

Seen on the Avenues of Paris

A Page of Snapshot Photographs Indicating That the French Woman's Frocks for General Wear Are Much Like Her American Cousin's, While Bare Knees and Beauty Windows Seem Barred.



Blue satin makes the corset and tunic over a plaid Rodier serge.



Many Parisian young women are wearing this style of frock in mid-night-blue chiffon broadcloth with flounces scalloped by old-fashioned "pinkings." Silver lace is the smart garniture.



A striking use of silver lace on blue serge.

So much is said and written about the wonders of Paris fashions that it may come as somewhat of a shock to those of us who have not been abroad to discover that

after all, the average well-dressed Parisian woman is less attractive and not a whit better dressed than her American cousin.

Here, for instance, is a page of photographs, very recently taken at random on the avenues of Paris. They are not specially posed pictures of fashion models, such as are usually provided in order that the new clothes may be shown off to the best advantage. They were just snapped at the street corners, or in front of shop windows and along the boulevards where the shrewd photographer rarely finds difficulty in obtaining picture subjects, either voluntary or otherwise.

As a rule, photographs of Paris fashions reaching this country are carefully selected works of art in which every detail of lighting, shading, posing and display has been thought out and attended to before the camera. The new clothes creations may be displayed to the best possible advantage. And as a result an impression is sometimes gathered that every Paris woman is wearing frocks, hats and shoes as smart as those in the fashion-plate photographs.

Another good thing to remember is that one very necessary qualification of every Paris clothes model is that she must be either decidedly pretty or strikingly picturesque and she must conform to standard figure measurements in order that the clothes will look well on her. With that much explained, here on



A beaded fillet gives quite an air of distinction to this fine velours de laine (otherwise wool) frock.

Just a simple little summer suit of satin, introducing some of the new artistic embroidery.

In this page we have the real goods, so to speak, exactly as you will meet them face to face on the avenues of Paris any day you should happen to be there. Some of the costumes, it must be admitted, have an un-American look about them and might attract a little adverse attention to the wearer if she were suddenly transported to the shopping district of any American city on a bright summer afternoon. Others do not look very much different from the styles now being worn over here.

Paris has been credited with originating many freak fashions since early spring. One of them is a one-piece knitted over-all trimmed with fur. And at the recent Autouille race meet not a few of the women carried parrots on their left shoulders by a cord attached to their necks. One of the birds' legs to the owner's wrist. It was a feeble attempt to revive the old custom of carrying a falcon on the wrist. Falcons are scarce and more dangerous than parrots, whereas parrots are tame, as a rule, and rather plentiful. But the parrot promenade went out



At left, a Rodier fabric of wool for fall in a frock with the new rolled collar and sleeve puff.

A good type of failleur embroidery, evidently based on an Egyptian inspiration. The sleeve is quite Chinese.

A frock for general wear in blue or black serge with the new bead or thread tracery embroidery.

of fashion almost as quickly as it went in.

Eighty per cent of the women at the races wore monodies, thick gloves, tailor-made suits cut in severe masculine lines and low-heeled shoes. They carried walking sticks to add to their decidedly mannish appearance. There was just one concession to feminine coquetry, however. Skirts were generally a few inches shorter than heretofore, revealing the entire knee "faultlessly enclosed," according to one cable report, "in priceless silk stockings, kept in place by garters adorned with flowers and in some cases with jewels."

Then, later, at the Longchamps races some of the fashion models appeared in gowns giving every evidence of extreme tight lacing. And there was an innovation, considered the most daring ever sported by manikins, which threatened for a time to transform the fashionable male assemblage into a multitude of "Peeping Toms."

The gowns, which even the Duke Decazes, the French polo champion; Revall, and Andre Fouquieres, famous as fashion arbiter, pronounced "a bit too much," were perforated here and there by "beauty windows"—square diamond-shaped holes two inches in diameter in the low backs as well as just above the knees.

A greater affluence of wealth was seen around the betting booths than at any time this season. The display of jewels was unprecedented. The campaign against freakish and costly styles inaugurated by Maurice Rothschild and other male fashion leaders, who appeared at Autouille in threadbare discarded suits, was followed, in a modified degree, by many women "smart setters," who showed up in plain gowns, either starched white or with old-fashioned flower patterns printed on them.

A still later announcement from the French capital said that nothing but a nose ring was now needed to make the fashionable Parisian of today a replica of the savage. She had adopted the fashion of wearing ankle bracelets, her dresses were only "girdles and sashes," while multicolored jewelry dangled around neck and body. Her head-dress was said to make that of the American Indian pale into insignificance. From the back of one fashionable matron's head across a series of long uncurled ostrich plumes, arranged on the spreading lines of a peacock's tail.

Truly, some wonderful tales reach these shores about the extravagance of the Paris fashions. But when you get a close-up view of the ordinary street costume, as shown on this page, you will readily agree that the tourist who goes to Paris prepared to see women with knee-length skirts, "beauty windows," ankle bracelets and what not, is apt to be disappointed.

NEW LIGHT IS THROWN ON DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Henry Vignaud, America's Diplomat, 90 Years of Age, Outlines Reasons for Substantiation of His Contention Made Many Years Ago, and Which Repudiates the Columbian Tradition.

ONCE more the question of the true character of the discovery of America comes up. Whether the Columbian tradition on such discovery and on the part played therein by the astronomer Toscanelli as handed down to us is essentially correct in all its details, is a question that has been argued pro and con for the past two decades.

Henry Vignaud has devoted the greater part of recent years to the refutation of the idea that the voyage during which this country was discovered came about as the result of a desire to find a new route to the East Indies. Now at the age of 90 he is making one more supreme effort to prove his contention.

Practically all of his life since that time has been spent on the other side of the Atlantic. He married in Paris in 1873, and was at different times associated as editor with some of the leading French newspapers and periodicals. For some years he was connected with the American legation and embassy at Paris, of which he has recently been made honorary counselor. He has also at several times acted as charge d'affaires. At the moment he is president of the "Societe des Americainistes."

According to tradition which dates from half a century after the discovery of America, a famous Florentine astronomer, Paolo Toscanelli, wrote in 1474 a letter to King Alphonso V of Portugal, dissuading him from seeking to reach the East Indies by way of the east, and advising him to follow a route by the west as being easier than the other because, if it were adopted, the distance to be traversed would be only 130 degrees.

This letter, forwarded by the hands of a canon named Martine, is supposed to have been accompanied by a chart or map indicating the route to be followed. Later on both of these documents are said to have been sent by Toscanelli himself to Columbus, who was then planning his great undertaking of 1492 and was seeking useful information. Yielding to the counsel of the eminent astrologer, it is said that Columbus did what King Alphonso had

been advised to do, and thus it came about that America was discovered.

Mr. Vignaud says in an interview: "Having become convinced," he said, "that the documents attributed to this astronomer are spurious, I sought to prove it in 1901 and since then, on different occasions, I have returned to the subject. Hence arose a long and animated controversy which still continues, and which, up to the present, has centered chiefly on the genuineness of these documents. But as a matter of fact, this is but a secondary point and one which might be laid aside without any harm. The real question at stake, which it behooves us to solve as it is of great historic importance, is: What was the object aimed at in 1492, inasmuch as this question is involved on the other?"

"Did Columbus discover the New World by seeking to reach the eastern shores of Asia by a new route, or did he happen upon this discovery while employed in searching for some island or island which he had reason to believe existed in the western waters of the Atlantic?"

"In the first place the idea that Columbus was advised by Toscanelli comes solely from Columbian sources; first from Columbus and then from family papers. All of the writers who have mentioned these facts have borrowed them from the same source. Originally they were known to the Columbus family alone.

"This is important, for valuable as Columbian documents may be, they are not always to be trusted. For instance they lead us astray by concealing the humble origin of the discoverer. They attribute to him an illustrious parentage which was not his own, by speaking of his distant voyages and his extensive learning, whereas, in truth, he had not traveled far before his discovery, and his requirements were only elementary.

"If the first voyage of Columbus, in which he discovered America, was not undertaken to sail to the Indies, Toscanelli counts for nothing, inasmuch as the elements attributed to that astronomer exerted no influence whatever upon a decision which was

never made. At once it becomes a matter of indifference to criticism whether the documents are spurious or not, for even if they should be genuine, their author can lay no claim to be considered as the instigator of one of the greatest events in history."

Mr. Vignaud then outlined some of the reasons for his belief that Columbus did not propose to go to the Indies westward, as the Columbian tradition would have it.

"In addition Columbus never said a word before his voyage in regard to a short route to the East Indies, and never mentioned them until after his discovery. Contemporary writers who related the discovery of America seem not to have been aware that it was made in seeking to reach the East Indies."

New Land Was Sought.
Vignaud then cited as proof that the expedition of 1492 had for its sole object the discovery of new islands, the evidence drawn from the captivities, which treat only of new islands to be discovered; of the evidence of Maldonado, a member of the committee to which Columbus' proposals were referred, who declared that they dealt only with the islands which were discovered; the evidence of those who took part in the expedition itself, that its only object was the islands which were discovered; and the evidence of writers of the time, who—with the exception of Herrera—all say that the object of the expedition was to look for the islands which he discovered.

"Columbus had information about what he set out to find," continued Vignaud. "He intimates this fact in his contract with their Catholic majesties. To his chronicle, Las Casas, he spoke as if he had been actually in person to the islands which he was in search of, and that he told Las Casas that he had no doubt of finding them."

He persistently continued to look for them."

Testimony Complicating.
The testimony of Fernando Columbus that the goal of the 1492 expedition was the Indies had been often cited as sufficient proof of that fact. But criticism has shown that this testimony cannot be reconciled either with the statements of the Columbus origin or with the known facts. If the assertions of the first two biographers of Columbus on this particular point were justified, we should be led into error in all other statements made by all of the facts which have been adduced to the contrary. Nor would it be reasonable, moreover, to accept as proof the evidence which is in dispute, the very evidence the value of which is under discussion.

"It is also evident that he had information concerning these islands because of the fact that he laid his course along the 28th parallel and persisted in keeping to it, although it was not the direction which led to the land of the spices. Also he was disappointed in not finding the islands where he had thought they were situated, and he persistently continued to look for them."

Clay Deposit Enormous.
ORANAGAN LANDING, B. C.—As a result of the engineers' investigation of the clay deposits near here it is reported that there is 1,200,000 cubic yards of visible clay in 43 acres, the average depth being six feet.

PORTLAND VACATION RESORT FOR FLOATING U. S. LABOR

Summer Capitol Liked by Men Who Prefer Ease to Hard Work Under Broiling Harvest Suns.

(Continued from First Page.)
anything," protested the deputy. "You are entitled to it."
"Aw, gwan, help yourself, a law shark would cost me \$50 and I got plenty. This is just pickup cash, bounty money I got for killing coyotes."

They got his \$260, less the small sum for the single box of cartridges, but the story merely goes to show what large sums are carried by these men who take the open jobs where their earnings are all profit.

Few of Them Back.
In all likelihood this man packed five six hundred dollars at a low estimate. Not only is this money withdrawn from circulation while it is in the workers' "jeans," but he has enough capital to exist for a good long vacation period should he wish to. There is but little incentive to work when one has all that is needed and the appeal of the rest of the nation to help production is more than likely to fall on deaf ears.

Women Make Long Tour.
Another incident that is rather enlightening is that of the quartet of young women who are touring the country working as waitresses and are at present sojourning in Portland. Clean, wholesome, well-educated girls with a thorough knowledge of their business and good training and experience, they have been all over the United States since they left their homes in Boston about two years ago. Florida saw them for a few months during the winter season, and then Pasadena. They took in the Shriners convention here and afterwards went to Pendleton. They did not care for the eastern Oregon city and returned to Portland, the four sticking together as they have done since the beginning of their trip. They have not laid any plans as yet as to where they will go from here, but it will be wherever their fancy dictates, as they are free to roam at will and are certain of a substantial job at good wages wherever it may be. As one man tersely put it last week, no man or woman need be afraid today of the battle of existence, for there is no such animal any more; the wolf has been driven from most of the doors in the country and

no one need fear starving if they wish to work.

Oregon has its share of those who do not care for work and of those who can afford to take their ease after a good season, but she is not suffering from any unemployment troubles even though the parks are filled with men who could be employed on the farms of the state. Of course every day lost slows up the wheels of production just that much, but it is mighty difficult to get men to go out and take up a line of labor that they do not fancy, where they can get three square meals a day.

SCOTS TALLEST RACE

Stature Varies With Climate, Smallest Men in Desert.

Habitually we think of Japanese as small men, and imagine a Russian to be a tall man in a big greatcoat.

The Englishman, according to popular opinion, is supposed to be taller than a Frenchman, much in the same way that a dog of the St. Bernard or mastiff breed surpasses a terrier or a poodle. The common idea is not so very far wrong, for measurements made by scientists show that differences exist between the average height of races of mankind. Generally, stature varies between 5 feet 4 inches and 5 feet 10 inches. Of really dwarf men, under 5 feet height, there are few, chiefly the bushmen of South Africa, the dwarfs of New Guinea and the Laplanders.

inches, and among the burly York-shiresmen it even goes as high as 5 feet 9 1/2 inches.

This leaves the nearest rivals on the continent far behind. Even the North Germans, Danes and Scandinavians, who are classed among the tallest people there, only range from 5 feet 5 inches to 7 inches. Frenchmen are generally smaller, measuring about 5 feet 5 inches and the Spaniards an inch shorter.

Stature depends a good deal on climate. The bushmen live in the great Kalahari desert, the tall Polynesians on the Pacific islands and enjoy all the advantages nature can bestow. The Hottentots, of the same race as the bushmen, but inhabiting more fertile country, are appreciably taller.

On higher ground the people are usually shorter, so that the Swiss and central Europeans generally are stocky rather than tall. Stature varies with the class of men. Early emigrants to America before things were made easy by the steamship companies, were always taller than the race from which they had sprung. They were picked men, full of physical vigor and courage.

"Revised Version.
The following is a negro preacher's version of the parable of the Good Samaritan:

"There was a traveler on a lonely road robbed and left wounded and helpless by de wayside. As he laid there various persons passed him, but none of them offers him assistance. By and by, however, a pious Samaritan comes along, an' takin' pity on de wounded man's trouble, helped him on his mule an' took him to a tavern where he orders food an' drink an' clothes for de man an' tells de tavern-keeper to send de bill to him. An' dis is a true story, brethren," concluded the preacher, "for de tavern is standin' yit, an' in de doorway is standin' de man, an' de Samaritan is keepin' waitin' for de Good Samaritan to come back-an' pay de bill."

Wealth Hidden in Clothing.
LONDON.—A Poles named Pictor Talla, traveling from America to Danzig, was taken ill recently in the Young Men's Christian association hut, Waterloo road, and removed to an infirmary. He had only 2 shillings and 2 pence in English money. But hidden in his clothing he had 22 ten dollar gold pieces and paper money to the value of \$950. His shoes were found to be very heavy and when they were photographed by the X-ray 12 large coins, presumably \$10 gold pieces, were found hidden between the inners, rather and the soles of each boot.