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THE WAIST LINE IN ART AND FASHION



THE AMERICAN WAIST LINE.

THE ENGLISH WAIST LINE.

No Swearing While Working

The novel provision in the contract for the erection of a new Methodist church at Logansport, Ind., to the effect that no man employed on any part of the construction shall either swear or drink while so employed, is causing an end of inconvenience to John E. Barnes, the contractor. His first trouble resulted from disinclination on the part of men, even though they were not addicted to swearing or drinking, to bind themselves absolutely to refrain from the exercise of the privilege should a seeming necessity for it arise.

The church people wanted a provision in the contract to the effect that the mechanics employed upon it should neither chew nor smoke, but no contractor would bid on the work under such conditions, and chewing and smoking are not prohibited. The building committee would not recede from its demands regarding swearing and drinking, and though Mr. Barnes finally signed the contract under his bid for the work, it was with many misgivings as to the result.

The day before he began work he called his men around him and told them the conditions under which the contract had been secured. Some of the men who have worked for him for years shook their heads ominously and confessed that they did not know whether or not they could stay on the job if they were not permitted to swear. One of them asked that a "swearing line" be drawn, within which oaths must not be uttered, and the workmen were required to go outside of this if they wished to use the prohibited words. The contractor thought this might be construed into an evasion of the contract, and insisted that the men pledge him to abstain absolutely from profanity while working on the job.

The stonemasons who were employed to lay the foundations positively refused to be bound by such conditions, and it was arranged to get out the stone at the yards of the company, and all the cutting will be done some distance away from the "consecrated ground," as the men have come to call the site of the new edifice. The same artifice was employed by some of the men who are getting out the heavier timbers for the new structure, that work being done 10 squares from the site, and the timbers being ready for putting in the places when they are delivered at the church.

The contract not only requires that the workmen shall refrain from swearing and drinking, but Mr. Barnes agrees to discharge any man who is guilty of either offense while employed on the structure. So far he has had but one case to deal with, and that was a young man who had been in his employ but a few months. The young carpenter struck his finger with the pole of his hatchet, and before he thought he suttered the fatal "cuss word." The foreman reported the act and tried to excuse the offender, but Mr. Barnes said he had made the contract in good faith, that the men had all agreed to its terms and that he could not make any exceptions to the rule, especially when the

FASHIONS FRESH FROM NEW YORK

(By Maude Griffin.)  
New York, Oct. 21.—One of the most positive signs that the fashions are yearly accommodating themselves more to the dictates of common sense is found in the fact that each season brings a smaller surplus of needless novelties. Time was when one was almost afraid to buy anything at the beginning of the season for fear that after the modes had been authoritatively settled the purchases made early would not be adequate for the demands of an ultra-smart wardrobe.

Nowadays few changes are made and they are comparatively speaking, inconsequential. Of course every smart opening has its extreme modes, but as these are intended principally for display, no one is expected to follow them.

There is a noticeable revival of velvet costumes this fall and they are seen in charming new colorings. Blue is one of the prettiest. This peculiar shade of bluish violet has been used in former years, but its favor has been uncertain because generally speaking the color is unbecoming. Previously its greatest vogue was in millinery effects where there was a better chance of getting it away from the face by massing bunches of bluettes around the crown or at the back of the brim. The effort to reproduce the tint in velvet, which has not met with success until this season, is doubly commendable, because the cold metallic lustre has been softened con-

siderably and with a few touches of lace of white it is possible for almost anyone to wear a blue velvet gown.

A somewhat ornate design has the skirt trimmed with bands of the same shade taffeta stitched on to simulate a flounced effect, there being apparently three of the flounces. A plaited velvet skirt is rather a daring adventure even for a slender figure, but such was successfully accomplished in this toilette. The platts extend all around the waist, but are stitched very flat.

The bodice is close-fitting and is plaited above a deep girde to meet a yoke laid in transverse folds of blue satin. Bordered the girde in clerical effect are bands of blue and white embroidery touched here and there with dull orange, while the border of the embroidery is of a lighter shade of blue. Medallions of rich cream lace are appliqued over the plaited yoke which is also finished with bands of blue and white embroidery. The sleeves are trimmed with lace and embroidery and below the elbow the full puffs are caught into a tight fitting plaited cuff with stitchings of the silk used to trim the skirt.

A Louis XIII silk beaver hat trimmed with black plumes completes the costume.

It would be difficult to find anything prettier than the plaid chevrons which are the most formidable rival of velvet for street gowns. Those in two or three shades of the same color are extremely

effective. Especially is this true of the blue-greys. An important walking dress of steel blue has a deeper blue plaid threaded through it so closely that the lighter tone is scarcely perceptible. The contrast is marked by a nappy silk cord of black running through the chevion defining a larger square than that outlined by the darker blue.

The skirt is made quite plain about the hips and fits faultlessly. Around the bottom it is finished with a solitary fold of the same material piped with velvet. Above the knees the flounce is headed with three rather wide apertured tucks, but the velvet piping is not repeated here.

The blouse has only a medium deep hip-flounce and this is trimmed simply with a stitched fold of the chevion. The girde is of steel blue satin faced cloth stitched with black silk braid. It is rather narrower than most of the belts seen just now, and clasps at the front with a handsome blue and gold enameled buckle.

A distinctive feature of the blouse is a shoulder trimming of very open-work braid stitched over blue taffeta. This extends from the collar over the shoulder seam and down the sleeves to the elbow, where it is finished with silk passementerie. Medallions of the same braid finished with large buttons matching the buckle on the girde adorn the blouse front. Below the elbow the sleeves are made in full puffs with three tucks and gathered into a cuff of braided cloth. An ermine toque trimmed with blue silk and ostrich pompons is worn with the gown.

Although it is somewhat too pronounced for entire gowns, orange is a color that will be very much worn this season. One sees it on many of the smart waists, hats and garnitures, especially where white or brown predominates. Nothing makes a more effective lining for the exquisite nut shades than orange taffeta.

A handsome separate bodice of white chiffon generally trimmed with thread lace has a dainty bertha effect fastened at the front with a curiously twisted knot of two shades of orange-colored velvet. Descending from the corsage is a double twist of the velvet which meets a girde of the same caught with a handsome gold buckle set with rough topazes.

The increasing width of girdles has caused a flutter of fashion's domain. Madame La Mode seems determined to make it an important part of winter dress trappings and there is almost a general outcry against it because of its exactness. The only figure to which it is possible is a very slender, long-waisted one, and even when, if the wearer is too tall, the style is not certain to be becoming. Where the figure will permit, however, no details lend more cachet to a gown.

Smart couturieres are extending the province of plaits above the belt-line to many of the bodices. This idea is exemplified more in at home gowns though, than in street toilettes, because the pliable fabrics used for house toilettes are more adaptable to plaits and folds. An

at home gown that displays more than ordinary originality is russet brown voile over apple green taffeta. The skirt has three partly tucked flounces bordered with a wide fold of cloth and joined with an open Mexican stitching done with embroidery silk. These flounces open over a plaited front piece of the voile.

The bodice has a partly tucked loose Eton effect falling over a girde of russet brown panne. Under the Eton effect is a waist of white lace over chiffon. The bishop sleeves have a top piece of the lace and this is bordered very simply with a strip of brown embroidery which extends over the bodice forming a border for the rich lace yoke. Deep cuffs of silk from which fall folds of soft lace complete a puff of voile falling from shoulder to wrist.

It is predicted that later in the season fashion will revert to very high stocks and collars. It has been found that the narrow comfortable bands that are now so highly favored will not be able to withstand the cold of winter and fashion does not care to be responsible for sore throats and aching chests. Although collars may be high, however, they will be very soft, and most delicate supports being used to hold them up. Anything stiff and formidable looking will be discarded as ungainly and unfeminine, but there are so many dainty designs to choose from that one stands a little chance of falling into such a sartorial error.

limbs, the heart, lungs and digestive organs are large.

The pulse should beat with full and normal stroke. Limbs and joints should be large and well formed, the flesh neither too hard nor too soft.

Those who resemble their mothers expect to live longest, and the first born is longer lived than other children. For example, a sister born 10 years before another sister is supposed to have six years' greater duration of life.

It is well known that women live longer than men, but so far there is no satisfactory explanation of why this is so. Out of a million people, 225 women and only 82 men reach the age of 100 years. Maybe it is because a woman gets more sleep than a man, for the longer a person sleeps the longer will life last. Nearly all long-lived people have been great sleepers. When M. de Lesseps was on the ocean he would sleep for 20 hours at a stretch. Gladstone averaged 12 hours sleep a day. A man or woman who would learn to sleep

18 hours a day might live 200 years.

One of the secrets of longevity, therefore, is to take plenty of sleep. Other rules which the seeker after length of days should observe are these:

Sleep on the right side.

Keep the bedroom window open all night.

Don't take a cold tub in the morning, but a bath the temperature of the body.

Don't allow any pets in the living room. They may carry disease germs.

Take daily exercise in the open air, and live in the country; if not all the year, at least for five or six months.

Occasionally change your occupation. Take frequent and short holidays.

Watch the three D's—drinking water, dampness and drains.

Limit your ambitions.

Keep your temper.

Worry less, work more; ride less, walk more; drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; preach less, practice more.

Here are some of the supposed signs of longevity:

The eyes must be round and wide rather than long and narrow, and if they are brown or hazel life will be longer than if they were black or violet.

The neck must be full and pillar-like, rather than slender.

The brows must be ample and slope back slightly from an absolute perpendicular. The head must be wide behind and over the ears.

The mouth must be full and well set, and the chin square and firm.

The nose must be wide and open through its whole length, and have open, easily dilating nostrils. This indicates a good heart and good lungs.

If the orifice of the ear is low, denoting a deeply seated brain, there is a better chance of long life.

The woman who appears taller in proportion when sitting down than when standing has a good chance to live long, if the body is long in proportion to the

vice and drinking is even worse. Men at work on buildings here take the name of God in vain without thinking, and it is no uncommon thing to see them drinking beer at their work. We wanted them to know that neither swearing nor drinking is necessary to their comfort or their happiness and we insisted on the provision. Suppose now that these men abstain both from swearing and drinking while on this work. Won't they see that it can be done easily, and if they are sensible, won't they refrain from it in the future? That is the thing we are trying to teach them, and that is one reason for putting such a provision in the building contract. We just wanted to show them that the thing can be done.

**If You Would Live a Century.**  
From the New York Sun.  
Every woman, so the story goes, carries with her signs which to the expert need tell whether she will live long.

An Elephant at the Dentist's

From the New York Sun.  
A queer looking procession moved up Sixth avenue yesterday afternoon. Just what it was no one seemed to know. The policemen along the avenue described it as a "jay circus." The outfit consisted of three men, two mules drawing wagons, four billy goats and an elephant that trailed along in the rear.

At Sixth avenue and Thirty-sixth street there is a dentist's establishment. The dentist, in addition to advertising his business by fancy signs, has a gaily dressed negro on the sidewalk to hand out cards to pedestrians. The negro is known along the avenue as "Jim Cards." Yesterday Jim's raiment was particularly gay. He wore a tall hat with a red silk band and a bright red spike-tail coat. His trousers were of the "Uncle Sam" variety.

The elephant got one look at "Jim," and then, with a snort, made for the card man. The negro fled up the stairs, four steps at a time. He didn't stop in the dental parlor. Instead, he went to the roof and hastily discarded the hat and coat.

Meanwhile the elephant was trying to follow. He got his head and trunk into the doorway. There he stuck fast, snorting and squealing so loudly that people for two blocks around ran out to see who was being killed.

"Jim" peered over the roof, but of course the elephant didn't see him. All the same, he stamped and shook his frame so much that a negro in the street yelled to "Jim!"

"Yeh git off dat roof. He's done gwins to fore de house down."

"Jim" traveled to another roof, but soon the men in the procession tackled the elephant with hooks and got him out of the doorway. It took much prodding to get the beast to continue up the avenue, but by the time he reached Thirty-fourth street he seemed to have forgotten "Jim" and went along peacefully.

An hour later the negro came down and resumed his work, but he kept his eyes alternately up and down the avenue, to be sure not to be taken by surprise again.

"Ah wonder what dat old fool of phant wanted up me," said he. "Ah never said anything wrong 'bout him. Fact, Ah never would harm no elephant."

**Volubility Explained.**  
A man with a wife who was gifted with gab.  
While he very plainly was not, Concluded one day he would try to find out.  
Why in thunder she talked such a lot.  
So he said very mildly: "Please excuse me, but why."  
Do you tell me a thing o'er and o'er?  
"A word to the wise is sufficient," said she.  
"Which is why I'm compelled to see more."  
—New York Sun.