

MODES FOR CLOTHES-WISE WOMEN FEATURE CHARM OF SIMPLICITY

Adorable Draperies Achieve Original Effects for Straightline Frocks—Simple, Yet They Enhance All Points of a Good Figure—



By MAUDE HALL
 HAVING definitely decided upon the downward trend for waists and skirts as the new note to be emphasized this season, Fashion will continue to preach the virtue of the straight line dress and laud the charm of simplicity. Rumor is flirting with the idea of draperies. They will be employed

In the achievement of new honors for the chemise frock, rather than to supplant it in the affections of clothes-wise women. The fashionable draperies are all designed with a purpose, not the least of which is to enhance the points of a good figure. Particularly becoming to the slender and youthful-looking, is a dress of organdy embroidered all over with a

scattered floral pattern. The long-waisted blouse closes at the left side, narrow plaits being taken into the underarm seams at the front. Draped over the straight, gathered skirt are panels of self-material which dip in points below the hem and have the edges finished with picot points in Irish crochet. Two-color satin ribbon forms the very narrow girdle, or belt, as you will. This is finished with a quaint little rosette and repeats the leading colors in the organdy. Finishing the elbow sleeves are cuffs of fine white batiste, while the neck is edged with a plaited ruffle of very dainty French net.

After all there have not been a great number of startling novelties among the new season's originations. Quite unusual, however, is a frock of unbleached linen, embroidered in the bold colors which characterize peasant embroidery. The trimming forms a border about the lower edge of the skirt and on the sleeves, which show their greatest fullness below the elbows. A round collar of self-material, edged with a very fine accordion plaited frill, finishes the neck.

No doubt the greatest novelty is shown in the new crepes, whether of the cotton, wool or silk persuasion. These attractive fabrics come in plain colors, in stripes, checks, in ribbed effect like corduroy and in beaded designs, the beads in the loudest of colors, forming squares over the entire surface of the crepe. Another striking departure in the crepe offerings is an extremely heavy weave, which is employed to tricot Summer frocks such as fur is used on Winter gowns. There are also new versions of the "blistered" cottons, which enjoyed such a flattering vogue last Summer. Many of these fabrics are quite plain, while others are in two-tone effect, with a raised design above the blistered surface.

In voile, organdy, batiste, muslin, chintz, gingham, etc., one will find the same successful attempts made at variation or weave in addition to innumerable lovely patterns inspired by flowers of the field, beasts of the forests, denizens of the mathematician. It is impossible to do more than mention them briefly, so ardently does Fashion strive to make material keep pace with accessory.

Trimings hold their own, however, although they often are of the simplest possible nature. There is a great demand for detachable collars and cuffs, the majority of which are fashioned of very sheer fabrics, with and without lace or embroidery edgings. For Summer frocks nothing is more acceptable as a trimming than hand-embroidery. Cut-work and raised embroidery are in greatest demand and neither is difficult. While they require a certain preliminary care to make the stitches close and firm, the stitches used for cut-work and raised embroidery are exceedingly simple. For the grotesque animals—elephants, dragons, etc.—which appear on so many of the fashionable accessories for soft cotton frocks, broderie anglaise or eyelet embroidery is employed.

According to the highest authorities, black has been abandoned for evening wear and its supremacy is even being threatened for daytime use. Brown, which is shown in so many delightful shades, is black's most dangerous rival. It is lovely not only in the cottons, but in woolsens, such as the flannels de luxe, piquettes, twilloards, cachemeres and a new plain fabric called haska natte,

because the cachemere wool is woven in a square weave, as are all the natte materials.

The plaids and checks are favored for frocks of the jumper variety. Practical and smart is a design in brown and tan check, trimmed with tan flannel. The dress is cut in a pronounced V back and front, the armholes being as large as the neck is deep and rather inclined toward the same shape as the neck. There are shirtings at the sides, held in place by the aid of elastic bands inserted on the reverse side of the dress. Tan flannel forms the blouse and band at the lower edge of the skirt.

The cape fills such an important place in the season's wardrobe, that more time than ever is spent upon its design. For very late Spring and early Summer there is a new model, fashioned of soft silk crepe or crepe satin. It has a round yoke, to which the cape proper is gathered. Deep tucks trim the cape, starting at the yoke and continuing to the lower edge. They extend only around the sides, leaving the back always in panel effect and the front forming a panel when the cape is closed.

LESSON IN HOME DRESSMAKING

(Continued from column one)
 plaits, creasing on remaining lines of slit perforations. Bring folded edges to corresponding lines of small "o" perforations and press. Close underarms and shoulder seams as notched. Turn hem at lower edge of jacket on small "o" perforations. Adjust underfacing to position underneath front of jacket.

Face collar and sew to neck edge with notches and center-backs even. Adjust pocket to position then close sleeve seam as notched, easing in any fullness between notches and elbow, leaving extensions free. Turn extension under on slit perforations, lap folded edge to small "o" perforation and finish for closing. Hem lower edge and sew sleeve in armhole as notched, easing in any fullness between notches. Hold sleeve toward you when basting it in the armhole. Adjust belt to position and finish in any desired way.

CLEANING WITH GASOLINE

If gasoline is properly used, it is a very good, simple and inexpensive dry cleaning agent. Many people hesitate to use it because of its highly explosive nature, while others object to the odor which often remains in the garment. With proper handling both disagreeable features may be overcome.

The articles to be cleaned should first be prepared, if need be, and brushed to free them of dust. Always do the cleaning in the open air away from any flame or fire, and do not rub too energetically. Choose a warm sunny day, as damp air causes the odor to cling to the material and also tends to retard the cleaning properties of gasoline. Use a table with a smooth, clean top.

Use a large cup of salt to about a quart of gasoline. A dark cloth is best to sponge dark goods with. Sponge the entire garment with the mixture or, if the remainder of the garment is clean, spots may be sponged in this manner and no unsightly rings will show up after the garment is dry as they do when using gasoline alone. The salt absorbs the odor also. Shake well to remove salt and hang them in the air for several hours.

BEAUTY AND STYLE FOR AFTERNOON TEA SERVICE

Unbleached Muslin Crosses Border of Elite Fabrics with Aid of Colored Linens

By KATHRYN MUTTHER

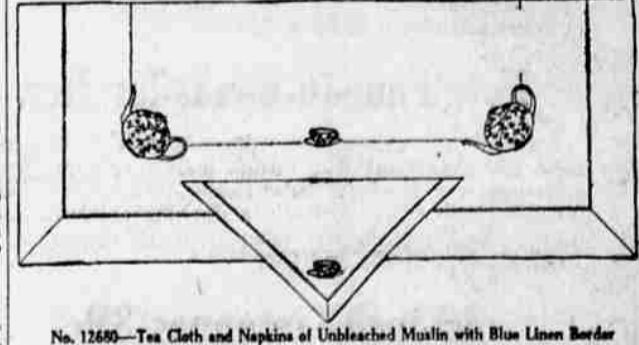
UNBLEACHED muslin has reached the sanctum sanctorum of the afternoon tea service. Fashion, following the trend toward borders as a popular finish for everything to which they may be applied, uses the new pastel linens to put the hitherto homely muslin across.

The tea set shown consists of a cloth 45 inches square and six napkins 15 inches square. The transfer supplies 4 motifs of the teapot, 3 1/4 by 5 1/4 inches, and 12 motifs for the cup and saucer, 1 3/4 by 2 1/4 inches. The edges are finished with borders of pastel blue linen, which is hemstitched onto the muslin background.

The motifs are so simple and attractive that they will be used in many other ways than the one indicated. They are attractive for breakfast and refreshment sets, also for tea towels, covers for closet shelves, etc. The embroidery may be of rose, Delft blue or yellow cotton. Usually

the color scheme of the room in which the set is to be used or the china with which it serves, is considered. The motifs and stems are outlined, while the flower petals and leaves are worked in lazy-daisy stitch. A narrow rolled edge outlined with blanket stitch is another very desirable way of finishing the new tea and breakfast sets made of unbleached muslin.

Besides muslin and scrim, the coarse creamy or oyster white linens are very smart-looking. It is possible to get almost all of the linens that were used before the war and the prices are almost at the pre-war level. The use of colored borders on sets of various kinds, promises to be very popular. They are a change from lace and buttonholed scallops and the sets which feature them are thoroughly usable. After all, no matter how beautiful the household linens may be, unless they give one the sense of usefulness and wearing quality, they are not restful or homelike.



No. 12680—Tea Cloth and Napkins of Unbleached Muslin with Blue Linen Border

Draperies and cushions which are not too faded may be freshened by this method. Rugs may be cleaned on the floor. Sweep thoroughly, using a vacuum if possible. Dampen a quantity of common barn salt with gasoline. Scrub the rug with this, using a stiff brush or broom. When dry, sweep vigorously to remove all the salt and you will be delighted with the brightness of the colors.

It is best to clean the articles one day and press them the next, although it is not necessary if one has the time and strength to do both in one day. Use a heavy iron for pressing and have it quite hot. The even heat of a gasoline or electric iron is ideal for the purpose. Wring a crash towel as dry as possible out of warm water and place over the goods. Press until the towel is dry. The heat of the iron will remove all trace of odor and the cloth will have a beautiful "new" appearance. Georgettes and silks of all kinds are

best cleaned by immersing in a bowl of gasoline to which a little salt has been added. Remove them after an hour's time, using care not to disturb the dirt which will have settled to the bottom of the bowl. Rinse in fresh gasoline and hang in the open air until dry. White silk will not turn yellow if dried during the night or in a dark place. Slippers should be placed over shoe trees or stuffed with paper before cleaning. Pin collars and cuffs to clean cloth and they will retain their original shapes.

Dry cleaning and pressing must be very carefully done, but the wonderful results far outweigh the time and energy expended. Not only has one gained financially but there is a great amount of satisfaction in a task well done.—EXCHANGE.
CHOCOLATE CHARLOTTE RUSSE
 One tablespoon gelatine soaked in 1/4 cup of cold water, add 1-3 cup

scalded cream, 1/2 square Baker's chocolate, dissolved in 3 tablespoons hot water, add 1 teaspoon vanilla, 3-5 cup powdered sugar, just a speck of salt.
 Split 6 lady fingers and line a mould, pour in the mixture and set until too cool; then set on ice.

PINEAPPLE TAPIOCA

The other fruits in this recipe bring out the flavor of the pineapple and a recipe which can be used at any time of the year is always acceptable.
 2-3 cup pearl tapioca
 3 cups cold water
 Juice of 1 orange
 Juice of 1 lemon
 1 teaspoonful gelatine
 2-3 cup sugar
 1 1/2 cups pineapple juice
 1 cup shredded pineapple
 Soak gelatine in three tablespoonfuls cold water. Cook tapioca in the three cups of water until clear. Add to tapioca the softened gelatine and sugar. When slightly cooled, add the fruit juices, and when beginning to thicken, add the shredded pineapple. Mold in fancy shaped or border mould, and serve with whipped cream.

COLD PRESSED CORNED BEEF CAPRICE

After having boiled thoroughly some brisket of beef, and these are always boiled for more or less lengthy periods, according to their size, lay the piece of beef in a rectangular mold and cover with a thick board. Apply heavy weights and leave the beef to cool under the applied pressure. Boil some green corn, remove the kernels and mix them with equal quantity of small dice of new boiled beans, seasoned with chopped chives, parsley, salt, pepper, vinegar and olive oil. Slice the corned beef and arrange in the center of a dish surrounded with lettuce and garnish with the above salad. Upon the salad arrange a chain of linked rings of onion.

KEY TO ILLUSTRATIONS

The fashions shown on this page are Pictorial Review designs. Numbers and sizes are as follows:
 Dress No. 9826. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 35 cents.
 Dress No. 9916. Sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 35 cents. Embroidery No. 12313. Transfer, blue or yellow, 20 cents.
 Dress No. 9845. Sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 35 cents.
 Dress No. 9838. Sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 35 cents.
 Dress No. 9913. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 35 cents.
 Dress No. 9850. Sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 35 cents.
 Jacket No. 9888. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 35 cents. (Lesson in Dressmaking.) Skirt No. 9883. Sizes, 24 to 34 inches waist. Price, 35 cents.
 Transfer No. 12680. Supplies 4 teapot motifs and 12 cup-and-saucer motifs. Blue only. Price, 25 cents.
 Pictorial Review Patterns on sale by local agents.

Lesson In Home Dressmaking

Good Form in Sports Attire Calls for This Suit with Knickers and Jacket

THE single-breasted jacket which forms a fifty-fifty part of the modish sports suit comes easily within the scope of the home dressmaker's ability. This design has a notched collar

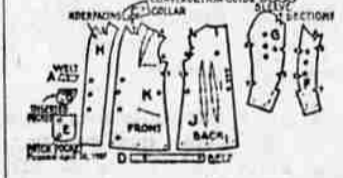


Single-Breasted Sports Jacket

back. For the lower edges a deep cuff may be used, or they may be gathered. Medium size requires for the suit complete, 4 1/4 yards 54-inch material. The jacket alone calls for 2 1/4 yards.

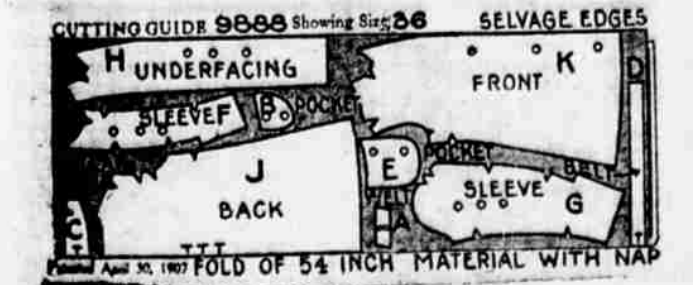
The back, having no seams, is cut with the tissue vesting along the lengthwise fold of material. The front, sleeve sections, underfacing, pockets, etc., all are laid on a lengthwise thread of the goods, with large "O" perforations resting directly over the thread.

Clip all of the notches and indicate other marks. Then, take up a dart in front section at the shoulder, bringing together



and stitching along corresponding lines of small "o" perforations. Terminate the stitching at the small "o" perforation. Slash left front at lower edge of dart between small "o" perforations and sew the edge of welt having small "o" perforation to the lower slashed edge. Stitch side edges of welt to position. Cut off 1/2 inch from upper edge of one pocket section and sew underneath lower slashed edge and to welt. Sew remaining section to upper slashed edge of pocket opening and join the edges of pocket sections underneath. Form an inverted plait at center-back of back section, creasing on line of slot perforations near center-back. Bring the folded edge to center-back and stitch along the folded edge, from the neck edge as far down as the large "O" perforation. Press plait to position. Form

(Continued on column four)



April 30, 1922 FOLD OF 54 INCH MATERIAL WITH NAP