

TO MATCH THE GOWN

FOOTWEAR ELABORATE AND OCCASIONALLY STARTLING.

With the Prettiest of Shoes. Conspicuously Embroidered Stockings Are Worn—Some Charming Fancies Seen in City Shops.

To meet the requirements of the fashionable woman, whose faultless appearance necessitates the wearing of specially matched shoes to each gown, manufacturers offer the most alluring footwear. They realize that never before was there so great an opportunity for making money as at present. Even the most conservative dressers insist upon pretty footwear.

For with the short, tight skirts and other wise faultless costume will be ruined if the shoes are not in keeping.

Stockings are as much a factor in the scheme of dress as shoes. A few years back women disdained the thought of conspicuously embroidered stockings, but today nothing is too elaborate. For instance, a pair of dull blue suede slippers are accompanied by a pair of dull blue silk hose, elaborately embroidered in soft tones, with shaped medallions encircling a small bouquet of miniature roses. Another pair of green suede slippers, ornamented with soft colored bows and laced with ribbons of a



Black Patent Leather.

matching color, are fastened with a jade buckle, set in a heavy rim of dull gold and are accompanied by a pair of latticework silk hose of the same shade. Another pair of dull green suede slippers fastened with straps over the instep have pearl buttons, and are accompanied by sheer silk hose of the same shade embroidered on the ankle with a flower and leaf design. Another pair of black and white slippers with black heels and black bows are perforated in order to show ribbons. A pair of dainty stockings with scroll design on the ankle are worn with these. Still another pair of slippers of black suede are accompanied by a pair of pale green stockings. The shoes have cameo buckles set in a dull gold rim. This time the stockings are embroidered in dull gold, in a conventional design at the ankle.

Some women who go in for the spectacular will be interested in the hose, which have gayly colored animals and insects inset with semi-precious stones. For instance, one pair of hose seen in a New York shop window was ornamented at the instep with a tiny chameleon in imitation emeralds. Another pair of hose in black silk showed on the instep a scarlet lobster embroidered with red silk thread.



White Suede, Black Velvet Ribbon.

Still another pair of silk hose in a dainty shade of gray had a tiny gray mouse with pink eyes. Many are the hose embroidered in flower designs, self-tones or natural colors. One pair was decked with morning glories in all the lovely shades of the flowers; another with forget-me-nots, and a third pair of black silk stockings was adorned with yellow daisies.

Pompon is Again in Favor.
Many people will welcome the return of the pompon as a millinery novelty. It is simple, quaint and very suggestive of youth, three strong points that are bound to give it popularity. It is very large and is made in a variety of materials, but clipped ostrich feathers and tulle are the most fashionable. The correct way to wear the pompon is to pose one in front and one at the back of a small hat, not directly in front.

Hat Trimmings.
A new substitute for aigrettes in the spring will be built up of wheat heads. Wheat trimming has been used for a long time on hats, of course, but to replace the aigrette it is to be subjected to some new treatment. Artificial flowers for hats are to be more used than ever before, say the milliners in the know.



Green Suede.

GUEST ROOM MADE RESTFUL

One Hostess Insists on Harmony in Color, Even to the Tint of the Soap Used.

A hostess who is noted for her congenial week end parties, which are given all through the summer at a delightful country house out on Long Island, makes a practice of picking up her guestroom soaps while in Paris on shopping bent early in May. There is something about the delicate, elusive fragrance of a French soap which no American made soap seems to emulate, and though, of course, the French varieties cost a good deal more, the distinction imparted to a guestroom in this manner is incontestable.

This particular hostess selects four kinds of soap, in four colors to harmonize with her various guestrooms, done in rose pink, pale green, pale buff and violet and rose. Blue this hostess debar as too chilly and austere for a bed chamber. The four soaps selected are violet, rose clymen and vervaine. The violet soap is in a beautiful shade of lavender, the rose soap in pink, the clymen in white and the vervaine in delicate green. Each soap has the fragrance of the flower it typifies and on one side of the cake is stamped the name of the flower.

This hostess keeps also in each guestroom a dainty silk kimono and inexpensive, heelless kid boudoir slippers in the color of the room, so that the overnight or week-end guest who brings only a suitcase is provided with a pretty negligee for breakfast in her room.

Buttons are Larger.
One of the predominating features of the spring suits, as being shown in advanced models in Paris, is the buttons. Buttons seem to be made out of every substance—some seem to be made out of pebbles, some out of agate, and some out of amber. They are larger than ever, and long bar shapes, and balls seem to be most favored. Colors are decidedly vivid.

MODELS POPULAR IN FRANCE

Child's Frocks That May Easily Be Reproduced in Almost Any Material Desired.

On the left of the accompanying cut is a dainty little French frock, with



a plaid skirt, a black velvet bodice and a tulle gimppe. It could easily be reproduced at home in plaid and plain blue serge—the skirt of the plaid—in dark blue, green and a little red—the bodice of the plain blue serge. The gimppe could be made of mull.

sleeve, pulled up and tied on the wrong side. When the gimppe goes to the laundry, the tapes can be removed.

On the right is a frock of blue and white taffeta. A band of white taffeta, embroidered with blue, is used about the bottom of the skirt and the same embroidery is used on the waist. The frock could be reproduced in yellow or blue or pink, and white linen with fine edging, embroidered in color, for trimming.

New Shapes for Spring.
Flowers will certainly be much used as trimmings on the spring hats, for the Watteau and Regere shapes are returning to favor, most of them being crownless and worn tilted upwards at the back.

One of these picturesque hats is carried out in black satin, lined with pink and trimmed with pink roses and black over pink tulle.

Another hat is made of copper colored moire with curious folds and pleats wired up to a considerable height at one side, while its sole decoration is a single orange flower on the edge of the brim in front.

Strings on Hats.
How many times have strings to hats and bonnets come again to the fore, and then been set aside as being too hunchy? The other night, at a fashionable restaurant, a pretty young woman came in with her hat tied with big bows of colored tulle. She was heard to remark that she had a sore throat and stood in fear of drafts. Now this sore throat will doubtless be the cause of all the women taking to wearing strings on their hats.

YOUNG PLAYERS EXCEL

REASON WHY AMERICAN LEAGUE LEADS OLDER RIVAL.

Sentiment Seems to Cause Nationals to Keep Old Stars in Regular Lineup—Comparison of Roster Is Quite Interesting.

(By FRANK G. MENKE.)
Because they persist in hanging on to their veterans long after their real usefulness is gone—that's the reason why the National league, once the classic organization in baseball has had to yield first place to the American league.

There has been no denying of the fact that for the past four years the American league teams have had it "on" their National rivals. The American leaguers have been triumphant in the last four world series combats, and in the majority of post-season games between the Americans and Nationals the teams of the younger organization have been triumphant. In 1913 the American leaguers were winners in every series in which they engaged with the Nationals.

A glance through the baseball records shows the reason. The American league keeps a star player as long as he performs in major league style—but not one day longer. They cut him adrift when he starts to skid and supplant him with new blood—bring to the fore some youngsters who soon shine just as brightly as did the stars of old.

With the National league it is different. Sentiment seems to cause them to keep in the regular lineup many old stars long after they have slowed up—long after added years has robbed them of their former prowess and made them inferior to the youngsters who are camping on the benches waiting to break in.

Looking over the 1904 records of the American league, and comparing the rosters of those days with that of 1914, shows that only five men of the 400 odd, then in that league, are still in American league harness. Those men are Lajoie and Turner of the Naps, Crawford of the Tigers, and Zender and Plank of the Athletics.

Stovall, who joined the Naps back in 1904, was with the St. Louis Browns until last fall, and now is with the Federals. Harry Davis, a star in 1904, is still on the Athletic payroll, but he plays no longer. Jimmy Callahan,



Nap Lajoie.

now manager of the White Sox; Clark Griffith, now manager of the Senators, and Nick Altrock, coacher, are the only players who played in 1904 who still are drawing salaries from the American league.

But it's a bit different with the National league, which carried and played regularly in 1913 nearly 25 men who were in the game in 1904, and even earlier than that date. Included in this list are Wagner, Bresnahan, Mathewson, Ames, Gammitt, Huggins, Evers, McCormick, Wiltse, Needham, Doolin and McLean.

Glancing over the 1909 rosters of the American and National leagues, and comparing them with the present ones, shows that the Nationals still have nearly 70 men in their lineups who were there in 1909, while the Americans have only about 40. This means that the American Leaguers have weeded out the slipping stars of the other days, and that the National Leaguers have hung onto them—and lost considerable prestige thereby.

It seems to be up to the National Leaguers to weed out the veterans and let the bench-warming kids ooze out into the spotlight if they want to save themselves from slipping to a minor league status when compared with the speed boys of the American league. The new organization has forged ahead so rapidly in the past few years, has so closely outclassed the Nationals, that many skeptical fans are declaring that the Nationals today, despite their galaxy of stars, do not rank superior to those of the first division teams in the class AA minor leagues.

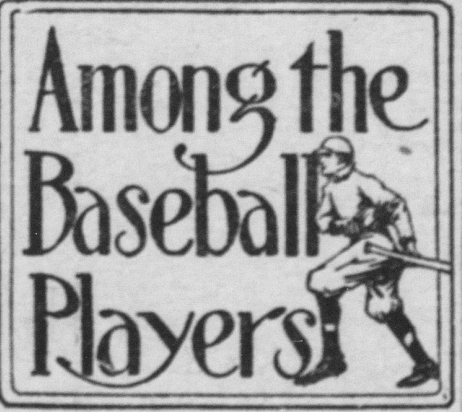
LEADING PITCHER IN NATIONAL LEAGUE



Christy Mathewson, Veteran of Giants' Staff.

Christopher Mathewson, veteran of the Giants' pitching staff and one of the greatest heavers the game has ever known, was born in Factoryville, Pa., Aug. 12, 1878. He first attracted attention by his work for the Keystone academy team of Factoryville. In 1897 he pitched for the Y. M. C. A. team of Scranton. The next year he pitched for the Bucknell college nine, finishing the season without a single defeat. At this time he was also the best full back that had ever played on the Bucknell eleven. After the col-

lege season ended Mathewson became a professional and joined the Honesdale (Pa.) team. The following year he was with the Taunton (Mass.) team and the Norfolk (Va.) team. In 1900 Christy joined the Giants, with which club he has played ever since. Mathewson is a wonder among pitchers, and especially as regards control. He is the one pitcher who tries, apparently, to put every ball over the plate. After fourteen years of winning work in the big show "Matty" is still the leading pitcher in the National league.



Jake Stahl.

Frank Chance looks for the Athletics to repeat this year.

Fred Snodgrass has signed a three-year contract with the Giants.

If the dates don't conflict, maybe King Cole will play in both leagues.

Hugh Bradley, ex-Red Sox, who is said to have jumped to the Feds, takes with him a reputation as a singer.

Vincent Campbell, former Pirate player, and now a Boston Brave, will play with the Indianapolis Feds this season.

George Moriarty is spoken of as the next manager of the Detroit Tigers. What's to become of Hughie Jennings?

Bad news for the batters. Joe Wood is recovering rapidly and may be able to pitch with all his old strength about July 1.

Clarke Griffith is willing to pay \$100,000 for T. R. Cobb, but Frank Navin says his lowest cash price is \$100,050.

The Giants are said to have the tallest battery in either league. Rube Marquard and Larry McLean are called the Eiffel tower twins.

Fred Toney is on the Cleveland roster in an attempt to get back in the majors. The former Cub is doing his best to make the Nap team.

A string has been attached to Birdie Cree, who was shipped to Baltimore by the Yanks, and he will be pulled back whenever the Highlanders want him.

Dusty Rhoades, former Nap pitcher, has quit the game and is now running a moving picture house in Kansas City, and says it is a much easier life.

Bob Messenger is getting a tryout with the Browns. He came up to the majors from the Southern league, and looks as though he is going to etick this time.

Sam Agnew, St. Louis Browns catcher, says that the recruits with the Browns this spring are the best lot of youngsters he has seen together in a long time.

"Chief" Myers will help coach the Giants' young pitchers. McGraw believes that the Indian is as good a coach of young heavers as there is in the league today.

Umpire Jack Sheridan was lost in Egypt, one of the worst countries in the world to be lost in. Besides, Jack doesn't smoke cigarettes, can't read hieroglyphics, and cares nothing for the Nile.

WHY JAKE STAHL DECLINED

Former Boston Leader Persuaded by Business Associates to Remain in Banking Business.

It was announced that Jake Stahl will not manage the Brooklyn Federal league team, neither will he manage any other Federal team or be connected with the league in any way. This decision on the part of Stahl came as a result of a meeting of the board of directors of the Englewood bank, with which Stahl has been connected. The bank officials hastily met, and as a result of the conference, Stahl was persuaded that his



Jake Stahl.

place was with the bank and that he should not return to baseball at this time, if at all. Stahl declared that he was not influenced in his decision by the threats of Ban Johnson to expose him and force him out of baseball, if he joined the Federals, asserting that there was nothing in his past that he was afraid to have made public.

Emulates McGraw.
Following the innovation set by John McGraw of the Giants last season, when he quartered his Giants in a fashionable family hotel during their stays in St. Louis, it is announced that Manager Herzog of the Reds will also have his team stop at the same hotel—the Buckingham, which first came into baseball notice when Roger Bresnahan stirred society guests there by punching the nose of a clerk who had called him too early.

Minister Leaves \$30,000 for Athletics.
A gift from the Rev. John Edgar Johnson of \$30,000, the income of which is to be administered by the trustees of Dartmouth college to encourage general student participation in outdoor sports, has been announced.

COMMERCIAL
Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Dun's Review says:
"Considerable irregularity still characterizes the business situation and statistics of trade movements are conflicting. As measured by bank clearings, the volume of transactions continues smaller than a year ago, there being a loss this week of 1.9 per cent, while gross earnings of railroads reporting for February were 7.8 per cent smaller than in the corresponding period of 1913. On the other hand, a further substantial reduction occurred in the number of idle freight cars, the gain in the unfilled tonnage of the principal iron and steel interest last month surpassed expectation and there was a decrease in surplus stocks of copper."
"Failures are 341, against 309 the corresponding week last year."

Bradstreet's says:
"Trade is still on the quiet side. For this the winter's varying weather conditions, conservatism born of recent year's hand-to-mouth buying, the late Easter season, and uncertainty as to future business legislation, are all held variously responsible. The predominant feeling is that the opening of spring will act as a stimulus to trade and industry."
"There is a perceptible gain in a variety of lines of industry, which is taking up some surplus of labor. It is likewise becoming evident that some of the talk of unemployment outside of seasonal lines was exaggerated."
"Wheat exports 2,754,208 bushels against 2,731,547 last year."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK.—Wheat—Spot irregular; No. 2 hard winter, 109 1/4 c i f to arrive; No. 2 red 105 elevator domestic; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 102 1/2 c f o b afloat opening navigation; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 103 1/4 f o b afloat. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 yellow, 71 c i f to arrive.
Potatoes—Maine, \$2.25@2.37; State, \$2.12@2.25; European, \$1.90@1.99.
Butter—Creamery extras, 27 1/2@28 c; firsts, 25 1/2@27; seconds, 23@25; held extras, 27@27 1/2; firsts, 24@26; seconds, 21@23; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 15 1/2@17.
Eggs—Fresh gathered, extras, 31 1/2@32 c; extra firsts, 31; firsts, 29@30 1/2; seconds, 29@29 1/2; State, Pennsylvania and nearby henery, Boston, 31 1/2@32; mixed colors, 30@31.
Live Poultry—Western chickens, 15 1/2 c; fowls, 15 1/2; turkeys, 16@18; dressed, fresh killed Western chickens, 15@25; fowls, 15@18 1/2; turkeys, 18@25.
BALTIMORE.—Wheat—Spot No. 3 red and March, 109 1/2 nominal; April, 101 1/2 nominal.
Corn—Contract, 67 1/2 c; steamer mixed, 64.
Oats—Standard white, 44 1/2@44 3/4 c; No. 3 white, 44@44 1/4 c.
Rye—Domestic delivery, per bu. No. 2 Western, 65@69; No. 3 Western, 65@66; No. 4 Western, 60@68. Export delivery, per bushel, No. 2 rye, Western, 66; No. 3 rye, Western, 63@63 1/2; No. 4 rye, Western, 62@62 1/2.
Hay—Timothy—No. 1, \$18.50@19; standard, \$18@18.50; No. 2, \$17.50@18; No. 3, \$15@16.50. Clover Mixed—Light, \$17.50@18; No. 1, \$17@17.50; No. 2, \$24@26; heavy, \$16@16.50. Clover—No. 1, \$16@16.50; No. 2, \$13@15. No established grade, \$13@15. Sample grade, as to kind, quality and condition, \$8@10.
Straw—Straight Rye—No. 1, \$15@15.50; No. 2, \$14@14.50. Tangled Rye—No. 1, \$11.50@12. Wheat—No. 1, \$7.50@8; No. 2, \$6@7. Oat—No. 1, \$9.50@10.50; No. 2, \$8@9.
Butter—Creamery, fancy, 29@29 1/2 c; creamery, choice, 27@28; creamery, good, 25@26; creamery, prints, 29@31; creamery, blocks, 28@30; ladies, 19@22; Maryland and Pennsylvania, rolls, 19@20; Ohio rolls, 18@19; West Virginia rolls, 18@19; storepacked, 17; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, dairy prints, 19@20.
Cheese—Flats, 20c; daisy, 20 1/2 c; long horns, 21c.
Eggs—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby prints, 29c; Western firsts, 29; West Virginia firsts, 29; Southern firsts, 28; duck eggs, 31@35. Recrated and rehandled eggs, 1/2@1c higher.
Live Poultry—Chickens—Old hens, heavy, per lb. 16c; do, small to medium, 16c; old roosters, 10@11; young, choice, 21@22; rough and stagg, 14@15; winter, 2 lbs and under, 23@25. Ducks, 29c; muscovy, 18. Pigeons—Young, per pr. 30c; old, 39. Guinea fowl, each, 30c. Turkeys—Hens, per lb. 23@26; young gobblers, 22@23; old toms, 20; rough and poor, 12.
Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, choice hens, 25@26; do, mixed hens and young gobblers, 23@24; do, old toms, 20; chickens, choice, young, 20@22; do, old and mixed, 16@17; do, old rooster, 11@12; ducks, 18@20; capons, 7 lbs and over, 26@27; do, medium, 24@25; do, small and slips, 21.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cattle—Choice, \$8.85@9; prime, \$8.50@8.85.
Sheep—Prime wethers, \$6.15@6.25; culls and common, \$3@4.50; lambs, \$7.50@8.25; veal calves, \$11@11.50.
Hogs—Prime heavies, \$9.10; medium and heavy Yorkers, \$9.10@9.15; light Yorkers, \$8.80@8.90; pigs, \$8.54@8.75; roughs, \$8@8.25.