

BEAUTY AND BECOMINGNESS  
IN HATS FOR WINTER



OF ALL the charming things about fall hats, the most charming is their unassuming becomingness. It is easy to meet the demand of the old millinery adage which says that one should look better with a hat on than without it, for creators of millinery styles have studied shapes and the development of hats from the standpoint of lines. In many new models the shapes are so managed that the finished hat may follow it exactly without being severe because the frame maker has kept in mind that the frame itself must be becoming.

So far hats are mostly medium in size, with brims growing wider. Few of them can be classed as simple either in shape or making, for they are the work of professionals who seem to be striving to show just how well they can do. Plain and panne velvet, hatter's plush, duvetyne and combinations of these materials are in universal demand for daytime hats. A little study of the five hats pictured here will disclose one repre-

sentative from five distinctly different styles and the predominance of black in autumn millinery. The hat at the upper left of the group has a wide brim turning up at the front and a soft crown and is made of black velvet with a drapery of fine lace about the brim. A single large flower-milliner made, possibly of ribbon is posed against the crown at the right side.

The beautiful fuchsia shades are represented in the softly draped velvet hat in purple at the right. Two-toned quills of satin ribbon in purple and fuchsia red provide its trimming.

A good hat for service appears at the left made of castor duvetyne and loops of satin ribbon with a big steel pin thrust through the front. Next it is a Napoleon in black panne with bead and lace trimming and another all-black hat features a wide bow of moire ribbon and a jet coronet across the front. Its brim is split at the right side where it widens.

COATS LOOK THE PART  
IN COMFORT AND STYLE



FASHION made up her mind at the beginning of the season to be tolerant in the matter of coat styles and to include in them several types. Starting out by approving the same fabrics that have been used for several seasons, designers also approved ample lines, large sleeves and collars and much fur. Retaining embroidery, they added fringes to available trimmings. They have made coats for utility and for dressier wear that look the part of comfort and are unusually stylish. One may pick out a model that hangs in straight lines, or flares or ripples. It may have huge bell sleeves, or sleeves that simulate a cape, or occasionally those that recall the dolman variety. Coats that reach to the shoe tops, those that end at the knees and shorter box coats are all equally good style and coats may be belted or not, as you choose. Under such easy-going dictatorship every one ought to be suited.

or and handsomely embellished with panel embroidery in brown silk. Natural opossun tones in with these colors perfectly and bands of it finish the full flaring sleeves. The same fur provides a collar, with which one may defy the coldest day when it is rolled up about the face.

Bolivia cloth is the foundation of the distinctive coat at the left. It is in dark blue and has a wide, rippling skirt portion, with an indicated waistline, where embroidery, in self color, becomes important. It is one of the models with sleeves ending in deep cuffs and its special pride and glory is its large collar of beaver fur.

*Julia Bottomley*  
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The two coats shown in the picture are made for general wear and achieve a degree of elegance which ought to make them a continual joy to their owners. The model at the right is made of suede cloth in a light tan col-

Remove Iodine Stain.  
To remove iodine stain from cotton or linen make a thin paste of starch and cold water, put stained pieces in and soak overnight. It will then wash out easily with soap and water.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL  
**Sunday School Lesson**

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.)  
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LESSON FOR OCTOBER 9

PAUL AT EPHEBUS.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 19:1-41.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve.—Matt. 4:10.  
REFERENCE MATERIAL—Rev. 2:1-7.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—Paul a Loving Friend and Minister.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—Paul and the Silversmiths.  
INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Experience in Ephesus.  
YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Planting the Gospel in a Center of Paganism.

I. John's Disciples Become Christians (vv. 1-7).

These twelve disciples had only been taught the baptism of repentance as a preparation for the kingdom of God. Paul taught them to believe in Christ, that is, to receive Him as the One who had on the cross provided redemption for them.

II. Paul Preaching in Ephesus (vv. 8-10).

1. In the Jewish synagogue (v. 8). His message is characterized by: (1) boldness. He realized that God had sent Him and that His authority was back of Him. (2) Reason. He reasoned with them. God's message is never sentimental nor arbitrary, but in accord with the highest reason. (3) Persuasion. It is not enough to come boldly with a reasonable message; it must be accompanied by persuasion. (4) Concerning the kingdom of God. He did not discourse on current events, literature, or philosophy, but upon the message of salvation through Christ.

2. In the schoolhouse of Tyrannus (vv. 9, 10). Paul's earnest preaching only hardened the Jews. When they came out and spoke openly against this way of salvation in Christ, Paul separated the disciples from them and retired to the schoolhouse of Tyrannus.

III. God Working Miracles by Paul (vv. 11-16).

So wonderfully did he manifest His power that handkerchiefs and aprons brought from Paul's body healed the sick and cast out evil spirits from those whose lives had been made wretched by them.

IV. A Glorious Awakening (vv. 17-41).

1. Fear fell upon all (v. 17). News of the casting out of these evil spirits created impressions favorable to Christianity.

2. It brought to the front those who professed faith in Christ while not living right lives (v. 18). They believed, but had not broken from sin.

3. Gave up the practice of black arts (v. 19). This means forms of jugglery by use of charms and magical words. All such are in opposition to the will of God; therefore no one can have fellowship with God and practice them. They proved the genuineness of their actions by publicly burning their books. Though this was an expensive thing—valued at about \$12,500—they did not try to sell the books and get their money back. When you find you have been in a wrong business, make a clean sweep of things; burn up your books on Spiritualism, Christian Science, etc.; empty your whisky and beer into the sewer, and have a tobacco party similar to the Boston tea party.

4. Uproar of the Silversmiths at Ephesus (vv. 23-41). (1) The occasion (vv. 23, 24). This was the power of the gospel in destroying the infamous business of Demetrius and his fellows. It was clear to them that idolatry was tottering before the power of the gospel. They were not interested particularly in the matter from a religious standpoint, but because it was undermining the principal business of the city. (2) The method (vv. 25-29). Demetrius, a leading business man, whose business was the stay of others of a similar nature, called a meeting and stated that much people had turned from idolatry and that the market for their wares was materially weakening. He appealed to his fellows (a) on the ground of business, saying "This, our craft, is in danger of being set at naught," (v. 27). (b) On the ground of religious prejudice. He said "The temple of the great goddess Diana should be despoiled" (v. 27). He became quite religious when he saw that his business was being interfered with. His speech gained his end; the whole crowd was enraged and yelled in unison, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." The mob was quieted by the tact and good judgment of the town clerk.

The Fall of Jerusalem.  
And Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, came against the city, and his servants did besiege it. And he carried away all Jerusalem, and all the princes, and all the mighty men of valor, even ten thousand captives.—II Kings, 24:11 and 14.

The Day of Reckoning.  
And they consider not in their hearts that I remember all their wickedness; now their own doings have beset them about; they are before my face.—Hosea, 7:2.

Belgians Busily Rebuilding the City of Ypres



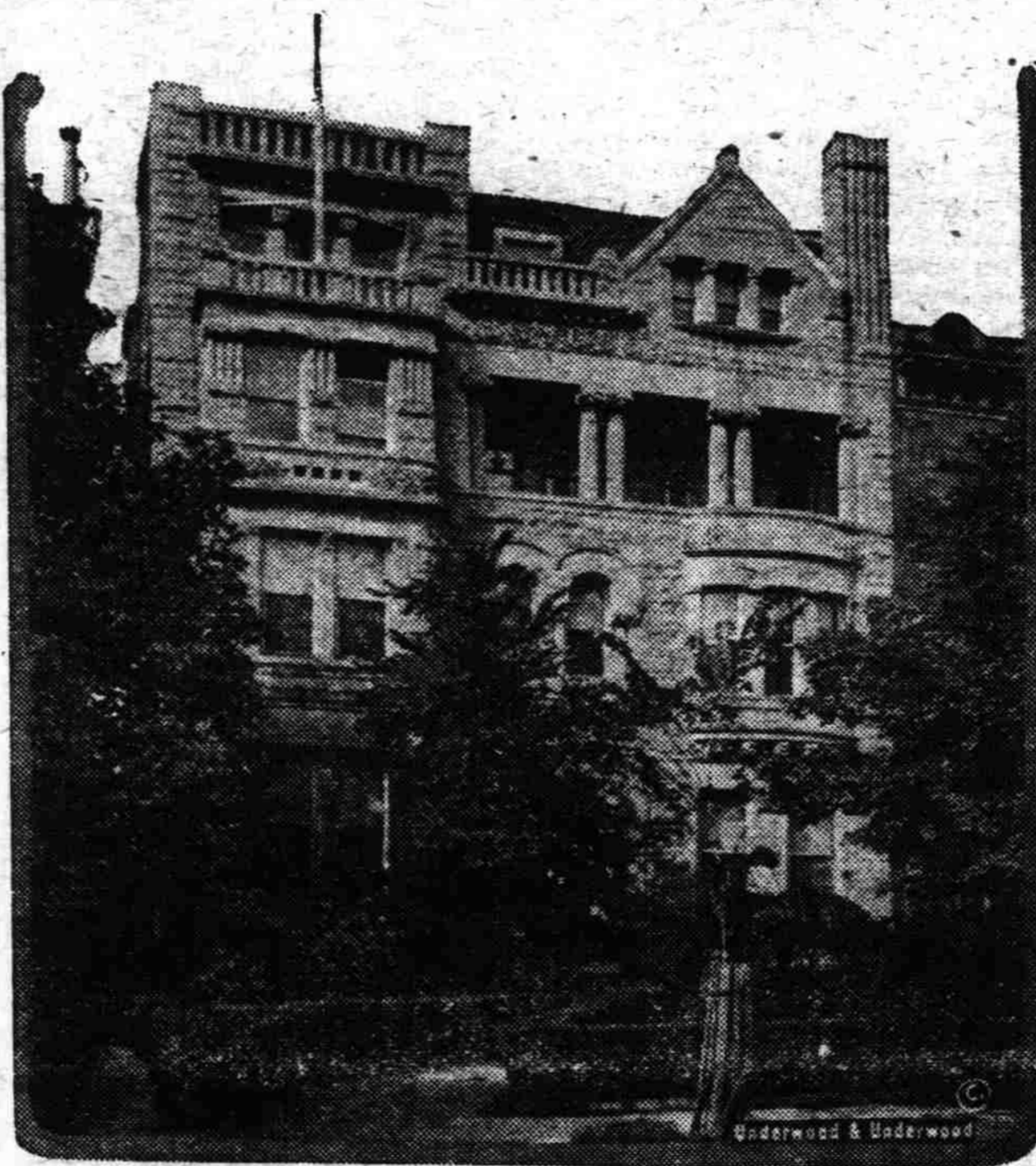
Feverish activity today features the reconstruction of the battle-wrecked parts of Flanders. This photograph shows the builders working among the ruins of Ypres, and was taken by an American Red Cross official, who was accompanying the American Legion delegation on its tour of France and Belgium.

Some Day Chicago Will Have This Fine Station



Because of Judge Landis' arbitration of the building trades disputes in Chicago, the people of that city are hoping the new \$65,000,000 Union station will be completed within the next 18 months. Work on it was suspended during the war. The illustration is from the recently finished architects' plans.

Japanese Embassy in Washington



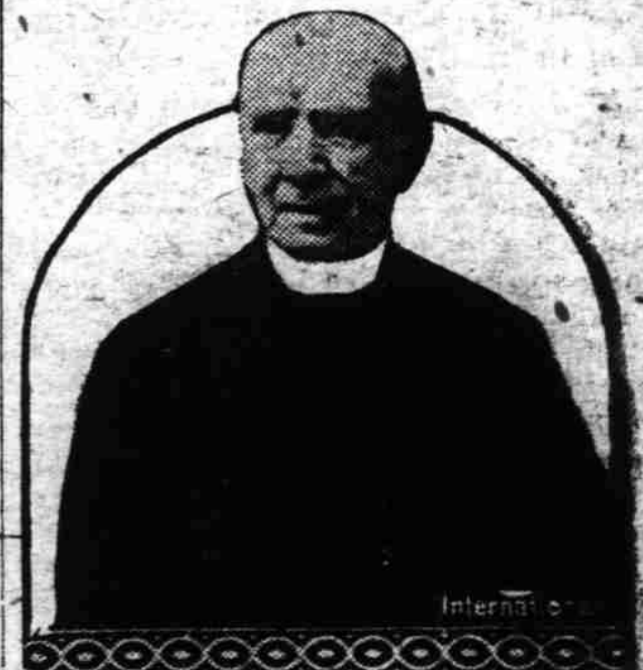
This building, the Japanese embassy in Washington, will be a busy place during the conference on limitation of armaments and Far Eastern questions. The Japanese delegation will number about two hundred, and many of the party will be accommodated in one of the large hotels.

SAPPHO REINCARNATED



This girl, Juanita Clivette of New York, is certain that she is the reincarnation of Sappho. At the age of six she climbed on her mother's knee and said: "Mamma, I have found myself. Who, or what, was Sappho?" Since then she has written thousands of lyrics and painted many charming canvases. She is now only fourteen years old. Her father, who keeps a curio shop, has been an actor, musician, newspaper man and artist. "I am as old as time," says Juanita. "I have been since the beginning. Once I was Sappho. I am again Sappho reincarnate."

REOPENS HIS CHURCH



Rev. James Dickie, who has been the pastor of the American church in Berlin since 1894, re-opened his church August 14, after its doors had been closed for five years because of the World war.

Lloyd George on His Holiday



Part of Premier Lloyd George's holiday in Scotland was spent at Blair castle, seat of the duke of Atholl, who is here seen helping Lloyd George across the moors.

Air Necessary for Human Life.  
Every time we breathe, we draw thirty cubic inches of air into our lungs; supposing that we take fifteen breaths a minute for the twenty-four hours of the day, we use no less than 648,000 cubic inches of air, which would weigh over thirty pounds. One day's supply of air for one human being would be sufficient to fill 1,125 two-gallon cans; a year's supply would weigh more than five tons. From these figures it may be seen how necessary it is to keep windows open so that there may be a continuous supply of fresh air.