

SASH ENHANCES MILADY'S GOWN

Decoration Permits of Changing Dress Into an Entirely Different Costume.

RIBBONS AND LACES FAVORED

Materials Chosen by Leading Designers in Girdling Frocks Which Go to Make Up the Mode—Models in Gray.

The sash has been through many variations since it renewed its old-time popularity. Its coming out of obscurity a few seasons ago, observes a fashion writer, was met with as much enthusiasm as the return to the stage of a favorite who had been living for a time in retirement. It came back again surrounded with all of its old-time femininity. It was the wide ribbon tied in a big, puffy bow like the sashes that our grandmothers wore on their white muslin frocks. In this guise it was met with acclaim by all women, young and old. It could not have come in a more appealing way.

The sash has stayed with us now for several seasons—a much longer time than the usual life of a fashion. During this period, however, it has undergone many changes. No longer is it just a bit of ornamentation, but one of the mainstays of fashion—something to be relied upon by dress-makers not only to make dresses smart but to make them extremely adaptable. A frock is metamorphosed by the addition of an unusual sash. It is an economy to have many sashes if, by the addition of one, a dress may be changed into an entirely different costume.

Cash Variation With Side Panels.
The whole cachet of a model frequently depends on the sash, which may be narrow or broad, wrapped about the body once and tied in a huge knot or wound twice around the hips and fastened in a very short, perky bow. A foundation dress which is nothing more than a little chemise is transformed by the addition of a sash.

Vionnet, an exclusive Paris dress-maker, makes panels to hang from her sashes.

Sashes of ribbon are as popular as those of the material from which the dress is evolved. Designers and manufacturers of ribbons play a very important role in the clothes industry of the present day. We have come to rely greatly on ribbons as staple articles of dress. A long time ago a taste for these strips of silk and velvet was considered the height of frivolity; now they are just as much standard

stances, fall below the hem in a favorite with many designers. While it has been used for some time, new variations of it are constantly appearing.

It is a gold-colored crepe de chine chemise with cascading sides. A straight piece of the silk is cut out at the sides to form sleeves in one with the body of the frock, which is slightly girdled at the waistline by a very narrow belt. A piece of the material is attached to the underarm seam and the free edges, which are picot finished, allowed to ripple down the sides in twisting cascades. The trimming consists of rows of double hemstitching, done by hand. There are three on the skirt and one around the bodice. The same sort of stitching finishes the neck and sleeves.

Lace seems a permissible material for a sash, but nevertheless it has been chosen to play its part in girdling the frocks which go to make up the mode. Some of our prettiest dresses have no trimming other than



The New Vogue for Simplicity Appears in an Evening Gown of Gray Crepe de Chine and Gray Lace, the Lace Encircling the Skirt and Hanging Below the Hem in Long Points.

a huge lace sash, which, if the frock is intended for formal wear, may end in a train, thus doing double duty.

One of our own great American dressmaking establishments is showing a Nile green crepe de chine evening dress which illustrates effectively the new vogue for simplicity. The bodice is absolutely plain, the décolletage slightly low and cut straight across and the skirt short and full with no trimming. The feature of the dress is a wide scarf of brown lace encircling the waist and knotted at the left side. The ends are very long, one trailing a few inches on the floor.

Laces of Every Pattern and Tint.

It is safe to predict a continued vogue for laces. There is every indication that they will play as important a part in dress this summer as they did last year. The lacemaking industry has received great impetus from this continued demand and lacemakers have been constantly renewing their efforts to produce even more beautiful things. Whether the furor over laces is propaganda for this line of work, which was almost ruined during the early years of the recent war, or whether the fashion for clothes made of lace has stimulated lacemaking are matters over which we need give ourselves little concern. They pertain to the trade. The things that interest the woman of fashion or the woman who likes to be suitably and prettily dressed is the fact that laces still are very much in the present-day fashion picture and that she has an almost inexhaustible variety of colors and patterns from which to choose.

Frocks of lace have become simpler and even more charming than ever. Much crepe de chine is used in combination with lace. Such a union makes a garment which is soft and clinging, so that this fabric is more suitable as a foundation over which to drape soft filmy nets than any of the heavier silks.

Black Lace, White Crepe de Chine.
White crepe de chine and black lace is a well liked combination in exclusive dressmaking circles. Women appear loath to abandon the vogue for black and white which came upon us so suddenly and ran such a rapid course that in the natural order of things its existence should have been a brief one. Its long life, however, is no doubt due to the fact that black and white is practical, filling many needs in both the limited and the extensive wardrobe—and, used in conjunction with each other, is likewise becoming to almost all women.

Crepe de chine frequently consorts with satin in the newest models turned out by the great French dressmakers. Gray and black is a favorite combination in many of these new costumes. One designer makes a very simple chemise dress of gray satin trimmed only by a sash of the satin, which is embroidered in bright colors and silver.

HINDU IDEA OF "SEVEN SEAS" WALK MUST BE INTERESTING

Writer in Boston Herald Shows That Expression is Older Than the English Language.

The question as to the origin and meaning of the term "The Seven Seas" having been raised in this column, I am surprised, says a writer in the Boston Herald, that as yet no one has called attention to the fact that the expression is far older than the English language, antedating even the science of geography as we understand it. An prehistoric Hindu thought our world consists as to its solid parts of seven concentric, continental Divyas, whose names are Jambhu, Plaksha, Salmali, Kusa, Krauncha, Saka and Pushkara. According to the sacred Vishnu Purana: "They are surrounded severally by seven great seas—the sea of salt water (Lavana), of sugar-cane juice (Ikshu), of wine (Sura), of clarified butter (Sarpis), or curds (Dadh), of milk (Dugdha), and of fresh water (Jala). Jambudvipa is the center of all these, and in the center of this is the golden mountain Meru." Jambhu is the dvipa occupied by human beings. Meru the indescribably glorious north polar mountain by which the portal to the heaven or heavens is attainable.

In oriental literature, therefore, the expression "the seven seas" has no reference to the bodies of water named seas by our geographers, but is an interesting survival of the geocentric world view which we of the western nations have lost, but which all orthodox Brahmins and Buddhists still hold sacred and true. Its recent appearance in occidental literature is doubtless more due to Kipling than to any other writer.

BELIEF HAS NO FOUNDATION

Conjunction of the Rising of the Dog-Star and the Sun Doesn't Bring Extreme Heat.

"Dog days" was the name given by astronomers to the 20 days before and 20 days after the rising of the dog-star, or Sirius, with the sun. This period is reckoned at present from the 3d of July to the 11th of August.

For years it was the accepted opinion that this conjunction of the rising of the dog-star and the sun was one of the causes for the extreme heat of the summer. This conjunction, however, does not occur at the same time in all latitudes, nor is it constant in the same region for a long period; hence there is much variation as to the limits of the dog-star period.

It is a mere coincidence that the rising of Sirius and the sun occurs during the hottest season of the year just now. In time, astronomers say, it will take place in the midst of winter.

Sirius is called the dog-star because it is the brightest luminary in the constellation "canis major" or Greater Dog.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Perfect in One Particular.

The old and highly esteemed coachman of a family has at last resigned himself to a pension and a lodge-keeper's duties—if he is by no means resigned to the sight of the chauffeur who now reigns in his stead. The blow of the loss of his post has been softened slightly by the presentation of a handsome portrait, or, as he calls it, "likeness," of himself in full regalia, a pair of his favorite horses cavorting nobly under his whip. The old man is right well pleased with the effect, and so is his good dame, though, when questioned as to the portrait's resemblance to her husband, her answer was somewhat equivocal. "Very like," she said, "but particular the buttons."—London Tit-Bits.

Croesus' Immense Wealth.

Croesus was king of Lydia in the middle of the sixth century before Christ, and, while most of our men of affluence began in comparative poverty, he inherited riches gathered by a long line of wealthy ancestors, each of whom combined in his own person financier, monopolist and king.

Croesus, who inherited a fortune steadily increasing through many generations, had control of wide realms of agriculture, rich mines and the commerce of wealthy and populous nations. If the monopoly of a single industry can now produce hundreds of millions in a single generation, what could measure the wealth coming from a monopoly of many industries for nearly two centuries?

Philosopher Exonerated.

Jean Jacques Rousseau, son of a watchmaker, born in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1712, is one of Geneva's best-known celebrities. He disapproved of the unjust distinction then made between the aristocracy and the poorer classes, and as champion of the latter he exposed his convictions in the "Contrat Social," which, together with his "Emile," was committed to the flames by the public executioner. But the very descendants of his fierce opponents erected a statue in his honor on the tiny island which he—as an almost pious devotee of nature—loved so much, and which is now known as Rousseau's isle.

The Society Invasion.

"Spike" Scroggins, the prize-fight announcer, is wearing evening clothes for the first time in his life. "He looks somewhat embarrassed." "Not more so than the referee. He was so flabbergasted he addressed Spike as 'mister.'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

If It Is Not, Like Other Forms of Physical Exertion, It Soon Becomes Wearisome.

A dusty walk on a hot day, keeping a crowd of healthy youngsters quiet, a shopping morning, or a visit to a picture gallery. Which calls for the most exertion?

The medical verdict is that what interests one most tires one least, remarks London Answers. The long wait to see her matinee idol hardly wears a girl at all, but an afternoon's marketing, involving probably less physical effort, renders her prostrate.

Looking for a job is suggested to be the most tiring experience, par excellence. Here physical fatigue is linked up with mental anxiety, and when both are subject to so severe a strain complete collapse is inevitable.

Slow walking is more exhausting than a brisk pace, a short wait for a friend more physically wearying than a long country spin on one's cycle, and so on.

An eminent physician traces the whole root of abnormal physical weariness to the stomach. Indigestion drains one's vitality to the utmost, he says, and the best cure is plenty of fresh air and good exercise.

STRICTLY ACCORDING TO RULE

No One Could Deny That Candidate, in His Entrance Examination, Made 50 Per Cent.

An examination story from the London Morning Post: They wanted him badly at the college, but unfortunately there was an entrance examination from which not even the most promising of Rugby three-quarters could claim complete exemption. It was only an oral questioning—and yet one had to get 50 per cent to pass. The latter was left in the hands of a sporting young don, and his protegee got through. Later on it appeared that only two questions had been asked. "The first," said the examiner, "was the date of Trafalgar; he got that wrong. Then I asked him what the chemical formula for sulphuric acid was. He said: 'I don't know—really I don't.' Well, that was right, for it was obvious that he didn't know. So I passed him with 50 per cent."—Christian Register.

She Felt Embarrassed.

My most embarrassing moment occurred when the high cost of living first started and I was still a high-school student. I needed a new pair of shoes badly and was to meet my mother after school. As luck would have it the "old hen" that lived next door was going downtown also, and so she came with mother. I finally found a pair I wanted, which were \$10.

They thought this was outrageous, and told the clerk and the whole store about it, just as two members of the high-school faculty walked in.

You can imagine my embarrassment when I went to class the next day with squeaky shoes.—Chicago American.

Oh, Ye Men!

There are some things that a woman finds hard to forgive in her liege lord and master, and this is one: Recently a husband, whose record showed thirty years of married life with his one and only wife, came home, and, after looking at her intently, was heard to murmur, "Blue."

"What did you say?" inquired the above-mentioned wife.
"Oh, nothing in particular," he replied, "but I saw an old friend today; you never met him; he stopped off between trains, and he wanted to know all about you, how you looked, even the color of your eyes, and blamed if I could remember. I told him brown."

Abraham's Oak Tree.

When Abraham was promised possession of the Land of Canaan, it is recorded, he was commanded to walk through the land, whereupon he removed his tent and came and dwelt in the Plain of Mamre, which is in Hebron, and built there an altar to the Lord.

It is stated that this spot is still marked by a great oak tree, venerated alike by Christian, Jew and Mohammedan.

Its preservation in a region cleared of almost all trees by the improvident Turks is attributed to the protection accorded by all religions.—Detroit News.

Tamed by Marriage, Perhaps.

"One of our richest and most philanthropic citizens is going to have his photograph painted."

"In a characteristic attitude, of course?"

"Yes, but not his most characteristic pose. That would require the artist to paint him with his fountain pen poised over his checkbook and an inquiring look on his face, meaning 'How much?'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

One Was Enough.

"Could I see Mr. Grumpson?" asked the brisk caller.

"I suppose so," said the clerk, gloomily. "If you don't care what happens to you. I got one good look at him as he came in this morning and I assure you that will last me all day."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Positive.

"Would you love me as much if father lost all his money?"

"But he hasn't lost it, has he?"

"No."
"Of course I would, you silly boy."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Slumber Suits and Hidden Wear . . .



THERE is nothing particularly new in negligees, pajamas or under-muslins, except the names by which they are called. Pajamas and the like have become "slumber suits"; a useful and elastic title that will include several types of night dress. "Hidden wear" is also more accurate than under-muslins, for underclothes have long since divided their allegiance between muslin and silk fabrics, with demand pointing toward the use of crepe-de-chine in increasing quantities. As women grow fastidious in these matters they require more in quality of fabric, whether of cotton or silk, more in quality of workmanship, and discrimination in the use of trimming.

It is a little difficult to tell the difference between negligees and slumber suits sometimes, especially when both are modeled after the pajama. The slumber suit pictured is of light pink crepe-de-chine with val lace edge-

ings and small ribbon flowers adding to its daintiness. It is one among many patterned after this particular style which appears almost as popular for negligees. In displays the latter are often distinctly Chinese in flavor, made of figured materials in bright colors, or in plain colors gayly embroidered.

Fine batiste, in regulation garments hand-embroidered and rather sparingly trimmed with good laces, holds its own with its silken rivals, having certain qualities of refinement that cannot be outclassed. Underwear appears to have swung away from anything but soft sheer fabrics, and there is a tendency toward the use of light colors in place of white.

Julia Bottomley

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materials from which to evolve clothes as are cottons and woollens.

Ribbons in Brilliant Hues.

Callot shows great partiality for the ribbon sash, and her liking for gorgeous fabrics is seen in the sort of ribbons she selects. Usually she prefers those of heavy quality and elaborate weave. Through her sashes she achieves marvelous color effects. A Callot sash with stiff, looped ends is of heavy reversible ribbon, grosgrain on one side and satin on the other, and features brilliant shades of greens and blues. The loops may be worn at the back or they may be placed at the side in panel effect and the grille knotted at the other.

This method of allowing bits of ribbon or panels of silk to hang at either side of the dress, and, in many in-