

Prominent Style Features in Gowns



The most attractive of the new gowns already displayed for the coming winter, are characterized by the long straight lines that belong to the semifitting princess, and by the inspiration of the Russian blouse. Combinations of two materials in the same gown are worked out in one-piece frocks made of cloth and silk, or cloth and velvet. Buttons and braids and sashes of the same fabrics as the gown appear with such frequency that they are assured a place in the coming season's fashions.

In suits there are numbers of severely plain and perfectly tailored designs, the coats semifitting, with the skirt portion showing a ripple or full flare. Dark cloths are chosen for these. The skirts, while amply full, are not decidedly flaring but they are decidedly short.

The Russian idea is developed with fine success in the various pile fabrics used for dressier suits. Many novelties in the light weight plushes and fur cloths, as well as plain velvet, promise much for the popularity of this style.

One of the handsomest of these

suits is shown in the picture. The skirt is full and plaited and reaches to the shoe tops. It is made of a plain, light weight, silky plush with an overdrape of a striped plush of the same color. The stripe is made by a difference in the direction of the pile and not by a difference in color.

The coat is the regulation Russian model buttoning to the side. It is worn with a belt of patent leather.

In the management of the collar and cuffs the designer has introduced an individual touch. A narrow "V" shaped collar is attached to the blouse apparently by high buttons. It supports a wide turnover about the sides and back.

The wide turned-back cuffs slope outward and the edges are curved forward. A row of buttons finishes each of them.

The long sash ends of self fabric which appear on many of the new gowns merit much consideration. Besides their pleasing novelty they are graceful and give opportunity for very effective decoration which adds much to the finish of a frock or suit.

Two of the New High Boots for Street Wear



Two out of many beautiful specimens in footwear for fall are pictured here. They are combinations of cloth and leather in high boots for street wear, and are among the most conservative of the new designs. They are trim, shapely and neat, with everything in style and finish to recommend them.

The very short skirts, which, in many instances glimpse the stockings above the boot-tops, make smart dressing of the feet imperative. New footwear embodies many styles in which contrasting colors are used with uppers made of cloth and the remainder of the shoe in dull finish or in patent kid. But the colors used for tops are quiet, with various tan and gray shades predominating. The dark colors which are correct for tailored gowns are used in the uppers for shoes to match. Or for midwinter wear spats like the tailored gown are to be worn with black shoes.

Among the fancier shoes are those without seams made of light tan, black or bronze leathers, that lace on the inside. The leather uppers seem to

be in one piece stretched to fit the foot. They suggest a close-fitting boot like those worn by men in days gone by.

Even more daringly masculine are the short Cossack boots with their ornamental turnover band at the top. They are fascinating achievements in footwear and are steadily gaining headway, appearing with more frequency on the promenade than at any time since their introduction.

Very light shades in tan are liked for all-leather street boots, to be worn with suits in any dark color. The Cossack boot ought to appear with greater frequency as the season advances and Russian street suits, fur-trimmed, come more and more into vogue.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

Borax for Colored Linens.

The delicate shades of the now fashionable colored linens may be kept from fading by using plenty of pure pulverized borax in the water in which they are washed and rinsed.

NO INDEMNITY ON STEAMER ARABIC IS BERLIN REPLY

Note to American Government Expresses Deep Regret for Deaths.

MISTAKE IS NOT ADMITTED

Belief of Submarine Commander That Liner Was About to Attack Him Held by Germany to Justify His Action.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Germany's note to the United States bearing on the sinking of the White Star line steamer Arabic on August 19, which was communicated to the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, for transmission to Washington, is in the form of a memorandum under date of September 7, the text of which is as follows:

On August 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dunsley about sixteen nautical miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel. At this moment the commander saw a large steamer, as developed later, the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced that the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him.

In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive and fired a torpedo at the steamer. After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in 15 boats.

According to his instructions, the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish sea on August 14—that is, a few days before—by a large passenger steamer, apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped.

The German government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses its regret to the government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

The German government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Arabic.

If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to The Hague tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of The Hague convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

In so doing it assumes that as a matter of course the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law, of German submarine warfare.

FIRST TO SCALE HIGH PEAK

Party of University Students Make a Record in Mountain Climbing in California.

Fighting their way to the top of Half Dome, the most inaccessible point on any of the mountains about the Yosemite valley, A. C. Pillsbury and 17 college students spent a night on the summit and made the descent the next day.

This is the first time on record that a party of tourists has ever scaled the mountain and reached the top of the dome. The summit is 9,500 feet above sea level and the last 1,000 feet of the climb was made with rope ladders. The grade is said to average 75 per cent.

The dome rises hundreds of feet above a massive rock on the top of the mountain proper. The rock itself is 1,000 feet high. The overhanging rock at the summit of the dome projects out from the wall 86 feet and sticks eight feet out into a yawning space. There is a sheer drop of 3,000 feet from this point.

The party spent one night on the point and built a huge bonfire that lighted up the surrounding heights for miles, to the delight of many tourists on the floor of the valley who had observed the climbers through field glasses during the afternoon. At midnight the bonfire was pushed over the point, making the longest stream of falling fire in the history of the state.

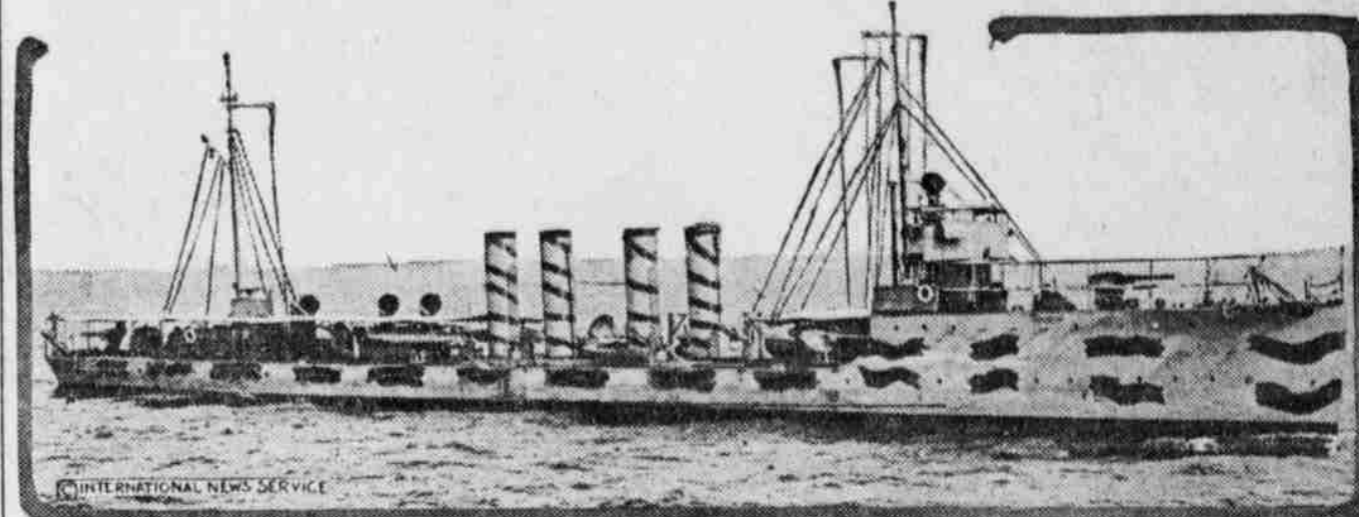
Six girls were in the party. All of them are students of Stanford university.

NEW MARBLE STEPS FOR CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON



Workmen putting in new marble steps at the capitol at Washington to replace the old sandstone steps which time and the weather had rendered unsightly.

AMERICAN NAVY TRYING FOR "INVISIBILITY"



Taking a lesson from the ruses practiced by the navies of the warring nations of Europe, the naval authorities of America are experimenting with the "cloak of invisibility" idea. The photograph shows the U. S. torpedo boat Tripp painted to resemble the waves.

SEARCHLIGHT FOR AERIAL DEFENSE



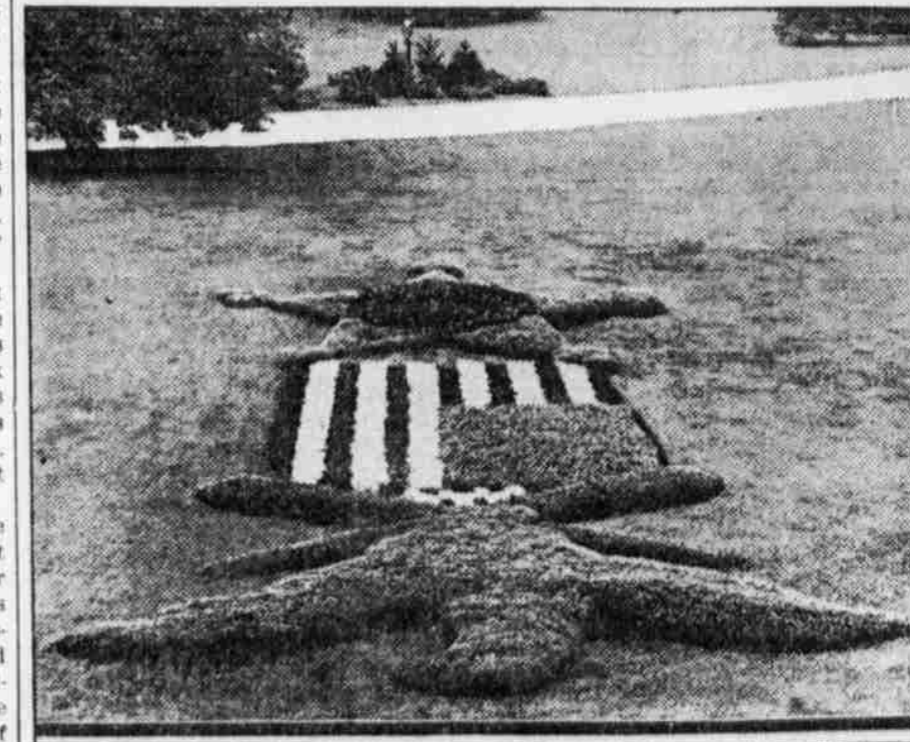
One of the German field searchlights which are so useful in guarding against attacks from the air. The officer in the left foreground is observing an enemy aeroplane, his instructions being sent by the telegrapher at his side to the nearest artillery position.

CONGRATULATING A VICTOR



King Ludwig of Bavaria (at left) congratulating the noted Austrian commander, General von Boehm-Ermolli, who won high honors in the drive of the Teutonic armies through Russian Poland.

BADGE ON THE CAPITOL LAWN



Badge of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, formed of flowers on the lawn of the capitol at Washington. The plants were put in last April, so the design would be ready for the G. A. R. encampment.

Norman Tower Laid Bare.

A London letter says there has been a curious result of one of the fires caused by suffragettes in 1914. The fire in question practically destroyed the historic church of St. Mary at Wargrave, near Henley, which, among other interesting objects, contained the tomb of Thomas Day, the author.

The church is now being rebuilt. In the restoration of the tower it was found that the present casing of red brick is only a covering for the original Norman tower. The latter proves to be a very fine example of Norman architecture—one of the best, in the opinion of experts, existing in England.

When the tower was cased with red brick is a mystery, but the work was probably done in the reign of Henry VII or that of Henry VIII. Among other discoveries made as a result of the performance of the suffragette "arson squad" are a number of vaults under the chancel, of which no one had guessed the existence.

Plate Removes Tarnish.

There has just been put upon the market a metal plate that removes tarnish from silver in a few seconds. It is a thin sheet made of a combination of metals; this is put into a dish of hot water in which two tablespoonfuls of washing soda have been dissolved; the silver is immersed in such a way that at least one piece of it touches the plate, then is taken out, rinsed and wiped dry. The dish in which the operation is performed must be of glass, porcelain or enameled metal; if the latter the enamel must not have been broken.