

FURS PROMISE TO BE IN EVIDENCE

Fashionable Women Will Wear Hides or Animals of Various Kinds.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FABRICS

If Numerous New Weaves Are Adopted Wearers Will Look Like Procession of Teddy Bears, Writer Asserts

New York.—Once upon a time the Roman warriors pulled over their heads the shaggy hides of animals as they advanced on the enemy. They had the primitive, childlike belief that the sight of the animals would frighten the opposing side. Such is the history of the grenadier caps worn by the British army, and such is probably the inspiration of the new, warlike clothes invented in these times of war.

These are worn in Paris, or rather they were worn at the Paris open-



On the left is a severe coat suit for autumn street usage, made of black and gray oxford cloth. The coat is the accepted length, has pockets on the hips, shows a surplice vest of white linen, and has a belt of itself run through an enamel harness buckle. On the right is a cape coat for rough weather, of midnight blue velours with black and white shepherd's plaid velours. There is a deep border of the checks at the hem, a wide collar of it, and bindings at the armholes.

ings, says a fashion writer. They have arrived in this country, and their acceptance is debatable.

There are women who will wear anything new, regardless of its effect on their appearance, and these women may make the new fables fashionable. At first glance, they are rather terrifying. One has a slight creeping of felling for the opposing side to the fictions of Caesar. Even a stout-hearted warrior would hate to face a great rush of animal skins moving toward him with rapidity.

That will be the situation that must be faced by every stout-hearted man this winter. If these shaggy materials take first place in fashion. To the observer they are the leading phase of the season's output. They are purely a French invention, and even if they are not accepted in their entirety of shagginess, they will undoubtedly pave the way for an immediate output of silky materials with rough surfaces.

The first of these materials was called "lonzeau," and was invented late last winter, I think, and then used as a substitute for fur.

Magnificent as Well as Shaggy.

The majority of those who dip deeply into the sources of fashions and fabrics insist that the entire output of these animalistic materials is due to the recrudescence of monkey fur. That, however, would not explain the other fabrics which are used in the new French gowns that are arriving in this country, and which have hunting scenes, magnificently ornamental, on a dark background. Jenny uses this material for panels and for large pieces of evening frocks.

Then there are other fabrics which show birds and birds' plumage as the ornamental design, but these are of minor brilliancy as against the animal fabrics, which not only toss about the red and burnt-orange hair of monkeys and orange-outangs, but also the manes of animals such as never existed on land or sea; these are made from five- and six-inch strands of curled silky floss interwoven with metal.

The bird fabrics are called "Oisella" and the burnt-orange hides are called "Orang-outank." In other gowns, especially one from Bulloz, there is used a material called "Golden Fleece," which means "The Golden Fleece."

Still another material—and the love-liest of all because it is the most practical for American usage—is the imitation of a medieval coat of mail. This fabric, alongside the shaggy ones, seems to be cultured and modern.

I am dwelling in detail on all these

fabrics at the hour because I believe that the great masses of women over this continent are going into the shops very soon to buy materials for their new clothes. Every woman does not have an expensive dressmaker or a great department store to furnish her costumes for the season. Such tricks of fortune favor only the few. The war has brought about an immense amount of home dressmaking, for all the seamstresses in the world cannot go into munition factories and earn large wages. Some of them must stick to their trade, and those who do can reap a harvest.

Questions That Women Ask

It is to the fabrics, therefore that the great majority of women will turn. Is it serge, they ask, or jersey? Smooth fabrics or rough ones? Does midnight-blue hold its own? Is Oxford gray again in fashion? Are evening gowns light, brilliant or somber in coloring? Does taffeta continue? Will satin be good?

These are questions, not imaginations. They are asked by the swiftest tide of women who are trying to make every dollar realize its full value today. They have taken to heart the twin doctrines of conservation and economy. "Non-essential" is over the doorway of every home and in the heart of every worker. We must buy for we must be clothed, and we wish to keep in service those who have

TRAINING FOR FARMERETTES

Land Army Is Planning Courses This Winter.

COLLEGES TO CO-OPERATE.

Will Put Graduates in Charge of 200 Camps to Be Established if State Next Year.

WHY THE NEW YORK STATE LAND ARMY NEEDS \$600,000 FROM ONE MILLION-SUPPORTING MEMBERS.

1. To establish 200 camps to house 10,000 women farm hands next year.
2. To organize and equip these camps.
3. To establish a central commissary to distribute supplies from wholesale houses through their local dealers to the camps.
4. To recruit women farm hands during the coming winter and to establish recruiting stations for this purpose.
5. To organize, equip and operate three training camps for new farm hands.
6. The machinery of the membership drive is similar to that of Red Cross drives. A large percentage of the funds obtained will be assigned to organizing local camps.

New York.—The slogan of the New York State Woman's Land Army, Inc., "Get behind the girl he left behind him," needs no explanation when it accompanies the membership drive campaign poster which has been scattered broadcast throughout the State.

The need of men and women to "get behind the girl he left behind him" is a critical one in New York State, where the burden of adding the farmer to produce food must be assumed next spring by the women. According to Mrs. Thomas F. Burgess of Scarsdale, president of the State Land Army, there must be five times as many camps of girl farm laborers next spring as there are this fall. Where there are only forty units scattered throughout the state now there must be 200 next year. There will probably be 10,000 workers in the camps under proper care and supervision, equipped to answer instantly the farmers' S O S for short time labor. The Land Army will extend its activities in co-operation and in accordance with the policies of the U. S. Department of Labor.

New Draft Will Make Shortage Worse. "The new draft will still further deplete the already diminishing ranks of unskilled labor," said Mrs. Burgess, "and the reason for the present drive" and the Land Army must be ready to answer the farmers' call for help.

A survey should be made of every agricultural county in the state to find out just how many acres will be under cultivation and how much help the farmer will want next spring. "One of the present needs is for agricultural instruction. The Land Army contemplates meeting this by co-operating with the agricultural colleges. Girls who made records at the camps this summer will be given scholarships in practical farming to be given at the state colleges and universities this winter. These girls will then be capable of taking over the supervision of the newly organized camps in the spring."

Preliminary Training Needed. Mrs. Burgess also pointed out the need of some kind of preliminary training for the rank and file of farmerettes. It is impossible, she stated, to have them all take short courses in agriculture, but it is possible to give them some practical work on their own units or in the three training camps the Army proposes to open next spring.

"Every camp," she said, "should have a practice farm on which where the girls can be trained in current methods of farm labor. Besides this we want to establish three general training camps where girls can be sent to get special intensive instruction."

Need for Supporting Members. In explaining why the New York State Woman's Land Army must have a supporting membership of one million persons and why it needs \$600,000 Mrs. Burgess declared that the campaign is based on a knowledge of what will be demanded of the Army next year.

"The money," she explained, "will be needed to open 100 new units or camps, to put them in proper sanitary condition and equip them with living facilities for from 10 to 100 girls each. These girls must be supplied with standard uniforms and equipment. Each unit must have an auto truck for the transportation of the farmerettes to and from work.

In order to facilitate the buying of equipment and to insure its standardization the Land Army proposes to open a central commissary department to handle and distribute supplies bought at wholesale houses and at wholesale prices.

Mrs. Burgess also explained that recruiting offices must be opened and maintained in the large cities of the state, as 90 per cent of the farmerettes are recruited from the cities. The organization must pay its supervisors and organizers and must maintain a central administrative office.

NAVY SERGE DRESS

Frock That is Charming for Woman of Any Age.

Seduce Cut on Surplice Lines; Trimming Consists of Narrow Facings; Embroidery in Platinum Gray.

A navy serge dress is necessary for every woman with a well-balanced wardrobe. There is no war shortage in serge, but the best grades are expensive. The serge frocks now being designed are distinctive by their simplicity. There is no such thing as ready-made cheap trimmings, so that none of the dresses seen are overdecorated. Plain lines and handsome embroideries in moderation are used. The sketch illustrates a smart little serge frock that would be charming for a woman of any age. The bodice



Navy Serge Frock Trimmed in Platinum Gray.

is cut on surplice lines, and the trimming consists of narrow facings and embroidery in platinum gray. The straight side panels may be cut in one with the frock, or they may be of the loose or flying variety lined throughout with platinum gray silk.

Many dresses for fall have no contrasting touch of color at the neck, while others will show the neck outlined by a tiny frill of some contrasting color, such as blue, platinum gray being an especially effective combination for navy.

Bands of silk braid, large and small tucks and touches of embroidery done in wool or heavy silk are the popular decorative touches for early fall wool fabric frocks.

In considering wool embroidery, anglers must not be overlooked, as it is easily applied and tremendously effective.

SHOULD PROTECT THE HANDS

Busy Housewife Can Have Beautiful Hands if Care is Used in the Selection of Soaps.

The busiest housewife need never be ashamed of her hands if she will remember a few simple precautions. Do not use dish water or washing water scalding hot. Have as warm as can be comfortably borne. And do not use strong, coarse soaps. A little observation will show which soaps injure the hands and which do not.

Never let soapy water dry on the hands. Rinse them thoroughly and wipe dry. It will be worth the trouble. A plain, pure white soap is much better for all toilet purposes than the most expensive scented or medicated soap on the market. And never neglect to rinse it off and wipe thoroughly.

Variations of Vests.

Vests are being worked out charmingly in styles and pastel shades suitable for wear with the white cloth, silk or linen costumes. One such adaptation is the use of a tan vest, collar and cuffs with a brown rajah button; another, the use of a gray linen vest, trimmed with pearl buttons, with an old rose linen coat suit; and still a third, the daring addition of a cherry vestee, which sets off to perfection the smart lines of a perfectly plain, tailored suit of white serge.

Flower Basket Bag.

A new little bag has come along like a basket of flowers. The lower part is a basket, worked in colored beads in a pattern like woven willow. Rising from it are the flowers, on a background of a neutral shade. The lower part is shaped just like the basket with the outstanding ends in points at the side.

NO LIMITATIONS TO JERSEY

Popular Material and All its Allies Are Shown in the Latest and Stylish Fabrics.

Among the new fabrics there is no tendency to diminish the popularity of jersey, says a fashion authority. It, and all its sisters and cousins and aunts, are shown in the new materials. It is rough and silken, it is embroidered and plain, it glitters with metal, and it is plain and sufficiently rough for a rainy day. It is trimmed with angora to make a woman look like a woolly lamb; it is heaped with fur to make her look warmly and richly clad. This is a good piece of news for the economical woman, for woolen jersey cloth has been selling at moderate prices for two years in this country, and most of us have accumulated suits, frocks or separate skirts of it. We can use these by recognizing the line, if necessary, and leave them unadorned, or we can touch them up in a stingy or a generous manner with squirrel or Hudson seal. And here's a secret to put into your notebook on conservation! You can trim it with hands from sweaters that have done their service and have been discarded! Startlingly new gowns, showing the final touch of French artistry, are trimmed with material that might once have been turned into sport sweaters.

And if you do not like any of these trimmings, you can use wide bands of silk plush. Entire gowns are made of this material, clumpy as this may seem. The truth is that the weave is so supple and the surface so silken that the lines fall closely to the figure and have that desirable trick of moving with the muscles of the body.

This plush, especially the tobacco-brown shades, will be reinstated, undoubtedly, for short separate coats or substitutes for the more expensive ones of sealskin. This was done over twenty-five years ago, with good results, at a time when sealskin was the high desire of every woman who hoped to dress well.

NEWEST IN FALL MILLINERY

Entire Crowns or Facings Are Made of the Shirred Velvet and Satin—White Velvet Used.

Shirred velvets, satin, grosgrain and velvet ribbons in both broad and narrow widths are being used in fall millinery by the high-class modistes, and have been seen in some recently imported models, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. Entire crowns or facings are made of the shirred velvet and satin.

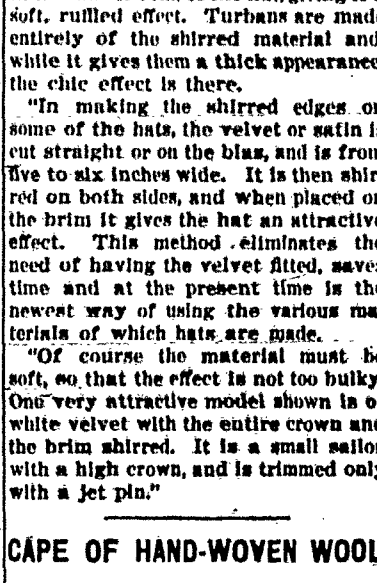
"One or two rows of shirred ribbon are used for edges of brims," the bulletin goes on; "also one or two rows on the under brim of the hat, giving it a soft, ruffled effect. Turbans are made entirely of the shirred material and, while it gives them a thick appearance, the chic effect is there.

"In making the shirred edges on some of the hats, the velvet or satin is cut straight or on the bias, and is from five to six inches wide. It is then shirred on both sides, and when placed on the brim it gives the hat an attractive effect. This method eliminates the need of having the velvet fitted, saves time and at the present time is the newest way of using the various materials of which hats are made.

"Of course the material must be soft, so that the effect is not too bulky. One very attractive model shown is of white velvet with the entire crown and the brim shirred. It is a small sailor with a high crown, and is trimmed only with a jet pin."

CAPE OF HAND-WOVEN WOOL

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White Stock Favored. Although the colored organdy collar and cuff set prevails, it is not the only type of neckwear in vogue at present.

Very different neckwear is popular, perhaps, is the severe, high, white stock now in fashion. This stock is made from heavy material, usually linen or duck. It is uncomfortably high and is fitted with two strips at the back, which are to be brought around to the front, looped over once and held in place with a stick pin or snapper.

Optimistic Thought. Bravery to contend for a good cause is noble; to suffer for it, heroic.

Pretty Chinese Legend.

Canton is one of the oldest cities in China. According to Chinese tradition, it was in existence more than three thousand years ago, when it was visited by five deified beings, each mounted on a huge ram and carrying an ear of corn, who pronounced their blessing on the spot and prayed that no famine should ever visit it. Because of this the city is sometimes referred to in Chinese classics as the "City of Rama" or the "City of Geah or Angela."

Camels in War.

Camels in war are stationed among clumps of acacia trees, with a spy mounted on a camel's neck. This is the safest place for the camel, standing with only his head above the trees, looks like a bit of the foliage in the distance. Camels are good for desert warfare, because they can go without water so long and can easily carry loads weighing from 400 to 500 pounds.—Selected.

Walking Like a Fly.

One of our boon companions holds that man has more intelligence than a bird, hence should fly better. Some way, he says, about a fly. If a fly can walk on the ceiling, why not man? So he invented a pair of suction shoes and got up to push him up against the ceiling and then let go. We did it. Since which time we have respect for Providence. — Richmond Times-Dispatch.

She Knew What It Meant.

A teacher was reading the Christmas relative piece to her class and came across the word "unaware." She asked if anyone knew its meaning. One small girl timidly raised her hand and gave the following definition: "Unaware is what you take off the last thing before you put your nightie on."

No Need for Dismounting.

Some enthusiastic reformer has suggested disarming the farmers of their shotguns and squirrel rifles. Our observation and experience is that the farmer's gun rarely goes off accidentally, and a good citizen is as safe from it as he is from the Constitution of the United States.—Ohio Farmer.

Mount Vernon Hotel.

What was reputed at that time to be the largest hotel in the world, the Mount Vernon, at historical Cape May, N. J., was destroyed by fire the night of September 5, 1856, the proprietor and four other persons losing their lives in the flames. The dining room accommodated 3,000 people.

Double Suffering.

Sympathetic Old Lady (to convict)—"Ah, my unfortunate friend, your fate is indeed a hard one; and, as you think of you here in this dreadful place, how your wife must suffer!" Convict (very much affected)—"Yes'm, and there are two of 'em, mum. I've here the bigamy."—Tid-Bits.

Love and Sympathy Needed.

Goodness should be the most attractive thing in the world, but we do want to remember that mere correctness of life and principle, unutilized by love and sympathy, lacks the qualities that charm.

All Geraldine's Fault.

The children had quarreled frequently all day. In the evening we talked it over and the little tot said, "I would have stopped quarrelling (his morning if Geraldine would have come gently at me."

Sugar Beet Experiments.

By experiment with sugar beets it has been proved that plants growing close to the ground thrive better when planted in rows running from east to west rather than from north to south.

Inevitable Law.

The law of reaping-as-we-sow runs through the universe. The man who sows peonies will reap a penny crop. The man who sows dollars will reap dollars.

To Keep Flowers.

The addition of a little saltwater or carbonate of soda to water in which cut flowers are placed will keep some varieties fresh more than two weeks.

Prevents Snoring.

One of the simplest of many new devices to prevent snoring consists of a pair of tubes to be inserted into the nostrils to keep them open.

Marvelous Possibilities.

If it wasn't for our fears, worries, and the altogether human habit of putting things off till tomorrow, what is there that we couldn't do?

Don't Judge Harshly.

Nine times out of ten there is an explanation for what seems unreasonable upon first notice. Wait a while before passing judgment.

Did It Ever Occur to You That

A girl can be terribly forward and still get off a street car backward?