

Our Fashion Page for Women

SILK GINGHAM



Silk gingham is particularly popular for morning street gowns. One with a flaring skirt and a pretty center is of white, showing lines and plaids of a delicate blue. Bands of plain white gingham, about an inch in width, trim the skirt. The tiny center shoulder arrangement, the cuffs and the belt are of the white gingham.

Fine Beza lace forms the yoke. This is shallow in shape and a high collar finishes it.

The pale blue lines of the plaid are reproduced on the chip hat. The liberty ribbon, which is made into a full ruching, is of a deeper tone. This is placed about the crown and has a large choux at the side. The floating veil matches the pale azure of the gown.

FOR EVENING



Irish gullure combined with chiffon and radium silk is fashioned into a beautiful evening dress. The tone of the gown is gray, and the lace is dyed to a delicate tone which is reproduced in the silk and chiffon.

The wide, flaring skirt has a scalloped hem. Under this is set the full pleatings of the gray chiffon.

The radium silk forms the shoulder drapery. This is ruffled at the edge and is drawn in a surplice fashion over the bust. Here it vanishes at the front under a large motif of the gullure. The belt is of the radium.

FOR LOUNGING



A pretty bonnet robe is made of safflower yellow silk. The fabric is soft and pliable, giving long clinging lines.

The front has a band of embroidery running up to the empire girdle. This is made of folded silk in a deeper tone of yellow, and it ends in the center front under a large rosette. The same arrangement of silk is employed in bands running down the sleeves, with the rosettes again appearing at the elbow.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

New York, August 25.—There are numbers of girls and women who look forward during the long hot summer to the few days—it may be only from Saturday noon to Tuesday morning, or it may be a week at the longest—as a time to rest and to be quiet among scenes and people, a time to get a new point of view.

In most cases such women have little time to think, much less to indulge in the pleasure of fine clothes and they are, as a rule, of that class that must make every cent tell. It is to this woman that the shirt waist is a godsend. There is one girl in New York who is now getting ready for a week's vacation over Labor day, whose efforts may be both interesting and helpful to others with the same intent.

Although she always looked well she had a wardrobe reduced to the simplest dimensions as a nucleus for the new: three suits of underclothing, much worn, two pairs of shoes and an old pair of slippers; a black sixteen petticoat, an old serge skirt and a grey suit to which was added four white shirt-waists and one of black silk, a hat and a rain coat.

This girl has been saving for a year for her Labor Day vacation and her new clothes. It is of the gowns planned that I am to tell you in this letter.

The new underclothing is being prepared by hand as for the price of one suit the girl found she could make two new ones, and the crochet laces have been made by hand in the past during spare moments. There is also a new white petticoat made from some flouncing picked up at an embroidery sale; and at a "silk sale" she secured enough for a black silk founce which she added to a top of former's satin. At another time she bought some remnants of flouncing and with some ribbons for straps and running strings she will have two pretty corset covers to wear under thin waists. Stockings, one pair in silk, two in blue and several pairs in cotton have been decorated with designs worked in wash silks motifs and insets from bits of lace. A new pair of high shoes and a pair of oxfords will be added with the new silk and linen umbrellas.

The raincoat was sent to the cleaner, renovated around the bottom and changed by a new collar and cuffs. Besides this the girl bought a small white jacket in black silk having a white, silk-braided vest and the edges adorned with soutache braid. While not extravagant for this jaunty little wrap she has not been stingy, and during fall, before the heavy suit needs to be worn it will prove itself invaluable.

As she is going to the mountains, she knew she would need an old skirt for her long walks and mountain picnics, so she turned the old black serge skirt, rebound it with new braid and finished with a new belt. It was now rather short, but still suitable for this purpose, and when she returns, she will convert it with some ruffles into a warm winter petticoat. Two of the shirtwaists, with a little mending were still good; but one had to have its collar and neck cut out and the cuffs discarded, while out of the front of the fourth she made the yoke and high collar and band cuffs. The rest of the pieces she folded up to take in

her traveling bag for patches, cuts, bruises and other purposes.

The grey suit was rebound, cleaned and pressed and the coat cut over into a waist for the fall. About the arm size where it was slightly worn was a little bolero of lace, a plastron V and high collar, the sleeves were in elbow length with lace cuffs extending from the silk bands that finished the upper part of the sleeves. A deep vertically pleated girdle gave a corset effect to the skirt.

A plain white dressing sack that cost about a dollar, was transformed by her own handiwork and some imitation Valenciennes lace into a very dainty affair. The kimono was made from cotton voile edged with a Persian patterned muslin, costing in all about seventy-five cents as the materials were about five cents a yard.

From a few yards of black mullinet and ribbon the girl made a chic ruff for the neck for wear on cool evenings and accordingly to her planning would serve her until the very cold weather when the furs would be cheaper.

The new dress was bought with the idea of what would be needed during the fall and winter. As she could not afford a good broadcloth she got a fair piece of lady's cloth which has a rather silky surface though not so smooth as the broadcloth. It was made with the mannish tailored effect that is promised to be so popular this autumn. The skirt was made by a two piece circular skirt having a center seam at the front, while the back is finished with an inverted box-pleat, and tucks are grouped on each side, attached to yoke depth, but for a short girl greater length in appearance could be given by the addition of a yoke having tab extensions reaching to the bottom both back and front. Excellent shaping is the characteristic of the coat which is finished with velvet collar and cuffs. The close fitting is accomplished with dartsed fronts under-arm, back and side gorges. A single-breasted closing with invisible buttons or in a fly, is made. The sleeves were in long length and the coat was of pony depth.

Or, if preferred, the Eton might be used, made on the regulation line with a severe finish of machine stitching. A center back seam is used in the fronts, and under-arm seams are employed, the construction being of the simplest. A fancy notched facing goes around the neck and fronts matched in outline of cuffs on the short sleeves. For the winter it would better have long sleeves, though the cuffs could be still of the same pattern. The skirt could be made with seven gorges cut in plain or pointed effect to accommodate side plaiting inserted at graduated founce depth. The lines of the front are unbroken giving the effect of a panel. The top fits smoothly, the back being disposed of by an inverted box-pleat. If liked better, this costume could be made from chiffon material, which has such wearing qualities for business and traveling.

The girl decided on a best dress for dinner and evening wear to have a foulard in dark blue with a dainty white pattern. The becoming waist was cut with a plastron front that buttons over to the left side in double breasted style and was trimmed with

two rows of white velvet baby ribbon. On the shoulders the fulness is laid in two tucks stitched down to yoke depth which are entirely concealed by the shaped bretelles of the material, that gives a stylish appearance to the shoulders. The back is cut in one piece and has its slight fulness gathered in under the belt. The sleeves are elbow length and are trimmed with bands of the material edged with the velvet ribbon. Long sleeves could be chosen, but as the girl intended this gown for theaters and evening wear next winter she decided to have the short sleeves to which she could add long lace sleeves when desired.

She also had the waist cut with an open neck and provided a lace chemise as well as one of the silk. The skirt was cut with nine gorges in plaited style and had strap trimmings of the material at founce depth, trimmed with narrow velvet ribbon and buttons to match the waist. With this suit there was a white lace-covered hat in a becoming shape simply trimmed with a white ruche at the back.

A wreath of roses about the crown and an algeira over the left side. This hat she felt could be worn even in winter for dressy occasions. Long white gloves and a blue parasol completed the costume.

As the girl sometimes during the winter went to a few parties she felt it would not cost her too much she would like to have a white dress that next summer could be put to service, so she bought a white velveting and trimmed it with bands of insertion. The waist fastened in the center-back and had a very pretty front tucked in clusters of two on each side of the center to yoke depth. Just below this is a band of insertion that heads three tucks that reach to within a short distance of the silk belt fastened with a mother-of-pearl buckle. The back is tucked in exactly the same manner as the front. The sleeves are of elbow length and are finished by a narrow band of the insertion. The skirt was cut with seven gorges and is plaited down each side of the front gorge for a distance. It was further trimmed with two clusters of three crosswise tucks headed and divided by bands of the insertion. The back fulness was arranged under an inverted plait at the back.

To the outfit was added a black hat of fancy braid and folds of silk decorated with a wing and velvet bands. The girl had planned it would last during the rest of the fall and be something to begin the spring on. Her old grey sailor she freshened up for her daily walks through woods and over mountains, which she knew, would be the finish of its existence.

Thus the main part of her outfit has been planned. There were a few new shirtwaists added, a number of new stocks and collars made by her own hands, some pretty girdles both in linen and silk, and a leather one which she bought. For her long gloves she embroidered a few bracelet tops, made a few fancy handkerchiefs and silk ties and today with a lot of little petting bags they are waiting to start on their career of usefulness on the first of September. Let us hope the girl will enjoy their use and all other things to the fullest.

CATHERINE MANN-PAYZANT.

NOBBY COAT



A Directoire coat, to be worn over an embroidered gray mousseline de soie, is of soft gray moire. It is long, with the graceful cutaway fronts and the jabot of chiffon is at the throat opening.

The large loose sleeves are cut with tabs to the elbow. In these slashed tabs is rich lace of a deep straw tone. The edges of the coat are simply stitched and large buttons of dull silver ornament the fronts.

A lace collar in the deep yellow extends to the shoulders, while the chiffon jabot is of gray.

SHEER WHITE



A sheer white linen gown is formed into a princess by means of tucks reaching girdle height and then half way to the knees. The skirt sharply flares from the hips.

A delicate tone of petunia silk forms the foundation of this late summer frock. The trimming is a unique lattice arrangement. This is made with German Val insertion. It decorates the bodice of the gown and then runs in a long line to the bottom of the skirt.

Two rows of painted china buttons give a character to the costume. Hand needle work elaborates the vest and collar.

FOR LITTLE GIRL



White organdie flouncing is used for a frock of a small woman of five feet with a decidedly pretty result. The short skirt is made with double flounces. Tiny tucks at the waist line give the princess effect, and also make the blouse the popular short one.

The berthe yoke is mitred, the blouse beneath being of all-over embroidery. The scalloped edge finishes the yoke.

The double flounce effect is repeated in the sleeves.

People who want to know what is going on in Albuquerque and the world find it in The Evening Citizen.

"THAT BRAVE MRS. MILLER"



Special Correspondence.

Pittsburg society has taken to ballooning, and Mrs. Mary Prentice Miller, who has nerve as well as good looks and who is the wife of Major Chas. J. S. Miller, made an ascent in an airship and was not frightened.

She says the sensation was exhilarating and she believes sky trips are to become popular. Of course the machinery got out of whack, it generally does, but she kept her nerve and enjoyed her sail.

Some day she is going to try it again. Just now she is known as "that brave Mrs. Miller."

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL IS BOSTON'S NOBLEST CHARITY



Special Correspondence.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 24.—Boston's most notable summer charity beyond all doubt, is its floating hospital, that has saved hundreds of little lives during the twenty-three years of its existence. The first steamer was constructed twelve years ago. This steamer, the Clifford, is still in commission, although this summer is to be her last. A magnificent new steamer, just launched, and as yet unnamed, will enter commission in a few weeks.

The floating hospital is a department of the Lend a Hand society, of which Edward Everett Hale is president, and it is a grand charity. There is something life-giving about salt air.

In the season of 1905, out of 2,500 children carried, and many of them almost hopeless cases, only two died.

Here is a sample case: One day a mother brought a babe which seemed to be dying. At the end of the trip its condition was no better. If, however, the baby went back to its home, there was no doubt that it would die. So it was speedily determined to keep the baby out over night, and try to save the little life. The floating hospital stayed out that night and seven men and nurses watched and attended upon the small life which seemed so near its close. In the morning there was some slight improvement, and with the day's trip and another night's stay in the fresh air the baby had sufficiently recovered to be sent home.

It is a charity supported by God's people, and well supported. There is little red tape and any amount of good impulses. If parents are poor and the babies are sick, it is easy to get them cared for in the Boston floating hospital.

RICH COPPER FOUND ON UPPER PECOS

SMELTER TO BE BUILT ON COWLEY'S PROPERTY—TALK OF ELECTRIC LINE UP RIVER.

J. E. Haines, who arrived from the upper Pecos Thursday night, says that Cowley's copper mine is being worked industriously and some fine copper ore is being taken from it. So flattering is the prospect that the owners are figuring on putting in a smelter right away. A coal mine has been located near by the copper mine, from which fuel can be had for the smelter. The ore that is being taken out is being piled on the dump and will not be moved until the smelter is built. A good deal of property is changing hands on the Pecos, which strengthens the report that an electric line is likely to be built up the Pecos river in the near future, the water of the river being used to generate power for the road.

A specific for pain—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, strongest, cheapest liniment ever devised. A household remedy in America for 25 years.

Roy C. Adams of Chicago, a sign writer and painter, is in the city and may locate here.

THE PEOPLE AND STREET RAILWAYS—NEW ERA OPENS

An Article by Mayor Tom Johnson on the Situation in Cleveland, Which is an Example of Many Other Cities—New Era Knocks Out Two Great Evils.

Special Correspondence.

The events of the past four or five years in the street railway controversy in Cleveland have furnished material for a great deal of newspaper and other public discussion. As this contest has arrived at a climax, it is interesting to see what the real issue is and how it has worked itself out.

The situation in Cleveland is only an acute and well-defined example of a situation which is being felt in many of the cities of the country. It seems to me that the fact that stands out most prominently, and which is defined with remarkable clearness in Cleveland is that a new era has opened in the popular conception of the relationship between the public service corporations on the one hand and the public, upon which they depend for their franchise grants and to whom they render service on the other.

This fact is the most important one, in that it has forced in Cleveland an admission on the part of the street railway company that it is to the public in general that public service corporations must in the future look for further privileges.

In the old days the control of city councils and state legislatures has been sufficient to secure franchises worth millions of dollars. Councils and other legislative bodies are coming more and more to a recognition of the fact that they stand merely as agents for the people by whom they were elected, and that bargains which they make must be couched in terms satisfactory to and understood in advance by the general public.

Two recent events in Cleveland emphasize this new relationship. The first is that the present railroad company, in seeking a new grant of privilege in the streets, as voluntarily appeared to a vote of the people, agreeing to submit to the people the terms upon which the grant is to be made. The second is the announcement of a broad legal doctrine by the courts. The railway company has in times past opposed the granting of franchises to a low fare company; first by seeking political control and later by a mass of legislation, all being directed to technicalities and taking in unfair and excessive rates and

ing advantage of every quirk in the laws. As fast as the low fare franchises were found to be technically faulty the council of Cleveland has given new low-fare grants curing the defects.

The last ditch of the company seeking to maintain a monopoly of the streets came in the announcement of the doctrine that the existing railroad had a property right in the streets and that the grant of a franchise carried with it certain implied advantages running beyond the term of the grant; also that this property right amounted to an implication of the exclusive right in the streets. Thus it was sought to defeat competition during the terms of a franchise and to make the extension or regrant of the franchise difficult if not impossible except to the existing company.

A learned judge, in a most carefully prepared decision, has announced the principle that there can be no property rights in the streets except the rights to be found in a strictly construed franchise grant, and that the use and benefit of the streets by the public and for the public, whether in the form of supervision of existing roads or the authorization of competing ones, must be at all times paramount to any implied privileges or advantages of a former grant.

Thus we see in Cleveland the situation reduced to its lowest terms, namely, that the existing public service corporation is merely a tenant upon the property of the municipality and that any further favors or grants of whatever nature must be secured by an appeal to the public and the people owning the streets. This being the case, it only remains for the public to inform itself as to the merits of the proposals of the old and new companies and to choose between them.

Naturally at the end of a five-year struggle the people of Cleveland are perhaps more highly educated in the matter of franchise values and character of public service than are any other people in the country.

The two great evils that have grown up around the granting of special privileges to great public service corporations have been political activity, resulting in the debauching of public service, and over-capitalization, result-



MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON.

ing extension of service.

Take the right to grant franchises, worth millions, from the council; or rather put it back in the first instance to the people themselves that they may direct the council to do their will and political graft and corruption must be materially lessened. It may be possible to corrupt a small body of lawmakers, but it is hardly possible to corrupt the public at large. Grant franchises on condition that the books of public service corporations must be open at all times to public scrutiny and campaign contributions and lobby funds cannot be hidden. Have the books open and the public informed as to the cost of construction, maintenance and operation and the public will know whether or not the rates which it pays for services are fair.

As far as I have seen, I believe that the people of Cleveland are most jealous in guarding the rights of invested capital, but I believe they can no longer be deceived by watered stocks and bonds.

I believe that out of this struggle will come a better public service, cleaner politics, lower cost to the public and that this will be accomplished without working the least hardship to legitimate invested capital.