Bellefonte, Pa., November 7, 1919.

THE LITTLE HOME PAPER. By Charles Hanson Towne.

The little home paper comes to me, As badly printed as it can be; It's ungrammatical, cheap, absurd-Yet how I love each intimate word! For here I am in the teeming town, Where the sad, mad people rush up and

down, And it's good to get back to the old lost

place, And gossip and smile for a little space. The weather is hot; the corn crop's good; They've had a picnic in Sheldon's wood. And Aunt Maria was sick last week; Ike Morrison's got a swollen cheek, And the 'Squire was hurt in a runaway-More shocked than bruised, I'm glad they

Bert Wills-I used to play ball with him-Is working a farm with his uncle Jim. The Red Cross ladies gave a tea And raised quite a bit. Old Sol MacPhee Has sold his house on Lincoln Road-He couldn't carry so big a load. The Methodist minister's had a call From a wealthy parish near St. Paul. And old Herb Sweet is married at last-He was forty-two. How the years rush

But here's an item that makes me see What a puzzling riddle life can be. "Ed Stokes," it reads, "was killed in

When the Allies made their last advance.' Ed Stokes! That boy with the laughing eyes

As blue as the early summer skies! He wouldn't have killed a fly-and yet, Without a murmur, without a regret. He left the peace of our little place,

. And went away with a light in his face; For out in the world was a job to do, And he wouldn't come home until it was through! • • • Four thousand miles from our tiny town

And its hardware store, this boy went Such a quiet lad, such a simple chap-But he's put East Dunkirk on the map!

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 703.

To the members of the Senate and House of Representatves:

We, the undersigned, committee of Conference on the part of the Senate and House of Representatives for the purpose of considering House Bill No. 703, entitled "An act to further amend section one thousand two hundred ten and to repeal sections one two hundred eleven, one thousand two hundred and thirteen and two thousand eight hundred and five of an act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and nine), entitled 'An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, together with the provisions by which it shall be administered, and prescribing penalties for the violation theremaintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue; and repealing all laws general arcial repealing all laws general arcial are school not being a High school situated in the of; providing revenue to establish and ing all laws, general, special or local, or any parts thereof, that are or may be inconsistent therewith,' and making an appropriation," respectfully submit the following bill as our re-

Wm. T. Ramsey, J. I. Woodruff, John M. Flynn, Committee on the part of the House of Representatives. James B. Weaver, Morris Einstein, W. Sones, Committee on the part of the Senate.

AN ACT

To further amend section one thousand two hundred ten and to repeal sections one thousand two hundred eleven one thousand two hundred thirteen and two thousand eight hundred and five of an act approved the eighteenth day of May one thous-and nine hundred eleven (Pamphlet Laws three hundred and nine) enti-tled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania together with the provisions by which it shall be administered and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof providing revenue to establish and maintain same and the method of collecting such revenue and repealing all laws general, special or local, or any parts thereof that are or may be inconsistent therewith" and making an appropriation.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That section one thousand two hundred ten of the act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred eleven (Pomphlet Laws three hundred nine) entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania together with the provisions by which it shall be administered and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue and repealing all laws special or local, or any parts thereof that are or may be inconsist-ent therewith" which is amended by the act approved the twenty-eighth day of July, one thousand nine hundred seventeen (Pamphlet Laws one thousand two hundred thirty-five) entitled "An act to amend section one thousand two hundred and ten of an act approved the eighteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eleven entitled "An act to establish a public school system in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania together with the provisions by which it shall be administered and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof providing revenue to establish and maintain the same, and the method of collecting such revenue and repealing all laws general, special or local or any parts thereof that are or may be consistent therewith," which reads as fol-

Section 1210. The minimum salary of every teacher in the public schools of this Commonwealth shall be as follows: Those teachers holding a provisional certificate, forty-five dollars (\$45.00) per school month; those teachers holding professional the provisions of this act.

certificates or normal school certificates, fifty-five dollars (\$55.00) per School month, and those teachers trict of the Commonwealth shall fi holding permanent certificates or final normal school diplomas, sixty dollars (\$60.00) per school month," is hereby mended to read as follows:

schools of the Commonwealth, according to the standard certificates recognized by the laws of the Common-wealth shall be as follows: (a) pro-visional certificates, sixty dollars (\$60.00) per school month, (b) professional certificates or State Normal school certificates, seventy dollars (\$70.00) per school month, (c) State Normal school diplomas, county permanent certificates, State permanent certificates or college provis-

ional certificates, eighty dollars (\$80.00) per school month. Two. Each teacher, principal, su-pervisor, director of special subjects or any of his assistants in school dis-tricts of the second, third and fourth class who holds a certificate other than a provisional certificate and who for the school year one thousand nine hundred eighteen and one thousand nine hundred nineteen, received a salary of less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per school month but whose salary is not increased by at least and allotted to each school district twenty-five per centum, under the shall be divided into equal semi-an-provisions of clause one of this sec- nual installments and the Superintion shall receive an increase in salary of twenty-five per centum. Those receiving one hundred dollars (\$100.)

Treasurer in favor of each district semi-annually for the amount to and fifty dollars (\$150.00) per school month, twenty per centum increase. Those receiving more than one hun-ual manner payment thereof shall be dred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) and made. not more than two hundred dollars per centum increase. Those receiving more than two hundred dollars per school month, ten per centum in-

crease. Three. Of the salaries herein providmonwealth shall pay as follows: (a)

e paid by the school district.

Four. In addition to the minimum creases herein provided for.

Alary provided for in clause one and section 4. That sections one thoussalary provided for in clause one and wealth the Commonwealth shall pay ing a certificate higher than a provisional certificate five dollars per school month. The term "rural school" as used in this section, shall be taken to mean any school not bethe Superintendent of Public Instruction as to whether a school is a rural school, shall be final and when any such decsion is required the secretary of the board shall furnish a statement struction containing such information ard five-gallon measure. as he may require.

The following increases in the salaries of teachers, principals, supervisors and directors of special subjects and their assistants in the first class school districts, based on the compensation paid by the several school districts during the school year one thousand nine hundred eighteen and one thousand nine hundred nineteen are hereby made. (a) Those receiving less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per school month, twenty-five per centum increase. (b) Those receiving one hundred dollars (\$100) and not more than one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) per school month, twenty per centum increase. (c) Those receiving more than one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) and not more than two hundred dollars (\$200) per school month, fifteen per centum increase. (d) Those receiving more than two hundred dollars (\$200) per school month, ten per centum increase and each school district in the Commonwealth that does not increase salaries in accordance with the provisions of this act shall forfeit its right to share in any appropriation for the public schools of the Commonwealth. Of the increases hereinbefore provided for teachers, principals, supervisors, directors of special subjects and their assistants in the first class school districts the Commonwealth shall pay one-half and the remaining one-half shall be paid by the dis-

tricts. Six. Like increases in salaries as provided in this section for teachers, principals, supervisors and directors of special subjects and their assistants shall also be paid to nurses engaged in any work concerning or relative to the public schools of this Commonwealth. Provided, That such nurses are regularly engaged as a full time occupation outside of vacation periods. The increases herein provided for nurses shall be paid onehalf by the Commonwealth and the remaining one-half by the school dis-

Seven. No payments on account of any increases shall be made by the Commonwealth where the compensation of any teacher, supervisor, principal, director of special subject or any of his assistants, or of nurses is reduced for the school year nineteen hundred nineteen and nineteen hundred twenty or in any subsequent school year below the compensation paid for the school year nineteen hundred eighteen and nineteen hundred

and nineteen. Eight. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to interfere with or discontinue any salay schedule now in force in any school district so long as such schedule shall meet the requirements of this section nor to prevent the adoption of any salary schedule in conformity with

trict of the Commonwealth shall file a certificate with the Superintendent

he may prescribe and on blanks to be furnished by him showing the num-Section 1210. One. The minimum salaries of teachers, principals, supervisors, directors of special subjects and their assistants in the public and their assistants in the public their assistants and of nurses in its employ, and the compensation paid them for the school year one thousand nine hundred eighteen and one

thousand nine hundred and nineteen. Ten. Upon receipt of said statement the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall ascertain and determine the amount payable to each school district in accordance with the provisions of this section and apportion and allot the same to and among

the respective districts.

Eleven. When the amount payable to each school district has been ascertained and determined by the Superintendent of Public Instruction he shall certify the same to the State Treasurer and Auditor General who shall place the amounts to the credit of the respective school districts and the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall transmit to each school district a statement showing the amount which has been apportioned and allot-

ted to it. Twelve. The amount apportioned tendent of Public Instruction shall which it is entitled and upon approval by the Auditor General in the us-

Section 2. Any school district is (\$200.00) per school month, fifteen authorized to make payments of any per centum increase. Those receiving such additional salaries in advance of the receipt of the moneys therefor from the State Treasury.

Section 3. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act for the two fiscal years beginning ed for teachers, principals, supervis-ors, directors of special subjects and their assistants of the second, third and fourth class districts, the Com-million dollars (\$6,000,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary is Those holding provisional certificates and employed in rural schools as hereby specifically appropriated and in addition thereto and in lieu of the hereinafter defined, ten dollars per sum heretofore paid by the Commonschool month, and to all others holding provisional certificates, five dollars per school month. (b) Those holding professional certificates or State Normal school certificates, minimum salaries of teachers the minimum salaries of teachers the second certificates. twelve dollars and fifty cents per sum of four million five hundred school month. (c) Those holding thousand dollars (\$4,500,000.00) of State Normal school diplomas, countries appropriated by the General ty permanent certificates, State permanent certificates or college provisdred nineteen for the support of the ional certificates, twenty dollars per school month and the remaining portion of such salaries with percentage of increase herein provided for shall be paid by the school district.

public schools or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby specifically set apart out of said appropriation for the payment of the Commonwealth's share of the salaries and increases herein provided for

in addition to the portion of salary required to be paid by the Common- and two hundred thirteen and two thousand eight hundred five of said to each teacher of a rural school hold- act be and the same are hereby repealed.

> Keep Eyes on Gasoline Pump and Save Fuel and Money.

Points for motorists to remember when purchasing gasoline have been formulated by the National Automoters of population. The decision of bile Chamber of Commerce, with a view to conserving gas and saving money for the car owners. He is advised as follows:

First. Urge your dealer to make a daily test of the accuracy of his gasto the Superintendent of Public In- oline measuring pump with a stand-

Second. On pumps making onegallon delivery, see that the pump operator makes a full stroke and that the piston travels its full length.
'Third. Watch the counter or indicating device on all pumps provided

therewith. Fourth. See that the operator drains the delivery hose.

Fifth. On pumps provided with graduated glass-cylinders, see that the gasoline reaches the proper graduation Sixth. Beware of the filling sta-

tions where the delivery is outside and the pump inside of the building. The motorist should be able to see the pump under operation.
Seventh. Operators should will-

ingly test pumps in the presence of the autoist with the five-gallon stand-ard measure sealed by the local in-spector of weights and measures. Eighth. Short delivery gasoline is sometimes caused by leaks in the supply line to the pump. This condition causes the pump to deliver air instead

of gasoline and can be detected by the sputtering sound. Ninth. If the gasoline is low in the supply tank, short delivery is likely to result. This can be detected by the irregular flow of gasoline and the

sputtering sound. Such a condition is

frequently encountered where portable filling tanks are used.

Tenth. The first delivery made by a pump after it has been standing idle for some time is invariably short. This is caused by the gasoline already in the measuring chamber leaking back into the dealers supply tank

through a leaky check valve. Eleventh. View with suspicion a gasoline delivery hose attached to a well in the curb. It is impossible to properly drain a hose so installed, and adequate measure cannot be obtained unless this is done. All delivery hose should have an overhead delivery.

Twelfth. In rare cases pumps may be deliberately manipulated to deliver short amounts through the changing of measuring adjustments. Such cases are difficult to detect. When in doubt insist on a test.

It's Come.

New London advertisement. "Carpenters wanted; beer and sandwiches served at 3 o'clock. Apply J. W. Trud, 21 Mather Court."

The Continuous.

"I like vaudeville," remarked a girl the other day, "because the intermission doesn't come until the end."

Timely Music.

Though grand the organs thunder roll, Though sweet the twanging lute, We'd rather hear our winter's coal A-rumbling down the chute.

Nine. On or before the first day of FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA DE- U. S. AS A FARMER OF FOXES. PARTMENT OF HEALTH.

> The State of Pennsylvania has inaugurated its campaign against venereal diseases by the establishment of forty clinics in which those unable to pay are rendered non-contagious and are cured.

These clinics are conducted by men who will receive special training in the treatment of these infections; their duties include not only the treatment of such patients as present themselves, but also the discovery through the evidence from these patients and of others, of sources of contagion, the examination of these sources to determine whether they are or are not diseased, and if they be of such character as to make it probable that they will continue to be menaces to public health the quarantining or sequestration of them until

they cease to become carriers.

The laws of the State give full authority for quarantining; and seques-tration should be assured where needful by local ordinances.

The major source of venereal infection is the prostitute. Practically all of them are diseased and no campaign against venereal infection can be successful without their elimination. This is much easier than is that of the fly and more salutary from the stand point of public health. It is dependent upon the determination of a community expressed by a driving force. Even apathetic health officers can be driven to action by an aroused public opinion.

Syphillis and gonorrhea are cura-Even in its worst form syphilis can be rendered non-contagious in less than twenty-four hours, but continued treatment for the complete eradication of the infection which may last for months or years is essential if the late results of a failure to cure, such as paresis, hardening of the arteries, apoplexy, heart break down, diseases of the bones and joints, and other forms of crippling are to be avoided. Gonorrhea once developed remains transmissible for weeks, months, and at times for years even though skill-fully treated. When well treated its cure is as a rule a matter of weeks and most of the patients get entirely

Chancroid is a local sore which gets well in a few weeks, moreover it is a disease rarely encountered excepting in those of careless and filthy

habits. The first step in the State cam-paign is, the elimination of the prostitute. This implies appropriate ordinances and their enforcement; and a mechanism by which these unfortu-nates may be given a means of livelihood not disastrous to public health. Thereafter follows the finding and curing of those already infected and, where needful, quarantining and re-

important of any from the standpoint of public health is the use of an early treatment package following exposure. The bacteria which cause these diseases are deposited on the surface and these bacteria are readily destroyed by antiseptics which are harmless to the individual. In the course of hours the bacteria penetrate beneath the surface, cause inflammation and can no longer be reached by an antiseptic substance. The early treatment package contains antiseptics which destroy the surface bacteria. The application should be made as soon after exposure as possible, always within twelve hours. With passing of each hour the prospect of destroying the bacteria by the application diminishes.

In the State Laboratory careful studies have been conducted for some months. The early treatment package approved by the Department of Health is the result of this study. The antiseptic, in the form of a thin cream, is contained in a collapsible tube something smaller than the little finger. The package contains printed directions for its use and a statement that it is approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Health. It can be had at practically any drug store in the State for about twenty five cents. If applied according to directions and promptly it will prevent the development of disease in more than ninety per cent. of those who otherwise would have suffered.

Against the sale of these packages it may be urged that a knowledge of the immunity given by their use will encourage immorality. Such has not been the effect; moreover an absolute guarantee against infection cannot be given even though the packages be

Through you the Department wish es the public to learn that such packages exist, that they are harmless, that they are effective, and that they may be obtained at any drug store.

Vivisecting the Frog.

The frog is the vivisectionist's fa-vorite victim, not because his structure is at all human-like (though he is built somewhat like a man), but for the reason that he will endure be-

ing chopped up to a remarkable ex-tent and still retain life. If his brain be removed he can get along without it, swallowing whatever is put into his mouth and otherwise behaving much as usual, though in automatic fashion. If his lungs are cut out he will survive for a long time because he can breathe through his skin. The corpuscles of his blood being remarkably large, that fluid serves admira-bly for the instruction of the seeker

after medical knowledge. The Sleuth at Work.

The detective sat in a corner of the station house exclaiming, "He's a thief, a scoundrel, a blackleg—"
"Less noise there," said the sergeant. "What are you doing?" "Why, I'm running down a crimin-

Her Will Too Active.

Client—Can I bring proceedings in court to set aside my wife's will? Lawyer-Why, your wife isn't dead, is she? Client-No, that's just the trouble.

Inconvenient. We Fancy.

Advertisement - "Furnished room with large widow looking out on the park." But wouldn't the large widow rather shut out the light?

Like everything else, blue foxes are going up. A good skin of this much-prized animal will cost you at

least \$200 in the coming winter.

It should not be confused with the silver fox, which is a phase or variant of the common red fox; the same animal, that is to say, with a freak color (black with white-tipped hairs), which may be perpetuated from generation to generation by selecting and

breeding.

The blue fox is, in the same way, a variant of the white Arctic fox, which variant of the white Arctic fox, which has a brown and tawny pelage in the summer time. In other words, its color, which is a dark blue-gray, is abnormal and rare. But, for some unexplained reason, most of the foxes on the Pribylof islands, in Bering sea, are of this color.

sea, are of this color.

Hence the fox-farming operations in which Uncle Sam is engaged on those islands. The skins (of which he will have about 1000 this year) are sold at auction in St. Louis, and the next batch will probably fetch an average of \$100 apiece. Retailers will double the price.

Refore we hought Alaska a Russers

Before we bought Alaska a Russian-American company held rights to the foxes on the Pribylofs, and from 1842 to 1880 took an annual average of more than 1800 skins therefrom. No care was then taken of the ani-mals, which were wild, feeding on birds and on seals left on the killing

Since 1896 the foxes have been regularly fed in the winters, and on one of the two islands (St. George) they may be said to be semi-domesticated Refuse meat and offal from the seal killing is stored for them, either salted or preserved by drying, and is doled out to them during the cold season, when otherwise many would

On the other island (St. Paul) they are helped in the same way, but there they are caught in steel traps for market, whereas on St. George their capture is effected in such wise that they are neither frightened nor hurt until humanely slaughtered, and con-sequently have become so tame as to frequent the neighborhood of houses, occasionally jumping through the kitchen windows.

The islands are small. St. Paul is thirteen miles long and St. George twelve miles. On the latter the foxes are far more numerous, largely because of extensive rookeries of sea birds, which in spring and summer afford them a plentiful food supply. Very few white ones are left on St.

es in pursuit of feathered prey climb to places seemingly inaccessible to a quadruped. They store many of the eggs for future meals by burying them in moss. In winter they catch The third step, perhaps the most fish, and an occasional dead sea lion, whale or walrus, cast up by the sea,

helps out. An old boathouse on St. George island serves the purpose of a feed-ing place and at the same time that of a trap. The food is placed in one of the rooms, in and out of which the foxes go freely. Thus they lose all timidity, and when it is desired to capture a lot of them all that is necessary is to wait until many are in the room and then pull a rope that

shuts the door.
All feeding and trapping is done at night. The food is stored in the same building, where, in another room, the skins are stretched immediately after being taken. Each fox before being killed is held up by the tail and examined. If it be crippled or diseased it is killed. If it be not full grown or in poor condition it is released. If it be an exceptionally fine specimen it is liberated, because valuable as a

An adult male may weigh as much as fourteen pounds, a female ten pounds. The animals find their dens in holes among rocks, or, if it be in a sandy district, beneath a rock. Ordinarily the female gives birth to six or seven pups in a litter, but there may be as many as eleven. They weigh about two and one-quarter ounces when born.

Blue fox farming is now a prospering industry in central and southern Alaska, on islands leased by the gov-ernment to private concerns. The requisite breeding stock to start with is furnished from the Pribylofs, the purchasers ordinarily paying about \$100 apiece for the live animals.

White fox furs have been much in fashion during the last three or four years, and, though far cheaper than the blue skins, they now command a far higher price than formerly.

Shooting With Silk.

During the war great quantities of waste silk—"floss" from the outside of cocoons, not available for spinning-were purchased by the United States government in China.

The stuff was required for the making of bags to hold the smokeless-powder charges of big army and navy

It is of utmost importance that when the powder charge of a big gun explodes the bag shall be instantane-ously consumed. For the very large naval guns there may be half a dozen bags of powder to a single charge, several hundred pounds being requir-

Every particle of the smokeless powder (which is as powerful as guncotton) is instantly converted into gas. There must be no smoldering residue of the bag tissue left in the powder chamber of the gun, else it might set fire to the next charge, causing a disastrous explosion. This might easily happen if cotton bags were used, but silk solves the prob-

It is not explained why the navy gave up the plan, experimentally tried a while ago, of making powder bags themselves of smokeless powder. The latter was turned out in the form of thread, which, woven into fabric, had the appearance and texture of silk. It was in fact an artificial silk, white and so beautiful that any woman might have been tempted to make a dress of it. Of course, when used for powder bags it became practically part of the explosive charge.

-They are all good enough, but the "Watchman" is always the sest.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

DAILY THOUGHT.

No persons need hope to be successful unless they enjoy their work more than any recreation they can find. Recreation is all right occasionally, but as a steady diet give us work in which we are interested and in the doing of which we are happy!

The United States Fisheries Bureau is anxious to make fish tails fashionable. It urges that some fish tails are very handsome, and that, supplemented with fins, they would furnish most attractive ornaments for wom-en's hat. With an incidental trimming of the beautiful and delicate water-weed recently discovered in extensive beds on the bottom of the Chesapeake, they might—both fins and weed being dyed—lend a marine effect extremely fetching.

This idea is specially recommended for mermaids and other young ladies visiting the seashore.

Care of the Umbrella.-The many who receive umbrellas or parasols for gifts, as well as those who buy the high-priced silk article, will memorize these rules concerning this useful article and its holder:

When putting it into the stand be careful not to thrust it through the covers of other umbrellas there, thus spoiling them beyond repair.

Have it checked or marked if you have to leave it at a public stand. This will keep some unscrupulous person from carrying it off.

If you own a china stand put a rub-

ber mat made for this purpose at the bottom to keep the metal points from cracking or breaking the holder. A coil of rope or rubber tubing placed flat on the bottom is still better. The umbrella should never be opened in order to dry it, as the ribs get sprung and it will never roll up neat

and tight after once dried in this manner. Doing this will also spoil the cover by straining the weave unnaturally. On rainy days, a sponge placed in a shallow stand will keep the accu-mulation of drippings from overflowing. The sponge can be allowed to remain there all the time if one is kept especially for the purpose, it on-

ly being necessary to relieve it of the moisture after rains, so that the continual dampness will not rust the steel ribs of the umbrellas. When coming in from a storm carry the ferrule upwards till you have placed the umbrella in the stand, thus avoiding the unpleasantness of trail-

George, for the reason that they are systematically destroyed lest they impair the purity of the blue breed.
On St. George millions of auks, pufble disparity, both in line and treatment, is to be noticed in street and inment, is to be noticed in street and incomplete the system. door garments, or in morning and afternoon types, to be more exact. The chemise frock is still very good, with an emphasis on the long waistline, which is delineated for the most part with a wide soft ribbon, a cold girdle or a narrow leather belt. Very little intricacy of line is to be found in the indispensable street frock of serge or tricotine, but there is variety of trimming. Wide bands of wool scrim or wool lace in self tone are very stunning, for instance, and when the wool lace is inserted in a strip of silk jersey, a novel effect is gained, indeed. Embroidery still holds for the wool chemise frock, and is seen in

collarless effects still predominate, but very often the harsh neckline of a serge or satin frock is softened by narrow hand-embroidered collars of batiste or organdie, or frills of lace

or net. But with the afternoon and evening dress severity is a thing forgot-ten. Plenty of trimming, almost too much, is prominent. Short sleeves and startlingly low decolletage lines suggest evening affairs rather than afternoon teas or matinees. While these first-comers may be exaggerated, the fact remains that the conservative frock for afternoon will be the exception rather than the rule. Plenty of lace for whole frocks and for trimming helps out this "dressy" fect. Val lace in deep tones of yellow, also black, is used considerably in combination with satin and chiffon. Shawls of real lace are cleverly draped on skirts and the cape backs for really handsome gowns. Combinations of as many as four or five materials further the elaboration of afternoon and evening gowns. Satin, lace, chiffon, fur and metal cloth may all combine on one frock, and beauti-

fully, too.
Materials are not very different from what we have been using. There is talk of more broadcloth, which is welcome news. Plush and long-napped velvets figure prominently. Embroidered crepes and crepe brocades are included among the handsomer fabrics. Monkey skin for trimming has crossed the ocean, but whether it will be taken seriously is doubtful.

Wool Lace is Popular.-Wraps refuse to give up cape lines, and, in-deed, if full hips and crinoline effects are to hold good they cannot afford to give up fullness. Straight lines for coats compromise with this necessity for fullness by using cleverly-concealed pleats at back and sides. The straight, low-belted, long, almost full-length, coat is the suit coat of the winter, though another type of coat that has a waist fitted in basque style and a full peplum over the hips

of garment. In millinery no one period or style predominates. Generally speaking, however, styles are soft and pliable. Blocked shapes are practically absent Crowns are low and supple, and all hats whether large or small, are worn

will be followed for the dressier type

to cover the entire brow. Odd things are being done in mil-linery, and one of the oldest is feather applique and feather embroidery. Ostrich feather fronds outline a pattern on the underbrim of a softly upturned velvet hat. Feathers make stripes, too, on fabric grounds. The underbrim trimming is particularly good. One picture hat of extreme lines, but also entremely chic charged lines, but also entremely chic stowed its black satin brim slit in the front at the base of the crown, and through the slit was drawn about two inches of the border of a very handsome circular veil of Chantilly lace. The rest of the veil covered the crown and hung in graceful folds down the