



The HOME DEPARTMENT

USE OLD FINERIES

LACE WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS FOR NEW BLOUSES.

Practical Woman Can Make Good Use of Ancient Materials—Everything Can Go Into Bodice Nowadays.

The woman who has old lace waists on hand, or a skirt or two in figured or plain silk, may now find use for these dilapidated fineries. A little study of the shop models in both elegant and practical blouses for winter wear will demonstrate how these ancient materials can be used up, for



All-Over Lace With Marquessette Jumper.

everything can go into a bodice nowadays, and yelling one stuff with another is the madness of the moment.

Granted there must be a little good lace for the yoke and sleeve bottoms, all the rest that goes into a corsage, made after the present styles, may be patched to any extent. As for silk, all that is necessary is for it to be of a rich color, for the sheen of red, blue, orange, or violet must be visible

LACE BAG LATEST NOVELTY

Great Saving of Time and Lace Effected by Country Woman's System.

A morning visitor at a country house found her hostess busy with mysterious little dainty bags, that were about ten inches square and fastened with a draw string. In answer to her query she was told that these were "lace bags," and that samples of the kind of laces they contained would be sewed on the edges like tags. She was furthermore told that although the proceeding might seem fussy, it was a great saving of time as well as of lace, for these fragile bits of trimming get tangled and torn if put in a box, even if folded at first. After a few hours for a particular piece the loosened ends seem possessed to knot together, and it requires great patience to undo them without tearing the edges. The samples show just what kinds of lace are bundled and safely pinned at ends, and just the one bag need be opened. All the bags are put in a large box, labeled "lace," and this has a particular space in the sewing room closet.

Cracks in Furniture.

Cracks in furniture can be filled in with beeswax so that the marks will scarcely show at all.

First of all, slightly soften the beeswax until it becomes like putty, then press it firmly and neatly into the cracks and smooth the surface over with a thin knife. Next sandpaper the wood surrounding the crack and work some of the dust into the beeswax.

This gives the work a finished look, and when it is varnished the cracks will have disappeared.

Putty is sometimes used for this purpose, but it is apt to dry and fall out, while beeswax will remain in practically forever.

To Cleanse Tatting.

Tatting can not be properly washed to look as good as new, for it is almost impossible to restore the picots to their natural shape. Soak the pieces in gasoline and while wet dust them with cornstarch. Wrap them in a clean towel and leave them for several hours. Beat the towel lightly, lift out the lace and shake it free of starch. Press the picots into shape and iron lightly on the wrong side.

through the covering of veiling, marquisette or chiffon. A summer foulard in black and white—since these materials wash like rags—would be invaluable, for this combination is stylish under a veiling of any sort in any color.

The veiled waists, especially if they have three-quarter sleeves, are shown principally for dressy uses, but the style is too useful for the home dress-maker to ignore when making over old textures, and if trimmings and models are sufficiently simple, such designs are suitable for the plainest tailor gowns.

The veiled bodice with lace under part, commonly begins with a complete blouse made with a high stock of an all-over lace. A plain or patterned silk, or a Persian gauze foundation, which is very stylish, will stop at the line where the jumper is to cover it and be filled in there with a stock in appropriate materials. The jumper, which is of gauzy veiling in the dress color, is the easiest thing in the world to make. The kimono model is the favorite for this over-bodice, and is fitted with one or more Gibson pleats at the shoulders, or else tucked back and front, or across the shoulders only. One strikingly effective device with such waists is a broad band of some rich trimming going around the foundation at the bust point, and showing richly through the thin outer material. Narrow velvet ribbon, or plain satin bands, trims the white stocks and undersleeves of these bodices effectively, while the blouse itself may have quite another trimming.

Persian silk and Indian cottons in a blur of rich color shape the more practical waists, those intended strictly for the plainer tailor gowns; but when these gaudy textures are veiled with something else, they at once become things for dressy use.

Our illustration displays a blouse of a simple all-over lace in a rich cream, covered with a kimono jumper of king's blue marquisette. A lace in blue and black encircles the round neck, with a stole drop at the front. The same lace edges the sleeves of the jumper and forms cuffs for the gathered undersleeves.

This bodice, like all the others, is adapted to simpler materials. If a gray dress on hand must be fitted out with a waist, use any colored silk—blue, old rose, violet, green or white—for the foundation, and then get a veiling in the dress color for the top. Moire or silk in a matching color could be employed instead of the lace here used. A well-made waist in this style would be suited to a handsome tailor suit, and if liked the jumper part alone might be employed as a model for a collarless short-sleeved house effect. In fact, there is no end to the possibilities of this jumper, for it is adapted equally to plain and dressy uses.

TASTY DRESS FOR A GIRL

Navy Blue Serge Is Most Attractive of Materials for Misses' Costumes.

No material is nicer for girls' costumes than navy blue serge. The one we show here is in a thick make of this. The skirt is a plain gored shape, turned up with a deep hem at foot. The semi-fitting Norfolk is cut three-quarter length, and has material straps taken over shoulders to lower



edge back and front. They are left unsewn at waist, where a band is taken and fastened in front.

Hat of coarse straw trimmed with black satin bows.

Materials required: 6 yards 48 inches wide, 2 yards sateen for lining skirt, 4 yards silk for lining coat.

VERSATILE MICHIGAN COACH



Fielding Yost.

Coach Yost of Michigan, is very versatile. If he can't make his football variety get there in one way he tries another. Yost began his career as a tutor in the art of maiming without killing back in 1897 at Ohio Wesleyan. Yes, Yost once coached the Methodist collegians at Delaware, and in that same year Yost beat the Michigan eleven that he now trains—that is, he beat an eleven representing the Wolverines.

This is how it was: Yost had finished his course at the University of West Virginia in 1896. He went to Delaware. Yost had a fair eleven so he took them up to Ann Arbor.

CREDIT BELONGS TO TRAINER

Dr. Daniel Luby, Ex-Pennsylvania Player, Doing Splendid Work With Missouri Team.

The Missouri rooters are willing to give credit to the trainer, Dr. Daniel F. Luby, the ex-Pennsylvania player who was brought from the East this year to keep the players in good physical condition, for the splendid showing made by the team this season. In the games played thus far on Rollins field the effect of the new rules in lessening the number of injuries has not been noticeable. Play has been stopped and time taken out for minor injuries just as frequently this season as in previous years, says the Kansas City Star. But the rooters have noticed that nearly always it was a member of the opposing team—although it was heavier and stronger team—who called for time out. Some weeks ago Doctor Luby first appeared on the field and since that time the Tigers have met Iowa, Ames and Oklahoma. Each one of these contests was a gruelling struggle for the team, yet there isn't a team in the Missouri Valley, perhaps, that is in better physical condition as a whole.



Dr. Daniel Luby.

There have been many injuries, but under expert treatment from Doctor Luby they have not resulted seriously and the victims are back in the game in a short time. The schedule this year is the hardest that Missouri ever had and it was on the advice of Coach William Hollenback that a man was brought to look after the men's condition.

The football followers and the players like the way this man Luby works. His energy and spirit on the field is second only to that of Coach Hollenback himself. An hour after he arrived he was with Hollenback on the field, a cap on and coat off, ready for

work. And since then he has had plenty of work to do. No matter how small the injury, the player receives the personal attention of the trainer. Every afternoon, before and after practice, he "overhauled" the men personally, looks after each one who may be a "little off" until he is back in shape again. It is said that he can "spot" a stale man as far as he can see him.

Possibly that is what made Michigan take an interest in the freckled one. After his year at Wesleyan Yost tutored the football teams at Nebraska, Kansas and Leland Stanford. He joined forces with Michigan in 1901 and has been with the Wolverines ever since.

FOOTBALL

The gridiron is about the hottest place these frosty days. The small universities are coming to the front, at least under the new football rules.

Michigan disposed of its most formidable rival in Notre Dame without a single injury.

Under the new rules it has become an important factor to have the ends big, powerful men.

Qualification for entrance to some of the big universities seems to be a diploma from a prairie football coach.

How about an official announcer for football games? We need it to tell us about all substitutions and penalties.

Coach Staggs of the Maroons football squad is optimistic. It is said. When the Maroons win Staggs is a pessimist.

If a college football player escapes the fierce scrimmage of team practice with the freshmen without injury he is lucky. It is the ambition of every freshman to butt the regulars clear off the field.

Gilchrist, who played with Missouri against Kansas last year is playing an end on the navy team at Annapolis. Gilchrist has started in each game to date and is considered one of the hardest players in the academy.

The new football rules are to remain intact, according to the reports from Boston, because the list of killed and injured has been reduced astonishingly. That's a good thing. Now, if the game could be made a little more interesting.

The left end position seems to be the hoodoo on the Yale team. William Coates is the latest candidate for that position to be put out of commission, wrenching his knee. Walter Camp, Jr., was disabled at the same position and the other day Kilpatrick was hurt.

Hard on Middle Ages.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, says football is worthy of the Middle Ages. Isn't this bearing down rather hard on the Middle Ages?—Chicago Record-Herald.

OFFENSE WINS MANY GAMES

Football Teams With Strong Plays and Men to Use Them Score Victories—Yost Sees Error.

Football teams that have developed a strong offense loom up as the contenders for championship honors throughout the country. Those which have striven to perfect a defense, without paying extraordinary attention to the offense demanded by the new rules, are making only a poor showing and the coaches are beginning to realize that an eleven without a great number of plays and men back of the line with ability to work them are in no shape to claim titles. In the words of an old football player, "A strong defensive team may tie a great many games, but it takes an eleven with a strong offense to win."

Michigan is one of the most prominent schools in which too much attention has been paid to the defense to the neglect of the offense. Coach Yost has been working all year with three games in view, says a writer in the Chicago Daily News. His schedule has been particularly hard—Notre Dame, Pennsylvania and Minnesota, the three strongest teams on the list, following each other on successive Saturdays. His early games have been practice affairs and against schools which in previous years had always been beaten by his eleven by overwhelming scores.

In coaching his team Yost has been particular to build up a defense capable of taking care of his three strongest opponents while letting his offense go until just before his big games. In this way he has prevented his opponents from gaining much ground against his team, as is shown in the games in which the Wolverine eleven has participated. The Ann Arbor goal line has never been in danger of a touchdown and no team thus far has been able to gain consistently against Michigan. The sum total of the gains in the three games played so far this season would be considerably less than 70 yards.

In spite of this, Michigan has won only one of its three games, defeating the Michigan Aggies by the narrow margin of 6 to 3, while both Case and Ohio State have secured 3-to-0 tie scores. While this shows the opposing teams could not gain against Michigan and were unable to score by running the ball, it is equal proof that the Wolverine offense was even weaker than that of its opponents, for the Michigan backs were not obliged to work against so strong a defense and yet were unable to score.

Yost, according to critics, has taken a slow way to develop his team, but that lately great improvement may be seen. He will be forced to teach his men a number of offensive plays to cope with the Syracuse eleven Saturday and there is no doubt expressed that he will have a greatly improved offensive eleven on the field when he takes on the easterners.

Minnesota is an example of a team that has taken up the work of strengthening the offense to the neglect of the defense. From the start of the season Coach Williams' men began to reel off intricate plays based upon the new rules and the men were taught something new each week. The Gophers have rolled up overwhelming scores against their opponents and it is on these scores that the followers of the conference eleven base their hopes of a victory for Minnesota over Michigan Nov. 19. Playing against teams not in its class, the Gophers' defense was found strong enough to prevent any score being made against it, although considerably more ground has been gained against the conference eleven than against Michigan, in spite of the difference in the scores.

In developing a strong offense the line is the first consideration for the coaches. In spite of the talk at the start of the season about fast backs and trick plays it has been found by nearly all instructors that the strength of a team lies in the strength of its forwards. Thus the linemen have come in for more than their share of coaching on the offensive side of the game and more stress is being laid upon this as the season progresses.

It has been proved that the greatest back field in the world cannot score when the forward line is weak. The University of Chicago team has a back field second to few in the West and yet on account of the weakness of the Maroons' forwards the Midwayites have been beaten twice by teams the back fields of which were no better than theirs and they were lucky to get away with the Northwestern game, although the Purple backs were weaker. Chicago is not an isolated instance of this. The same state of affairs is to be found throughout the country.

Much of the ground-gaining ability of teams this year depends on trick plays and on the forward pass. In both instances a strong line is needed in order to give the back-field men time to work out the intricate formations. The forwards must hold the defensive team back long enough for the men carrying the ball to complete their plays and this must be for a considerably longer time than was the case under the old rules. Trick plays, although they seem fast and snappy to the spectators, take a much longer time to execute than simple ones, and the forwards must be taught and must have the ability to hold just so much longer.

Stolen Bases Are Fatal.

It was a stolen base by Dougherty in 1906 that upset the Cubs, proving Kling could be outguessed. It was a stolen base by Collins that sent the Cub machine into the air and crumbled the Cub defense in the second game.

THINGS WON'T LAST

NOTHING IS MADE DURABLE NOW, WAITS A MAN.

Penholder, Used Only Seventeen Years, Already Beginning to Get Rusty and in Time He'll Need a New One.

"Why is it," said a habit, who incidentally was a penholder, for a living and who was a penholder to use a penholder, "that it is that things can't be made durable?"

"Look at that penholder, will you? As you see, it is a simple round piece of wood about as big as a lead pencil and having around one end of it a steel band, in the far end of which there is a place to insert a pen. But just look at that steel attachment now, will you—rusty in some places and all corroded and crusted with ink; pretty nearly worn out, and I've been using that penholder only 17 years.

"In some places the metal has been eaten entirely away, and the holding end is now so clogged up inside with rust and crust that it's hard work for me to get a pen into it so that it will hold. I don't suppose I'll be able to use that penholder at the most more than two or three years more.

"And I shall have to give it up and break in a new one. This one fits my hand and I have long been used to it. Really, it seems like a friend to me. With it I have written yards and yards of stuff, and some of it, I hope, pretty—

"But it's the penholder we are speaking about! and now it is wearing out. I suppose when the steel finally gets beyond use I could have a new one, just like the old, put on, and if I should break the handle I could have a new handle put in the steel. But it wouldn't be the old penholder.

"I knew a man, once who had a pocket knife that he had long carried, and that he highly treasured. In the course of time he had new blades put in his knife, till the blades were all new, and then when the handle broke he had 'em put on a new handle. In all these new parts they copied exactly the old; in dimensions and materials it was all the same, practically it was the same old knife; and yet this man said that he never could make the rebuilt knife seem the same to him.

"I feel that it would be just the same if I should undertake to build my penholder; and now this is every indication that it will be up the flume completely after a score of only a score of years.

"Why can't we have durable penholders?"—Washington Post.

The New Alaskan Islands

In connection with an earthquake which shook Unalaska and Dutch Harbor on September 11 a new island has been added to the Bogoslof group in the Aleutian channel at a point where a sounding last year by the geological survey showed 70 fathoms of water. The island is in the form of a great round hill, close to Perry peak, an islet that rose year before last.

The famous volcano Bogoslof in the Aleutian Islands has again been in eruption. For scores of miles around Unimak Island, where Mount Shishaldin has been in eruption for five months, the sea has been covered with ashes and pumice. In one case the sail of a schooner was set on fire by the hot ashes. The ups and downs of this unstable bit of American territory form one of the most lively geological stories of modern times; since the first known island on this site rose from the sea in 1796 and was named Johanna Bogoslof, to be followed in 1826 by Ship Rock and other volcanic intrusions.—Zion's Herald.

Silk Socks Foo to Matrimony.

That the desire of young men to decorate themselves in sartorial finery is the prime cause why many fail to place their necks under the yoke of matrimony, is the assertion of Rev. Samuel Hemphill, a distinguished Irish clergyman.

"It seems that the young men of today," says Dr. Hemphill, "prefer patent leather shoes and spats and a fortnight's 'swelling' about a watering place, or a game of billiards at a club every night, to the delights of family life. Their wages, in most cases, will not permit both the sartorial adornment and some sort of a club and a wife, so they go in for flashy clothes and let a lot of sweet girls pine over their lives in maidenhood. Better the love of a sweet wife than all the silk socks and gaudy waistcoats in the world."

Well Started.

When a man writes plays his friends are asking about them. A short time ago Selwyn encountered a friend on the Big Street.

"Hear you've written another play," said the friend.

Selwyn nodded.

"What kind of a thing is it to be?"

"In three acts and two intermissions," said the playwright.

"Got much written?"

"Well," answered Selwyn, "I've already disposed of the intermissions."

Seeking Variety.

"I think," said the mild-mannered man, "that I will go into politics."

"Ambitious?"

"No. I'm tired of being told my faults by candid friends whom I really esteem. I'd like to read about them in the newspaper for a change."