

# INTERESTING SLEEVES AND COLLARS FEATURES OF FALL

Some Are Uncomfortable. Some Are Ugly, but the Seeker for Novelties Will Be Satisfied

**By ELEANOR HOYT BRAINERD.**  
SLEEVES and collars are interesting this fall. Some of them are uncomfortable, some are ugly, but at least one finds novelty among them and that is a thing for which the chronicler of fashions is thankful, however the wearers of the frocks may feel.

Broadly speaking, the general movement is toward more fulness in the upper part of the long sleeve, with the widest point at the elbow or just below. The line is not becoming to all figures, but it is better than the prodigiously hideous leg of mutton sleeve with which we have been threatened each season for several years past, and in some of its phases the new sleeve is graceful and very adaptable.

Oddly enough, Worth, the conservative of the French maker who has gone to the greatest lengths in this new sleeve line. Some of his sleeves, especially those in velvet and the heavier stuffs, are so aggressively large at the elbow that they look awkward and cumbersome, but others are very good looking.

A velvet sleeve on a Worth model, shown in the group on this page, has the usual dropped shoulder effect, and a sleeve top so laid in plaits that while smooth fitting toward the top it puffs out, on the outer seam at the elbow, to great fulness. Below the elbow is a close fitting cuff formed of three sections, each cut in points at top, front and back and overlapping the one above it.

Another very full but cleverly constructed Worth sleeve is the one that is plain on the inside seam, but on the outside above the elbow has a deep, drooping cuff, set into the plain sleeve at top with cords and embroidered arrow points.

Appropos of cords and sleeves a clever model from Martial Armand has its full sleeve top joined to the smoothly fitted dropped shoulder under a big rope cord of the taffeta. Below the elbow is the usual close cuff. Sometimes the sleeve is made without any separate cuff, but still with the fulness in the upper sleeve and closeness below the elbow. In this case, however, the fulness is of necessity from shoulder seam down instead of merely at the elbow, but such sleeves are used only in soft stuff and usually below a dropped shoulder, for the clinging narrow shoulder line must be retained. Where the armlet seam is preserved and the shoulder line does not run down upon the arm a smooth fitting top and fulness toward the elbow are something obtained without separately cut cuff by cutting a separate t. p. which is comparatively close fitting and to which the full sleeve is joined at some distance below the shoulder.

On the trimming of the long, close cuff up of the close fitting sleeve below the elbow, which is not a cuff, considerable ingenuity has been applied. Little embroidered bands of gay color may be run through slits on back and front of the sleeve, as indicated in our sketch, these bands extending only around the outside of the cuff and across the wrist, or a narrow band of contrasting material may run around the bottom of the cuff and up the back of the cuff to the elbow, with little loops and button fastenings all the way to the elbow.

There may be a line of fur on the bottom of the sleeve proper, with an undercuff of silk in contrasting color showing for two or three inches below the fur and embroidered and buttoned. Worth often uses a double turnback cuff at the bottom of the sleeve, the upper one of the sleeve material, the under one of contrasting color, being flaring a little and irregular in depth.

Georgette has a good sleeve with the new wide elbow lines, which is made by cutting the sleeve in two sections, one flaring as it descends, one as it ascends, and joining them in a point at the elbow line. The

lower section is folded a trifle into a plain cuff of bright colored silk around which a two inch band of picot edge orandy is drawn and tied in a tiny bow.

Another effective wide elbow sleeve has the deep cuff and the upper sleeve cut to flare widely toward the elbow and a line of fur around the sleeve, not at the cuff top but at the widest point.

The tubular sleeve and the sleeve flaring to the bottom are still used in sheer stuffs, though not so much perhaps as they were in the early summer, and the plain long, close sleeve is not out of fashion, though it does not strike the new note.

A large percentage of the evening frocks are still sleeveless or have mere wisps of sleeve, but there is an occasional draped short sleeve. Short sleeves for afternoon frocks do not exist so far as French models are concerned.

## WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING

**WOMEN** gardeners in Great Britain are now eligible to membership in the British Gardeners' Association. This is one of the results of the unusual number of women who have turned to gardening as a profession since the war began. Before that many of these women, though named gardeners, had acted as assistants to the men in the garden, and so were not called upon to take the initiative in their field.

Now with their men folk at the front these experienced women have stepped into the breach, many of them acting as guides and teachers to the large number of untrained women who are entering the work at the suggestion of the Government and various patriotic organizations. Fifty per cent of the male gardeners are now serving in the trenches.

One result that has already come from women entering this field is the selling of all vegetables and fruits, which, under market conditions are just profitable. Vegetables and fruits which cannot be sold to advantage are preserved and shipped to the front by the Government.

As the free Government of Chicago, one of the London agencies for distributing among the soldiers or their dependents. Though such economies of money places are now following the war, a quantity of fruit is being preserved and no vegetables are allowed to go to waste. Through the United Kingdom and France women of all ranks seek to it that the vegetable goes to waste.

One of the working women has been in Minneapolis, modeled by the famous artist of Chicago. The woman is to be opened the first woman in the world, not a charity. The woman is known as the Linden Association, which obtained control of the woman's property, including the woman's home. These will be the woman's property. These will be the woman's property. These will be the woman's property.

The Girls' Bureau of Cleveland, Ohio, has just received a State grant of \$2,500 a year for two years. This is said to signify official recognition of the girls' bureau as part of the Cleveland Labor Exchange system under the direction of the Commission of Labor and the State Industrial Commission.

The Cleveland Girls' Bureau is not only a clearing house for girls seeking work and for employers seeking girls. It has conducted investigations of different trades, waged a vigorous campaign against "blind alley" employment, and by co-operation with the schools has directed young girls into trades suited to their ability and where there was a demand. Since it began 75 per cent of all applicants have been permanently placed in offices, factories, stores and homes.

Miss Myrtle Harden of Camden, Tenn., is described by her neighbors as "the girl who keeps on winning prizes." In 1912 Miss Harden was a member of one of the numerous girls' canning and poultry clubs promoted by the Department of Agriculture. Her reaction consisted of an acre she raised 1,500 pounds of tomatoes and canned and sold the crop at a profit of \$52.10. With these same tomatoes she also won a prize at the county fair a fine Jersey heifer.

One year later Miss Harden bettered her record by raising 1,775 pounds of tomatoes. This along with her efficiency in writing reports of her gardening and canning experience won her a trip to Washington. Her prize heifer, now a grown cow, with her first calf, has just been awarded a prize as a milk and butter producer. Her husband's business is raising and canning tomatoes and milk and care for her Jersey herd. Miss Harden has proved her ability as a maker of pickles, jams, preserves of various sorts and of breads.

## Buyers in Paris Find Few Novelties

**A** FORTNIGHT of further development of the season's fashions, with numerous replacements of thrown out, unsuccessful collections of models by entirely new displays, has not succeeded in adding any essential characteristic of the mode forms outlined previously in THE SUN. Practically all of the American buyers have taken ship for New York. The Directorate hat and the beret are all that the milliners really have of new to take back with them, while in gowns and suits a slight accentuation of looseness and shortness of cut is all that is left to mark the change of seasons.

Of eccentricities there are none, in these conservative times, for even the suggestion of what the French might call a "refinement" in the way of a long trouser, lace ruffled at the bottom, hidden away up the ankle somewhere to give a little more ladylike character to the mannish big square skirt, has been summarily dismissed by our purchasers as too dangerous an experiment for the sober mood of the public. Perhaps the war has after all got the better of the "haute couture" just as it has of all of the other high worlds and killed the striving genius in it; anyway, the season is dull, steady, tame, perhaps homely, rather than brilliant, audacious, naughty, fastidious, as it sometimes was in past months of August, when artists like Poiret let loose their talent on dressmaking.

Here and there detail changes of interest crop up. In furs, for example, important houses like Revillon Freres and Max announce a few variations. Revillon Freres report that they have not had serious difficulty in securing furs of all kinds, but that workmen have been very scarce. The change in styles has, of course, made a lot of work necessary on stocks. The house has a number of interesting short jackets in seal and in Persian lamb, made short in front and full in back down to the hips. The waist line in their long coats is very definitely outlined this year, whereas a year ago it was quite "lost." Some clever combinations of furs in the same garment are shown; for example, a baby coat with broad band of lynx all around a few inches above the

edge of the full skirt and with deep cuffs and a high collar in the same trimming material. There is another model of broadtail trimmed in smoked fox with a collar that is so high that it covers the back of the head before rolling back. In fact the chief change in fur designs is the marked height of collars. Even moleskin has them. Muffs appear to be getting rounder, at least at Revillon's.

Max is using skunk a great deal as well as Hudson seal and a fur called kolinski, which is a kind of martens seal. The muffs are much smaller and are in shape similar to cylinders of considerable length as compared to diameter.

Callot Soeurs showed four hundred models a few days ahead of time, which is a considerable achievement, even for this house. The show was surrounded by all of the wonderful detective service for which the house is so famous, and the American buyers will receive their goods at New York and not at their hotels in Paris, so that none of the models will be copied by enemy "spies" before it leaves France. The collection was excellent, said the buyers, and it was more than they would say for some of the almost equally celebrated houses along the Rue de la Paix.

Jenny's collection was good, too. It was generally conceded. Callot profited from a broken pane in this order at the Lyons factories, which work exclusively for this largest of the world's fashion making establishments. She used ribbons a lot, too, as trimmings. Jenny had a hundred and fifty models, with a tremendous use of ribbon.

The English buying season has now begun and the dressmakers are experiencing the mysterious difference in taste between English and American natures which has always been so baffling to the Parisian intelligence. The collection was excellent, said the buyers, and it was more than they would say for some of the almost equally celebrated houses along the Rue de la Paix.

Most of the new models have interesting sleeves.



## TYPES: The Unsympathetic Wife

**H**ER day began when the youngest baby started to fuss for breakfast, or the next to the youngest woke to tell herself fairy stories in a tone which carried across the hall to her mother's room. Because she was a modern mother, convinced that in every day routine lies a great means of education and character training, she refused to delegate the care of her children to servants. A reliable nurse carried out her orders, but she superintended every detail. Grace's love for her babies absorbed her intelligence as well as her emotions.

However, husband was not a mere adjunct to the establishment. She always found time to lay out his linen, get ready the bath water and supplement the alarm clock with wifely warnings that got him to breakfast on time. Sometimes when he plunked into the paper with an eagerness that shut out all local interests she sighed and tried to hitch his attention to domestic interests. She felt pitifully that marriage put them further apart than they had been during a courtship which permitted him to see her once a week. Then books and letters and magazines and dreams of the future had bound them together. Now the realized dreams divided them. She could not understand exactly why.

Poor Hugh's business drove him so hard she couldn't force him to weary effort to grasp some of the problems of her life. He was overworked and needed rest and comfort and recreation. Housekeeping, home making, child bearing and child raising and social management were her duties. She felt obliged to weather them all without assistance. Hugh was bearing his end—the wage earning battle—as a manly man should. She felt in honor bound to keep from bothering him

with her problems, as he kept from worrying her with the details of his downtown affairs.

When her husband had driven the car away from the front door in the morning, she always forgot her in-

ward dissatisfaction when her daily routine claimed her. She had made marriage a profession and found it enough to delight and occupy her well trained mind. Her family were nourished according to the most mod-



ern, scientific study of food values. Her servants were managed with a nice balance between human considerations and maximum efficiency. Her laundry, furnace, kitchen, produced comfortable results at a minimum expense. And she found time to keep on friendly terms with her large and social families. Her half neglected club interests enabled her to keep abreast of current events after a fashion. But her babies, with their health, mental and spiritual training, her dress problems, plans for Christmas, vacations and birthdays, the occasional accidents and sicknesses with which even a modern family is afflicted, seemed to fill her days with an activity that left her tired—sometimes exhausted, but always in love with life at the close of day.

And yet, "poor Hugh" found himself contrasting the woman he had married with the trim, alert young business woman who was her friend. To this goddess girl who had a clear, good brain, he devoted much of his conversation. She knew where the German army was each night; she could discuss the Bayonne strike and child labor laws and grasped abstractness which related law and politics to business and every day life. The girl always listened intelligently. She had sometimes tried to draw the tired mother into the conversation, but felt that after all Grace had gone backward since her college days.

"What a man needs is a woman who understands him," Hugh complained as she sat, well groomed, fresh and keen minded, beside him in the motor, one night when Grace had been afraid to leave the baby, who seemed threatened with an earache. "And it takes a woman who HAS AN INTEREST IN A MAN'S BUSINESS to be a real pal."

## Tendency in Sleeves Is Toward More Fulness About Elbow, but Many of Them Are Very Good Looking

papers, said M. Vogel, were *Le Chic Parisien*, *Le Grand Chic* and *La Revue Parisienne*. The chief fraudulent publishers, he said, were Hachwitz and Pickenstein of Vienna and Gustave Lyon of Berlin.

*Le Style Parisienne* is all French in authorship, draughtsmanship, printing, and everything else. Readers who admire German lithography may not care very much for its printing, which is quite the opposite in character. The drawings appear to be very practical from the dressmaker's point of view, in the sense that they indicate the models' characteristics well. The chief fashion houses of Paris, *revue* the journal, and M. Vogel says his publication receives no subvention from any quarter and no money in advertising from the houses whose models it shows.

## THE GUEST CHILD PLAYROOM.

**A** WOMAN who has made a study of hospitality planned a guest child playroom in building her new home. It is a large room on the top floor. Everything has been done to make it as cheery and delightful as possible. The big windows are placed so as to catch all the sunshine. They are barred outside with prettily wrought iron grilling painted white so as not to give the least gloomy effect.

Inside the windows are provided with wire fly screens that cover the entire window space. They open on side hinges. These casement window screens are employed to serve the double duty of protection from flies and of protection for the glass. They stay in the year round. An errant block or ball flying window wise does not mean a broken pane in this carefully thought out nursery. Also the screens keep little hands away from the glass and from throwing things out of the windows.

The walls are covered with wall brocade in a gay attractive pattern. Staircases can be washed from the wall covering easily, and it does not tear or crack readily as does paper or paint. There are no pictures on the walls to be broken by ball tossing. Linoleum also covers the floor. It deadens the sound of romping feet, cleans easily, and does not gather dust like a carpet or yield any splinters as even the best wood floor may.

Furniture is simple and devoid of any sharp corners or points. It is very solid, offering imperturbable resistance to efforts to topple it over. In a wide shelve cupboard, set high enough to be safely out of reach of little hands but old enough to keep from getting shut indoors, is kept an array of toys, games and books. Doors are provided on the cupboard on the theory that toys brought from cover are more fascinating than when stored from view. But there are other toys and games that help to form the furnishing of the room, such as a gay rocking horse, a bear, a dog and other attractive playtime diversions.

A gate is swung in the doorway of the room, and the gate is still be barricaded if the door be left open. A key is never left in the door, so it is impossible for children to perpetrate that favorite and often most dangerous trick of locking themselves in. A hook in the door and an eye in the wall, high up out of reach of children, arrived at doors of good sense, hold the door firmly open when it is desired open.

Intelligent thought has been expended upon this room down to the least detail to make it a place where children may feel perfectly free for romping, with the constant caution not to hurt this or that, and where they may romp and amuse themselves in perfect safety.

Opening off the playroom is a little room called the nap room. It is furnished with a stationary washstand, a cot and a little bed. Here the little visitor may be refreshed from play and take a nap away from the awakening disturbances of the rest of the house. The mother is relieved from the anxiety of its nap being broken and from the worry that she has brought enforced silence into her boss's home.

The anxiety in taking a child to visit, lest it harm something or be in the way is so keen with most mothers that such a visit means little pleasure and much nervous strain. The guest child playroom is a kindly consideration of this anxiety—it is a kindness to grownups as well as to the visiting child who, surrounded by restrictions, is too often a rather doleful little being.

## TODAY'S BEAUTY SUGGESTIONS

Face powder simply covers up an unattractive complexion and leaves no lasting benefits. Those who have tried it a simple surpax face lotion find it much better, as it removes skin discolorations, such as freckles and tan, and makes the skin smooth, white and velvety. This lotion is made by dissolving four ounces of surpax in one-half pint hot water, then adding two teaspoonfuls glycerine. This complexion beautifier does not rub off or show like powder, and gives a more refined appearance. It removes both shininess and sallowness, rapidly giving the skin a permanent healthy, youthful appearance.

An especially fine shampoo for this weather can be had at trifling expense by dissolving a teaspoonful of canthox in a cup of hot water. Pour slowly on scalp and massage briskly. This creates a soothing, cooling lather that dissolves and removes all dandruff, excess oil and dirt. Rinsing leaves the scalp spotlessly clean, soft and pliant, while the hair takes on a glossy richness of natural color, also a fulness which makes it seem very much heavier than it is. After a canthox shampoo arranging the hair is a pleasure.—Adv.