

LOW COLLARS OF MANY TYPES

THE FAD OF THE BARE THROAT STILL GAINS GROUND.

The sailor collar seen in innumerable modifications—Fichu collars of narrow embroidered muslin—lace and embroidery used for the trimming.

The collar is to play a very important role during the coming season and to appear under an extraordinary variety of forms. The bare throat fad which was launched with the aid of the Dutch neck and collarless neck bodices and blouses has steadily gained ground despite the protests of the host of women who vowed that they would never give up high collars and who were convinced that they never could look well with their throats uncovered.

There are still women who make the same protest and live up to it and many of them are wise in the stand they take, but after all there is a great deal in being used to a thing, and people have gradually become used to seeing the uncovered throat and finding beauty in it even when it is not all that a throat should be.

Moreover, the uncovering of the throats has in itself led to much improvement of those same throats and has driven women to bleaching and massaging and exercising, until now many a throat that was unsightly when the Dutch neck first invaded fashion's realm a few seasons ago has become really a thing of beauty.

Perhaps the fact that women have had time to repair the ravages of high collars accounts more than anything else for the more general resignation to the vague of the Dutch neck. The French neck which is a little higher and the turndown collars of fichu which are of ranging degrees of looseness. And this brings us back to the collars with which we started.

Not within memory have so many turndown collars been shown in one season as are now on exhibition in the shops. One still finds the high stock, the high turndown collar of plain or embroidered linen, the soft outing collar with its jeweled safety pin or links, but all these old favorites are fairly submerged in the flood of low turndown collars, stiff or soft.

One can buy the round, comparatively narrow Dutch collar of recent seasons cheap and plain or extravagantly expensive and exquisitely embroidered, but a majority of the new collars open lower in front than the Dutch collar and are on the whole more generally becoming, though they do make a very long thin face look still longer and thinner.

The square sailor back which surged into favor late last summer and has been in evidence among the winter coat collars and frock collars is out in force among the adjustable embroidered collars and shows innumerable modifications. The wide right angle cornered back may be combined with a front which runs in a straight line from a little below the base of the throat to the shoulder points, and from there falls in the wide sailor back.

The collar may be quite low in front and slope to the shoulders in true middie fashion, or it may have wide downward sloping points in front, quite covering the chest, and then follow a line upward just in front of the arm to join the sailor back. There is no describing the variations upon the sailor theme, though our sketches will clearly indicate the lines of a few of them.

Narrower collars, or rather collars narrower in the back and with no hint of sailor shape, are both small and large. One finds the genuine Byronic shape in stiff linen rolling away from the throat. What, by the way, will laundresses and laundrymen do with this and other rolled, stiff collars which would lose their style entirely if pressed flat?

Narrow plain or embroidered collars shaped like the ordinary coat collar but smaller than the collars of the coat sets are numerous, and there are all sorts of arrangements, half fichu, half collar, which would form all the trimming a simple morning tub frock would need.

One of these last has a flat wide fichu collar of soft embroidered muslin with narrow lace under the little embroidered scallops of its border. The two long sloping ends cross at the bust line, where they are caught up in soft plaits. A flat four inch collar, embroidered, falls back on this fichu, its points meeting just where the fichu ends cross.

Another pretty model, made both in plain and elaborate fashions, is illustrated among the cuts. It has a big sailor back and continues forward over the shoulder, at the same width and about to the same depth as the collar back. Then it slopes up sharply toward the throat and ends in two long straps or tabs which cross and button a little below the bust line.

This model, like many others, is low enough in front to demand filling a little by either the bodice front or by a little chemise or yoke piece matching the collar.

Openwork hand embroidery enters into a large number of these handsome wide collars, and color is frequently introduced both into the separate collars and into the collars and cuff sets. In the openwork collars the color appears in the embroidery, as it does in other embroidered collars too, but one finds also bordering bands of plain color or of stripes or dot on white collars and cuffs, and there are collars of striped or dotted linen or muslin bordered by plain color.

Big collars entirely of fine tucking with plain border or with lace border are liked, and there are scores of pretty sailor collars daintily inset with fine lace and delicately embroidered, while in contrast are handsome collars of various shapes entirely of lace in the heavier varieties, Irish, Venetian, real filet, &c.

The big Irish lace collars in the new design and round cape shapes are, at their best, extremely beautiful and a very goodly sum may be expended upon one of these collars used for trimming a frock otherwise very simple.

The popular black and white motif is prominent among the collars as elsewhere, and in white silk, muslin or linen, striped with black, are large collars of numerous shapes and of smart details.

In the dressmaking department of one of our shops they are showing imported collars and cuff sets for coats or tailored blouses in rather pronounced white and black stripe silk, the black and white stripes of equal width, bordered by heavy black Venetian lace of from two to three inches in width and trimmed in little black buttons.

In One Office 85 Years. From the London Daily Graphic. The inspection committee of trustee of the bank in their report for last year stated that one retired actuary died in February of the age of ninety-eight. He was the oldest borough treasurer in the United Kingdom and actively discharged the duties of his office till a few months of his death. He was in the office of the same actuary for eighty-five years.

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Miss Daisy Ogden is said to be the first woman in America to hold the job of division passenger agent on a railroad. Miss Ogden has just been appointed to

such a post on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway. Her territory extends from Watertown, Ill., to Bellingham, Ia.

Miss Charlotte Granville, formerly of the American club.

England but now living in New York, is said to be the first woman applicant for membership to the Aero Club of America. Though Miss Granville has made upward of fifty flights as a member of the Royal Aero Club of England her application was refused by the American club.

Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing is the president of the New York Fresh Air Fund for Adults and Elderly People. An entertainment will be given at the Hotel Astor some time in Lent for the purpose of raising funds to increase the building fund of the organization. The patronesses are Mrs. Cowing, Mrs. Charles F. Campbell, Mrs. William E. Fitch, Mrs. J. Stuart Smith, Mrs. Joseph E. Chapman and Miss Margaret D. Coppel.

The alumnae of Vassar College have just completed the fund of \$800,000 which they undertook to collect some years ago. When they raised \$150,000 toward the fund John D. Rockefeller duplicated that amount.

Mrs. Alicia Stebbins Wells recently addressed the Reopportunity Club of Los Angeles on "Some Things a Woman Should Know." Among the things enumerated by Mrs. Wells was the need of patrol women in Los Angeles to help care for the women and children. At present Mrs. Wells is the only police-woman in that city.

Miss Belle Kinney, the woman sculptor, has the contract to make ten statues as memorials of the women of the Confederacy. These statues are to cost \$10,000 each and are to be placed in the capital of every Confederate State with the exception of South Carolina.

The women of Austria have presented a giant petition to Parliament asking that the old law forbidding women and children to join any political society be repealed. The reason for this move is said to be the desire of many progressive women to form an equal suffrage association. At present they can have only a woman suffrage committee. The signatures on the petition are said to number many thousands. It is nearly if not quite as large as the one recently submitted to the United States Congress by the suffragists of this country.

The woman of Vallejo, Cal., if the new charter goes through, are to be eligible for membership on both the board of education and the board of library commissioners, and also to all appointive offices. Vallejo is near Mare Island Navy Yard and a large number of workmen live there.

An unusual number of women are holding high offices in the civil service in the State of Illinois. Among the most prominent are Dr. Louise Morrow, general physician in the State Training School for Girls at Geneva; Dr. Joy Ricketts, assistant physician at the Peoria State Hospital, South Bartonville; Dr. Olive F. Hughes, assistant physician at Anna

State Hospital; Dr. Elizabeth D. Carroll, internist at the same hospital; Dr. Angelina G. Hamilton, physician in the Lincoln State School and Colony; Dr. Wilhelmina H. Jacobs, assistant physician at Kankakee State Hospital, and Dr. Olga H. Bridgeman, internist in the State Training School for Girls.

Mrs. Irene C. Buell is the thirty-ninth woman admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. Buell's home is in St. Paul, Minn. She is a graduate of the St. Paul College of Law, was employed for a while in the office of the Attorney-General of that State, and has appeared in local and State Courts in important cases with success.

Mrs. Imogene Paul, superintendent of street cleaning in the Tenth district of Chicago, has invented a device for the disposal of paper and other refuse which it is claimed will save the city \$100,000 a year. The invention is an incinerator for burning light refuse as it is taken up.

Mrs. Mary Van Kleek, secretary of the woman's committee of the Russell Sage Foundation, has proved that every fourth woman in New York city is a wage earner. Of this number only 47 per cent. earn more than \$6 a week.

The women town councillors are reported to have won in the recent fight in Rhykjavik, the capital of Iceland. For several days there was a deadlock in the Town Council over the lighting of the city. All the men members were in favor of electricity, while the women stood solidly for gas because they wished to use it for cooking purposes also. After considerable hesitation the Mayor cast his vote with the women.

Mrs. Willoughby Cummings is the first woman to receive the honorary degree of doctor of civil law from King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Cummings was at one time secretary of the Canadian National Council of Women. She is now in the employ of the Dominion Government delivering lectures on the old age annuity system.

The first municipal lodging house for women in England was opened recently in Manchester through the efforts of Miss Margaret Ashton, a member of the Municipal Council. Although municipal lodging houses furnishing cheap and decent lodgings for men have been in existence in most of the cities in Great Britain for a good many years, there has been no provision made for poor women.



SPRING GOWNS HERE

Continued from Fourth Page.

If women are to come around to small head sizes and hats airily perched what about coiffures?

"Flat, flat to the head and dressed very low," prophesies one of the high priestesses of millinery.

It doesn't sound good, but if it comes women will "first endure, then embrace," as they do with all revolutionary modes, so there's no use in crossing that bridge until it is actually reached. There will be plenty of ample sized hat crowns all through the season.

The trouser skirt is another bugaboo which need not be taken so seriously as the sensationalists would have people believe. Almost every buyer has brought over at least one model of this type as a curiosity and it is true that many of the well known makers have experimented with the idea. It is true too that the trouserettes or harem skirts are being worn by some few Parisian women keen after novelty; but the skirt in its most moderate phases is unobjectionable enough, far more modest indeed than many a Directoire gown to which approval has been given, and than many a hobble skirt of recent memory; so even if the spectacle of an occasional trouser skirt is to be seen the calamity need not be dire and there is no probability that the cult will go beyond a very limited circle.

Naturally the idea is capable of extravagant and ridiculous development and will doubtless receive it, has indeed received it at the hands of some audacious designers; but we are not likely to hear more than the echo of this extravagance over here, save possibly in connection with the stage.

A more definite skirt change is to be noted in the fulness which has crept into some of the most attractive of the new models. The narrowest and straightest of truly smart tailored skirts is not so exaggerated as it has been and in many of the less severe costumes the skirts, though straight of line, are let into the waist line with slight shirring or little plaits and are not gathered into any band toward the bottom. The short, large waist makes this arrangement admirable, the fulness providing approximately straight lines from girdle to hips and allowing for the hip curve.

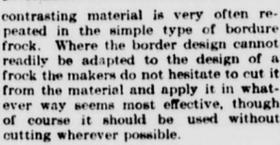
Some of the new skirts go further in the matter of fulness and are finished at the bottom by deep plaited flounces. The early Victorian period has supplied many hints for modish 1911 frocks, and one realizes this fact more and more as the new models multiply, the flat collars, fichus, sleeve frills and sashes having much to do with the impression.

Openwork embroidery on sheer linen or muslin is used even in combination with delicate silks for evening wear, and veiled with chiffon serves as foundation for pretty and serviceable afternoon frocks, while in the realm of the lingerie frock it is enormously important. There are coat and frock models of white linen so elaborately embroidered in open work design that the plain linen has an unimportant rôle save in the upper part of the skirt and in trimming bands.

Soft, loose woven linen suggesting a very coarse etamine is one of the new things, and hordure effects in this material have borders of wide and narrow openwork or drawn work bands, giving a bold lattice effect.

A pretty frock built up from such material in butter color and relieved by a girdle of black and sleeves and shoulder insets of cluny lace is pictured in one of the cuts and shows a simple but effective method of using a straight border without the introduction of drapery—a problem which is puzzling many an uninitiated dressmaker and seamstress.

The bodice made with border running straight across the chest and with shoulders and sleeves cut together with



THE DIFFERENT SHAPES OF BROAD COLLAR.

SHOPPING IN BURMA.

Requires an Effort to Get the Shop Women to Show Their Goods.

From Blackwood's Magazine. You may walk through the muddy old markets of Rangoon for hours at a time or through the brand new bazars at Mandalay without any of the salespeople taking the slightest notice of you as a possible purchaser of their wares. The dear little ladies sit crosslegged upon long tables in front of the high cupboards containing their goods. They are placidly smoking or chatting or painting their faces or braiding their hair. They are not attending to business in the least.

If the European is conspicuously dressed or presents a figure which the Burman, with his finely trained sense of humor, considers at all ridiculous then a ray ripple of laughter passes along the stalls, and then indeed the would-be customer is noticed; but otherwise the tourist is an object of no interest whatever.

It requires a great effort to get a Burmese shop woman (they are nearly all women) to show you her silks, and when at last she has spread her merchandise broadcast upon the table and you are revelling in the illusion that you are living in the middle of a rainbow, with a chance of holding fast to some of its colors, she will ask her price (which is seldom more than one rupee too much) and will stick to it like glue.

She is an indolent lady in many ways who loves a quiet life, and she has determined that her most comfortable course is not to haggle in the market place. So you may make up your mind that bargaining and persuasion are useless arts to practice in Burma, however valuable they may be elsewhere.

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