

# WOMEN'S AND STORY PAGE

## As for the Evening Gown



The winter color card provides a series of beautiful pastel tints for evening gowns, among the sedate but rich dark colors that are advanced for the heavier materials and day time wear. These dark colors include "African brown"—which is a very deep shade—"bottle green," "crown blue" (darker than navy)—dark taupe, and "field mouse," which is a warm shade in mouse color. A dark blue with a purple cast is called "black-berry," and a dark purple like that of the grape is called "Concord."

The pretty dress shown in the picture shows chiffon in a one-piece over-dress worn over an underdress of net with lace flounces about the bottom. The lace appears in the collar and sleeves. Chiffon roses weight the overskirt and three of them are tacked to the front and back near the bottom. A band of wide ribbon is set on the underskirt and the same soft ribbon appears in a folded girdle about the waist of the underdress. It

is brought through a slash in the chiffon overdress and tied in a loop with long hanging end. This is finished with a bead tassel. Satin slippers and silk hose to match the gown in color, complete a simple and refined costume.

This silk might be used for the underdress, and any of the pretty light colors or pastel tints chosen with good effect in this dress if selected with discretion.

Stripes better managed during the past season than ever before—at least within the memory of women—and this is the probable cause for their continuation in favor. In the lovely light colors and tints one can picture them in the evening gowns of the coming season. Inexhaustible variety is possible in designs when we consider them made up with laces or nets or plain surfaces in one of the colors of the striped fabrics.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## Outfitting Younger People for Fall



September is upon us and the young people must be outfitted for the fast-coming school days and for winter. It is good policy to make selections for them as early in the season as possible, because the choicest models in coats and dresses are apt to be those brought on by merchants for their opening displays. It may be impossible later to duplicate a garment among the early showings, that just suits one.

An elegant and snappy coat for a little girl is shown (with one of the new close-fitting fabric hats) in the picture given here. The checker-board pattern, in the heavy woolen material, is finished with collar, cuffs, belt and border at the bottom, of plush. The edges of the collar and belt are bordered with a narrow fancy

braided silk.

The coat shown here is cut with a double-breasted opening at the front, and large bone buttons make a practical fastening and are ornamental, too. An enameled buckle with white markings carries out the color scheme in the garment. The coat fits the figure quite smoothly above the waist line and has a flaring skirt which just reaches to the bottom of the dress.

The woolly little hat has a soft crown and rolled-back brim, the latter bound with silk braid. At the side a small animal with white fur looks like ermine, but is not. It is made of millinery fur, and boasts a little head with twinkling black bead eyes and an ermine tail.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

## FAMOUS OLD FRIGATE

### CONSTITUTION THE PRIDE OF THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Launched in October, 1797, "Old Ironsides" Figured With Glory in the Early Struggles Attending the Republic's Birth.

The most famous vessel in the history of the United States navy is the Constitution, popularly called "Old Ironsides," and originally a 44-gun frigate. She was launched October 21, 1797, at Boston, but was not completed until the following year, when she put to sea under command of Captain Nicholson for service against the French in the West Indies.

During the war with Tripoli, 1801-05, the Constitution was Preble's flagship, and in 1805 took part in three of the five bombardments of the port of Tripoli. In July, 1812, under command of Isaac Hull, she escaped from a British squadron off the New Jersey coast after a spirited chase of three days. On August 19, off Cape Race, she fought her famous battle with the Guerriere, a somewhat weaker English frigate, commanded by Captain Da-Cres, which she left a total wreck after an engagement of 30 minutes, the English losing 79 of their crew and the Americans 14. On December 29, under command of Captain Bainbridge, the Constitution captured off Bahia, Brazil, the Java (38 guns; Captain Lambert), after an engagement lasting two hours, in which the British lost 300 killed and wounded and the Americans 34.

On February 14, 1814, under Captain Stewart, the Constitution captured the Picton, 16 guns and a convoy, in the West Indies. On February 20, 1814, she took the Cyane, 34 guns, and the Levant, 18 guns; after a fierce engagement, remarkable for the seamanship of the Americans and the gallantry of the English, between the Madeira Islands and the Gibraltar. The English lost 19 killed and 42 wounded out of 320, and the Americans 6 killed and 9 wounded out of 451. Soon afterward the Constitution was pursued by a strong British squadron, which recaptured the Levant.

Between 1828 and 1830 the Constitution was reported unseaworthy and ordered to be dismantled, but was returned in deference to the popular sentiment aroused by Holmes' poem, "Old Ironsides," and in 1833 was rebuilt. In 1855 she was laid up at the Portsmouth navy yard, but used at times as a training ship. In 1877 she was again partially rebuilt, and the next year crossed the Atlantic for the last time. In 1897 she was roofed in at the Boston navy yard and has since been used mainly as a barracks ship.

### Anatomical Test.

In recent years many anatomists have given much attention to solving the problem of reproduction from the skulls of ancient peoples. According to Nature, Prof. C. W. M. Poynter of the University of Nebraska some time ago gave three skulls to a sculptor, with the request that he reconstruct the fleshy parts of the face and head according to the data published by Professor von Egeling of the University of Jena. Professor Poynter did not tell the artist that the three skulls were all of natives of North America. As a matter of fact one, possibly of the Pleistocene age, was found by Mr. Robert F. Gilder in a mound of river loam in Nebraska; one belonged to an Indian of pre-Columbian date; and one was that of a modern Indian. The photographs of the artist's work show in all three cases the characteristic face of the American Indian. Whatever the age of the Nebraska skull may prove to be, its owner was undoubtedly a man of the Indian type.

### For Scientific Research.

The British board of education has published particulars of a scheme for a permanent official organization of scientific and industrial research. It is proposed to form a committee of the privy council to be responsible for the expenditure of any new moneys provided by parliament for scientific and industrial research, and a small advisory council, responsible to the above-mentioned committee, and composed mainly of eminent scientific men and men actually engaged in industries dependent upon scientific research. The first members of the advisory council will be: Lord Rayleigh, G. T. Beilby, W. Duddell, Prof. R. Hopkinson, Prof. J. A. McClelland, Prof. R. Meldola, R. Threlfall, with Sir William S. McCormick as administrative chairman.

### Trench Routine.

Writing from a hospital in England, where he was sent after a severe engagement near Ypres, a Canadian says that, "owing to the strain of living in these trenches, the usual routine is as follows for any battalion: Four days in the firing line, four days in reserve, four days in the firing line again, four days in reserve, and then 16 days behind in order to rest." This is a most definite proof of the tremendous strain troops must undergo in modern warfare, when even after this steady regime of relaxation cases of shattered nerves are common in army hospitals.

### Good Beginning

Student—Were you successful with your first case, doctor?  
Old Doctor—Remarkably. I attended the patient only a week, after which the executor of his estate paid my bill in full.

## Matched Three-Piece Set



Taupe velvet and opossum fur are used to make this three-piece set, which includes a turban, neckpiece and muff to match. These matched sets are wonderfully chic and elegant when they are well designed. They embody the luxury of fur and the richness of velvet, and admit a greater play of fancy in their designing than is practical for the furrier, who works with furs alone.

Plush as well as velvet is used in combination with furs for making matched sets. It has the richness and suppleness of velvet but not as wide a range of successful colors.

In the set shown in the picture the taupe velvet is very much like the warm gray of the fur next the skin. This gray makes a background for the white and very dark markings which appear in the long hairs. The rakish turban is successful because it is developed in sedate colors. It consists of a crown piece made of a small circle of velvet with a puff shirred about it, and a coronet, which is narrow at the right side but so high at the left that it encroaches upon the usual position of the crown. A band of fur and two pendant balls of steel

beads finish this jaunty but refined bit of headwear.

The muff is made by laying the velvet in irregular plaits over a bed and gathering in the ends to achieve the fashionable barrel shape. At each end a pointed cuff of velvet is lined with satin in the same color. A broad band of the fur crosses the front, and a narrow band extends part way about one side. A cluster of little fruits, made of satin in bright colors and covered with silver tricot, adds a little playful touch of brilliance, posed in the middle of the broad fur band.

The neckpiece is merely a band of fur finished with a cuff of velvet, like those on the muff, gathered up and sewed to the end of the band. The ends of the neckpiece overlap and fasten with snap fasteners.

These are two very strong points to consider in the matched sets. They unify the costume and they are very inexpensive as compared to fur, just as comfortable and just as elegant looking.

Julia Bottomley

## Boudoir Caps for Holiday Demand



Now that the holidays are within hailing distance, those who anticipate the demand for all the pretty trifles of adornment and apparel that women love are preparing their alluring wares. These are being introduced by merchants, with a recommendation of early shopping.

Those who are wise enough to save themselves the fatigue of the frantic rush which comes just before Christmas will find any number of gifts already in the shops. The merchant shows many of them to help the sale of the materials used for making them. Neckwear, ribbon, novelties, and pretty boudoir caps, fancy aprons and nearly all fancy work are displayed, to suggest to the gift-seeker ways of using materials.

Here are two pretty boudoir caps among the numbers that have just emerged from the workshop. They are among those that are easiest to make and are always attractive to Christmas shoppers.

The cap made of net has a plaque of tulle lace at the center of the crown. This is set on the puffed crown and sewed down about the edge of the wheels. The net may be cut out from under the lace, or a

light-colored thin silk may be used instead of net for the crown.

The crown and a frill of net are gathered over a narrow band of flat elastic. The frill is cut wider at the back than in front and edged with a very narrow frill lace edging. A second row is sewed to the frill about an inch back from the front.

Two rosettes of narrow satin ribbon are placed near the front to add a bit of color and decoration. This cap may be prettily elaborated by adding a small wreath of tiny chiffon or ribbon roses about the crown or by using wider ribbon in fuller rosettes than those pictured.

A clever bonnet of crepe de chine consists of a long, straight piece with pointed ends gathered about a small plaque of lace to form the crown. An edging of val lace is sewed along one edge and about the pointed ends, and the strip gathered in at the back to form the cap. A val insertion is introduced in the cap portion and a bow of wide, soft satin ribbon is mounted over the gathering at the back.

Julia Bottomley

## CHARACTER TOLD BY HAND

Expert Criminologists Have by Direct Tests Proved Their Theories to Be Correct.

A French savant contends that the murderer has a distinctive hand. His face may not be hideous, but the hands always are, and self-condemnatory. Evidence on the latter characteristic is scanty, and rests upon the investigations of the French criminologists; but as to the former it is a fact that some of the most brutal murders on record have been perpetrated by men whose countenances habitually wore a very mild expression. Deeming was a pleasant man to speak to until crossed; but some of the authorities who examined his hands declare his broad thumb indicated the born murderer. The true ball-headed thumb gives to the first phalange a round, bulbous appearance. It is short, and the nail is so abbreviated as to suggest that it has been gnawed. It is embedded in the flesh, which rises on either side and beyond it. Dumollard, a wholesale murderer, had a hand remarkable for its thickness and length of palm in proportion to the fingers. He had a significant sign, common to most murderers—namely, the almost entire absence of lines in the palm, save the three principal—the lines of life, head and heart. These lines were very strongly defined. The line of the head—the center line extending across the palm—was violently cut by the line of life running upward from the wrist. Chironomy interprets this to foretell a violent death. His fingers were knotty and uneven at the nail phalanges. To sum up, the signs of the murderer's hand are: Firstly, the "pouce en bille." Secondly, and only less important, the thickness of the Mount of Mars at the edge of the hand, from which flows the blood direct to the brain at the slightest motion, and causes the man to "seer." Thirdly, the scaffold sign in the severance of the "line of the head." Fourthly, the presence only in the palm of the three principal lines occasionally reduced to two, and almost always of a bright scarlet. Fifthly, crooked fingers with spatulate tips, the nails small and uneven. According to the rules of art, therefore, a murderer, if a murderer by disposition, and not (as in most cases) by accident, ought to have a hand with all, or nearly all, these characteristics.

### Alaskan Timber.

In accordance with the recent act of congress, the wood needed in building the government railway in Alaska, from Seward, on the Pacific, 471 miles to Fairbanks, in the interior, will be taken free of charge from the Chugach national forest. The forest service has issued a permit to the Alaskan engineering commission to cut \$5,000,000 feet of timber in designated areas along the right of way of the new railway, which will run for several miles through the Chugach national forest. Forest service employees are now marking the timber to be cut—only mature trees, the removal of which will improve the forest. That will be the largest quantity of timber ever felled in the Alaskan forests as a part of one undertaking. It will be nearly twice as large as the total quantity of timber now cut in the national forests and annually put to local uses throughout Alaska, but only a little more than one-tenth of the estimated annual growth of the Alaskan forests. The two national forests of Alaska contain about 78,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, and the forest service estimates that more than 800,000,000 feet could be cut every year forever without lessening their productivity.—Youth's Companion.

### Pan-America's Vast Area.

The combined area of Pan-America, exclusive of Canada, is 12,000,000 square miles, of which the Latin-American countries occupy approximately 9,000,000 and the United States 3,000,000. This physical extent of Pan-America is better realized when it is compared with that of Europe, which has 3,750,000 square miles; with Africa, which has 11,500,000, and with Asia, which has 17,000,000, a writer in the North American Review says. Remembering that commerce is often described as "the life blood of nations," the Pan-American family certainly can be classed as lusty and full-blooded, for in the last normal year before the war—1913—Pan-America's foreign trade, including both imports and exports, was valued at \$7,000,000,000, of which the share of the United States was about \$1,200,000,000 and of the Latin-American countries \$2,800,000,000.

### Reconstructed Man Costs \$500.

With exhibitions and catalogues of artificial limbs brought to notice one gets to calculating the cost of a reconstructed man. Seemingly a little more than \$500 would suffice. A pair of articulated legs cost about \$150, and a pair of arms about \$100. Ears, with drums, etc., cost \$75 each; eyes \$30 a pair, and so on. Without heart and brain a man is worth about \$500. With them—the price might change.

### Kills Two at a Shot.

Since Howard Beech shot a deer in his garden in Lee, Mass., a few days ago, it has been found that he killed two deer with one bullet. There was a herd into which he fired and all ran into the woods. He followed and discovered the body of one through which the bullet had passed. Next day Isaac Vreeland found the remains of the other, a fawn, in which was the bullet Beech had fired.

## OLD BATTLE GROUND

Since Earliest History Men Have Fought in the Alps.

Two Thousand Years Ago Armies Traversed the Region That Is Now the Scene of Austrian-Italian Struggle.

If the rugged peaks of the Alps could tell their story, there would be many a thrilling and warlike incident to relate; but none so strange as the scenes which are being enacted today between the Austrians and the Italians in these mountainous regions. The Italians are absolutely at home in the mountains, and the Austrians are using every invention of science to counteract this advantage. All the parapets on the steep roads, where summer tourists were wont to motor, have been demolished, and beautiful pine forests have been swept away so that nothing shall obstruct the artillery. Large areas have been mined, and, by pressing a button, the Austrians can hurl an avalanche of rocks and boulders on to the heads of the advancing Italians or blow up the roads beneath their feet.

From the Cottian chain, marking the boundary of France in the west, to the Carnic and Julian Alps, north and east of the Adriatic in Austria, there are literally a thousand passes and routes of more or less note, nearly all traversed by practicable roads, and some shortened by railway tunnels. Over these roads armies marched to battle over 2,000 years ago.

Mont Cenis pass may have been Hannibal's route when, in the year 218 B. C., the Carthaginian conqueror invaded Italy with a large army, half of which he lost amidst the Alpine snows.

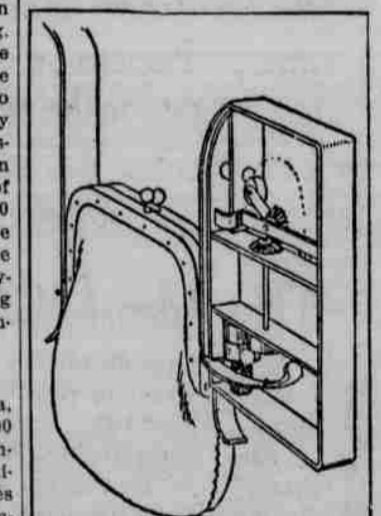
The conquest of some Alpine tribes by Augustus; the desultory warfare of Teutonic and Frankish hordes in the fifth and sixth centuries; and the unceasing, sanguinary strife of Swiss "confederates" and Austrians, which lasted from the breaking up of the Carolingian empire in the tenth and eleventh centuries until the crystallization of the Helvetic republic by Napoleon Bonaparte's act of mediation in 1803—all these fill the chronicles and make nearly every practicable foot of Swiss territory heroic ground.

When Napoleon entered Italy, he crossed the Alps with an army of 30,000 by the Great St. Bernard pass, May 15-21, 1800. Later, he constructed the great military road over the Simplon pass, from Brieg, in Switzerland, to Domodossola, in Italy, and thence to Milan.

## MEANT TO FOIL PICKPOCKET

Novel Device Gives an Alarm When One's Purse or Pocketbook is Tampered With.

This device is designed to sound an alarm when the purse or pocketbook is withdrawn from the pocket. When



the purse is in position in the pocket it bears against a tongue spring. When the purse is removed the resulting movement of the spring actuates a mechanism that causes a soft hammer to strike a sounding plate.—Scientific American.

### May Be Valuable Discovery.

It has been ascertained that removing the spleen from mice makes them much less susceptible to tuberculosis. Though the explanation is not yet clear, a theory has been put forward that this is due to a substance called tuberculo-splenatin, which possibly has some affinity for the tubercle bacillus germ. Such is the substance of a paper in the Journal of Experimental Medicine, issued by the Rockefeller Institute for medical research, and the implication in the findings of Dr. Paul A. Lewis and Dr. Arthur Georges Marget of the Henry Phipps Institute of the University of Pennsylvania. The two investigators suggest the name tuberculo-splenatin for the new substance as "suggesting merely its origin and its apparent relationship to tuberculosis." Hardly anything is yet known of the properties of tuberculo-splenatin.

### Change in Farming Methods.

The most characteristic feature of the Swiss agricultural industry since the outbreak of the war, is the inclination in all parts of the country to a more diversified cultivation of the land, and the raising of more grains and vegetables instead of the one-sided systems obtaining heretofore of hay, live stock, dairying and cheese making or of grapes and other fruits.