

Dress Ornaments in Fall Fashion

Single Motif Features Decoration of Majority of French Models.

Dress ornaments of new design are quaint, some unusual, and some very beautiful. The style is tuned to a single motif—a distinguishing note of a costume on almost all of the better models, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times. On all of the draped gowns this is essential, and on the tunic blouse, done after the Chinese type of overgarment, slashed at each side, an ornament adds a chic effect. On many of the new wraps, the coats and capes for afternoon or evening, an ornate clasp, or-embouchon is made to serve as a fastening.

One flashing ornament is a round flat medallion, formed of a little mirror bordered with a delicate fretwork of metal set with rhinestones. A clasp intended to be added to the coat is large and rich in color, of thin olive wood traced in a pattern of dull gilt. Many other motifs are being made from as many different materials, from Italian tooled leather and Egyptian scarabs to the most dazzling things set solid with stones. Some of these are huge, in the most fantastic patterns, and form an important detail in an evening gown.

The latest and most popular combination in ornaments is of onyx and brilliants. There is an elegance in it which appeals to women whose taste is for exclusive styles, and it is one which is not successfully imitated. A gown of black velvet or satin, which has somewhere in its architecture a bit of onyx traced over with diamonds or rhinestones, is never commonplace. Other delightful things like these are being shown in brooches, pendants and earrings—which are longer than ever before. One pair seen in the studio of



New Tunic Blouse Having Leaf Design Applique in Brown.

An exclusive jeweler is made in the form of two long tassels, the diamond tips of which touch the shoulder—engagingly graceful and altogether chic. These jewels of onyx and pearl are but one of the unique fancies of the season. But they are of sufficient importance to form a chapter all their own.

Godets Used to Vary Straight Tunic Blouse

A few of the prominent designers are inclined to vary the uncompromisingly straight tunic blouse by introduced godets, observes a fashion writer in the New York Times. These add nothing to the width of the garment proper, but create a flare at the bottom. Paquin is unaggressive in this variation, and the same tendency is shown in the first models seen from Yeh and from Martini et Armand. A prophecy now in the air looks for a return to the fashions of 1890 or thereabouts, when the gown was tight to the knee, and below that was clumsily trimmed with ruffles or plaatings. In earlier days nothing was heard of the silhouette, and the much-consulted figure presented an undulating line, in contrast to the "tube" of these days. But clever artists must be trusted to harmonize the new features and the revivals of old-time ideals.

So many new colors, or colors by other names, have been introduced during the last year that the possibilities of novelty would seem to be exhausted. But there are emphasized in the early fall styles such shades as burnt russet, caramel, rust, henna, basket green, fiber green and venetian green.

Variety in Fabrics

The wardrobe of today is vastly more interesting than it was some years ago. For one thing, instead of a few materials there are many, and they have in many cases changed places and been put to uses hitherto undreamed of. The revival of flannel has been an outstanding point in the modes of the season. First only plain colored flannel was seen, but recently colored blazer striped flannel has appeared, and from all indications seems destined to play an important part in sports fashions.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D.D., Dean of the Evening School, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Lesson for September 21

JESUS MAKING A MISSIONARY TOUR

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:35-45.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thou canst make me clean.—Mark 1:40.
PRIMARY TOPIC—Jesus Healing a Leper.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus and the Healing Leper.
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jesus, the Great Physician.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Medical Missions.

I. Jesus Praying (v. 35). After a series of most strenuous efforts, Jesus retired to a lonely place to pray. Doubtless He felt the need of having His spiritual strength renewed. He who the day before had shown His mighty power in casting out devils and banishing disease now needed to be alone with God. In order to do this He arose long before daylight. He had slept at Peter's house and withdrawn to a solitary place unperceived. The very best time to pray is in the morning when our physical powers have been renewed.

II. Found by Peter (v. 36, 37).

His work of the preceding day had made such a profound impression that the multitudes sought Him. Since the people were so aroused the disciples thought that it was the opportune time to press the campaign. For that reason Peter, and perhaps Andrew, James and John, eagerly sought Him and told Him what the multitudes were doing.

III. Preaching in Other Towns (vv. 38, 39).

The great Missionary persisted in His program despite the success which had attended His efforts at Capernaum. Popularity in a given place is not the criterion by which to determine the wisdom of remaining there. He preached in their synagogues throughout all Galilee and cast out demons, for it was for this very purpose that He came forth from the Heavenly Father.

IV. Jesus Heals a Leper (vv. 40-45). This deed is highly significant. It not only shows His mighty power and divine love but it is symbolical. Leprosy is a type of sin.

(1) It was defiling. The leper was an outcast because of this defilement. Sin banishes from the presence of God.

(2) It was incurable. There was no cure for leprosy. Only God could cure it. So there was but one remedy for the cancellation of guilt—the removal of man's sin—that is the cross of Christ.

(3) It is contagious. It spreads from one to another. Segregation was necessary in order to keep it from spreading. Sin is contagious.

(4) It is in the blood. Sin is hereditary.

1. His Great Need (v. 40). This caused him to break through all ceremonial regulations and cast himself at the Savior's feet. The sinner's great need should cause him to break through all barriers and cast himself at the feet of Jesus.

2. His Request (v. 40).

He was quite sure of Jesus' ability to cure him. He knew quite well that no human physician could do this but he was somewhat doubtful as to His willingness. We can be assured today, not only of His ability, but His willingness.

3. The Compassionate Lord (v. 41). He put forth His hand and touched the leper. Only the divine Lord could touch a leper and not be defiled. Accompanying the touch was the declaration of His willingness to heal. No doubt this greatly strengthened the leper's faith but startled the people who looked on.

4. An Immediate Cure (v. 42). Divine healing is always instantaneous and complete. This is the outstanding difference between divine healing and the so-called "faith healing."

5. His Stern Charge (vv. 43, 44). Christ dismissed him with a strict charge that he should not make this known. The reason for this was that wide publicity would create such excitement as to interfere with His preaching. Furthermore, he was still ceremonially unclean. His going to the priests with a proper offering would indicate his regard for the laws and customs of Moses and therefore disarm prejudice.

6. Willful Disobedience (v. 45). Instead of rendering grateful obedience he blazed it abroad and thus hindered the Lord's work. Thus we see that the stupid self will of one man may prevent many from hearing and seeing the blessings of the Lord's preaching and healing.

Revelation of the Ideal

The candor of a child, unconscious of its own beauty and seeing God clear as the daylight, is the great revelation of the ideal.—Rennan.

God's Stewards

God owns, man possesses and controls. We are God's stewards.—Baptist Standard.

Life

Life is meant for work, and not for ease.—Kingsley.

Community Building

Attractive Lawn Adds Much to Property Value

"One dollar intelligently spent on the grounds about a home will afford more beauty than ten spent on the house itself." is a common remark. It is very true that the attractiveness of a home is increased greatly by the beauty and fitness of the grounds.

Who has not at some time, perhaps while traveling, been struck with the beautiful picture created by some, one from a plain, ordinary house surrounded by carefully selected plantings of shrubs and vines and flowers tastefully arranged? Appropriate plantings at but little expenditure of time and effort had brought about beauty and a sense of satisfaction from plain, unattractive surroundings; had reflected a degree of culture, and had caused the passerby to think, if not actually to remark, "Somebody lives there, all right."

The lawn is, of course, the foundation upon which the remainder of a pretty picture can be developed. Many homes can improve their beauty a hundred per cent by the simple expedient of a well-kept grassy lawn. Perhaps no other single thing can be done that will so improve the appearance of a home as to have a nicely-trimmed lawn.

The best time to do the grading and seeding of a lawn is very soon after the house has been completed. Those who have neglected to complete the grading at the time it should have been done usually have cause to regret this as time goes by. After grass comes in they hesitate about plowing up the sod in order to put the necessary finishing touches on the grading.

"Let Your Light Shine"; Advice Worth Heeding

Probably not one village in the United States has been planned and built to look picturesque, a writer in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat laments. Yet how fruitfully that would be rewarded in this day of motor touring—if properly advertised.

Distinction is possible to every hamlet and to all small cities if they will go about it. Consider Sarcoxie, Mo., where the peony season brings 20,000 visitors; and Door county, Wis., which when the cherry blossoming is on, entertains excursionists, besides other multitudes at cherry-picking time. If you can't be a big town, you can be noted and make all the lanes about resonant with the honking of tourists, whose presence so enlivens the rather monotonous round of village life.

Commonplace as it may have been made in its beginning, by means of gardens and a little architectural inspiration, not appallingly expensive, a town may get itself favorably talked about throughout the land. It must not patter at \$100, here and there, or withhold the sweat of its face when there is work to be done.

Every vendor in the community will profit by it, and consequently every resident. The price of real estate will go up; and no man's rentable cottage be tenantless. It pays to be famous.

Beautify Grounds

One of the objects in planting about the ordinary home is to offset the angles and flat buildings to surroundings. To achieve this foundation plantings are desirable—plantings designed to hide the foundation of the home. Along with these go plantings for the hiding or softening of sharp corners, plantings to create an atmosphere of peace and rest. This can be attained even on a busy street, serving to beautify a place both from the street and from the windows of the home itself.

For houses with south exposures, planting of cannas, salvias, or geraniums, either alone or in combinations, are desirable. These may be followed with autumn plantings of spring-flowering tulips, to come up the following spring and give one a start at the following season's "game."

Mr. Cady, whose work on the campus of Minnesota college of agriculture has attracted attention from the people of the whole Northwest, put many of his ideas into a bulletin on "Attractive Farmsteads," issued by his college. The ideas he has developed in the bulletin, however, apply to the city or village home almost as well. Copies of the bulletin are available without charge on application to the college.

Labor Cost

Keep in mind that it costs as much to install cheap material as higher grade.

Unnatural Mothers

When lions and tigers bring forth young in captivity, the greatest care has to be exercised to keep them for several days in the dark and undisturbed, as otherwise the mothers will almost invariably destroy their cubs.

Health in Gardening

The cultivation of 20 feet or more of back yard should prove a healthful, restful, and profitable diversion for the busy man or woman, after the labors of the day.

Daddy's Evening Fairy Tale

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

THE MOTOR DOG

Reynolds was a little dog belonging to a little boy named Reynolds.

It was very confusing at times. Sometimes Reynolds, the dog, would think he had been called and he would rush along to the one who had called, and when he got there and politely wagged his tail as though to say, "Yes, what is it?" he found he had not been wanted at all.

Sometimes when Reynolds, the boy, went to the one who had called he would find a nice bone there which, of course, was meant for Reynolds, the dog.

But in spite of these little mistakes everything else went very smoothly.

Reynolds, the dog, was very nice. Reynolds, the boy, was very nice, too.

Now the mother of Reynolds, the boy, owned an automobile, and Reynolds the boy and Reynolds the dog both loved motoring.

They liked to see such a great many things as they did when they were on a ride.

Oh, riding was great, great fun.

Reynolds, the dog, became so used to it that he began to hate walking and running.

Reynolds, the boy, did not like to have to run errands so very much—the motor got to places so quickly.

But he still did enjoy running and games and all such things.

Reynolds, the dog, did not care really about exercise after a time.

It was all anyone could do to get him to take a walk.

They would say:

"Come, Reynolds, good dog, we'll have a walk."

Reynolds always looked much dis-



"Come, Reynolds, You're Getting Lazy."

appointed. If they had suggested a ride it would have been different.

It was such fun to sit up in the car and sniff the air and to let his ears flap back and rest but yet see what was going on. Oh, it was delightful indeed.

But Reynolds, the boy, thought that Reynolds, the dog, needed exercise.

So he would say:

"Come Reynolds, you're getting lazy."

YOU REALLY MUST HAVE SOME EXERCISE

"We will have a little run and maybe we will walk to the village."

Well, Reynolds, the dog, did not mind it so much when they walked to the village.

When they went off into the country he did not like it, for that really meant walking and running and plenty of exercise.

When they went to the village Reynolds, the dog, had thought up a little trick, a very excellent little trick, he thought.

He would pass along by the automobiles which were standing outside the stores in the village and he would jump up on the running boards of the cars as though to say:

"Here I am, all ready for an invitation."

In this way the walks to the village were greatly interrupted by many stops, for at each stop Reynolds, the boy, would have to urge Reynolds, the dog, to come along.

Now one day Reynolds, the boy, had walked to the village. Reynolds, the dog, had been sleeping on the back porch and Reynolds, the boy, had thought he would not bother to awaken him for so short a walk.

After Reynolds, the boy, had been gone a little while his mother thought she would take a ride in the automobile and do a few errands in the village.

So she called Reynolds, the dog, and asked him to go along too.

In the village they passed Reynolds, the boy, walking. His mother thought on her way back she would pick him up but that she would finish what she had to do first. Reynolds, the boy, called out to Reynolds, the dog, but he held his head high. He did not notice those who were walking.

But later he was very sorry he had been such a snobbish dog and when Reynolds talked to him he hung his little tail between his legs and was ashamed that he had been a snob.

Must Be

"Ma, did you ever hear a rabbit bark?"

Turn to Regional Planning

City planning, especially in large cities, sometimes involves tremendous expenditures. It may be described as a big job of replanning and reconstruction. It means correcting past errors, changing things to meet new and unexpected conditions.

A notable example of city planning was that undertaken in Paris in 1859 under the leadership of the emperor Napoleon III, and under the strong hand of Baron Haussmann, says F. M. Erick A. Detano in National Municipal Review.

Regional planning, on the other hand, is planning for the future in the suburbs and the open country. This is the sort of planning that has been carried on so successfully in Europe.

Trees on Highways

The American Tree association predicts that tree planting, especially that along roadways, will set a new record this year. The enrollment in the association now has reached 72,000; the association announces, and every member is active either in planting new growths or in preserving old ones. The European scheme of roadside beautification might well be followed in this country, where tourists and sightseers travel in far greater numbers than in the Old World. The walnut, for instance, is a vanishing specimen which once was almost as common as the oak. It is a tree with a high commercial value and has few peers for beauty.—Morden Record.

Canadian City's Boast

Weston, Ont., with a population of but 4,500, has what is probably the best "White Way" of any community of its size in North America. For nearly two miles Main street is now lighted by the most modern street lighting fixtures. These are placed 110 feet apart through the business section and 130 feet apart in the residential section. These lighting units consist of fluted iron poles with unshaped translucent globes at the top, inclosing either 350 or 400 watt electric lamps.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER:—Fletcher's Castoria is a pleasant, harmless Substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Teething Drops and Soothing Syrup, especially prepared for Infants in arms and Children all ages.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. Proven directions on each package. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Then Simpson Thought

if

Simpson was ambitious. At least he thought he was. He had been with his firm for years, and his prospects looked bright.

One day fortune knocked at his door. He was offered a partnership, providing he was in a position to make a suitable investment.

But—

Simpson had never learned to save money. He had spent all he earned. And in deep humiliation he had to admit that he was not in a position to accept the big chance when it came.

Are you saving money regularly? This bank helps thrifty people to save by paying four per cent interest, subject to usual regulations.

THE First National Bank

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Mr. Business Man, All your checks on this Bank are paid at par.