

FOR AFTERNOON OR EVENING

ONE-PIECE FROCK SASH A POPULAR ACCESSORY

Garment Is Fastened in Diagonal Line Across Bodice.

Differs Entirely From the Medieval Silhouette; Skirt Is Long and Is Draped Upward.



This attractive hat is of black panne velvet and shows the high, graceful lines so popular this season. Ghourra encircles the crown.

MAKING OVER THE DRESSES

Great Saving in Material by Remodeling Gowns for the Children—To Clean Velvet.

With material for dresses at a premium, the thrifty housewife will look about for something to "make over," not only for herself, but for the children of the household.

Sometimes there is a velvet dress left from last year or the year before. Velvet if of all a good quality wears very well. A little benzine to remove spots and a good steaming makes it look like new, states a correspondent.

The steaming process is very simple and quite effective. Heat an ordinary iron and place it in a tin or granite pan. Wet a towel and place over the hot iron. The steam will immediately begin to pour out. Hold the velvet close to the top of the pan, being careful not to allow the material to touch the wet cloth, as contact with this will make a spot that will be hard to get out.

Use a soft brush on the velvet all the time you are holding it over the steam, always brushing it the same way. Soon all the creases and wrinkles will be gone, and after hanging the velvet in the sun or a warm place to dry, it will look fresh and new.

For the schoolgirl a velvet dress is appropriate for "dress up" occasions. Of course the material must be cut along much the same lines as the old dress. If the skirt was cut straight, just gored a bit at the top, it can be used much the same way for the made-over dress. Taking some off the top of the skirt makes a new waistline with more fullness. If the bottom of the hem is at all worn and there is not enough length for a whole new hem, use two rows of narrow silk braid to hide the worn places.

DRAWN-IN LOOK AT BODICE

Effect Is Quaint and Regarded as Prime Necessity if the Frock Is to Be Smart.

Nearly all the smartest frocks of the fall have a narrow, rather drawn-in look about the bodice. It gives a quaint effect, which is the prime necessity at the present moment if the frock is to be smart.

Black satin is combined with blue gingham in a very youthful way. The main part of the gown is made of blue serge. The waist extends at the front over the skirt into a long button square tab on each side. This gives the coat effect. (Of course it is necessary to give the coat effect.) The tab has a large button of serge in the middle at the end. Over this turns a small rever of black satin.

Black satin fills in the front of the waist and forms a long apron in front. The sash made of it is quite full, and after being folded generously around the waist, ties in a large bow at the back with ends about half way down. A roll collar and cuffs are made of bent fur. Sleeves are long, of course, and tight.

NOVEL NOTES

Dark shades of velvet will be used for the fall hat, rather than brilliant hues.

Black satin embroidered in white is going to become a familiar sight to us before long.

A scarf to be cherished is one of black and gold brocade, banded with heavy fur. A smart little fall hat may be made with a cloth crown of deep blue, a narrow brim of buff and over all a sprinkling of buff velvet flowers.

The struggle between the long and the short skirt having been settled in favor of the former, which is the American fashion, the new struggle is between the old-fashioned frock and the tight, draped one.

Every house shows both designs, and if women have sufficient purchase money to get more than the one necessary costume they can buy both styles and see which is more suitable to their figure.

Despite the preponderance of the medieval frock, the shadow of a coming event falls about it. There is something significant in the new gown, which again was designed in America. It differs entirely from the medieval silhouette, and the skirt is long, it is draped upward, it holds the ankles, and it has a slim bodice that would be a misnomer if it showed any disposition to recognize the waistline.

There is a feeling among those who sense things without being able to organize them out in logical sequence that the medieval frock is about to be



One-piece frock of blue serge, fastened in diagonal line across front of bodice and in a straight line down side of skirt. It opens at the knee to show an underskirt of black satin. The collar is of satin, the belt of patent leather.

replaced. There is no sign of this in the Paris exhibitions, but here and there women are asking that their clothes be more fitted to the figure, even when they are cut in one straight line. We grow slimmer, as Mr. Hoover asks us to pull in our belts tighter. We appear to be attenuated, even though we may be well nourished. We do not propose to hide this slimmness under a bushel of material, and it may be that history will repeat itself from the days of the diaphanous, when it was smart and patriotic to appear cut to the bone.

At this hour the frock that you will buy is cut in one piece. It may be a draped skirt, a straight skirt, or a tunic skirt. Only the extremists will wear this startling new American pull-back skirt, but it is the herald of things to come.

One thing is quite true: The careless, bunglesome line which was brought about through the fashion for the chemise frock will be eliminated this season. The medievally cut frock is to the lines of their figures, and there is almost a disposition toward the old princess lines in certain of the frocks made by great houses.

The French gowns show a straighter line than do the American ones, but because they are made of thin material they give the clinging effect; or, in such cases, there is a clever and complex adjustment of panels under the arms that holds in whatever fullness would be awkward.

AUTUMN MODES

Millinery designs are dull and one-tone effects are favored.

Organic and brushed wool form one of the oddest combinations.

Embroidering is much used, especially in geometrical designs.

Very little jewelry should be worn, but pearls are still permissible.

It is always better to buy one cloak or hat with really beautiful lines and wear it for two or three seasons than to purchase a cheap, ordinary one and wear it for just one.

The Good Luck Gown. Agnes makes a good luck gown of dull brown Windsor satin, with the bodice in machine-made gold and Byzantine blue metal. Over the bust is worn a horseshoe in brown, blue and gold.

Decoration as Now Worn Adds Materially to the Attractiveness and Promises to Remain.

The sash of 1878-9 is a more sophisticated and alluring accessory than its predecessor of a decade or so ago, and it is adjusted to suit the fancy of the wearer or the artistic conception of the designer. Sometimes the bow is directly in the back, big and broad like the one of the mid of Old Japan. Again the bows will be placed at the right of the side, a pretty, jaunty arrangement of silk or buff, sometimes with one instead of two long ends and the fringed ends. Then there is the broad girdle, usually of the material, deftly maneuvered with ends terminating in tassels.

However it is introduced, the sash is a distinctive feature of the autumn frock. Even the tailored serge, fashionably decorated with high collar and long tight sleeves, models such these days at least one of the most dressy frocks being of the material and terminating in a wide bow at the normal waistline in the back. Another reason for the material sash is on the velvet, one example being an old rose velvet gown worn by a young girl in one of the new plays. It is a delightfully simple gown, one-piece, medium width skirt and wide girdle and broad bow of the velvet. A narrow band of kollety outlines the round neck and edges the modified kimono sleeves.

The sash in the order of the sweater or accessories of medium width and finished with balls and tassels of silk, is still in vogue and it is particularly adapted to the trim little gown of tulle or the equally simple wool tulle.

TO BUTTONHOLE FALL COAT

How Very Important Work May Be Done by Woman Who Is Doing Her Own Tailoring.

When a woman starts in tailoring she usually takes her finished product to a man tailor for a pressing and for the buttonholing. Now, a little practice according to the following suggestions will enable any woman to make her own buttonholes by hand and to do it creditably, too.

Begin by marking off the place for the holes and their length, which is gauged by the button to be used, of course. Now, with a sharp knife cut your hole through material, lining and all. If it is inclined to fray, a row of machine stitching around the line of marking before it is cut is a wise precaution, or wet the slit with a liquid gum. Lay strong threads if necessary, and work over these with the familiar buttonhole stitch, beginning at the inner end of the hole and letting the part of the stitch fall along the slit, of course. When the outer end of the buttonhole is reached the buttonhole stitches are taken a trifle tighter around the end and radiate so that they form a round hole where the shank of the button will lie. This can be further accomplished if the threads which are used as padding for the buttonhole are pulled up a bit when the hole is finished to straighten out the edge. This gives firmness and strength and prevents the hole from stretching after continued buttonholing. Close the hole with a straight bar of buttonhole strand of thread along the edge or two stitches across the inner end.

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READY FOR THE MOTOR TRIP



Tan bolivia cloth is the material in this nobby, serviceable and comfortable motor coat. There is a long scarf collar which can be effectively draped about the neck. The cape is still in evidence. Picture illustrates a new mode.

"JUST HUMAN, AS YOU ARE"

Really There Is Nothing So Greatly Mysterious About the Phoning Deity of the Telephone.

"Central" isn't any one person, writes Marion E. Bailey. There are thousands of "centrals" all over the world, and they are just people like you and me. Wherever there are telephones there has to be one place where all the telephone wires meet. This is called the central office, and there are people in these offices—the people we call "centrals"—because we do not know their names—who connect one wire with another, so that your message or the message of whoever is telephoning will reach the person he wants to talk to. When you take the telephone receiver and put it to your ear it lights a tiny electric bulb in front of the nearest "central." She puts a wire with a plug on the end of it into a hole near the light and then she can hear your message. You tell her the number you want and she takes another plug and puts it in the hole that has that number. That rings your friend's bell and connects the wires so that you can talk and be heard. All day long these thousands of "centrals" sit before the "switchboards" where the holes and plugs and lights are, and connect one person's telephone with another person's telephone, and then at night other "centrals" take their places and sit there all night, so that no matter what time it is you can always telephone.

HAD THE SURGEONS STUMPED

Splinter in Soldier's Abdomen Undoubtedly There, but No Appreciable Trace of Skin Wound.

A soldier wounded at Verdun April 23, 1916, by several splinters of shell arrived at the American ambulance with the diagnosis of superficial wounds of the right thigh, left leg, forehead and scalp. Many splinters were removed and the patient was completely healed of his wounds 15 days after his arrival at the hospital. Just as he was about to be discharged he complained of abdominal pain and said he had the sensation of a foreign body in his abdomen. The Roentgen ray showed an absorption of a half inch in diameter exactly at the place indicated by the Roentgen ray, an ulcer was found and behind it a shell splinter very irregular and sharp pointed about a half inch thick. Attention was called to the possibility of a splinter having a splinter in his abdomen without any appreciable trace of a skin wound.

MATERIAL FOR POWDER BAGS

Chemically treated cotton cloth we are informed by the Army and Navy Journal, has been tested out by the ordnance department as a substitute for the silk used for making powder bags. The importance of this experiment is shown by the fact that if it is successful it will bring about a saving of money in the ordnance program of about \$3,000,000, and at the same time it will go some distance in meeting the serious shortage in silk. At present bags for the large powder charges used in heavy ordnance call for millions of yards of silk, and the scarcity of silk has caused an enormous increase in the price. Early in the war Germany used chemically treated cotton, but the fading cotton supply has drawn her to the use of still other substitutes. Scientific American.

PARAMOUNT AGAIN.

"The government seems to think people are making too much money out of the war."

"That brings up the old question."

"What old question?"

"The law and the profits."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

IN BAD.

"Do you consider filial obedience an evidence of goodness and intelligence?"

"Sometimes," responded Miss Cayman. "But not for Crown Prince Willy."

SO IT IS.

"It is queer that the letter R is supposed to be favorable to the opponent."

"Why shouldn't it be?"

"Because it is the end of its career."

NEW YORK NEWS ITEMS IN BRIEF

Paragraphs of Interest to Readers of Empire State

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points in the State and Set Reduced in Size That it Will Appeal to All Classes of Readers.

Ontario county has a price fixing committee.

New York state's grape crop is away short.

Eric County United War workers plan to raise \$150,000.

The Clifton Springs War Chest has adopted five French orphans.

Dunkirk fishing boats are beginning to make large catches of herring.

Dunkirk milk dealers have advanced the price of milk to 15 cents a quart.

Tin and platinum are being collected by the Clifton Springs Red Cross.

A detail of troopers from Troop A will make Newark their headquarters.

Estimates of the cost of improving Monroe county highways total \$221,000.

North Tonawanda a new sanitary code prohibits spitting in all public places.

Apple butter will have a place on the soldiers' menu this winter at Fort Porter.

Some Monroe county growers received as high as \$115 a ton for grapes.

Jamestown has granted a 10 per cent increase in pay for firemen and policemen.

Rochester Red Cross has purchased an ambulance for use in the present emergency.

Lockport is facing a coal famine; only one of the eight dealers having a small supply.

Oct. 30 is the date set for the opening of the women's hotel by the Buffalo Y. W. C. A.

Three grocers in Rochester have been ordered to close for selling flour without substitutes.

Elmwood music hall in Buffalo has been turned into a convalescent home for influenza patients.

From \$3.50 to \$4 a barrel—a record price—is being paid for the bumper crop of sugar beets.

Thirteen cents a barrel is the price being paid coopers in Yates county instead of 3 cents, the old price.

Heavy traffic on the Erie canal may mean continuation of the season after Nov. 15, the usual closing date.

Four thousand barrels of apples a week are being packed by the Hammondsville Fruit Packing association.

The Le Roy cotton mills closed temporarily on account of the shortage of help due to the influenza epidemic.

Within three hours after it was opened an emergency hospital in Corning has filled with influenza victims.

John Luciani a Canandaigua man chopped off two fingers to avoid the draft, repeated insisted and was accepted.

Niagara Falls with a city manager claims the lowest tax rate for 1919 of any city in the United States \$8.878 on \$1,000.

Howard Forman Buffalo fuel administrator promises a 24 per cent increase in the supply for the city this winter.

Rochester is equipping an emergency hospital for women and children in the Housekeeping center, Lewis street.

Evaporators at Lima are being swamped with apples and 85 cents a hundred is being paid for fruit shaken from the trees.

Alexander has purchased a chemical fire engine which cost \$400. A volunteer fire company is being organized with 14 members.

Gloversville's chamber of commerce raised \$29,000 and secured the Superior Register company's plant, located now at Canisteo.

Work of erecting a new highway bridge over Black Creek on the Scottsville state road south of Chitt Center will soon be started.

Federal Fuel Administrator Garfield has disapproved of a plan to buy coal for co-operative distribution among the city of New York state.

Plans are being made by J. G. McIntock of Rochester Erie county superintendent of highways, for keeping the main roads open this winter.

Under a ruling of the war industries board Rochester has given up its plan for erecting a memorial to the men who have fallen in the service of their country.

H. C. Keller, a bookkeeper in the First State bank at Canisteo, has been appointed cashier of the Arkport State bank to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Roy Edgar, recently.

Miss Ora M. Seward of Batavia has received appointment from the federal food administrator, Charles E. Treman of Ithaca, as deputy food administrator for Genesee county.

Governor Whitman has issued a proclamation setting apart Saturday Nov. 2, as fire prevention day, and calling upon citizens to consider methods of preventing waste by fire.

Farr's hands will be enrolled and placed at essential work during the winter. Employment agents have been appointed to handle the work of enrollment for farms in Monroe, Livingston, Wayne and Ontario counties.

Game protectors will investigate the hunting of a deer in Dunkirk by boys who killed the animal after it escaped from an express company. The season is closed except in the Adirondacks.

Owing to the spread of the Spanish influenza epidemic the Seymour opera house has been opened at Mt. Morris as a hospital. City water and bath rooms were installed. Many patients are being treated there.

Two thousand schoolboys last summer cultivated more than 13,000 acres of farm land in this state and earned \$42,960 above expenses. John L. Tilden, associate city superintendent, reported to the board of education of New York.

The will of Mrs. Etheldale Hump of Corning, who died in New York in June, leaving \$200,000 to Corning charitable institutions, is to be contested in the interests of Mrs. Minnie Lyon Levi of Addison, a cousin of Mrs. Hump.

The registration figures for the town of Lyons show the women to be vitally interested in the coming election. About 1,400 have registered out of the 3,245 registrants, which is an increase of about 45 per cent in total registration.

The total registration in the town and city of Dunkirk for 1918 is 4,378, an increase of 1,224 over last year. It was expected that the registration would be doubled by the women's vote. Only about one-third of this year's registration was women.

S. Landon Parmelee, president of the Lima bank of Lima, Livingston county, committed suicide by shooting himself. He had worried considerably over the robbery of the institution in 1915. The bank's accounts are reported to be in a satisfactory condition.

Figures compiled by the state department of health showed that there have been 4,543 deaths attributed to Spanish influenza and pneumonia in the state, exclusive of New York city, in the first 22 days of this month. A total of 96,110 cases of influenza have thus far been reported.

George F. Wheelock of Moscow, assemblyman from Livingston county, has enlisted in the United States army and now is a private, first class, at Camp Joseph E. Johnston. He is a candidate for re-election this year, his campaign at Avon being managed by his friends.

The sugar situation in Erie county is giving Deputy Food Administrator Stafford all sorts of worry. Despite his previous distribution of sugar for canning the housewives are hoarding sugar for more. And the federal sugar board has said that no more sugar shall be sold for canning.

Before long plans for turning Exposition park, Rochester, into a convalescent hospital will begin to take definite form. Twenty-two hundred soldiers will be brought there to recuperate from the strain and injuries of active service, making this one of the largest institutions of its kind in the country.

The Rev. G. Sherman Burrows, secretary of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Western New York, announces that the council meeting at St. Paul's church, Rochester, has been adjourned until Nov. 14. A bishop coadjutor will be elected at this meeting. The adjournment was taken because of quarantine regulations.

The resources of the 95 trust companies, 209 state banks and 83 private bankers in New York state under the supervision of the New York state banking department on Sept. 10, the date of the last quarterly call is sued, by State Superintendent Skinner totaled \$112,649,919, an increase of \$110,463,132 since June 20, 1918.

Asserting that "the next congress will help remake the world," the Women's International League which is the New York State branch of the National Women's Peace Party headed by Miss Jane Addams, announced in New York that it was distributing questionnaires to congressional candidates in this state asking "how they stand on the question of world construction after the war."

Not more than 2 per cent of Buffalo's 700,000 ton allotment of anthracite coal has been delivered. It was estimated by T. W. Hendricks, deputy fuel administrator for Erie county, with little hope of improved conditions before the lake navigation season ends it is becoming more and more probable that soft coal will have to be burned in many furnaces in Buffalo for at least part of the winter Mr. Hendricks says.

Buffalo's subscriptions to the fourth Liberty loan, as reported to the Federal Reserve bank in New York, amount to \$56,088,160. This is \$4,440,050 in excess of Buffalo's quota. This amount will be added by Director General of Railways McAdoo a small number of subscriptions from some railroad employees of this city which were forwarded directly to the Federal Reserve bank in New York. Until the exact amount of such subscriptions so forwarded to New York can be learned the closing figures of the city cannot be announced.

About one-third of a million bushels of potatoes will be required to supply the army camps and cantonments through November, according to information from the quartermaster's department. Dealers and growers in Monroe county are given an opportunity to bid. The potato digging season is about at its height, and it is expected many potatoes will be shipped direct from the fields to the camps by successful bidders. A large amount of onions will be required.

Dunkirk people have petitioned President Wilson to establish dry zones about Dunkirk war plant.