

NOVEL STYLES FOR EARLY WINTER.



THE LONG COAT OF FASHION.



A FETCHING HAT FOR THE FOOTBALL GIRL.



A FASHIONABLE SEPARATE DRESS.



A LACE AND VELVET COMBINATION.



A NEW SHAWL SHAPED WRAP.



the many that show the vogue of ruffles and platings. These little tuckers, anywhere from 1 to 3 inches wide (3/4 is the favorite width), are used in all sorts of ways on skirts and bodices and sleeves. Indeed, one gown was seen entirely composed of these little frills. The material was a dull black India silk, and the ruffles were arranged to conceal the joining of waist and skirt, giving a princess effect. But it must be confessed that this style is not nearly so pretty as those that show the tiny ruffles used to edge bands of head ornaments, or arranged in scroll designs. But sleeves entirely of these little frills are excellent.

A severely plain shirtwaist suit in soft wood-brown silk was worn the other day by a stunning brunette. Not a tuck nor a pucker relieved the plain skirt, whose full, plain folds just cleared the ground. The waist was equally plain, save for a two-inch double ruffle of the silk set in the front closing hem and around the armseye. And whether it was the stunning wearer, the handsome silk, or the fetching little ruffle, certain it was that every woman's eye followed that wood-brown suit with a glance that spoke intent to appropriate the idea.

Still another arrangement of these little ruffles is in borders for the lace motifs that, cleverly disposed, form such an effective decoration for thin voile and chiffon costumes. Bunches of flowers cut from the exquisite printed or brocaded silks the shops are showing, these overlaid with chiffon and bordered with the little ruffles, make charmingly effective trimmings for a soft voile dress.

This vogue for ruffles is a boon to the economically minded—from choice or necessity. The plain skirt that had been laid aside as hopeless may be furnished up to appear as new if three or four bands edged each side with ruffles or platings be disposed at intervals between the knee and hem. An old white brocade that dated back to the era of "bell" skirts was fashioned in this way into a charming dinner gown by the nimble fingers of the owner. The skirt was left just as it was as to shape—even to the wide crinoline facing. Three bands of white taffeta edged with little knife

platings were disposed as described above. The waist was ripped up, pressed and supplied with a bertha and sleeves of bias bands of the taffeta edged with more platings, while a lightly swathed girdle of the taffeta reached well up to the bustline. The result was a quality modern frock at a trifling expenditure of time and money.

Another boon to the economically minded is the prevalence of costumes of two materials. The Directoire modes quite naturally lead to this. Cloth skirts, often white, with bodices in rich brocade, in pink or blue or yellow, showing long postillions that extend as sashes to the hem of the skirt, are full of suggestions to the woman who must consider the cost of her raiment. The skirt of a last year's dress and a few yards of silk picked up for the proverbial "song" at a sale of "short lengths," will give her a costume of assured style.

The prevalence of the long coat has not by any means driven the Eton from the field. Indeed, many of the best of the late modes show some modifications of the Eton, often with a smart postillon attached. And the postillon, by the way, has certainly in its favor the fact that it is almost universally becoming.

Little waistcoats of leather or velvet or rich Japanese embroideries, or even of simple plique or linen, lend an air of extreme smartness to these Eton coats. A woollens model in a Scotch mixture, made along the lines indicated above, is trimmed with a wide mohair braid which covers the skirt seams and decorates the jaunty little Eton. In this case the waistcoat is in leather.

Of her Puritan ancestor she is prone to pity. But none the less she is much addicted to "sad-colored" clothes herself this autumn, for this is but another term for russet colored. And many are the charming costumes in this shade and devious ways in which bright colors are introduced into them.

Velvet lends its presence to every occasion this season, and it will be very much in evidence at all Thanksgiving festivities, from the football game to the formal dinner. A charming dinner costume seen this week is in chiffon velvet, very thin and soft in a rich shade of russet brown. The skirt is quite wide at the waistline, where it is shirred in, but the fulness is nicely arranged and the velvet so thin and almost sheer, that there is not the least hint of clumsiness. A broad band of point de gene lace fully a foot wide laid over brown chiffon, and this in turn over green silk, breaks the skirt line at the knee. This is banded top and bottom with a wide fold of velvet, and to the lower edge is attached the shaped founce that gives such ample fulness about the feet. The founce is faced up to a distance of about five inches with a featherweight haircloth, which holds it smartly fared. The corsage droops low on the shoulders and has introduced a vest effect of softly shirred silk mousseline; a closely folded fichu of the same, edged with the point de gene, is the shoulder finish. The sleeves, too, are of the mousseline, a full puff from shoulder to elbow, over which falls a deep ruffle of the lace.

For the family dinner, which is still the accepted proper celebration of Thanksgiving, there are many charming informal costumes prepared. The favored fabrics for these are crepe de chine and soft finished silks. There is a special advantage of economy attached to gowns of these fabrics this season, inasmuch as they may be made up very successfully with no other trimming than ruffles and platings and quillings of the fabric, with perhaps a touch of lace or fine embroidery on the collar.

Such a gown of the soft one seam crepe de chine is in the dull rose color the Parisienne is so partial to. The skirt is simply full, and as a foot finish and arranged in two groups to simulate aprons, are three groups of narrow ruffles, barely an inch and a half wide. The drop skirt has a strip of featherbone crinoline sewn in the hem at the top of the ruffle, this holding the soft crepe de chine skirt properly spread. The bodice is softly draped over a very carefully fitted and fully boned lining. There is not the slightest suggestion of stiffness in this waist, but its lines have a grace only possible where a well-boned foundation is used. The little chemisette and the flat scalloped collar are of white cloth embroidered in gold. Two soft rosettes conceal the front closing, and a wide girdle of black satin gives an effective finishing touch.

The gown just described is but one of

Concerning Women.

HERE is no loss of time about a marriage in China. The bridal party enters a temple and there a quantity of fireworks is set off, including a large number of crackers. When sufficient noise has been made to waken the "great joss" from his sleep the priest gabbles through the service, the bride and bridegroom take two little glasses of wine and the thing is done. They are as legally man and wife as if a day had been taken over the ceremony.

One of the most remarkable features of a very busy golf season in Scotland is the great number of women who have been playing on many courses. Even where there are special courses for them most of the women prefer to play over the men's course and their right to do so is frequently justified. Girls who have learned early under a good coach excite admiration by the gracefulness of their swing and by the length of their drives and their iron play. No longer is their presence resented on Scotch links. They have added a picturesque feature to the scene and have been welcomed in many a foursome.

Four thousand women are now engaged in the telephone service of the German empire. It is stated, 1,000 of them being in Berlin. The hours are light, ranging from six to eight hours a day. The high-

est pay which a woman can draw in German telephone offices is \$37, which is said to afford a comfortable living in Germany, but it is a low wage compared to that to be obtained in England, where experienced telephone clerks get \$600 and the chief supervisors are paid as high as \$2,500. In Germany, however, it must be noted that women, on their withdrawal from active labor after the prescribed number of years of faithful work, are awarded a government pension on the same plane with men.

An investigation of the trades and an understanding of the attitude of employers toward the worker have shown that it is more and more difficult for a girl who is wholly untrained to take a place in the field of work where she will earn an adequate living wage. Recognizing this fact, a number of representative people of Boston, by their pecuniary support, have made it possible to open classes where girls can not only receive training free of charge but be assisted in finding positions where they can turn their knowledge to a money account when the required course of study shall have been completed. The privileges of these classes are open to all, the only requirements being: 1, that the applicant must be between 14 and 17 years of age; 2, must signify her intention of becoming self-supporting; 3, must show an earnestness of purpose. At present there are classes in plain sewing, dressmaking, simple embroidery and machine operating. It is hoped to add instruction in design and color work, arithmetic, history and English, in their special adaptation to the trades.