Smart Shoe and Slipper Styles for Winter Wear

By RENE MANSFIELD

A WOMAN may be attired in Parisian creations from her chapeau to her lingerie, but you may be very sure that when "her feet, like little mice, peep in and out," she will display footwear of American make. It is said that there is not an American woman who has married into the nobility of the old world who does not have her shoes sent to her from her native land.

Never have the styles been so varied and so bewitching as those shown for the fall and winter seasons. There are the pumps of the Colonial times, the strapped boot of the First Empire, the modified Greek sandal, the trig-looking walking shoes, the suede dress shoe and the Louis XV slipper, which will be worn with the costumes of that period that promise to be in vogue.

Among the high shoes for street wear the patents and the dull kids continue in favor. The wing tips have superceded the plainer styles and the short vamp, which is so becoming to nearly every foot, is in great demand. Suede shoes, matching the gown with which they are to be worn, in the button style—lace shoes being entirely out—with a tassle at the top of the front seam, are being shown in great quantities.

Slippers are irresistible. While bronze is passé, except with costumes in the brown shades, a bronze boot is shown having perforations at each side of the front seam, the whole front being elaborately decorated with bronze beads, which the average woman will find it hard to resist. For the picturesque girl, with the dainty feet, there are the suede pumps with a bow of ribbon at the toe and the strap at the ankle tied with wider ribbon of the same shade. Just the glint of gold is added to a pair of patent leather pumps by the tiny gold leather bow, gold heels and a gold cord about the top of the pump. The Louis styles which are extremely advanced designs, have the medium French heel, long vamp, with narrow toes squared slightly at the ends, and the whole slipper and tongue are heavily embroidered. Huge buckles of jet or brilliants finish the trimming. Another new idea is the use of Russian net over colored satin linings, with the jewels of the buckle matching.

NEW HOSIERY HAS TWO-TONED STRIPES.

One of the new styles in hosiery shows the vertical stripe effect. This is obtained sometimes simply by the use of a lisle stripe and a silk one in the same shade. These half-inch stripes extend the entire length of the stocking. This scheme is also carried out in contrasting colors, with quarter-inch stripes in front, decreasing to hair lines at the side.

Boot patterns are returning to favor in the silk and lisle hose. Among the more expensive silk goods an embroidered panel, reaching from the toe to the hem of the stocking, outlined by a lace band, is one of the noticeable styles.

Following the return of the contrasting stripes, it is quite likely we will have a revival of multi-colored hosiery. The French shops are showing conservative patterns in brightly embroidered goods, with a hint of daring novelties in the air.

Prevailing Colors and Fabrics

THE significant note in the fabric decrees for this season is that there are a greater variety of textiles favored. Last season practically everything was broadcloth in the woolen goods and messalines in the silks.

While broadcloths are still strong in favor, serges occupy a prominent position in the edicts for this season, especially those serges of wide wale weave. These are employed in the two-piece suits and the finer weaves for the three-piece suits. Soft surface suitings such as silky diagonals and close sheared zibelines are very fashionable, as are also camel's hair effects.

In the mixed fabrics melanges, Scotch mixtures, homespuns and many mannish novelty effects are launched and are looked upon with great approval. In the melanges are seen many of the old-fashioned snow flake patterns in which flakes of white sprinkle the surface of an otherwise dark material. The homespuns are of neutral tones, showing knots of bright colors. Other very fashionable and popular textures are silk cashmeres, fine worsteds, satin cashmeres, mohair mixtures and chiffon cloths.

Of the silk textures the most prominent note is the early popularity of changeable effects in chiffon and taffeta and satin. These are shown in wonderful color assortments. For the Louis styles which are contemplated to divide the honors of the season with the Moyen styles, jacquard silks in novelty effects of small patterns and brocades are to be generally employed.

The moires will also make a strong bid for favor and of these now shown in the best shops there are three distinct types. One of these is an Ottoman cord with strongly defined antique markings, another a fine cord, two-tone Ottoman also with antique markings, and the third an extremely light weight taffeta moire showing faint water markings in striped patterns.

Velvets also find their place in the mandates of the season. Fine French all-silk velvets will be used largely for one-piece dresses and mannish tailored suits.

In the dress goods and silks for fall all the tones are dark and soft, none of them intense. Black will be a strong factor this fall in all materials, including the velvets. In the lighter weight textures black will be relieved by employing trimming effects of brighter color.

Violet in shades of amethyst, mauve, pale, helio, wistaria, etc., will continue their popularity of this summer into the fall months.

Green, especially yellow greens, are very smart. Copper tones, rose shades, prune shades, raisin and plum shades are also very modish. Bordeaux red is another shade that stands high with the most precise votaries. For tailored suits, very dark seal brown and dark Oxford gray are destined for much popularity.

How Fine Handkerchiefs Should Be Washed

The careful French woman takes much trouble over the proper washing of her handkerchiefs, and would no more think of having them go into the hands of the family laundress than she would send a piece of handsome lace to her. Even if they are of the thinnest material, and they are mostly simple bits of delicate linen, embroidered or lace trimmed, they are expected to last their allotted time, and that they shall do so requires that great pains be taken with them. If madam has a maid, then she must be thoroughly instructed as to her duties along this line, and handkerchiefs are expected to be her especial charge. If, however, the little ménage does not boast of such a luxury as a personal maid, then madam must do her own washing, and this is the way she goes about it.

In the first place, her handkerchiefs are never allowed to become unduly soiled, and after once using are put into a small linen bag that always hangs beside the toilet table. When a half dozen or more have been collected they are put to soak in an earthen bowl filled with cold water and suds made from the best of washing soap. In this they should remain for half an hour, after which they are carefully rinsed in more cool water. Then comes the thorough washing of them in hot water in which a spoonful of borax has been dissolved. This is done as gently as possible by patting and rubbing, and for this last many women use a child's toy wash board, which is exactly the right size for the purpose. In this way no threads of the fine material are broken, a disaster which is difficult to remedy. The final rinsing is also done through many cool waters until every particle of soap is gone, and then comes the climax of the entire performance.

The handkerchiefs are placed in a bowl of milk into which has been put a few drops of essence of violet, which is strong and of a bluish tinge, and this will give to them the pure white color which is so necessary. From this each is taken and partially dried in a clean towel and at once ironed. No starch is used, for the milk takes the place of that, and the little ironing board is covered first with a heavy flannel and after with a spotlessly clean piece of white cloth.

An iron is kept especially for this work, and usually it is some patented affair, either for electricity or alcohol. To do this all properly will take an hour or more of madam's time, but she is more than repaid for that by the results seen. The little pile of handkerchiefs will come from her hands as if fresh from the shelves of a shop, and they will have the delicate fragrance of having lain in a violet sachet. Anything daintier and more satisfying to the eye it would be hard to imagine, and any woman who cares for these pretty trifles could not help but take a certain amount of pleasure out of this kind of work.

Season's Jewelry Offerings are Attractive

SHOP counters are blazing with brilliants, glinting with gold and silver and the dull glimmer of jet, and signaling irresistibly to the woman of fashion—and every other woman, for that matter—with the tinkle of jingling chains, the snapping of jeweled purses.

Burnished silver is in the lead in metals, but so far as can be discovered the popularity of jet has not waned in the least degree. It is used in barrettes, bracelets, necklaces, hat pins, purses, and beaded belts. Though belts will be little worn this season, since the Moyen Age style defines no waist line, chain girdles (in more or less barbaric designs) will be worn with the evening gowns, in girth fashion about the waist. For evening use also is the new bracelet fan. This fan is usually a tiny affair, whose chain is attached to a bracelet and twisted about the wrist several times, so that the fan may be unfolded and used at a moment's notice, and when not in use, is not in the least in the way.

Long neck chains, to which may be attached the little change purse, lorgnettes, lockets, amulets, or any of the little trinkets a woman loves to have dangling about her, will no doubt prove to be greatly in demand. These chains are shown in silver, or in a combination of gold and silver, the flat link being used almost entirely. In the better grades the chains are set with stones, the amethyst, topaz and lapis having the preference. The French woman has adopted a unique style of her own in wearing these neck chains. She carefully fastens the ends up, sometimes at the corsage line, sometimes at the waist.

A new idea in brooches is the use of platinum and white enamel as a mounting. One particularly attractive one seen in the shops was a large amethyst set in a conventional diamond design of the white enamel backed with platinum.

There is a growing insistence that all jewelry shall match the gown it is worn with, and though this is an expensive style, it is a most effective one. In earrings, this is particularly noticeable, though the revival of earrings in this country has not been as widespread as abroad. They are now being shown extensively, however, in the long drop style, with the amethyst, topaz and lapis again preferred. The circular hoop of jet will be worn by the woman who is inclined to extremes.

Something new in lockets has just appeared which should satisfy the demand for color scheme in jewelry. They are of enamel in color, corresponding to the fashionable new shades, the enameling being done on sterling silver.

With the low-cut blouses and the Dutch necks dominating waist styles, women speedily discovered the attractiveness of the velvet ribbon band about the throat. A distinct novelty embodying this idea is the band made over a thin strip of spring steel. This can be sprung around the throat on the same principle of the trouser guards that the cyclist used to wear. Most of these are ornamented with bows or buckles or tiny pendant tassels, and give a distinctive touch to the costume.

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