

Airy Midsummer Hats in White



SOME of the hats of midsummer might be inspired by thistle-down or the exquisite airy globe that follows the flower of the dandelion—they are so light and so cool-looking. Only the sheerest and most lace-like materials go into their making, mere mists of fabrics in pure white. Their trimmings are often all-white also; the cold but lovely ghosts of gay flowers and fruits and grains that adorn their colorful rivals. Occasionally a little pale color appears in ribbon or other trimming on these fragile-looking white shapes but designers like best to make them all in white.

Hair braid, malines and the finest laces over the finest wire frames, make the majority of the white dress hats for midsummer, and white ribbon in the narrower widths appears to lend them just enough of substance and luster to make them pass as head coverings. The group of four hats shown here reveals the success with which millinery artists deal in these materials; they indicate something of the great diversity they create in styles. There are two dressy models, one with round crown and sweeping, upturned brim in which the frame is covered with malines. Narrow ribbon tied in loops midway of the brim makes a beautiful facing and fine white lace drapes the top. The other wide brimmed hat has a crown of hair

braid and a brim of malines with two scant ruffles of Val lace as a finish. Picot-edged ribbon about the crown, wanders over the brim edge and ends in a flat bow in the under brim. A half wreath of grasses and flowers completes it.

Hair braid crown with very narrow ribbon in rows, and a brim of ribbon loops make the small hat trimmed with tiny roses, while snowdrops and malines cover the rolling brim of the hat having a round crown of hair braid.

Julia Bottomly

New Panama Hat Style.

From England comes the vogue for panama hats trimmed in a new and decidedly unique way. These hats are hand-painted in patchwork or unusual designs or entirely painted in one color, faced with matching chiffon and trimmed with folds—bands or scarfs of the chiffon combined with patent leather or oilcloth strips.

Velvet for Fall and Winter.

Velvet, it is already reported from Paris, will be used extensively for suits and wraps this coming autumn and winter.

Clad for Outdoor and Indoor



THE heart of the napper rejoices in many smocks, blouses and top-jackets for outdoor wear, that range all the way from plain white, with a little inconspicuous decoration, to vivid colors that form backgrounds for even more vivid cut-out figures posed against them. Among the latter there are slip-over smocks, with short kimono sleeves, in heavy cotton weaves that are shown in orange, green, rose, blue. With figures cut from contrasting colors and black or colored yarns, their makers use them as an artist might a canvas, posing brilliant parrots or gaudy flowers on them. When these figures turn out unexpectedly to be pockets to every one's surprise, the joy of youthful wearers is complete, for it is a fine thing to have one's high spirits visualized in clothes.

A belted smock in blue cotton shown in the picture above is the successor of the middie blouse and plays the same role in the wardrobe, but it is a bit more graceful in lines. Its odd collar and flaring cuffs lend it interest, and they are supplemented by slashes over the hips and the management of the belt which slips through slides. Let us overlook this cleverness, the designer has put small sprays of embroidered flowers at each side.

A pretty and demure dress of gingham, for the home, is shown in the second picture, and hardly needs de-

scription. These small, plain checks are very fashionable this season, for both grown people and all the younger generation. Organdie lends them daintiness. It appears here in a fichu and in little, narrow frills on the cuffs. Often a sash is made of it, but in the dress pictured there is a wide girdle made of a bias strip of gingham. These garments are of the kind that women make at home, and the materials for making them are to be found everywhere; yet they appear in all the best displays in centers of fashion where their good qualities are fully appreciated.

Julia Bottomly

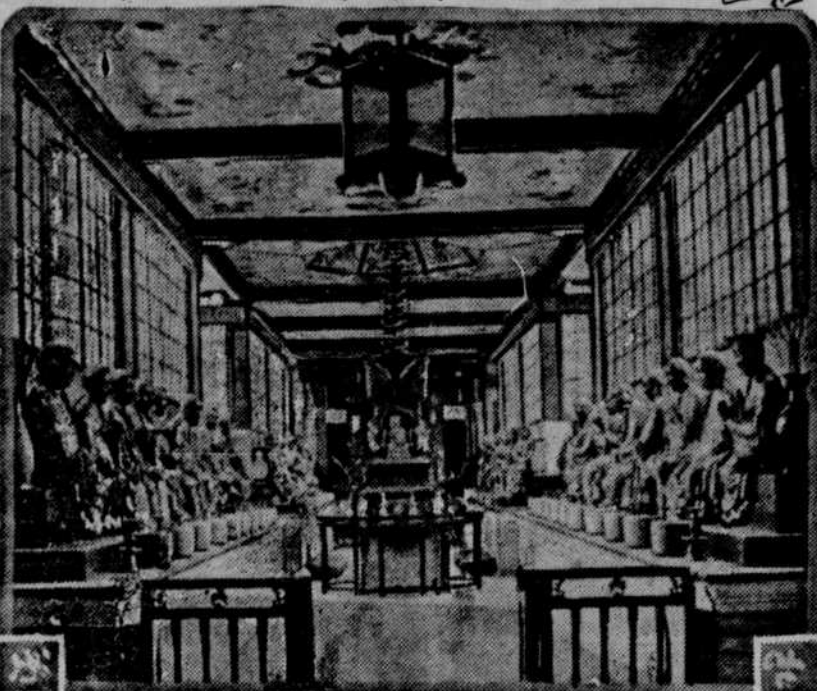
Children's Hats Match Frocks.

Designers of children's clothes show many little frocks and hats to match for wear during the summer. The materials so employed include gingham, calico, etc., as well as the lighter weight voiles and organdies.

Late Handkerchief Style.

The latest thing in a handkerchief is one made of figured chiffon. It has a narrow hem or is hemstitched. This handkerchief comes in a variety of designs and colors.

THE PARIS OF CHINA



Temple of the Five Hundred Gods, Canton.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

CANTON is the Paris and Bunker Hill of China.

The Chinese say that he who has not lived in Canton knows not luxury. Equally true is it that the American of lowliest estate who has not seen Canton knows not poverty. In contrast to ancient temples, and palatial homes surrounded with park-like gardens, are the beggars and whining for a pittance; the leaden-eyed porters, straining under their burden of humanity or baggage; women hanging for a pigeon-egg-sized lump of bean curd, half a dozen peanuts, a dozen roasted beans, or a strip of meat the size of a rasher of bacon as a special luxury for the family dinner.

A five and ten-cent store would be a Tiffany's for many well-to-do Canton families. The cent, now a sort of war tax annoyance to us, would have to be subdivided for the Chinaman. His smallest coin, the cash, normally worth one-twentieth of an American cent, was too large in some places, and bamboo tokens are recognized by tradesmen as worth half a cash.

Yet there is luxury, expressed not only in homes, commerce, and business structures, but in products which make Canton the art center of China. Its lacquer and sandalwood articles are unique, its pottery, gem setting, and fans, from the palm leaves we buy for a few pennies to the ivory-handled feather ones the tourist bargains for at \$25 or \$35, are world famous.

Revolutionary Center of China. Patriotically Canton has several points of contact with the American. Most likely the firecrackers which disturbed our early-morning slumbers on the Fourth of July came from there, as well as the fan we carried to the community demonstration later. Canton was the birthplace of the revolution in 1911 that ended the Manchu dynasty, and has been the storm center of other revolutionary activities since.

Except for a few newer streets, it still is true that Canton is a "city of a million without a wheel or a beast of burden." Strangely ancient in some respects, Canton long has practiced some of the expedients which are being urged as experiments in western lands.

So far as her business district is concerned, the city is thoroughly "zoned." The shopper may find practically all the city has to offer in wood carving on one street, in silks and embroideries on another, in jewels and precious stones on another. During the coal shortage in our eastern states in recent winters, efforts were made to do cooking at central kitchens and serve food "ready to eat" at homes in the neighborhood. Long has the fuel shortage been acute in Canton, driving the housewife to chaff, twigs, litter, for her cooking, and making cooking and vending on the streets a recourse of the poor rather than a fad with the rich. The Chinese "hot dog man" has a greater variety, but smaller portions, than our own, and he is not to be recommended from the standpoint of sanitation.

Fighting the Plague.

Human life inevitably becomes cheaper in the midst of congestion, suffering and poverty. Early efforts to fight the bubonic plague were gravely met with the argument that there were too many mouths to feed, anyway, in Canton, and the plague, like the typhoons, were providential for those who escaped.

Humane science finally won the day, and the tin boxes on street corners are not to be mistaken for trash receptacles. They are for dead rats, which are collected and burned. The tornadoes wreak peculiar havoc because of the peculiar dwelling place of some 125,000 of Canton's inhabitants—on houseboats. These boat dwellers, the Tan-min, are social pariahs. Their women formerly furnished the "singing girls" on the "flower boats," floating haunts of the underworld, which were burned several years ago. Their men engage in the river traffic that is an essential feature of Canton's commercial life.

The city is 70 miles up the Pearl river from the sea. Naming the kinds of junks that ply about Canton requires as much knowledge as picking the makes of automobiles that spin along Riverside drive or Michigan avenue. The "slipper boats" are recognizable because of a striking resemblance to their European-given nickname; the "Canton sampans" are numerous; the two-masted passenger junks are the Canton-Hongkong ferries, but the most curious of the many other kinds, perhaps, are the che-tung, operated by Chinamen stepping on a treadmill in the rear. These were invented by an European who sensed that man power is the cheapest and most plentiful to be had in China—land where labor-utilizing rather than labor-saving devices pique the inventor.

The gutters are in the middle of the street, in Canton. The divers down by the water front go in feet first. The Canton bon-bon is pit-tan, eggs preserved in rice hulls, ashes and lime. If a man has a beautiful yard or garden, he hides it by a high wall; but once the visitor breaks through this privacy, in company with a trusted guide, he may find himself not only on the premises but conducted through an exclusive home as if it were a public building, and the household members go serenely about their own affairs while they, too, are described and explained by the cordial friend. Here is a hint of the origin of the Chinatown tours in our great cities.

Temples and Legends.

If the struggle for existence suggests materialism, one need only visit the temples in Canton, to glimpse the delicate, subtle, and daring imagination of the seemingly literal, cautious Chinaman. The "Flowery Pagoda," with the copper pillar topped by a golden ball, is where a famed Indian missionary once spent a night, and so fragrant was his presence that the tower still is free from mosquitoes. To the "Five Fairies Temple" once came five genii, wearing coats of different colors and riding goats of different colors. Each fairy brought a stalk of grain, which was given to the people with the benediction "Dwell here in perpetual peace, and never know famine." The fairies departed, but their steeds turned to stone, and remain to this day in the temple. A more mechanical curiosity is the tower where time is measured by water dripping from four copper vessels, arranged at different levels.

The hills about are famed no less for their legends than for the terraces where the ginger root is grown that is preserved by the Cantonese. One peak is crowned by a rock that sways when spoken to in angry tones; there is a stream where some Oriental Enoch drank a potion of iris leaves and, becoming immortal, was wafted away to heaven.

There is a chamber of commerce at Canton, but the characteristic industrial bodies are the guilds, 72 in number, iron bound, self-perpetuating organizations, of great power both economically and politically. The Chinese merchant and artisan is an apt example of the tremendous forces of inertia, or precedent, if you like, in Chinese life. He carves, brews, or sells gold foil, not only because his father or grandfather did, but because his remote ancestors, when Columbus sailed westward or Marco Polo toured east, did that very thing in just that way.

Quality, not variety, is the merit he seeks, and the guilds define the exact sphere of their members minutely. There is the Guild of Dealers in Cloth Interwoven with Metal Threads of Various Colors, the Guild of Dealers in Kerosene Lamps, the Guild of Dealers in Hand-Reeled Silk, and the Guild of Dealers in Liquor Brewed from Rice.

The honesty of the Chinese merchant is proverbial. In Canton lived Hon Qua, a millionaire, who furnished a conspicuous example of this quality. When a firm which owed large sums to foreigners became bankrupt, Hon Qua headed a list of Canton business men who made good the debt, on the ground that Chinese credit must not be tarnished.

Little Maids in Silk Attire



IT IS, or it ought to be, a great occasion for the very little girl when she arrives at the splendor of her first silk dress. With it she has responsibilities thrust upon her; she must be taught to be careful to keep it clean and thus comes the beginning of her training in neatness and the unflinching charm of daintiness. Fashion decrees silk coats and frocks for little maids by the time their third birthday dawns and has selected sprightly taffeta as the prettiest and most practical of weaves for them, although neither crepe de chine nor georgette are denied them. But these softer silks are used in light colors for dress-up times while taffeta is sturdier and extends its usefulness to coats and dresses that will stand more wear.

Taffeta in dark blue makes the charming little frock shown in the picture on a little girl of four. It has a quaint flavor of old times (which it is easy to achieve in taffeta) with its short baby waist, round neck and wide, ruffled collar. The bottom of the waist is finished with a frill and band of the silk, the band having slashes in it for a narrow ribbon girdle to slip through. Short ruffled sleeves are caught up at the elbow and tied with ribbon. White socks and

black slippers are in keeping with this little affair of other days.

Either taffeta or cotton will be successful in the pretty embroidered frock shown. It is scalloped at the bottom and set on to a narrow yoke also cut in wide scallops. A very simple stitchery like feather or cat stitching runs parallel with the scallops and little rose buds are embroidered above it. The same decoration appears on turned back cuffs that finish elbow sleeves and there is a sash of the dress material slipped through slashes cut in the body of the frock.

Julia Bottomly

Metal Brocades in Purses.

Metal brocades are prominent in purses, although very little silver brocade is used. A new vanity case is of green and black metal brocade and has a frame and ball clasp of ivory stained to give it an old appearance. One side of this case is fitted with a mirror and a pocket for one's handkerchief and the other side with a powder puff and lip stick.

Recommended to the Seamstress



THE fairly efficient seamstress who has what the French call "a sense of clothes," can take a small allowance in money and dress much better on it than richer women who lack good taste. Also she gets more pleasure out of her achievements and there are a good many women in this favored land who have the knack of doing much with little. Thanks to the wide publicity given by newspapers to all matters of dress in centers of fashion no American need ever be behind the times in styles.

Two afternoon gowns shown in the picture here, may be recommended to the seamstress who undertakes to make her own dresses. They offer a choice between long, straight lines for those who admire the slim silhouette and curved ones for those who are too slender, or those who find unbroken lines unbecoming to them.

Tricolette with an open or drop-stitch stripe, makes the handsome straight line dress. The design is simple but original, achieving a sleeveless jacket effect in the body which slips over an underbodice carrying the sleeves. Wide satin ribbon, in a soft quality, makes a short crushed band across the front, simulating a girdle, and square buttons are set at each side where it terminates. The elbow sleeves are finished with turn back cuffs that employ a band of rib-

bon and buttons in the same way. There is a very simple neck with sailor collar at the back.

A plain satin underskirt and bodice supply the foundation for the attractive frock of georgette, which might be made of voile. It features the new neck mode—high at back and open in front, and very full ruching of plaited silk with pinked edges, at the bottom of a full, short tunic. The girdle is a folded length of bias satin.

Julia Bottomly

That Splash of Color.

Organdie and novelty cotton frocks are good looking. Imported embroidered voiles dotted in vari-color are given the splash of interest by a vivid sash of organdie with butterfly loops and trailing sash ends. Another treatment which is very effectively used in these voiles and in the organdie frocks is two-inch insertions of shirred tulle or of tucked organdie in a contrasting shade, which gives a much more hand-worked effect than the insertion of narrow laces. Yellow organdie is used in this way with gray organdie and white tulle in the pale colored frocks.