

SLIM AND SIMPLE

Frocks Are Quite Unlike the Mode of Yesterday.

Waistlines Are Capricious; Sleeves of Various Styles; Supply of Silk is Wondrous; Woolens Limited.

Everywhere one sees new clothes. At first glance they seem quite like the mode of yesterday—and one resolves with firmness to wear the things left over. One looks again, relates a writer in Harper's Bazaar, and discovers a difference which lies not in the outlines but in a host of clever, artfully planned details—and one's resolution flies on wings.

In style all frocks are slim and simple—or at least they give that impression. The skirts are of the well-known "hobble" type, but they have all the delights and one of the regrets of the hobble we used to struggle with so valiantly. Instead of the uncomfortably close confines of other days, the new skirts are so skillfully folded and draped that though the slender lines are scrupulously maintained, the wearer has plenty of room in which to brave the curbstones!

Waistlines are indeed capricious, for while some reach aspiring heights, others startle with their length. A few staid and sober ones insist on being normal. Of girdles there are a plenty. If one would have the swathing kind—and one surely will—remember that it begins at the normal waistline and is draped to give the effect of a long, slender waist.

Sleeves, always a law unto themselves, are long and tight at times, again only three-quarters. Some are draped and some are "bells"; some are banded with fur and some with heavy material. Though the straight neckline is still much liked, distinctive collars of fur will stamp a gown as unmistakably new.

Silk is the mode, of course, and never were there such wondrous silken stuffs!

Wools there are—rough homespuns, duvetyns, velours and jerseys—for suits and wraps that one may wear without a qualm, for the materials were manufactured and purchased long before there was any question of conservation. The supply, of course, is limited, and the tariff proportionately high.

WHEN ONE SITS UP IN BED

Knitted Nightgale Most Useful Garment When Ill or Reading in Bed.

The knitted nightgale is one of the most useful garments a sick person can possess, and it is certainly acceptable to anyone who likes to read in bed. Moreover, it is very easy to make and goes quickly. Any light-colored wool is nice for it, especially the silk and wool mixtures that can be purchased in pink, blue and lavender, or, better yet, the fluffed cotton that looks like wool.

The scarf itself is straight, with a purled cuff of 40 stitches done on very thin needles for two inches, and then increased to about 60 stitches on very large needles, and continued until the whole measures somewhere between 50 and 60 inches, depending on the length of the arms of the person for whom it is intended. It usually takes about four balls of wool for one. When it is finished the cuffs are sewed up and part of one edge is turned back with ribbon through to make a collar, and give something to fasten it together. The whole is something like a big shawl, with a place at each end for the arms.

GOWN FOR AFTERNOON WEAR



Terra cotta satin forms this extremely attractive gown for afternoon wear. A touch of medieval days is seen in the peasant-like waist with its lacing at the neck. The skirt is plain with two fine and graceful ruffles.

RENOVATING THE "HARD" HAT

Home Milliner Can Remedy Defects and Make Top Piece Stylish and Becoming.

No woman can well afford to make herself look "hard," and there is nothing that will do it quicker than a "hard" hat. You know the kind, masculine and unbending in every line. Perhaps you have made an unfortunate purchase of the kind. So these general hints on renovating may help.

Usually the unbecomingness of this type of hat centers in the crown, which may be too tall or unbending, or both. The home milliner can remedy both those things by replacing the stiffened side of the crown with a softer material like satin antique, which is ever so modish for hats just now, or with velvet. Usually it is advisable to use the old "lid" of the crown for a stay. Now cut your new material of the desired height and half as long again as the circumference of the "lid." Gather it on a cord and secure to the latter. After that you can shir it both for the sake of shape and for decorative means.

Another remedy for the harsh crown difficulty, and one almost universally becoming, is to replace half the side of the crown and the lid with the more yielding material. According to this method, you will slice off the top of the crown and as much of the side as will give you a becoming crown height. Then gather the new material as usual.

NOVEL SKATING SET OF SILK



This is a decidedly novel and smart-looking skating set of smoke-gray silk duvetyn with a cross bar design of navy chenille. The smart little hat has a slightly rolled brim and a tassel of chenille as a finishing touch.

AMONG NEW VEILS AND HATS

Close Face Covering Is Invariably Worn by Majority of Well-Dressed American Women.

Volumes could be written about the veil of the well-dressed American woman of today. Without the invariable close veil she never ventures abroad in the daylight hours. One sees scarcely three smart flowing veils—if, of course, one excepts the motor veil—during the entire season. All the possibilities of a veil are only realized by one who has experimented with various kinds and colors. It was to the veil that accompanied it that might be ascribed much of the effectiveness of the little hat of henna-brown satin recently seen, says Vogue. A wisp of darker brown feathers shot almost directly back from the left side of the brim, and a dark-brown tracery veil gave wonderful tints to the wearer's delicately bronzed skin. A sable cape thrown over the shoulders completed this harmony of warm brown.

There is a distinct predominance of small hats in the smart autumn millinery. Satin, velvet and beaver are among the most popular materials, and these assume soft dark tones, such as dull blue, gray, taupe and brown. The new henna brown, which is a shade bordering on terra cotta, while considerably in evidence in autumn costumes, has not to any important degree invaded the field of millinery.

NEW GLOVES ARE FREAKISH

Once Modest White Handcovering Regarded as Worst Offender in the Entire Group.

Just as shoes have decided to be a little quiet and remain in the shadow of a slightly longer skirt, gloves have taken it upon themselves to exhibit futuristic tendencies. The once modest white kid gloves is the worst offender of the whole group—and apparently nothing is too freakish to find a place in the new collection. Deep and narrow cuff bands of contrasting colors are added at the wrist and strips are inserted in various shapes over the back of the hand. Dark blue, black, green and tan are the shades usually selected to embellish gloves of white glaze. A strange-looking pair were of white with a blue cuff and blue on the insides of the fingers, thus giving the fingers a particularly slender look for the width of the hand. White gloves, on the whole, have lost their long maintained popularity, and in times when there is so much for idle hands to do are considered out of place. Gray and tan gloves are preferred, and the well-dressed woman will probably wear this fall and winter, not the freak styles but oyster color or fawn color suede gloves.

THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 1, \$2.38 1/2; No. 2, \$2.35 1/2; No. 3, \$2.31 1/2.

Corn—Sales of small lots of new nearby corn, delivered, at \$1.57 1/2 for white, and \$1.60 for yellow, and one lot of old yellow brought \$1.65 per bu. Track yellow corn, old, for domestic delivery is quotable at \$1.60 per bu asked for carlots on spot.

Cob Corn—Carload prime new nearby yellow on spot at \$6.60 to \$6.75 per bu. A fair demand is heard on this basis for choice yellow cob corn.

Oats—Standard white, 81c; No. 3 white, 80 1/2c.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, \$1.76 1/2; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, \$1.50 to \$1.60.

Hay—Timothy—No. 1, \$30@31; standard, \$29@29.50; No. 2, \$28@29; No. 3, \$23@26. Light clover mixed—No. 1, \$28@29; No. 2, \$27@28. Clover mixed—No. 1, \$27@28; No. 2, \$23@24. Clover—No. 1, \$25@26; No. 2, \$23@24; No. 3, \$16@22.

Straw—Straight rye—No. 1, \$24@24.50; No. 2, \$23@23.50. Tangled—No. 1, \$15; No. 2, \$13@14. Wheat—No. 1, \$14.50@15.50; No. 2, \$13@13.50. Oat—No. 1, \$14@15; No. 2, \$13@13.50.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 68@69c; creamery, choice, 66@67; creamery, good, 64@65; creamery, prints, 68@70; creamery, blocks, 67@69; ladies, 43@44; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 42@43; Ohio rolls, 41@42; West Virginia rolls, 41@42; storepacked, 41; Md., Va. and Penna. dairy prints, 42@43.

Eggs—Maryland and nearby firsts, 70c; Westerns firsts, 70; West Virginia firsts, 69; Southern firsts, 68.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys—Choice hens, 38@39c; mixed hens and gobblers, 37@38; rough and poor, 31@32. Chickens—Choice young, 28@30c; old and mixed, 27@29; old roosters, 21@22. Ducks—Choice to fancy, 32@34. Geese—Choice to fancy nearby, 32@34; Western and Southern, 29@31.

Dressed Hogs—Choice, light weights, 19c; do medium weights, 18; do heavy weights, 15@16. Potatoes—W. Md. and Pa. No. 1, 100 lbs, \$2.50@3.00; Jerseys, 100 lbs, \$2.25@2.75; N. Y. and Western, 100 lbs, \$2.25@2.50; E. S. Md. and Va., cobbler, 100 lbs, \$2.00@2.25; E. S. Md. and Va., McCormicks, 100 lbs, \$1.75@2.00; Southern Maryland, 100 lbs, \$2.00@2.25; all sections, red, 100 lbs, \$1.75@2.00; all sections, medium, No. 2, 100 lbs, 75c@1.00.

Calves—Veal, choice, by express, 20@20 1/2c; do, by boat, 20@20 1/2c; light, ordinary, 18; choice heavy, fat, 19; good veals, 19; rough and heavy, per head, \$12@23.

Lambs and Sheep—Sheep—No. 1, per lb, 8@9c; old bucks, as to quality, do, 7@8; common, do, do, 5@6. Lambs, choice, 15@15 1/2c; ordinary, 12@14.

Hogs—Straight, per lb, 15@16c; sows, do, 14@15; stags and boars, do, 8@19; live pigs, do, 15@16; shoats, do, 15@16.

Beef Cattle—First quality, per lb, 10@11c; medium, do, 8@9; bulls, as to quality, do, 5@7; thin steers and cows, do, 1@6c; oxen, as to quality, do, 5@7; milk cows, choice to fancy, per head, 60@80; do, common to fair, do, 30@50.

NEW YORK.—Corn—Spot easy, No. 3 yellow, \$1.59 1/2, and No. 3 white, \$1.59 1/4, cost and freight, New York. Oats—Spot steady; standard, 82 1/2@83c.

Butter—Creamery higher than extras, 69 1/2@70c; creamery extras (92 score), 69; firsts, 63@68; packing stock, current make No. 2, 41@41 1/2.

Eggs—Fresh gathered regular packed, extra firsts, 73@74; do, firsts, 71@72; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennerly whites, fine to fancy, 94@95; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennerly whites, ordinary to prime, 75@93; State, Pennsylvania and nearby hennerly browns, 78@82; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, 70@76.

Cheese—State, fresh specials, 37 1/2c; do, average run, 36 1/2.

Live poultry—Chickens, 24@25c; turkeys, 25.

Live Stock

CHICAGO.—Hogs—Butchers, \$17.50@17.75; light, \$17@17.60; packing, \$16.60@17.40; throwouts, \$16@16.50; pigs, good to choice, \$14.25@15.50.

Cattle—Beef cattle, good, choice and prime, \$15@19.50; common to prime \$9.25@15. Butcher Stock—Cows and heifers, \$6.50@13.50. Canners and cutters, \$5.85@6.50; stockers and feeders, good, choice and fancy, \$9@13.50; inferior, common and medium, \$7@9.50; veal calves, good and choice, \$11@17.50; Western range, beef steers \$14@17.50; cows and heifers, \$7.75@12.25.

Sheep—Lambs, choice and prime, \$15.60@16.85; medium and good, \$14.25@15.60; culls, \$10@12.50; ewes, choice and prime, \$9.50@10; medium and good, \$8@9.50; culls, \$4@6.75.

PITTSBURGH.—Cattle—Prime, \$16.25@17.

Sheep—Prime wethers, \$9@9.75; culls and common, \$3@4.50; lambs, \$9@15.

Veal calves, \$19@19.50.

Hogs—Prime heavies, mediums and heavy Yorkers, \$17.65; light Yorkers and pigs, \$16@25; roughs, \$15@16.80.

HOW SUBS WERE FOILED IS TOLD

Camouflage and Big Convoys Used to Make Our Ship- ping Safe.

DETAILS ARE MADE PUBLIC

Official of United States Shipping Board Describes Convoy's Activity From Time It Left New York.

New York.—With the need of secrecy ended by the cessation of fighting "on land, on sea and in the air" the methods used to baffle the Hun submarines have been revealed by officers of the United States shipping board. They made public the details of convoy management and the proper camouflaging of grouped ships to make their destruction by undersea craft difficult.

One of the officers begins his description of a convoy's activity from the time it left the port of New York. "Once we were out in the stream," he says, "we headed down the channel for the lights, beyond which our convoy and escorts were waiting for us. All were slowly under way when we reached them. The ships of different columns took their places, and after a few minutes' confusion, and lively work on the signal halyards the other ships of the convoy got into place.

"Guarded above by dirigibles, hydroplanes and anchored balloons, and on the surface by a fleet of patrol boats as well as our ocean escort, we proceeded, and America soon dropped below the western horizon. At sunset we were well out to sea.

Back to Primitive Methods. "As in the army we have turned back to medieval helmets and armor, so on the water we have turned to medieval naval tactics; but instead of convoys of Spanish galleons and frigates of the seventeenth century from the new world to the old, our convoys were American transports and destroyers.

"Even the old sailmaker aboard our ship, who had been on the ocean ever since he shipped as cabin boy on board a down East blue noser 50 years ago, admitted the convoy game was a new one on him, and hung over the rail watching our many war-colored neighbors.

"It is not hard to see why the convoy system was effective. Take the case of a convoy of 25 ships (72 is the largest number I've heard of in one convoy; our mate told me of being caught in a 72-ship convoy in a sailing ship in the Bay of Biscay). When these ships went in convoy instead of there being 25 different units scattered all over the 'zone' for the U-boats to find, there was only one. That is, the Hun had only one chance of meeting a ship where he had 25 before. And if he did meet the convoy he found

It usually with a naval escort, whose sole business was sinking submarines. He found, too, 25 lookouts on watch for him, 25 sets of guns ready for him, where there were but one each before. If the Hun showed himself to a convoy and its escort, the odds were that he was due for a quick trip to the bottom.

"The usual convoy formation was in columns in a rough square. This was the most compact, and the inside ships were practically immune from attack. The escorts circled the convoy, if necessary, and the outside ships concentrated their fire on any submarine that appeared.

"Convoys were made up at different speeds, and even the rustiest old tramps were provided for in a six-knot class.

"In spite of this, some captains' imagination always tacked a couple of knots to their ship's speed. There seemed to be a nautical version of 'Home, Sweet Home'—'be it ever so humble, there's no ship like mine,' and vessels making nine knots on Broadway make a bare seven off Fire Island.

"It was remarkable what a snappy

escort commander could do with his charges. After a day or two together he had them maneuvering in position like a second grand fleet; zigzagging 'dark' through a black night, not a ray of light showing anywhere if they were in the danger zone or a tin fish was reported near.

Color Schemes Are Bizarre. "The war brought no stranger spectacle than that of a convoy of steamships plowing along through the middle of the ocean streaked and bespotted indiscriminately with every color of the rainbow in a way more bizarre than the wildest dreams of a sailor's first night ashore.

"The effect of good camouflage was remarkable. I have often looked at a fellow ship in the convoy on our quarter on exactly the same courses we were, but on account of her camouflage she appeared to be making right for us on a course at least forty-five degrees different from the one she was actually steering.

"The deception was remarkable even under such conditions as these, and of course a U-boat, with its hasty limited observation, was much more likely to be fooled.

"Each nation seemed to have a characteristic type of camouflage, and after a little practice you could usually spot a ship's nationality by her style of camouflage long before you could make out her ensign."

CANADA REBORN AS WAR RESULT

Dominion Proud of Its Record in Battle, Finance and Industry.

KEEN TO RENEW PROGRESS

Discovers Not Merely Gallantry of Her Soldiers, But Brains, Capacity and Efficiency of Her Whole People.

Toronto.—It is a new Canada that emerges from the world war—a nation transformed from that which entered the conflict in 1914.

More than 50,000 of her sons lie in soldiers' graves in Europe. Three times that number have been more or less incapacitated by wounds. The cost of the war in money is estimated to be already \$1,100,000,000.

These are not light losses for a country of 8,000,000 people. Fortunately, there is also a credit side.

Canada has "found herself" in this war. She has discovered not merely the gallantry of her soldiers, but the brains and capacity and efficiency of her whole people. In every branch, in arms, in industry, in finance, she has had to measure her wits against the world, and in no case has Canada reason to be other than gratified.

Of the glory that is Canada's because of the gallantry and endurance and

brains of her boys at the front not the half has yet been told. "The most formidable fighting force in Europe" is not a phrase of empty words. Characteristic of all that has gone before is the fact that the last act before the curtain was rung down on the drama of war should be the capture of Mons by the Canadian corps. No Canadian, when he heard that it was reserved to Canadians to retrieve the great tragedy to the original British army in August, 1914, but felt his pulse jump and the red blood surge through his veins.

Beat Fourth of Hun Army. These boys who went from Canadian firesides, who never heard the jangle of a sword previous to 1914, in the last four months have met the flower of the German army, vaunting warriors who had given their lifetime to preparation. Divisions totaling one-fourth of the entire German army were in this period met in succession and vanquished by four divisions from Canada.

Nor have the people at home been lagging behind the boys at the front in courage, resourcefulness and efficiency. The development of Canada's war industry is an industrial romance of front rank. American government officials can testify to the efficiency of the manufacturing plant Canada has built up in four short years. In department after department, where they found American industry faltered, they were able to turn to Canada. The full story may be revealed some day.

In finance, Canada before the war was always a borrower and expected to be so for many years to come. But for a year and a half Canada in finance has been "on her own." More than that, she has been furnishing large credits to other nations.

Having triumphed over the soul-testing crises of war, Canada faces an era of peace with more than confidence—with buoyancy.

A vast program of reconstruction and of development awaits. The country is eager to get at it and is impatient for the government to give the word. Public works of tremendous importance, silent since 1914, are awaiting labor soon to be available. Shipbuilding, railway equipment, steel production and many other industries will, under proper direction, go forward with a bound.

A Canadian commission under Lloyd Harris, fresh from Washington, is headed for Europe for the purpose of securing orders for Canadian industries for the reconstruction of Europe.

There is no room in Canada today for the pessimist. In four years Canada has trebled her agricultural production. In ten years one railway's earnings rose from \$40,000,000 to \$140,000,000. In 30 years Canada's savings banks deposits have increased from \$133,000,000 to \$1,733,000,000. Like figures could be quoted indefinitely.

AMUSEMENT FOR WOUNDED TOMMIES AT DEAL



These Tommies, who have done their part nobly in the victorious struggle against the Hun, are seen here showing great interest in the fine codling caught by Mrs. McHutchins, winner of the ladies' sea angling competition at Deal.

SHE KEEPS 'EM HAPPY

Red Cross Worker Tells Fortunes for Boys.

Relieves the Monotony for Wounded Yankee Soldiers in the Hospitals.

By GERTRUDE ORR.

"You will receive a letter in a few days which will bring you good news. . . . Um! Yes, and you are going to receive a present from a lady—blonde, whom you are going to meet."

"Trust Hefty, there, to meet the blondes," drawled a lanky Southerner, and the group of interested soldiers clustered about the fortune teller shouted in chorus, "Oh, oui! He's there with the blondes!"

Hefty looked embarrassed, but pleased. "Tell me some more!" he urged, and the fortune teller, conning the cards,

read for the wounded soldier a coming day of good luck when muddy trenches, shivering nights under bombardment and aching shrapnel wounds would be forgotten except as a hale of hard work well done to crown the days of peace with content.

The gypsy, in her scarlet kerchief, has always plied her trade profitably. An American Red Cross worker, in a Paris hospital, has discovered that the scarlet kerchief is not a necessary requisite for drawing a clientele. She began telling fortunes one afternoon just to while away an hour for a boy who had begun to lose interest in getting well. He was restless and weary. For four months he had been lying in the same bed; other patients had come and gone.

"You're going to have an interesting adventure tomorrow," predicted the Red Cross lady, and the following day a pal with whom Hefty had trained in the States and whom he hadn't seen for six months, was carried into the

ward and placed in the bed beside him. "She's a wiz," announced Hefty to the ward, and the Red Cross lady found herself swamped with demands for seances. She sees only happiness and good fortune ahead and the convalescents, with a new interest in life, find the days go less slowly when something good awaits them just around the corner.

They know it's good luck because "The Red Cross lady says so—she saw it in the cards."

MAKES "NIGHT OWLS" DIG FOR SMOKE FUND

Seattle.—A number of the regular roomers in the hotel Virginia here have a habit of coming in after midnight. The landlady, Mrs. Clarke, now fines each one of her roomers who arrives after 12 midnight and turns the money into the "our boys in France tobacco fund."