

Selecting Outfit for Long Journey

Smartness of Clothes Is Important; Duds Should Be Conservative.

Traveling is one of the fine arts, an important phase of which is the choice of proper clothes. Particularly to the feminine nomad, smartness is imperative, notes a fashion writer in the New York Herald-Tribune, and yet it should never be bizarre or aggressive. Conservative, tasteful chic is what is most admired in a stranger arriving or en route, and that should be the basis of the traveling costume.

The ideal of the woman traveler is to arrive at her destination, no matter how long the journey, looking as if she had that moment left the hands of a deft and experienced maid. This sounds difficult of achievement, but to the habitues it is relatively easy. Like everything else, it requires care and consideration.

First and most important comes the choice of the actual traveling outfit. Whether the journey is to be made by train or automobile, there are two qualities essential to the smart traveling dress. It must be made of material that does not crease easily and it must be of a color that will not readily show the dust. Of course, traveling always seems to bring out a fatal defect in any shade. The dark duds form a background for light-colored dust and the light ones seem to attract soot as if by magic. Nothing is quite perfect, but beige and medium grays are as safe a choice as any.



Full Length, Mole-skin-Lined Coat, Suitable for Traveling.

Kasha, tweed, chevrot and English suitings are the best materials for winter traveling, and a fur-lined coat that is roomy enough to slip on over a tailored suit or a dress and a lighter weight coat is an essential.

A two-piece jumper dress with plaits on both hips, with the front and the back of the skirt plain, is ideal for traveling. Its perfection is achieved by Chanel, who has reduced all superfluous detail to an absolute minimum. A round or slightly squared neck, sometimes finished with a narrow scarf that has importance enough to be smart and is small enough not to be cumbersome, straight sleeves that are just loose enough to be comfortable, a narrow belt and little pockets for the handkerchief and powder puff, are all included by this clever designer, who never puts a vestige of trimming on a traveling suit.

Uneven Effects Shown in Styles for Spring

Uneven effects are emphasized anew in the new styles. One of the manifestations of the vogue is skirt fullness arbitrarily spotted here and there. A cluster of plaits may decorate only one side of a skirt, or circular fullness may be concentrated at one side.

Uneven neck lines and one-sided effects of scarfs and draperies, even of collars, play this same game but skill is necessary to its success. The sloping decolletage with the single shoulder strap is well established.

In balanced treatments greater emphasis on the sides may be expected. Even coats for spring that otherwise would be straight will often indulge in a side seam inverted plait. Clusters of plaits each side from the hip down will be stressed in coat and dress models alike.

Hat of Green Fur Felt

One of the most charming of the little French hats just imported is of green fur felt. The crown is high and the sole decoration consists of a huge spike of rhinestones which is thrust through the crown, holding it in three short folds at one side.

Roman Striped Negligee

Wide Roman scarfs are used to make a negligee that is very smart and quite different. In one instance the colors are of red, bright blue, green and black.

Chic Two-Piece Frock of Orange Silk Crepe



This is a two-piece frock of orange silk crepe with plaited skirt. The design consists of the colors blue, black, green and yellow, and is an outfit that will appeal to many young women.

Lace Most Feminine of All Trimming Materials

When fashions are so very feminine as they are today, and when every tendency is to make them more graceful and softer in line lace is bound to be fashionable.

Lace is the most feminine of all trimmings and one that has been decidedly neglected the past few seasons. When the craze for beading and embroidery and colorful trimmings swept the country it overshadowed lace and made it of little consideration except on the lingerie frock and the negligee.

Last season dyed laces were introduced and became very popular for afternoon wear, but made very little headway for evening. This season metal laces were brought out in much softer weaves and more interesting patterns than before, and they are growing in popularity.

Gold or silver lace, in the light weaves, gives a very rich effect, and brightened with colorful flowers of vivid satin or velvet, it makes an exceedingly youthful combination as well.

Debutantes and the younger set very much prefer the metal laces to the metal fabrics or brocades that are harder and more lustrous and more mature in feeling.

And now, metal laces and dyed laces having successfully fought for their position, the rest of the lace family is staging a comeback even in white, ecru and the natural lace tints.

Some of the newest evening gowns are featuring lace, not for the entire costume, but for trimming.

Plain Hemstitching Is Very Easy Operation

There are several kinds of hemstitching to be dealt with. For plain hemstitching draw the number of threads called for in the direction of the article you are making. If the hemstitching is near the edge, turn the hem up to the edge of the drawn thread, baste it in and hem it with the hemstitching.

Hold the wrong side toward you and with No. 60 cotton join thread sew in left-hand end. Pass needle behind from five to eight of the drawn threads. Draw the threads through and pass the needle back through the loop of thread at the bottom. This stitch should catch the material and hem, if there is one. Pass the needle behind the next group of threads and continue to work in the same manner all the way across.

When a row of single stitching is complete you can work the other side in the same way.

Cape Coats Promise to Be Fashion for Spring

From present indications the cape coat will be a very elaborate coat style for spring. Quite a number of these cape coats already are being worn. A double-breasted green cloth coat was made with a short cape bordered with horizontal stitching to match. It had no fur trimming, but a silver fox was carried to complete the costume.

It is quite apparent that women this season have selected coats that are not only smart, but comfortable, too. Probably annoyed with the single button coat that blows open with the slightest gust of wind, many smart women are wearing cloth coats that button from the throat to the very bottom of the hemline.

Yokes

Even though women have long been emancipated they still wear the yoke—with evening costumes. This is one of the newest features of this year's fashions. The yokes are usually of a different shade than that of the gown. Sometimes they are formed of the most delicate of lace.

HOW

DISTANCES MAY BE TOLD BY THE ORDINARY MAN.—If you devote your Saturdays to golfing, shooting, or taking photographs, you have, in all probability, met the problem of judging distances.

Bear in mind these few simple rules, and your difficulty will be lessened. With the naked eyes, if you have average sight, you can see the whites of people's eyes at 30 yards; at 80 yards you can just see their eyes.

When all parts of their body are distinguishable, they are 100 yards away; when the outlines of their faces are just visible, the distance is 200 yards; and when a face appears as a separate dot, you should be 400 yards away, says London Tit-Bits.

Six hundred yards away a group of people can be distinguished singly; but at a farther distance than this no detail of the human form can be determined. Yet at 1,200 yards you should be able to tell a man on horseback from a man on foot; at 2,000 yards he is simply a dot on the landscape.

The majority of people, too, are unable to determine the wind's velocity. When the smoke from a chimney moves in a straight, vertical column, it means that a one or two-miles-an-hour breeze is blowing. A three-miles-an-hour wind will just stir the leaves on the trees.

Twenty-five miles an hour will sway the trunks; at 40 the small branches will break and it takes a mile-a-minute gale to snap the trunks of big trees.

How Butterscotch Got Its Distinctive Name

Butterscotch seems to have grown in public favor recently, for now, in addition to the old-fashioned butterscotch candy, there are pies, soft drinks, ice cream and many other things made with this flavor.

It seems that butterscotch was not of Scotch origin, as the word is a colloquialism meaning "to scorch." And that is just what butterscotch candy is—candy that has been scorched. In the commercial manufacture of butterscotch a great deal of care must be taken to see that the burning process does not leave the candy with any taste except that which one expects to characterize the flavor. The cooking is done by gas, and each pot contains a thermometer and stirring rod. The batch of candy must be stirred properly and the correct temperature maintained at all times. In order to do this, gas is used, as with this fuel delicate temperature control is secured.

How Pearls Are Tested

A new process for distinguishing between natural and cultured pearls was described before the French academy recently.

The method, very simple and inexpensive, requires the inserting of a miniature tube in the hole bored in the pearl for beading purposes. Within the tube are two little mirrors very close together, at right angles to each other and at an angle of 45 degrees with the sides of the tube.

When a light is thrown into the tube on the first mirror it is reflected on the second mirror if the pearl is composed of concentric layers, as is the case with all natural pearls. If the core of the pearl is not composed of concentric spheres the ray of light instead of striking the second mirror shines through the substance of which the cultivated pearl is made and appears as a tiny spot of light on the surface.

How Whales Are Warned

The simplest and most constant sound in Nature, the washing of the sea, serves as a radio beacon to warn whales, porpoises, and many fishes to keep away from the shore and below the surface in rough weather.

According to Dr. Austin Clark, formerly naturalist on the scientific ship Albatross, "The simple breaking of the waves is of immense importance to sea creatures as an index of the dangers they are running. In times of storm the repellent sound increases, and by this they are warned to keep farther from the shore and farther down beneath the surface."

How to Tell Tree's Age

The forest service says that one of the chief ways of ascertaining the age of a tree is by counting the whorls of the branches. In some species the whorls are more noticeable than in others, particularly in the Eastern white pine you will note for each year the tree sets out a whorl of branches. It has been possible to stand off and count anywhere from 3 to 7 years in this manner. The whorls come out regularly and leave clear spaces between each year. It is not possible to tell the age so well in broadleaf trees.

How Denver Got Name

Denver is named for Gen. James W. Denver, who lived from 1817 to 1892 and was the first territorial governor of Kansas. Colorado was originally included within the Kansas territory, and Denver is said to have been the one who first suggested the name of Colorado when that region was set apart. He had been a California congressman, and then commissioner of Indian affairs and served during the Civil war in the Union army.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

by Mary Graham Bonner

PRETTY MISS SNAKE

"Hiss, hiss, hello, hello," said the other snakes, and the new snake said, "Hiss, hiss, hello, hello."

"What is your name?" they asked her.

And she answered:

"I am pretty Miss Snake."

"At least, that is what my friends and family call me. I am really named Miss Green Snake, or Miss Grass Snake."

"All of those names will do for me."

"You're a nice young creature," the other snakes hissed.

"We admire you."

"We think you are very lovely in your pretty green suit. It is so refreshing and pleasant a color."

"Ah, yes," said Miss Snake, "I think it is a nice color, too."

"We have all thought well of it—all of our family."

"But the children are never as gayly dressed as the grown-up snakes."

"They wear a paler shade of green, a yellowish shade. It wouldn't do for them to dress up as much as their elders."

"It wouldn't do at all," agreed the other snakes.

"I am gentle as can be," said Miss Green Snake.

"I can be handled and I will not bite."

"I can be stroked and I won't do a thing that is cross or cranky."

"I am as nice as can be, and if anyone says that he is afraid of snakes, let him see me and talk to me and hold me."

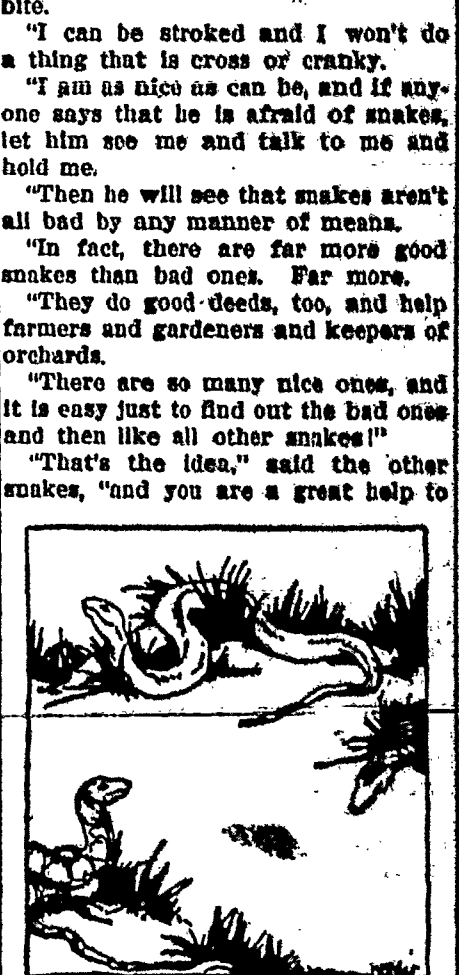
"Then he will see that snakes aren't all bad by any manner of means."

"In fact, there are far more good snakes than bad ones. Far more."

"They do good deeds, too, and help farmers and gardeners and keepers of orchards."

"There are so many nice ones, and it is easy just to find out the bad ones and then like all other snakes!"

"That's the idea," said the other snakes, "and you are a great help to



"I Am as Nice as Can Be."

the name of snakes, for you help to make snakes well liked."

"But there is one thing about which I am very fussy," said Miss Green Snake.

"And what is that, pray tell," asked the other snakes.

"I am very fond of insects of all kinds," said Miss Green Snake.

"I won't eat things which other snakes will sometimes eat, such as little toads and frogs."

"Insects are what I like and enjoy and relish."

"Are all your family the same way?" asked the snakes.

"Or are you the only one who is so fussy about your food?"

"We're all the same way," said Miss Green Snake, "but I think it is fair enough to ask for certain food when we're so nice and gentle about everything else."

"Then the food that we eat, too, is not wanted much by others and it helps people a great deal. We're of great help to them."

"We don't get angry even if we're given the wrong kind of food."

"We just won't eat it, that's all."

"You certainly have a good disposition," said the other snakes admiringly.

"It comes from belonging to my family," said Miss Green Snake.

"I have such a good Snake example always before me. And that's a great help, snakes, a great, great help."

"We're sure it must be," they hissed.

Maturing

The kindly old party stopped and inquired. "What's your little brother crying for?"

Willie scratched his head. "I don't know," he confessed.

"And how old is the little chap?" continued the kindly old party.

Willie smiled. "I don't know 'sactly," was the reply, "but thank goodness, he will soon be old enough to slap!"

Sufficient and Enough

"Jimmy," said the teacher, "is there any difference between the words 'sufficient' and 'enough'?"

"Yes, m'm," replied the youngster.

"Sufficient is when mother thinks I have had enough pie, and 'enough' is when I think that I have eaten sufficient."

How Much Betty Knew

Little Betty, after her first week at school, said to her mother: "Mamma, do I know as much now as you don't know?"

Doris in a Dustcap

By JANE OSBORN

(Continued.)

A GRAYSON'S typist came and typists went but impeccable Miss Hanson went on forever.

"A nice, neat, pleasant sort of girl," Miss Hanson was telling Mr. Michael Grayson in a condescending sort of way—condescending, not of course, toward Mr. Grayson but toward the girl in question. "But she simply won't do. She isn't the type who doesn't belong—and besides she can't manage her typewriter."

"Oh, well, all right," snapped Michael Grayson, who sometimes worried of the efficient methods of his stenographer, who was ten years his senior and had a way of treating him like a nephew.

Obviously Miss Hanson had some special prejudice against Miss Jay. But they decided not to tell her of her fate until pay day. Then they would give her a week's salary and tell her not to come back. That was the system at Grayson's. That night Doris said good-night to Miss Hanson without the remotest idea that the next day was to be her last one in the office, and Michael watched her as she left.

Neither he nor Miss Hanson saw her go down the hall to the stockroom where she sought and found Larry, the shipping clerk and office opener. "You know you promised me a key to the office," she whispered to him. "Don't say anything to anyone, Larry. It's all right. You know you promised—" and with a little more coaxing Miss Doris Jay was going her way the cheerful possessor of a key that would unlock the office.

Then as Miss Hanson went out she stopped to see Larry. She asked him about a girl he knew who might want a job. "We're letting Miss Jay go."

"Miss Jay," exclaimed Larry, "I don't believe she knows it—well, of course, I haven't anything to say about it."

"Of course you haven't, Larry," agreed Miss Hanson acidly. "This Miss Jay isn't the sort of girl we usually employ here. She doesn't belong, Larry. I hope you understand."

Larry didn't understand in the least. Miss Jay was neat, trim and good to look upon but not in the least what Larry would call "snaky." Perhaps her work hadn't been up to the mark, but she had only been there two weeks. They generally gave new girls longer than that to work up in these jobs—Larry went home and continued to worry about the key until seven that night. Then he boldly called up Mr. Michael Grayson at his home, a thing he had never dreamed of doing before. He told his employer of the key.

Michael Grayson said that there could be no harm in giving the key to the girl, who doubtless had some work she wanted to do before opening hour in the morning. Then he got to thinking about it. Miss Hanson had said that the girl didn't belong. Michael hadn't had the remotest idea of what she meant by that, but perhaps she really had some suspicions of the girl. It was nearly eight o'clock when Michael Grayson arrived at his office.

Michael let himself into the outer office and then kicked a chair against a desk so as not to give undue alarm to the girl who for some reason or other was now in one of the offices. "Hello," he called out, "anyone around?" Then there in his own office with the door open between it and the outer office—he saw Doris. "It was Doris Jay surely—but Doris in a dust cap, and when he first saw her there she was on her knees applying what appeared to be furniture oil to the end of his desk.

"Oh, I never thought you'd come," she said. "I was just trying to clean things up here a little. I heard you say that it annoyed you because the cleaning woman never really cleaned your office, and it drives me crazy—the dust and everything. So I just made up my mind to come back. I brought some soap and some cloths and some furniture polish—and, well, I'm getting things so they look a little better."

Michael was standing there smiling with boundless pleasure and admiration. Doris went on: "Maybe I'm a poor typist—Miss Hanson told me I was of no use in an office—but I just made up my mind that I'd try to do a little to earn my salary."

Michael begged her to stop, assuring her that he didn't want her to do such hard work and that he was afraid she would mar her nice hands. But Doris refused to quit.

"I'll stick around here then," he said, "for a little time until you are through. And then I want to take you some place nice to have something to eat. I ran off without half finishing my dinner, and I'll bet you did, too."

The next day he gave Miss Hanson orders—quite drastic orders—to do nothing about discharging Miss Jay. Miss Hanson smirked and did as she was told. A week later he told her to take Miss Jay's name off the pay roll.

"I thought you'd come to your senses," smirked the able stenographer. "I knew you'd want her to leave."

"Certainly do," said Michael. "But not for the reason you think. I'm going to marry Doris Jay and I'd rather not have the girl I'm engaged to working in my office."

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