

A HUNDRED YEARS of FUNNY FASHIONS

How a Modern Student of "Clothes Lines" Traces the Astonishing Variations in Feminine Garb from Early in the Last Century to the Present Perplexing (and Fascinating) "Hobble."



Twelfth Century Thirteenth Century Fourteenth Century



Fifteenth Century Sixteenth Century Seventeenth Century



Eighteenth Century Nineteenth Century Twentieth Century

Here Are Silhouettes of Centuries Past from Which We May See That Women Have Been of Many Moods.

BY NINA MARBOUGH.

NOT long ago a smock-clad young woman stood looking at a wonderful exhibition of the season's gowns—gowns ranging from the severe to the gorgeously frivolous; gowns that in color would make the brilliancy of the kaleidoscope but a pale affair.

"Just see all of those different styles. Really it seems to me," said Miss Smock to her companion, "a waste of good material, a lot of energy and time. Men don't change in fashions like that. Now as for my clothes—"

"How long have you been wearing smocks, my dear?" interrupted the woman with her.

"Oh, about two years—why?"

"Oh nothing. Only I was just thinking that smocks and rears-smocks are very stylish now, and that after all in nearly all of these gowns the smock idea is carried out in one way or another. It is the influence of the times you know."

"Influence of the times, nothing!" It is just the restlessness and change demanded by women for something new.

Fashion Reflects History.

"Sorry, but there you are mistaken. The influence of the times, the history of the world have everything to do with fashions. The history of the world is the great underlying influence in women's clothes. Architecture, religion, politics and periods of peace and great wars can all be read in the clothes of women. This I know absolutely for I have made a long study of the matter, and from the different periods have evolved a history of women's dress and the fashion in silhouette."

The woman who was talking was Miss Ethel H. Trapagan, lecturer and expert on fashions. Knowing Miss Trapagan, it occurred to me that her studies in silhouettes might be very interesting indeed, and that these silhouettes might explain a lot about the ever-changing styles. So, some days later, I saw Miss Trapagan in her studio and obtained from her this most remarkable series of fashion silhouettes worked out from the period of the 13th century up to the present time.

The history of fashions in silhouette is begun by Miss Trapagan with the 13th century. The fashion of the 13th century was a simple, straight, and narrow gown with a wide white stripe in the center with two very narrow blue stripes on either side and two wide red stripes on either end.

The influence that is felt in the clothes of that period is that of architecture and religion for they belong to the Moysen age and to things distinctly Gothic. A picturesque touch of this early costume may be noted today in the dress of nuns and sisters. The Dominican nuns wear practically the same garb as when the order was instituted by Saint Dominic in 1215, including the rosary which was his innovation. Many religious orders were founded in the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th centuries, so it is that religion influenced the dress and the fashion silhouette of that period. Today they bring to us the legend, beauty and romance of those dark ages. They breathe castles, crusades, monasteries and convents.

In the 15th century the arches of the Gothic architecture grew more pointed, and the influence appeared in women's clothes. They followed suit, for the

head-dress and the shoes became more pointed, so that in this century came the high-water mark of extremes. With the dawning of the 16th century great changes were taking place on land and sea. The age was one of progress and invention. Printing had been invented. America discovered and the first watches made. The Renaissance changed architecture, and with all this progress came the inevitable difference in dress. Here we have the stiffening of the figure and the smaller waist line.

Next came the Elizabethan high collar which was a forerunner of the Charles I flat collar and cuffs of which the Cromwellian period was a simplification. These two distinct modes marked the silhouette of this time, but there was a greatly varied scheme of costume, for religion was again influencing dress.

Following came the time of Marie Antoinette when fashion cut short the skirts and played at being rural, but so distinctly that the shepherdess came to the mode. These changes were not when queens and court favorites set the fashions.

Then entered Napoleon and the Directorate; followed the Directoire gown. Here art and politics and the strong mind of a strong man are seen to mingle. It was Jacques Louis David the great painter of Napoleon, who strongly influenced the fashions in

presenting a revival of the classic Greek and Roman modified to suit the climate and epoch.

After this time came a period of peace, of rest and happiness—a period when no great wars were to be fought and the fashions turned to making the modes pleasing and varied. Glance at the silhouettes in years from 1830 until 1882. In this one century with its narrow skirts, its bell skirts, its wide skirts, bustles and draped skirts, there

are more changes in the fashion silhouette than in the 10 centuries of silhouette before it.

Then came the 20th century and the business woman of America. The business woman of America, at this time became a great economic factor throughout the world. In the later part of the 19th and the early 20th century the business woman opened up new channels in fashion. Then was introduced the first "tailor-made" silhouette.

are five grades. Legionaries can be either from civil or military life, and any great service to the French nation can be rewarded in this manner.

American soldiers for each six months overseas are granted a gold chevron, which is worn on the right arm, and for each six months home service a similar silver chevron. If a gold chevron is worn on the right arm it signifies a wound and in the United States service sickness from war service enough to require medical attention is regarded as a wound. This is not so in the British or other foreign service.

There is no authority for any American soldier to wear upon his arm a star denoting that he was with the first 100,000 troops landed in France. There is no authority for any American soldier wearing a volunteer ribbon, a Chateau-Thierry ribbon, an honorable discharge ribbon, an expert rifleman's ribbon, a good conduct ribbon or a wounded ribbon. The allied medal and ribbon is not yet issued and so is unauthorised.

SINN FEINERS SEEK TRADE

Intermediary of English Agents Held to Be Undesirable.

DUBLIN.—The Sinn Fein party desires to establish Irish trade direct with the nations of the world without the intermediary of English agents. It has been suggested that Ireland should have separate trade commissioners or consuls-general in the principal trade centers and capitals of the world.

To meet the obvious difficulties of starting and financing such a scheme Professor John MacNeill, member of parliament, points out that the thing may be largely done through the universities which have the power to institute studentships in commerce to be held on conditions of residence in selected places abroad. He says these students could act as Irish trade agents.



Fashion Shadows as They Lead up to the Present Year.



And Here Is a Procession of Fashion Outlines Ranging from Early in the Last Century to Early in This.

ette. Since that time there has followed great changes in fashion silhouettes, but no matter what the change the tailored idea clung strongly to fashion until 1918, when the simple, straight lines of the Greek once again appeared.

In a Restless World.

The unrest of the world has been shown in women's clothes during this part of the 20th century. Design has jumped from the severe to the frivolous and back again.

The social life of women, the business and political life they are interested in, have influenced the styles. Athletics have introduced new lines. All the frivolity in clothes that has always come before a great war has been seen in the fashions. The severe uniform has had its effect. Now once again the fashion silhouette comes back to the simple lines of the classic. It is a revival, one might say, of the days after the Napoleonic wars.

The lines are simple, but they are of this century, adapted from the ancients to fit our women and our times. After the world is at peace again, after countries are again strong and vigorous—after all this, what will the fashions be?

"That will all depend," said Miss Trapagan, "whether the world becomes highly religious, political, scientific, artistic—or just the good old world of the 19th century."

DAINTY FROZEN DELICACIES

EASY TO MAKE FOR PARTIES

Simple Recipes for Summer Day Dishes, and Hints on How to Use Freezing Mixtures, Are Given by Expert.

BY JEANETTE YOUNG NORTON.

FROZEN delicacies can be easily made at home. The first thing to consider is the choice of an ice cream freezer of which there are many kinds, including electric, vacuum, five-minute and all of the old reliables. But one and all they must be kept very scrupulously clean and all metal parts thoroughly dried after cleaning to avoid rust.

A coarse canvas bag and woolen mallet may be purchased for preparing the ice, while rock salt comes conveniently bagged. Here a little salt secret may be whispered into the ear of the economical woman which is worth listening to: When through freezing the cream throw out the salty ice, then strain the water from the salt which has not dissolved and spread it out in a box or bowl to dry off, and it may be used over again next time.

Care must be taken if the freezer is opened during the process to remove the paddle or pack the cream into fancy forms, not to allow salt or water to get into the cream. It is a good idea to cover the freezer with a piece of coarse paper or white blotting paper before putting on the cover at all times.

Only the freshest and purest of ingredients and flavorings must be used if the result is to be satisfactory. If cooked milk is used, in custards or creams, great care must be taken that it does not scorch or burn, for the faintest flavor of it is intensified after

syrup, one pint of water and half a pint of plain sugar syrup. Freeze. Gooseberry Sherbet: Stew one quart of fresh, ripe gooseberries in a pint of water with a pound of sugar. Throw in the peel of one lemon and the juice of a half lemon, and a level teaspoonful of powdered gelatin. When the berries are soft strain and allow to cool. When cold add a pint of cream and freeze at once. Rich milk will do if cream is not to be had.

Ice Cream Sandwiches: Split in half as many small square sponge cakes as there are guests to serve. Freeze vanilla cream in the usual way and when ready to serve spread each cake with a thick layer of the cream, put on the top piece, as is done with a sandwich, cover the top with a layer of fresh berries and heap with whipped cream.

Frozen Date Custard: Make a rich custard in the usual way and after cooking cool it. When cool fold in half a pint of whipped cream and a cup of chopped, seeded dates and two teaspoonfuls of vanilla flavoring. Freeze in the usual way. This may be served with a chocolate sauce if desired.

Green Gage Water Ice: Stew two dozen large green gage plums until soft in a pint of water; rub them through a sieve, add the juice of a lemon, three-quarters of a pint of sugar syrup, a few drops of green Breton coloring, a level teaspoonful of powdered gelatin dissolved in a little boiling water. Mix the ingredients thoroughly and when cool strain into the freezer. Pack and freeze in the usual way.

Melon Ice: Remove the pulp from four very ripe cantaloupes. Cut the edges of the shells in fancy shapes and put them on ice until needed. Squeeze all the juice from the pulp and add to it the juice of two lemons, one pint of sugar, melted in a cupful of boiling water, add a little orange flower flavoring and strain into the freezer. Pack and freeze as usual. Watermelon may be prepared in the same way. The ice is served in the fruit shells, garnished on top with ripe berries.

Ginger Water Ice: To one cupful of lemon juice add one cupful of ginger

GROWING PROBLEMS MET

Japanese Will Endeavor to Stop Spread of Disaffection.

TOKIO.—After extensive conferences with Japanese religious workers and other persons interested in uplifting the moral tone of the Japanese people as well as increasing their material prosperity and happiness, the home minister has drawn up a programme to meet the growing problems of the times in Japan, including the spread of disaffection among the workers.

The project includes propagation of popular education and observance of ancestor worship; cultivation of public morality and devotion to the national welfare; and a careful selection of new ideas from abroad, together with their proper assimilation by the young people of the empire.