

IN THE TRAIN

MYRTA ALICE LITTLE
was all aquiver with excitement when she telephoned she was straight over for a good old-fashioned...
Also, Elsie had a brother who had been abroad since before she had moved to the city, who sooner or later she had secretly determined to find out what his heart was made of...
I don't know where he is, but I don't know where he is, but I don't know where he is...

SUIT OF GRAY OXFORD CLOTH



This suit of dark-gray oxford cloth is made with a box coat, worn over a straight-line dress, and has, as its trimming, stitching of heavy white silk. A novel arrangement at the wrist is the double cuff, and the interesting white is found in an inset of fannel on the collar and ivory buttons trimming cuff and throat.

MANY BEADS ON NEW IMPORT

Gowns From Paris Are Bedecked With Quantities of This Sort of Decoration.
The luminous quality of beads as a trimming is the feature that keeps them inseparable from smart evening clothes. Perhaps it is for this reason that one finds a growing number of beaded gowns being brought from Paris so that the height of the season will find fashion in its most resplendent mood. Some New York stores are showing groups of imported gowns that are luxuriously beaded.
One of these numbers developed along lines stimulating a Spanish shawl has large tapestry designs worked in beads of gorgeous coloring. The tapestry motif in this case, being placed in cut-out effect on a ground of solid black, is very striking. Another import, heavily beaded, has the entire bodice beaded in a scalloped shell pattern of satin beads with the slim, narrow skirt worked in black jet cloth. The skirt of this model is split up the side, and a wide satin fringe shows through this opening in each direction.
A gown of simpler appeal is offered in royal blue chiffon with a powdered studding of rhinestones on the bodice and a good-looking running motif combining the rhinestones with crystal on the skirt. A soft grade of silver cloth finishes its rich appearance.
Imported frocks of more youthful appearance are shown in crepe Rome. One of these in a rich rose tone uses a deep bertha of self-material over a sleeveless bodice. The fitted line of the bodice is slightly shirred, and the skirt in graceful fullness is decorated with a grape motif that combines crystal beads with silver soutache.

BLOOMERS THAT ARE LIKED

Garment Made With or Without Rubber Bands Over the Knees Gives Satisfaction.
Bloomers are sometimes made so that they fasten with rubber bands tightly over the knees. These are usually plain and unadorned except for perhaps a few pleated ruffles where the knee bloomers come. Then there are the longer bloomers made to fit over the knees and fasten with elastic bands tight there. They are made of quite dark colored silks to match, presumably, the dress you are wearing. They are also, too, for wear with evening clothes that are tightly fitted or snugly draped, for they supply a foundation that is entirely adequate at the same time leaving no extra fullness to be disposed of to the possible detriment of the hang of the dress.
Other bloomers are made without these constricting bands about the knees, and they are trimmed with wide or narrow bands of lace, with little rows of petals or rosebuds and with many applications of ribbons. The fact is that they repeat merely the design of the little chemise that is meant to be worn with them and that they supply just enough repetition of the scheme of decoration to make the arrangement of lingerie doubly interesting.

THE MILLINERY FOR SPRING

Half Cloths and Straw Allovers Among First Fabrics Making Appearance.
Half cloths and straw allovers are among the first fabrics to make their appearance for the early spring millinery season, and these are being shown in the dark colors for the most part, made up into tailored types, while the southern lines show the brilliant colors in falls and taffetas.
There are new combinations and weaves appearing in these straw cloths, and one of the latest is the Persian halcloth that carries the reds and greens and touches of fannel thread through it, but through which the black predominates. Then there are new hardscloths that are very good looking used almost entirely for wraps, toques or rolls on crown of hats.

NATION AT WAR TO BE ETCHED ON MOUNTAIN

Tribute to Confederates Who Died for "the Cause."

GUTZON BORGUM IN CHARGE

One of the Greatest Memorials Ever Known is Being Carved Near Atlanta, Ga.—Generals Lee, Jackson, Gordon and Stewart Will Be Depicted Leading Their Armies—Figures Are 30 Feet High—Hundreds of Sculptors Volunteer.
Stone Mountain itself is an eight-mile wonder of the world. Thousands of people from all over the United States annually visit this greatest single mass of granite anywhere in the world. Rising 700 feet on its sheer side where the memorial will be carved, it covers an area of seven miles. It is one mile from the base to the summit on the west-northwest side. It is the largest mountain in the world and it has been estimated that it contains enough granite to pave a highway seventy times around the world.
Sam H. Venable, an Atlanta millionaire, who owns the mountain and has deeded the perpendicular side to the Daughters of the Confederacy for the memorial as well as the tract of ground at its base, which will be called Confederate park, obtained it many years ago for a wife. Since then he has made a fortune selling granite from the quarries on its far side. His home is Druid Hills, in Atlanta, one of the city's most magnificent residences, is constructed entirely out of Stone Mountain granite.
Mr. Venable is one of the strongest supporters in the South of the memorial and open-air theater, which is being constructed at the base. Besides deeding the mountain side and ground, he has subscribed liberally to the fund for completing the project.
He says that unless the Daughters of the Confederacy decide to build a hotel adjacent to the park, he contemplates erecting one of the finest tourist hotels in the country in Stone Mountain, Ga., only a few hundred yards from the mountain, to care for the thousands of visitors who are expected annually to view the memorial.
None Ever Scaled It.
It is a popular belief in Atlanta and towns adjacent to the mountain that it was once the home of a great Indian tribe, and that the Indians were the only ones who were ever able to scale the perpendicular side, where the memorial is to be placed. But so far as known history goes there has never been a human being who has succeeded in climbing this side. Many have tried, some have met death, others have been able to get a part of the way up, but never has a man been able to go all the way to the top of Stone Mountain except along the one beaten track from the south approach.
The present day Ku Klux Klan holds its first initiation at midnight atop the mountain and since that time has held many ceremonies on it. It is said that the Ku Klux Klan has held many meetings there.
The feasibility of the mountain as a sounding board was recently successfully demonstrated by Marie Tiffany, opera star, whose voice was heard a mile away from the mountain, when she sang with her back to the perpendicular wall.

TO REORGANIZE ARGENTINA'S CROP REPORTING SERVICE

Dr. Leon M. Estabrook, chief of the division of crop and live stock estimates of the Department of Agriculture, has been granted leave of absence for one year to go to Buenos Aires and reorganize the crop reporting and statistical service of Argentina. Dr. Estabrook is a native of Illinois.
Martens Raised in Captivity.
The raising of martens in captivity is now commercially possible as a result of the discovery of their breeding season by naturalists of the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. These valuable fur bearers mate late in July and in August, and appear to have a gestation period of eight months, much longer than most animals of the same group. It was formerly thought that their breeding season was in the fall or winter, the young being born in the spring.



C. HARRIS & WING

COLONY KEEPS UP ANCIENT CUSTOMS

Russians Have Unique Settlement in the Catskills.

SPURNS MODERN FACILITIES

Deeply Devout Inhabitants Wear Peasant Garb and Observe Strict Rules—Looks Like Volga Peasant Village Transplanted Bodily From Russia to the United States—Has One Telephone, but No Gas or Electricity—No Class Distinction.
Except for its one telephone wire and two automobiles, Little York, N. Y., might be a Volga peasant village transplanted bodily from Russia to the United States, writes Eula McClary, in the New York World.
It has neither gas nor electricity; neither bathtubs nor sewers; no water supply except a spring.
In fact, Little York isn't even on the map or in the post office guide. None the less it is a place to know about, if not to live in.
It is a village of pitechid and chocolate celar houses, sheltering 50 peasant families with a total population of 500. Modern inventions are luxuries beyond the purse of most of the inhabitants and the desire of the rest.
Covering less than a square mile of fertile meadow and farm land, Little York lies at the foot of Mount Adam and Mount Eve, beautiful hills of the Lower Catskills.
The inhabitants, Russian-German Lutherans from the Volga river valley, are descendants of those who followed Catherine II from Prussia into Russia when the German princes became the wife of the future czar.
They have brought with them to Little York the traditions and customs as well as the language and religion of their ancestors. Unlike American farmers, the peasants live in communal villages and work their individual plots of land. The village is situated on the hillside and overlooks the fertile meadow land, divided into various sized "farms," according to the affluence of the owner. The largest farm has ten acres and the smallest one.
Start Work at Six o'Clock.
At six o'clock each morning Little York gets up and goes to work. During the planting season and at the harvest the women in overalls accompany the men to the fields. They work until an hour before meal time, return to the house to prepare the dinner, then, after clearing up the dishes, return to work beside their husbands until time to return to the kitchen to prepare supper. As the village goes forth to its work it sings the simple folk songs brought from Germany into Russia by its great-grandparents almost two centuries ago.
When the spring planting is finished the thrifty villagers hire out by the day to farmers of the surrounding country. After the harvest the men gather wood for the winter. In winter they cut down the trees in the frozen swamps and work for the ice companies, thus augmenting their small incomes.
Onions are their principal crops. After the onions have been gathered, lettuce is planted. In addition to these market crops, each family produces enough vegetables and fruits for its own use. Some own cows and sell milk to the others. Two inhabitants who own land on the very edge of the village are dairy farmers.
The life is community life, with each family a distinct economic unit. The community sets the styles of dress, conduct, architecture and living. Little York is like a big family in which all the adult children are married.
There are no bachelors. A girl of eighteen looks forward to being married soon. A girl of twenty-five is an old maid. There are a few widows, but no divorcees. Only rarely do villagers marry outside the community. Indeed, intermarriage has been practiced to such an extent that 32 years after the founding of Little York everybody else is related in some way to everybody else.
No Class Distinctions.
There are no social distinctions. Each is the equal of the other. Financially, a good year means comfort for all; a bad year, suffering. A normal season means a return of \$50,000 for the onion crop. A very good season will bring \$75,000. A rainy, dark, onion-rotting season means general suffering.
The old people are the dictators of the village. Just as in Europe children are brought up to respect their parents and follow their least wish, peasant women in heavy boots and hard-worn shirts say what the younger generations shall do. Here is one place the Happer could not flap.
The social life of the women is confined to work, rearing children, caring for the sick and visiting from one house to the other on Sundays or when the long work hours are over. The men meet at the one store and sit on boxes and bags as they discuss purely village subjects. Sunday mornings all go to church.
The village does not countenance barn dances or huskings or sleigh rides. A few members own phonographs.

GREAT SINGERS WERE MINERS

Underground Workers Bring Contributed Largely to the Ranks of Famous Operatic Artists.

A foreign dispatch calls attention to a wonderful phenomenon which has been manifesting itself in the coal fields of Belgium and in other mining districts. From the ranks of the miners, the underground, motley workers, there has come a series of great singers, not just one or two, but a number. The great Dufresne, Bouffiez, Ambeau of the Opera Comique of Paris, Escarpans a famous Faust, and many others were all miners. Of course, we all know of the unusual rise to fame of the rollicking Harry Lauder, whose irrepressible lifting mirth had its origin in a Scotch mine. But these conspicuous examples are not all. It is reported that in the coal mines of Liege the men have the habit of singing as they work, and often with magnificent effect.
Press agents for the great singers have been found of telling how they learned their art from the mines. It is their favorite story. But these miners have no such inspiration. As far away as possible from the blue sky, the free air, the music of the birds and the leaves and the winds and the sea, they still dream of and produce music. It seems paradoxical. But the human soul has its own music, as well as the winds and birds and other phenomena of nature. Possibly, it is all the easier for this human harmony to escape in expression when it is uninterrupted by music from without.—Ohio State Journal.

KILL GULLS WITH MATCHES

Birds Are Poisoned in Search for Food Along Thames Embankment at London.

Proof that the average Londoner is ardently fond of birds was furnished a short time ago when the report of the untimely death of several score of gulls over the foggy Thames was given prominent space in the metropolitan newspapers and called forth general indignation.
One of the oldest customs in London is the feeding of the gulls along the Thames embankment, where hundreds of persons daily stand, throwing breadcrumbs into the air and watching the swirling gulls catch the morsels on the wing with uncanny accuracy.
The other day the bodies of a number of gulls were found floating in the river. An investigation disclosed that some person, instead of throwing breadcrumbs into the air, had fed them matches, the phosphorus ends of which poisoned them.

Research in South America.

The Field Museum of Natural History is equipping six expeditions. Two will gather geological specimens from Brazil to Patagonia, while two others will study plant and animal life in Peru. Archeological investigations will be pursued in Colombia and the Isthmus of Panama, and another party takes up the ethnology of the Malay peninsula. The gems and minerals of Brazil and the silver, copper, nitrate and vanadium deposits of Peru and Bolivia will be carefully explored. Specimens of pre-historic vertebrate life will be sought in the Santa Cruz beds, and the great ground sloth and the pampas horse may be represented in the finds. The archeological expedition aims at solving some of the mysterious interrelations of ancient civilizations and may prove a connecting link between the Maya and the Inca.—Scientific American.

American Corn in Europe.

Less corn was imported in 1921 by the United Kingdom, France and Belgium than during pre-war years, according to information compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1921 the United Kingdom took 78,000,000 bushels, compared with an average of 83,000,000 bushels during the five pre-war years, 1909-1913. France took 12,000,000 bushels, compared with 10,000,000 bushels; and Belgium, 10,000,000, compared with 26,000,000.

Canada and the Scandinavian Countries, however, imported more corn in 1921 than during the pre-war years. Denmark's imports totaling 18,000,000 bushels, an increase of over 70 per cent.

Long Amateur Radio Message.

All long distance records for amateur radio transmission were shattered during the transatlantic tests of the American Radio Relay League, when the signals of two amateur stations were picked up in mid-Pacific, 7,000 nautical miles distant by R. E. Roesech, radio operator on board the steamship Easterner. It was announced at league headquarters, Hartford, Conn. The stations heard were those of W. D. Reynolds, Denver, Colorado, and W. A. C. Hennrich of Aberdeen, Washington.

Government Lumber in Alaska.

Eighty-six per cent of the lumber used in Alaska is cut from the government forests, and Sitka spruce from the Tongass national forest is finding an outlet in the markets of the world. The sawmill at Wrangell during the past summer made a shipment of 45,000 feet, board measure, of Sitka spruce for the London market, and another lot of 450,000 feet, board measure, was shipped from Wrangell through Prince Rupert to eastern ports.