ABROAD

ST. CROIX TODAY AT 3.15 O'CLOCK

Commencing at 3.15 o'clock this afternoon the Marathons and the St. Croix team will play baseball on the North End grounds and a fast game may be expected. While Blen caught a good game of ball on Saturday the strain on the big fellow with his injured foot is too much for him to continue playing every day until his injuries are better. Charles Flaherty, a new importation, is expected from the States today to do the backstop work for a time.

It will be of great interest to the fans to hear that Rudderham is expected to arrive in the city in time to hold the indicator on the game tomorrow afternoon. Rudderham is the umpire who made such a favorable impression during the latter part of last season's league games. In addition to the game of ball the gates will be thrown open to the children in the city and through the kindness of Frank L. Potts the Artillery Band will be present and will render a programme of music during the afternoon.

Umpire Keller, who had one of his feet badly injured, is in Fredericton and will not be able to resume his duties for a couple of weeks yet.

TECUMSEHS REFUSED ADMISSION

Toronto, July 20.—The Tecumsehs appeared at Scarboro Beach on time to play their scheduled game with Toronto Saturday, but were refused admittance to the field by the police, under instructions from R. J. Fleming. The Tecumsehs' trainers were not allowed to bring in the trunk containing the players' clothes. After an agreement the Tecumsehs were allowed on the grounds to see the senior O. L. A. contest but the inspector informed them that they could not go on the field. Referee Finalson was informed by Manager Upthegrove, of the Torontos, that his team would not play and therefore the referee awarded the game to the Tecumsehs after waiting until 3.30 p. m., the appointed time for the game.

CIBOU II. DEFENDS THE CUP

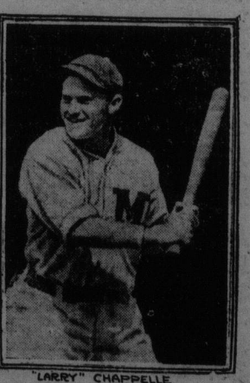
Sydney, July 20.—The Cibou Cup was sailed for Saturday and the race was one of the closest and most interesting ever held here.

S. G. Dobson's Cibou II., Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club, which won the cup last year, defended it successfully, but was pressed hard by the Marion II., of Louisburg, and had a scant twenty seconds to the good at the finish. The Cibou II. took the lead at the start, and held it all through, though at times the space between the two yachts was a matter of yards. The wind was fitful and the greater part of the race was sailed in a downpour of rain.

The result:

	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Cibou II., Dobson, R. C. B. Y. C.	2.32.20	2.36.40
Marion II., Macdonald, Louisburg	2.32.40	2.37.00
Kato, Barrington, No. Sydney	2.36.42	2.41.02
Aeolus, Townsend, Louisburg	2.39.55	2.44.15
Scout, Hay, R. C. B. Y. C.	2.56.08	2.56.08
Pirate II., Rayq, R. C. B. Y. C.	2.54.23	2.58.20
Hawke, MacDonald, R. C. B. Y. C.	3.00.41	3.00.41

HIGH PRICED PLAYER.



"LARRY" CHAPPELLE

Here is the latest picture of "Larry" Chappelle, the sensational Milwaukee outfielder who was sold to the Chicago White Sox for $15,000. Chappelle is expected to add great strength to the Sox outfit. He made a fine record at bat and in the field while playing for Milwaukee in the American Association.

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For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN
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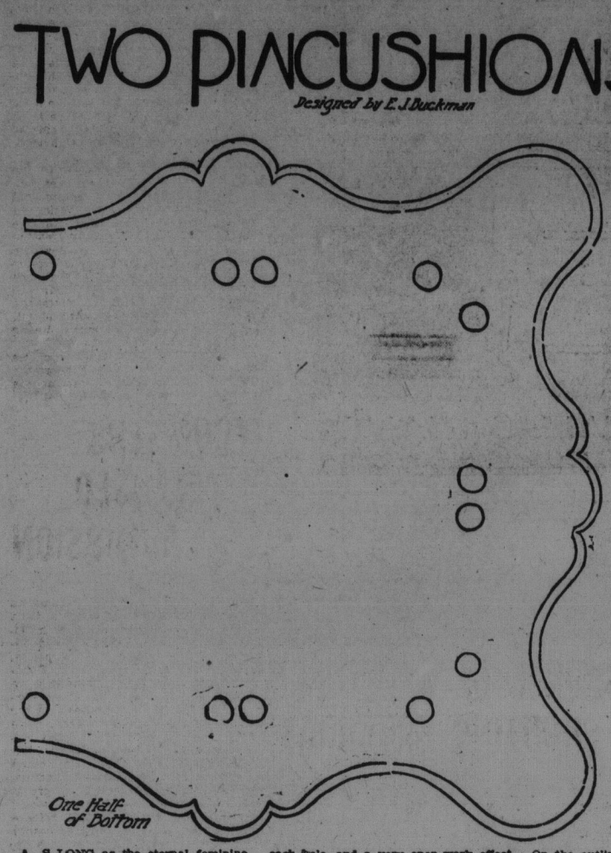
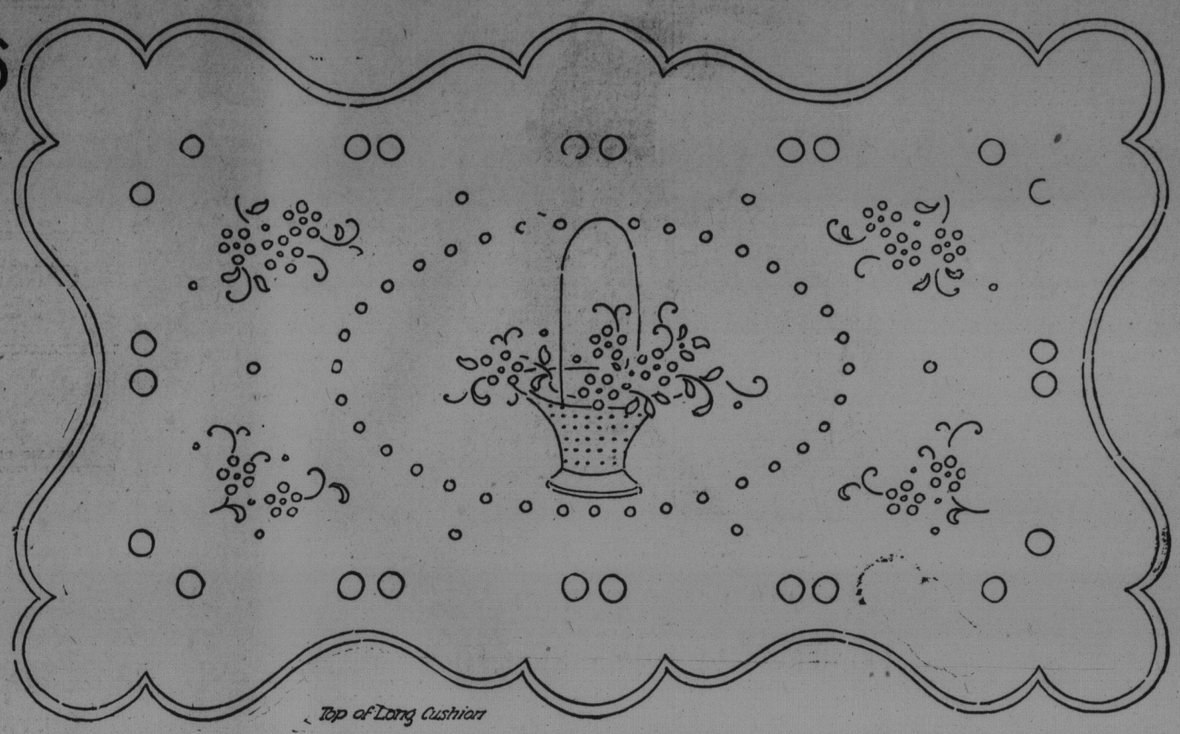
TWO PINCUSHIONS

Designed by E. J. Duckman



One Half of Bottom



Top of Long Cushion

AS LONG as the eternal feminine will need pins, there will be a demand for a place to put them when not in use, and the pincushion, besides being a decoration for the dressing table or bureau, is a thing of much use. It is here in two forms. Take the one that appeals to you and be glad that you can see a pin and pick it up, putting it into such an attractive holder.

The long pincushion is shown in the two forms—the top in its entirety, speaking for itself in its pretty basket design, while one half of the bottom is shown because its outline is different, the side scallops being arranged to come under the places on the top, so that a succession of curves will result.

In this oblong cushion use punched work for the basket. The outline should be worked first. Use the regular outline stitch, whipping the overlapped stitches together with a thick cord, by going over the thread a second time. Use a coarse needle for the punched work, if you have not a tapestry needle or a three-sided one that comes for this kind of work. Punch through the goods at the dots, joining two opposite dots by a horizontal line. Pass down to the two dots immediately below, using a diagonal line on the wrong side of the goods. Work in the horizontal direction all over the basket, then in a vertical direction. When finished, you will have four threads radiating from each hole, and a very open-work effect will be evident. This is because of the frequent punching of the needle through each hole.

Outline the handle and use solid stitches for the slender leaves. Large French knots will make the forget-me-nots quickly and effectively.

The little sprays in each corner should be worked in a similar way. Small eyelets are good for the oval of dots around the basket. The round large circles, of course, should be punched and worked in eyelet stitch, for through them is passed the ribbon that will bind the top and underpart over the cushion.

Pad the edge with darning cotton and buttonhole over it with the mercerized thread that you have used for the rest of the design.

The under part of the design is worked in eyelets around the edge, and the edge worked as suggested for the top.

This design is lovely in white and blue, the latter being used for the forget-me-nots. A combination of blue and pink is also good, as these two shades are not unusual in the pretty little blossoms. With this idea the blue ribbon makes an appropriate finish.

In the design for the round cushion punched work is also used. The outlining and solid work on the border of the central circle should be done first. Pad the petals before working in solid work, using stitches across the ovals. On the outline around the circle whip the overlapped threads of the outlining so that it will look like a cord.

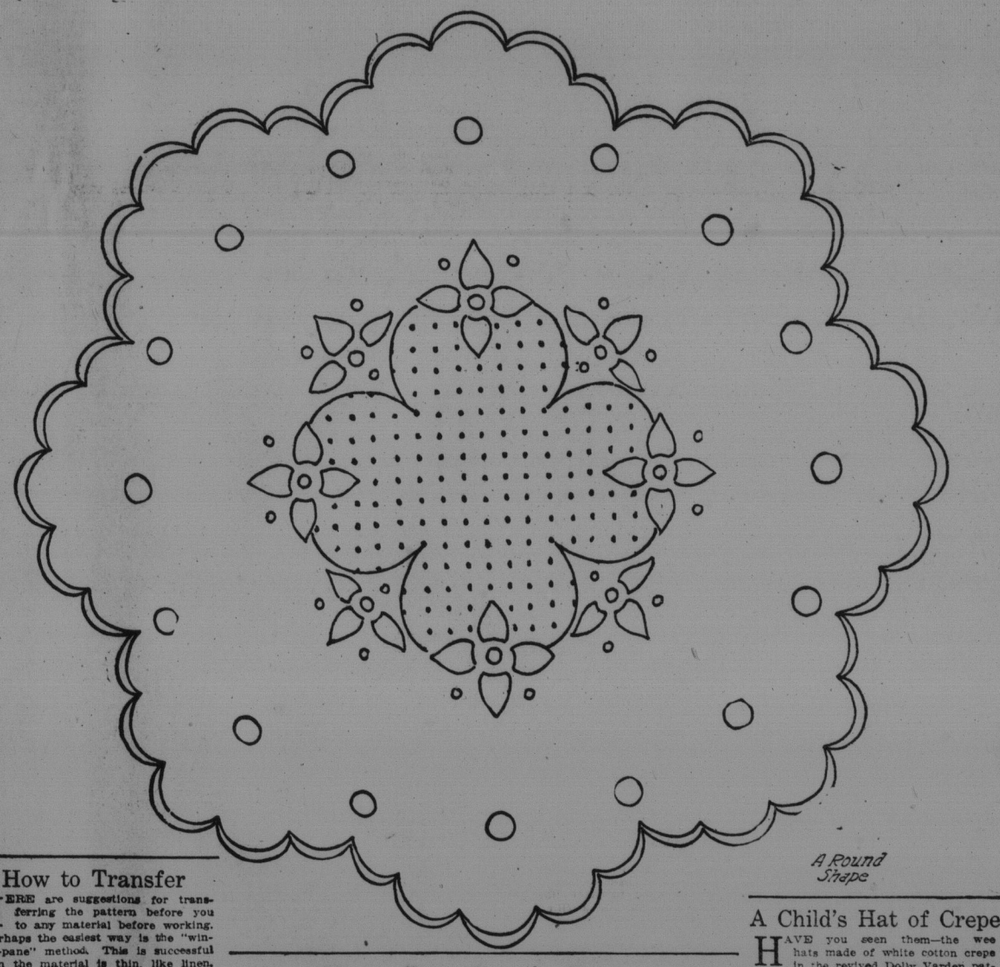
Punched work in the circle should be done as directed for the basket in the oblong pincushion.

Use eyelet work in the little dots for the center of each flower and around the outside. The large circles, of course, should be eyelets, for they are the openings for the ribbons in the final lacing over the cushion.

When you make the lower circle, pad the scallops, buttonhole in the usual way and work the circles in eyelets. When lacing it to the upper you will see that the dots are arranged so that a large scallop will come between two of the upper portions. A suggestion of the final appearance is shown in the drawing of the tops.

Any color scheme is possible. The decorations of a room or a personal choice should decide in the use of threads. The duplication of the central motif on a white linen lampshade with scalloped top and lower edges would make a very attractive boudoir set. Fancy-work bags are excellent backgrounds for using the design on one side. The addition of a monogram or an initial is easily made. Its effectiveness is undeniable.

Try the planning of fancy work for summer hours with an eye to the holidays. The hand-embroidered gift is always appreciated and carries to the recipient a priceless thought of the maker.



A Round Shape

FOR THE SUMMER COTTAGE

WHEN you unpack your trunks and become settled in the summer cottage, it is time to make attractive articles which add to the appearance of the summer quarters. The woman with foresight will have supplied herself with remnants of cretonne, chintz, denim and madras and a quantity of mull or dotted swiss, and from this nucleus can be made an unlimited variety of draperies, cushions, scarfs and spreads.

Suppose the living room requires new draperies, you need not go to the expense of purchasing them at a store, for any woman who can sew at all can make the simple draperies at home.

If the living room is furnished with wicker or rush furniture, cretonne or casement cloth makes the nicest draperies. Have the chair and sofa cushions, window and door draperies and couch cover of the same pattern. Cut the curtains to hang even with the window sill, and finish the edges with a fancy braid of white cotton. This is purchasable in the upholstery department of any large store, and is inexpensive. Box or side pleat the curtains and hang them from narrow brass rods. Many prefer the plain, white curtain of swiss or mull for the living room, as well as other rooms of the house. Border these with a ruffle of the material, edged with narrow lace if desired.

In a room furnished with craftsman furniture have the draperies of dull green, tan or brown madras, coarse net or scrim. If you admire the stencil decoration, border your draperies with an artistic design.

For the dining room make white curtains and border them with an applique design from cretonne.

Make the foundation of white or cream mull, or scrim, and neatly stitch a two-inch hem around three sides. Two inches from this baste a border formed of the motifs cut from the flowered denim, or cretonne.

Chose a tulip, iris or poppy design in delft blue, yellow or brown. Apply this to the scrim by stitching close to the edge of each flower and leaf. If striped material is used for the border, cut a half inch of material beyond each stripe to turn under when stitching the border to the curtain.

For the bed-chambers the most effective curtains are made of striped dimity, hung next to the window, with overhangings of cretonne or poplin. If preferred the dimity curtains may be bordered with a narrow ruffle or lace edging.

Bureau scarfs of white dimity, edged with a ruffle of lace and placed over a colored lining are practical and easily made. Cut the material the exact dimensions of the bureau top, and to this join the ruffle or lace edging. These scarfs are easily laundered when soiled.

In the department where Japanese wares are sold in the shops can be purchased panels of Japanese crepe, printed with delft blue in bamboo, iris and cherry-blossom designs. These panels can be made into charming curtains, spreads and scarfs with very little trouble. Join two panels by feather-stitching them together for each window curtain, and hang them with little fullness at each side of the frame. The bedspread or couch cover will require more panels, according to size.

One panel will cover the bureau or dressing table.

A delft-blue-and-white room is very cool looking in summer and the Japanese panels are inexpensive, so you could not select anything more satisfactory.

Take advantage of the summer fabric sales and furnish your cottage with attractive accessories.

Afternoon Rompers

BLESSINGS on the "romper," that little juvenile garment which has saved countless pounds of soap, starch and elbow grease that formerly went into beruffled petticoats and "panties."

At first rompers were considered suitable for morning wear only, but the comfortable and becoming little bloomer things have at last invaded "dress-up" time, and are appearing in all sorts of dainty guises.

For instance, a few weeks ago a millionaire's wife went abroad, taking a governess, two nurses and six children. Miss Two-Year-Old was the youngest of the lot, and her little ladyship's wardrobe contained not a single dress. It consisted of rompers—rompers for morning, noon and evening, perhaps we'd better say.

The morning rompers were made of pink, blue and pale green chambray, piped with white pique or edged with those convenient little white scallops one can buy by the yard.

But the afternoon rompers—they were exquisite! Yet they were of charming simplicity, as befitted a child's garment. There were eight, all made over the same pretty little pattern and differing only in the color of the embroidery, which was pink, blue and plain white. The material used in the making was one of those exceedingly light-weight piques, soft in texture and closely resembling dimity. The rompers had no waist line or belt and fell full from short "baby" yokes, the entire front from the yoke down being cut in one piece and the back being cut in two pieces, of course, to allow for the opening. There was a yoke both back and front. Instead of the lower part of the romper being gathered to the yoke, it was fitted into it by smocking, there being several rows of it. The smocking was done with colored embroidery cotton, which gave the romper an unusual touch. There were not as many rows of the smocking in the back as in the front. Where the yoke and lower part were joined a row of briarstitching covered the joining, each fork of the stitching having in it a French knot. Each romper had a little lay-down collar and turn-back cuffs, hand embroidered in pink, blue or white scallops, and the tiniest of solid dots worked in every other scallop. Eyelets could be so worked if preferred. Wee buttons embroidered in pink or blue fastened the rompers down the back, while crocheted ones are used for the rompers embroidered in white. Any one wishing the rompers belted could embroider belts of the material or use the conventional patent leather belt, simply placing straps for the same on the side of the rompers. Besides saving washing, the romper makes a child so much more at liberty to have a good time and saves it from "don'ts" beyond counting.

How to Transfer

HERE are suggestions for transferring the pattern before you to any material before working.

Perhaps the easiest way is the "window-pane" method. This is successful when the material is thin, like linen, batiste, etc. Pin the sheet of paper and the material together and hold them up against the glass of a window. With a sharp pencil draw on the material the design, which can be easily seen through the goods. If one-half of the design only be given, unpin the paper and turn the other side to the fabric.

If you have carbon paper, you should place the sheet between your fabric and the newspaper. The latter is on top. With a sharp pencil go over the outline of the design. The impression will be left in fine lines and will last until worked.

The last way is also easy. On wax paper or ordinary tissue paper trace the pattern before you. When the design is completed, turn over the paper and outline the pattern with a heavy lead pencil. Then place the design down on the fabric and redraw the outline, pressing hard with the pencil.

To Embroider for "Him"

IT IS not often that one finds an opportunity to embroider anything but monograms on a man's clothing. A certain proud spouse, however, recently became an object of envy to his friends when he displayed for their admiring glances an embroidered silk shirt. His skillful wife had filled in with lavender silk floss the small lavender designs on the white ground. In this particular instance the embroidering was done after the shirt was made up, just as it had come from the haberdasher's. If the shirt is made at home, the embroidering is done before the material is made up. The satin stitch is used with pleasing results for this purpose. It is only necessary to embroider the front.

Your Daughter's Room

WHEN your daughter reaches the age of 12 or 13 it is time to refurnish her room. The simple furnishings of the nursery should be replaced with others more suitable to the girlish fancy. The accessories play an important part in the furnishing of a bedroom, and here the clever needleworker has a chance to display her talent to advantage.

Of utmost importance are the window draperies, for much of the beauty of the room depends upon them. Next to the window hang curtains of scrim, net or barred dimity, bordered with a frill. To make these use a width of the material for each side of the window and to this join a pleated frill or scantily gathered ruffle of the material. If preferred, this may be edged with lace. Do not make the curtains longer than the window sill, for it detracts from their effectiveness to hang below.

From cretonne, casement cloth or figured madras fashion the overhangings. If cretonne is selected, form each curtain from a width of the material and border it with a fancy cotton braid, sold in the upholstery department for this purpose. Hang the curtains from narrow brass rods and hang a pleated valance across the top.

A pretty overdrapery for a young girl's room is made of cream casement cloth with an applied border of cretonne.

Purchase a suitable flower design and cut out the motifs, neatly appliqueing them to the casement cloth. It is an easy matter to border the curtains with bands of flowered cretonne cut from a striped design. When cutting out the strips of material allow a half-inch beyond each stripe for turning under. Baste the strips to the curtain and finally stitch with the machine at the extreme edge of each side. For summer use there is nothing prettier than the bedspread, pillow shams and bureau scarfs of flower-sprigged dimity. Choose a fairly good quality and measure the bed, allowing material enough to hang over the end and sides. Join the widths with bands of lace or stitch them together neatly on the machine. To the sides join a scant ruffle of the material edged with narrow lace if you desire.

The pillow shams are made from squares of the dimity bordered with a ruffle. If you care to make these more elaborate, use several rows of lace insertion to trim the bedspread and shams. Make the bureau scarfs of the dimity and border them with bands of insertion and lace. These can be made the exact dimensions of the dresser top or to hang over the sides. Next, the dressing table should be fitted with all the dimity embroidered accessories, among which are numbered the pincushion, handkerchief, hair-ribbon and glove cases.

If desired the bureau scarfs can also be of white linen embroidered and trimmed with cluny lace. Scarfs of this variety are extremely practical, for they launder successfully and wear for many years.

A Child's Hat of Crepe

HAVE you seen them—the wee hats made of white cotton crepe in the revived Dolly Varden patterns? The tiny colored figures in the crepe are charming. Juvenile shops are now displaying the hats, but they can be made at home at much less expense.

Procure a wire frame, scoop shape, such as is used when making the little embroidered linen hats. Cover the top of the wire brim with the crepe, and face the underside of the brim with shirred white net. It will not be necessary, unless preferred, to first use lawn as a foundation for the brim, as a lace ruffling eventually covers the upper side.

Cover the crown, however, with thin white lawn to make a firm foundation. Then cut a large circle (the size depending upon the size of the crown to be covered) from the crepe and full it on at the base just enough to make it fit over the wire crown comfortably and not full enough to resemble a tam-o'-shanter.

This done, the little chapeau is ready for trimming. Take a sufficient amount of plaited wire (the kind sold at all department stores—about two inches wide and attached to the lawn heading) to go twice or three times about the rim, so that the rows overlap each other and the brim is entirely covered. Then place about the base of the crown a shirred band of the crepe about two inches wide, and made by using three rows of shirring; a row along either edge and a row in the center. This band will conceal the joining of the brim and crown as well as add an unusual touch of trimming to the little crown. On each side of the crown place a tiny cluster of those small silken apples (get the smallest possible) which, with their glossy green leaves, are so effective.