

Good Taste Today

By EMILY POST, Author of "ETIQUETTE," "THE BLUE BOOK OF SOCIAL USAGE," etc.

WRITING MATERIALS

WRITING Paper for Men: Good taste exacts that stationery for all men be very conservative. Color of writing paper: White, cream, the deeper shades of blue, or any of the grayish mixtures known as granite. (Plain gray is better for an older man than for a young one). Smartest style of paper: Either bond or Irish linen or granite. Any other plain paper with cut edges, proper. Size: Large rather than small. Size: Double sheet 5 1/2 8 1/2 inches in best taste. Single sheet slightly larger. Unlined envelopes with plainest flap. Stamping: Address or block initials, or full name and address. (Mr. is never included under any circumstances). A man's business address is put on the face of the envelope rather than on the flap. Personal paper has the address (if any) across the flap. Color of stamping (or printing): black or blue or gray or brick red. Ink: Blue or black.

Writing Paper for Women: White, cream, all blues, grays and mauves. Very pale powder pink bond paper is just on the edge of possibility but to be avoided by the unknowing. I wish I might approve of green but I really can't. Size: Very small or medium large, single or double sheets. Very smart is the double sheet of paper that fits without further folding into a big envelope. Texture of paper unlimited, but cut edges are more conventional than rough. Any colored border fashionable—even green or red—if it be very narrow, but gilt or silver edges tabu. Stamping: Monogram, initials or address in color to match the border. A girl's name—either "Mary Smith" in full or "Mary," embossed in color, is popular for a young girl when writing to her own friends. On paper for social use the address without the name is proper on the flap of the envelope as well as on the paper—if of the monogram or name is stamped on paper, the address is often put across the flap of the envelope. Envelope lined with plain tissue to match the color of the stamping (and border) or no lining. Avoid violently patterned envelope linings except for Christmas cards. Ink: Black, neutral tint, blue, violet. (Green and red are tabu).

For Impersonal or Business Letters: Printed name in full prefixed by "Mrs." or "Miss" is proper. And this same complete name with address on the envelope flap.

For formal paper, die stamping on good quality of paper is of course in best taste.

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Shavertown

Committees Named

Shavertown has been mapped out in districts and members of the soliciting committee will start a house to house canvass for cash, foodstuffs and other articles which will be used at the fourth annual field day to be conducted by the firemen on August 18.

Mrs. Martin Bilbow is general chair-lady, assisted by Mrs. Z. R. Howell. Mrs. A. George Prater has charge of the menu.

The women who will start the canvass and the district they will cover follow: Mrs. E. P. Whitby, Mrs. Donald Herbert, S. Pioneer avenue; Mrs. Lena Ide and Bessie Stroh, N. Pioneer avenue; Mrs. Albert Antanitis, Mrs. Culver, Toole Plot; Beatrice Cornell, Mrs. Culver, Roushey street; Mrs. Stanley She-wan, Mrs. William Boise, Terrace Drive; Helen McCord, Alice Hill, Hol-comb's Grove; Mrs. Harold Lloyd, Mrs. Frank Garris, West Center and Ever-green streets; Mrs. Russell Hauser, Mrs. Jacob Rau and Mrs. Stephen Johnson, Ferguson section; Mrs. W. W. Brace, Mrs. S. J. Woolbert, N. Main street; Mrs. Isaac Brace and Mrs. Herman S. Van Campen, So. Main street; Mrs. Lester Gallup, Mrs. Harry Beck, Hill Crest View; Mrs. Berton Riley, Mrs. Ralph Smith, Mrs. Frank McGuire, East Center street; Mrs. John Pritchard, Mrs. Ward Seigel, Summit street; Mrs. A. W. Jackson, Mrs. Andrew Fisher, Ridge street; Mrs. Russell Achuff, Mrs. Albert Stitzer, Orchard street; Mrs. W. E. Batey, Mrs. Al Wil-son, Shag Park Drive; Mrs. John Eck, Lehigh street; Mrs. H. M. Hall, Mrs. Burdette Crane, Shaver Plot; Mrs. Russell Engle, Mrs. Harry Ralston, Shaver avenue; Mrs. George Prater, Mrs. Thomas Davis, Franklin street and Chestnut street; Mrs. William Vi-vian, Fern street; Mrs. Asa Garey, Lawn street; Mrs. Russell Case, Mrs. Charles Deitrich, Glen View Terrace, Mrs. Kate Wilson, Mrs. William Mar-tin, Roushey Plot; Mrs. George Russ, Fernbrook.

The menu committee, composed of Mrs. George Prater, chairlady, assisted by Mrs. George L. Shaver and Mrs. Thomas Davis, announce that the following menu will be served at the roast beef supper in the Humpleby building on August 18: Roast beef and gravy, buttered parsley, potatoes, creamed string beans, glazed potatoes, cabbage salad, sliced tomatoes, bread, butter, cake and coffee. There will be a small charge for ice cream.

The following men are in charge of the program and will solicit local and nearby business places: H. M. Hall, Stanley Davis, Shavertown; Harold Lloyd and Harry Seigel, Trucksville; Roy Shaver and L. T. Schwartz, Dallas borough and township; George Prater and G. B. Downer surrounding towns.

Auxiliary Picnic Supper

The Women's Auxiliary of the Shavertown Lutheran church will serve a hot meal at their annual picnic supper to be served to the public in the church dining room on August 9.

Auxiliary To Meet

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Shavertown Fire Company will meet on Monday night at the home of Mrs. Thomas Davis, Franklin street. All women of the community are invited to attend.

The Story of the Bible Told in Pictures



Creation of the World.—This is one of a series of Bible pictures made by Matthew Merian, Seventeenth century engraver. It depicts the creation of the world as told in the first chapter of Genesis: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. And the earth was without form, and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep. And the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters. And God said, Let there be light: and there was light." The whole story of creation is told in less than 600 words. "Dehidah," the Hebrew word in the accompanying print, takes the literal meaning of "separation" or "setting apart." According to Hebrew scholars the word is not found in the Bible, but occurs in the post-Biblical Hebrew writing, such as the Talmud and the Cabala. In the scene re-produced it doubtless has a mystic significance.

Frocks That Radiate Charm, Comfort

DAINTY AND DISTINCTIVE, THESE DRESSES OFFER QUALITY OUT OF ALL PROPORTION TO TIME SPENT MAKING THEM



RATHER dashing, that Model No. 214, don't you think? This two-piece ensemble, made of plain crepe with printed blouse and cuffs, will brighten your day enormously. Easy to model in linen or faille, it comes in the following sizes: 14 to 20 and 32 to 44. Size 18 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material plus 2 yards contrast.

For the mature figure, No. 258, in flowered silk, voile or chiffon, is charming. This model comes in sizes 36 to 52. Size 46 needs 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch fabric, or 5 1/2 yards with sleeves.

A daytime frock that features real chic and comfort is No. 240. Made of gay cotton print, it would be ideal. Some of the highlights of this alluring frock are: contrasting collar and cuffs of pique, soft revers, a slim skirt ending in pleats.

Gingham with pique contrast or tub silk are suggested as being most suitable for this number. Designed in sizes 32 to 42, size 38 calls for 3 1/2 yards of 35-inch fabric, plus 1/2 yard contrast.

Clip Out and Mail This Order Blank for Patterns FASHION BUREAU, 103 Park Ave., New York City.

Enclosed find _____ cents. Please send me the patterns listed below at 15 cents per pattern.

Pattern number: 214 _____ Size _____ 258 _____ Size _____ 240 _____ Size _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of patterns you want. Enclose 15 cents in coin for each number, and mail your order to The Dallas Post Fashion Bureau, 103 Park Avenue, New York City, N. Y.

How "Black Ball" Originated

According to one authority, black ball was originally a sailor's word, having originated among the employees of the early Black Ball line of steamers between New York and Liverpool. The cruelty and misconduct of officers to men and of sailors to each other were so proverbial that this line of vessels became known all over the world.

Polygamy Growing In Africa

Polygamy flourishes in certain parts of the Belgian Congo, despite special taxes on extra wives. Tax varies from 80 cents to \$2.55.

Luzerne County Fruit

Growers Annual Meeting

Instead of the Annual Two Day Summer Meetings for Luzerne County Fruit Growers, a one day meeting is scheduled to be held at the Roy Reisenweaver Orchards, formerly Lloyds Bros., at Weston, Luzerne County, on Wednesday, August 22nd.

The Reisenweaver Orchard is one of the largest orchards in this section of the State, having about 225 acres planted to apples and peaches.

An interesting program is being planned for the one day meeting, and a large attendance is anticipated by the officers of the Luzerne County Horticultural Association.

Why Brown Sugar

Costs More

The reason that brown sugar is more expensive than white sugar is one of the paradoxes of modern industrial growth. Originally brown sugar was cheaper than white sugar because it represented a much lower state of refinement. Nowadays, however, the vast majority of all sugar produced in this country is white sugar, so that it has become more involved and expensive to halt the process of refinement for brown sugar than to complete the process for white sugar, as is done in most cases.

Story of Silver



An Afghan Silversmith's Shop.

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

THE story of silver is a very old one. For ages it has been popular among coin and ornament makers; yet today its name flares in the news headlines to an even greater extent than that of its fellow precious metal, gold.

Less costly than gold or platinum, almost plastic in the hands of clever silversmiths, silver's everyday uses are legion.

Not every one is born with a silver spoon in his mouth; yet the spoon, in some form, is almost as old as man, or at least, as one witty Frenchman said, certainly as old as soup.

One Greek example in the British museum has a stem ending in a goat's hoof. Pliny speaks of spoons whose handles were shaped like spikes to perforate eggs. The famous Apostle spoons, usually in sets of 13 (the additional one with the figure of Christ), were once popular gifts to a new-born child. Made in 1640, its handle an image of St. Peter, one such spoon is on view now at Wanamaker's in New York.

Knives and forks came much later. That the head of the family should carve at table may have come from the fact that in old days men carried knives for defense. Forks were not generally used till the early 16th century, when Italian nobility started the fashion.

The practice, though some thought it effeminate, gradually spread to other countries. The English novelist James Payn wrote of "the culture of the silver-fork school without their affectation." The "Lytyl Reporte of How Young People Should Behave" gives these guides to correct table manners: "Your knife is to be kept clean and sharp... Eat your broth with a spoon, not sip it... You are not to leave your spoon in your dish nor dip your meat in the salere (salt)."

Old beliefs cling to some silver articles. Malays make a betrothal cup. It is filled with sirth (betel pepper) leaf, and sent by a man to the girl he wishes as a wife. If she is agreeable, she accepts the cup and eats some of the leaf.

Malays also use a silver box, rounded like an apple, for ceremonies at the first shaving of little boys' heads and at ear piercings. This box is brought to a wedding when a lock of the bride's hair is buried in it under a banana tree for good luck.

Odd Uses of Silver Articles.

In tsarist Russia the proposer of a toast stood in the center of the room, drained his silver bratina, or drinking cup, and then, to prove his sincerity, turned it upside down over his head! The sumptuousness of the tsars' plate was proverbial. In this collection was a famous English wine cistern weighing 8,000 ounces, with a bathtub capacity. How this vessel, raffled off in 1735, when funds were sought for a bridge over the Thames, finally came to the winter palace at Petrograd (now Leningrad) has long been a mystery.

Barcelona, Spain, used to present each visiting member of royalty with a magnificent silver service, reminding of a similar courtesy sometimes extended by one of our own states when a new ship has been named in its honor.

On dining tables of the rich from the Fifteenth to the Seventeenth centuries, silver ships, originally designed to hold the knives and napkins, and sometimes the wine, made striking center pieces. In Toledo, Spain, is one such vessel which belonged to the daughter of Isabella and Ferdinand. Nefs, these ships were called. As early as 1392 Italy records a silver nef on wheels, a foreshadow of the popular German and Dutch models of later years.

After the conquest of Mexico and Peru, silver flooded the markets of Europe, especially Spain. One visitor to the Spanish capital in the Sixteenth century observed: "Utensils of common metal are not employed here, only those of silver or of ware... Upon

the death of the Duke of Albuquerque, six weeks were needed to make inventory of his gold and silver services."

Nearly a century before the Revolution, pioneer New England silversmiths were busy at their benches. Among this group was William Moulton, of Newburyport, Mass. Pieces designed by him are among silver treasures shown in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.

Once Newburyport rang with the sound of hammer and saw, and ships built there carried Colonial wares to the ends of the earth, bringing back coins which its silversmiths melted for use in their art. This was known as "coin silver." Itinerant artisans worked even into our Far West until well past the 1800s making knives, forks and spoons from silver dollars.

Colonial Silversmiths.

Newburyport, however, is unique for its continuity in silverwork since 1690. One family, the Moultons, made sterling through six generations, the fourth being competitors of Paul Revere.

When the last of the Moultons laid down his tools, some years before our Civil war, an apprentice, Anthony Towle, was among those who carried on the ancient traditions of the craft, and today the pioneer factory bears his name.

Colonial silversmiths flourished in spite of such Puritan sentiments as John Adams expressed in a letter to his wife: "If I had power I would forever banish from America all gold, silver, silk, velvet and lace."

In Boston, before 1800, more than 150 names of silversmiths are recorded, and its rich merchants bought much costly silverware. British officers stationed in New York before the Revolution were astonished at the wealth of silver used in fashionable homes there.

Our own Navajo Indians are good silversmiths. Using merely a forge and hand bellows, with a small anvil and other simple tools, they make buttons, beads, bracelets, rings, crosses, bride mountings and buckles, as native works; as a concession to American demand, they add miniature canteens, stickpins, hat-bands, knives, forks and spoons.

In such studios as that of Gorham's in Providence, designers create an amazing variety of silver prize cups and trophies, often in the form of horses, sailing craft, or athletes in action. Tiffany, Wallace, International and others are also known for artistic creations in this field.

Silver in Olden Times.

Silver jewelry was not new when wives of the Pharaohs "dressed up." Helen of Troy used a burnished silver mirror to admire the face that launched a thousand ships. When Cleopatra flirted with Mark Antony on the Nile, gleaming silver oars splashed softly in the moonlight.

Silver jewelry is worn in the Orient to guard against evil. Charms made from coffin nails covered with silver are common in parts of China.

In India a peasant father may mortgage his whole future to deck a marriageable daughter with silver. Wealthy Indian women carry many pounds of this jewelry at one time, and think liked belled cows as they walk.

In Visigothic Spain, gold and silver were reserved for the ruling class, whose passion for show led to fabulous decoration. Then the Moors came with greedy hands for the treasure. After the battle of the Guadalete, 711, "Muslim victors, stripping the Visigothic dead, identified the nobles by golden rings upon their fingers, and those of less exalted rank by their silver rings."

Serenely indifferent to the Koran's ban on gold and silver ornamentation, the Moors embellished everything from dress to furniture, and even trappings for horses and mules. Similarly, modern South American cattle barons use bits and bridles of pure silver, as well as cruel, sharp-edged stirrups.

"He bids his horse to dig for him a grave," said one writer describing Turkish scenes, "with silver-plated hoofs."