

## OLD FASHIONED FAMILY REMEDY FOR COLDS AND BODY BUILDING



**Father John's Medicine Builds Up the Body Without Use of Dangerous Drugs or Alcohol. A Doctor's Prescription, Heals Throat and Lungs.**

**Absolute Truth of This Story Attested by Guarantee to Give \$25,000.00 to Any Charitable Institution if Shown Otherwise**

Father John's Medicine is a physician's prescription. Prescribed for the late Rev. Father John O'Brien, of Lowell, Mass., by an eminent specialist in 1855. Father John recommended this prescription to his parishioners and friends and in this way it became known as Father John's Medicine. This story is true and we guarantee to give \$25,000.00 to any charitable institution, if shown otherwise. Father John's Medicine is recommended for coughs, colds, and throat troubles, and to make flesh and strength. Does not contain dangerous drugs or narcotics in any form.

## CLOTHES ECONOMY FASHION PROBLEM

**Style Changes Convince American Women Careful Study is Necessary.**

**PROVES AN ABSORBING TOPIC**

**Short Sleeves, Narrow Skirts and Wrapped Fabrics, Are Among the Numerous Interesting Features of Dress.**

New York.—Women are of many minds concerning clothes. Some insist that they will have everything made in the house, giving the seamstresses a chance to live; that they will study the best fashions for inspirational work in their own sewing rooms.

Others insist that they will spend this spring altering clothes that are almost as good as new, while others say that it is patriotic to spend.

It is quite well, observes a prominent fashion writer, that there are segments of differing thought. The continent is so full of women that they can group themselves into thousand of units, each with but a single purpose, and everybody will be benefited.

**The Trick of Altering Clothes.**

Every woman does not see economy in the same way. It would be foolish therefore, to preach the same sermon to the mass. There is no doubt that several thousands of women are debating, with intelligence and with a stimulating effort at sacrifice, this question of spring costumery; but, as far as the prophet can see into the future, business will not suffer by this discussion.

There will be hundreds of gowns remodeled in the sewing rooms of homes; there will be thousands of gowns bought for less than \$50 by women who once paid over \$100 for them; there will be a revival of individual work on clothes, and less will be left to the shops and the dress-makers; but there is enough money in this country and sufficient need and desire for spending to have everyone made easy and comfortable.

As for the business of altering clothes at home, words of wisdom and kindness should be said in favor of it. Much can be done to augment a wardrobe in this manner; but there will always remain the necessity for one new costume, no matter how earnest a worker the sewing woman may be.

It will not be an easy season for her who contemplates transforming her old clothes into new ones. At first glance she may think that things have remained much as they were, but as the season advances she will find that the changes have been drastic.

The French have subtly inserted into every garment, and every detail of the garment, sufficient change from what has been to upset the calculations of thousands who wanted to wear the clothes they possessed.

**Skirts Very Narrow.**

Skirts, for instance: The slightest flare at any seam makes even a conservative woman wearing such a garment wish she had stayed at home or remodeled her gown before she went out. Fortunately, the alteration from a wide to a narrow silhouette is mastered even by those who do not claim to be experts. The seams of a tailor-made skirt, for instance, are merely

One of them is the holding in of a slightly full skirt by a loose band or bow at the side.

Another trick is the gathering in of the fullness at the side of a skirt to a straight, embroidered band, which is strongly reminiscent of the first hobble skirts.

The women in the sewing room find delight in the fact that fullness is not taboo. She realizes that she can have whatever material she desires in a skirt if it does not flare away from the hips or the knees.

What the French call the "jupe tonneau" has a certain popularity, and the woman who owns a skirt of this kind (with its pannier effect at the



Monastic frock of silk jersey. It is the color of a banana and embroidered in a heavy design of white wool, with a thick cord around the waist. The vest and collar are of white organdie.

sides, achieved through umbrella folds, and its close, narrow hem may leave it as it is. It satisfies the appetite of fashion today.

**Short Sleeves; Low Necks.**

The advent of the short sleeve in frocks, blouses, jackets and even top coats is startling to the American mind. We invented the elbow sleeve and forced it upon Paris. The word "invent" is, of course, a bad one to use in fashions, because everything has been, and therefore, everything is merely "revived."

When the elbow sleeve was considered by Paris as an American fashion projected through the demand for convenience, it was looked upon by the ultra-smart French designer as part and parcel of that work-a-day costumery which the Americans demanded and with which the European elegant would have nothing to do. We were called a working people.

After a while Europe as well as America adopted the short sleeve, and those in this country who were fastidious began to side with the French in their belief that the fashion was in elegant. For three years we witnessed streets filled with girls who wore elbow sleeves in separate white blouses, with Dutch necks, no collars, no gloves, and separate skirts. That was an ugly day in costumery. Let us hope that it will not be revived, although there is every evidence that the seeds of this evil have already been sown.

But these short sleeves, which were worn in the Directorate with every kind of material and which were practically covered by the old costume shawls, are not the only short ones that this spring has produced. We are evidently in for a reign of abbreviated arm coverings, inspiration for which has been gotten from all the centuries.

**The Surplice Movement Wins.** Another change in the direction of fabrics across the body has been made by the French, and to follow it will require ingenious alterations on the part of the American woman. Evidently there is an idea that the fewer the buttons the better the frock. We have gone back to the time when strings held fabrics together and the cloth was cut in such a way that it remained where it was placed on the body.

Possibly it would be more comprehensive to put the whole thing into the statement that the more we are wrapped across the body the better dressed we are today.

This movement of fabric finds its most commonplace exploitation in the surplice bodice or jacket. Afternoon frocks and the most elaborate evening frocks have bodices that are merely elongated scarfs with armholes. They wrap around the figure at the waistline and the back, front or sides.

Separate surplice bodices are not considered too ignoble to be attached to a brilliant evening skirt. When the latter is of diaphanous and frivolous fabric the bodice may be of satin, brocade or tulle, and when it finishes its bias movement about the figure it is held at the side with a great ruffle. (Copyright, 1915, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

## LACES FOR SPRING GERMAN OFFENSIVE WELL ADVERTISED

**Afternoon Dresses and Lingerie Frocks to Be Worn.**

**American Loom Products Are Now Taking the Place of Weaves That Were Formerly Imported.**

Lace afternoon dresses and lingerie frocks are to be worn this spring, according to some indications. At an exhibition held recently some of the most attractive gowns made from or in combination with American-made laces were shown.

The adaptability of the American manufacturer was here very clearly demonstrated, for the laces included most of the best known varieties—cluny, venise, net and filet.

As to the gowns, they could honestly be called successful. One especially attractive model had a one-sided draped waist which showed the lace under and over the chiffon which was used for the gown.

Lingerie dresses are in flesh colored and pale tinted fabrics, and tinted as well as white laces are used with them—also little insects of embroidery for summer wear are the volles and tinted volles, with soutache braiding in patterns which are conventional in design for the most part, no matter how much ground they may cover.

For trotter frocks and street wear in general, are frocks of silk jersey, some of which show a clever use of flat braid, applied closely in rows. Dark blue, taupe and black are the usual colors, and the braiding usually matches rather than contrasts with the dress. Button-up-the-back dresses, wide-braided girdles and models with high collars are new or old features of this season's gowns, just as you choose to look at it.

Pongee was used for a spring suit, which was embellished with braiding and further boasted of a dotted foulard vest, with the conventional points in the front. The braiding ran up and down both sides of the front and around on the skirt part of the coat. In spite of all this decoration the colors matched exactly except for the white spots on the vest, and the simple lines helped to give the desired air of simplicity.

Midnight blue satin was the material chosen for a three-piece suit which was cut with a short-bobbed-off Eton jacket and wide sleeves cut off at the wrist. The crepe was used again for the top of the dress, which was straight up and down and collarless. Cuffs and collar on the jacket were of peacock blue, and worn with this costume was a hat covered with peacock feathers.

## SHAPELY COAT OF VELOURS



There are several admirable features to be considered in the coat pictured here, but of all, it deserves praise for its shapeliness. It is a good style for almost any figure, and has adopted the season's style features to its own advantage. It is of wool velours with a box plait at the back raised above the waistline and has a partial belt made of two straps of the material. Straps appear also on the sleeves and across the sides at the bottom of the coat.

**Frivolous Hats.**

With her costumes in dark colors, the Parisienne is wearing a hat of some frivolous shade, and a soft rose is first in favor.

These hats are made of velvet; the material is shirred on the brim, sometimes with long silk stitches which show plainly. The crowns are unusually high and the trimming of the simplest.

They are worn so far down on the head that they completely cover the eyebrows. We must learn to recognize each feminine acquaintance by her nose. That is all the mode permits us to see. Hats down and collars up is the order, and the effect is almost as concealing as that of a gas mask.

**Heavy Satin.**

Perhaps you have been a bit worried when you have read that before long we may be asked to refrain from buying woolen coats and frocks. Don't worry. One of the things promised for spring is a very heavy double-faced fabric. It is to be used largely for coats and is made in such combinations as dark green and drab, claret and black and blue and black. It makes one quite resigned to the fact that wool is scarce and that it is a patriotic thing as soon as the weather moderates to forego its use as much as possible.

**But Huns' Loud Heralding of Coming Attack Failed to Bring Terror.**

**MAY BE POLITICAL MOVE.**

**Big Drive Teaches Americans Necessity of Buying Liberty Bonds to Supply Men at Front.**

The Germans have followed a favorite device in their latest offensive. Months before it broke they advertised the fact that they would attack on the western front. This advertisement served two purposes. It was an omen that some people believed it was not true, for a large part of the world has become accustomed to reading Germany's intentions by taking her exactly at the opposite of her word. Then the loud heralding of the offensive served to frighten a few.

Although the Germans announced plainly enough that they would make an offensive, the allies were not able to foresee at just what part of the line it would come. There were many reports that the drive would be in Lorraine, with Nancy as an objective, but this proved to be incorrect. There are many reasons why the Germans chose the English army as the object of their attack. These reasons are partly military and partly political.

Although France has been cruelly treated by Germany, the Germans have never been able to stir the allies against the British. Any success against England is particularly welcomed in Germany. Then, too, the English army has been on the offensive more often than the French during the last year, and in war, as in anything else, an attack is the best defense. The Germans reckon that if they can deliver a hard enough blow against England that army will be compelled to hold its peace for some time to come. A third reason is that geographically the English army presents a better target than the French. The English were forced when their lines were bent to retire over country which had been devastated by the Germans before the famous Hindenburg retreat.

There are no trees in this country, and enemy aeroplanes can keep close and accurate watch of troop movements.

It must be remembered that there is little or no advantage in gaining ground or even towns in the country over which the troops are fighting. Villages like Peronne are mere masses of rubble. It is not territory which Germany seeks in this attack, but a breach in the British line. The British army could well afford to retire if it could make the Germans pay a heavy enough toll in men.

It will be difficult to ascertain just how heavy the losses have been on either side. It is fair to assume that the Germans as attackers have lost more heavily, particularly as at many points in the line their bombardments failed to put English machine guns out of action. On the other hand, the British losses in prisoners and guns have been large. Moreover, it is entirely possible that the retirement of the English will force a partial withdrawal of the French line.

According to German information, American troops were employed in conjunction with the French in their attack near Chaunay. This is the first major engagement in which Americans have taken part. It is not known how many of our men were engaged, but it may be assumed that the men who went into action were soldiers who had seen service on the French front. It is not probable that the American sector will be attacked in force for the present. On account of their great concentration of men against the English it is probable that the Germans will do their best to keep other parts of the front quiet.

An exception may be noted in the case of Italy. It is probable that an offensive may be expected here, but undoubtedly the bulk of it will be carried on by Austria. Although the Germans have announced that American guns are being employed on the western front against England, it is safe to assume that these Austrian batteries are not exceedingly numerous. They are to a certain extent political guns. There is ample evidence that Austria does not want to share heavily in the losses of the big offensive against England, but in order to make a victory of political significance for her allies as well as herself, Germany has put Austrian guns into action. It has become evident that in spite of the vast scope of Germany's activities in Russia she is using comparatively few men there and none of her best troops.

The lesson of the present drive probably is that America's task in this war is heightened. It does not seem possible just now to sweep Germany out of France and Belgium without the co-operation of a very large American army. In a sense, then, every day in which Germany is held in a gain by the Allies, the Germans are trying to achieve as much as they can before our army attains its full growth. They will take time.

America must steel itself for a long period of anxiety and it must use every resource at the hands of the government to aid the American army. The Germans have put the absolute clearly up to America. Aid ourselves, other things America is selling Liberty Bonds to help meet the situation.

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 Arrive CLEVELAND - 7:30 A.M. Arrive BUFFALO - 7:30 A.M.  
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Surplice bodice for evening. It belongs to an oriental gown, which has a net tunic caught at one side and embroidered in gold. The satin skirt is edged with monkey-fur fringe. The scarf is of currant-colored tulle. ripped upward from the bottom and taken in as a continuation of the straight line from the hips. The hem of frocks cannot be handled in so simple a way; but, fortunately for the economical woman, or the one whose patriotism has made her think that she should be economical in this question of apparel, the French have handed us out in a generous manner two of three very clever tricks that will turn the old into