

FOR AND ABOUT THE WOMEN FOLKS.

Dainty Things for Boudoir Wear.

THE simple Japanese kimona is in greater favor than ever for negligee wear, because of its ease and grace and the quickness with which it can be arranged or discarded. Many beautiful and quite Oriental designs in cotton crepes are shown in the shops for this purpose. These can be made up quickly and inexpensively, or, if desired, fashioned out of dainty silks. The boudoir maid who affects kimonas usually wears the heelless toilet slipper made out of a piece of the fabric in her kimona.

The short kimona is also much favored and is usually made of cotton or silk crepes or of handkerchiefs. Red and blue bannanas and white handkerchiefs with colored borders are favorites for this negligee. More fullness is required for the kimona than the combing jacket.

The strictly Grecian costume of white, made to fall very full in gathers, with cord and tassel arrangement at the neck or waist, is another style which finds high favor. Sometimes the material is draped to fall from the left shoulder or from both in soft folds, held by a knot or buckle. China and India silks, crepe de chine and cotton crepes are desirable for such robes.

For the thoroughly modern boudoir maid a bewildering display of materials is offered—white and delicately tinted chiffons, mousselines, gauzes and point d'esprit. A liberty silk robe is shown in opal shades, with an opalescent sequin girdle to secure it at the waist line.

Ruffled and plaited ruchings have invaded the realm of the boudoir gown. A red crepe de chine has angel sleeves of accordion pleated chiffon, edged with red ruching. The yoke is made entirely of the ruching, which has a tiny silk cord edge.

Dressing gowns of the colonial style are picturesque and becoming, in addition to their merit of ease and comfort.

Many pretty and practical things are shown in dressing saques in china silks and laces. A typical one was made of blue satin ribbon and insertion, with little plaited, fan-shaped pieces of silk inserted at intervals below the waist. This feature also made a full, graceful collar and sleeves.

Pongee saques with heavy lace collars of Irish crochet make serviceable garments. The honeycomb effect is a pleasing feature of the newest pongee boudoir saques. It gives graceful folds and is varied by little touches of beading and tinsel.

Growth of the Woman's Club.

WE spoke the other day of a project for the building of a club house in Madison avenue, for women of fashionable society especially, as an indication of the larger "sphere" into which even the most conservative women have entered during the last generation. Another project announced yesterday is much more directly indicative of that development.

It is a scheme for obtaining a large permanent home and headquarters for the Federated Women's Clubs of New York. These are not women of fashion distinctively, but rather women who are interested in the general feminine "emancipation" of this period, and are wholly apart from the purely social aims of the women of fashion who, for their own convenience and delectation, have undertaken to build the Madison avenue club house, and who resent, not unnaturally, the implication that they have any special or general sympathy with what is known as the woman's rights movement.

A General Federation of Women's clubs, incorporated in 1922, is composed of hundreds of these associations, and has a rep-

resentative in the Club Woman, the very handsome magazine of which we have before spoken. The first of these clubs, the Sorosis, was organized in New York so long ago as 1888. Auxiliary to the General Federation are many state federations of women's clubs, and the project for buying an imposing club house as their center, to which we have referred, proceeds from the New York Federation. The building it is proposed to purchase is of so large a price, \$500,000, that this club movement must now be on a large scale and very successful. If its project is carried out these affiliated associations will have a club house which in size and appointments will compare favorably with the most important of the men's clubs in town.

It is a remarkable undertaking and demonstrates anew the great progress made by women since the period, about fifty years ago, when, amid derision and gloomy predictions, a few women started the movement to escape from the restraints of the traditional domestic seclusion to which feminine activities were then confined. The ridicule amid which their early struggles were made has been succeeded by serious consideration of the right, the propriety and the advantage of women organizing themselves into associations similar in character to those established for

Frills of Fashion

Parrot green is a leader in fashionable tints.

Silk bouillonnees are superseding ruchings in popularity.

Ribbon bows with their ends frayed out represent a new notion.

White will be worn more than ever during the coming summer.

For summer wear linen will take precedence of all other wash materials.

Irish lace will continue to be used both for the turnover and the stock collar.

Linen laces in antique patterns, macramé and heavy Venise will be used for trimming linen costumes.

The tendency in light colors is toward champagne, gray, heliotrope, almond green and pale golden yellow.

A pretty child's gown is of white dotted muslin embroidered here and there with a rather heavy tan embroidery. Tan on white is good style this year.

An attractive fancy bodice is made of one of the printed nets in dark tones, black with a flower design in colors. The deep cuffs and yoke to the gown are of white.

Chiffon in light and dark hues is much in evidence for evening dresses, gauging forming the principal trimming with a lace yoke or bertha.

For the luxurious cloth gown, embroidery is the favored decoration, braids in various kinds and widths lending a decorative touch to the simpler costume.

White lace is given considerable preference for day and evening wear, the lace yoke introduced in high necked or semi-decollete gowns showing the pattern outlined with a thread of gold.

Appropos of the fancy for the three tier skirt, an authority advises that it be made with trained back and that each bounce be edged with braid, galloon, embroidery or other form of garniture.

A knitting bag, which is a beauty, is of a heavy cotton tapestry in delightfully soft colors. It is a big loose bag, with a long slit opening across the top. In the center of this on either side, for handles, are two large metal rings, covered with a soft gobein blue and braid of the same shade is carried down on either side of the opening. It is one of the prettiest and most commodious of bags.

Among the broad belts of Oriental embroidery are a few with quaint buckles set with stones in odd shades. One of the prettiest of the belts, of gold embroidery upon a light shade of silk, has the buckle formed of three stones, square cornered, a little longer than the breadth, and set in simple brooch settings. The smallest stone, perhaps an inch square, in the center is the pink and larger stones on either side of it are green. In other belt buckles the colors are reversed and the stones are larger.

centuries by men. It is a marvelous chance in public sentiment, and how completely revolutionary it is only those can understand whose memory goes back to the time when first woman's rights found expression in a few daring souls.—New York Sun.

Maids Who Achieved Distinction.

TELL me where you will find an old maid in the history of the world who achieved distinction? Jeanne d'Arc is the only unmarried woman to my knowledge whose deeds are historic.—Miss Marie von Vorst in the Chicago Tribune.

Robert J. Burdette answers the writer as follows:

"The gifted author had better quit writing so much and read a little in the world of spinster achievements as all that. What is the matter with Queen Elizabeth, Helen Gould, Florence Nightingale, Sister Do-a, Grace Darling, Clara Barton, Susan Anthony, Francis Willard, to say nothing of Jephthah's daughter and the queen of Sheba? Is President Carey Thomas a nobody? Is Jane Addams doing nothing?"

"Talk about 'race suicide,' Jeanne d'Arc's sole mission in life was to destroy families of men as fast as other people could raise them. But other spinsters, while of

Chat About Women

Probably the two most learned women in the world, certainly the foremost women Biblical scholars, are Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis and Mrs. Margaret Dunlop Gibson of Cambridge, England, who have just discovered what is known as the Sinaitic palimpsest, the oldest known manuscript of the four gospels. This is the most important discovery of Biblical manuscripts which has been made in modern times. Remarkable to say, Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. Lewis are twin sisters. Clearly it is a case of inherited talent.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who has just published a fairly successful novelette, wrote the story in a log cabin situated a mile from her luxurious palace home, Harbor Hill, at Roslyn, L. I. The most important object in the place is a typewriting machine, on which Mrs. Mackay wrote the story. In fine weather she walked to and from her secluded workshop and carried her luncheon in a basket. She is a young matron with some years to her credit on the sunny side of 30. She is not over fond of society and its exactions. William R. Travers, the famous wit, was her grandfather, and her great-grandfather was the celebrated Reverdy Johnson.

The greatest Roman Catholic heiress in England is Lady Margaret Crichton Stuart, the only sister of the marquis of Bute. The father of the marquis of Bute was the original study for Disraeli in "Lothair." He was so very wealthy that he was able to leave his daughter an enormous fortune without diminishing the large revenue of the marquisate. Lady Margaret cares little for society and is very fond of yachting. Her yacht, the Zaza, is well known in the Riviera, and she has many American friends at Cannes and at Nice. Each year she visits the holy land. Her father invested a great deal of money in Jerusalem and a part of Lady Margaret's legacy consists in ground rents in that historical holy city.

Miss Rosa Delmonico, last of the Delmonicos, directress for twenty years of the noted New York restaurant bearing the family name, died on the 24th inst. from heart failure. Miss Delmonico was last in the line of the noted Swiss restaurateurs, the founders of which—John J. and Peter—established, in 1827, the little cake and wine shop near the Battery, from which has grown the Delmonico's of today. John Delmonico was her father. Her influence over the affairs of the restaurant began as early as 1851, when she and her brother, Charles, inherited the business from their uncle, Lorenzo Delmonico. The tragic death of her brother, Charles, in 1884, gave her the control, and she became the head of the house. Her sister had married a Swiss, Carlo Crist, and the death of the parents left three children to be cared for by "Aunt Rosa." Taking the surname of their uncle, they became known as Charles Crist Delmonico, J. Crist Delmonico and Miss Josephine Crist Delmonico. The latter inherited the property.

course they haven't been renowned for raising large families of their own, have been and are famed for taking care of the families of other people. "Race suicide." Did you ever know an old maid who wasn't nurse, teacher, seamstress and stepmother to all the children of her six married sisters, if she had so many? "More are the children of the spinster than of the married wife," saith the prophet. If all the women married and raised families, who would take care of the children? A family without an 'old maid aunt' is a rose garden without its perfume. And, speaking of spinsters, what's the matter with Miss Marie von Vorst?"

Women Who Engrave Money.

AMONG the most valued employes of the bureau of engraving and printing those women who attend to the details of the engraving of money dies hold high rank. The work of preparation on a sheet containing four \$1 bills is as great as that expended in making two \$10,000 bills.

The largest bond made at the bureau of engraving is the \$50,000 4 per cent consol. It is a beautiful product of the engraving art. The largest government note is used is the \$10,000 gold certificate. It is a beautiful creation.

There is no particular respect accorded any especial product of the bureau. Most persons would not carry a \$10,000 gold certificate around in their pistol pocket very many days. Indeed, a glass case would hardly be deemed a sufficiently secure repository. But in the bureau of engraving a \$1 bill, a sheet of 2-cent stamps or a \$10,000 bill is run through about the same hopper, and each receives the same extreme degree of attention and security.

There are about 3,000 persons employed in the bureau. They get down to work about 8 o'clock in the morning and work until 4:30 or 6 o'clock in the afternoon. It might be well to remember that they all work, too. It is one of the busiest places as well as most interesting workshops in the government service.

Of the 3,000 employes there fully 75 per cent are women. The character of much of the work is peculiarly adapted to women. Each printer has a woman assistant. She is equally responsible with the man for the security of their joint work. They are a bright and intelligent class of women, too. In whatever department of the busy bureau one goes he will find them holding jointly with men positions of honor and great responsibility.

For the delectation of the thousands of visitors that make the bureau a Mecca during a sojourn at the capital a very attractive array of bank notes, treasury notes, bonds and other legal securities of the government is framed and hung up in the corridor of the building.

There one can feast the eyes on the money of the government and perhaps learn of certain bills of high denomination in circulation which he had never seen. There is also a neat frame on the wall showing the new \$2, \$5 and \$10 currency of the Philippine islands. The notes are very attractive and are much smaller than our notes. The bills of large denomination are in sums of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000.

It is approximated that about 82 per cent of the money made at the bureau is in the form of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. The remaining 18 per cent is left to the production of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000 bills. It is stated that during the recent year there were printed about \$77,000,000 of \$1 bills, \$33,000,000 of \$2 bills, \$233,000,000 of \$5 bills, \$248,000,000 of \$10 bills and \$137,000,000 of \$20 bills.

Officials place the period of usefulness of a greenback at between three and four years. This is estimated on the continuous circulation of the note.

