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THE FASHIONS

New York, September 2, 1915.

The first crisp days of September find our Avenue taking a new sprightliness, not that it is ever particularly dull or deserted, but there is a different spirit. Summer visitors have gone their various ways, and New Yorkers have returned ready to take up city life again with its endless activities. The shops are showing the fall and winter fashions; the dress-making establishments have lost their lazy calm, and delivery wagons are loading up and starting off on trips from shop to home with creations of furrier, tailor, modiste and shoemaker.

The Dignity of Tailored Garments

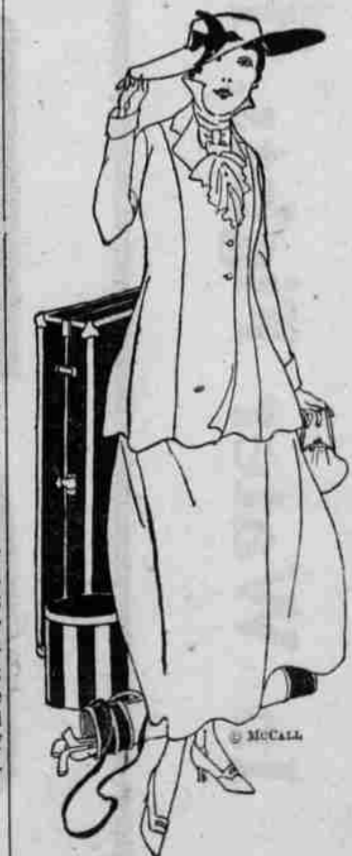
Soft, fluffy things do very well for warm days; one relaxes and is cool, happy and delightfully feminine. But with the first days of fall, the tailored dress or suit is donned with a feeling that is almost akin to relief; American women, especially, find the tailored suit or dress becoming and satisfying. There is a trimness of line and a feeling of being well dressed that lends her added dignity.

Princess Frocks High in Favor

Strong rivals to the coat and skirt are the Princess frocks of serge, gabardine or whipcord; serge lends. While trim and straight, these do not follow exactly the lines of the Princess of some seasons back; but they are usually belted, sometimes paneled and yoked. Belts play an important part this season. Few costumes but show them; on the Princess they are often merely half belts, that is, they extend from side front to side back. This flat, smooth appearance in front and back is one of the new notions this season; all pleats and gathers are confined over the hips.

Many of the tailored coat suits have belts of patent or shiny motor leather. These are often ornamented

harmoniously with applique designs of colored suede; the soft, dull harmony of the suede makes effective contrast and lends a distinctive touch to the suit. One sees, also, belts of



the same material as suit or dress, piped sometimes with suede, patent leather, or a vivid color; the effect is smart and attractive. Buttons, too, lend their aid in bringing in the bright touch of contrast that is required this season in our smart dark costumes.

There are some wonderfully attractive buttons of galslith, mother of pearl trimmed with color, bright green, blue or rose, and numberless other novelties in form and coloring. On an imported suit of tweed displayed recently in one of our smart shops, I noticed some extremely smart buttons of woven leather, with loops of

leather for the shanks; they blended beautifully with the dark brown mixture of the tweed and were really the chief attraction of the suit. These however, are decided novelties and probably cannot be purchased separately as yet. Colored buttons are used sparingly; one or two at the closing of coat or blouse, or one or two in the girdle are sufficient.

A Word or Two on Collars

The open throat for general wear is still a favorite and will probably hold its own until well into the winter. High collars, however, are being advocated by many of the leading dress-makers; not the perfectly straight choker or stock of a few years back,



necessarily, although these are smart and becoming to many, but a collar closed at the top and open to below the curve of the throat. These are called "A" collars and are far more more youthful and becoming to most than the old time high collar. Many women prefer the high collar for street wear, with tailored suit and hat, and even if it does not become universal, it will share favor with the low, open collar during the winter season.

The New Colored Blouse

One of the innovations of the season is the colored blouse or separate waist with the tailored suit. This fad is probably the outcome of the little chemisettes of pink and blue that we have been wearing with the taffeta frock and serge dress. I saw a particularly attractive combination at one of the tea rooms the other afternoon; it was a blouse of pale rose colored crepe de Chine, a shade between coral and old rose, and was worn with a dark blue serge suit. This blouse was made with tucks at the shoulders to give fullness over the bust and was trimmed down the front with a graduated frill of the crepe; the blouse closed with round nickel buttons. Around the high choker collar was twisted a piece of black satin ribbon, above which, reaching almost to the chin, showed the points of a stiff white under collar. Another suit of creamy yellow yellow crepe embroidered with old rose silk. This fad of the contrasting blouse is practical and becoming and should appeal to many.

DAISY CALLED PERIL

Pretty Flower Menace to Fields, Say Agricultural Experts

The ox-eye daisy is one of the most handsome and popular flowers of the thistle family, but when once established it is also the worst of weeds, troublesome and hard to eradicate. Probably the best way of clearing it from meadows is to mow it after blossoming and before the seeds mature, and curing it for hay, says H. S. Hammond, of the Oregon Agricultural College Botany department. Since

the plant blossoms eight or ten days before maturing its seed it is easy to cut it while in the best stage for hay, at which time stock eat it fairly well when it is nicely cured.

"In many eastern states," says Professor Hammond, "it has almost complete possession of pastures making them quite white when in bloom. It spreads chiefly by its seeds, scattered in hay, manure and various farm seeds. It has a perennial root stock from which it continues to propagate itself until killed. Many of these root stocks will die when the plants are mowed during the blossoming period.

"The plant is shallow rooted and may be readily destroyed from meadows and fields by plowing followed by cultivation. Rotation of crops offers a good means of riddance. If the meadow is to be continued repeated mowings and close pasturing by sheep to prevent blossoming may be continued until the plants die down.

"People who are not yet troubled with this plant should be on their guard against its introduction. When isolated plants appear about the fields and premises they should be dug up before they get established and begin to scatter seed."

WHO'S HIT NOW?

Letter in Contemporary Rouses Curiosity of Local Folk

A letter that appeared in the Enterprise on Tuesday of this week has aroused considerable speculation in the county seat as to just whom is being "hit" by the remarks therein. The Courier, in an endeavor to discover the inwardness of the communication, called the Rev. W. T. Milliken, and asked him for details. All that Mr. Milliken would answer was that "anybody who behaves themselves will be welcome at the meeting."

The letter, which has aroused curiosity in the community, is as follows: Oregon City, Aug. 30.—(Editor of the Enterprise)—In accordance with its annual custom the First Baptist church invited representatives of the Anti-Saloon league to present their cause and to speak upon the Oregon "dry law" at the First Baptist church on October 17. We are willing to co-

operate with our Christian brethren of the other churches to any extent they desire, or to do the same with the citizens of our city but this church has never loaned itself to the self-advertising schemes of would-be politicians, nor do they intend to do so; hence we will thank the editor to inform us through his columns who has butted into this matter and given it a turn that I am certain none of the executives of the First Baptist church will stand for. The matter of the arrangement of the meeting with the Anti-Saloon league on October 17 rests in the hands of the officers of this church, in co-operation with the other churches of the city, and we hope our friends with special political advertising to do will select some other more creditable way of doing it; or will at least give us the grace of opportunity chance for a refusal.

W. T. MILLIKEN.

FLOWER NAMES SOUGHT

Government Wants "Common Titles" for Wild Plants Sent In

"We must have more common names, more folk names, for the multitude of flowering plants in our National Parks," says Prof. W. L. Jepson, of the University of California. "By a folk name, I mean a name that has been given to the plant by the folk, by the people who have lived amongst the plants, and know them from their point of view. Of course the botanist has named practically all of the plants in the parks. He has given them scientific names, but these very rarely make an appeal to the people at large. When once you have folk names, then the interest in the flower fields will be very much greater. Take mountain misery, for example, which is found in the Yosemite Park and the Sequoia Park. That at once shows the flavor of the soil. There are many such names, but many more must be invented either by us or by the people who live in the mountains or live in the parks.

"I was coming down out of the mountains on a trip, and I had been studying what the botanists call *Calandrinia caulescens* var. *menziesii*, and I met some children that had in their

hands a bunch of the flowers. I stopped and asked the children what they called those flowers. After some little hesitation they said, 'Kisses.' I asked them why they called them kisses, and they either would not or could not tell. But as I went on I heard the elder child say, 'That is a botany man, and he is always asking why.'

"You can not always tell why. Sometimes you just do things. A mountain name like mountain misery, at once makes a strong appeal to the people. Common names indicate the way in which the plants have affected the people who live there, whether they are conscious of that or not.

"Imagine the thoughts of a person going to the meadows and seeing the mountain grass filled with shooting stars. I have seen as many as half a million shooting stars in one Sierra meadow. Now, when that plant becomes known it will become as famous as the edelweiss."

CHURCH HOURS FIXED

Mayor Puts Ban on Midnight Sessions of Pentacostal Faith

As a result of many complaints which have been received from citizens living on the hill, Mayor Jones of Oregon City has forbidden the holding of services in the Pentacostal tabernacle at Mountain View between the hours of half past ten at night and sunrise. Heretofore, it is said, the members of this sect have held meetings at midnight and even later, and the enthusiasm of the worshippers has disturbed residents on all sides. The late meetings have also been conducive to more or less rowdiness on the part of boys in the district, and a number of serious conflicts have been only narrowly avoided.

The mayor's action was taken after two delegations—one representing the citizens, and the other representing the tabernacle folk—had discussed the matter with the city executive. Police protection has been promised the worshippers.

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