

Hints for Styles in Spring Attire

Gray and Tan Among Favored Shades; Printed Silks and Crepes.

The forehanded woman is turning her gaze springward, and if she has any of her frocks fashioned by a dressmaker, is already looking at the new spring fabrics.

As regards colors, advises a writer in the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the light, more or less neutral, shades of gray and tan will be decidedly in vogue. Bolder rose tones, so becoming to both blonde and brunette, will be stressed. The so-called pastel shades, much brighter than those used for negligees but not at all garish, also will be smart. Many shades of green, especially those with a yellow cast such as chartreuse and absinthe, are to be seen, while blues, none of them very dark (pervenue is popular) together with those having a lavender tone will be worn.

Skirt lengths will remain about the same, 14 or 16 inches from the floor for the very shortest. And here let me say that the well-dressed woman is never guided by any particular skirt length style. She will choose the one in the smart skirt range which is best suited to her figure and abide by it.

The kind of material employed also makes a difference, a fluffy, frilly frock appearing shorter than one of a heavier, close-hanging material. Then, too, the type of frock and the places at which it will be worn should be considered.

As to the silhouette, the slender one still is retained, but a greater skirt width is universal. Indeed, the majority of frocks, especially those of the afternoon type, have skirts circular in effect, gathered or shirred at the waistline, or set with godets so that the hem is very much wider than a season ago.

Even sports frocks, although straight of line, are given a greater width by the use of cluster, box, inverted or accordion plait in the front or at the sides. A few gored skirts on the order of those in vogue two decades or so ago also are to be seen.

The new spring wraps when of a sports type are frequently of the slender silhouette, although the more elaborate ones often show a flare at the sides or sometimes all the way around, just as many of the winter ones have done. The straight-line wrap, too, is developed in elaborate effects.

Lovely materials are making their appearance. Gayly printed silks and crepes in modernistic or cubistic designs are unusual and striking.

Silk damasks in gay colors are favored for the two-piece sports frock. Soft flat woolen weaves such as Patou crepe are used for wraps and street frocks, while suede finished fabrics of an exceeding lightness in weight are also popular.

Gloves Are Elaborate; More Simple Than Ever

By her gloves will she be known, was never more true than today. Never has hand covering been more elaborate, and at the same moment, more simple. It is the wearer herself who decides this season just how much decoration the gloves should add to her costume.

There are gloves with more elaborate cuffs embroidered in colored silk to match the tone of the gown, in scrolls and conventional designs or ornate flowered ones. One charming white pair has a Japanese maid and her entire garden on it. A rather thick roll of the kid in the same shade as the embroidery gives a pretty touch. Of the more elaborate sort are gloves with lizard skin bands about the wrists finished off by a tiny silver buckle. Gold and silver skin are also used in the same manner, and give a striking touch to any costume.

Another vivid novelty is the batik glove coming in a suede patterned all over in designs on the order of the old-fashioned paisley. Sometimes there are double ruffles left plain or made lace-like with perforated designs. The old-fashioned gauntlet is almost never seen except in the motor and the cut this time is entirely different, being a kind of triangular piece slatted off to a point.

Green Bangkok With Felt Brim for Spring



One of the latest models for milady's headgear for spring-wear is the green bangkok, with a felt brim. This dainty little chapeau promises to be a favorite.

Smart Afternoon Frock Is of Dark Blue Satin



Here is a smart afternoon frock of lustrous dark blue satin, with collar of champagne satin, worn high. The same color of satin forms the lower half of the tailored balloon sleeves. Panels on either side give the bouffant effect.

Two-Piece Frock Still in Fashion Limelight

The two-piece, mortally named the jumper suit, is the answer to the general demand for travel, morning wear and general utility. This type of dress promises to have a vogue as universal and as enduring as the chemise frock and the cloche hat. It is a most satisfactory all-round costume. For the trim little coat and skirt which the best couturiers are making, kasha appears to be the most successful material, with serge, lightweight cheviot, rep and the corded silks—also much in demand.

These little suits are of sufficient sophistication in cut to be worn by older women, and still are appropriate for younger ones. They are by no means commonplace. For all the simplicity of their composition, the most distinguished designs, both in Paris and on this side, have given importance to this fashion. Some introduce a picturesque note that is interesting, sometimes amusing. One finds a suggestion of the American cowboy's dress, of the traditional artist's suit, even of the Parisian apache. Molyneux, Worth, Polart, Philippe et Gaston and Lanvin are all presenting some charming things of this sort. Molyneux, in particular, has designed a clever suit of staple blue serge that many women like. The jacket, which just covers the hips, is cut on the sacque-coat lines, double breasted, with long, narrow revers and side pockets. The concession to the up-to-the-minute mode is made in the skirt, which is stitched in box plaits that flare, giving to the skirt a circular appearance. The regulation tailored crepe de chine overblouse in white or some light shade is worn with the suit. A rakish air is given to the ensemble by the gray beaver hat, which shades the eyes, and a cravat scarf of bright red silk, knotted at one side.

Decorated Hosiery Is Attracting Attention

Many wonderful displays of stockings, uniquely decorated, have been seen in the last few months. These range from the beautiful to the grotesque, but the most popular seems to be the embroidered serpent in natural colors that will encircle many slim beige-clad ankles. Others will boast "anklets" of rhinestones, woven into the silken fabric and playing havoc with it whenever the leg is thoughtlessly crossed.

Other stockings boast woven or embroidered garlands of flowers, or cascades of them, either up the sides or on the front. Some have inserts of other materials, chameuse, brocade or hand-painted silk. Anything goes, provided it hasn't been done before. Another innovation is a fine lace net stocking in black, gold or silver.

Fur Now Produced in Blue, Red and Violet

Much fur is being used on both frocks and coats this winter, and also in the most deft and artistic combinations on evening gowns and evening coats. The furs that are especially good are rabbit, gazelle, cat, soursilk and caracul.

Other trimmings for both coats and dresses are paillettes, buckles of various kinds and beads. Among the smartest models shown in Paris are coats of blue velvet with trimmings of white cat. Dyed rabbit skins are furnishing odd bits of color in the line of fur. This fur is now produced in the darker shades of blue, red and violet. It is employed also in narrow bands on hats.

Green Kasha Is Smart

Both two-piece frocks and sports coats for the South show the vogue of green in all its tones, and emphasize the chic of kasha.

HOW

NATURE MAKES PROVISION FOR TRAVEL OF SAP

How the water gets uphill in the trunks and stems of trees and plants has long been a sore puzzle to scientists. Several theories have been proposed, none of them very satisfactory. Until recently the one most commonly favored was known as the theory of "capillarity," which assumed that the water rose in a stem much as oil rises in a wick, through the natural tendency of liquids to climb up in narrow tubes and crevices. The trouble was, however, that ordinary capillary attraction could not raise water high enough or fast enough to account for all the losses through evaporation and use within the plant. Then there was another theory that took into account a supposed pumping action by the roots, or a so-called "root pressure." This theory, however, was always very vague, and even those who claimed to understand it could not explain it very convincingly.

A comparatively recent development is a theory that seems to explain the phenomenon and at the same time to be free from the objections that have overthrown the earlier ideas. This theory is largely the outcome of experiments by a British scientist, Professor Dixon. He found that by sealing a column of water in a glass tube and using appropriate experimental means, he could make the water carry a considerable weight without breaking. Ordinarily, of course, we think of a stream of water as a thing as unstable as a rope of sand, but the trick seems to lie in getting rid of all the air; for when this was done the water column could support a strain of several hundreds of pounds per square inch.

This is exactly the condition we find in the stems of plants.

How Dust May Be Used for Making Cheap Fuel

If you pump cornstarch with air into an inclosed tube and ignite the mixture with an electric spark it will explode. Recent government experiments have shown in dust great explosive energy going to waste. It is this that is utilized in a new fuel announced recently, according to Popular Science Monthly.

Fuel made from dust or scorings not only will make use of waste material, but will reduce a big potential fire hazard in manufacturing plants, explains W. A. Noel, an engineer of the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. It would solve the problem of cheap fuel for factories, he adds, for it may be used in steam or gas engines.

Wood, metal, leathers, chemicals, cork, rubber, sugar, grain, cocoa and cinnamon are but a few of hundreds of products from which the inflammable dust may be obtained. Probably the most powerful of all dusts is that of aluminum, while grain dusts are available in the greatest quantities.

How Races Decay

But why this swift, continual flux? Why this incessant growth and decay, this birth, senescence and death of races? Can it be that races, like individuals, go through processes of infancy and childhood, of maturity and senility? Can it be that natural laws, such as limit the life of members of a species, limit the life of a species as well, and that tribes of plants and animals are mortal because of the very laws that brought them into being, and that their sentence of death is written in their very certificate of life? Perhaps perpetuity is not even potentially possible for any race—at least, for any race higher than the protozoa, those one-celled animals, individually capable of enduring forever; perhaps there is a fixed natural period, a racial "three score years and ten," beyond which no species can normally endure; perhaps various growing diseases and weaknesses of the racial mechanism must ultimately prove fatal, just as physical defects must eventually destroy the individual. From "The Decline of Man," by Stanton A. Coblenz.

How Wood Rot

Aided by the presence of oxygen, small plantlike growths or fungi are responsible for the rotting of wood. These organisms feed upon the starch and other materials in the cells of the timber, finally reducing it to dry powder. The plants in turn throw off billions of tiny spores or cells which are carried about by insects, the winds and in many other ways. The air is often so loaded with them that wood is liable to decay almost anywhere, if exposed, as the plant cells become attached to it and develop. In moist climates, it is practically impossible, experts say, to avoid the presence of these fungus spores and cells. Popular Mechanics Magazine.

How Clothes Got Names

In studying the history of wearing apparel it has been ascertained that the word cap came from a hooded cape; coat from the Latin "cottis," meaning tunic; jacket from "jaquet" or coat of mail and skirt from "skyrta," meaning short. The word costume itself comes from the word custom, and pajamas from the Hindoo word "pajama" meaning leg cloth.

WHY

Yawn Is Contagious Explained by Physicians

People have a natural tendency to yawn, to cleanse waste products from the blood with a gulp of oxygen, strongest when tired, but always present. The sight of another indulging in the luxury of a yawn is all that is needed to stimulate this unconscious craving.

It is not only the power of suggestion, that turns this latent desire into an irresistible impulse, but even more the element of mimicry. Man, like the monkey and all other animals, has a tendency to imitate the actions of another, especially if such actions appeal to any subconscious desire on his part.

Such is the explanation of the trait offered in the physiological laboratory of the Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery by Dr. Francesco Martelli, assistant to the head of the department, and Dr. A. Edward Balboni, professor of neurology at Middlesex, after Dr. Walter B. Cannon, of Harvard, had admitted his inability to answer the question.

Why Cross Is Regarded as Symbol of a Kiss

Whatever your sex, at some time or other you have probably written a letter and put some "crosses" in it for kisses. But have you ever wondered why a cross should be used as the written symbol of a kiss?

This story takes us back to the times when few could read, and still fewer could write. In that respect the mobility were no better of than those of a lower station in life, but deems transferring property, wills and other documents had to be signed somehow. So those who could not write their names "made their mark," and this, in an age when religious symbolism was very much in evidence, almost invariably took the form of a cross. From motives of reverence the shape used was not that of the cross of Calvary, but the St. Andrew's cross, which resembles the letter "X." Having duly made their mark, the signatories of a document then kissed it—partly as a pledge of good faith and partly as an act of reverence. And so a cross put on paper became associated with a kiss.—London Answer.

How Tuberculosis Acts

The public health service says that races differ very much in their resistance to tuberculosis. The colored population of the United States has a death rate from tuberculosis approximately three times as great as that of the white. The American Indian, likewise, is extremely susceptible to both pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis. The disease often runs an extremely rapid course to a fatal termination. The Jew, on the other hand, among whose race tuberculosis has been present for many centuries, resists the disease well, and though frequently of frail physique, often makes a recovery under adverse conditions. The Irish, on the other hand, do not resist tuberculosis well, while the Italians do.

How to Waterproof Clubs

A new process for treating wooden golf clubs makes them waterproof and extremely hard, says Popular Science Monthly. Heads of seasoned persimmon wood are subjected to a vacuum that extracts every particle of air and moisture from the wood, which then is impregnated with the newly discovered chemical. The club heads then are dried and hardened.

Clubs treated in this manner are said to have greater driving power than other wooden clubs and not to shrink or expand with varying atmospheric conditions. Inserted face plates are not required, since the chemically treated wood is itself harder than fibre, bone or ivory.

How Ghost Stories Start

"Haunted houses," of which almost every community has had one or more at some time or another, may be simply old untimbered houses or houses with loose water piping, according to a theory advanced by water company engineers. Noises are frequently transmitted from one house to another when water is drawn. Vibrations are set up in the pipes and if the pipe is not securely fastened it and connecting pipes will hammer against the joint or wall. The noise is most perceptible when the water is turned off quickly and the "water hammer," as it is called, makes considerable racket.—Utility Bulletin.

Why "Fizz" Is Valuable

The fizz in the pop bottle has gone up in the world, says Popular Science Monthly, for surgeons are considering seriously its use as an anesthetic in the operating room. At a clinic recently held in Philadelphia Dr. Penn Morgan of Chicago demonstrated its use before the Eastern Society of Anesthetists. Carbon dioxide, Doctor Morgan explained, is the nonpoisonous anesthetic used, by nature itself, if you are hurt badly in an accident your breathing is lessened, and an excess quantity of carbon dioxide in your blood makes you fall asleep.

How Dew Is Formed

Dew is moisture condensed from the atmosphere, including the air contained in soil, and gathered in small drops on the surface of plants and other bodies, which radiate heat well, but conduct it badly. Frost is formed on nights when the dew point is below freezing point.



HORNED GUINEA FOWLS

"If it weren't for the fact that I was a queen and that all the other fowls in the zoo were my subjects," remarked Mrs. Horned Guinea Fowl.

"And what about me?" asked Miss Horned Guinea Fowl.

"I suppose you are thinking of the great beauty we possess, and of our special right to be called queens."

"For if you were to be a queen I should of course be one too."

"I am your sister, yes, indeed I am. So I should be a sister queen."

"That's absurd," said Mrs. Horned Guinea Fowl. "It takes more than what you are talking about to be a queen."

"To be sure one of the first reasons I had when I said I really had every right to say I was a queen, was because of what you are thinking."

"It is true I have a helmet—or am I should say—a crown."

"That is why I am called the horned guinea fowl—because of my horny helmet."

"I have one too," said Miss Horned Guinea Fowl.

Mrs. Horned Guinea Fowl did not pay any attention to her remark but went right on talking.

"Now a helmet," she said, "is something to be worn on the head, and so is a crown."

"It would be quite enough for a guinea fowl to have a helmet in order to be a queen."

"It is true too, that you are my sister."

"Your head is a beautiful shade of blue as is mine."

"And if I could be made a queen, or if I could call myself a queen simply because of my helmet, what would take the place of a crown in the guinea fowl world—then you could be a queen, too."

"Just as I said," repeated Mrs. Horned Guinea Fowl. "Just as I said."

"But ah, my dear sister," declared Mrs. Horned Guinea Fowl, "it takes more than a crown or a helmet to be a queen."

"One has to be a leader, one has to be fine and noble and superior."

"One has to be the sort one's subjects will respect and look up to and admire."

"More than one can be all that," said Mrs. Horned Guinea Fowl. "I can be all that, too."

"I doubt it, I very much doubt it. But I am certain of myself."

"That is the way I am. But I do not want to tell that all around."

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Mrs. Horned Guinea Fowl.

Woo, as I do not want to seem conceited.

"I would rather be a simple horned guinea fowl than a queen with a puffed up, conceited head in addition to my horny head."

"I am afraid that if a horned guinea fowl called herself a queen she would be more puffed up than she really is."

"It is not quietly to be puffed up. But remember, my dear sister, that crowns don't make queens—nor real queens."

"Ah, poor me," sighed Mrs. Horned Guinea Fowl. "You don't think I amount to enough to be a queen."

"I really think a lot of you," said Mrs. Horned Guinea Fowl. "You've been in the zoo a much longer time and so I want to act a little superior."

"But you see I don't really think I should be a queen, though it is so to think about it once in awhile."

"Oh, all right," declared Mrs. Horned Guinea Fowl. "For you have had the modesty, at least to keep from really calling yourself a queen."

Out of Tune

Little Billy Kent of Almond had been used to riding about in a big car, sleek and smooth, so it was quite a shock when he had his first experience with a fly.

For a long time the little chap sat in silence with a puzzled look on his face. Finally he blurted out:

"My, your car has lots of rattles, doesn't it?"

Hughie's Good-Night

We had company and were listening to radio.

Hughie's mother discovered it was past Hughie's bedtime so she told him to bid the folks good night.

Hughie replied, "Goodnight, everybody, signing off till tomorrow morning."

First Potato Grown

Where was the first potato grown? In the earth.

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