MOTOR CLOTHES MAKE GREAT ADVANCES IN BEAUTY

Thick Veils and Unbecoming Hats Are Things of the Past, New Styles Being Ornamental as Well as Useful

WITH the constantly increasing number of women driving their own cars more and more attention is being paid to motor apparel. It was a long time ago indeed that one bundled into unbecoming garments, veils almost as thick as blankets and unbecoming hats for an automobile trip. Nothing that women wear has made such an advance as motor clothes.

There comes this spring a fascinating and useful motor "shell," a sort of vest of silk oilskin which is to be worn underneath a light or heavy topcoat. It has long sleeves, which gather into an elastic band at the wrists to make them fit tight and smooth, and there is a fine soft warm lining to give extra comfort. The same model of motor shell is made of camel's hair and leather, very plain and serviceable as to cut, with no flare, and so fashioned that it slips comfortably under the heavier outer wrap.

This leather shell is distinctly good looking enough to be worn as a topcoat. Now that leather is soaring sky high in price and a leather garment seems almost indispensable for the woman driver, it is well to consider these novelties. Leather is impervious to rain and will stand any amount of hard service. The serviceable garment is the most economical in the long run, whatever the initial outlay may be.

New Raincoats.

As to raincoats for the woman who motors for the joy of it and does not drive her car there has been introduced the most feminine garment imaginable. Fancy cravenetted crepe de chine! This is the newest material employed for these cloaks. The colors are lovely—robin's egg blue, green, navy or black. The material is quite as soft and supple as the crepe de chine in its normal state, and neither does it rumple. Thus the coats can be folded or thrown about and will not show the lack of gentle treatment. This is no small virtue in a motor garment. It is indeed a nuisance to have to worry about something that will crush or may be rumpled and is not fresh looking when one reaches one's destination.

Still another new raincoat of silk rubber is made in unusual colors. The coat itself does not differ in cut from former seasons, though there is a slight bit of extra fulness in the body of the garment. It is held in with a very narrow string belt of leather, this belt being a new idea this year. The belt is indeed rightly called a string, as it is less than an inch in width.

The collars of these coats stand up high around the neck and are made of white satin with black satin in the middle run through with several rows of black stitching. The cuffs are of the same material. Bottle green, tan and mahogany red are the colors in which the coats come.

While we speak of rainy day motoring let us not forget a rubber hood of glazed rubber which is made to fit right over the hat and head and has long ends to tie it under the chin just like a bonnet.

As to fair weather occasions the newest motor coat is the cape. Camel's hair in its lovely coloring and soft, fine texture is the most stunning material. This cloth is made up into motor coats also, fitted with wide belts, patch pockets and deep collars. An inverted pleat finishes the back.

Next in favor come the serge and tricotine capes. These have vests and sleeves, being a sort of combination garment as if the makers were a bit undecided just which style to make and so made both. The sleeves come out from under the arm so that the cape effect is kept, but the cape is prevented from slipping off the shoulders.

A Kilikrankie tweed cape is long and has a removable vest so made that it can fasten smartly right up to the chin or be left open in typical waistcoat manner. The colors of these tweed capes are always soft and pleasing—heather mixtures, all pale purples and lavenders, or grays and blues or woody browns. The particular cape I mention is made of gray mixture with an indefinite stripe through it and it has a pale gray satin lining.

Jersey cloth has lost none of its popularity, although one does not see the light shades of last year. There are no pale greys and lavenders and rose, but the rather subdued darker shades are introduced, evidently with a thought for service. We can not get far from this idea, though it is possible to find everything one can desire in the way of motor wraps, even for the most care free moments.

One wrap is made of pale soft French blue with a lining of lavender satin. The very wide deep collar turns back over the cape and is finished at the shoulders with a long silk tassels. This of course belongs to the casual ride, short and along moonlit roads and is to be worn over a pale summer frock, for its charm and delicacy will not admit of sterner treatment.

Of course some women like a coat and will have nothing to do with the new capes, or cape coatees. An unusual long coat, built entirely for service, but not forgetting its looks at all, is made of dark blue cravenetted cloth. It has a deep cape collar, crossing fichu fashion at the front and fastening with big round buttons on a patent leather belt. Two little tucks trim the edge of the cape collar. The lining of this very smart wrap, dust and rain proof, is of white and blue plaid.

A gabardine coat, also of cravenette, is piped with black broadcloth around pockets, collar and cuffs and three small rows run around the bottom of the flaring skirt. Big black cloth buttons trim it down the front and serve to fasten it as well.

While we rarely see the heavy ugly veils first considered an indispensable automobile adjunct, now and then we find one which envelops everything, hat, head, shoulders, so voluminous in fact that it could serve almost by itself for a summer wrap, as it is made of rather thick silk. It fits smoothly over the crown of a hat and is held in place by an elastic band run around the base of the crown. A breathing place is allowed by a face piece of thin chiffon of the same color as the veil.

Motor Capes a Delight.

It is the new motor hat which is the welcome little treasure this summer. It is made of pongee and has a split brim so that a veil can tie it down, but it will never get out of shape. Being of silk it can fold, but it will not crush and it has enough stiffness to be becoming as well as useful—it happens so often useful things just will not be becoming. This little automobile hat will. It has a simple piping of plaid silk along the edge and a band of plaid silk runs around the crown.

Suede vests are a joy to slip on underneath a coat for a long trip. One of dark green has a trimming of round pearl buttons and a lining of crepe de chine. A very smart pale gray suede vest or waistcoat buttons right up to the chin.

Of course there are new porte satchels. Some are made of patent leather and are high and narrow, so that the hot bottles won't turn over when they shouldn't and the lunch box not take up more room than it should. Heretofore they have been rather shallow and long, but these new models seem to be fitting their place not only to the space in the automobile but to practice conservation in accordance with Mr. Hoover's wishes. Still others have a small tray, just like a little trunk, which can be lifted out. They are all fitted with the necessary picnic equipment—knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups and fringed napkins. Indeed one can travel along any summer road in gypsy fashion and have as good a meal as desired if one of the new little kitchen sets is taken along.

There is a new and handsome belt made of blocked ribbon and long enough to serve as a belt. The belt is made of ribbon less than an inch wide and is threaded together, over one, under one, until it looks like a series of small squares. A silk tassel finishes the ends and the colors are many and pleasing.

Driving gloves for summer are new too, for they have palms of leather and backs of silk with heavy stitching generally in black silk. They are slip on gloves, fastening at the wrist with a little strap and snap.

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Extreme left—Slipon cape ideal for a light wrap. It is pale gray satin lined with Alice blue; hat of blue ribbon with French knots and flower of wool and silk. Left centre—Blocked ribbon motor scarf and hat adorned with threaded ribbon.

Right centre—Military cape coat of tan zibeline with sleeves formed by straps from shoulders. Belt held by two pearl buttons. Extreme right—New motor coat with collar carried from the revers in a full hood effect.

Cape coat for motoring, with semi-belt effect and patch pockets.

Crepe de Chine Made Waterproof One of the Novelties Offered and the Colors Are Delicate—Capes Popular

THE STORY OF THE SUN

Continued from Fifth Page.

and obtained an Associated Press membership. It hired some good men, including Alexander Cummings, who had made his mark on the Philadelphia *North American*; James E. Spalding, who had been with Raymond on the *Courier and Enquirer*, and Manton Marble. But the *World*, stripped of lively human news, was a failure. After $200,000 had been sunk in a bootless enterprise the religious coterie retired and left the *World* to the worldly.

Its later owners were variously reported to be August Belmont, Fernando Wood and Benjamin Wood; but it finally passed entirely into the hands of Manton Marble, who made it a free trade Democratic organ. Marble had learned the newspaper business on the *Journal* and the *Traveler* in Boston, and in 1858 and 1859 he was on the staff of the *Evening Post*. In July, 1861, the *World* and the *Courier and Enquirer* were consolidated, and Col. J. Watson Webb, who had owned and edited the latter paper for thirty-four years, retired from newspaper life.

During the civil war the *World* was strongly opposed to President Lincoln's Administration. Perhaps this fact accounts for the punishment which befell it through the misdeed of an outsider.

In May, 1864, there was sent to most of the morning newspaper offices what purported to be a proclamation by the President appointing a day of fasting and prayer and calling into military service, by volunteering and draft, 400,000 additional troops. This was a fake, engineered by Joseph Howard, Jr., a newspaperman who had been employed on the *Tribune* and who put out the hoax for the purpose of influencing the stock market. THE SUN, the *Tribune* and the *Times* did not fall for the hoax, but the *Herald*, the *World* and the *Journal of Commerce* printed it, stopping their presses when they learned the truth.

Gen. John A. Dix seized the offices of the *Herald*, *World* and the *Journal of Commerce*, put soldiers to guard them and suppressed the papers for several days—all this by order of the President. Howard, the forger, was arrested and on his confession was sent to Fort Lafayette, where he was a prisoner for several weeks. Manton Marble wrote a bitter letter to Lincoln in protest against what he considered an outrage on the *World*. Marble remained at the head of the paper until 1876.

"The Sun" During the Civil War.

THE SUN took the setback of Bull Run with better grace than most of the papers—far better than Horace Greeley, who yelled for a truce. It seemed to see that this was only the beginning of a long conflict, which must be fought to the end, regardless of disappointments. On August 15, 1861, it declared:

> Let there be but one war. Better it should cost millions of lives than that we should live in hourly dread of wars, contiguous to a people who could make foreign alliances and land armies upon our shores to destroy our liberties.

And on the subject of the war's cost it said:

> No more talk of carrying on the war economically! The only economy is to make short and swift work of it, and the people are ready to bear the expense, if it were five hundred millions of dollars, to-day.

This was printed when the war was very young; when no man dreamed that it would cost the Federal Government six times five hundred millions.

THE SUN'S editorial articles were not without criticism of the conduct of the war. It was one of the many papers that demanded the resignation of Seward at a time when the Secretary of State was generally blamed for what seemed to be the dilly dallying of the Government. Lincoln himself was still regarded as a politician as well as a statesman—a view which was reflected in THE SUN'S comment on the preliminary proclamation of emancipation, September 22, 1862:

> As the greatest and most momentous act of our nation, from its foundation to the present time, we would rather have seen this step disconnected from all lesser considerations and from party influences.

The inference in this was that Lincoln had made his great stroke on the eve of the Republican State convention in New York.

The *Tribune* declared that the proclamation was "the beginning of the end of the rebellion." "The wisdom of the step is unquestionable," said the *Times*; "its necessity indisputable." The businesslike *Herald* remarked that it inaugurated "an overwhelming revolution in the system of labor." The *World* said that it regretted the proclamation and doubted the President's power to free the slaves. "We regard it with profound regret," said the *Journal of Commerce*. "It is usurpation of power!" shouted the *Staats-Zeitung*.

Such was the general tone of the New York morning newspapers during the war. Only three—THE SUN, the *Tribune* and the *Times*—could be described as out-and-out loyalists. THE SUN was for backing up Lincoln whenever it believed him right, and that was most of the time; yet it was free in its criticism of various phases of the conduct of the war.

"The Sun" Supports McClellan.

Like most of the Democrats of New York, THE SUN was an admirer of Gen. McClellan, and it believed that his removal from the command of the army was due to politics. But when the election of 1864 came around THE SUN refused to join its party contemporaries in wild abuse of Lincoln and Johnson. On the morning after the Republican nominations it said:

> It is no time to quarrel with those men who honestly wish to crush the rebellion on the ground that they have nominated a rail splitter and a tailor. It would be more consistent with true democracy if these men were honored for rising from an humble sphere.

THE SUN supported McClellan, praising him for his repudiation of the plank in the Democratic platform which declared the war a failure; but in the last days of the campaign it was frank in its predictions that Lincoln would be elected. On the morning after election it had this to say:

> The reelection of Abraham Lincoln announces to the world how firmly we have resolved to be a free and united people.

After the assassination of President Lincoln THE SUN said:

> In the death of Mr. Lincoln the Southern people have lost one of the best friends they had at the North. He would have treated them with more gentleness than any other statesman. From him they would have obtained concessions it is now almost impossible for our rulers and people to grant.

THE SUN'S attitude toward the "copperheads" and deluded pacifists of the North is reflected in an editorial article published on June 5, 1863. The North was then in its worst panic. Only a month previously Lee had defeated Hooker at Chancellorsville, and the victorious Confederates were marching through Maryland into Pennsylvania. At a mass meeting in Cooper Union George Francis Train and other copperheads denounced the war, praised Vallandigham of Ohio, who had been banished into the South for his unpatriotic conduct, and declared for "peace and reunion." It was largely a Democratic meeting, but THE SUN would not stomach the disloyal outburst:

> The fact that over ten thousand people assembled in and about Cooper Union on Thursday evening to listen to speeches and adopt an address and resolutions prepared under that "eye single to the public welfare," discloses the ease with which a few political tricksters may present false issues to the unthinking and in the excitement of the moment induce their hearers to applaud sentiments that when calmly considered are unworthy of a great and free people. Taking advantage of the blunders of the present administration these self-styled Democrats raise their banners and under the guise of proclaiming peace in reality proclaim a war upon those very principles it is the highest boast of every true Democrat to acknowledge.
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> The Democratic party is essentially the peace party of the present rebellion, but it will sanction no peace that is obtained by compromising the vital principles that give force to our form of government. They will not ask for peace at the expense of the Union, and desire no Democratic victories that do not legitimately belong to them as an expression of the confidence of the people in their fidelity to the Union and the Constitution.
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> The late meeting then should not be sanctioned by any true Democrat. It was in no sense Democratic; it was in reality an opposition meeting and only as such will it be looked upon as having any important bearing upon the great questions of the hour, and if rightly interpreted by the administration will exert no evil influence upon the future destinies of this great nation.

The methods of gathering war news early in the conflict were haphazard. The first reports to reach New York from Southern fields were usually in the Government bulletins, but they were not as trustworthy as the official bulletins of the present war.

On the morning after the first battle of Bull Run THE SUN'S readers were treated to joyous headlines:

> A GREAT BATTLE—SEVENTY THOUSAND REBELS IN IT—OUR ARMY VICTORIOUS—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE—TWELVE HOURS' FIGHTING—RETREAT OF THE REBELS—UNITED STATES FORCES PRESSING FORWARD.

But on the following morning the tune changed:

> RETREAT OF OUR TROOPS—OUR ARMY SCATTERED—ONLY TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND UNION TROOPS ENGAGED—ENEMY NINETY THOUSAND STRONG—OUR CANNON LEFT BEHIND.

As a matter of fact, only about eighteen thousand troops were engaged on each side.

THE SUN had no famous correspondents at the front. It sent three reporters to Virginia in 1861, and these sent mail stories and some telegraph matter, which was of value in supplementing the official bulletins, the Associated Press service, the specials from "Nemo" and "Hermit," THE SUN correspondents in Washington, and the matter rewritten from the Philadelphia and Western newspapers.

THE SUN was still a local paper, with a constituency hungry for news of the men of the New York regiments. To THE SUN readers the doings of Gen. Meagher of the Irish Brigade or Col. Michael Corcoran of the Sixty-ninth Regiment were more important than the strategic details of a large campaign.

THE SUN, like all the Northern papers, was frequently deceived by false reports of Union victories. Federal troops were in Fredericksburg—on the front page—weeks before they were in it in reality; in Richmond years too soon. But there was no doubt about Gettysburg, although the North did not get the news until the 5th of July. THE SUN came out on Monday, the 6th, with these headlines:

> VICTORY!—INVASION COME TO GRIEF—LEE UTTERLY ROUTED—HIS DISASTROUS RETREAT—ALL FEDERAL PRISONERS RECAPTURED — EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED—MEANS OF ESCAPE DESTROYED.

On April 10, 1865, the headlines were sprinkled with American flags and cuts of Columbia, and the types carried the welcome news for which the North had waited for four long years:

> OUR NATION REDEEMED—SURRENDER OF LEE AND HIS WHOLE ARMY — THE TERMS — OFFICERS AND MEN PAROLED AND TOLD TO GO HOME—THE COUNTRY WILD WITH JOY—ETC., ETC., ETC.

The "etc., etc., etc.," suggests that the head writer was too wild with joy to go into more details.

It was not until May, 1862, that THE SUN abandoned the ancient custom of giving a large part of the first page to advertising. This reform came late, perhaps because Moses S. Beach was out of THE SUN in the early months of the war.

On August 6, 1860, the control of the paper had passed from Mr. Beach to Archibald M. Morrison, a rich young man of religious fervor, who was prompted by other religious enthusiasts to get THE SUN and use it for evangelical purposes. Mr. Morrison gave Mr. Beach $100,000 for the good will of the paper, and agreed to pay a rental for the material. Mr. Beach retained the ownership of the building, of the presses and indeed of every piece of type.

The new proprietors of THE SUN held a prayer meeting at noon every day in the editorial rooms. They also injected a bit of religion into the columns by printing on the first page reports of prayer meetings in the Sailors' Home and of the doings of missionaries in Syria and elsewhere. In spite of the new spirit that pervaded the office, however, it was still possible for the unregenerate old subscriber to find some little space devoted to the fistic clashes of Heenan and Morrissey. Flies are not caught with vinegar.

The new management made a sort of department paper of THE SUN, the front page being divided with the headings "Financial," "Religious," "Criminal," "Calamities," "Foreign Items," "Business Items" and "Miscellaneous." It was not a bad newspaper, and it was quite possible that some business men would prefer it to the Beach kind of sheet; but it is certain that the advertisers were not attracted and that some readers were repelled. One of the latter climbed the stairs of the building at Fulton and Nassau streets early one morning and nailed to the door of the editorial rooms a placard which read: "Be ye not righteous overmuch!"

During the Morrison regime THE SUN refused to accept advertisements on Sunday. Of course the printers worked on Sunday night, getting out Monday's paper, but that was something else. THE SUN went so far (July 23, 1861) as to urge that the Union Generals should be forbidden to attack the enemy on Sundays. "Our troops must have rest, and need the Sabbath," it said.

William C. Church, one of the rising young newspapermen of New York, was induced to become the publisher under THE SUN'S new management. He was only twenty-four years old, but he had had a good deal of newspaper experience in assisting his father, the Rev. Pharcellus Church, to edit and publish the New York *Chronicle*. After a few weeks in THE SUN office, however, Mr. Church saw that the paper, though daily treated with evangelical serum, was not likely to be a howling success; and on December 10, 1860, four months after he took hold as publisher, it was announced that Mr. Church had "withdrawn from the publication of THE SUN for the purpose of spending some months in European travel and correspondence for the paper."

Mr. Church wrote a few letters from Europe, but when the civil war started he hurried home and went with the joint military and naval expedition headed by General Thomas W. Sherman and Admiral S. F. Dupont. He was present at the capture of Port Royal, and wrote for the *Evening Post* the first account of it that appeared in the North. Later he acted as a war correspondent of the *Times*, writing under the pseudonym "Pierrepont." In October, 1862, he was appointed a Captain of volunteers, and toward the close of the war he received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.

During the war Mr. Church and his brother, Francis Pharcellus Church, established the *Army and Navy Journal*, and in 1866 they founded that brilliant magazine, the *Galaxy*—later merged with the *Atlantic Monthly*—which printed the early works of Henry James. Col. Church owned the *Army and Navy Journal*, and was its active editor until his death, May 23, 1917, at the age of 81. He was the biographer and literary executor of John Ericsson, the inventor, and he wrote also a biography of Gen. Grant. He and his brother Francis were the most distinguished members of a family which, in its various branches, gave no less than seventeen persons to literature.

Francis Church's connection with THE SUN was longer and more pleasant than William's. His writings for it ranged over a period of forty years. He was one of THE SUN'S greatest editorial writers, and was the author of the most popular editorial article ever written—"Is There a Santa Claus?" But that comes in a later and far more brilliant period than the one in which William C. Church served THE SUN all too briefly.

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Summer Furs Unequalled in Variety and Exclusiveness
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BROOKLYN
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BLOUSES · SPORTS ATTIRE
Styles Approved by the Clientele of our Palm Beach Shop
INDIVIDUAL DESIGNS
RESTRICTED MATERIALS
EXTENSIVE SELECTIONS
ULTRA-SMART MILLINERY
Including Many Distinctive Designs not Shown Elsewhere. Specializing in Street, Sports and Tailored Designs
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