

DEBUTANTES FIND THAT COMING OUT REQUIRES LAVISH EXPENDITURE FOR ACCESSORIES

Dressing of Hair Is Also a Task That Requires Skill and Taste—Ornaments of Many Varieties Are Demanded by Fashion.



FOR the debutante's entree to society many accessories are absolutely necessary, and serve to fill the happy months of anticipation preceding the formal bow. Not only is the modiste to be consulted for the idea of dress, but plans for effective coiffures, smart finishing touches, such as jabots, collars, belt buckles and slippers, all have a large demand on her spare moments. Later social courtesies will leave no free hours for these necessary adjuncts which stamp maidens as strictly smart. Among her greatest troubles will be getting her hair dressed in the latest fashion and yet make herself pretty. Very often a prevailing style will make a beautiful woman quite ordinary when her hair is removed.

Old Grecian ideas continue to predominate, and should the hair be anything but a crowning glory, one can easily outwit Nature by purchasing a Director's braid, as shown in figure 20. This is plaited in four strands and has eboli puffs at each end. Figure 24 shows its application, and as rats and other pads are fast falling into disfavor, the braid is a veritable godsend. In figure 27 is a suggestion for relieving the flatness for those who do not look well without a tall headdress. Here an esprey is used to heighten the effect, which with bows from the ribbon ends at the back make a fuller effect. This figure also shows the new bracelet for holding the gloves in place, and as evening dresses are often short-sleeved, the idea is unique. A Director's scarf for the shoulders between dances is a graceful thing, and adds greatly to the picturesque ensemble of Miss Society.

Figure 22 shows an esprey combined with lace wings which can be made with gold cloth also. Figure 23 is a band for the Grecian coiffure and figure 25 shows an elaborate fillet of silver bands which has handsome jewels set in. Very often anachronisms still continue to be the vogue, and figure 5 shows the long effects for hats.

Figure 1 is a pretty idea for a fan with Venetian lace, and chaperones with fans or powder puffs attached, are decidedly chic. As in figure 12, the powder puff resembles a pocket, and has room inside for the puff, and usually one side of the cover has a

mirror in it. These puffs are of various shapes, some looking like silver wafers, others square or round, and often a tiny miniature on top adds to its elegance, as well as to the cost. The chaperaine purse is still seen, and figure 13 shows the way settings are used on them.

Another luxury is the tortoise comb, which as in figure 2 is high. Abolish shells for belt buckles and cuff buttons to match are smart. One idea in this direction is shown in figure 6.

Since the sheath gown's advent, fancy bolsters have become a necessity, albeit only French models and actresses donned them. Figures 7, 8, 9 and 10 give a good idea of the elaborate embroidery, with the slides more dressy

than the front. These also call for pretty garters (figure 11), and while we are constantly reminded that these round garters are unhealthy, when one receives a pretty garter buckle one is nevertheless tempted to wear it. Then, too, they often have one's purse or jewel bag attached, so cannot be relegated to the shelf altogether.

Shoes have the leather colored to match the gown, and peacock green is a favorite shade. Such is the color of the shoe in figure 14. Pointed toes and the Wellesley button shoe (figure 19) are really the newest. Figure 21 is a bounder slipper with eyelet work on the toe and ribbon used to lace it through the eyelets which innocently reveal the pretty hose worn. Other slipper effects are shown in figures 4 and 26.

Reaching for the rug puff is used, often of the tone of the fur or to match the trimmings of the gown. What keeps one at wit's end is fashioning new jabots, which are of all materials. Figure 16 shows one of mousseline with gold straps, which make a chain where they cross. Tassels on the ends of the jabot are the correct thing, and some use the Director's knot.

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applied a few lashes to show the deputy how to do it so as not to strike the prisoner below the shoulders and thus incur the risk of severely hurting him. But assuming that the Warden and Deputy Warden are men of equal muscle what possible difference would it have made to the victim if the Warden's customary lashes had been laid on by his subordinate? Or is pain mortal error when inflicted by the Deputy Warden? But is the Warden not responsible for what his appointee does or can he wash his hands clean of all responsibility for an assault made under his own direction?

James G. Blaine once said: "There is a type of mind in the East that delights in refined fallacies," perhaps there is in the West also. But the theories that in the risk of hurting man seriously is incurred by flogging him above the shoulders—that is around the neck and ears or that a man can be punished by whipping him where it doesn't hurt, do not even possess the merit of refined fallacies. They are fallacies all right but they are not refined. They are coarse and brutal ones, both of them.

But what sort of men are the Warden and his deputy to manage a reformatory along humane lines? Any man whose nature is so low, coarse and brutal, and whose impulses all so cold and cruel that he is willing to hold himself in readiness, at all times, to lay the lash on the bare back of a human being is totally unfit to hold a position of authority in a charitable or penal institution of any kind, and a man that will stand over him to direct an assault is no better.

The flogging system should be abolished once for all. It is a relic of barbarism. It is inhumane and brutal; it is opposed to the progressive spirit of the age—a blot on our civilization and an disgrace to the state. Twentieth century civilization finds the flogging system strongly entrenched, and the lash in active use as a reformatory agent. In five conspicuous places: Morocco, Russia, China, Delaware and Salem. In Russia, where the knout is used, civilization is so backward, and knowledge of the anatomy is so meager, that the poor belated peathens do not know that above the shoulders the human body is impervious to pain.

Let Oregon be the first to banish this barbarity from her borders, let it be abolished by law for all time. No possible good can come from its use. Certainly no man can be reformed by degrading him, elevation and degradation cannot go hand in hand.

A law should be passed providing a severe penalty for any official who assaults a prisoner except in self-defense. And this should apply to Kelly's Butte and every other penal institution in the state of Oregon.

Punishment wherever practicable should be of a reformatory character. The state prison should be made in the best sense a reformatory. A vast majority of criminals are not hopeless cases by any means, only a small per cent are wholly bad, are wholly given over to evil, and many can be made to see the mistake and folly of a criminal career and won over and reclaimed to society and made useful citizens by humane treatment when brutality sours them on the world and causes them to adopt crime as their profession from sheer desperation.

The flogging system is too brutal to be defended on any ground. Oregon isn't behind the other states in other respects. Why should she furnish one of the dark spots of the earth by continuing a system that has no popularity except in heathen countries?

In the case of Albrecht, the question was raised if there should be no punishment for escaping from prison. I would answer most emphatically yes, but let it be in keeping with the spirit of the age and of the civilization of which we boast. A law should be passed defining a prison escape as a felony and a severe penalty should be provided, but the penalty should be a term in prison to begin at the expiration of the term of the convict is serving and should be prescribed by a court the same as any other sentence. The death penalty might not be too severe for the escape of a life-termer; but for those serving less than a life term escapes should be punished by a term at hard labor, say from one to ten years at the discretion of the court and the punishment given by the wardens should be limited to taking away all credit marks that measure the time saved by good behavior, to solitary confinement and reduction of diet.

Unusual punishment certainly should be prohibited by statute. In the Albrecht case how much better it would have been, and how much more credit would have been reflected on the state, if an investigation had been held that placed the responsibility for the escape where it belonged—on the official who made the convict a trusty and accepted his promise not to attempt to escape after he knew he was an incorrigible. And then if this official had been summarily dismissed and a competent man appointed in his place; and then if Albrecht had been indicted by a grand jury for jail-breaking and on conviction been sentenced to a term of imprisonment to begin at the expiration of his present term, would not this treatment of the case have been more in keeping with justice and common sense and the spirit of the age in which we live?

Human treatment is never a mistake anyway. But if that case had been dealt with in a rational way, if the one actually responsible for the escape had been removed and a competent man appointed in his place, no more trusties would have been made, and perhaps a large number of escapes would have been prevented.

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criminals now, but these may be only the advance agents of what will be here next summer.

The Seattle Exposition will probably attract hundreds of criminals from Chicago and other cities of the East, and when they are run out of the Sound City they are likely to make Portland the next point of their itinerary. Pickpockets and confidence men may predominate among them, but there will doubtless be many of the more dangerous types, and laws should be passed making the jail a more severe for certain crimes that Oregon will be given a wide berth by the criminal classes.

We could not do better than to pattern after some of the other states in the enactment of criminal laws at the present time. Illinois has a law providing a life sentence for robbery of

any kind committed by the use of a gun. It is a very wise law and no state in the Union is more in need of such a statute than Oregon. The safety of society demands it. It would doubtless keep a good many criminals out of the state and deter many that are here from plying their trade. Illinois, Ohio and West Virginia have had laws for the past 20 years providing life imprisonment for the third felony. These statutes have resulted in keeping some persistent lawbreakers out of those states and removing from society, once for all, many others. Society has everything to gain and nothing to lose by permanently disposing of the dangerous and professional criminals. Let us ask the Legislature for these protective measures.

WATER HIGHWAYS NEEDED

New York World.
THE National Rivers and Harbors Congress has adopted resolutions favoring:

1. A bond issue of \$500,000,000 for the improvement of our water highways;
2. Immediate prosecution of work already begun and the beginning of important new work;
3. Liberal appropriations for current contracts.

Speaker Cannon, the head of the group of men who control legislation in the House, tells the Congress that he does not favor the present issue of bonds. He objects on the score of economy. He wishes to do nothing hasty.

A well-matured plan might precede the voting of bonds. Yet Mr. Cannon cannot have failed to notice that Canada is spending upon new waterways a sum far greater in proportion to her resources than that proposed, and partly by so doing is diverting our Atlantic grain export trade to Montreal; that Prussia is spending on canals and rivers sums proportionately greater; that New York, unaided, is spending \$10,000,000,

and probably much more, on canals, with popular approval. The most scientific in the world, uses connecting waterways as the handmaids of railways, helping with their heavier work. Our abject railroad men, like Mr. Hill, recognize the relation. It is impossible for our railroads to furnish within the next few years the increased facilities the country needs.

The sum named is large, but the annual interest charge is little more than the cost of one great modern battleship. The increase in the cost of Army, Navy and pensions between Mr. Roosevelt's first year as an elective President and the 1910 estimates is \$12,000,000. The more growth of war costs in four wasteful years would pay the interest upon \$500,000,000 of water highway bonds and leave \$22,000,000 for redemption. Can there be any comparison in public usefulness between an extra hundred millions a year squandered on war and the same sum put annually into the development of water highways?

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