

What Well Dressed Women Will Wear



Blouses in Filmy Fabrics.

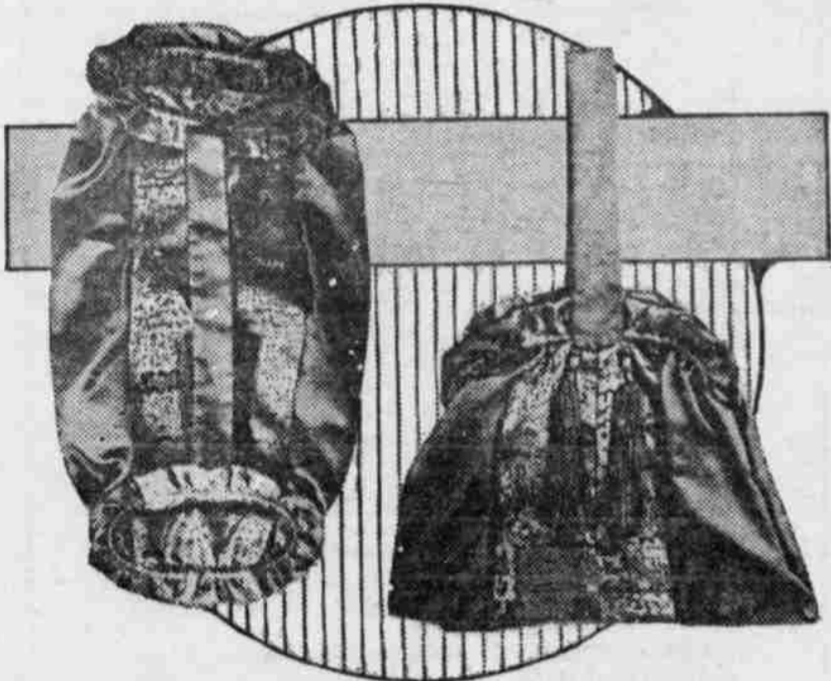
Along with all the rest of the regalia of fashionables for the coming fall and winter the new blouses have made their triumphant entry. So far as materials are concerned their designers appear blissfully unconscious that there is any such thing as cold, for they are made of the same filmy will-o'-the-wisp fabrics as those for summer. It is the aushness of coats and suits and furs to provide warmth, and the blouse refuses to take any responsibility in this matter.

Georgette crepe, fine voile, organdie and net engage the attention of those who create blouse styles. Very fine pin tucks (hand run in high-priced models), narrow lingerie laces, bead embroidery, satin and small buttons, together with hemstitching, have not been displaced by any other decorative features on crepe blouses, but lace tinted to match the material is a new note. Much of the beadwork is borrowed from that of the American Indian in design, and a motif Indian-

ered on the blouse is continued in tabs, ends and tassels that hang free from the blouse. New styles in necks and openings at the back and on the shoulders are features to consider for the sake of variety. To the joy of thin women, very elegant high-necked blouses are shown with high collars that are detachable. They fasten round a band with snap fasteners and may be taken off and cleaned. Two or three collars to each blouse keep it in first-class order.

The blouse shown in the picture is of georgette crepe with satin pipings and small satin-covered buttons. It has a round neck with flat collar of satin, and fastens along the shoulder and under arm.

The sleeves are full above the elbow but shaped into the forearm and lengthened with a pointed cuff over the hand. This particular sleeve is a great favorite this season. A butterfly, outlined in small, fine beads, makes a beautiful finishing touch at the front.



It Is the Day of Bags.

The knitting bag has become a part of every well-regulated life, destined to hold its place for the duration of the war, at least. But it is only one of many kinds of bags all flourishing now in the smile of women's favor. There are such hosts of them that there is simply no chance to surprise us, but cleverness of new designs and beauty of materials make them always interesting.

Cretonne, denim, heavy brown linen, leather-cloth, silk, satin, and ribbons are used for making the large knitting bags that serve so many purposes. They are convenient for carrying home the work that women are doing for the army and navy, and for shopping, now that everyone is urged to carry home small parcels for themselves. Regulation shopping bags, smaller than knitting bags, are made of ribbons and handsome fabrics and are destined to a long season of popularity. One of the cleverest new bags is shown in the picture in two views. It is very handsome and is made of four strips of wide ribbons sewed together lengthwise. Two of the strips are of black satin and two of a brocaded pattern. The ends are gathered in a frill over small oval rings and fastened together with snap fasteners. In the picture the construction of the bag is shown at the left. It is carried by means of a handle made of folded black satin ribbon sewed to each end and trimmed with two handsome tassels on one side. When folded, as shown at the right of the picture, the bag has two compartments. This particular bag is very simple but so clever that we wonder why it was not thought out long ago. Shopping bags of this kind are fitted with much smaller bags, made to carry

face powder and other necessities of life in the city. Along with other bags they will come in for much attention at Christmas time.

Julia Bottomley

Pillow Sham Holder.

The feature of the pillow sham holder, which is the invention of a New York woman, is that it makes use of the familiar push pins as a means of holding the shams in place. A rectangular frame is provided, but the upper portion has a piece of cork for the reception of the steel points. When these are once in place, it is not necessary to disturb them until it is time to take the linen off the frame to consign it to the wash tub.

A Straight-Line Dress.

A smart, low-cut dress, with the straight outline, or silhouette, was made of luster. It had a yoke waist from which box plaits were laid across back and front, hanging straight to the hem of the skirt, as the dress was a one-piece one. A loose belt of the luster lay over the plaits without confining them and on the front of the belt, and on the collar and cuffs as well, tiny clusters of wool-embroidered flowers appeared, in several bright colors.

Waistcoats With Capes.

Waistcoats sometimes are an addition to capes, often of rich brocade. Many waistcoats have prominent pockets, and the military or naval buttons upon them give a certain cachet. Some are cut diagonally and cross in at the back and so keep the cape in place

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE ELEPHANTS.

"Well, what did you think of the crowd today?" asked Toko, the elephant.

"They were fine," said Jody. "Did you get lots of peanuts?" asked Toko.

"Indeed I did," said Jody. "How about you?"

"I got a great many," said Toko. "In fact the keeper told the children they must not give us any more or we'd be ill. I didn't agree with the keeper at all, but I did feel almost ill with the number I did have."

"I suppose you would have felt dreadfully ill, then, if the keeper hadn't said that," said Jody.

"Well, I'm not so sure about that," said Toko. "I think perhaps if I had eaten more I would have felt all well. Something like that would have been bound to happen."

"Something would have happened. You would have been too ill to play," said Jody. "It's just as well you stopped when you did."

"I didn't stop," said Toko. "The children did."

"Well, then it is as well they stopped. And how are you feeling now?"

"Perfectly well I thank you," said



"Oh, Dear; Oh, Dear," laughed Toko.

Toko. "I had good exercise after they had left. Didn't you feel ill?"

"I didn't get quite as many as you did," said Jody. "But wasn't it funny to see the children? At first they wanted to throw the peanuts into the cage. We looked so big that we frightened them—so they said. But the keeper told them not to mind us. And then they began to give us the peanuts, which we took into our trunks and up to our mouths. They thought it was so funny."

"I wonder how they thought we fed ourselves?" asked Toko.

"I'm sure I don't know," said Jody. "I found out a splendid trick."

"What was it?" asked Toko.

"I held several in my trunk at the same time when they were giving them to me quickly. That was so I wouldn't miss any while I was getting my trunk up to my mouth."

"Oh, dear; oh, dear," laughed Toko. "Why are you laughing?" asked Jody.

"Because," said Toko, "that is an old trick that has been known by elephants for ever and ever so long. As long as children have been children and peanuts have been peanuts, and elephants have been elephants."

"That's certainly a long time," agreed Jody.

"You just thought it as a matter of course, because it's your nature—the nature of every elephant."

"It shows I am growing up," said Jody. "And I like to grow up."

"I think the children had an idea you were grown up enough," said Toko. "Oh, yes," said Jody. "In size. But I like to be old in years too."

But it was night time and they were tired. They all began to lie down, and soon they were sound asleep.

The next morning more children came to look at them, and again they brought peanuts which they put in the end of the trunks of the elephants and watched them carried up to their mouths.

Now the keeper thought it would be nice for the elephants to show off their tricks. First Jody made very handsome bows to the children, who laughed hard.

Next Toko carried the keeper on his back and up on his head. Then he let him down again. They both said their prayers and put their trunks around the keeper. And they let the keeper lie down underneath them in such a way that their big bodies did not touch him.

At the end of it all they were given water and hay for a reward and a fine cool bath. They had enjoyed the day so much because it had been very warm, and the elephants love the heat. In summer they take as many baths as they can, for in the winter they hate to bathe and are given oil rubs to keep their skin from cracking.

And when the day was over and again it was time for Jody and Toko to go to bed, Jody said: "What a glorious day this has been—hot, full of peanuts, children, baths." And Toko agreed that they had had the finest time in many a day. They both decided, too, that doing tricks for children was such fun, for children loved them so!

Childish Aspirations.

"Just think, Tommy, the poor little boys in Berlin can't take any more baths."

"Oh, no, don't I wish I was a poor little boy in Berlin!"



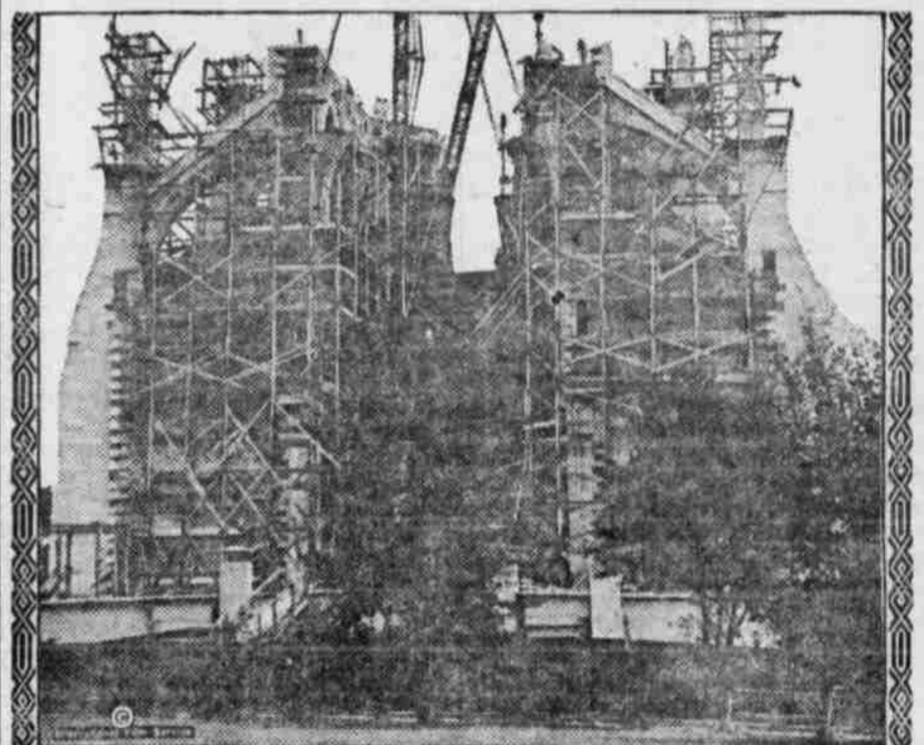
1—Mark Lawrence Requa of San Francisco, who is in charge of the commercial relations division of the food administration, including wholesale grocers, vegetables, fruits, markets, etc. 2—Secretary of War Baker and General Bliss reviewing the Forty-second or Rainbow division at Camp Mills; the Indiana Field artillery marching by. 3—French soldiers building their winter shelters on a hillside in the Marne sector.

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF FLIGHT OF THE RUSSIANS



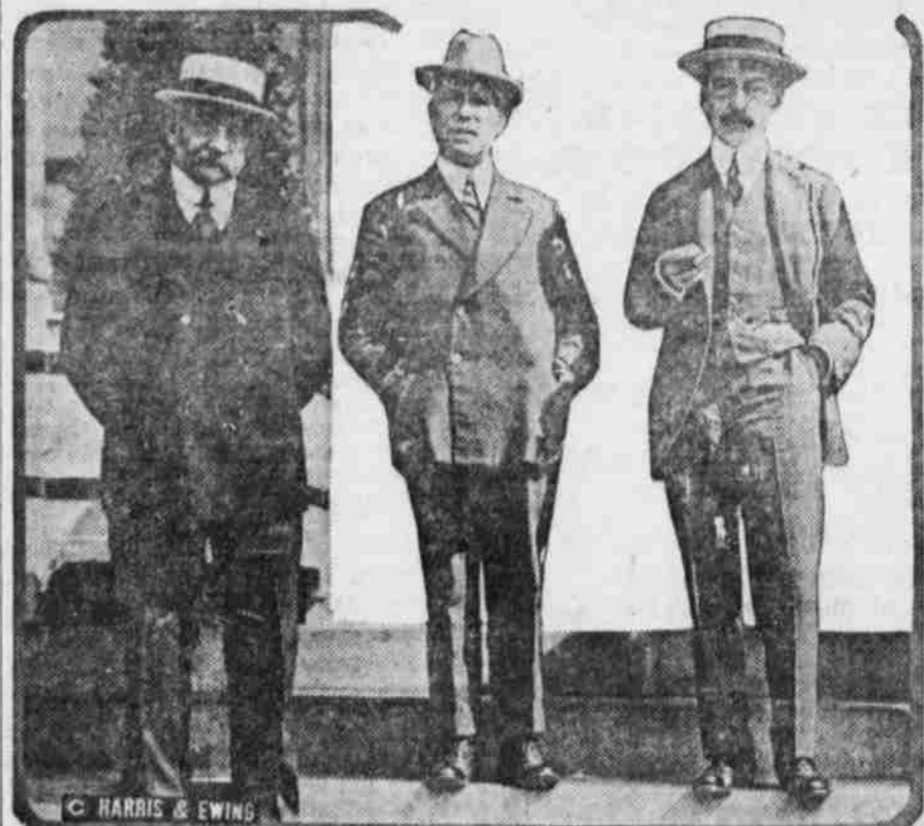
This extraordinary photograph, just received from Europe, shows the first mad flight of Russian troops at one point in the eastern line when the cry was raised: "The German cavalry have broken through."

WHERE CHURCH WAR COMMISSION MET



The war commission of the Protestant Episcopal church is in session in a completed portion of the new St. Alban's cathedral in Washington and plans to raise half a million dollars to maintain a bishop of the church in Europe, who will look after the spiritual interests of the American soldiers there. The commission is composed of six bishops, six clergymen and six laymen.

DUTCH MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES



An unofficial mission of three men from Holland who will attempt to have the United States abolish or modify the embargo on foodstuffs to the Netherlands has arrived in Washington. They are, from left to right Joost Vollenhoven, A. G. A. Van Eulde, head of the mission, and J. B. Van Der Hooven Van Oort.

MAJ. GEN. F. S. STRONG



Among the recently appointed major generals is Frederick S. Strong, who was born in Michigan in 1855, graduated from the Military academy in 1876, and became a brigadier general in 1915. He has been in the artillery branch of the service.

Replacing Gasoline as Fuel.

Gasoline at 60 cents or more per gallon has stimulated British search for some other fuel for automobiles. Coal gas is being tried in many cities, and Consul Chamberlain, at Bradford, intimates that, as its chief disadvantage is its bulk, complete success in its use awaits only facilities for compression or storage. As now used, the gas drawn from the main is carried in a rubber-lined canvas bag of mattress shape, which is strapped to the top of the motor omnibus or to the rear of the automobile. The gas in the bag is connected to the induction pipe, and the engine is worked by the suction process in the same manner as the ordinary gasoline vapor induction. In a trial of gas for four months, a system of motor-driven omnibuses operated by the Grimsby municipality is said to have reduced the fuel cost per mile nearly two-thirds, the price per gallon of gasoline and that per 1,000 cubic feet of coal gas being each 61 cents. The only change in the motor has been the fitting of a butterfly valve in the air intake pipe for regulating the air supply; and as an advantage from the use of gas, it is claimed that the engine is cleaner and the valves do not require grinding so often.