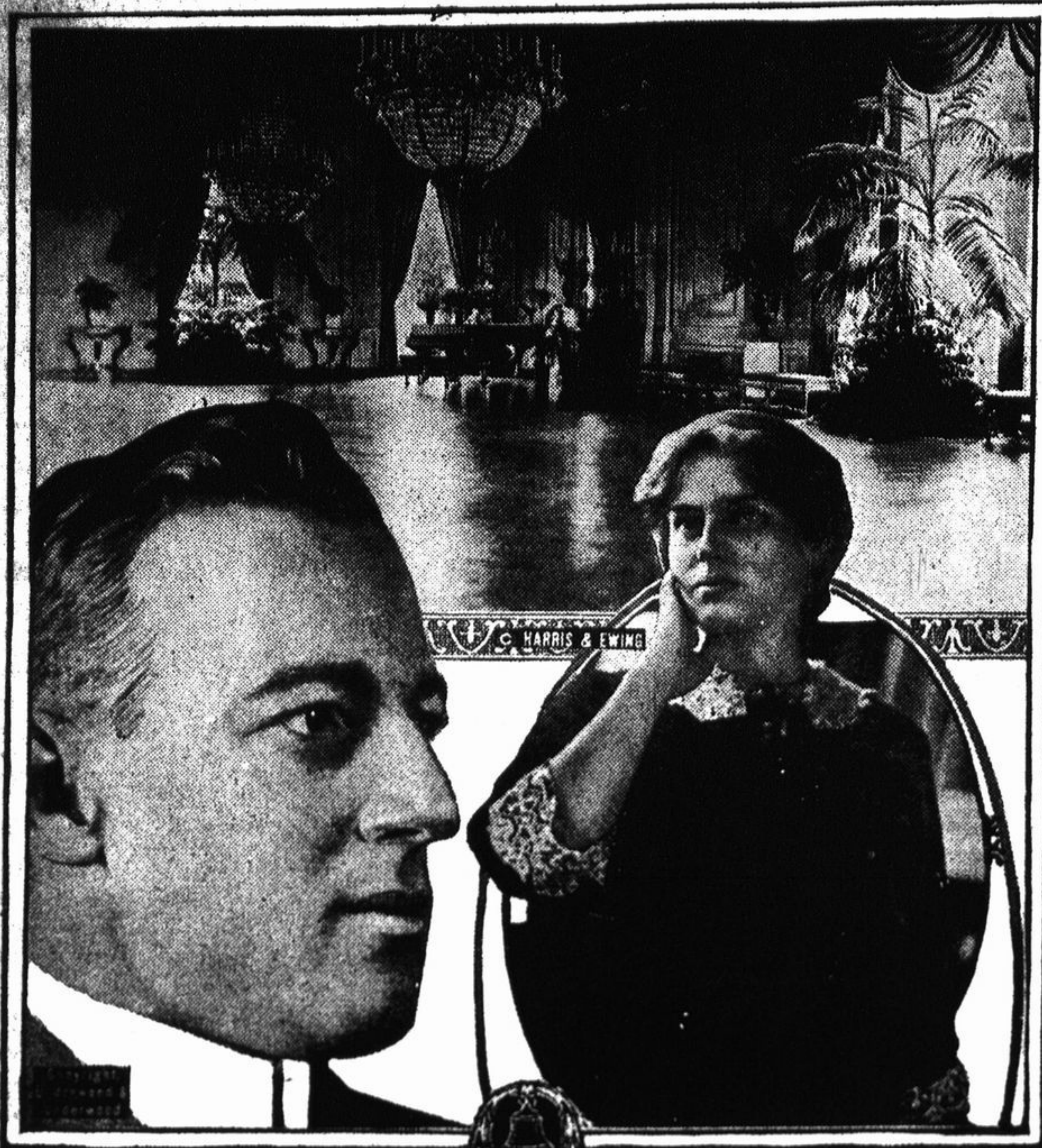


WEDDING OF MISS JESSIE WILSON AND FRANCIS B. SAYRE



Mr. and Mrs. Sayre and East Room in Which They Were Wedded.

Mrs. Sayre was born in Gainsville, Pa., twenty-five years ago. She attended the Women's college at Baltimore and was an honor member of the class of 1908, being also elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. For two years after her graduation she engaged in settlement work in Kensington, Pa., and she is a member of the executive board of the National Young Woman's Christian association. She has delivered several excellent addresses in public.

In appearance she does not resemble her father as much as do her sisters, having rather the features of her mother's family, the Axsons.

Something About the Groom.

Francis Bowes Sayre is twenty-eight years old, and was born at South Bethlehem, Pa., a son of the late Robert Heysham Sayre, who built the Lehigh Valley railroad and at one time was assistant to the president of the Bethlehem iron works, since known as the Bethlehem steel works. He was also once president of the board of trustees of the Lehigh university.

Francis Bowes Sayre graduated from Lawrenceville school, Lawrenceville, N. J., in 1904, and from Williams college in 1909. He entered Harvard law school and graduated "cum laude." He was a member of the Sigma Phi fraternity, Gargoyles society and the Phi Beta Kappa at Williams. For the past year he has been working in the office of District Attorney Whitman of New York. During the summer he was admitted to the bar of New York state.

Mr. Sayre's mother is Mrs. Martha Finlay Sayre, daughter of the late William Nevin, who was president of Franklin and Marshall college at Lancaster, Pa. She is a descendant of Hugh Williamson of North Carolina, one of the framers of the Constitution of the United States, and is a sister of the late Robert Nevin, head of the American church at Rome, and a cousin of Ethelbert Nevin, the composer.

Other White House Weddings.

The wedding of Jessie Wilson and Francis Sayre was the thirteenth to be solemnized in the White House. The first was that of Anna Todd, a niece of Dolly Madison's first husband, and John G. Jackson. Then Mrs. Madison's sister, Lucy, was married to Judge Todd of Kentucky. The third wedding, that of Maria Monroe, daughter of President Monroe, to Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur in 1820 marked the first social use of the east room. Eight years later John, the second son of President John Quincy Adams, married his cousin, Mary Helen, in the blue room. While General Jackson was president there were three weddings in the White House, those of Della Lewis to Alphonse Joseph Yver, August of the French legation; Mary Eaton to Lucien B. Polk, and Emily Martin to Louis Randolph. Many years passed before there was another marriage ceremony in the president's mansion, the next being of Nellie, the only daughter of General Grant, and Algernon C. F. Sartoria. In 1878 Emily Platt, a niece of Mrs. Hayes, was married in the blue room to Gen. Russell Hastings. The elevation of this series of weddings was that of President Cleveland to Frances Folsom, and the twelfth that of President Roosevelt's daughter Alice, to William Langworth.

There was one disappointment for those who attended the wedding, for the gifts were not put on display. It is known that these included many beautiful and valuable articles sent by relatives and personal friends of the bride and groom and of their families and by admirers of President Wilson. Handsome presents were sent by both the senate and the house, that of the latter being a diamond lavalliere which Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of the speaker, bought for the representatives in New York.

Guests Limited to 400.

Those who were invited to witness the wedding were mostly personal friends and the number was kept down close to four hundred. The list was pared and revised several times, and as has been said, the operation resulted in many heartburnings. From the house of representatives' circle, for instance, the only guests were Speaker Champ Clark, Mrs. Clark and Miss Genevieve Clark, Marjorie Leader Underwood and Mrs. Underwood, and Minority Leader Mann and Mrs. Mann. As might be expected, the streets outside the White House were as crowded as the police would permit with curious persons eager to watch the arrival and departure of the guests.



Gift of the House.

This is the diamond lavalliere which was the wedding present of the house of representatives to Jessie Woodrow Wilson.

and trying to obtain through the windows a glimpse of the doings within. The police arrangements were admirable and nothing happened, in the White House or outside, to mar the happy occasion.

Immense Wedding Cake.

Jessie Wilson's wedding cake was a triumph of the pastry cook's art. It was two and a half feet tall, counting the white orchids that were placed on top of it, and weighed 135 pounds. The first layer was four inches thick and 22 inches across. The cake contained 19 ingredients and its cost was about \$500. Over the body of the cake was molded a thick white icing scroll work, on its top was a design for the initials of the bride and groom, done in silver, and around the sides were lilacs of the valley in white sugar. This delicious confection was distributed in 2,000 dainty white boxes tied with satin ribbon and each of the proper size to go under the pillow of the recipient to bring dreams.

Washington, Nov. 25.—Jessie Woodrow Wilson, second of President Wilson's three daughters, was married to Francis Bowes Sayre at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The ceremony took place in the east room of the White House, and was performed by Rev. Sylvester Beach of Princeton, N. J., the president's former pastor and the close friend of the Wilson family for many years.

The entire affair was very simple, as had been requested by the bride, and the number of guests was rather small—distressingly so to many persons in official and social circles of Washington who had expected to receive invitations but were disappointed.

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson, eldest of the three daughters, acted as maid of honor to her sister, and Miss Eleanor Randolph Wilson, the youngest, was one of the bridesmaids. The three other bridesmaids were Miss Adeline Mitchell Scott of Princeton, daughter of Prof. William B. Scott; Miss Marjorie Brown of Atlanta, Pa., daughter of Mrs. Wilson's cousin, Col. E. T. Brown, and Miss Mary G. White of Baltimore, a college friend of the bride.

Dr. Grenfell is Best Man.

Mr. Sayre was attended by his best man, Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, the famous medical missionary to the fishermen of the Labrador coast. The two men have long been fast friends and Mr. Sayre spent two summers helping Dr. Grenfell with his work.

The ushers were Charles E. Hughes, Jr., son of Justice Hughes of the Supreme court and a classmate of Mr. Sayre in the Harvard law school; Dr. Gilbert Horax of Montclair, N. J., who was a classmate at Williams college in 1909 and now at Johns Hopkins university; Benjamin Burton of New York city, and Dr. Scoville Clark of Salem, Mass., who was Mr. Sayre's companion in Labrador and Newfoundland.

Wedding Gown of Ivory Satin.

The bride's gown was of satin, of a soft ivory tint, trimmed with beautiful lace, both old and rare. It was made in New York and the women connoisseurs declared that it was a masterpiece. The lingerie in the trousseau is of the most dainty material and is all hand made. The maid of honor and bridesmaids were beautifully gowned and all looked their best.

Coming right in the midst of the chrysanthemum season, this was made a chrysanthemum wedding and that flower was used most profusely in adorning the White House. As the bride's favorite color is mauve, that was made the prevailing color in the decorations. The east room, and indeed all the rooms in the president's mansion, were beautiful indeed.

Depart on Their Honeymoon.

After the ceremony was completed and the couple had received the congratulations of the guests, refreshments were served, and then Mr. and Mrs. Sayre departed for their honeymoon. Their plans include a visit to the home of Miss Nevin, Mr. Sayre's aunt, at Windsor Forge, near Churchtown, Pa., where they first met. After January 1 they will live in Williams-town, Mass., for Mr. Sayre is to sever his connection with the office of District Attorney Whitman in New York and become assistant to Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams college.

Left to the Individual Taste.



It seems that designers who endeavor to prepare styles which they hope will become fashions, have worked along the most independent lines. There is no apparent uniformity of ideas in the construction of costumes, except the general approval given to narrow skirts and big waists. Accept these two features, look to the Orient for inspiration, and you may evolve styles to suit yourself. There is no hint to variety and eccentricity, as had been requested by the bride, and the number of guests was rather small—distressingly so to many persons in official and social circles of Washington who had expected to receive invitations but were disappointed.

The Turkish pantaloons skirt of heavy and supple black satin which is shown here is an approved model. It is a picturesque but not a graceful garment, made to hang about a slim figure. And it takes slowness to the point of attenuation to wear drapery on these lines, with any success. But the idea of the pantaloons as suggested here brought in a variety of skirts with drapery arranged at the sides in this fashion.

In the majority of similar skirts less material is used, and in a simpler arrangement. The front is plain and there is no need of the lace under-founce at the bottom. Wide fabrics are cut in such a way that the skirt is narrow at the bottom, draped in hanging folds about the hips, and finished with a plain panel at the back. This interpretation of the pantaloons skirt is more pleasing, more simple and far more popular than the original development, which came from the Callot salen and which is pictured in the illustration.

The little Turkish jacket worn with the skirt is in blue velvet. It is a smart, military looking affair, very rich and rather simple. Black velvet and silk ornaments form its decoration. The model hangs loosely on the figure and is one of a few successful designs which incorporate a plain sleeve with arms eye defined. Such a sleeve is shapeless—a straight tube, saved from ugliness by the insertion of panels and cuffs of black velvet below the elbow. But it is in harmony with the jacket and skirt—it is true to the original Turkish jacket.

To be strictly fashionable, one must look as if the clothes were carelessly adjusted. This is a fad of the hour. A general falling-to-pieces and don't-care-if-I-do pose has been adopted by some extremists, but they are few. Clothing is soft, roomy and comfortable looking and tending more and more toward a graceful draping of the figure.

In spite of all this variety and eccentricity of styles, the good looking tailor-made suit continues to flourish almost undisturbed by the restless striving for something new. It is somewhat less severe, indulging a little in the use of draped lines in skirts and roominess in coats. The peg-top skirt and the Russian blouse make a combination as smart and up-to-date as can be, in the development of tailor-made. A suit of this kind, with soft blouse of silk or lace, borrows just enough from the fads of the season to be quite in the mode, without losing the tailored character which so appeals to American women.

The ribbon rose is more difficult to make, but most beautiful for a coronation ornament. It requires from one to one and a quarter yards of rather heavy satin ribbon, about two inches wide. The petals are made by cutting the ribbon in lengths of two and a half inches. A tiny covered wire is tacked in with invisible stitches along the sides and upper edge of the petals and these petals curled back over a hatpin. The lower edge is folded to shape the petal and sewed to place. A heavy wire forms the stem. Fasten at one end of this a small wad of cotton the size of a thimble and cover it with a bit of silk, winding it to the stem with thread. Next wrap a bit of ribbon tightly about this center and then place the petals, winding with thread and tacking with stitches to the stem. When the rose is finished fasten it to the millinery foliage and stem, or wind the wire stem with green baby ribbon, if a millinery stem is not used.

Gowns and Wraps That Glitter. In brocades, velvets, silks and the innumerable transparent materials that accompany and complete them, the rage for gold color is all pervading. And in the brochees the use of gold thread adds a glitter which, again, is one of the crazes of the season. Linings for coats are frequently in gold broche, and the new tunics are often made of silver or gold tinted ninon or mousseline de soie, the band of strass or colored jeweling round the edge adding its note to the scintillating effect.

RIBBON FLOWERS ARE DAINTIEST OF GIFTS

By JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Exquisite ribbon roses, corsage bouquets of ribbon violets and nosegays of small ribbon or silk buds—all scented—are among the Christmas offerings for this year that hardly cost more than the time it takes to make them. This item of cost is an important one to most of us. There are so many that we wish to remember, at the holiday season, that even modest gifts mount up into a total which it is unfair to ourselves for us to spend. The one way out is to make up things in which the ideas and work make value. Our friends appreciate these more than any other sort of gift.

To make the little buttonhole bouquets shown here, requires a bolt of light purple or dark lavender velvet ribbon, a spool of green covered wire called "tie-wire," and one small



bunch of millinery foliage. For this purpose the velvet maiden-hair fern is the best choice.

Scraps of ribbon or silk in bright colors—pink, rose, yellow or white, or other colors if desired—make up the small rosebuds. A narrow fold four to six inches long is rolled into the semblance of a bud. The tie-wire is wound about this roll at one end to form the stem. As this wire is as fine as a coarse thread it should be doubled to make the rosebud stems.

The violets are made either of velvet baby ribbon or No. 2 silk ribbon. Little bows of four loops, each three-quarters of an inch deep, are wound at the middle with the tie-wire which holds the loops to place and forms the stem. After the roses and violets have been made, group them together in a little bouquet and tie the stems with a bit of tie-wire. Place a spray of the maiden-hair fern with them, wrap with tin-foil, which may be had at the florists, and tie with a plain bow of the baby ribbon. Purple tin-foil should be used.

To make a large bunch of violets a wider ribbon (about a half inch wide) should be used. The violets are made in the manner first described. A single dark red rosebud of ribbon or silk is mounted with them and a few millinery leaves of rose foliage. There are usually plenty of these among one's discarded millinery flowers. If they are crumpled they may be pressed lightly with an iron—not hot but just warm.

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