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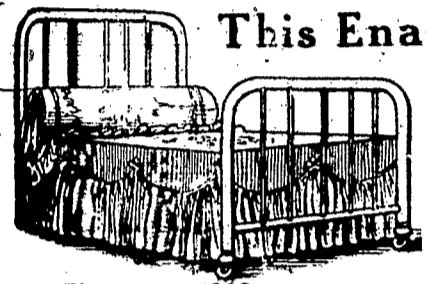
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### Woman's World

Mme. Helene Paderewski God-mothers Polish Dolls For Relief.



One of the most popular exhibits in New York city may be seen at the headquarters of the Polish Victims' Relief fund, 33 West Forty-second street, where thirty-one Polish dolls hold out beseeching hands to America in behalf of their compatriots, war refugees in Paris.  
Godmothered by Mme. Helene Paderewski, wife of the pianist, these dolls are undoubtedly doing the greatest service to mankind of all the inhabitants of dollodom. Designed by refugee Polish artists and sculptors and dressed by Polish seamstresses, who are paid for their work by the fund, these dolls actually incorporate the characteristics and even the expressions of Polish peasants, while their raiment, fashioned of bits of silk, ribbon, satin



Copyright, 1915, by E. B. Lyman. HALKA OF WARSAW.

and real lace, charmingly typify the quaint costumes worn in every province of Poland. These interesting, droll, wistful little people of all toyland now laid waste in Europe are the only dolls that promise to cross the Atlantic in time for Christmas. The tariff on each one is only \$5, and they are delighting the hearts of American children all over the country while giving food to thousands of hungry Polish children.  
Turn from her playmates, Halka of Warsaw greets you and hopes you will like to get acquainted with others of her friends. Halka is doing such a wonderful work that it seems almost unkind to remark that coping over the salt water took the curl out of her bang.

### VELVETS FOR WINTER.

Any material with a pile will be most acceptable for the development of the winter modes. It may be argued that the materials in demand for the bouffant effects that are to be the winter's vogue should have more body than the velvets we know. This is true, but Rodler has taken care that his velvets meet all these requirements. They have not only had the approval of the leading couturiers of Paris, but large orders have been given for these very materials and many gowns to be shown at the very earliest openings are fashioned of velvet. Not only are the velvets to be striped and checked but they are made up in charming color combinations. Other materials are a combination of velvet and faille or taffeta, and many are further enriched with metal threads. It is said that never have novelties shown by Rodler been as marvelous as they are for the coming season.

### Bulb Planting In the Fall

Bulbs must all go in before early November. The sooner they are put out the better, as it gives them that much longer to make root growth before cold weather puts them to sleep.  
"But," some one says, "I see people setting out tulips and daffodils in the spring." True, but they are ready to bloom, having been started indoors or in hothouses. You may do that, too, if you have the time and the place, or you may buy them from the florist next spring all ready to bloom. But that is expensive and not half the fun. No one really knows the true joy of flowers who does not work among them. It brings an entirely different love.

Dormant bulbs are much cheaper, just as seeds are cheaper than growing plants.  
Buy only bulbs of good quality from reputable dealers. The heavier the bulb the better it is. Isn't that sensible when you consider that each bulb has already stored up within itself almost enough food for next year's growth and bloom? The rest it gets by sending down roots into the earth; but, no matter how good your soil and how great your care, you can only improve the size and color of the blossoms, not their number.

No amount of culture will make one more flower grow from any tulip bulb nor one more bell on any hyacinth. In that sweet mystery, a bulb, the exact number of flowers it will produce is already decided upon. Cut one open, and if you have a magnifying glass you will be able to count how many blossoms it would have had.  
Here they come in gay succession—snowdrops, crocuses, squills, daffodils and jonquills, hyacinths and tulips—a wonderful procession. What a pity to make geometrical beds or patterns of them! Happy you if you have a corner of the garden where you can naturalize them, since all the bulbs but tulips and hyacinths lend themselves to this treatment and are infinitely more beautiful growing naturally in the grass at the base of a stump or rock than when set in formal, even lines.

Where this is possible simply scatter the bulbs, planting them where they fall. One authority says that we should take the irregular shapes of summer clouds as a guide in this arrangement, noting that the cloud is heavier at the center and thin on the edges and making the plantation follow this idea.  
Since few of us possess the possibilities of a wild garden by all means plant the bulbs in the hardy borders in irregular groups of a dozen or more here and there in the niches made by other plants and with their foliage as a background and contrast. Both combining and bleeding heart have beautiful foliage and are early on the scene.

And how deep should bulbs be planted? A hard and fast rule cannot be made, but a good general rule is, as deep as the circumference of the bulb.  
This rule worked out gives an average of three inches for crocuses, tulips four inches, hyacinths five and narcissuses six. The latter vary greatly in size, so it is a case of individual observation and care with these bulbs.  
The distance apart also depends on size and kind of bulb. Small ones, such as the crocus and snowdrop, may be planted as close as three inches. Early tulips should be five or six inches apart and hyacinths the same. But some of the stronger growing, late flowering tulips and strong growing daffodils may be planted six to eight inches apart to good advantage. Bulbs will prosper either in full sun or partial shade.

Dig the ground deep. It may seem like an unnecessary waste of labor to dig one and a half to two feet deep when you want to plant the bulbs only three or four inches deep, but it is not. In fact, it is essential for good results.  
"Take care of the soil, and the soil will take care of the flowers."  
If the ground is inclined to be wet and heavy and you are planting choice kinds of bulbs it is worth while to put a handful of sand about each one.  
Do not use fresh manure. If it is well rotted and placed deep enough in the hole to escape direct contact with the rootlets it is very beneficial. Also use part sand with any heavy soil to make it porous. The ideal soil is made up of one-third sand, one-third good garden soil and one-third old manure.  
Water-logging about bulbs causes them to rot. For the same reason thin-skinned bulbs should be planted on their sides, to allow any excess of water to run off.  
It is a serious mistake to cover your bulbs until after the ground freezes. If you do field mix and other vermin are likely to take up winter quarters there in December and eat the bulbs at their leisure.

### Squash Potpie.

Cut into dice three ounces of salt pork, divide six nice squabs into pieces at the joints, remove the skin. Cut up four potatoes into small squares and prepare a dozen small dough balls.  
Put into a deep baking dish the potatoes and squabs and then the balls of dough. Season with salt, white pepper and a dash of mace or nutmeg, adding hot water enough to cook the ingredients. Cover with a short pie crust and bake in a moderate oven three-quarters of an hour.

### For Young Folks

Fancy Japan Chickens at Panama Exposition.



Those fortunate children who have visited the great Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco do not need to be told of its beauties and wonders; they have seen with their own eyes. Those who contemplate going to the fair have a great pleasure in store, for all beholders unite in declaring it the most gorgeous sight imaginable. Perhaps some who have been there saw the rare exhibits in the exposition's continuous live stock show. Notable among these are the long-tailed Japanese chickens, which are bred especially for the emperor of Japan and whose valuation runs to as high as \$2,000 for a single bird. These chickens are housed in glass, this precaution being necessary to preserve the fine quality and sheen of their feathers. The picture shows a keeper holding one of these remarkable birds in his hand. As can be seen, the tail feathers reach to the ground.

### Boy Scout Baseball.

The scoutmaster takes a question from a list of questions and fires it at the batter. If the batter misses it completely it counts as three strikes, and a correct answer by the catcher puts out the batter. If the batter answers the question correctly another question goes to an outfielder, who makes a point or allows a safe hit by answering correctly or by missing. If the batter's answer is partly right, he is considered to knock the ball to an infielder, who makes an error or a put-out or a strike depending on whether he misses or answers the next question. The runner on a base waits to try to steal. A question is sent to the infielder on the next base, who does or does not put out the runner. If an infielder wants to catch a runner napping, he calls for a question, the missing of which allows each runner to proceed to the next base. Of course his correct answer puts out the napping runner. To be impartial, it is best to take the questions in regular order—e. g. the seventh, seventeenth, twenty-seventh, etc., throughout the list. The list may easily be made by any scoutmaster, who may find it desirable to write the answer after each question. Here are some simple questions: What is the seventh scout law? Describe the flag used by Washington in January, 1776. Bad bruises are treated how? Give the letter K in some signal code. Give seven precautions against causing fires. Give the two most important things to do for dislocation of a hone-Scouting.

### Jumbled Flowers.

- 1. Yatumchrahmma.
  - 2. Miznager.
  - 3. Minnear.
  - 4. Spaeetaw.
  - 5. Oneyheuckl.
  - 6. Eboing.
  - 7. Lincen yll.
  - 8. Xilams.
- Answer: 1. Chrysanthemum. 2. Geranium. 3. Carnation. 4. Sweetpea. 5. Honeysuckle. 6. Begonia. 7. Calla Lily. 8. Smilax.

### Nests of Weaver Birds.

In India the weaver birds usually suspend their nests from branches of palms or other trees which overhang a stream and weight them with lumps of clay, which prevent them swaying about at the mercy of the wind. The natives say fireflies are fastened into the clay for the purpose of frightening away rats and snakes.

### Overheard in the Kitchen.

"I hear you called on the refrigerator yesterday," said the woodbox to the pail. "Were you received pleasantly?"  
"No, the refrigerator treated me with great coldness," said the pail.

### Concealed Word Square.

[One word in each couplet.]  
Here's where the handslide came last week  
See where it tilted the little creek!  
The laborers shoveled with their might  
And rescued all in sorry plight.  
To see them grab as each appears,  
And hear them give those hearty cheers,  
No reason for a candidate  
For cheering heard at such a rate.  
Each man is thankful that he lives,  
And full redoubt employer gives.  
Answer: Hand, labor, abuse, novel, dress. Find the words in the verse.

### A CHIC TURBAN

That Also Naively Suggests the Scotch Cap.



SMART FOR FALL WEAR  
This decidedly good looking turban of black velvet has all the essentials of comfort and style. Its close form is lined with deep turquoise velvet. A handsome jet pin and a jet spanned feather pompon, jauntily set, are the only trimming.

### NECKWEAR AND VEILS.

Modish Hints About Two of Autumn's Accessories.

High and neck enveloping styles will be seen in the fall neckwear. The leading material is organdy, combined with dark satin, velvet and ribbon, so as to make the article more suitable for cold weather wear. Narrow edgings of fur will be used in connecting with it.

High collars with jabots, side plackets or double front frills are to be worn. A new idea is a butterfly jabot made of net and edged with narrow velvet lace. Combinations of net with velvet edges and very fine nets shirred on to a high stock foundation are dressy. Georgette crapes is much used in the new neckwear. Some styles are trimmed with hand embroidered and narrow laces, and even plaid and are applied as trimming on crapes, crape styles.

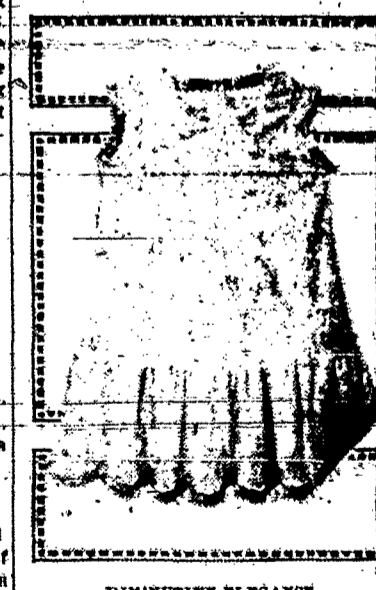
Narrow ribbon bows are much used on both buff and tailored styles of neckwear. Bright touches of color and even metallic laces and narrow cut steel edgings appear on lace and neckwear as a means of giving an individual touch. An entirely new collar is the stiffly starched and fitted collar.

Things are made to stand high and close around the neck, closing with a small tailored bow. Vestees are made more elaborate by the combination of materials. Cotton laces in short, loop effects forming ruffs will appear in warm velvets and all colors and new dressings of an elaborate character, trimmed with tufts of ostrich.

### FOR THE TODDLER.

Dainty Lingerie Petticoat For the Small Girl.

Mothers who like to make hand embroidered garments for their babies will enjoy this design, which, being hung from the shoulders, with no straps and bands, is as hygienic as it is beautiful.



### DIMINUTIVE ELEGANCE.

Finest batiste is used for this small petticoat, the flounce of which is scalloped and edged with buttonhole scallops and val lace. The same finish is used on the neck and the armholes, while dainty clusters of small flowers embroidered on the front and an engaging bow of pink baby ribbon give the last exquisite touches.

### Keeping Young.

When middle age arrives a lot of beauty blemishes come with it—little gray hairs, yellow spots on the skin, stooped shoulders and sometimes a middle aged figure. All these troubles can be kept at arm's length by beginning early to follow some simple rules of hygiene. Drink plenty of water, walk out of doors every day, keep up with the books and the talk of the times. Slack up one minute, woman, and the world gets ahead of you. Therefore keep yourself young by right living and bright thinking.