

# ONE PIECE FROCKS IN FIRST PLACE FOR STREET WEAR

They Are More Charming Than Usual. Their Straight Lines Are Offset With Embroidered Decorations and They Are Suited to the Modish Capes

By ELEANOR HOYT BRAINERD.

THE tailored suit is not playing its usual star role this autumn. Doubtless it is a necessary item of a winter wardrobe and every woman who can afford a fur trimmed suit in some one of the lovely velvety woollens that are all the tailors are willing to see at present will order one; but just now the one piece frock is having things very much its own way.

There are various reasons for this. In the first place, capes and cape collars of fur are tremendously modish and they are at their best worn with a one piece frock. Then the stuffs used for the modish suits—wool velvets, Bolivia cloth, etc.—are in many cases rather too warm for general early autumn wear.

But—most satisfactory reason of all—the one piece street frocks are far more charming than usual. There is something for every figure among them; and the straight lines and modish, modern age character that prevail among these models are very generally becoming.

Naturally a certain amount of sameness is perceptible among the one piece models of serge or other light weight woollens and of satin. Paris dressmakers and our own manufacturers have been at one in indorsing the straight line one piece frock, and after all the idea has its limitations; but despite these limitations the originality and variety in the best collections of such frocks are surprising and delightful.

Bernard is responsible for some of the most successful frocks of this kind. One model which has been greatly admired and widely copied is in blue serge embroidered in gray, a color combination of which the French still make much and which will be very popular throughout the winter.

The front of the frock is quite simple, very straight, though shirred softly on the hips and girdled twice by a narrow band of the blue cloth. The small standaway collar is distinctly of the season, but this collar is not universally becoming and is unquestionably a nuisance under any close fitting fur or the collar of a top coat; so in copying the model some dressmakers are changing this feature.

Color changes are, so American dressmakers say, the alterations most demanded this fall by customers ordering copies of imported models. Many of these models either have hard, unbecoming neck lines, a trifle low and without relieving white, or are so made that they stand away from the throat and are hopelessly crumpled and demoralized by any wrap worn over the frock.

"Fashionable, of course, and chic" is one of the most successful New York dressmakers commented, "but my best customers say that all the demi-couture arrangements without any white or flesh color to soften the lines are frightfully unbecoming. A duvetyn frock that has been among her very popular numbers owes its cachet chiefly to two shirred homewife pockets swung from the girdle by double straps of the cloth, and to the high, close collar of the cloth, ending on each side of the chin in front, but held snugly in place by wide velvet ribbons knotted and falling in long, loose ends.

Serge is replaced by tricet, duvetyn, broadcloth, burella cloth and other woollens in some of the one piece morning frocks, and for models with a hint of drapery at the sides, like certain popular numbers of Jenny's collection, the softer wool stuffs are preferable to serge, though for the chemise frock of uncompromisingly straight lines serge is good and the homespun texture of burella, suggesting the garb of the cloister, fits in well with the severely straight lines. Certain burella frocks even sport cowlike hoods and ropelike girdles, but this is carrying the idea a bit too far.

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As for trimming, if the one piece day frock is trimmed to any pronounced degree the ornamentation is very likely to take the form of embroidery, and so the severity of the lines is offset by the elaboration of detail. Practically every French woman voted enthusiastically for embroidery, a mode that not only adds



Two blue serge Bernard models, one simply embroidered with gray, the second with a blue satin skirt and silver embroidery, and a third model by Bulloz, of blue serge with a black satin drapery.

severe street frocks she too exploits some high, tight collars. A duvetyn frock that has been among her very popular numbers owes its cachet chiefly to two shirred homewife pockets swung from the girdle by double straps of the cloth, and to the high, close collar of the cloth, ending on each side of the chin in front, but held snugly in place by wide velvet ribbons knotted and falling in long, loose ends.

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beauty to the frocks but puts money into the pockets of French women sorely in need of it.

Much of this embroidery when applied to wool frocks is done in chenille, but metallic thread is also popular, and metallic effects are as a rule so delicately achieved that there is nothing sensational about a very considerable amount of this gold or silver

tracery even in a street or morning frock. Certain rich fruity shades of red are often applied to dark blue serge, as are the gray, lighter blues, yellows and purples. Gray is well liked on the reds, too, and the reds must be taken into consideration in any discussion of fashionable colors.

Paris has given them emphatic indorsement, and from light glowing reds in Paris, though not so generally as gray; and occasionally one finds a marine blue and wine red combination in a French model. The dark greens, particularly Russian green, are accepted as smart for the street frock, and all the browns and grays are on the popular list.

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Jenny frock of blue serge with red embroidery and another embroidered blue serge model.

## FUR CAPES AND COLLARS VERY MODISH

IF it isn't made of fur it is trimmed with fur. Never was there such a season for the using of odd bits of fur, the making over of fur coats quite out of style, the cutting down of shabby muffs and neckpieces to proportions from which the shabbiness has been eliminated.

Naturally the transformation and rehabilitation call for taste and talent, and a home made looking neckpiece or muff or hat or short coat will be as forlorn this winter as it would have been last winter; but there's many a woman clever enough to evolve out of small pieces of velvet or satin or cloth and old fur things that will not look home made, and for them the shops are full of inspiration, while for those who can take their materials to a good milliner or furrier the problem is a simple one.

But let no one think that the models which must furnish the inspiration are inexpensive. Even small bits of fur and fabric bearing labels on which are famous names come high, and the men and women of famous names are the folk who have mixed fur and fabric with brains and brought about the models that women covet.

Not even grandmother's Paisley shawl has been sacred to the fashion makers. The lovely old garments

have been taken from their camphor and moth balls, cut up recklessly, perhaps given to the tall crowned, brimless shapes of the Cossack and Hussar types. These are trying but immensely chic when becoming, and for the woman who cannot wear them there are plenty of other things less severe.

One set of bag, muff and hat has the tiniest of moleskin muffs, a draw string bag of blue silk richly embroidered and trimmed in bands of fur, and a close fitting visor cap of moleskin encircled by a narrow band of embroidered blue which ties in a small bow at the front.

The much exploited beret is, of course, shown in fur, and there are many fur hats that, like the velvets, have brims clasping the head closely and flaring out at audacious angles as they slant upward.

Muffs are of assorted shapes and sizes. Some of the best French houses have sent over diminutive affairs hardly large enough to protect an average sized pair of hands, but these are the exception, and the medium size round or melon muff is perhaps first favorite, though flat and large muffs are not taboo.

Some of the very short hair pelts are braided, and though the hair does not sound alluring there are very desirable sets of this sort, particularly one in baby lamb and ermine. The neckpiece has a roll collar of ermine turning down over a flat cape collar of the black fur embroidered intricately in fine black braid. The muff, a long, round shape, is of the baby lamb with bands of embroidery running around it and ends of ermine.

With this set in one millinery shop is shown a black plush hat, narrow of brim and flaring in a very high plaited trim above a narrow encircling band of ermine, which ties in a knot at the front.

Long scarfs, short scarfs, wide scarfs, narrow scarfs, all are permissible in fur or in other material fur trimmed, and many women prefer these conventional and graceful scarves, particularly if they are investing much money; but the more fantastic shapes are legion, and every possible variation upon the cape, small or large, seems to be rung.

The flat, rectangular collar, rather large and worn dropped a trifle from the throat and across the shoulders, was launched successfully last year, but has been put out in every imaginable cheap fur as well as in good furs, and is being rapidly done to death.

The big, stand away collar, such as Premet loves, is made up separately in fur, and though it protects the throat but little and the chest not at all is piquantly becoming to some wearers.

It is used also on some of the little coats that are no more than boleros or Etons, usually very vague of line, short of sleeve and prodigious of collar. One little model in caracul and kolinsky had its big standing collar set on the shoulder points and straight across front and back.

Straight choker collars of fur and chin collars of fur are made up in suits with cuffs or with muffs or with muffs and hats, and, by the way, the high close collars and cuffs and muffs are usually fashioned with caps to match from soft woolly angora, with or without fur trimming, and are delightful for sports wear.

## NOVEL ANNOUNCEMENT PARTIES

INSTEAD of the usual shower, a group of girls who had been studying art all winter decided to give one of the group who had just announced her engagement a picture. Then, when they began to discuss which picture they would choose they thought it would be better to let her select it. At a luncheon given to the bride-to-be in the center of the table stood a little bride and bridegroom with a tiny umbrella over their heads, and stretched across the table over an arch of wire was a rainbow made of tulle, one end of which ended at the guest of honor's plate.

The hats and umbrellas were in glass baskets with bows of rainbow colored tulle tied to the handles, and the favors were tiny umbrellas, partly opened and filled with rice. At the bride-to-be's place was a small basket with 49 in it bills and a hundred new pennies on top.

At an announcement luncheon in the center of the table was a round mirror backed with moss and tiny flowers. Bowing on the mirror pond was a large white goose, and about it were tiny yellow moths. The large bird held in its bill narrow yellow ribbons that ran to each corner, where they were fastened to ring shells that had been affixed. When the shells were broken a slip of paper was disclosed with the names of the fiancés.

Another announcement party a large spider web was made of silver cord and tangled in the meshes were small red satin boxes for each guest. A streamer of red ribbon ran from each box to a corner, where it was held by a tiny white wand. When the ribbons were pulled the names of the fiancés were found in the boxes.



Dreccoll and Paquin models, both with plaited skirts.

## Movie Actresses and Their Hair

Did it ever occur to you that every movie actress you have seen has lovely hair, while the most popular count their curls as their chief beauty? In fact, (this is a secret), many are leading ladies just because of their attractive locks. Inquiry among them discloses the fact that they bring out all the natural beauty of their hair by careful shampooing, not with any soap or makeshift, but with a simple mixture which they make up for themselves by putting a teaspoonful of canthox, (which they get from the druggist), in a cup of hot water and applying this instead of soap. After this the hair dries rapidly, with uniform color. Dandruff, excess oil and dirt are dissolved and entirely disappear. The hair is so fluffy that it looks much heavier than it is. Its lustre and softness is delightful, while the stimulated scalp gains the health which insures hair growth.—Adv.

## WOMEN WORK AND RULE HERE

JAPAN is far from being the land of the suffragists; yet in at least one little Japanese colony woman rules, and dominates the entire situation. This colony is on the Bay of Shimo, on the Pacific coast of Japan, and has existed for at least a thousand years, and the women are known as the nymphs. They have earned this title fully, for they are almost mermaids in their devotion to the water, and their life is amphibious.

The grown women pass about ten hours each day in the water, diving for the pearls which are found at considerable depths. They use no diving apparatus, but have so trained themselves that they remain under water for two or three minutes at a time.

They are robust and splendidly formed, or they could not stand the strain. During the warm season ten hours in the water is the rule, and even in the coldest winter days three or four hours are spent in diving for the pearls.

The men are almost a negligible quantity in this little colony, which consists of a single village of a few hundred inhabitants. They float around and do just as much or as little as their capable women tell them to do. When a girl child is born there is great rejoicing, but the birth of a boy is the occasion of mourning, for he will never be a producer, according to the prevalent ideas in this town.

When less than four years of age the daughters are taken into the ocean and taught to swim and dive. At 12 or 13 they are real nymphs, and think nothing of staying in the water ten hours a day.

As soon as they are admitted into the regular rank of the workers they are fully equipped for their work, saving all they can for the trousseau. The most expert divers find mats among the very best families, for good looks do not count here. Marriage usually takes place between the ages of 16 and 20, but this for the woman does not mean stopping work, but rather working for two or more instead of for herself.

She continues diving for the family living until she is upward of 40 years of age, staying at her work for the full stint of ten hours daily, and then attending to the household duties for her children and busy lord and master, or rather slave, for the men actually wait on the women and obediently do what they are ordered to do. After they are 40 the more expert women have earned more or less of a competence and the rest of their lives is spent in taking care of their grand children and doing what they can in the household.

Thus in this heaven of the suffragists the women have the privilege of doing all the hard work, raising the family and ordering the men about.

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