

DECREES OF FASHION

Washington, Nov. 5.—There is nothing melancholy, sad or sear about these November days in Washington as society returns for a new season with its feminine members displaying gowns and millinery of a kind to make every woman one meets like the maid sung in the "Mikado," a charming sight to see.

For clothes do make a difference, and the smart clothes of the season are distinctly new in line and coloring and of a richness and beauty we have not seen since pre-war days.

No woman need be unbecomingly dressed, for so varied are the models approved by the highest authority that no one style predominates, thus giving the plump and the slender; the young, the near-young, and even the quite mature equal rights before the law of fashion.

Only on one point has Dame Fashion spoken with an emphasis that admits of no argument, and that is that sleeves must be long. They may be wide or narrow, raglan or coat shape; they may even follow the mutton leg suggestion of twenty years ago, or the more modern bell shape, but they must be long, which means to cover the wrist, and if mildly is so inclined half the hand.

With the long sleeve there is a revival of the short glove, which to women of limited dress allowance is one of the things to be thankful for.

Skirts Vary in Length.
The fashionable noonday weddings, the afternoon visiting at the White House and the one or two afternoon receptions that have brought society together thus early show that the skirt may come to the instep or stop eight inches higher up, all according to the taste of the wearer. Even Worth, who is first choice with those Washington leaders who are considered the best gowned, is making evening frocks with skirts eight inches or more off the ground.

Street gowns, either for morning or afternoon, are still short, according to the recently returned travelers from Paris who purchased their winter wardrobes abroad and propose dressing according to French standards quite regardless of any political atmosphere which may develop from the exchange of notes between Lord Courzen and Secretary Hughes, or the visit of Lloyd George and Dame Margaret.

Evening gowns are long except for very young girls, the latter still dancing in frocks seven or eight inches off the floor.

The beaded gown for afternoon or evening is handsomer than ever and in a whole range of new colors, as well as the always correct black, white or black and white.

Miss Mabel Boardman, of Red Cross fame, and Washington's most foremost maiden hostess, is wearing a dinner gown of black chiffon, with its back almost solid in close patterned white bead embroidery, the beads being translucent and strung on white thread. This same embellishment crosses the shoulders to form two shaped bands all the way to the hem in front, with the line broken at the waist by a rosette of chiffon, with a center of jet. The décolletage is square and the gown has sleeves, lovely long shawl-like sleeves of the chiffon, which fall to the floor, with their pointed edges finished in white beads.

Beaded Like a Bag.
Mrs. William L. Crouse is wearing a beaded gown of one of the new red tones, a medium shade of fuschia, mounted on chiffon of the same tone, but so closely covered as to leave only a V-shaped piece of chiffon showing between the surplice lines of the bodice. The front of the skirt shows a pattern of small flowers in harmonizing shades all of very fine beads. This gown, as one admiring friend remarked, as just like a beautiful bead bag, with work enough on it for a hundred bags. Plain silk hosiery and slippers of gold brocade are details of this ultra-smart dinner toilet.

An afternoon gown showing the high art bead of embroidery of this season was worn last week by Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh. This shows also the Paris edict of fur for every occasion. The gown is the straight line suited to the slender, graceful figure of its wearer and of very dark green cloth. The fur is a ten-inch band of black fox, giving a slight flare to the hem, and above this is the bead embroidery, a conventionalized design of green leaves and buds, the latter showing faint touches of pink and white. The twig on which the leaves grew also appear in natural coloring. The design extends from the fur band to the hips, but in irregular line. The sleeves are long and close, with narrow finish of fur at the hand. Mrs. Walsh wore a round hat of black velvet,

with broad brim and soft crown, and a necklace of small pearls, twisted rope fashion, with a tassel pendant of pearls.

Although small hats are decidedly "in" many of Washington's best known women are keeping to this round shape which changes little from year to year, but always shows itself in proportions and materials suited to the moment. Mrs. Coolidge wears this shape almost exclusively, while among its other sponsors are Mrs. William R. Castle, Jr., who wears it in purple velvet with a close decoration of velvet and metal flowers in matching color, and Mrs. Charles B. Drake, who has it in black with trimming of velvet against the crown at one side.

Ostrich Has High Place.
Ostrich plumes are back, some persons never altogether abandoned them, but in the coming winter they will be restored to a high place for all afternoon toilets. It is to be feared they may appear even in the morning as a surprising number of women disregard the well-known fact that ostrich-trimmed hats and velvet gowns should never be worn before mid-day. One of the most correct matrons of the diplomatic corps says never before 4 o'clock in the afternoon, unless at a wedding breakfast.

Mrs. William Phillips, wife of the under-Secretary of State, is wearing one of the latest models in a small hat trimmed in ostrich, the latter in three, possibly four or five separate plumes of smoke gray. One nods gracefully from the front of the hat which fits the head closely with a narrow coronet brim. A second small but full plume is poised at the right side against the crown and several fall off the brim in the back. That hat is a claret colored velvet matching a very chic frock of the same tone.

THIS AUTO TAG STIRS UP HOT HORNET NEST

Jefferson, Nov. 5.—A comedy of errors, with governments as principals, took place here Saturday, when the town of West Jefferson, the county of Ashe, and the government of the United States entered into a controversy to determine which is the most potent in these parts. Prohibition Officer Grant M. Harless was passing through the town of West Jefferson in a Ford touring car, minus a license tag, when Town Constable Vance Woodie accosted him and arrested him for driving a car without a license tag. Harless replied that he had been arrested for the same thing in Winston-Salem and that he had showed the authorities of that city where they got off when they interfered with a United States officer. So he told Constable Woodie to consider himself under arrest for interfering with a prohibition officer in the discharge of his duties.

Woodie attempted to take Harless before Mayor Tucker, of West Jefferson, while Harless was insisting on his right to take Woodie before United States Commissioner W. R. Bauguess, of Jefferson. In the measure of strength, the town of West Jefferson came out second best. The United States won.

Then, Harless drove back through Jefferson and the county of Ashe made the controversy between governments a triangle. Sheriff J. W. Hampton, seeing the car without a license tag, accosted Harless and asked him where his tag was. Harless seemed to respect the county more than he did the town of West Jefferson, so he politely replied that he had a tag but did not display it when he was on duty, under instructions from his superior officers.—Winston Salem Journal.

UNIVERSITY SWAMPS

S. C. ON GRIDIRON
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 5.—One of the fastest struggles ever seen on a local gridiron the University of North Carolina fought their way to a clean cut victory of 13 to 0 over the University of South Carolina here Saturday. The scoring was done in the second period. North Carolina made 20 first downs to none for the Gamecocks.

South Carolina fought against overwhelming odds throughout the game. Early in the opening period the invaders ripped jagged holes in the Gamecock line making three first downs in rapid succession. The Tar Heels threatened often to score but was not until they sprung a surprise in the form of a fast line-up after scrimmage that they scored, Bonner carrying the oval 67 yards for a touchdown but Devin missed the goal.

You may not be able to fool all the people all the time, but a lot of people seem able to fool themselves all the time.

Scientists Explain Big Earthquakes

It is natural that the calamity in Japan should turn our thoughts to the cause of earthquakes and to the reasons why they are especially frequent in certain parts of the world.

Earthquakes are the result of sudden displacements or shifts in the earth. That crust, for all it appears to be so thick and rigid, is in comparison with the mass of the earth a thin shell, easily ruptured or folded. It is believed that the gradual contraction of the hot interior of the globe is responsible for most of the upheavals, subsidences and displacements of the surface, of which earthquakes are the results. As the core shrinks, the covering of rock and soil on which we live is continually wrinkling or slipping here and there. Generally the process is gradual and imperceptible, but at times there are cracks or shiftings that are violent enough to shake a considerable part of the crust, and if the conditions are right, to destroy whatever of man's work is built thereon. Sometimes the shock seems to be caused by a change in the weight or pressure of the different parts of the crust, owing to the soil's having been removed from the continents and deposited in heavy sedimentary layers at the bottom of certain deep, trough-like areas in the sea. Some times too earthquakes are volcanic in their origin and seem to follow violent internal explosions, caused perhaps by water's reaching the hot interior of the earth.

Whenever the crust of the earth yields to the pressure that one or another of those forces exerts it yields along a "fault line"; that is, a line where the crust is thin or weak and where earlier cracks have still further increased the instability of the surface. These fault lines are generally found along the shores of ocean or among island groups—that is to say, where the slope of the foldings in the surface of the earth is the steepest and the influences that make for further alterations are most active, three of which are on the edges of the Pacific basin. One is among the East Indian islands, another is in Japan and the chain of islands that stretches northward toward Alaska, and a third is along the coast of California, Mexico, Central and South America. The fourth region is in the Mediterranean Sea; Italy and in particular Sicily are at the centre of it. All the great earthquakes occur in one or another of those areas—or else at the bottom of the sea, so far from land that we cannot observe them. Slight shocks may occur elsewhere, for there are other places where fault lines are to be found; but those are the regions of the greatest danger. They are the countries where the slope from high mountains along the shore to very deep sea bottoms is rapid. Off the coast of Japan, of example, lies the Tuscaraora Deep, the bottom of which is seven miles below the summit of Fujiyama. Along that steep folding the earth's surface the rocky slope has often cracked and slipped, and it will often crack and slip in the future.

There is little reason to apprehend serious earthquakes in the greater part of this country, or in France, Great Britain or Germany. There is an earthquake zone of some importance in California, but the only other one in the United States lies along a very old fault line called the Laurentian fault, that bends about like a shepherd's crook from Massachusetts to Canada, northern New York, the Appalachian region and the Carolinas. The Charleston earthquake of 1886 occurred at the lower end of that fault line.—Youth's Companion.

Service Station Draws Attention

Lipe and Lowder Pleased With Growing Patronage.

Much attention has been attracted to Albemarle's new service station, known as the Stanly Service Station, located in the point made by the intersection of the Concord and Oakboro roads on West Main street.

The new business is owned and operated by Messrs. Ralph Lipe and J. E. Lowder, enterprising young men who are well and favorably known through this section. The building is one of the most convenient and well situated structures of its kind in town and is of a very attractive design. Messrs. Lipe and Lowder express themselves as much pleased with the repair and sales business that has been extended to them in their new venture and feel confident of a constantly growing patronage.

AMERICAN WOMAN BECOMING UGLY

Topeka, Kans.—The American woman is rapidly becoming ugly, Albert Edward Wiggam, biologist and publicist of New York, declared in an address prepared for delivery here before Kansas teachers.

"Our beautiful women soon will cease to exist except in pictures and statuary," Mr. Wiggam asserted. He based his conclusion on disparity between the birth rate among American women of the highest type and "that among the low class immigrants."

"On an average one child is born to every three of the graduates of our leading colleges," said Mr. Wiggam, "but one low class broad-backed, flat chested, high necked, stupid, ugly immigrant woman, will in the same time produce three. By this process the American woman is rapidly becoming ugly. With a decline in beauty there always comes a decline in intelligence. Every decline in intelligence brings a decline in morals. The crime wave is no mystery to biologists."

"There is only one way out. The old family ideals must be restored. The old American homestead with its good sized family of well born children must be rebuilt."

Make some brush dams in the gullies this fall and keep the fertile soil at home. Better still, prevent the gullies from forming by planting winter cover crops and by terracing, say extension workers of the State College.



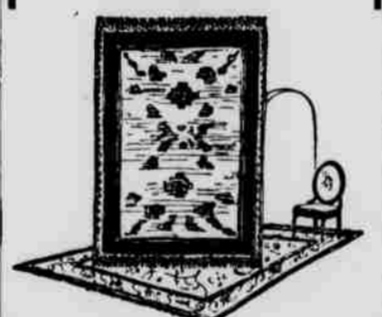
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before you have to take more costly measures. Dr. Bell's combines just those medicines that up-to-date doctors prescribe with the good old-time remedy—pine-tar honey. It speedily checks the cough, soothes the inflammation, restores normal breathing. The taste is pleasant, too!

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The sixty thousand men and women who make up the organization are working night and day to keep the traffic moving.

Operated by Southern men, understanding the transportation needs of the South, the Southern has the confidence of the people it serves. Its prosperity is inseparably bound up with that of the communities along its 8,300 miles of lines. It can prosper only as the South prospers.

When the Southern meets the test of traffic congestion, it is because the men who operate this great railway system know that they are backed by the confidence and co-operation of the millions of patrons they serve.

Southern Railway System last year spent in the South \$20,000,000 more than it received from the South.

The SOUTHERN SERVES THE SOUTH

PRINTING THAT PLEASES---WE DO IT

Ford Four-Door Sedan

\$685 down, fully equipped.

Inside and out, the new Ford Four-door Sedan shows improvements of far more than usual importance.

It is lower and sturdier in appearance. New cowl, hood, radiator and apron add size and finish to the front. Sun visor, and wide, well-finished aluminum doors with bar handles perfect the design of the body.

The lasting lustre of the exterior finish is equalled in richness by the soft brown shades of the silk window curtains and the deep broadcloth upholstery.

Dome light, door locks, window regulators and handles, all finished in nickel, complete a refinement you would expect only at a far higher price.

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