

CORRESPONDENCE PAGE OF FASHIONS & BEAUTY

EASTER PARADE SETS STYLES

NEW YORK has long bloomed with Spring styles, but the costumes which will air themselves on Fifth avenue today will demonstrate the ones likely to rule. At the various private places where fine garments are turned out the choicest cuts for elegant gowns lean largely to empire effects. With these charming designs are scarcely more than a dozen designs for the delightful covering for graceful figures—pinks accommodate themselves. Tones in tan, ranging from a brown to a salmon tinge, are displayed by a number of frocks. The grays, though lighter, are still suggestive of the smoke that wove in the winter, and the gamuts in violet and green include too many shades to be counted.

Indeed, it looks as if every color and every change of which it is capable will be worn, though a species of sage is a specially smart green, and plum-color and smoky tints intrude among the violets, black and definite white, though seen, stand behind colors.

Fashion's window presents the look of an ethereal rainbow. Which means that, though colors rule, they are never strident. Over all is flung a gentle dimness, as if brilliant hues were veiled with a misty gray or stuffs had wept themselves pale somehow. In truth, all of Dame Fashion's models lean to the sentimental this season. It is a pleasing quality and one always suited to elegant and fair womanhood.

The material of a gown is biased entirely by the model chosen. All empire effects call for textures soft in finish, the silks, satins and cloths used hanging with the limp suppleness of chiffon. A high satiny gloss is a luxurious feature in many of these materials, and with such rich textures go handsome lace and head fastenings of a superb sort. On the bodies of a sage-green empire dress, which showed the inevitable lace guirlande and undersleeves was a passementerie which included the raised bunches and foliage of small white grapes. The dress itself of chiffon over a slip of sage-green messaline.

Actual and simulated princely effects are countless, these permitting more trimming of the skirt portions than the empire models allow. It is only rarely, in fact, that the skirt of an empire dress is trimmed, the general preference being for the plain effect, which increases the elaborateness of the bodice and accentuates the height of the waist. To look tall and slim, if not truly so, is Fashion's first requirement, and after that it, must be confessed, magnificence rules the hour.

Splendid passementeries of this grape sort and others in contrasting silk, or in the tone of the gown, are the newest trimmings. Narrow, but also wide, enormous vogue, while soutache, straight braid and velvet and ribbon bands all have their usual place.

For practical use the suits with beetle-back coats are very smart. These are made in plain cloth and ribbed, striped, mottled and checked wools, and though a number of such suits show soutache or wider braid trimmings, when well made and set off with suitable accessories, they are invariably smarter when only attached. The most dashing of these suit dresses may fit itself to many semi-dress occasions, if the waist worn under the coat is of a pretty net or silk and hat, shoes and gloves are of immaculate trimness.

Therein, after all, lies the real essence of good dressing nowadays. One's whole toilette must be in harmonious keeping, or suitably bolstered, and show, besides, that newness which is the mark of a run-down heel or ripped braid or shower-dimmed head-piece will wreck the finest costume ever turned out, and knowing this, careful dressers choose to have many pairs of fairly inexpensive gloves and boots and several hats, rather than a short supply of expensive trappings.

This week's designs show four of the new season's smartest models. A very beautiful gown, which may be made of cloth, velveteen or any of the numerous soft silks on the market, is shown in Fig. A. The model for this was in one of the shades of old blue, with trimmings of soutache braid and silk fringe, and a chemise of net in a matching color overlaid with gold. The blouse is made over a smoothly fitting lining, and the high-waisted skirt can be cut in either two or three pieces, as it is made without a front seam.

Many departures from the original suggestions are possible. For instance, the chemise could be of white lace, and instead of the gold which overlies it, a passementerie could be used, or else the lace left to show. If the chemise is of whole lace, with any color for the rest of the gown, there could be bodice touches of coral, bright green or Chinese blue, which is a highly decorative tint for trimming.

But as to the gold. Bullion garnitures, when the quantity is restrained, are very much the vogue, and there is scarcely a dressy French frock whose corsage, at least, does not show the glint of gilt. A necktie made of gold braid, finished with a tassel of silk threads and beads, trims



FIGURE A.

the throat of many a beautiful French gown.

A typical Spring walking suit is represented in Fig. B. This dashing little get-up, whose smart hat is in perfect keeping, is made of ribbed wool suiting in one of the wistaria shades. A semi-



FIGURE A.

empire effect is given by the cut of the skirt, but it is the cutaway coat with its bird-like tail which gives this suit its Spring dash. It could be made in any stout wool material which does not show big figures, but in a black and white men's cloth, with a white Panama hat trimmed with black velvet and suited to many quite smart occasions.

The little frocks of empire genre are shown in Figs. C and D. Foulard silk in tones of faded violets achieves Fig. C, whose short waist-line is covered by a soft girle of plain violet silk. But with a violet, pale gray or pale brown silk the girle could be of din green, and if this and the little bodice piped with white chiffon there would be a gain in elegance. The chemise

is made of black satin are displayed in Fig. D. This smart design is also suitable for cloth, silk and the stout wools, and the cut adapts itself to both practical and smart street use. With any color of material, the little vest which overlies the tucked white guirlande should be of black satin as here, for while not quite as modish as formerly for entire or great distinction.

Finally, let me draw your attention to the tightness of all the sleeves. Make your new sleeves like them and your old sleeves over to look as nearly like them as possible, for upon the tightness of the sleeves depends all the smartness of the present bodice. MARY DEAN.

FLOWER LUNCHEONS

SMART fad nowadays for the entertainment of one's woman friends is to give a flower luncheon in the week following Easter. The buds and blooms most typical of Spring are chosen for table decorations and the colors of these are carried out in other ornaments, and as much as possible in some dish served.

For instance, red tulips, especially these in the tints which hold yellow, are flanked by tomato and shrimp dishes, poached eggs with apricot and a salad, perhaps of blood oranges. If wild flowers are white, the decorations may match the delicate green of leaves and toothsome tidbits made of white potatoes, mushrooms, celery, white peas or cream and angel cake.

Effects as ravishing as simple can be had with decorations and favors of wild flowers in little baskets. The purchase of a table cover of yellow, white and blue with tables of yellow, white and blue in many districts at this time, the blood-root and hepatica are some of the sweetest flowers used.

Wild flowers are had for the plucking if one lives near their gentleness and happy which can be given. Where one can afford the extravagance, decorations for this benefit are made of yellow, white and blue in daffodil tint. The white table cover must have a lace border to show this

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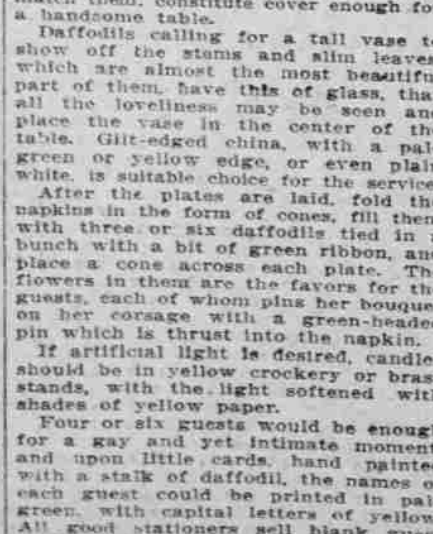


FIGURE B.

since the compliment lies in the whole arrangement being the hostess' handiwork, it is far more graceful to get up the cards oneself, even if a line borer is the only degree of any possible. The name card, placed beside the plate, indicates where each guest is to sit.

A delicate and appetizing menu for a daffodil luncheon could be as follows:

- Clear chicken broth.
- Parley omelette or sweetbread with green peas.
- Tenderloin steak with mushrooms.
- Orange salad.
- Found cake, floating island, black coffee and cream cheese.

Besides these fairly simple dishes, there come the various hors d'oeuvres, such as olives and salted almonds, and any vegetables liked, or a change of meat. Broiled chicken, squabs or chops would take the place of the steak and instead of the entree here suggested a reasonable fish with a white sauce substituted.

For a word about my own menu: Everybody who is able to give a smart luncheon must know that chicken broth, to be good, must be of a clear amber and without grease. They also know that "floating island," which the French call oeufs a la neige (eggs with snow) is made of a boiled egg custard poured over sponge cake, with the cream of the whole at last with a good brand of James' rum and add a squeeze or two of lemon juice if acid is liked. A dish made of grapefruit, the flesh of which is pulled apart and set in a nest of tender green lettuce, would also be capital and refreshing for the salad course. Only olive oil should be used on this, as the fruit is spoiled by condiments.

"Wine?" somebody asks. Well, at a woman's luncheon, except in the case of large and formal affairs, it is not thought of. Good wine, however, is a slight punch of fruit and some delicate wine may pass muster, while what is known as a "fruit cup," a beverage made of fruit, sugar, water and cracked ice and water, would be the cheapest and best bred beverage of all.

Women Learn to Use Gas

NEW way of earning money has been opened to women by the gas companies of the large cities. They are sent to private houses and apartments to explain the use of the gas range and to explain the use of the gas meter with the object of teaching economy in the use of gas. According to one of these teachers it is a position requiring tact as well as the special knowledge they are paid to diffuse.

"It is always possible to make a woman feel humiliated when you call to show her how to do what she thinks she knows how to do herself," one of the gas companies is quoted in Popular Mechanics as saying about her work. "Possibly she has complained to the gas company that the stove will not work properly."

"The reason may be that she does not know how to use it, but it would not do to tell her so. So we proceed to find out the reason and do so adroitly that she still believes the fault was with the range and not with her, but at the same time has learned enough to make certain that there will be no future complaint."

Where the idea of this new department originated is not known. Chicago has just claimed the credit of it, but the gas companies of Philadelphia, New York and other cities also have such departments and advance counter claims. In Philadelphia the staff of women go from door to door to make special visits if called.

Among the bits of information handed out by the teacher is the declaration that many women make the mistake of trying to light the gas at the same time they turn it on, or two should be allowed to elapse before applying the match so that the gas can expel the air. This makes the burners work better and saves gas.

Another economical expedient to which many women pay little attention is the slimmer burner. When a saucepan is placed over the entire heat of a burner it is only necessary to transfer it to the slimmer burner to leave the larger burner free for something else and to save gas.

Blackmailed. Gobea Golds regarded the dismissed chauffeur reproachfully. "Give you a reference?" he cried. "Why, my man, what could I say?"

"You might say, sir," he murmured, "that I know lots more than your chauffeur does about the champagne suppers that you motor to at country road-houses almost nightly."

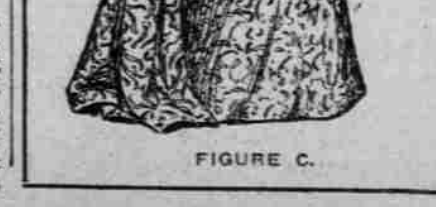


FIGURE C.

SUNSHINE AS A BEAUTIFIER

EAR me, what a lot of letters, all telling very nearly the same thing—had complexion! Telling of chemical bleaches and poisonous cosmetics, all vowing the writers have tried everything on earth, and yet not one hinting of sunbaths and rain water!

Can a rose bud and bloom in a cellar? make arrangements for the unflinching supply of the rain water barrel, and if that is impossible, you must buy rain water of some city genius who has built up a trade through this necessity to beauty, or should be made to see the need of it through incessant demand. And after the rain water is bought, if it stands long in

bath, this lasting for quite three hours, as a matter of course. If the day is chilly, the patient may sit bunched under a blanket in a well aired room. If it is balmy, she must take her sun-bath outdoors, taking care to turn first one cheek and then the other to the direct rays so that the healing may be uniform. Suppose you do freckle, tan, even peel a little. The skin that peels off will leave other cuticle freckles better than the unsightly comedones, blackheads, moth patches—a skin so marred and ill, perhaps, that one is forever mortified.

Remember that the tuberculoles germ, which is the most insidious on earth, may attack the skin. Lupus, a very dreadful skin disease, is traced to this germ, and what is the cure for tuberculoles? Sunshine, primarily—three hours of direct sunshine kills the most energetic tuberculoles germ outside of the human lung—good food and air. The best part of the skin's food must be taken through the stomach, and for the rest it must be well washed with sunbaths.

To those who live in the country or in small towns, a supply of fresh rain water is easily managed. Many a city roof, too, is so arranged that one pipe is short enough to permit a bucket standing under it.

An excellent cask for keeping the stale rain water to be used upon the face in a healthy condition, is made in this way: Set the cask or barrel on end, take out its head and at a distance of about one-third from the bottom put in a false bottom pierced with holes. This shell is then covered with a layer of clean small pebbles, over which a quantity of charcoal made from wood or bones and fine sand should be laid to the depth of an inch, and this is then covered with another layer of clean pebbles. Over this filtering shelf another mesh should be placed, pierced with holes to prevent the water above rushing out too fast and disturbing the sand, charcoal and pebble bed below. At the bottom of the barrel a tap is placed to draw off the water as wanted, and except when taking on a new supply of its beautifying fluid, the rain water barrel must be kept tightly closed.

When using the water upon the face or hands have it only a little over blood warm—never cold or boiling hot—and for cleansing purposes use a pure hygienic, soap or castile soap. Cheap soaps are most harmful to the skin. In fact, it is poor judgment that economizes on a face soap, for a tenth of the price spent on repairing the damage of a bad one will buy a soap guaranteed the world over for purity.

Always cleanse the face at night and remember that going even one night without removing the day's plaster of rouge and powder—or even the dust that mere life entails—is to take it away from the health of your complexion.

The best face-scrubber is a soft cloth of fine linen or the ends of old silk undergarments, or a piece of fine rubber. A hardy skin may stand a rubber flesh brush, but the sensitive one needs a tender touch, and for skins actually diseased a camel's hair brush is sometimes necessary. A sponge is ruin, for once not one in a million is properly cleaned, all are nests for germs.

KATHERINE MORTON.



FIGURE B.

Can a lily, which is symbolical of the fairest complexion, find its pure white within a choking pot in a stuffy north parlor? May either one of them live long with only chemical baths, showers of dust and smears of grease? No, indeed! So if you want things changed, as to your complexion you must begin with soft water and sunshine—straight, warm, Southern sunshine at that. You must

the cask, it must invariably be filtered before a drop of it is put upon the face. There is no harm on earth so healing, cleansing and beautifying as clean, fresh rain water. There is no complexion on earth which can keep its bloom and beauty without life-giving and germ-killing sunshine.

For many skin diseases of a serious nature, physicians order the daily sun-

Beautiful and Grotesque

ALL of the Spring hats are not beautiful and grotesque. There are some which perch upon the head like grotesque birds; there are some which all but swallow heads entirely, like bread bowls over oranges, or candle snuffers over a farthing dip. Many there be among the wearers who have bought too soon and unwisely, and since illustration is the best lesson, those who have still to buy will profit by the mistake of others.

No one style can be exploited as the right thing. The right hat is worn by the right woman, and if she is young and handsome and otherwise well dressed, she will look as if she has been crowned by angels. Her hat will not seem a thing apart, but a part of her, a crown into which her well-coiffed head will go with comfort, a brim which half conceals and half reveals her loveliness.

Before trying on a hat arrange your hair as if for the most important function of your life. When trying it, remain seated, and see that a triple glass will show every side and curve of the structure. The entirely satisfactory hat is the one that is kindly to the nape of the neck, the ears and jaws, as well as to the full face.

Be inflexible with the things that fall in these awful ways, otherwise the first tired day, your accidental reflection in some street mirror will awake in you a murderous feeling for all millinery.

crowns and limp brims which hang low over the face, are delightful on the right side. These, sometimes, too, are most simply garnished, a fancy osprey springing from a big and novel bobbin, and three ornamental hatpins to match the bobbin, constituting the whole garniture.

The fruit crop is well represented by wide-brimmed hats. Cherries, apples, raspberries, gooseberries, pears and plums are all seen on the daring French millinery, and though the fancy may seem foolish, the fruit-trimmed headpiece is still very effective. Toggles are very big, indeed, clumsy, and the modish thing is for them to sit low down upon the head, instead of being perched high.

Some of the straw toques designed for shirtwaist and other practical accommodations depend largely, too, on a fanciful weaving and massing of the straw for ornament. One very effective straw hat seen in oddly here and there, and a down-dropping brim with a slight wave in the bottom line. This was trimmed with a crown band of black velvet, with a limp bow of the same hanging directly over each ear.

There is one very important requirement for brim hats. They must droop somewhere, even if it is not all around. Many pretty girls go by with "bowl" or mushroom hats, under which the passer gets only a glimpse of a bridge of a nose, a pretty mouth and a dimpled chin. Such a headgear is full of mystery, but then—then the young and lovely may wear them. For those who have not yet old the tree of Youth, and are not yet old enough for bonnets, a medium-sized mushroom or a carefully chosen turban are the only things.

Upon the more splendid of the season's hats, such as would be worn with fine toilettes at smart Summer resorts, or to gay hotel dinners in town, gold gauze in dazzling flashes, caught by great golden roses, may trim lace or drawn tulle shapely. Ostrich feathers, as well as precious sort are also numerous, as well as strange made plume, cock feathers and flowers of all sorts.

White camellias or gardenias, used with their green foliage and closely packed, are handsome on turbans. With a knot of this sort, only a little bow or rosette of black velvet ribbon put at the other side of the hat would be necessary.

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic FOR CHILDREN AND ADULTS Antiseptic and Hygienic

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