Simplicity in Fall Street Frocks



Street Frocks For Fall Wear Are Fetching

WHEN you tear off the August sheet from the calendar, the first thing serious fighting on these sectors for the that is apt to strike you, if you are a thinking woman, is that it is time for fall clothes, and that if you are going stance this: "I cannot afford the men to make them you had better begin imfor another Somme battle this year and
mediately. The street frock which will the enemy is preparing to resume the
Fur, if you can afford it, will be a pareplace the white skirts and blouses and struggle. But if I retire 20 miles to good triotis duty this year, because it will Turn thin voices is, perhaps, the most important of the new clothes. If it is made of positions new positions with his large wool-that is, properly used. For light woolen material or heavy silk, or all, all wool and silk, it will not

The best part about the new fall frocks is their simplicity. If it isn't simple this the old, that is, in Flanders and on the not to go too strong on wool either. year it isn't stylish. What a boon for Aisne. He will thus attack my flanks, Where small animals or strips are used pattern, and the ability to add the unusual touches which the frocks sketched show, she can buy, make and wear her dress within a week.

Take that frock with the panel front as a striking example of this simplicity. It calls for a simple two-piece skirt pattern, not too wide at the hem-skirts aren't running much over two yards around this season-a shirtwaist pattern with sleeve fulled into a plain cuff, and the panel apron. You will find it in style book, if not it is very easily Experiment with a piece of old This dress offers a good opportunity to combine silk and wool, making the overdress and sash of contrasting material. Observe the neckline with the soft batiste.

You will need a one-piece pattern opening on the side for the frock on the girl th the parasol. Jersey seems to be he answer here. And the only change the closing at the left, cutting it into tabs on the waist and skirt and allowing for a pocket at the hip line. Imagine this in beige jersey with brown bone buttons, a brown suede belt and cream satin

It is the overdress in the deeply fringed model which gives it chic, especially the armhole, which is cut below the waistline and gives a glimpse of the underdress beneath. This model, by the way, would give one a splendid chance to make over the old silk or serge frock from last year, using new material for the overblouse, new fringe and a cord

Braid is coming thto even greater prominence for fall than it enjoyed for spring. Two frocks that are absolutely stunning in their simplicity of line and treatment testify to this. One is in two pieces, with the blouse dropped to a nacher" tab in front and an overskirt at the sides and back and the other in one-piece, cut on the most rudimen-tary of chemise lines with three-quarter flowing sleeves. The first suggests blue serge and soutache braid, while the latwith overlapping layers of inch-wide

Another model uses the plisse (pleated) labot collar and cuffs to set off its silken est purple, treated to worsted embroidery in Egyptian colorings on the front tab, and cream net for the collars and ouffs, would be a wise choice here. That girdle arrangement falling into loops at the side is a pretty finish for the thin

A coat dress which could be worn over separate skirt of contrasting material could be lengthened to obviate the leats in the blouse and a deep hem for the skirt. These very deep hems are best applied as facings instead of turn-ups. Stitching here and bows of braid instead of buttons do not destroy the es-

wide chiffon hem on a large meshed cen-ter can be thrown right over a plain tur-ban, either old or new, and make an ex-cellent set-off to the street frock of re-tiring disposition. DEFENSE LINES BEFORE

RHINE REACHED MANY

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Hindenburg's reasoning was in subarrive before new positions with his this reason one is more apt to find whole communications, heavy artillery and fur coats or coats that go 50-50 on fur other machinery. He will not be able and wool rather than neckpieces or septo attack the new line this year, but arate wraps to be worn over wool coats. will be compelled to attempt an offensive The fur coats are slim of build, their on either side, where the new line rejoins aim seeming to be to save wool, but when I retire my center, but by retiring the tendency is to have them go round my centre and devastating the ground and round instead of up and down. And, before it I shall be safe from an attack my dear, if you have any caracul hidthere and can concentrate men and guns den away in your attic, get it out by on my flanks and break the attacks of all means, as it promises to be the nov-

Strategy Is Effective

This was exactly what happened. The retreat to the Hindenburg line ended the fighting between Arras and the Soissons egion for the year. Haig made a brief effort in front of Arras, which coincided with Nivelle's Aisne offensive. But Ni- and serge with braid, will be seen in velle's attack was wrecked because the Germans were able to concentrate men though no two dresses need be made high collariess effect and the jabot of and guns on this flank. A similar fate alike. I have noticed a unique way of overtook Haig's main offensive of the getting at the fringe idea without using ummer and autumn in Flanders for the fringe itself, and that it is to fray the Paris Meriace same reasons. Meantime Hindenburg material. Not only taffeta and satin, disposed of his eastern difficulties for but serge and other woolen materials the time being and was prepared to re- are frayed at the wrists, along panels, you will have to make is in the outline of sume the Western battle in the spring. Now, it must be clear that Ludendorff can, if he chooses, imitate the Hindenburgian strategy. He can retire to the Hindenburg line, and any serious attack upon it this year will be out of the quesbecause it will be impossible for the allies to construct railroads and highways across the Picardy desert in time for any serious attack before the end of the campaigning season. They will be left with the alternative of attacking in Flanders and in Champagne, but the Germans will be able once more to concentrate all their reserves on their flanks and, by reason of their early gains this year, their positions on both flanks are far better than they were in

Defensive Is Only Hope

It is clear that if Ludendorff decides to retreat he abandons the offensive for Hindenburg in 1917, he can have no hope it is coming strong. of renewing the attack after a delay There will be no new accession of troops hat to a woman this winter the lady of ter would look at its best in black satin for the west such as the collapse of Rus- fashion need not worry. She can adopt sia provided. Once on the defensive, the Germans can have no other chance of winning the war than a long, costly and terribly burdensome defensive. But it the hat before which could be worn must be already plain that this is about with or without the brim, but never has all that is left for them in any case and that they may imperil the chances of defensive warfare if they stay too long in positions which are valuable only as points of departure for an attack which they can no longer expect to make.

A German retreat, then, will be a deliberate refusal of battle, a formal and unmistakable resignation of the offensive, a return to Hindenburg's strategy necessity of the second skirt can be of 1917, with the realisation that it is a built in two pieces on any accepted pat-tern that allows for a panel formed by to the offensive. The German will abanden a strategy which is based upon an campaign in favor of a strategy which finer cottons and is Georgette crepe, too. seeks to avoid defeat by prolonging the Fine tucks and a little hand embroidery war until exhaustion compels all of the

What Is New In Dress and Accessories

While it really isn't fall, one always feels in an autumnal mood when Sep- hold out until exhaustion brings peace, tember appears, and so I am moved to tell you today about furs, the kind you of his stealings. elty of the winter. Of course, there will

Have I dwelt at length to you before on fringe and braid? For they go together, you know. The first fall frocks seem to rely entirely on those two trim-mings alone or in combination for their chief charm. Black satin with fringe, enough quantities to suggest a uniform, sash ends, etc., and present an entirely new appearance, with a saving of material rather than a waste in hems and

Which reminds me of a stunning separate skirt in Scottish vein which I ran across the other day. Of a rich plaid woolen material, it was kilted in true Scotch style, with a leather belt and metal buckle, and one wide bretelle over the right shoulder and fastening to the left at back and front. This was to represent the plaid shawl idea, of course, but it was not awkward. The edges were frayed to suggest the shawl fringe,

And as for braid, it never was in better hands than those of the fashion designers of the moment. With it she suggests stripes on plain material and plaids, too. She uses two, three and even four widths and varieties at once. Panels, vests and yokes are all sugthe campaign and for the war. Unlike gested with braid. Be ready for it, for

> Should the government allow but one the three-in-one hat just launched by a stylish milliner. One brim it has and three detachable crowns. We have had one brim been so fortunate as to be a mate for three crowns of utmost varieties. The hat shown was of dark brown velvet. Brown, by the way, is a heavy lead in millinery for late fall.

The first crown was of velvet, with tiny

tailored wings for trimming. The second

crown was a mass of narrow ostrich ing wear. Not such a bad idea, ch? A new blouse, Polly, shows the collar-less idea and opens in front, too. This is decidedly different from anything we effort to obtain a decision by one terrific have seen recently. It appears in the

by a peace offensive which will leave A retirement to the Hindenburg line will be a maneuver not without grave consequences for our allies. It will probably adjourn a decisive battle until next year; it will probably balk Foch's plans for an upward thrust between Arras and Soissons, indeed, between Ypres and Rheims, for the present year, but it will be a final surrender of the offensive and an ultimate confession that military victory is no longer possible for the German and that his sole hope is to

and a peace which leaves him some part

America's

France and in Belgium, withdrawing, for example, to the line of the Scheidt and the Meuse. But this will be of less advantage next year, when a vast American army will be able to try the offensive between Verdun and the Vosges. The Lorraine offensive is little understood in this country. It is impossible for our allies as long as the mass of the German troops are in northern France and the allies are unable to do more than mitch these German numbers. It be fur capes of wool with fur inserts, is equally impossible for the Germans. such as yokes and long vest panels. But when we arrive with our great army it will be possible for us to undertake the same maneuvre Castelnau and Pau undertook in August, 1914, and there will be no chance of a German counterblow in front of Paris as in the earlier

> .It is impossible to undertake an offenbers an offensive from Noyon, barely

Is Ended

of approach.

When America is ready the German will have to abandon his Paris menace, because he will himself be threatened in his home territory. But for the present year the threat will hardly be grave. Between the close of the campaign of 1914, with the termination of the first pattle of Ypres, and the battle of Cambrai, three years later, offensive war-

All through this period there continued to be a belief that one successful attack followed by a great break through would lead to a return of the war of movement of the Napoleonic sort and the end of the war of positions. Looking backward, we can see the process of de

campaigns the German was surprised, and there was a penetration of his lines pursuit had the opportunity been grasped. At Neuve Chapelle, in Februlines which might have been used to necessitate a complete rearrangement of the German front between the Oise and the sea. A year later at the Somme a similar success attended the first French attack of July 1.

Four Chances Missed

On the German side, the gas attack of in 1918, and even in 1918, if one exp 1915 temporarily laid the road open to too much in a brief period of time. Ypres, but in all four cases the chance was missed. By contrast in Champagne in September, 1915, and Verdun, February, 1916, at the Somme in the British operation of July and in the French cam-paign on the Aisne in 1917, the surprise paign on the Aisne in 1917, the surprise was not sufficient to disorganize the whole system of defense before reserves could intervene, and an effort on the part of the assellant to institute a pursuit the line of the Scheldt and the Meuse, could intervene, and an effort on the part of the assailant to institute a pursuit after only a partial reduction of the en-

trim it.

The fringed sight model might be the reverse of the first described frock or it might not. At any rate, it shows how a plain frock can be raised out of the ranks by a judicious application of the popular fringe.

In passing, just a word about the veiled hate with which many women will top their new fall frocks. The small toque and turban by adopting flowing veils as trimming are enabled thus to live up to the simplicity which the frocks are esponsing. That flowing veil with the focks are esponsing. The first described frock of the fir

troops had before them a seven mile gap through which, had reserves been available, they might have advanced to Cam-

The chance was lost. But the lesson remained. The Germans were the first to apply it. Tried first on the Russian front above Riga, with the tanks left out, but with a brief intensive bombard-ment, it brought immediate success. Tried again on a very wide front in Picardy on March 21, it produced the greatest single success in line breaking on the western front.

Methods Are Too Costly

The British line was broken on a front of 40 miles. The defending army was so disorganised that it was incapable of defending supported positions until re-serves could intervene and the German advance became a true pursuit over more than 30 miles of undefended country.

Here at last, and for the first time on the west front, there seemed to be the the tapossibility of a return to open warfare, to the warfare of movement of the older days. Evidently the Germans expected it. Obviously the allies feared it. And yet within a period of a week the Ger-man wave was halted before new positions. The old war movement was over and trench warfare was on again.

The reason was obvious. German pursuit had outrun heavy artillery and even light artillery. It had outrun its provisions, while the allied commanders were able to provide reserves and artillery in a new position, and against this position, hastily improvised as it was, the Garman infantry, unsupported by artillery, could not make progress.

troops broke the German line southwest of Amiens on a front of 10 miles and ad-vanced a dosen miles, only to come in contact with the Germans rallying in new positions and to face a restored front. The victors harvested great profits and unmistakable gains, but in no sense restored the war of movement. It seems to me manifest from the progress of the campaign of 1918 that we are not yet sensibly nearer to a rewere before. It is impossible, given the extent of the front between the Channel and the Swiss border, to achieve a superiority of numbers on the whole front sufficient to organize an offensive calculated to overwhelm the Germans or upset the equilibrium of the whole front. Hutier's penetration in March was the explainting it, upwards of a million men were used. A similar attempt on the whole front would require not less than ten million shock troops-a thing neither side will ever have.

Other Lines Always Waiting

On the other hand, it is quite clear that by breaking the line on a considerable front at one point a dislocation will be produced on both sides of the break. Thus the Germans had to leave the Marne following Mangin's attack at Soissons. They had to evacuate the Montdidier salient when Rawlinson advanced from Amiens along the Roye road. It is easy to see by looking at the map that a successful drive eastward from Ypres would compel an evacuation of the Belgian coast, while a drive northward between Verdun and Rheims might compel a withdrawal of the Germans behind the Meuse. But if the German is driven from the

coast of Flanders he will presently be It is worth recognizing, too, that next Scheldt. If he is driven from Chamyear the German can, if he chooses, re- pagne he will be found in position behind the Meuse. The whole country behind him is cut and seamed with switch lines and cross lines, constitut--lternative positions. No single blow that one can now forecast can be more than a thrust which compels the evacuation of one line for another.

The possibility of great captures of armies or a return to war of the Napoleonic sort is slight. Our enemy has too many reserves, too many prepared positions behind his present front, to be in danger of disaster this year, and probably next-disaster of the sort that France suffered in the opening weeks of 1870 and Prussia at Jena in 1806.

We have the offensive. We shall, in

Simultaneous Thrusts

all human probability, retain it until sive from Nancy when the Germans will the end of the war. When our Ameribe able to undertake with superior numlied armies will be able to deliver simultaneous thrusts on their own fronts. Before that day the German will inevitably retire at least behind the Meuse and the Scheldt, possibly to his own frontier, shortening and also improving his position. Ustil that day comes we shall continue to deal local blows, harvest local profits, but it will always be possible by reference to the map to calculate pretty accurately the possible extent of any single success. Just now Foch has in two operations

taken advantage of wholly vicious pofare was never able to pass beyond the sitions into which the Germans had put second of what may be called the four themselves as preliminaries to their stages in warfare of positions: those of grand offensives, new adjourned withreparation, attack, pursuit and march out date. He has taken his profit from German mistakes and from the accidental weakness of German positions She has developed a code of faithfulness
which were not intended to be defensive to patient, of spending herself in his inpositions at all. A much more serious terest. But in the soldier patient she problem will be before us when the German is at last in his true defensive po-

Since the element of surprise has reposition. But each time we will find him which might have been followed by a in new positions, until one or two things the military spirit of his army is deary, 1915, the road to Lille was open for stroyed. In either case we shall then time of his weakness, her substitution hours. In Artols, three months later, return to the old-fashioned war of moveneh opened a gap in the German ment, but it will be after the victory within her which burns as a great inhas been achieved and an uninterupted spiration. march on Berlin is before us. It is worth while to think for a mo

ment of the long months when Grant and Lee stood facing each other in long trenches about Petersburg, south of war. They never volutarily leave the Appointation. There one had a real fore- service. One I saw the other day who cast of the war today, and the disap- had served three weeks in the most

Battering Tactics

Necessary There is to be no sudden transition after only a partial reduction of the enemy's line led to colossal casualties and ultimate failure.

It was not until the tank attack at Cambrai, 1917, that the element of surprise was even temporarily made use of. Up to this time both sides had been multiple their artillery preparations. line of the Ardennes, the Moselle

Punchwork for a Runner

Embroidery a la Italian Is Attractive

THE very name, Italy, bespeaks o beauty and romance and color and all things which hall from there make strong appeal to the practically minded Anglo-Saxon groping after a standard of the beautiful and artistic. Italy has become proverbially famous for the col-oring and design of its embroideries, perhaps because of the exquisite work which has been done for church and monastery decoration. So the adaptation of the famous Della Robbia or Assisi embroidery which is suggested on the table runner is really an artistic

The background on the design is done in punchwork, so that the runner must be developed in heavy linen crash, or some cotton material which will lend itself to the perforating. Crash is really preferred, either in the natural tan color or white. In order that the design bal-ance artistically on the material, the width should be three times that of the pattern, so that an equal expanse of plan shows on either side. This is easily understood by studying the illustration. The irregular line across the end is a particularly artistic way of emphasising the embroidery, and the tassels not only repeat the color note, but break the At the Somme General Rawlinson's rather abrupt angle at the corners.

If the motif designed is to be used on table runner as suggested, it will be found advisable to measure the table on which it will be laid before cutting the material. Measure either the length or width on the table accordingly, and be sure that the runner is long enough allow the whole design and a couple of inches besides to hang over the ends: for it would completely ruin the effectturn to the old style of warfare than we iveness of the pattern were half of lying on the table and the other half allowed to show over the edge. The punchwork background should be

cone first. The design itself in its rough outlines resembles a conventionalised lyre, and the parts which correspond to the framework of the instrument form the foundation outlines of the pettern greatest in width and it was only 40 These should be done in an over and miles. In making this 40-mile gap, and over stitch worked on a heavy thread, so that the effect is that given when cording is used. It is suggested that the straight lines in the center which might represent the strings of the lyre be done in the same way, perhaps using a rather less heavy foundation thread. Then the little parts which bind together the strings and the frame, buttonhole as you would a loop for a button, so that they, too, stand out in sharp contrast to the Nurses in background.

> Italian is almost the synonym for colorful in things artistic, and it is most fitting that this bit of Della Robbia embroidery be developed in the dull rich china blue of the Della Robbia ware. And the blue suggestion is particularly happy, for it harmonizes so well with either a white or ecru background. Then, of course, the long tassels on the corners repeat the color note.

There are a variety of ways to finish the hem. The simplest, perhaps, is to have to get along with fewer nurses. have it machine hemstitched with blue. It means that a degree of patriotic sacrithe color of the embroidery. Only this fice must be made by those who emseems a rather twentieth century way ploy trained nurses. The wealthy, for of completing a bit of renaissance work. instance, are employers of trained The service has no time for affairs of the The Italians themselves finish such nurses. An elderly man or woman who pleces with a single line of punchwork is not distressingly iil is likely to keep terferes with the accomplishment of its purpose. The flirtatious nurse loses her design, and invariably they roll the trained woman might be looking after hems. But the modern worker need not 10 wounded fighting men at the front, mit herself to either of these, for there bringing them back to fighting effiare plenty of antique hems from which ciency. Instead she is making one nonto select a design. One of the most ef- combatant a little more comfortable than fective shows a double row of hemstitch- he would otherwise be. As a patriotic ing. The hem itself is rolled and tacked service such a nurse should be released. down lightly but firmly with sewing allk. Doctors have come to rely upon the Two threads are drawn through the material at the edge of the hem, and four Nurses generally take the advice of the threads lower two more are drawn. doctors under whom they work. It is Start the embroidery floss from the right said that these doctors sometimes advise and work toward the left, slipping the the nurse to stay at home when, alneedle under about four of the vertical though it would bring hardship on the threads. Confine these with regular doctors, they might be spared. hemstitching, and then, drawing the men, if there still be any, are admon-floss up on the right side of the material, bring it down, either straight or diagonally, to the second row of The Ideal drawn threads. Repeat the hemstitch-ing process, only on completing it take the thread back to the top of the hem on the wrong side of the design. This

entirely in keeping with the atmosphere of the Italian punchwork design. In case the punchwork background for the motif seems a laborious way of work in the hospitals and cantonments, congress, however, to increase this pay. filling in, the pattern is planned so that it may equally well be worked in cross-stitch. This gives the effect of a much more solid background and the contours of the design stand out white in contrast

COUNTRY'S BEST MEDICAL EXPERTS PRESERVE HEALTH

Concluded From Page 1, This Section.

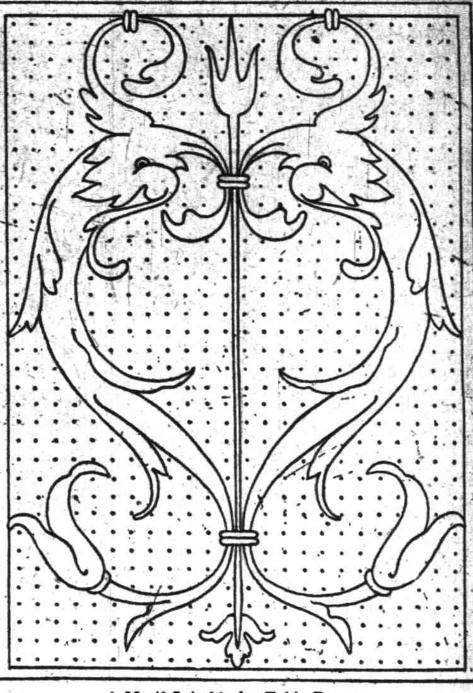
finds her ideal opportunity for service. Her work is humanitarian at worst and in this, the reclaiming of fighting men for the cause of humanity, she finds the Since the element of surprise has returned, it is safe to foresee that we soldier is such a patient as nurse never shall be able to turn him out of that before attended. Through discipline his obedience of her orders is absolute and unquestioning. His suffering is uncomeither his manpower fails or plaining, his appreciation of her care unitary spirit of his army is de-bounded. His leaning upon her in the for home and mother awakens a fire

Nurses Like Their Work

The nurses sign for the length of the pointments of 1884 are likely to return uncomfortable cantonment in the whole in 1918, and even in 1919, if one expects list. She had been accidentally scalded too much in a brief period of time.

Bestering Taction

"I climbed a hill and looked down on the men where they were having service," wrote one nurse in describing the life at a cantonment. 'In the open field were the boys with their heads bowed down in devotion as the sacred music rang out. Their courage, bravery and happiness in what they are doing is simply mar-



A Motif Suitable for Table Runner

them ready for the call. Since that time she has provided another 8000. Nurses ships than men is incorrect. Of the rect to the medical corps, but most of doctors and nurses who went to Siberia may enter the service by applying dithem have come in through the reserve in the days of the typhus outbreak early built up by Miss Delano of the Red in the war, the percentage of dectors Cross. Once in the army, however, they who got the disease in the first place are a part of the military organization and who died from it after getting it and have no connection with the Red was much greater than the percentage

Big Demand

The qualifications are, primarily, a certificate of graduation from the nurse training school, sbility to pass the physical tests, evidence of moral character Formerly three years in the training school were required, but now applicants may get in with two years' training.

The supply of trained nurses in definitely limited. Of the 65,000 in the nation, half will be needed in the army. This means that the civilian population will 10 wounded fighting men at the front, trained nurses that surround

Nurse

of personnel in the medical corps, Miss is not a citizen and much care is taken on the wrong side of the design. This makes a very decorative hem, and one entirely in keeping with the atmosphere tors, the qualifications that a woman base pay of the nurse is at present \$50 should have to serve effectively as a a month with increased stipends for fornurse. I have seen many of them at eign service. There is legislation before From this I have drawn for myself a picture of the ideal nurse, giving her the lege, the women in the service seem to physical and mental qualities that seem think, to be allowed to give themselves necessary.

> ety little woman is very effective, to the very holy of holiest of the mili-I have seen many individuals who tary organizations, in being allowed to weighed not more than 100 pounds. They grapple with grim death for possession are usually middle-sized, wiry, wide- of one of our boys, in so spending themawake women. It is wonderful how selves that the rest of their days may be healthy they are. Miss Delano says passed in the satisfaction of a vast it is because they forget themselves. emergency met and an inexhaustible She also says that they can stand more balance of service credited to their ac-

of the nurses. The strength of the average woman does not break under this

No Place for "Brow Presser"

The service does not want the nurses who have become hardened and mechanical. She must have remained human and sympathetic. The mother qualities of her are an asset. They make her better than the man nurse. At the same time she must not be overemational. The curse of the hospital is the "brow presser." This is the name given the sentimental incompetent. must be the embodiment of sympathy vet that sympathy must be impersonal

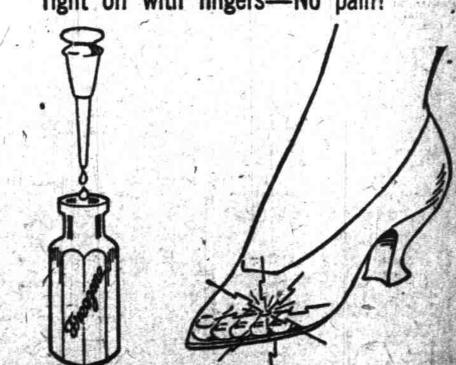
The nurse must be unmarried. A husband is such a handloap as to effectually bar her from service. The memthemselves entirely to the cause. Experience has taught some lessons in this connection. One woman, for instance, got into the service under the sent to France. No sooner had she got there and become a working unit than she received a cable that her husband was ill in Detroit. She left her work and hurried to him. The government lost all the time and expense it had spent on her. The possession of a husband is a bar.

No nurse may go to France who has a near relative in the army over there. They might interfere with each other. I have asked Colonel Noble, in charge No woman can get into the service who

heart and soul to this work of the In the first place she need not army. They consider themselves the have great physical strength. The crick- favored of all women in being admitted

Lift Off Corns!

"Freezone" is Magic! Lift any Corn or Callus right off with fingers-No pain!



ing, then you lift it right out. It the toes, and calluses, without so

torn, instantly that corn stops hurt hard corn, soft corn, origon between doesn't hurt one bit. Yes, magic! ness or irritation. Freezone is the Why wait? Your druggist sells a much talked of ether discovery of a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents. Cincinnati genius.