

GOWNS WORN BY IRIS.

GRACEFUL CLINGING EFFECTS THEIR CHIEF CHARM—SATIN INSTEAD OF SILK DROP SKIRTS.

The stunning gowns worn by Miss Virginia Harned in "Iris," Piner's new play, although made in London, are the creations of an American modiste.

Duchesse lace skirt embroidered in pearls, rhinestones and crystals of a magnificent dinner gown in which Iris makes her first appearance on the stage. As satin drop skirts are a fad with the designer, this dress is lined with the heaviest white Liberty satin, veiled in chiffon and finished around the bottom with accordion pleating.

Over this falls the Duchesse lace skirt, which is edged with flounces of white malines, flaring at the foot with numbers of tiny ruffles, and later, roses of pale pink chiffon with crystal centres, calyxes of green chenille and weaved ribbon leaves are strewn over the skirt and the bodice. The latter is finished at the waist with a folded girde of white satin, with a fichu drape of black malines about the corsage.

A black voile dress worn at the end of the play has the skirt laid in clusters of horizontal tucks, which rise from within four inches of the bottom until they reach about three-quarters of the length of the hem of the gown. From this point they begin to drop again to their original depth. This pointed up and down arrangement is followed by the accordion pleating at the bottom of the skirt.

To continue the tuck effect, the upper portion of the sleeve is also laid in tiny tucks as far as the elbow, where they flare into Marie Antoinette ruffles. The bodice is finished with a blouse front of tulle de Venise lace and yoke of the same, a folded stock and a girde of black panne with dangling ends of chenille.

In the second act a lovely creation of Irish crochet, accordion pleated chiffon and embroidered batiste is worn by Iris. The bodice is in the form of a bolero, but fastened in the back, and with the square cut collar effect that is now considered smart in London. The sleeves are of lace and tight fitting to the elbow; at the wrist they are caught into a band of the same material. The skirt shows a deep yoke and center stripe also of the same material. A girde of illuminated taffeta in which cream white, gold, blue and green are mingled and shimmering, forming a rainbow effect. A white silk Chantilly negligé falls away in front to display a sunburst pleated petticoat over a pink and white Edgington. The outer coat are three flounces of chiffon in pale yellow, pink and lavender, this rainbow effect being repeated in the sleeves. Small wild roses of pink chiffon with green chenille stems fringe the neck, confine the flowing sleeves at the wrist and form a girde at the waist and throat with narrow pink ribbons. A tulle and gold-brown bolero with the same shade of Liberty satin is made with a perfectly plain skirt, save for French knots in a light shade, and a girde of gold galloon running down the front, bordered with a girde of French knots. The plastron is also finished with a tie of sky blue and white, the folded girde of the brown satin, with short sash ends in the back, outlines the waist.

THEIR WAR ON MOSQUITOES.

MORRISANIA WOMEN HELP TO EXTERMINATE THESE PESTS.

The Morrisania branch of the Woman's Municipal League has made an interesting report as to its summer struggles with the Bronx variety of mosquito. "Remembering our mosquito troubles of 1917," says the chairman, with reminiscent pathos, "early in the spring we began to investigate the question of the extermination of the pest. Starting at home, we cleaned up a vacant lot which, to the casual observer, would seem to provide any breeding places for insects, and had as a result five barrels of old tin cans and broken bottles, for which we secured a permit to deposit at the city dump. On request, a number of these receptacles which would hold an ounce of rain water would become a breeding place for hundreds of mosquitoes. Taking this fact as our basis, with the knowledge that nearly all those found in our houses are bred within a few hundred feet, if not in our own back yards, we expended our efforts in educating the people in their immediate surroundings. Several public talks were given, and many families were interested by individual members of the branch, with the result of an almost mosquitoless summer in some spots and greatly diminished numbers in others. The Board of Health of the Bronx, in filling some very efficient traps and repeatedly covering with oil such as could not be filled at once. Those in charge of the various ponds and streams, and in the proportion of a tablespoonful of cream to an egg. Water or other liquid in the ponds should be covered with oil in order to kill the larvae. The proportion of twenty drops to a gallon of water should be used. Every day a vigilant watch should be kept on the ponds, and the price of comfort as well as safety."

The League will hold its first fall meeting October 7 at the City Club. A. A. Low has given it another fountain, which is being placed in front of "Shelter No. 27" on Greenpoint-ave., Brooklyn.

HOUSEHOLD TALKS

Scrambled eggs, with mushrooms, may be served for breakfast, or on Sunday night supper. Cut into small, thin slices, a mushroom from a full or half grown, and saute them delicately in butter. Make a mixture of eggs and cream, in the proportion of a tablespoonful of cream to an egg. Water or other liquid in the ponds should be covered with oil in order to kill the larvae. The proportion of twenty drops to a gallon of water should be used. Every day a vigilant watch should be kept on the ponds, and the price of comfort as well as safety."

"People show such absurd food habits," said a woman yesterday. "For instance, in a railroad man order for breakfast, cereal and cream, and a ham and egg and buckwheat cakes. Yet sausage, fried eggs and ham with anything but a mixture of eggs and cream, in the proportion of a tablespoonful of cream to an egg. Water or other liquid in the ponds should be covered with oil in order to kill the larvae. The proportion of twenty drops to a gallon of water should be used. Every day a vigilant watch should be kept on the ponds, and the price of comfort as well as safety."

"I suppose you're in splendid health," said the other. "Oh, no; I never was strong. There seems to be no rule for hair. I'd want to try and try, and find out the right thing," said one of the group, sympathetically. "I leave it to you if I haven't tried; I'll tell you what it is, girls; the wig is my last resort, and I'll come to it yet!"

PERFUMED FABRICS.

From Paris comes a suggestion of the revival of perfumes. The use of these has been decidedly distinctive color substitute, and the adoption of a more or less of an extreme by some prominent people. A certain young matron of New York now in mourning for her husband's father has long had a marked penchant for orchid mauve and white. The majority of her many gowns, her stationery, her leading apron, her shoes, her handkerchiefs, her dress, all in every article affects yellow, not only in where the color is permissible. But now, according to the dictates of Dame Mode, the individual color will no longer be the correct thing. The new color now to be costly fabrics, scented in the weave, so subtle but distinctive odor can quite eradicate the taken of even so seemingly simple a suggestion. The perfume, it is proposed, that it be employed by tailors—each using a special scent, to enable them to trace the fabrics are regarded as even more subtly indicative of one's character or personality than color. Perfumes are regarded as even more subtly indicative of one's character or personality than color. Perfumes are regarded as even more subtly indicative of one's character or personality than color.

WORKED HER OWN MINE.

Mrs. Kay, who recently struck it rich in her mine in Nevada, worked a long time for her success. Her husband was a hard working man, but there was nothing left out of his wages when the family had been provided for to develop her claim. She developed it herself when she had time from her household. She handled the drill and hammer, put in the charges and wheeled out the debris after the explosion. She worked in this way for a long time. A few months ago, when she went for a long time, tunnel after a round of shots, she found a vein of gold in this country. It is said, made by one New-England firm who secured the water and started the mine. This has since won the States.

"CRAZES" FOR GAMES.

The three most popular games of the last twenty years have all sprung from or less physical skill, little serious notice perhaps, but which have assumed the position of definite "crazes" for a considerable time, are "tidley winks," "English ping pong," and "the pinning puzzle." A few months ago, when she went for a long time, tunnel after a round of shots, she found a vein of gold in this country. It is said, made by one New-England firm who secured the water and started the mine. This has since won the States.

FIGHT FOR SCHOOL FUNDS

RELIGIOUS STRIFE IN LIMA CARRIED TO ALBANY AUTHORITIES—A PASTOR UPHELD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Rochester, Sept. 23.—Behind the action of the Rochester Presbytery yesterday in refusing to accept the resignation of the Rev. A. K. Bates, of the First Presbyterian Church of Lima is a story of religious strife in that village over the division of school money. The decision of the presbytery was reached at the expressed desire of the great majority of the Rev. Mr. Bates's congregation, many of whom were present at the committee meeting at which the question was considered.

The cause of the trouble in Lima is of no small interest throughout the State, and it is understood that it has assumed the importance of a political issue in the village. A member of the presbytery gives the following account of it: The situation at Lima is just this. It has been the custom there for many years for the school money appropriated by the State to be divided between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants. The former denomination maintains a large parochial institution in the village whose pupils number as many as fifty. The Rev. Mr. Bates, as successor of the Rev. Mr. Bates, in 1918, took the position in the village affairs, and when an over to the public schools alone, he once expressed his assent and assistance to the proposition and worked for its successful communication was opened with the Department of Public Instruction in Albany. The result of this action was the immediate formation of a strong opposition and, as several influential members of the congregation were engaged in business, they felt that their action would result in the loss of the village school money, with results of the townspeople against them, the majority of the congregation, however, stood for the proposition, and the Rev. Mr. Bates, in resignation, which was finally brought to the attention of the presbytery, with the result that it was referred by unanimous vote. It is understood that the State Department has delayed paying the school money over as demanded, without division.

Albany, Sept. 23.—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction will make known his decision in the Lima school funds case to-morrow.

PRESIDENT STOPPED CRIMPS.

INSTRUCTED COLLECTOR STRANAHAN TO ACT, AFTER APPEAL FROM MR. VON BRIESEN.

At the last monthly meeting of the directors of the Legal Aid Society, after the close of the summer session, yesterday, at the office of Arthur von Briesen, the president, several new members were elected, H. H. Rogers, on the payment of \$1,000, becoming a life member of the society. The secretary reported that one of the last acts of the late William Allen Butler was to become a life member of the organization. Judge John Henry McCarthy, of the City Court, was also admitted to life membership. The treasurer reported a generous list of gifts made to the society by business men of the city. Among those received were large amounts from Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Mr. Thalmann of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., bankers; the American Seamen's Friend Society, Julien T. Davies and William G. Low.

President von Briesen reported that to completely stop the operations of rackets and crimps from boarding incoming vessels he had been obliged to make a personal appeal to President Roosevelt, who immediately instructed Collector Stranahan to give his personal attention to the subject in cooperation with Mr. von Briesen. As a result of this action, Mr. von Briesen said, the practices had been stopped.

Excellent progress being made by Brander Matthews in England, who undertook to get cooperation with the work of the Legal Aid Society by the Board of Trade of England, through its president, Mr. Howells. Mr. Matthews will reserve his complete report until he returns from England. He particularly referred to the good work in the work of the society in getting indictments against Bishop Potter, Captain Mahan and J. Augustus Johnson.

The report of Miss Rosalie Loew, the attorney for the society, showed the total number of applications from clients for May, June, July and August to have been about \$3,500, and the total collections for the same period about \$1,000. Miss Loew also reported on cases at present under investigation, indicating success in the work of the society in getting indictments against instalment dealers in Kings County. The society is engaged in a crusade against these dealers for alleged fraud.

The investigation of fraudulent loan companies, Miss Loew said, was being rigidly continued. She reported that, in spite of the amendment to the law last session, intended to limit the power of these companies to rob their clients, they have already found new schemes and plans to circumvent the law.

TO RECEIVE \$500 INSTEAD OF \$1,500.

SURROGATE CHURCH MAKES A DECISION. VERSE TO THE FIVE POINTS MISSION.

Through a ruling of Surrogate Church, in Kings County yesterday, the Five Points Mission, in this city, will get only \$500 of the estate of Louisa J. Hallis, instead of \$1,500, for which it contended. Among the charitable bequests in her will, which was drawn in 1885, was one of \$1,000 to the New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and another of \$500 to the Five Points Mission of the same denomination. In the will, the society was named as the beneficiary of the \$1,500, and the Five Points Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was then known as the Five Points Mission, Old Bowery, New York. The latter organization contended that the testatrix intended to leave both the \$1,000 and the \$500 to the same charity, the Five Points Mission.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Mary J. Annable, vice-president, Mrs. G. E. Johnson, secretary, Mrs. Sarah Tobias, recording secretary, Mrs. J. R. Strachan, recording secretary, Miss Mary E. Powell, vice president, Mrs. A. Craft, resigned; treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Jewett.

Both morning and afternoon sessions were largely given up to reports from the superintendent, Mrs. G. E. Johnson, a pleasant episode was the presence of Mrs. Ella L. Boole, president of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who made a report on the work of the executive board was offered and the election of department superintendents for the ensuing year was held.

Berger, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented a lengthy list of resolutions relative to war, the labor problem, arbitration, etc., which were unanimously adopted.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

A TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF WOMAN'S KIMONO, NO. 428, FOR 10 CENTS.

Every woman knows the luxury of a kimono gown. This novel one includes all the essential and familiar characteristics, with some new features that make it peculiarly desirable. It is illustrated, in the style of Japanese cotton crepe, showing a design in deft blue on a creamy ground, with bands and borders of plain Japanese silk in the same shade of blue, but all materials used for negligees are appropriate.

The quantity of material required is 12 yards for the medium size is 10 1/2 yards 21 inches wide, 8 yards 27 inches wide, 7 1/2 yards 32 inches wide, or 6 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, 7 1/2 yards plain silk 21 inches wide with collar, sash and band trimming.

The pattern, No. 428, is cut in three sizes; small is 32 inches, medium is 36 inches and large is 40 inches bust measure. The pattern will be sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents. Please give number and bust measure. The pattern is for the right arm and left arm. It is in a hurry for pattern, send an extra two cent stamp and we will mail by letter postage in sealed envelope.

TEN-OUNCE BABY DIES.

EIGHT INCHES LONG AND PERFECTLY FORMED—IT LIVED SEVERAL HOURS.

What the doctors of Bellevue Hospital believed to be one of the smallest babies (a girl) ever born that had a chance to live was taken to the institution yesterday. The baby, which was prematurely born, weighed ten ounces. She was a little less than an inch long, and her head was not larger than a ping pong ball. She was perfectly developed, her head especially being well formed, and the features were as perfect as they were diminutive. She had black eyes and a little fringe of black hair circled the tiny head. She died in the afternoon.

The baby had already been named Mary Lombardi, and was the daughter of Frank and Frances Lombardi, of No. 128 Hester-st. The mite was born at 3 a. m. yesterday.

When Dr. Imperatori saw the size of the child he advised that it be taken to Bellevue, that being the only chance of saving its life. Lombardi wrapped the midget in cotton, and placing her in a measure box, took her to Bellevue. Dr. Carter, who was on duty, was so surprised that he called all the other physicians in the hospital who were not actively engaged to come and see the baby. All said that they had never before, not to say seen, such a small baby that had a chance to live.

It has not been necessary to use the incubator for infants at Bellevue for some time, so it was not in readiness to receive the little one. The baby and bottles were placed in such a position that when the baby was placed among them it was in a temperature equal to that of the incubator, and work was begun to put the incubator in commission.

Dr. Barrington, who had charge of Ward No. 35, in which the baby was placed, said that he believes death was due to pneumonia, brought on by the exposure to the father was bringing the child to the hospital.

MAIL TUBE SERVICE ON OCTOBER 1.

ANNOUNCEMENT THAT IT WILL BE RESUMED THEN—WEST SIDE STATIONS TO BE INCLUDED SOON.

The mail tube service between New York and Brooklyn, which has not been in use since January 1 last, appropriations for it having been discontinued at that time, is to be resumed on October 1. Announcement to that effect was made yesterday by Assistant Postmaster Morgan.

The service will be the same in every particular as that used before, and will connect the general office with the Brooklyn Postoffice, Branch P, in the Produce Exchange; Branch D, Third-ave., near Ninth-st.; No. 1 Madison-ave. station; Branch F, Third-ave., near Twenty-eighth-st.; and Branch H, Forty-third-st. and Lexington-ave.

As soon as the service is resumed the company owning the New York and Brooklyn Mail Tube Circulating Company, will begin operations looking to the construction of tubes connecting the Postoffice with the sub-stations on the West Side.

FORTY-NINER SOLD BUTTONS.

MEN SAY PATIENT WHO DIED IN BELLEVUE WAS ONCE WORTH \$20,000.

Two men called at Bellevue Hospital last night and inquired into the condition of John L. Dease, whose acquaintance they had formed in a cheap lodging house at No. 156 Park Row, where Dease had made a room for the past six or seven months. They were informed that Dease had died at the hospital on Tuesday and that his body had been buried by an undertaker.

Dease went to the hospital on September 5 and asked for treatment. He gave his age as seventy-eight years. He was suffering from general debility and a slight attack of pneumonia. He was admitted to the hospital, and when asked to give the name of a friend save that of his son, George L. Dease, who he said, was a lawyer, with offices in the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company's building at No. 235 Broadway, and who lived at No. 56 West One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-st.

Dease was one of the first men from the East to reach the gold fields of California in the early days of the gold rush. He had accumulated about \$20,000. He was in excellent circumstances until a few years ago, when he lost all his money in unlucky speculations on Wall Street. His wife died in the last year. Mr. Dease had been struggling for some time with a butting and similar small merchandise.

JEWELRY WORTH \$2,000 SEIZED.

PASSENGER WHO HAD IT SAID TO BE BRIDGEPORT BUSINESS MAN.

Jewelry to the value of about \$2,000 was found in the possession of a passenger on the German steamer Patria, which arrived here yesterday from Hamburg, and seized. The seizure was made by Inspector Timothy Donohue. The name of the passenger could not be obtained from the customs records. It is understood that the passenger was a business man in Bridgeport, Conn. The jewelry included three men's gold watches, one woman's watch, three gold chains and charms, one necklace and charm, one pair of diamond earrings, two gold rings, one diamond brooch and several diamond ornaments.

TO STOP INSURANCE RATE CUTTING.

NEW-ENGLAND FIRE EXCHANGE ADOPTS STRINGENT MEASURES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Stamford, Conn., Sept. 23.—The New-England Fire Insurance Exchange, which covers the territory between New York and Boston, and the object of which is to maintain a uniform rate of fire insurance, held a session here to-day to consider rate cutting. There were present about thirty men prominent in insurance circles in New York, Boston, Hartford and New-Haven.

The session was executive, but at its close it was decided to consider a number of policies written in the territory was adopted. Hereafter local agents must submit their underwritings to a commissioner appointed by the Exchange. If the commissioner finds that the rate is in accordance with the policy, he will issue a certificate of approval. Any evidence of rate cutting will thus be discovered by the commissioner, who will advise the Exchange, and the latter will then deal with the rate cutters.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET BANK CASHIER.

The directors of the new Thirty-fourth Street National Bank have appointed Curtis J. Beard cashier. Mr. Beard has been connected with the Fifth Avenue Bank for twelve years. It is interesting to note that a number of well known bank officials have been trained in the Fifth Avenue Bank, among them being William H. Carter, president of the Chemical National Bank; James G. Cannon, vice-president of the Fourth National Bank; Samuel Woolverton, president of the Galatin National Bank; H. M. Kilborn, cashier of the National City Bank; H. W. Swasey, secretary of the Guardian Trust Company; W. M. Clark, cashier of the Bank of Washington Heights; S. S. Campbell, assistant cashier of the Merchants National Bank; and Charles W. Carter, cashier of the Bank of America, and Oliver I. Pilat, assistant cashier of the Western National Bank. The Thirty-fourth Street National Bank was organized on October 5, No. 7 West Thirty-fourth-st. Bradford Rhodes is its president.

MR. SHAW MAY COME TO CONVENTION.

One of the members of the committee of the State Bankers' Association, which is making arrangements for the annual convention of bankers to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on October 9 and 10, received yesterday a telephone message from the Secretary of the Treasury, saying that he would think over his former answer to the bankers' invitation, which he declined, and would advise the committee within two days whether or not he would be able to attend the convention. Secretary Shaw declined the invitation when President Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, but that has been terminated by the President's illness and he believes that he may attend.

ST. LOUIS FAIR COMMISSIONERS MEET.

COMMISSIONERS HELD FIRST MEETING YESTERDAY HERE.

An executive committee was appointed and also a committee to attend the ceremonies at St. Louis from September 30 to October 2 of selecting sites for State buildings on the exposition grounds. It was decided to open an office at once for the commission at No. 128 Broadway. Edgar W. Hartman, man, president of the board, was chosen chairman of the executive committee.

The committee to attend the site selections is composed of Commissioners Edward Lyman Hill, Brooklyn; Frank McGraw and Mrs. Harriet McGraw, New York; Charles E. Carter, Hartford; James H. Callahan, Schenectady; John Young, Genesee; William Berri, Brooklyn; W. M. Clark, New York; and D. E. Johnson, Jamestown. These commissioners and Louis Stern, Lewis Nixon and Edward L. Harriman, of New-York, are the members of the board.

REISS'S ESTATE SAID TO BE NOT LARGE.

Although it is known that Bert Reiss, the young Brooklyn lawyer and politician who died recently, had taken out a large amount of life insurance, aggregating about \$100,000, it has been said, it was asserted yesterday, that the estate of the young lawyer, as mortgaged that Bert Reiss had allowed many of his policies to lapse, but would not say how many of them. The general impression is that the estate which he leaves is not large.

BIG SHOE MACHINERY PLANT.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 23.—The United Shoe Machinery Company, which has a plant here and is planning to discontinue its old plants in Boston, Winchester and this place. A plot of 150 acres has been secured and a plant costing \$500,000 is to be erected. The company employs 5,000 men.