

Short Sleeves Win the Day

Women are indifferent to the changing modes, superior to the lure of the vanities as represented by the attractions of smart frocks, but the women who buy and wear garments fashioned according to the latest edicts have little idea of the serious side of fashion making. They accept the law as laid down, but of the struggles, the wars, the revolutions, that go to the making and enforcing of that law, they haven't the remotest understanding.

There is, for instance, the matter of the sleeve. Ever since last spring women have been interesting themselves languidly in sleeve development.

"My dressmaker tells me short sleeves may last through the summer, but we will surely have long sleeves in the fall," said Mrs. A.

"Nonsense! Short sleeves are too pretty and comfortable to be given up altogether," insisted Mrs. B.

"But they've been so abused!"

"Everything is so abused."

And so the argument ran.

Meanwhile dressmakers took a more vital interest in the problem. Just before the first Paris openings we met two New York dressmakers of the inner set. They were in London, enroute for Paris, with a look in on Trouville to break the journey.

"I have letters from Paris today," said one of the knowing ones. "It is settled. Everything is to have long sleeves."

"Not at all," interrupted No. 2. "I have it upon the best authority. The short sleeves remain in. A few long sleeves among dress models, but very few. Even the smart coats will be no more than three-quarters length."

"But at Trouville, my dear, there have been loads of long transparent sleeves. It is the opening wedge."

"One swallow doesn't make a spring."

"We left them disputing."

In Paris things were no better.

"What about sleeves?" we inquired of a well known importer who is close to the actual throat and usually has advance information on all fashion changes. He shrugged his shoulders helplessly.

"All in the air. Nobody knows. Everybody guessing. The little dressmakers are sitting on the fence ready to jump either way as soon as the big guns speak and the glove-makers are crazy."

And there was sounded a serious note. Very amusing for you, Mesdemoiselles, fashion changes, but fashion's whim may mean catastrophe in the manufacturing world, may mean heavy financial loss, possibly financial failure, lamed wages and work folk out of positions. There's no telling where the ripples will stop when the great dressmakers throw a stone into the waters of the mode.

All of which may not be interesting to the casual reader of a fashion page, but it is difficult to write of the new sleeves without remembering certain interviews and certain scenes which had their amusing side perhaps, but were accepted as serious drama in that Gallic town where fashions are made and launched.

It is quite true that the glove-makers were crazy. If not crazy, at least in a state of excitement and alarm, sometimes verging on hysteria. Think what a harvest for them, the reign of the short sleeves has meant.

Never has the glove business flourished as during the last two years. The only difficulty lay in procuring enough skins in filling the orders. Glove prices climbed heavenward until even in Paris the well-dressed woman's glove bill was of necessity desperately extravagant.

Small wonder that the latest rumors concerning sleeve changes caused panic throughout the glove industry and that

glove-makers waited for the decisive openings with an interest more intense than that of the buyers and dressmakers who thronged Paris.

Finally the season of the openings began. Francis showed his autumn models. Three-quarter sleeves is a large majority of the coats for which he is famous.

Bear opened his doors to the crowd. Short sleeves in nine-tenths of his important models. Other houses rendered the same verdict; but still Paquin was not heard from.

His models had been jealously guarded. No one knew what he might spring upon the public, this erratic arbiter of the modes. And until he had said his say nothing was settled; the glove men could not breathe easily; the other dressmakers could not be sure how cleverly they had guessed, for though many women prefer other makers to Paquin, the fact remains that the house of Paquin has a way of forcing its opinions upon the world of fashion, of casting the deciding vote upon puzzling questions of the modes, of launching a majority of the revolutionary fashion ideas.

"What will you do if Paquin comes out in favor of long sleeves?" the importer already quoted asked Francis, after viewing the models in which that maker had committed himself to short sleeves.

The Frenchman smiled.

"Probably we will make long sleeves," he admitted frankly, with a rueful shrug.

It may sound silly to those folk who mistakenly regard fashion making as a frivolous affair, but there was dramatic excitement in the crowd that flocked to Paquin's on the morning of the opening.

"If a few hundred thousands francs could be settled Paquin's ideas of sleeve I guess the glove men would have arranged it," said one of the well known men in the crowd that filled the hall.

The show began. The first mannequin walked in majestically.

Short sleeves!

A buzz of comment.

A nodding of heads.

The second model.

Short sleeves.

A third. The same story.

A sigh of relief was wafted through the room. A few folk slipped quietly out to carry glad tidings.

The rest fell to exclaiming over the new Paquin skirt.

The matter of the sleeve was settled. A woman may wear a long coat sleeve if she choose, a long mitten sleeve in her house or evening bodice if she will, but the short bodice sleeve, the three-quarter sleeve for dressy coats—these are as modish as

they have been for a year past.

For novelty's sake many women will have at least one or two frocks made with the long close-wrapped sleeves which has had a place among summer modes and is illustrated in many lovely fall models. Moreover, a sleeve of this sort will essentially change a last season's bodice, and since the prettiest of the sleeves are of transparent stuff, such as net or chiffon or lace, they can be used for freshening an old bodice even when there is none of the bodice material available save for the inevitable shoulder drapery, sleeve cap or kimono shoulder.

Some of the Paris models show a wrinkled mitten sleeve of net or chiffon over a close fitting lining of soft silk, and occasionally this gives charming results, as in a Paquin model of smoke gray silk mousseline made over a rather bright clear green, but on the whole the transparent sleeve wrinkled over a fitted lining of chiffon is the most satisfactory expression of the long mousseline sleeve.

Sleeves with long transparent cuffs below upper sleeves of the frock material are shown, but usually the small tight lines are retained, the cuff and upper sleeve running into each other without the appearance of a definite cuff and puff top such as prevailed among dressy long



SOME OF THE NEW LONG SLEEVES AND A FEW SHORT ONES.

sleeves of earlier seasons.

Modified kimono lines are a feature of over-sleeves and sleeve adjustment, and the short over-sleeve with transparent undersleeve is seen as frequently among the short as it was last season.

A Dress Hint.

For the woman with sufficient time and ingenuity to make some of her own clothes a valuable hint will be found in the use of the boned combination suits, corset cover and skirt, or the covers alone, which are fitted to order, and may then be made to serve as a foundation for other gowns.

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IS an excellent model for well developed figures. Its closely stitched front subdues abdominal prominence and rounds the figure into graceful lines. Made of white imported coutil. Trimmed across top with lace and ribbon. Hose supporters at front and hips. Sizes 19 to 36. Price \$2.00



NUFORM 403

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NUFORM 758

IS an excellent model for average figures. Constructed sectionally, making the garment fit at all points, accentuating the slenderness of the waist line. Bust moderately high, hips rather long. Made of an imported coutil in white only. Trimmed with lace and ribbon. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 18 to 30. Price \$2.00



NUFORM 406

IS a splendid corset for medium figures, pleasingly free from the bulky effect common to previous models of this type. Medium high bust and deep hip ending in an unbound apron extension. Made of white and drab coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Trimmed with lace and ribbon. Sizes 19 to 30. Price \$1.50



Activities and Views of Progressive Women in Various Walks of Life

New Kind of Daughters.
A GROUP of fifteen New York women have launched the "National Society, Daughters of America." The christening occurred last week in New York's capital, where articles of incorporation were filed. Mrs. George Dease is mentioned as the mother of the daughters. The conditions of membership are these:

First, you and your parents, one grandfather or grandmother and one great-grandfather or great-grandmother must have been born on American soil, and the representative of the third generation, counting backward, must have been both "prominent" and "respectable." You yourself must be "respectable," although not necessarily prominent, and you must be up on all the birth, death and marriage dates involved in the conditions, and you must not offend the taste of the National Society, Daughters of America, in even so trifling a matter as the cut of your frock or the style of your coiffure.

These objects of the society are set forth in the application blank:

"To perpetuate the memory of the noble women of America and to strengthen and encourage the great and earnest women of our day and generation in their exalted devotion to the cause of humanity and the betterment of the condition of women."

"To rear the highest standard of womanly character and achievements, to preserve the purity and sanctity of the home and to foster the spirit of unselfish patriotism and devotion to the principles of liberty and equality."

"There are lots of women," said Mrs. Dease, "who won't join any clubs because they are so mixed. They say that the Daughters of American Revolution are jammer with all sorts of nationalities. They have asked me repeatedly why pure-

blooded American women didn't have a society for themselves.

"Well, I've started this society for just such people, and now I'm resting on my oars and waiting for them to do the rest. There are fifteen members, twelve in New York and three in Connecticut, and we're going to have a national convention in October."

Shipsload of Women Arrives.
A whole shipsload of eligible young women who are not afraid to put their hands in the dough—the pastry kind—and who declare they are done and loving, entered the "promised land" at New York Saturday morning. The white Star liner Baltic conveyed the young women to New York. To be precise, there were 1,022 girls on the big vessel, and they believe that there are at least that many good men in this country. Few of them care about staying in New York. A number of them have already left for Pittsburgh, and others will follow. Others will depart for Chicago, St. Louis and other western towns.

The story that they had come over to find husbands, says the New York Sun, was no more true than that 1,022 marriageable women anywhere usually devote to that matter some thought which in the aggregate would be considerable. Mostly they have come to earn their living. They are only an advance guard, and steamers still to arrive here will bring many more. According to Purser Palmer of the Baltic, several who could afford to pay higher rates came in the second cabin. There were on the steamship 200 unmarried men, but they failed to make any impression. Every summer many women in domestic service here cross the ocean to see their relatives and friends, and when they come back they often bring some younger sisters or cousins with them. Just by chance they happened

to be a goodly gathering on the Baltic. The majority were Irish. Others came from England, Wales and Scotland, and some were Scandinavians.

They were surprised to find that their coming had been heralded and when reporters met them on Ellis Island and showed them newspaper clippings which said they were looking for husbands they didn't like it. There was a bunch of photographers on the island, but the girls refused to pose and dodged when the batteries opened fire. Only snapshots could be obtained and many of these were spoiled because the camera man was not quick enough for the girls.

"We are not all servant girls," said one of the contingent, "and we are not looking for husbands either. If we were we could have found them on the other side." There was a chorus of assent.

Others took the husband matter as a good joke and began to tell the reporters what kind of men they preferred. Kate Donahue, a real colleen, mischievously said she was going to Pittsburgh, where she hoped to find one of those millionaires.

Susan Thompson from Manchester, said she believed all Americans made good husbands and she preferred a tall man with fair hair. Another girl said a Brooklyn policeman might do, but she would look around for a while before making a final choice.

Vice President John Lee of the White Star line has a letter from a Kansas widow who had seen the report of the girls coming on the Baltic and wrote to say she wanted a wife who would go to Kansas as soon as she landed. The widow said he had two daughters who were married and added "there is only one other house near mine. She can tell the house by the green shutters. Tell her not to make a mistake." Mr. Lee has trouble enough, he says, without starting a marriage agency.

gets the necessary gown and accompaniments in order to be well dressed for each of the numerous occasions required by social custom. Then there are some 12,000 women in the city who each spend \$4,000 a year, and about 4,000 who go close to \$3,000.

One day's shopping, not buying, simply as an experiment, showed how easy these highest figures can be reached. A further offered a fine sable coat for the "reasonable price" of \$5,000, while the milliner suggested a fitting hat to go with it for \$750, and the bootmaker selected proper footwear for \$12. The coat does not have to be renewed every month, but there must be other coats, and it was learned that the proper complement from opera cloak down to the smallest jaunty street affair of fine cloth and exquisite trimming would cost a trifle of something like \$30,000. Then there should be a matter of twenty-five hats, with their decorations of fine feathers and laces that average not more than \$35 each, and there must be more shoes than hats that can be had from \$5 to \$30 a pair. Hats and shoes are subject to frequent change.

This is all very well for the outside, but there must be at least a score of gowns to go with this, and gowns soon grow old and must be frequently renewed. The best dressmakers want from \$70 to \$120 for the fine garments suitable for balls and dinner. Then all sorts of house and street gowns are necessary, which are much cheaper than the others, or from \$10 to \$600, but their number must be large.

For the other clothing, including fans and parasols, it is difficult to set figures, for there is such a broad latitude in taste, quantity and quality, and frequent changes make purchases of almost daily occurrence. The cost soon runs into the thousands and makes the total expenditure of \$5,000 a year quite easy, to say nothing of the jewelry, which are supposed to endure for some time, subject to the change in fashion.

Leave from Fashion's Notebook.
Broadcloth is the cloth par excellence this season. It always has held its own in the very front ranks of fabrics used for street costumes, but this year its scope extends beyond to dinner and evening dresses, in the construction of which an amazing amount of artistic originality is shown.

One of the quite new things is a neck ruffle made of black tulle. It is exceedingly wide, so wide, in fact, that it forms a trimming for the shoulders as well as for the neck. It is flat and is worn around the neck like a wide band of silk or an added touch of smartness the entire ruffle is covered with a network of very narrow black velvet. The necker holes of the tulle in place and gives it support and body.

It is considered immensely smart to wear the silk shirt suit in the middle of winter. The suit can be made upon the simplest of shirt waists. Lines, with no trimming at all except a band of silk or a few rows of velvet. A fur collar for the street gives this suit the crowning touch of smartness.

Browns, with all the multitudinous variations from palest yellow and cream, through the shadings of pink and red, to the autumnal shades that deepen through smoke tints to jet black, are shown in the new clothes, and in the ones, which have been enlisted wherever possible to keep pace with the novelties.

A pretty way of arranging lace insertion and boning is seen on an evening gown just prepared for a big country show and makes the total expenditure of \$5,000 a year quite easy, to say nothing of the jewelry, which are supposed to endure for some time, subject to the change in fashion.

the same way, passing under and over in exactly the reverse fashion, making the most charming interlacing.

Pura have begun their season of popularity very early this year and there are lovely suits in lightweight gray cloth trimmings with gray fur to be seen any chilly day. These gray suits hold their own well all winter. They can be worn in the coldest of weather and they have a certain tone of their own which makes them popular for nearly all occasions.

A great deal of gold will be seen this season, and of that old gold, some of it of an almost brownish tinge. It is wonderfully beautiful mingled with the deep rich colorings and the soft, shimmering gloss that characterizes the cloths that are our favorite. White costumes will be worn throughout the winter, even for street and visiting, and with these the good trappings suggest themselves quite as a matter of course. There is a new— for the lack of a finer distinction we shall call it a "new"—very deep cream with fleeting opalescent tints in it, and the French couturiers are enthusiastic over it to combine with fur.

Chat about Women.
Mrs. Kathleen Leupp, daughter of the commissioner of the state police, will visit Washington next month to spend some time among the Indian tribes to study their racial characteristics and will specialize on those of Indian women.

The women of New Orleans are writing to the newspapers urging that a school house be named for Miss J. A. Gordon, the woman factory inspector of New Orleans, in recognition of her work in holding the children. Miss Gordon has recently had a controversy, in which she came out victorious, ever the clause in the Louisiana constitution regulating the hours of women and children factory laws.

Mrs. Stojewski Jackson heads the list of directors of the Stoneville Jackson Manual Training and Industrial school recently established by the legislature of North Carolina for delinquent children. The management of the school will be in the hands of women, who will form a majority of the directors. This is the first institution in North Carolina receiving help from the state to have women on the board.

Miss Louise E. Crane has been appointed permanent secretary of the Mississippi division of the Southern Cotton Association. She is the only woman holding office in this division of the organization. She is 28 and is said to have managed successfully for the last five years a large cotton plantation. She is described as being devoted to her work and to prefer homespun clothes, which she makes herself from cotton grown in her own fields.

Mrs. Grant owns a fine farm on the southern part of Manitoba. She went there three years ago with her son and daughter.

The son died of appendicitis in the spring, and Mrs. Grant was about to give up the place when one morning she saw a gang of men, horses and plows getting ready to put in her crops, and these kind neighbors not only plowed and harrowed her entire acre crop. Mrs. Grant should leave her good friends and ankles acknowledged no more of going home to Scotland.

Miss Lucina Hagman, one of the school teachers lately elected to the Parliament of Finland, has been made a member of its committee on petitions, to which, among other matters, all petitions in regard to education are referred. A number of the teen women members are serving acceptably on different committees, and she is far the only one who has been chosen president of the council, consisting of the president of the chamber and its two vice-presidents, with the presidents of all the standing committees.

Dr. Rose Bebb of Tacoma has been appointed state bacteriologist by the Washington State Board of Health. After being graduated from the literary department of the University of Minnesota in 1896 Dr. Bebb completed the medical course in the same institution, and for three years was assistant physician in the Minnesota State hospital, and then resigned to come to New York. In New York she passed both the city and the state civil service examinations for bacteriological work and was employed in the research laboratory of the Board of Health. Later she did clinical work in a New York hospital for a year and served as an instructor in bacteriology.

it in the For Exchange columns of the Bee Want Ad pages.

How Different Races Bear Pain.
Moaning and groaning as if she were being tortured to death, a colored woman sat in the accident ward at Jefferson hospital. "Don't mind our language, your doctor," she begged of an interne who was skillfully putting a bandage on her foot. "You'll stop de circulation sure." Wondering what dreadful calamity had befallen the suffering woman, a visitor asked another doctor what was the matter with her. He said nothing but a slight cut on the bottom of her foot. "Colored people always make a great disturbance over any physical injury," he added, "but the Italians are the worst. The sight of a little wound seems to upset them entirely, and they come in here shrieking and crying, accompanied by anxious friends and relatives also shrieking and crying over the slightest cut or burn. Americans and Germans seem to bear pain with the same fortitude as the general women do better than men." Philadelphia Record.

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