

New Telephone Toll Rates

Effective January 21, 1919

In accordance with the order of the Postmaster General, dated December 13, 1918, new schedules of rates for telephone toll calls (to points outside the local service area) under which all toll calls throughout the United States are placed on a uniform basis, become effective 12.01 a.m. January 21, 1919.

Under these new schedules the "station to station" rate is the base rate upon which all rates for the various classes of service offered, are computed. This rate is determined by the air line distance between toll points and is computed, for the initial period, on the basis of 5c for each 6 miles up to 24 miles and 5c for 8 miles beyond that distance.

For toll calls where the calling party does not specify a particular person to be reached at the called telephone, the "station to station rate" is charged. This method provides the cheapest and quickest form of telephone toll service.

"Station to station" calls must be made as far as possible by giving the telephone number of the called telephone. Where the number is not known and telephone directory information is not available, the number should be obtained from "Information" or if the called telephone is at a distance point, the name and address of the called subscriber should be given to the toll operator.

For toll calls where the calling party specifies a particular person to be reached at the called telephone and the connection is established and conversation held with that person, the "person to person, rate is charged. As this service requires a greater amount of operating effort, the rate for such calls is about one-fourth greater than the "station to station" rate. (Minimum "person to person" rate 20c.)

For toll calls on a "person to person" basis, where the calling party, in placing the call, designates a definite time at which he will talk and the conversation is held, the "appointment" rate is charged. As this service involves the making of the appointment in addition to the operating effort necessary for a "person to person" call, the "appointment" rate is about one-half greater than the "station to station" rate. (Minimum "appointment" rate 25c.)

For toll calls made on a "person to person" basis where messenger service is required to secure attendance of the designated person at the called telephone, the "messenger call" rate applies. This rate is the same as the "appointment" rate, plus any necessary charge for messenger service. (Minimum "messenger call" rate 25c.)

In connection with all toll calls other than those made on a "station to station" basis where the connection is established but the conversation is not held, because of any reason beyond the control of the telephone company a "report charge" is made equivalent to about one-fourth of the "station to station" rate. (Minimum "report charge" 10c, maximum \$2.00.)

Reduced rates, applying only to calls made on a "station to station" basis are quoted for toll service between the hours of 8.30 p. m. and 4.30 a. m. The rate between 8.30 p. m. and 12 midnight is about one-half the "station to station" day rate, and between 12 midnight and 4.30 a. m. about one-fourth the "station to station" day rate. The minimum night rate is 25c. Where the "station to station" day rate is 25c or less no reduction is made for night service.

For the purpose of applying reduced rates, for evening and night "station to station" service, the time of day at the calling point is used.

Day rates apply on all calls other than those made on a "station to station" basis, whether they are made during the day, evening, or night.

This does not change the rates for, or the handling of, calls within the local service area.

ROCHESTER TELEPHONE CO.

NECKLACE IS HUGE

Ornament is Brought Back as a Pronounced Fashion.

Strings of Pearls Allowed to Hang Full Length Instead of Being Wrapped Around Neck.

The French designers have brought back into fashion huge necklaces from an ornamental past. They are not made of jewels, yet they are costly, and the supply of fine ones rapidly diminishes. Once upon a time our Indians bartered pebbles for bright beads. Such was the foundation of some of our great American fortunes.

Today, declares a fashion writer, there are women who vehemently declare that they would barter their second year fur pieces for a gay necklace. They sell old clothes in order to get one of these much desired possessions.

It is the hour of the necklace. All that has gone before is as nothing to what now exists. And, mind you, the necklace is not of precious stones. There are few well-dressed women who wear any precious stones about the neck except pearls. Diamonds hold a place with some, but they are not considered among well-dressed women as an ornament of parts. Costly they are, it is true, and in unique settings of carved platina they have their place, but the bare, bald, crude diamond necklace is a bit distant for the fastidious woman. She prefers pearls, and so it seems does every other woman who can buy a string, from six dollars up.

If the attention of the latter class is turned toward the barbaric necklaces, it may be that they will quickly fall into disuse; but one thing is certain, which is that six dollars will go a short way toward purchasing one of the rare necklaces of the hour.

An individual designer of clothes in New York found, himself the fortunate possessor of a half dozen necklaces which he had seen in an antique shop, where they were thrown over a string in the back of the store. He immediately purchased them. Then the French fashion found its way across the ocean into America, and the designer attached his necklaces to costly gowns, either at the neck or at the waistline, and they added to the price he asked for the garment.

There is nothing fastidious or delicate about the new chains; they are as heavy in appearance as medieval armor. They are made of great rings or long, oblong links, and the plaque or medallion in which they end looks like a Japanese crest. It is full of color and as massive as the Egyptian jewelry of other centuries.

All of these new chains are short. The big, carved medallion rests on the bust. They do not reach to the waist, which is the desire of the precious stones. The woman who owns a marvelous string of pearls now lets it hang to its full length, you know, instead of wrapping it around her neck several times, in royal fashion.

DRESS SUGGESTIONS

A red organdie underslip may be worn under a pale pink dress of the same material.

A blouse of cream-dotted net is charming when trimmed with platinum gray ribbon.

A dress of brown silk jersey may be collared but not cuffed with pale rose organdie.

White silk braids and black jet beads make charming trimming for a simple crepe de chine.

Evening cloaks and elaborate evening gowns are made with the new dropped shoulder line.

In the evening one may wear a hat of white clipped beaver, banded with white grosgrain ribbon.

An afternoon dress of gray and red-brown marquisette, trimmed in red-brown satin and crisp white organdie, is tightly draped and pulled around the ankles to fulfill the effect of tapering.

CHIC SMOCK OF WHITE LINEN



Some new kimono shown in some of the shops are a strange combination of style and fabric. They are Japanese kimono made of corduroy. But when you come to think of it, wouldn't they be delightfully comfortable? Think of wrapping one of them around you some cold winter day when the thermometer lowers that comfort calls for. That is probably what their makers thought of. And so although kimono of blue and rose corduroy embroidered with silk chrysanthemums seems a bit of a strange combination and contrast still they are a delightful concession to the cold that is coming.

This smock of white linen which is embroidered in attractive shades of blue, brown, yellow and red, is of the latest design and is a good-looking and comfortable early morning gown.

TRETTURE OF CAFE AU LAIT



Cafe au lait forms this smart trette that should appeal to many women. The curlique waist has a large collar of beaver and the belt-stones are edged with the same fur. Tassels of brown silk add an effective touch.

TO DETECT IMPURE MATERIAL

Silk, Linen, Leather, Among the Various Articles That Are Being Cleverly Counterfeited.

The "beware of imitations" line so common in advertisements is really a piece of good advice, observes a correspondent. An almost limitless amount of ingenuity is devoted to producing cheap substitutes for popular articles. In appearance they must rival the genuine, so it is well to know how their real quality must be tested. Nothing, for instance, is more satisfying to eye and touch than pure linen and most women shoppers believe it has a distinctive "feel."

It has, but mixed with the linen of the next fabriccloth you examine may be mercerized cotton, treated with magnesia so that it counterfeits this "feel." An easy test is to hold the fabric up to the light. Along the threads of good linen tiny knots will show. Cotton threads are smooth. An infallible method is to soak a corner of the napkin in glycerin. If it becomes translucent it is pure linen; if it remains opaque it is cotton.

Short skirts make stockings a distinctly conspicuous feature of woman's dress, so the demand was greatly increased for silk substitutes. Some are made of wood pulp, others of artificial silk. Cotton, of course, is mixed with good silk, and a poor quality product is given weight by treating it with oxide of tin. Small particles of the metal are scattered through the fabric, which cut tiny holes or cause the garment to crack along a folded edge.

The sure test for silk is to burn a bit of it. If pure scarcely a trace will remain, but a poor quality will leave one-third to one-half its weight in ash. Beware of silk that has a hard feeling, or if it has a transparent look when held to the light. This means it is a mesh, filled in and weighted with metal.

Wool will disappear if boiled in a solution of caustic soda. If the fabric is mixed with cotton the latter will remain undissolved. This is a valuable test, for it is hard to tell what goes into some articles guaranteed as "all wool." Blankets offer a good field for the imitator, sheep furnishing but little of the fiber in some of those labeled "half wool." Specimens of such have been found to contain but 10 per cent wool. These are made of an air blast with scraps of waste wool. The result is a soft, fluffy covering, but little of it will remain after a first or second washing.

Shoe soles are made of ground leather scrap mixed with paper, pulp and rubber. Cowhide is split into half a dozen layers and the scraps of many an expensive alligator handbag or skin leggings once worn horns and haps was the pride of some dairy.

Corduroy Kimono. Some new kimono shown in some of the shops are a strange combination of style and fabric. They are Japanese kimono made of corduroy. But when you come to think of it, wouldn't they be delightfully comfortable? Think of wrapping one of them around you some cold winter day when the thermometer lowers that comfort calls for. That is probably what their makers thought of. And so although kimono of blue and rose corduroy embroidered with silk chrysanthemums seems a bit of a strange combination and contrast still they are a delightful concession to the cold that is coming.

PRAYER ROCK WIDELY KNOWN

Idea of "Prayer Rock" Gained as a Productive of Far-Reaching and Splendid Results.

On a cliff at the foot of Drake's Hill in Bristol, Vt., is the so-called Prayer rock, which has become widely known during the past 15 years with the increased use of motor cars. It was in 1891 that Dr. Joseph C. Greene, a former citizen of Lincoln, Vt., although himself now he might do something to stop the excessive use of hard language indulged in by exasperated motorists seeking to urge their horses and oxen up the steep rise in the road between Bristol and Starksboro. He decided that some ethical or religious reminder should be established at the foot of Drake's Hill, and had given an order to a stonecutter to engrave the Lord's Prayer upon the face of the cliff. As the return of the rock did not bring out the necessary clearing, Doctor Greene had the text painted white. Every spring the town authorities now repaint the letters.

Many years ago Doctor Greene lived in Buffalo, and there received hundreds of letters from tourists expressing approval of his prayer rock idea. The carving had the effect desired, for the drivers could but be patient with the "blessed of burden" in the face of the scriptural quotation on that great cliff.

LOOKING INTO THE FUTURE

Matter of Saving Part of Civil Savings Is Really Nothing but Display of Strength of Character.

To earn money is easy; to save money is easy, too, if you know the secret. To know what you want and what you don't want, that is the secret. Don't argue with yourself when you see a thing. "Can I afford it?" To know this is a sure sign that you can't have the strength of character to say "I can do without it."

Don't try to save money by investing all your spare cash. Keep a reserve in the bank. A banking company is a reference. It gives you a sound standing in business and out of it leads to other good things.

Don't argue with yourself as to whether you can afford to spend. You can't if you have to get the question to yourself. Enjoy yourself if you feel that you must put the money to some use. Investment means income; speculation means profit—or loss—often the latter.

But don't put all your eggs in one basket. In other words, don't make investments in the same company, the same locality, or the same industry.

Statesman Robbed Milan

The congress of Berlin, collecting Germany, Austria, France, England, Italy, Russia and Turkey, lasted one month—from July 13 to July 18, 1878. Russia did not have a representative but was treated in the same manner by Bismarck and the others.

The peace of San Stefano, which formally concluded between the Russian and the Turkish, was torn up and replaced by the peace of Berlin. Russia was practically robbed of all her gains given daily. Bismarck, the German statesman, and the other statesmen of the congress, including the Kaiser in Asia Minor. Napoleon III did not participate in the congress. Turkey were liberally treated. Bulgaria, north of the Balkans, Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania were declared independent. Not a single promise promised by the sultan was carried into effect.

The congress of Berlin, however, but a personal triumph for Bismarck and Bismarck and his colleagues. The result was at least five years' peace.

Out of the Mouths of Babes

The trouble was caused by father, chickens and his habit of calling them "chicks" for short. At least Bobby thinks it was. He and mother were in the car when one of mother's friends entered. She wore a new hat which was adorned with a beautiful feather. Bobby was crying the loudest when he heard mother say to the woman, "You're so chic, you know." So he drew his own inference and acted accordingly when the crowd passed door neighbor, respondent in yellow fur, came to call. He looked at the fur on the woman and that of his mother. Then he said, "Now, you can call her a chic, mother." He laughed.

Cure for Malignant Neoplasm

Doctors Dunan and Brissot of Paris report the cure of a man in the last stage of malignant neoplasm. Death is come threatening. A tumor of blood from a man who had recovered a week before from another malignant neoplasm was removed. The tumor was of the size of a hen's egg and contained 100 grams of pus. The patient was given 100 mls of the mixture and was unharmed. Within a few hours there occurred not only a temporary fall in temperature but a complete transformation of the patient's general condition. A relapse occurred and another injection of blood was given. An unexpected recovery followed.

Good Opinion of Himself

At the station the other day a naval officer on leave was met by his wife and small son. After greeting his wife the father lifted up the boy and kissed him several times. He said, "Oh, you don't know how glad I am to see you!" The boy answered, "You'll be glad when you get acquainted with me."