

SILK KNOWS NO RIVAL FOR SUMMER WRAPS----BY KATHERINE ANDERSON



Casino coat of bluet silk.



Blouse jacket of pleated chiffon.



Pongee driving coat with black and scarlet trimmings.

SILK weaves hold undisputed sway in a season notable for its coquettish summer wraps.

Along with the quaint frocks of 1830 and 1860 modes has come the short wrap—half jacket, half cape, and altogether frolicsome and frivolous. It is the despair of the woman who goes in for all things utilitarian and the joy of the type who would make eyes at Bedouin captors holding her for a ransom in Sahara.

It must be admitted that summer wraps are flirtatious in every fold and frill. There isn't a sensible thing about them, so the world of men-folk is going to like them and the world of women-folk to buy them.

Black taffeta seems to be the favorite foundation for dark wraps, but its identity is carefully veiled with chiffon, mousseline, laces and chiffon appliques. It is plaited back and front on shoulders, stole and sleeves. And, lest of its own account it be not bunched enough, it is swathed in ruchings, pinked and plain.

A black taffeta Eton, which was surrounded by an admiring circle of women at a recent opening, was buried beneath accordion-plaited chiffon, ending in a double ruching of chiffon. A stole effect in point de Venise was added, and the clasp at the throat was a clever imitation of Venetian iron in odd green, set in rhinestones. The three-quarter sleeves were of silk, overlaid with plaited chiffon, with half sleeves of finest and

the most entrancing lingerie flouncing. A clearly defined blouse of accordion-plaited glaze silk ends in a pointed edge of silk laid in stitched folds. An 1830 yoke effect is secured by a plaited flounce of the silk running completely around back and front, and edging the long shoulder. The yoke effect is further simulated by a round collar of cream guipure lace, with stole ends that reach to the girdle. The sleeves are very long and shawl-shaped, made of solid accordion plaiting. The edge of both the sleeves and the flounce outlining the yoke is finished with two rows of narrow ribbon joined by fagoting.

Still another blouse coat of accordion-plaited glaze silk has plaited sleeves, which fit snugly into the arm's eye, blouse loosely just below the elbow, and then are gathered into a narrow cuff of plain silk, overlaid with black guipure. With this comes a shawl collar of the plain silk, forming points front, back and over the shoulder, and heavily appliqued with black guipure.

The loose, full-plaited jacket with cape sleeves works out best in soft

silks. The yoke is round, in alternate rows of shirrings and heavy lace galloons or insertion, and the yoke is edged, top and bottom, with pinked ruchings. To this are attached the plaited front and back pieces and full, flowing sleeves, which may be finished with several rows of stitching or with ruchings. These cape jackets are evolved also from colored silks, and in the case of natural-toned pongee they show Persian bands in delicate or Bulgarian colors, alternating with the shirrings on the yoke.

For these coats in pongee there is also a fad for long, drooping shoulder pieces, which are worked in brilliant tones in embroidered bands. The little coats which come just to the waist line, for wear with fluffy summer gowns, are extremely gay. They are made from pompadour silk, in daintiest colorings, with yokes falling below the shoulder that are a mass of applique in embroidered lace. The sleeves and bottom of the coat hang full and loose, being joined to the yoke with a smart ruching.

In pale colors, etamine fairly rivals pongee. A loose casino coat which

comes below the hips is of open-meshed etamine in champagne tint, shirred straight from the shoulder seams and neck. The lower half of the coat shows a delicate embroidery in a harmonizing shade of brown. The rolling collar, revers and cuffs are of the same shade of brown, embroidered in champagne and gold.

Another nice for wear over the fluffy, delicate summer frock—is of oyster white pongee, stitched three inches deep all the way round with black, and piped finely with black silk. Down the front, at intervals, are disks of black silk braid or cord, so cleverly sewn an inch and a half in diameter. These disks are also used on the narrow, straight cuffs, into which the plain sleeves are puffed, but the neck is outlined by a flat stole in pale Persian embroidered bands.

Both white and cream lerre lace are popular for casino coats, and black and waxy, thin and with the necessary pieces for casino coats, and on the more dignified directoire lines. These must be made over foundations

of very thin silk in self tones, or black may be hung over white.

For three-quarter coats, pongee is the unquestioned leader. It comes not only in the natural tone, but in the smartest of spring colors, such as sage or tea green and bluet. A peculiarity of the modes is the odd combinations shown in trimmings, particularly in appliques. The smartest coats do not show lace stoles or yokes, but incline to tailored effects, and this is where the odd combinations appear.

For instance, a pongee coat cut on absolutely straight lines down the front has revers appliqued with stitching in scroll design. Where the scroll deflects from the throat there is inset a narrow vest effect of heavy linen canvas in tea green.

From the end of this vest runs a double line of small loops in cord, the same tint as the silk, caught with

small velvet colored buttons, in the same shade of green as the linen canvas. The same decoration appears on the scroll-shaped cuffs.

Still another combination is a natural-tone Shantung, with heavy broadcloth in forget-me-not blue forming the scrolls. The broadcloth is embroidered and braided in natural-colored silk and gold bullion.

Quite the sanest thing in beach jackets are the little box coats of pure white serge, double-breasted and finished with small gilt buttons. These are collarless, and the neck and sleeves are finished with a scroll design in cardinal velvet, outlined with fine black silk braid. A white sailor with a cardinal ruching of ribbon, a white duck or serge suit, and a parasol of white, edged with a hemstitched band of cardinal silk, are shown with this natty little jacket.

The Usher's Ready Explanation

THERE are many more international marriages than the general newspaper reading public knows about. Whenever an American heiress marries a duke, a count, or even a baron, the great journals of the country fill their columns for weeks before and after the ceremony with news, gossip and pictures that bear upon the occasion, but when a plain, ordinary foreigner marries an American girl who is worth less than a hundred thousand, the publicity given to the occasion is limited to notices in the local papers. Some time these less prominent international marriages are accompanied by more or less amusing incidents.

Such a marriage took place in one of the big Atlantic Coast cities the other day. The bride's father was well to do, but rich, as we understand the term these days. The bridegroom was a "gentleman, don't you know," but not a man of title, or of achievement. His fortune was about equal to that which the bride will inherit. The marriage seems to have been nothing more or less than a love match. They met while the young woman was traveling abroad, were engaged before she came home and the bridegroom had never been in America until he came here to be married. He came alone. One of the ushers was an American, who had never been abroad, and, of course, the two men had never met until the day of the ceremony. To the normal Englishman's natural reticence the bridegroom showed an almost complete inability for conversation, due as it later appeared to his diffidence. The best man learned this about an hour before the ceremony, when, in a jocular way, he asked the Englishman how he was feeling.

"Oh, very fit, very fit, but a bit frightened, don't you know," it may seem so to you, but the bridegroom in this case is an Englishman, and in England the usher gives the lady his right arm. Don't you know that the English always sit on the left-hand side when driving? It was only right that I should recognize the nationality of the bridegroom in this way.

This explanation, improvised for the occasion, was a little flimsy, but it "went" all the same.

WHAT A HAGIOSCOPE IS.

"In spite of the close blood relationship," said an American who had visited England, "we are frequently reminded in England that we are foreigners. It crops up often in the ordinary conversation."

"An English friend whose guest I was took me around to see his native village. We entered the church."

"Whereabouts is your pew?" I asked.

"We sit over there by the hagiogscope," he answered, as though a hagiogscope were some common object like a table or a candlestick. My friend noticed the blankness of my face, so he repeated.

"Would you mind telling me what sort of an instrument it is that you call a hagiogscope?" I asked meekly.

"The Englishman looked hurt, but with a sigh he explained:

"We have them in nearly all the old country churches. Do you see that small glass window through the wall beside the altar? That was made at the time when lepers were at large, and they attended church services. They were, of course, not allowed inside, so they stood outside and saw and heard the services through that hole, which is called the squint window, but more often the hagiogscope."

Pinking Is in Again.

The household which has cherished grandmother's old pinking iron may now bring forth the treasure and put it to good use. For all the ruchings employed so largely this season a pinked edge is most effective, and the irons can be bought in scallops of various sizes. Point d'esprit frocks have ruchings of ribbons or pinked taffetas, hats are trimmed with pinked ruchings and all the smartest petticoats have pinked ruchings set on the flounces.

The Popular Turquoise.

The woman who is fond of turquoise stones will like the new dog collars formed from four, five or six strands of small ones, and held in place by straps of rhinestones. These new collars are enjoying a heavy sale with summer girls. They look very pretty with gauzy gowns intended for summer hops.

Colors for the Summer Girdle.

For silken girdles to wear with thin summer frocks, nothing approaches in daintiness and popularity the pompadour and Dresden ribbons, with borders of a solid color. Another favorite combination for girdles and corsage choux is in the pastel shades. A striking instance, which tones perfectly with champagne frock, is champagne, blue and lavender in pastel shades of louisine silk.

Salads as Mme. De Ryther Would Make Them

THE markets are now flooded with tempting fresh salads and new vegetables not picked days and often kept in cold storage weeks before they reach the table, but grown in near-by gardens and as fresh as it is possible to obtain them unless they are taken from one's own garden.

It is possible to serve a very good dinner without a soup or without an entree, or without even a dessert, but without a salad a dinner is a poor affair. With the whole earth teeming with tender green things, it would be more difficult at present to think what not to have than what to have for a salad. Whether to have a plain or mixed salad, whether to have a French dressing or a mayonnaise, all depends upon the judgment and ingenuity of the housekeeper and upon the tastes of the members of her household. The possibilities of salads are illimitable.

All green salads and all uncooked vegetables for salads must be fresh and crisp. If they are wilted in the slightest degree, they should be washed in very cold water without draining, and put into the ice chamber of the refrigerator to revive. Before using them all outside or decayed leaves should be removed and thrown away. But it is better never to buy a wilted salad of any sort, even though you may get it much cheaper.

Before using cucumbers for a salad peel them and pack in chopped ice or lay them in ice water for a couple of hours. Then shake them dry in a clean towel. Slice them rather thin and dress with salt and pepper, both tarragon and cider vinegars and plenty of good oil. Either black or red pepper may be used; this is a matter of taste. A few slices of onion are always an improvement to a cucumber salad.

If you are making a salad of radishes or of the tender radish leaves, dress them the same as cucumbers, with the addition of a suggestion of sugar to soften the pungent taste of the radish.

Among the things that make good salads are nasturtium leaves, stems and buds. These should be dressed full of those beautiful green leaves and fringed about with nasturtium blossoms, with their varied hues, makes an attractive dish to look upon, as well as a delicious and appetizing viand. The young white leaves of the oyster plant, mixed with an equal quantity of chopped green onions or chives, make a good salad.

Green peppers, with the seeds removed and sliced in rings, make a delightful addition to many salads, especially to a salad of shredded cabbage. Romain escarole, chicory, dandelion, endive or field salad, lettuce and watercress all make delicious salads by themselves, or mixed as one may prefer to mix them.

Each of these salads should be dressed with what is called a French dressing. This is perfectly made by mixing, till well blended, a teaspoonful of tarragon vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of good cider vinegar, three teaspoonfuls of fine salad oil, a generous teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of freshly ground black pepper.

This dressing will always prove satisfactory just as it is for all the above mentioned salads without the additions of any other ingredient, yet for a Romaine salad a dash of English mustard is a great improvement, and for a plain lettuce salad a flavor of garlic is most acceptable. This is best given by crushing a clove of garlic and rubbing the inside of the salad bowl with it, and also rubbing the bowl of the salad spoon and the tines of the salad fork.

More salt is required with some salads than with others and with some more vinegar. For example, onions require more vinegar than lettuce, and tomatoes require more salt than any other salad. Onions may be mixed with any sort of green salad, and generally are a decided improvement. A lettuce mustard is indispensable with a cabbage salad.

While tomatoes make an excellent salad by themselves, they are always better in a mixed salad, and it is always better to quarter tomatoes than to slice them. Tomatoes are one of the best of the fresh uncooked vegetables to serve as a salad with mayonnaise dressing, and one of the most delicious salads ever compounded is of quartered tomatoes, fringed about with watercress, and dressed with a rich mayonnaise. Never salt the tomatoes to remove the peel, for to do so destroys their freshness. Stand them in chopped ice or in a cold refrigerator three hours before using, then peel the tomatoes quickly with a thin-bladed sharp knife, cut them across in quarters nearly to the bottom, but do not quite separate them. Lay them nicely in a salad dish, surround them with a generous fringe of watercress, sprinkle them well with salt, and serve with the mayonnaise powdered over the tomatoes, or in a separate dish.

To make a good mayonnaise, put the yolk of a raw egg in a bowl, stand the bowl in a dish of iced water (unless the room in which it is mixed is very cool) and add a level teaspoonful

of dry English mustard. Mix these two ingredients well with a fork, and then begin to pour in the oil, a drop at a time, stirring it constantly.

When the mixture gets very stiff and waxy, thin it with a few drops of tarragon vinegar, then resume the dropping of the oil. Continue this process till you have made the required amount of dressing. The yolk of one egg will absorb a bottle of oil of ordinary size.

Among the vegetables which make delicious salads after being cooked are new potatoes, young carrots, string beans, Jerusalem artichokes, asparagus, beets and many others. Always put a French dressing in the salad bowl before the salad is put in, and mix it at the table. Always serve the mayonnaise in a separate dish, or pour it over the salad the moment before it is served. Always use a box-wood fork and spoon for mixing and serving salads, and be sure to always have a salad as cold as possible when served.

JULE DE RYTHER.

In Plenty of Time.

Margaret brought home after school hours a little friend. For a while the two played contentedly together, then the young hostess excused herself and disappeared in an adjoining room.

She delayed her return beyond the period of politeness, and her mother went in search of her, to find the child kneeling in an attitude of prayer in the center of the room.

"Why, Margaret," exclaimed her mother, her astonishment being all the greater by reason of her offspring's none too religious temperament, "in goodness' name, why are you saying your prayers at such an hour, and especially when your friend is all alone?"

Margaret scrambled to her feet.

"Well, mother," she said, "I want to pass my examinations, and I got to thinking about them, and the preacher said last Sunday 'do not delay,' and so I thought I'd ask God in plenty of time to let me get 'excellent.'"

Left-Handed Philosophy.

Most men are egotists—from the other man's point of view.

Man proposes—and disposes of a lot of things which are entirely unnecessary.

And please don't forget that the wonderful poetic ideas that we have are mostly those which have been done in better shape before.

WHY JAPS ADMIRE THE CARP.

The carp, which plays so prominent a part in Japanese decorations, is also the principal dish at a high-class Japanese dinner. It is deemed to be the dish above all others upon which young men who desire a martial career should be fed, as its eaters are supposed to imbibe the courage of the fish.

It is the bravest of all the Japanese fish, and the only one that can swim up a waterfall. Yet when finally caught it will lie perfectly still while waiting to be killed. These qualities of bravery, strength and resignation are much desired by Japanese young men, and happy is the family on whose table the carp appears at frequent intervals.

No Coffee or Dessert in Japan.

Coffee is not popular in Japan. When guests arrive for a dinner party, they are received in an anteroom and immediately served with tea and cakes before entering the banquet hall. The cups in which the tea is served are very small and of the finest porcelain. They have no handles, but are passed on metal trays, which take the form of a leaf. The tea is brewed directly in the little cups, and served without sugar or cream.

Monograms for the Summer Shirt.

Men who have soft summer shirts made to order are ordering good-sized monograms embroidered upon them. If the shirt has a breast pocket, the monogram may be embroidered upon it. If there is no pocket, the monogram appears above the cuff of the left sleeve. The smartest monograms are done in self-tones, showing one of the colors appearing in the pattern of the shirt.

Silken Card Cases Are Fashionable

The summer card case will not so much as suggest leather. It comes in silk, plain, striped and moire, and in silk covered with lace. Bits of point or duchess lace may be taken to the leather shop, and they will be made up to order over silk to match the calling costume.

The Summer Girl Believes in Tucking

Tucking enters into every article of the summer girl's costume. Even her handkerchiefs are tucked, the favorite design being a plain white hemstitched bit of cambric or lawn, with a tuck the exact width of the hem in a pale tint, running about half an inch from the edge.

The Latest Idea in Sashes.

Sashes of soft ribbons, such as louisine and liberty taffeta, are shown with the ends knotted at intervals and caught with a small artificial flower in the same tint as the ribbon. Yellow roses, rose buds and cowslips are used with canary color sashes, forget-me-nots with blue, almond blossoms and roses with pink, and poppy buds and geraniums with cardinal ribbon.

Cavite's Strong-Minded Women

ORIENTAL women are usually weak and gentle creatures, but Filipino women are marked exceptions, at least the Tagalog women of Cavite on Manila Bay. Cavite, especially, is noted in the Philippines for its strong-minded women.

When a passenger boat arrives in Manila Bay and drops anchor off Cavite, a fleet of canoes appears from shore. Each canoe is paddled by several men, but in the stern of each, under a cotton umbrella, sits "la duenna," the woman merchant. It is a curious fact that few of these boat merchants are men in Manila Bay, its amazon approaches the ship, its amazon commander issues loud, shrill orders which the men obey with marked alacrity. When she commands "In oars!" the paddles come in.

When the canoe is fast alongside, then begins the bartering. The madam in the stern moves not an inch. She does none of the chaffing, however; she simply directs her male crew, who meekly expose the wares to the view of the passengers; bananas, oranges, coconuts, cigars and chattering monkeys. She loses her philosophical equanimity as the trading proceeds, and her growing excitement betrays itself in her rising voice.

"Juan!" she shrieks, "show the Americanos the Cagayan cigars, not those, you fool—no—no—those—by the bananas—you idiot—be quick!"

Juan's stolidity snaps the last reed of the madam's patience, and with a smack across the cheek Juan lurches overboard. Juan's fate throws the rest of the crew into an abject state of panic, and they stumble all over each other while madam's slipper comes down here and there with a swish. Meanwhile the passengers above are in a roar, and their good humor makes them ready buyers. Finally everything is sold, and the canoe turns shoreward, "la duenna's" voice audible until it merges into the distance and the chop of the small wavelets.

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