

Frocks from Advance Styles Well Suited to Immediate Wear



By Maude Hall.

This is an era of collective styles, with individual variations. Three or four dominant models typify the offerings of a season, but ingenuity soon converts them into myriad designs. In the accepted styles, the best features of two or three different periods are combined, hence we have a Russian blouse with Chinese embroidery, a Directoire gown with Indian beading and similar association of ideas as far apart as the east is from the west.

Costumes, suits, and wraps for women who spend much time out of doors—not athletically speaking—are of particular interest just now. The one unchanging rule of fashion, as immovable as the pyramids, is the straight-line frock. All of the independent drives launched against this silhouette have failed, for though there are tunics and other momentary digressions, below the edge of the tunic the silhouette in the end collapses into narrowness, resulting in a figure that is not only narrow, but long.

There are some new materials which emphasize the length and slenderness of the figure. Jersey is one of them; kahsha another. Either could be made up into a costume laid in plaits from neck to hem and trimmed only with a belt of black

velvet ribbon arranged in high effect under the plaits and tied at one side. A collar of self-material finishes the neck, while the long, narrow sleeves are ornamented with buttons.

Skirts plaited or gathered front and back and attached to waists fastening in surplice effect are featured in many exclusive models for whose development velvet, cashmere, serge, suede, cloth, duvetyn, etc., are utilized. Very charming is a costume in brown broadcloth trimmed with braid in the same shade. The skirt is plaited at each side of the front, which is in panel effect, and has draped pockets. The waist is a bolero with the fronts extended so that they can be crossed at the front, carried around to the back and tied. Panels are very popular introduced upon the most conservative models. They are plain, plaited, wide, narrow, and about everything else possible to imagine, but always exceedingly well handled. Especially are these effects employed upon the dressy costumes originally designed for afternoon wear, but, in a pinch, used for informal evening affairs.

Although much has been said about the popularity of black velvet, as much mention has not been given

to black satin as it deserves. One can not discuss the latest French fashions very long without introducing a note about black satin frocks. Sometimes they are lightened by an other color—gray dull, for example, being used most frequently, but they are quite as satisfactory if only touched with collar and cuffs of fillet lace.

Black broadcloth coats are stunning and look ultra-smart with large cape collars and cuffs of gray velvet. One may as well state, in connection with gray velours, that it is useful in the creation of some exceedingly handsome one-piece frocks. The material is so rich in itself that it requires little in the way of contrast, yet many couturiers add deep shawl collars of white cord or satin, then as if by way of apology for the departure, finish the edge of the collars with a band of black satin. Usually the shawl collars finish very deep necks, which call for a vest of some kind. The most fashionable vests button close up to the neck and have high collars.

One of the problems of the season is the fitting of a high collar. Unless one's proportions are exactly in accordance with the designer's idea of the perfect figure, collar size and bust size are likely to be at odds.

One must marvel at the continued simplicity of the new clothes. Perhaps it is because the general taste is becoming more cultivated that exaggerations seem less in evidence, but whatever the cause well-dressed women should be grateful for the distinction and charm which characterize the majority of the latest clothes.

Supreme chic is expressed in a frock of beige cashmere made with a plain skirt gathered to a waist that tapers in the back. At either side of the front there is a row of fancy buttons which start at the bustline and extend to the hips, while narrow bands of velvet outline the belt and pockets. A deep border of braid ornaments the lower edge of the skirt, but does not cover the panel front. Finishing the neck is a high velvet collar with stole ends, which call for a vest of some kind. As the season advances blues are asserting their supremacy, to the discomfort of the advocates of brown. Paris designers are consistent in their preachments, and the optimistic note must creep in somewhere. Sometimes it is faintly heard in a piping of coral, yellow or rose; again it is more pronounced

in a vest of bright color, but one never fails to find it and the result is a number of exquisite color schemes.

Stripes are by no means out of fashion. In fact some of the prettiest costumes of the season feature long coats and skirts of striped flannel trimmed with dark satin or velvet.

The hats worn with the season's costumes reflect the leading colors used for dresses. There is a great deal of red velvet, as there is also of gray. The superiority of black is, of course, unquestioned. In contrast to the velvet hats are handsome cloth models, bearing striking color centers and which give a note of gaiety to a hat otherwise sombre. When in doubt as to trimming, however, and the wherewithal to supply it, one always can fall back on hand embroidery, for it constitutes one of the handsomest of millinery trappings.

Guide to Patterns.
The fashions shown on this page are Pictorial Review designs. Numbers and sizes are as follows:
Coat No. 7409. Sizes 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 25 cents.
Girl's coat No. 7402. Sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 25 cents.

Costume No. 7410. Sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.
Costume No. 7411. Sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.
Coat No. 7409. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 25 cents.

Costume No. 7417. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust. Price, 25 cents.
Ladies' Jacket No. 7432. Sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust.
Pictorial Review patterns on sale at local agents.

DESTROY AUSTRIAN FLEET

ITALY SUGGESTS THAT ALLIES SHOULD DO THIS

The Key to the Whole Situation on Adriatic Seafloor, With Task Not Difficult, Experts Say.

Rome, Nov. 6.—It is the view of the naval authorities that the Entente would do well to consider quickly and thoroughly the naval possibilities of the Adriatic, as it is maintained that it offers one of the surest fields for the Entente to deal a decisive blow.

The basis for this that Austria cannot possibly receive naval reinforcements from Germany, as all the sea routes are controlled by the Entente, whereas these routes are open to permit the Entente to assemble a fleet which would make the reduction of the Austrian fleet a certainty.

The chief reliance of the Austrian navy is in keeping its six ships under cover, and thus far no important unit has been destroyed, yet with the Entente fleets reinforcing the Italian fleet in the Adriatic, naval experts say that hydro-airplanes could drive the Austrian ships from their hiding and bring the main range of the combined Entente fleets.

Once the Austrian fleet is destroyed, it is pointed out, Austrian mastery of the Adriatic disappeared as

the whole range of the coast, including Trieste, would be under control of the Italian and other Entente fleets.

Abruzzi in Command.
The Italian navy in the Adriatic, under command of the Duke of Abruzzi had brilliantly taken the important naval strategic point of Grado and its vast lagoon, thus effecting occupation by the Italian naval forces of the entire gulf front for twenty-five miles up to Monfalcone, whence they looked out upon Trieste, the great prize of the upper Adriatic, only a few miles away.

These facts give significance to the present intense activity in this quarter of the upper Adriatic, as it has been suggested that the naval front may yet become the turning point in the present titanic struggle.

Grain in Elevators.
Fort William, Nov. 6.—Grain in elevators in Fort William and Port Arthur Saturday night aggregated 10,145,870 bushels, compared with 15,671,083 bushels one year ago. Grain receipts in the two ports during the week were 7,333,768 bushels and shipments amounted to 7,712,851 bushels.

Lloyd Harris of Brantford has undertaken at the request of the Imperial Munitions Board to represent the board in Washington.

RUSSIA'S LOSS IN MEN

3,800,000 IN ONE YEAR

Prof. Pares Gives Figures to Explain Kerensky's Appeal to Britain.

London, Nov. 6.—A very definite view of Premier Kerensky's statement that "we are now worn out and have a right to claim that the Allies shall now take the heaviest part of the burden on their shoulders," has been given by Prof. Pares, who has been on war service with the Russian army and was later in Petrograd. He is Professor of Russian History and head of the school of Russian studies in the University of Liverpool.

He regards Kerensky's statement not as an expression of policy, but as an appeal to the Allies' sympathy and an understanding of the enormous sacrifices that Russia has made.

"The extent of the sacrifices which Russia has already made are not and cannot be realized here until the full statistics of Russia's losses are published," declares Professor Pares. "I may say that in July, 1915, after only one year of war, I know on the authority of the Russian War Office that the Russian losses to that date amounted to 3,800,000 men. Your readers will be able to give themselves a picture of the present situation when they realize what Russia has suffered since that time."

VENIZELOS AT ROME; CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

The Greek Premier Feels Sure That Italy's Morale Will Hold.

Rome, Saturday, Nov. 6.—"I am sure of the final victory of the Allies, though the war may be a long one," said Eleutherios Venizelos, the Greek Premier, to the Associated Press to-day. "Also I am sure that Italy's morale will hold and she will keep in the fight. I am sure of all that if all the other countries fall, the United States will stay in the war until there shall be a final victory for democracy and liberty. The Greek party has been dominated, and now is submitting to the inevitable. All the same, I prefer that my absence from Greece shall be as short as possible."

Sir John Aird, Toronto, has received a cablegram from the British admiralty advising him that his son Hugh, of the British naval service, is a prisoner in Constantinople. He is unharmed and quite well. A million-foot gas well was struck near Port Burwell, Ont., on Saturday.

BAD COLD? TAKE "CASCARETS" FOR BOWELS TONIGHT

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Remember the quickest way to get rid of colds is one or two Cascarets at night to cleanse the system. Get a 10-cent box at any drug store. Don't forget the children. They relish this Candy Cathartic and it is often all that is needed to drive a cold from their little systems.

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