are used on the skirt of a dress of silver cloth. The low-placed girde drops a garland of silver flowers.

A seamless frock of leather-colored kasha cloth is embroidered in chenille and worn with a peasant blouse of cream white.

A black crepe frock has its side panels embroidered with a silver bead vine, green chenille leaves and red velvet flowers.

An excellent hat for the black crepe frock is a huge black satin one drooping under a bunch of violets placed almost in front.

A gown of blue crepe remains has Grecian draperies embroidered in crystal, bugles and silver beads, and a matching girde.

A street frock of black crepe remains has a waistcoat effect and cuffs of white crepe; remainder embroidered in blue soutache braid.

Chintz. Not only for little girls are there lovely frocks in chintz, but for grown-ups, too. Many of them are in the real English patterns on a light ground dotted with black.

FLOWERS FOR ALL PURPOSES

Some Simple Rules, the Observance of Which May or May Not Lead to Popularity.

"What you figuring on?" asked the dork of his advertising writer. "On an elaboration into details of our plan to say it with flowers. I have arranged to state that the man who wants to smile at his wife should use snail, that the man that wants to growl at her should say it with tiger lilies or dog-tooth violets, that the bird who wants to sweeten her up without the expense of a box of chocolates may use candyfuff, that instead of giving her a wrist watch you can present her with a bunch of four o'clocks, that he who wants to serve notice on his spouse that he is out of funds needs only hand her a cluster of touch-me-nots, that when the larder is low and the grub money gone he can allp her some butter-and-eggs plucked from the roadside, that if he is bewildered by his love for the sweet young thing he can express his feelings by sending around a bouquet of love-in-a-mist, that if he thinks his girl is a cut and is afraid to say so otherwise he can endow her with a vase of pussy-willows, that if she has a low-down opinion of him she can have a corsage bouquet of skunk cabbage delivered at his house—that's about as far as I have it worked out now."—Retail Ledger, Philadelphia.

Natives of India Have Good Reason to Think Highly of That Really Wonderful Tree. Mango trees line the roads on the hot Indian plains which stretch out level "like the palm of a hand," as far as the eye can see. These trees, about 40 feet in height, clothed in thick, heavy foliage, not only afford a welcome cool shade in the hottest day, but a variety of fruit which is said to have no rival in sweetness, flavor, deliciousness and food value. Under these trees the village school is kept in the forenoon, and the village children learn to love them from their childhood.

Nature is very prolific in the tropics, for one mango tree may yield almost half a ton of fruit in one season. The mango is a fruit varying in size from a small pear to a large coconut. The thick skin protects the flavor, and except for the stone, the entire fruit is used in many ways. It is eaten raw, or rather sucked, cut in slices, made into jam, pickles and mango cakes, and is used as a flavor for both sour and sweet foods.

Mango ice cream is a very delicious food, but, perhaps, of all the tree's products, mango chutney is the most famous. Mango is also used as a medicine, and is a specific for sunstroke, which it cures almost instantly. The poor Indian peasant loves this tree to almost adoration because of its wonderful qualities.

NOT FOR PUBLIC PERUSAL

New York Girl Who Kept a Diary Found Means to Hide Homecomings From Mamma.

Ruth was approaching her nineteenth year and she considered herself old enough to remain at social affairs as long as she pleased. Her tolerant mother contended that a girl her age should be home at 11:30.

Ruth kept a diary. When she came home one night after mother had gone to bed mother took the liberty of reading her daughter's diary. "To bed at 12:15 a. m.," she said, the New York Sun says.

When Ruth returned from the office that evening mother and daughter had a quarrel. It was not long afterward that Ruth again came home from a dance after every one had gone to bed. Faithfully she sat down and wrote in her diary. Mother arose next morning earlier than the remainder of the family and rushed to the closet which held the diary. Quickly she turned the page until she came to the last contribution.

"Arose at 7:30," she read "and went to the office. To lunch with Al, my country Romeo. Home to dinner at 8. To dance at the Center with Flossie at 8:30. Fine time. Home—." And then mother could read no more. What followed was written in shorthand.

Drama Democratic.

It is the good fortune of the drama that it is the most democratic of the arts, since it must direct itself to the people as a whole. Yet this appeal to the multitude has never debased the drama. "Hamlet" and "Tartuffe" are most popular plays; and they are also masterpieces of dramatic art. Shakespeare and Moliere did not condescend to the public; they gave that public the best they had in them, but with the utmost care to give it also what they knew it relished. Of course, very few pieces have ever had the breadth of appeal of "Hamlet" and "Tartuffe"; and the modern dramatist, when he is building his play, is likely to have in mind some subdivision of the throng—either the larger segment that craves the fierce joys of melodrama or the smaller cross-section that is ever eager to discuss the problem-play.—Brander Matthews.

Rubber, and Maple Sugar.

An interesting parallel has been drawn between the different varieties of rubber trees in the tropics and those of maple trees in this country. Out of about 1,000 varieties of trees, all of which produce more or less rubber sap, only forty or fifty have been found whose product is considered commercially valuable.

When a would-be cultivator of rubber goes to a tropical country and sets out a plantation of rubber trees, which the natives know do not belong to the right variety, he causes amused comment, such as would be excited by a South American who came to the United States and bored holes in soft maple with the expectation of obtaining sugar sap. Experience has shown that excellent rubber trees transplanted from their native habitat to other regions having apparently identical soil and climate may flourish in growth, yet lose their producing power. Rubber culture requires great expert knowledge.

First Method of Advertising.

In Old Testament times, when the countries bordering on the Nile, the Euphrates, and Tigris rivers, were the center of trade, the Carthaginians used to sail along the Mediterranean with a load of their manufactures which they would unload on the coast of Lybia, and having lighted a bonfire near the goods, returned to their ships. The inhabitants, knowing by the bonfire that the Carthaginians had something to sell, would come out of their city to inspect it. Then they would pile up gold near the merchandise and retire into the city. The Carthaginians would land again, examine the gold, and if in their judgment it was equal in value to the goods they left, they would take it and sail away.

This bonfire custom is the first method of advertising of which history tells.

Worth Trying Anyway. One of the most common helps those who see them, but actually help those who smile them to accomplish more. Try it.

ALMOST WORSHIP THE MANGO

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BEGIN "GOING" AND KEEP ON

Life's Prizes Belong to Those Who Get a Good Start and Refuse to Be Sidetracked.

It isn't a good thing to see everything. Make "this one thing I do" your motto and keep on going. A few extra criticisms will only smart you up a little, and supply the grit that keeps folks going.

And hearing everything won't help you to advance, either. Suppose folks do complain. Remember, they wouldn't feel happy if they didn't have something to whine about. Let them whine. You're too busy to do anything but to keep on going.

If you're ever going to lead, you must start going now. Every fellow is going to wear the blue ribbon one of these days. To excel, you must begin as a youth to make good. Old-age prodigies are scarcer than Ben's teeth. The habit of success will spare you many a heart-ache. Thoughts of failure are the best means of insuring it. Vision that sees only life's promise, and will that thinks only in terms of victory, rises from what threatens defeat able to cope with any circumstance. It keeps on going. Grit.

Elephants on Rampage.

Stories of how an elephant occasionally upsets a circus are not uncommon, but one rarely hears of an orgy of destruction like that which occurred in the Malay peninsula. A herd of wild elephants attacked a railway station, pulling down the stationmaster's kitchen and bathroom. They did the same to the clerk's quarters and then tackled the station while the office force looked on from trees. One elephant took off an automatic weighing machine as a souvenir of the raid.

One of the elephants trumpeted the recall and they all went back into the jungle except one who fell in a well and had to be got out by human aid, but was not detained. By the time help arrived after a general telegraphic alarm the huge beasts had entirely disappeared.

MAD AT HER

"Was the host agreeable?" "With everybody except his own wife."

THE RIGHT THING at the RIGHT TIME

By MARY MARSHALL DUFFEE

ABUSING HOSPITALITY

IT IS the height of bad manners to try to drag business into your social activities. But some young men realize this only after they find that they have queered themselves with friends and acquaintances by not having learned this in time.

This does not mean that a man's friends and his social position may not and do not very often stand him in good stead when it comes to building up business or profession. The young lawyer, for instance, may so impress his friends and their friends whom he meets at their houses with his honesty and shrewdness that when they happen to need the services of a lawyer they naturally turn to him. Or more often they become personally fond of him and turn any professional business his way that they can, simply through a desire to see him succeed. So often a doctor builds up a practice through the influence of friends and acquaintances.

But it would be quite another matter for a young lawyer when at the house of a friend in any way to attempt to gain the patronage of any other of the guests.

One young man I know, who is having an uphill time gaining his professional education, was persuaded by the promoters of a stock-selling enterprise that he could sell enough stock in the evening among his friends to pay all his educational expenses. Convinced of the merits of the various sorts of stock that this enterprise is promoting, this young man never misses a chance when he is invited to the house of a friend to sell stock either to his host or to one of the other guests. He even tried to persuade a young woman with whom he had just been dancing that it would be to her advantage to invest some of her savings in one of these ventures in which he was interested.

Needless to say this young man is not asked to so many houses as he used to be and if he does not mend his manners he will find himself really taboo in the little circles where he once enjoyed an enviable popularity. (Copyright.)



MAD AT HER "Was the host agreeable?" "With everybody except his own wife."

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