

BUY WISELY AND WITH MUCH CARE

Avoid the Very Cheap Garments for Winter. Is Advice of a. Authority.

SOME STYLES THAT REMAIN

Tendency Is Noticed to Eliminate Excess of Trimming Which Was More Popular at the Beginning of the Season.

New York.—Wherever merchants are foregathered, writes a fashion correspondent, there is talk, interesting talk, concerning the prices that women pay for clothes this season.

One expected the level of prices to be higher, because food, fuel, light and rent have increased beyond the knowledge of man; and there have been flagrant cases of injustice to the public in the amount of money demanded by some dressmakers for building clothes, but there are cases that must be settled with the individual, not the



The feature of this black velvet frock is the panels back and front, which are of black and gold gauze and fall below the skirt. The bodice is plain and finished at the neck with fur.

the outstanding fact that interests the sellers of clothes, is that women deliberately ask more often for a high-priced gown than ever before and pay the price with seeming willingness. Why? The act is not explained by the word "extravagance." It is level-headed conservatism.

It does not take a woman with extraordinary shrewdness to know that cheap materials are not lasting. Nobody ever bought them with the belief that they would carry one with satisfaction throughout the season. They were bought by women who preferred to spread a small income over many cheap costumes; women—and America is filled with them—who like to vary their costume every day or every two months rather than be compelled to wear the same thing throughout the weeks of a settled season. It is their form of getting stimulation.

Wisdom in Buying Gowns. It is no doubt, an actual hardship for a large mass of American women to deny themselves the pleasure of a constant procession of clothes at small prices, but they must economize in this, as in food. A cooking expert has said that there are no such garbage pails in the world as here; that the kings of Europe did not have such garbage as the factory woman in the tenement districts of this country discards.

So even though the American woman may not wish to wear one good costume throughout the season, her patriotism commands her to do it. This is the kernel of the entire situation. She buys in order that her clothes may last. She does not wish to take the time to constantly mend cheap clothes and renew them at odd moments. She has gone back to the ways of her great-grandmother, who chose material carefully and in many lights, paid a good price for it, and expected it to live up to its reputation.

FRINGE ON VEILS

Season's Vogue Provides for the Popular Trimming.

Arrangement of Border Sometimes Covers Mouth and Chin of Wearer—Some Popular Colors.

The present season's vogue for fringe has extended even to veils. Some of these veils are slip-over affairs. That is, the veiling is sewed together and an elastic band arranged at one edge, so that it may be held to the hat. Others are finished at the over edge and two ends with the fringe, and an elastic band may be used to secure the veil to the hat, or they may be merely draped and pinned.

Full and winter millinery fashions, at a mere glance, seem to discourage the wearing of veils. Hats are frequently so oddly shaped and rimmed that draping a veil over one of them would seem to be rather a difficult task. Veils, however, are of various proportions, and they are so uniformly becoming that women simply will not abandon them, regardless of hat shape or size.

The horizon veil is one of the novelties of the season, one-half of it being filmy net or chiffon, while the other half is comparatively heavy, and when draped over the face the lower half of the face is barely visible. Sheathling veillings, always serviceable, are shown this season heavily brodered in wool. Sometimes the wool embroidery is arranged as a border, covering mouth and chin of the wearer, and again one or two striking flowers are embroidered in wool on the open sheathling mesh.

Navvy, tulle, brown and purple are popular veil shades for fall and winter wear.

The new hats for fall feature feathers, either fancy feathers of one kind or another, or ostrich as first favored in the line-up of trimmings, with bows or self-fabric arranged windmill or airplane fashion; second, and more prominent indications—one of the most popular millinery colors of the fall and winter season is to be a brownish red, or reddish brown, christened "beanna." The windows of the smart shops are filled with hats featuring this shade, and it also appears frequently as a trimming touch in smart frocks.

Getting Down to Essentials. Possibly there has not been enough cold weather to justify the usage of the several weaves of the hairy and animal-like fabrics new to the season, but there is a noticeable absence of them in the clothes worn by women who have chosen well among the seasonal offerings. There is beaver, seal, mole aplenty, but only a few inches of their substitutes which gave the Paris weavers so many anxious and elated moments. They may arrive, and, again, their full development may



Sapphire blue velvet coat with stole and deep cuffs of beaver.

not come until next winter. New things have a way of holding back and consolidating for a swift offensive the second year. This condition, therefore, leaves women with smaller choice of materials for their winter wardrobe and more puzzlement as to silhouettes. The autumn is done. Our last spring clothes have served their second term. A season set of costumes for six months. Don't buy cheaply, nor carelessly. Spend your money as if it belonged to the government.

BRUSH FOR BUSY KNITTERS

New Contrivance for the Bag Is Used to Remove Scraps of Worsted From the Skirt.

For the knitting bag there is a diminutive clothes brush for removing scraps of worsted from milady's skirt. It is not always convenient to wear an apron when knitting, and tiny shreds of worsted are apt to cling to a tailored suit; the little brush, whisked over one's lap, will remove them instantly.

The brush has a short black handle, decorated with bright colored flowers. Very useful for the knitter are the small tape measures which wind back on a spool the moment the end is released. Ordinary tape measures are bulky things for the knitting bag and are likely to become snarled with the wool; wooden measuring rules are even more bulky for a small knitting bag, but the tiny, self-winding tape lines take up no more room than a 60-cent piece, and the moment a four-inch curling or a six-inch space of plain knitting on a sock foot is measured off back flies the tiny tape into its nickel cover.

When three weeks later Margery's engagement to Elmer Troxell was announced Stephen worked so many extra hours at the hospital that the head-irgagon protested.

In September the Byers family returned, and Palmer could not escape the accounts of the wedding that was to be one of the city's social events. A few days before the wedding, unable to deny himself the uncertain unhappiness of trying to catch a glimpse of the bride-to-be, he found himself passing the Byers house. As he went by, driving at a snail's pace, he heard frightened screams from within. He leaped from his car. As he ran up the walk a terrified maid thrust open the door.

"Oh, Doctor Palmer!" she cried, recognizing him. "Come in, quick!"

Another one of the maids had fallen, carrying a tray of glasses, and had cut her wrist. She was shrieking in fear and clinging to Margery, who with a pencil and a handkerchief was twisting a tourniquet about the wounded arm, while the blood spattered her lovely white dress.

SPORT HAT OF BROWN BEAVER



For sport wear this attractive hat of brown beaver will appeal to many. A large, soft bow of brown gray grain is placed effectively at the front.

HINTS OF THE FASHIONS

Blouses of georgette and silk jersey are trimmed with embroidery, and many of these models have choker collars and elbow-length sleeves. An exquisite hat recently seen had a crown of seal fur and a brim of metal brocade ribbon. As winter advances the vogue of stocks and jabots increases, and many very smart tailored stocks and daintily frilly jabots are ready in the shops for the assured demand.

The Wedding Knives

By S. B. HACKLEY

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They were very beautiful—those delicate trifles of the ancient wedding rite of the seventeenth century bride—the wedding knives of Mistress Anne Hogarth.

Margery Byers took them reverently from their faded green brocade sheaths and running her fingers over the elaborately chased blades, and the quaint pearl set handles, handed them to Stephen Palmer. The young physician turned them over curiously.

"So these pretty trinkets were necessary to the bridal toilet away back in the days of your grandmother's ancestors, Margie?" he remarked. "I don't remember of ever reading of them."

Margery's brown eyes sparkled with interest and admiration.

"Why, don't you remember, Steve?" she cried. "Tulle wore them at her wedding when she was in the Parson's cell, and she had them on when she was about to take the sleeping potion."

"What did they symbolize?" asked Palmer.

"They had something to do with averting the knot of love, I believe," answered Margery vaguely. "Anyway, whatever they meant, they were beautiful things to wear."

"And you, Margie, I suppose you'll wear these when you're married," Palmer hesitated a little over his work. When a girl has a well-defined, relative implanted idea of engaging herself she gets to the seashore summer resort to a rich man she doesn't care for, but who is going to ask her to marry him—to see unexpected love in the eyes of the man she'd like to marry, even though disapproved of by the relatives, is disconcerting. Margery turned away and replaced the trinkets in their places before she answered a bit tremulously:

"My—my wedding day is a long time off, most likely Stephen. I'm not quite twenty, you know."

"I—listen, Margie," Stephen tried to keep his voice steady. "I want to tell you something."

"Hurry, Margie," an impatient voice called from the next room. "Are you forgetting we have an engagement this evening?"

"I'm coming, mother," the girl answered. "Come down to the station tomorrow, Steve," she said in hasty good-bye. "Early. I'll go down a half hour before mother does, and we—we can talk before the train leaves."

But a man in a factory got himself cut up badly the next day an hour before Margery's train was to leave, and Palmer was called to hold life in him. There was not even time for telephone Margery, and the letter of explanation he sent her was returned to him unopened.

CALL OUR SOLDIERS "YANKS"

Magazine Writer Makes Declaration That "It is a Good Name, Historical, Worthy."

Gen. Peyton C. March has rightly appealed to the general public to "cut out" altogether the use of the term "Sammy" with respect to our American troops abroad. This slang term is very weak. To call a vigorous, stalwart, fearless American soldier a "Sammy" is, on the face of it, a misnomer so ridiculous as to cause wonder how it could possibly originate in that line at all.

General March denies that the French originated the term "Sammy." But it is generally understood that this grateful and emotional nation christened the first United States troops as "les amis" ("the friends"), which the Americans, ignorant of the French language, interpreted as "Sammy." On the other hand, the English soldiers have adopted the name "Yanks" to designate our boys at the front. This term has historic distinction, Thomas F. Logan writes in Leslie's. It was first used in Cambridge, Mass., in 1713. It was a slang term among the students of the college to express excolessy.

For instance, a "yankee good horse" or yankee cider. It was also used in the sense of smart or clever. In the war of the Revolution the term was used as one of derision by the English. During the Civil war the term Yanks was generally used in the South, and Yankedom to them was any region in the North inhabited by Yanks. It is used to this day. Again the British have resorted to the name, but this time with the respect due to excellence and quick adaptability. It is a good name—historical, worthy.

While the tropical hurricanes that are so dangerous to shipping over the greater part of the Caribbean sea do not extend their ravages to the immediate vicinity of the Isthmus of Panama, the latter region is occasionally visited by severe storms known as "northers." According to a recent note in the Monthly Weather Review, these storms occur during the dry season, from November to April, when the Isthmus is under the influence of the trade winds, and are generally associated with the occurrence of exceptionally high barometric pressure over some parts of the United States. The harbor of Colon, before the construction of the breakwaters, had a bad reputation among sailors for northers. A partial list of those that have occurred since 1887 is presented in the Review by I. Z. Fitzpatrick—Scientific American.

Job for Santa Claus. In Evansville there are still a few cavaliers too old to be taken by the draft. The other evening one called on a woman who, it might be added in an undertone, also was beyond draft age.

During the evening her small niece dragged in a dilapidated doll. "I'm going to have Santa Claus bring her a new dress for Christmas so she'll look better," she informed auntie and the cavalier.

The cavalier tried to be facetious. "You'd better have him bring her a new face," he suggested.

The woman laughed and tried a fling at wit herself. "I wish he'd bring me a new face, too," she giggled. Before the visitor could make a rejoinder she was snatched up the conversation. "This you wouldn't have to paint your old one over any more, auntie," she calmly finished.—Indianapolis News.

Experience. "It's a good thing to depose a general if he makes a bad mistake," said Representative Britton, apropos of the new French law for trying the high command.

"You might say that a general learns by experience, that he profits by his errors. But the French people evidently hold that the man who only learns by experience never learns at all."

"Experience," they doubtless say, "is a brush which is given to us after we have lost our hair."

"Or again they say: "Oh, yes, experience is all right, but it doesn't seem to help us much. What's the good of knowing what the weather was like last night before last?"

United States Exports. The United States exported 14.6 per cent of its wheat crop in the five years preceding the war, 1.7 per cent of the corn, 38.2 per cent of the tobacco, and 90.1 per cent of the cotton. In the three years before the war this country exported 1.1 per cent of its oats crop, 4.4 per cent of the barley, 2.3 per cent of the rye, and 0.5 per cent of the potatoes.

WITH THE OTHER PRESERVES

Helen is certainly well preserved. Yes, and laid up on the shelf.

"NORTHERN" OF CANAL ZONE.

James had been to the city, where he enjoyed seeing so many new sights for a fortnight. He was relating his experiences to his playmate, Harold, who proved to be a good listener.

"Don't you miss all the noise and racket?" inquired Harold. "Not so much," replied James, "but I do feel full of silence in this town."

TO MEMORY DEAR.

Mrs. Struckile—Of all the places in Europe I visited before the war I shall never forget the square of St. Mark's in Venice.

Mrs. Newskids—Isn't it magnificent? Of course you had your photograph taken there?

Mrs. Struckile—No; it was my purse!—Buffalo Express.

THE CHERISHED ANODE.

"The Germans have always been described to me as home-loving people," remarked the mildly observant person.

"They must be," rejoined Miss Cayenne, "judging from the way they are running for home at present."

A FRUGAL WAY.

"What do you think of these women who are marrying several suitors to get their allowances?"

"I should say they were husbanding their resources."