

SIMPLE TAILORED COSTUME MOST USEFUL FOR ANY BUT VERY RICH

Equipage Seems to Be Necessary for Elegant and Flashing Effects of Extreme Fashions—Dressmakers Run Draperies to Utmost Limit and Every Gown Shows Looping Somewhere.



This Handsome "Set" is of Flash and Marabout, in the New Shade of Taupe, Called "Eclipse." Opera Wrap of Brocaded Wool, with the Fashionable Low Armhole and a Novel Way of Fastening the Collar. Useful Coat of Checked Wool, Faced with Plaid, Which may Be Found Ready-Made in Every Color.

It is impossible not to see that the most extreme of the present fashions are only intended for the rich. To begin with, the various suits, gowns, hats and muff sets, with that flashing something we have come to know as "chic," are all too elegant and startling for any but the most fashionable thoroughfares, and, nine times out of ten, they seem to need some species of equipage as well.

It is only the fairly simple tailored costume that will dare to pick its way along common paths, and then it will be remarked if it is in the latest agency, for the most somber tailored modes are now decorated with coat trimmings in rich Eastern colors and fabrics, and, to be up to date, it must still hamper locomotion a good deal.

In other words, despite a little tendency toward an effort at drapery, deepening side slashing here and there, the walking skirt is still first cousin to the pillowcase in point of narrowness. And yet how charming the new suits are, with their cutaway coats, close long sleeves, and the absurd collar that go high up in the back and show a tremendous V of bare throat at the front! Taupe is a favorite color for them, and when a velvet or velveteen or corduroy is used the color touch may be a very pale cerise or a blue as flashing as a jewel. Buttons for these abbreviated suits—for they seem tight everywhere—are immense, some introducing the trimming color, and some, on plain covers, the color of the trim.

For example, a suit in checked panne velvet in two shades of taupe showed two immense buttons in the palest shade of cherry.

Draperies Run to Limit. Dressmakers make no effort to conceal their intention to run draperies to the utmost limit, for every gown but the absolutely plain one shows a looping somewhere. This bunching, or definite draping, necessitates the use of the supplest fabrics, so velvets, silks, wools and gazees are more graciously soft and clinging than ever. Dressy coats, those for the theater, and evening functions of more or less smartness, are frequently made of these fragile fabrics, a cut velvet with gauze background being a favorite material for the ultra fine thing. Fur bands appear on the palest and thinnest materials, and one madness is to use flesh pink for the trimmings and undersleeves of cloth and velvet frocks, so, at first glance, the lady seems decollete. Next to the brocaded velvets, plush may be said to be the texture most exploited, this imitating the markings of many furs and so being used often in place of them. Moles, broadtail, leopard, and seal are actual names used for the fancy plushes employed for coats, hats and sets. But the plain plush seems equally smart, and there is a shade of ivory white in which "shows up" resplendently in hats of the draped species.

Hats Have Little Trimming. Hats! Shall we ever come to the end of their possibilities? For now millinery kinks are forever appearing, and despite the lofty prices charged by the grander milliners, a very few headpieces can now be had for \$5. The distinguishing features of millinery is the scarcity of trimming—some feathers, fantasy, or a single silk or ribbon or velvet oddly being still the sole garniture. Parasites plumes and their imitations, alarides of everything in the world but the real thing, and round poles—thick and got up in the fretful way—of cock's plumes are put on the hats to jut off at the sides. Nothing stands straight up unless it is the shape of the hat and the shape itself is one of the stiff English walking hats with little brim and a crown like a section of stovepipe.

These things, with precious handbags of rich silks, with boot tops matching the material of the walking suit, with superb conceits in neckwear—these things, as I say, and countless other charming ones, will be worn by the rich, and very neat counterfeits of them will be offered at much lower prices for those who will follow fashions will-nilly, whether the dashing effects are suited to their surroundings or not.

For medium means and modest tastes, styles are still fairly conventional, hinting frequently of old modes and, therefore, except for a change of fabric and coloring, seeming to a great extent like old loves. So if means are restricted, and the home is of the quiet public conveyances as the only means of getting here and there—my advice is to consider these. For the last among always has its dangers for women modestly placed; the extreme hat

needs a gown to go with it, and so on. Concerning the woman who wishes to be stylish and yet not conspicuous, the smartness of plush offers her the very best possible solution of the problem of the needed fur set—for who can be properly dressed in Winter without a muff and neckpiece? And whether it is of a real fur or an imitation fur matters little now, for so far as dress materials go we are at an age of make believe. So if you are needing those cozy muffings which give so charming a Winter stamp to the plainest suit, go and look at the plush fabrics and cut the accessories according to the set in Figure A.

Here a plain seal plush is used in a shade of taupe called "Eclipse," one of the vaguer, more shadowy tones. The scarf of the set is striped and has bias ends, which last feature is matched by a bias trim of the flap of the pillow muff. The pillow style, by the way, is eminently smart for muffs and nothing is easier to make at home than such a muffling; in fact, fabric muffs are rarely in any other form.

The edge of the set is marabout in the same shade of taupe, and despite its delicacy this feather trimming is an admirable substitute for fur and wears very well. A set like this in similar fabrics, or of broadtail plush, could be got up for \$12, while a more set, which is very cleverly counterfeited, would cost \$100 or \$150.

Evening Coats May Be Simple. There are few women who lead any social life whatsoever who do not need an evening coat, but while it is not forbidden here to follow the latest cuts it is not advisable to have the garment in a color too pale, or in a fabric too grand, if there is no vehicle for it. An admirable substitute for the cloak of Figure B, while presenting some of the very latest features, is in a comparatively inexpensive material, a blue and white. White marabout forms a trimming as cheap, for lovely marabout edges can be had for 75 cents a yard, and the few buttons used could be covered with silk if the fancy coat buttons seem so dear. This coat displays the new low armhole, which in extreme cases comes as low as the waist, and also the oval bottom slanting like for wraps of dressy evening sort. The garment is lined throughout with a simple surah in pure white, and one very smart kink in the buttoning through the collar. This model would be very useful for velvet or velveteen in any color, although taupe would be

about the most effective thing, and this color permits a vivid lining—cherry, turquoise, blue, and this color permits a vivid lining—cherry, turquoise, blue, rose, gold and peacock-blue being some of the colors used.

For the useful coat, the top garment of wool which must go over plain street frocks in cold and wet weather and which must sometimes serve on a fairly dressy occasion nothing could be more effective than the raglan of Figure C. In point of general outline this garment is almost exactly like the coats of the Spring, but the model is as familiar as blackberries in August, the only really new feature, too, in the double-faced wools used being a checking of one side and a plaiding of the other. But this feature is by no means exacted, for there are coats in plain and plaid, checked and striped, and others still in two tones of the same color.

Similarity Is Apparent. As the shopmen will tell you when you wonder at the similarity of the coats to those of former seasons, the loose aqua wrap and the double-faced wool which requires no lining are too valuable to be set aside just yet. The coats are splendid for any rough service, and if liked they can be made of quite handsome coatings, with silk doublings and frog fastenings at the front. Such a coat is indispensable for traveling by land or water in Winter, and if the garment can be had ready-made very cheaply.

But to go back to what one should buy and what one shouldn't, women who must dress for the winter, and money find it a good plan to confine their gown effects to black or white, and this scheme was never smarter than now. Then if sometimes seem better to have black gowns and a change of colored hats, and this arrangement with the get-up is very effective. If you are in a hurry, choose and the suit or dress is well made.

But with the buying and wearing of clothes the whole question of good taste means not only suitability to one's surroundings and becomingness, but completeness. So if you can only afford a street suit fit it out with everything needed for its perfect being—the right hat, gloves, boots, neck-tie, etc. Attention to details, in fact, is still more than half the battle in attaining that desirable species of dress known as becoming. Without it one seems only flung together—never really dressed as the word signifies.

Answers to Correspondents

By LILLIAN TINGLE.

Salem, Or.—Will you kindly give a list of foods, fruits, cereals and vegetables suitable for elderly people affected with chronic kidney disease and hardening of the arteries? Is there a book devoted exclusively to diet for such cases? If so, what is the name of the book? Can steam cookers be used on a gas range and are they economical? Do you recommend the use of a thermometer for the gas range oven? Thanking you in advance. "INEXPERIENCE."

DET in Bright's disease has as its object the lessening of the strain of elimination resting on the kidneys. To this end an exclusive milk diet for six weeks or longer is sometimes ordered, 14 to 23 six-ounce tumbler being needed daily, according to age, weight and condition of the patient. The change to the milk diet and from the milk diet should be made gradually and under a competent physician's observation.

A physician's advice is necessary in planning for suitable food, even when the strict milk diet is not being followed, since so much depends upon the particular state and age of the patient. Therefore I can give you only general suggestions, avoid beef, mutton, pork, veal, fish, cheese, beans, peas, lentils, peanuts, corn, rich gravies, fried things, highly seasoned or salty dishes (as corned beef, salt fish, etc.), rich cakes or pastry, heavy breads or puddings, butter cakes, heavy salads, rich ice creams, spices, condiments, coffee, alcoholic drinks. Use in moderation: (1) Soups. Vegetable and fish soups

or broths made without meat, cream soups, farinaceous gruels served as soups (with vegetable flavoring).

(2) Vegetables, onions, cauliflower, mashed potatoes, lettuce, watercress, spinach, celery, carefully prepared cabbage, lettuce, oyster plant.

(3) Desserts. Riped raw fruits, stewed fruits, bread puddings, simple milk puddings (without eggs) made of rice, barley, semolina, vermicelli, angelica, etc., and different kinds of blanc mange made of milk and farinaaceous materials, junkets (and very occasionally) plain junket ice cream.

(4) Liquids. Toast water, weak tea, milk-cocoa, pure water, malted milk, fresh buttermilk, peptonized milk, milk with hot water, flavored to taste, corn-cake, whey, unfermented grape juice, diluted.

(5) Farinaceous foods. Stale bread, plain white-bread toast, milk toast, light biscuits, Graham flours, whole wheat bread, macaroni, rice and cereals of all kinds, plain crackers.

Use very sparingly and only occasionally: (1) Fish, raw oysters or clams, fresh fish boiled or broiled. (2) Meat, chicken, game, fat bacon, fat ham.

For a small book on invalid diet and cookery you will find Pattee's "Diet in Disease" helpful; but remember that usually it needs the knowledge of a trained physician to prescribe a diet and the knowledge of an accomplished cook to make that diet as attractive, acceptable and varied as possible.

Steam cookers will cook a whole dinner over the tiny "simmerer" on the gas range. I consider such a cooker, large or small, very economical, if intelligently used. An oven thermometer is seldom accurate, but even so may prove very helpful to inexperienced bakers.

Astoria, Or., Sept. 23.—Please give recipe for faggots. MRS. L. W. Faggots are seldom made at home,

though there is no particular reason why they should be made at home. The best varieties consist mostly of bread and herbs, with a little liver and pork, but they can be made as rich as desired and the ingredients are so varied as to suit individual taste. The following is a typical recipe:

Faggots.—One and one-half pounds of liver, a pig's kidney, a little salt pork, one medium size onion, one level teaspoon each powdered sage, parsley and thyme, one-fourth teaspoon nutmeg. I answered a teaspoon, salt, one teaspoon pepper, one cup bread crumbs (or soaked bread squeezed very dry and beaten up with a fork until very soft) and a little water. Beat the liver, mix with the seasoning and cook in a double boiler or fireless cooker for three or four hours. When nearly cool mix with the crumbs, add the beaten liver, and moisten if necessary with the gravy. Make into balls, flatten them a little and wrap them singly in pieces of the caul. Bake gently to a pale brown, usually about one-half hour. If no caul is available, simply make the mixture into balls or rolls and bake on a tin with a little gravy. Sheep's liver or veal liver may be similarly used. Faggots are practically small sections of liver loaf baked after steaming.

Portland, Or., Sept. 28.—Will you give me a recipe for baked stuffed peppers? The kind I like have potato, cabbage, raw tomato, cold cooked meat, and the inside of some of the peppers. They are medium hot and the ingredients are chopped fine. Tooth paste is used for the stuffing. How long and in what liquid would you bake them? What proportion of each ingredient should be used for 12 peppers? I should like also a recipe for cream of corn soup in which the corn is not canned. Thanking you in advance. "DOROTHY."

I am sorry you did not get the promised pepper receipts last week, but I was simply too "driven" to get a separate article written, as I hoped to do when I answered your letter. As peppers differ in size, you might (while washing them and removing seeds and veins) fill each with water and so obtain a fairly accurate idea (by emptying) of the weight of each pepper. I should like also a recipe for cream of corn soup in which the corn is not canned. Thanking you in advance. "DOROTHY."

For the filling have equal parts of the cooked meat and potato and raw cabbage finely chopped. Suppose the peppers average one-third cup each, you will require at least four cups of each. Parboil the peppers and fill in salted water to which two or three tablespoons of vinegar have been added. For the filling have equal parts of the cooked meat and potato and raw cabbage finely chopped. Suppose the peppers average one-third cup each, you will require at least four cups of each. Parboil the peppers and fill in salted water to which two or three tablespoons of vinegar have been added. For the filling have equal parts of the cooked meat and potato and raw cabbage finely chopped. Suppose the peppers average one-third cup each, you will require at least four cups of each. Parboil the peppers and fill in salted water to which two or three tablespoons of vinegar have been added.

Melt three tablespoons butter (or bacon fat or drippings) in a three quart pan, add in two tablespoons finely chopped onion (unless disliked), a tablespoon or two of chopped pepper and the cabbage, so that a brown very light color is obtained. Add the tomato, cook three minutes, then remove from the fire and add the other ingredients. Season rather highly with salt, pepper, cayenne, a little lemon juice, and a little lemon juice. Fill the parboiled and drained peppers; set in a pan with a little stock or, failing stock, use melted butter. Bake until the peppers are tender. Melt three tablespoons butter (or bacon fat or drippings) in a three quart pan, add in two tablespoons finely chopped onion (unless disliked), a tablespoon or two of chopped pepper and the cabbage, so that a brown very light color is obtained. Add the tomato, cook three minutes, then remove from the fire and add the other ingredients. Season rather highly with salt, pepper, cayenne, a little lemon juice, and a little lemon juice. Fill the parboiled and drained peppers; set in a pan with a little stock or, failing stock, use melted butter. Bake until the peppers are tender.

The time will depend upon the size and quality of the peppers, but test them with a skewer. Use toothpicks to keep the lids on if you like, though they really are not necessary; but be sure to remove them if they come out falling. This is the nearest I can get to your description. You can easily adapt flavorings and proportions to suit your taste. For example, if you prefer, you may take the place of meat and celery the place of cabbage. Boiled rice may be substituted for cabbage.

Soup (Chili).—One-half cup corn or cornmeal, one cup water, one pint scalded milk, two tablespoons flour, two tablespoons butter, one tablespoon (or less) finely chopped onion, three-quarters cup evaporated milk. Fry the butter and onion three minutes, but do not brown the onion. Remove it, or not, as liked, add the flour, stir well, add the milk, stir, add the corn, mix well; add the water; let cook 20 minutes; rub through a sieve; scald the milk in a double boiler; combine this with the corn pulp or thicken the milk instead of thickening the corn mixture. Give final seasoning of salt, a few grains of cayenne, a pinch of sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Do not boil after the milk is in. Do not brown the flour. A little celery may be used with the onion, for flavor, if liked, but care must be taken not to cover the real taste of the corn by too many accessory flavors.

A peanut brittle recipe, asked for two weeks ago, was written by me, and the letter destroyed. The recipe did not appear, and I can get no trace of it. My own opinion is that it "sounded so good" that some one ate it. Also I cannot remember my correspondent's initials. Here, however, is another recipe, which I hope she may see:

Peanut Brittle.—Cook two cups sugar with one-third cup water and add one-quarter teaspoon cream of tartar, and note carefully when the "crack" is reached. Add two tablespoons molasses and boil again to the "crack." Have a thick layer of shelled peanuts in a hot greased pan. Pour the cooked sugar over them, tilting the pan to spread it evenly. Break in pieces when cold. This gives clear candy, but if preferred, add one-sixteenth teaspoon soda and stir well just before pouring. This gives the opaque, bubbly candy.

The chief point is to watch the sugar carefully at the last stage, so that it may be slightly caramelized, but not burned. Some makers melt the dry sugar in a heavy iron pan and pour it over the peanuts. This needs even greater care.

Portland, Or., Sept. 25.—Will you kindly publish as soon as possible a recipe for Spanish fritjes? I have a recipe a friend gave me, but I have never used it and don't know if it is good. It reads: "One cup Mexican beans, one-half pound of lard, one-half cup onion, one-half cup salted bacon, two ripe tomatoes or one cup canned tomatoes, two red chili peppers, one-half cup green onions, one-half cup salted marrow, one-half teaspoon paprika; cook about six hours."

It is not absolutely necessary to present the bride-to-be with initialed napkins, cross-stitched towels, or drawwork table runners, if one's skill and taste do not run in the direction of household linens. There are dozens of pretty and useful gifts which will be appreciated as thoughtful tokens of friendship and goodwill, and four suggestions for bridal shower gifts are presented here, any one of which may be fashioned by busy fingers at very slight expense.

The main requirement in a bridal shower gift is that it shall be something useful—something that the bride will be able to value and make constant use of in her new home life. Jewelry, books, silver, fans, or other trinkets are not given on these occasions. The dainty, wrapped packages placed before the little bride-to-be at the lunch or afternoon tea table—bestowed in some more original fashion at the little gathering of girl friends to do honor to the one about to be married—should contain useful household articles or personal belongings that are the products of hand needlework.

Room Slippers Well Liked. The pretty room slipper is made of blue satin ribbon, shirred up thickly to give the slipper "body" across the toe. Two thicknesses of the ribbon are used for the sides, elastic being stretched to a long oval of ribbon-covered cardboard, and the other edge is finished with a ribbon casing, through which ribbon shir-strings are run. The oval at the bottom forms a nee-dee-book end within the bag should be slipped black and white spool cotton, tiny scissors, thimble, darning silk and needle, and a bodkin for running ribbons in lingerie.

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Theater Bag Appropriate. A theater bag, made of pale yellow satin, trimmed with coral and cream-

COIFFURE NOW WORN IN MANY VARIETIES

Following of Special Slavish Styles Has Passed and Lovely Women May Bring Out Best Points as She Will.



LATEST STYLE OF COIFFURE POPULAR.

EVERY woman now wears her hair in the most becoming way. The slavish following of special styles of hair-dressing, smiled upon by fashion for a moment, is no more, and one may coil the tresses high or low, or wear them fluffily curled or classically plain, as one prefers. The main thing is to express the personality by the mode of doing the hair, and also to bring out the best points of the head and face. All heads are not shaped alike, any more than all noses or all chins are alike, and it is absurd to suppose that the same style of coiffure will become them all.

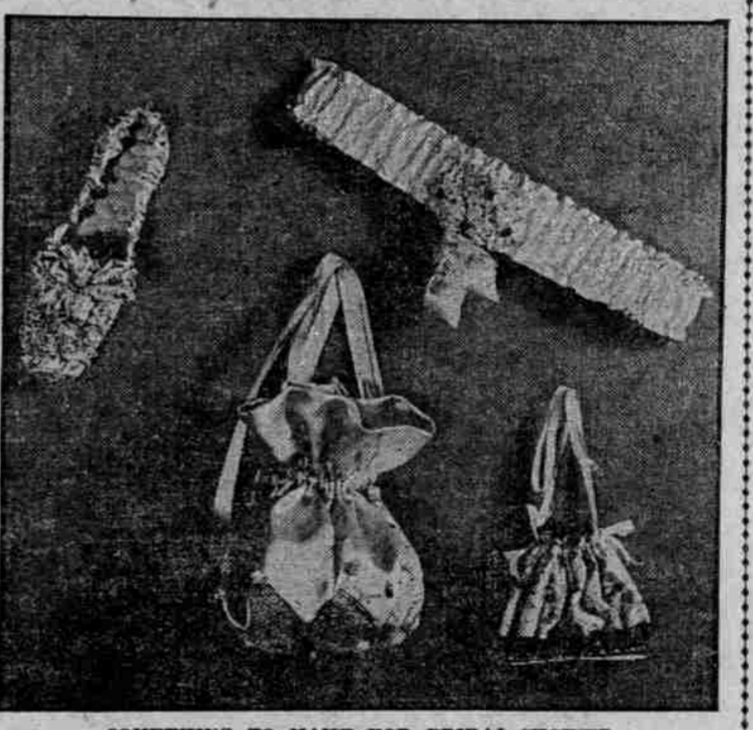
The woman with a well-set head, be she tall or short, may wear a low hair-dressing, but if the neck is short and the shoulders square, rather than sloping, the hair should be drawn up away from the nape of the neck and dressed as high as possible on the head. The woman with an oval, rather slender face and well-shaped features may part her locks in the center and draw them down in an severe style as she pleases; but the broad-faced woman, or she

with the retreating nose, will do better to part the hair a bit toward one side. The woman with high cheek bones should always wave her hair softly and dress it rather high on the head. The woman with a receding chin should also wear her hair high.

In general, it may be said that the high hair-dressing is less trying than the low, classical style, which always requires regular features and a rather small, well-shaped head. If the head is very flat at the back—a frequent fault with women—the hair may be dressed in a soft Psyche knot at the back, a wide barrette below the knot making a pleasing line from the knot of hair to the nape of the neck. If the head is flat at the back also, the hair should be built out slightly at this point, not by a hard cushion or "rat," but by a fringe of natural hair, which may be pinned fast with small wire hairpins, while the hair is down, and then brushed up with the long ends. This extra hair under-face and well-shaped features may part her locks in the center and draw them down in an severe style as she pleases; but the broad-faced woman, or she

USEFUL GIFTS ARE BEST AT BRIDAL "SHOWERS"

Theater Bag Always Appropriate—Guestroom Work Bag Appreciated in Every Home—Room Slippers Are Not Amis.



SOMETHING TO MAKE FOR BRIDAL SHOWER

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Plain Corset Talks TO WISE WOMEN

(No. 4)

Don't forget that there's a Nemo Corset for every figure. If you have worn a Nemo, and didn't like it, you may be sure that you didn't select a model suitable for your figure; or you tried to wear a size too small—which is always a mistake. Nemo Corsets do things; so they MUST be worn in the right model and the right size—then no other corset is so comfortable, durable and stylish. Therefore—

Be a Wise Woman!

Select a Nemo that SUITS and FITS you. Then you'll always be a Nemo wearer.



BANDLET SELF-REDUCING

For Example:

Here's a corset (No. 522) that has no rival for a figure which needs perfect abdominal support from underneath. It insures splendid style with complete ease.

But if you wear it in a size too small, it may be uncomfortable and even painful.

That's not the fault of this splendid corset. It's just somebody's carelessness.

With Improved Bandlet No. 522—medium bust \$5.00 No. 523—low bust

These corsets have brought health to a host of women and saved thousands from the surgeon's knife. Yet they are perfect STYLE corsets.

OTHER NEMOS For STOUT FIGURES Self-Reducing—with

Hip-Confining Bands: No. 319—low bust \$3.50 No. 321—medium

Auto-Massage Devices: No. 353—low bust \$3.50 No. 354—medium No. 355—high bust

Limbsupporting Extensions: No. 406—low bust \$4.00 No. 408—medium

New "In-Curve Back": No. 506—low bust \$5.00 No. 508—medium

Be a Wise Woman!

—and deal only with stores that will show you a NEMO when you ask for it. (1) KOPS BROS., Mrs., New York

Old Lightning Fables Go.

Philadelphia Leader. The department of agriculture has made public the results of an exhaustive investigation of lightning strikes throughout the country. The report disposes of the belief of ancient philosophers that certain kinds of trees, the laurel, aspen and beech, were never struck by lightning, with the statement that "any kind of tree is likely to be struck."

The report shows that lightning strikes the Colorado plateau region more often than anywhere else in the country.