

Suggestions for the Women in Search of New Tailleurs and Wraps



By Maude Hall.

Among the uncensored despatches from Paris is the announcement of the safe arrival of American buyers. The heads of the great dress-making establishments over there, however, guard all information regarding their new models as jealously as the military authorities at Washington succeeded in doing in the early days of the war and the buyers do exceedingly well when, by diplomatic intercourse with the rue de la Paix and other smart thoroughfares, they gain a hint of modes for the coming season.

Several new tailleurs and wraps are shown here for the first time. They do not differ radically from garments with which well dressed women already are familiar, but their simplicity shows that the designers are determined to obliterate pitfalls for women who would practice war time economy by doing their own sewing.

Above and beyond the talk about simplicity, there rise wonderful collars and yokes to distinguish new jackets and coats. These are not difficult to make, nor are they hard to arrange, but while the inexperienced dressmaker will cling to the original model, the woman who is skilled with her needle will find countless ways to ring in novel developments. Most of the collars are convertible, and there is no limit to the manipulations of a convertible collar.

Aiding and abetting the collar is the square shoulder yoke which appears both on long coats and jackets which form a part of two-piece costumes. Especially does the yoke consort with the plaited arrangements featured on the back and front of tailored jackets. So far the tendency is to develop collars in the material of the garment instead of fur, as was the case last season, but

there is nothing in their design that will prevent an overlay of fur later in the season—unless it gets too cold to wear furs. One of the favorite remarks of the vaudevillians during the past few weeks has been that "it is almost hot enough for furs." One cannot chide their sarcasm, though, when velvet hats are affected in mid-August and straws in mid-December.

Cape coats, with many modifications, will continue fashionable for fall and winter. The checked velours and other soft woolen materials are very smart for these coats, although they are becoming more and more difficult to obtain. Their scarcity may contribute toward their ultra-modishness, and up will go prices. A stunning cape coat in black and white velours, lined with striped satin, is trimmed with white velvet. The large collar may be closed high at the neck or turned down and the fronts rolled back to form pointed

revers. Cuffs of white velvet finish the one-piece sleeves and the pockets and belt correspond with the collar and cuffs. One desiring something of more subdued effect might substitute black velvet or black satin for the trimming, but there is no desire to affect anything that approaches mourning.

There are stunning new coat suits among the advance models—stunning because of their perfect tailoring and correct severity. They are developed principally in serge, tricotine, gabardine, etc., though for early fall there are some dressier models in shantung and heavy satin cloth. All of the late designs lean toward the straight line, from shoulder to waistline, or from shoulder to hip. The new belts threaten the supremacy of the straight line. Countless novelties for autumn are already displayed in exclusive shops. Patent leather belts are the most popular just now, although there is a growing demand

for suede, some of the latest Paris modes showing belts which have cut-out patterns in colored suede mounted on black. Among the favored shades are dull purple, pheasant tan, mole and nut green. Sharing favor with these are the belts of self-material and there is the widest variety in widths which are seen from two to six inches.

Unusually chic are the belts shown in colored patent leather—pale blue and particularly brilliant reds, designed for wear with costumes of white and light gray.

Speaking of gray, this is to be one of the most fashionable colors of autumn and is being used for the best interpretation of motor coats. Dark gray polo cloth fashions, an adorable design that envelops the figure and is trimmed with pockets in two sizes—above and below the straight belt of self-material. The collar is a big turn-down affair, but it may be rolled

back to form revers also. The sleeves are finished with big, comfy cuffs of the polo cloth, though they have a lining of brilliant green satin.

Tailored coats that fit into the figure slightly are very elegant carried out in men's wear serge and Porlet twill. They are trimmed with deep colors of plaid satin or velvet to distinguish them for afternoon wear with handsome separate blouses. The skirts worn with these jackets are usually plaited and of high waistline.

The woman whose taste does not lean toward quiet color schemes, even in tailleurs and topcoats, can easily find color enough to satisfy her among the new materials. There are many excellent tones of gold, orange and yellow, the last named having a decided brownish cast, however. When collar and cuffs of black or dark furs, however, are added, one forgets the brightness of the color of the costume.

Guide to Patterns.

The fashions shown on this page are Pictorial Review designs. Numbers and sizes are as follows: Coat No. 7374, Sizes 34 to 46 inches bust. Price 25 cents. Coat No. 7384, Sizes 34 to 42 inches bust. Price, 20 cents. Skirt No. 7378, Sizes 24 to 34 inches waist. Price, 20 cents. Coat No. 7366, Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust. Price 20 cents. Skirt No. 7359, Sizes 24 to 32 inches waist. Price 20 cents. Coat No. 7351, Sizes, 34 to 42 inches. Price 20 cents. Coat No. 7383, Sizes 34 to 42 inches. Price 20 cents. Skirt No. 4350, Sizes 34 to 42 inches. Price 15 cents. Cape Coat No. 7371, Sizes 32 to 44 inches bust. Price 20 cents. Pictorial Review Patterns on sale by local agents.

LENS IS PACKED TIGHT

WITH GERMAN TROOPS FIGHTING THE CANADIANS.

A Wonderful Tribute to the Canadians That They Hold Lines Intact, Writes Philip Gibbs—Much Hard Fighting.

War Correspondents' Headquarters, Thursday, Aug. 23.—One day when it is possible to get in and around Lens the veil will be torn from the human charnel house, or, rather, from the human charnel houses, which none of us may yet enter or see through the drifting smoke. Yesterday I looked down on Lens and saw its roofless buildings and gaping walls, but could only guess at the scenes which were hidden below the ground there in tunnels where the Germans assemble for their counter-attacks against the Canadians and to which they drag back their dead and wounded. These places must reek with the smell of death and corruption, for the losses of the Prussian Guards during the last few days and of other divisions have been, I am told and believe, enormous. The Canadians tell me their troops never had harder or more prolonged fighting. Every hundred yards of ground they have taken, and during the last week or so they have taken thousands of yards of open country and ruined streets in and about the town, until they forced their way into Lens itself, has been contested by desperate fighting and held against unceasing counter-

attacks delivered by great bodies of picked German troops, supported by monstrous bombardments. It is a wonderful tribute to the Canadians and to their grim tenacity that, after all the repeated counter-attacks against them and after the storms of fire from batteries which increase in number every day, they hold their lines around Lens intact as they stood on August 15 and 16, and have gained an entry into the streets of Lens and swung up southwards with increasing pressure.

Lens is packed tight with German troops. They belong to the Fourth Guards Division and latterly to the First Guards Reserve, a crack division of the German army which had a month's rest at Cambrai before being sent into this slaughter-house of Lens. For although that city is tunnelled throughout, all the cellars being linked up and strengthened with massive concrete, so that even heavy shells cannot pierce down to them, men cannot fight in tunnels, if they are on offensive, and must get out of them to make their counter-attacks. It is at these times they suffer more hideously than in any other battle. Our aeroplanes are always watching for these assemblies. They reported a mass of men in a certain square of Lens the day before yesterday. Our guns were turned on them, not only field guns, but heavier up to those howitzers of ours which could batter down a massive fortress. After a few rounds the men under fire of such shells as those things send do not escape in great numbers. Most of them die. The Prussians in the square of Lens were caught by this hurricane of fire and before they could get into the tunnels many were blown to bits.



AN ANZAC SENTRY ON THE BRITISH FRONT. For more than a fortnight past the English artillery has poured an avalanche of shells into the German trenches on the western front, with the result that these trenches have been abandoned and a new set of cunningly devised defences substituted. The picture shows a sentry patrolling part of the territory captured by the latest British raid. The smoke from a bursting shell may be seen just beyond the sentry.

NO PEACE SAYS VAUGHAN TILL ALLIES DIOTATE

Well-Known English Priest Thinks Pope Did Not Realize The Facts.

London Aug. 25.—Addressing wounded Westminister soldiers here yesterday Rev. Father Vaughan, the well-known Jesuit priest and brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan said he had been asked what he thought of the Papal note. He thought the Pope was so sanguine and had shown such solicitude for international peace that he longed to create it; but that he did not fully realize that the Allies felt they could not come to terms of peace until they could dictate them to the enemy. We simply mean armed neutrality until the foe was again ready to plunge the knife into us.

When he looked at Poland, at Armenia at Serbia, Belgium, and France, when we considered what would become of our island home if the foe had the opportunity of dealing with the hated English we could not come to terms.

"We cannot sheathe the sword until we have broken up militarism, until we have hauled down the flag embossed 'Cultur and frightfulness,'" said Father Vaughan. Although the Holy Father had not believed what he fervently wished, he might take comfort from the fact that his note of peace had set the whole world thinking about peace, ceasing peace, and concentrating their minds on terms which might bring about peace.

C. B. Gordon, Montreal, vice-chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board, is made a knight commander of the British Empire.

JOHN M. PATRICK

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