

WHAT THE SQUARE WEARING

BY MRS. CHOLLY KNICKERBOCKER

FOR the moment the coat suit for early fall is the topic of chief interest, and the new models that are seen give promise of a very smart season.

A feature of the season is the increasing length of the coats. They run from 35 to 44 inches long, some models being even longer.

They are in semi-loose, half-fitting style, and follow the curves of the figure without being at all tight-fitting. The mandarin collar goes with the three-quarter length sleeves.

The graceful mandarin sleeve is seen on coats of heavy material, but runs as it will be supplanted later on by the long close-fitting sleeve, coming well down over the hand, reminiscent of the middle ages.

Never before has there been such a general use of braid, soutache taking the lead.

It is used in the form of embroidery on other flat braids, and is made into buttons, large and small, and is applied to cloth and washable fabrics alike.

Pleated styles prevail in skirts, which are almost without exception in waiking length.

Pleated trimming and buttons all appear in the decoration of skirts, but many are entirely plain, depending for their style upon the perfect cut and finish.

A new and rather novel skirt trimming consists of nuns tucks in graduated widths and in a shade different from the color of the dress.

Sometimes there are as many as eight of these tucks, the lowest one being eight inches in width, the top one only one inch; thus, more than one third of the skirt is covered.

There is an almost endless array of pretty designs for dainty house jackets, and there are such delightful possibilities for original ideas in the making that the woman who cares for these pretty little garments will take pleasure in fashioning them for herself, or as gifts for friends.

A distinct liking for short negligees is noticed just now. Many of the newest are made with the Gibson pleat over the shoulders such as the smart model shown in the illustration.

The materials for these are truly marvelous of loveliness, and they are made even more attractive by soft lace.

The figured Japanese silks and the inexpensive cotton crepes offer a pleasing selection, and among the heavier materials are nun's veiling, challis, cotton wool, cashmere and the pretty 12 1/2-cent outing flannels.

The subject of sleeves is always an interesting topic at the change of the season, and this year there is infinite variety from which to choose in remodeling a last year's gown.

The change in fashion always seems to concentrate on sleeves, and it is this part of the gown that must receive the first attention when intended to do duty another season.

A pretty or an ugly sleeve has power to make or mar an otherwise attractive gown, so due attention must always be paid to this part of the bodice. Illustrated are some of the prettiest and most up-to-date of the season, well suited to making over.

The set includes four models that may be used respectively on a smart blouse, a dressy afternoon frock, or an evening gown.

The graceful mandarin sleeve is shown with hand attached and may be suitably developed in heavy lace, or any of the rich trimming materials now in vogue.

The short, fancy sleeve and the circular sleeve cap are both exceedingly smart and require very little material for the making.

The new tailored shirtwaist for fall shows the conventional shirt effect, with straight up and down pleats and tucks, more than any other style. Some show a yoke in the back, slightly extending over the shoulders in front.

All the tailored waists have full-length sleeves with straight cuffs.

Open Air Will Cure Tuberculosis When Taken in Its Early Stages

IT IS no longer disputed by medical authorities that the scientific treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption, if undertaken in an early stage of development, will result in the arrest of the disease if not in its practical cure. Science has agreed that an abundance of fresh air and plenty of easily assimilated and nourishing food will bring about this cure.

Results that have been actually attained in the large number of sanatoria established in this country and especially in Germany prove the contention. The treatment by these institutions is becoming recognized as the only practical solution of the problem how to prevent the spread of the "great white plague." Statistics show that the advance of the disease has been halted by this treatment.

The Portland Open Air sanatorium on Milwaukee heights, located near the Oregon City carline, has been during the past year or two one of those institutions in the United States where results have been most satisfactory. The work of the institution is such that it is not only a great benefit to patients, but is a greater protection to the people of the state against the dread contagion. More funds are needed for the support and growth of the institution and its friends believe an appropriation should be made by the state for these purposes.

Few realize the consequence and the importance of the work accomplished at such an institution, and the beneficent character of the efforts made. Few take into consideration that such an institution supported by private donations is being maintained for the protection of their children, and even for the protection of themselves against the fatal results of the disease.

The following interview with Dr. E. A. Pierce, attending physician, tells something of the accomplishments of the institution and the ambitions of its founders.

"For a long time we have been unable to accommodate those who would come to us. During the last year we have been compelled to refuse a large number of cases, and the waiting period for treatment would be no benefit to them. We believe it to be inhuman to send patients away from home in a dying condition.

"Many eastern sanatoria refuse to admit patients for a less time than six months and others for less than a year. We have decided not to receive any for less than one month and believe that time is no short time to improve. It is a general conceded fact that if the disease is recognized in the early stages and the modern sanatorium methods employed at once from 70 to 80 per cent of such cases can be returned to their homes and to a position in the world as wage earners. The greater number of them will continue in good health provided they take care of themselves.

"There are no secret methods employed at the sanatorium. The principles upon which the patients are expected to receive benefit are:

1. Absolute rest in the fever stages, graduated exercise following, with absolute regularity in eating, sleeping and resting, and the greatest abundance of nourishing food that the patient is able to assimilate.

2. Educational advantages of the sanatorium are considered the most important feature. For by thoroughly observing rules and customs patients are enabled to do so for themselves that they are no menace to those with whom

THE time is drawing near when we must abandon the frocks and frills of summer—even of late summer. Soon I must turn your attention from diaphanous gowns of mull and lawn and the sturdier linen to garments of cloth and velvet.

But before we leave these fascinating chiffons I want to tell you about a couple of gowns I saw and much admired. Both were excellent models and one at least could be successfully developed in more substantial material. In the original it was of white linen and was worn by that fashionable young matron, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

Both Mrs. Burden and her mother, Mrs. Aurel Batonyi, are interesting personalities. I always watch with curiosity what Mrs. Aurel Batonyi will do next. She was, you know, Mrs. Burke Roche before her romantic marriage to Batonyi. Mother and daughter are a great contrast in disposition and manner. Cynthia Burke Roche, that was, often reminds me of Alice Longworth. She is very independent and downright in manner and slashes away at things. Bue she's great fun and we always love to have her with us.

Mrs. Aurel Batonyi, on the contrary, has a leisurely grace which is very charming in this land of restless women. She holds her head beautifully and has a natural dignity which must have helped her through many situations.

King Edward once said of her that she was the only woman he ever saw who knew how to come down stairs properly. And I can quite believe it.

Both Mrs. Aurel Batonyi and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden were much in evidence during the Newport tennis week—but, I regret to say, not together. Mrs. Batonyi was invariably accompanied by her twin boys, who are growing up into very presentable young men. Their devotion to the Watts Sherman near-twins was one of the amusing things of the Newport season.

I think it was on one of the tennis tournament days at the Casino that I saw Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden wearing the little gown I want to tell you about. She wasn't playing, dancing around the court in her old-time way, but was among the onlookers. However, this would have made quite an ideal tennis dress.

It was of white linen trimmed with cleverly applied touches of pale blue linen.

The waist was of the jumper type and was worn over a lingerie waist of fine lawn, which had a turndown collar and minute black bow tie.

Around the square cut neck opening were shaped bands of the blue linen, and this linen also edged the very short kimono sleeves. Deep plaits laid on the shoulder gave a becoming fullness which was drawn down snugly over the belt. Tiny tucks were also run in just in the middle of the front of the skirt.

The skirt was plaited at the top, the plaits being stitched down for some distance, and then pressed flat to the hem of the skirt. Around the bottom was a fairly wide band of the pale blue linen.

French embroidery in white, the daintiest and most discreet, was used wherever there was the blue linen. It was just a touch and yet added decidedly to the effect of the whole.

As the sun got low and a cool sea breeze blew in Mrs. Burden slipped on a little jacket, which completed the costume.

The little jacket had rounded corners edged with blue linen, they come in contact. They are enabled by the knowledge gained at the sanatorium to protect themselves and families from further infection.

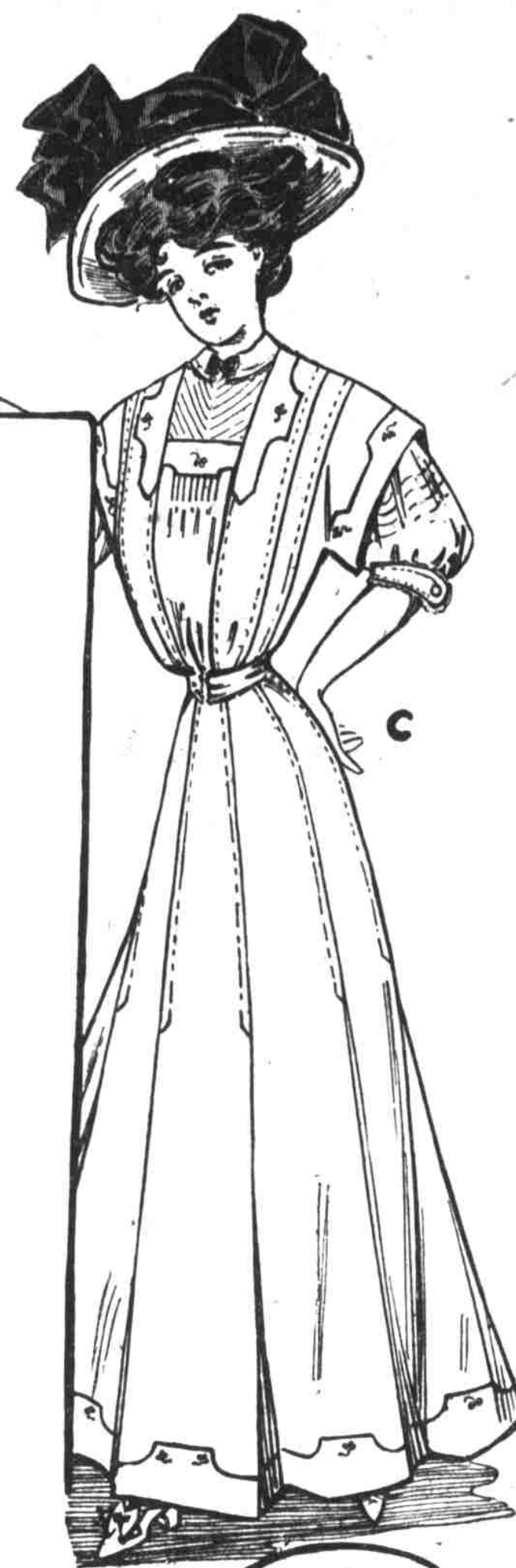
"An ordinary patient can be maintained for one year for practically \$500. In 20 per cent of the cases the patient can be returned to the state to support his family and teach them the care of the disease. Would it not be a good paying business proposition to afford this relief to the stricken wage earner as he may be returned to his family?

"The position in the economic world, rather than a burden on his family and eventually leave his family a burden on the state? Germany has found it so and why not Oregon?

"I believe Oregon is just as fitted for the successful care of consumptive patients as any state in this union with its many varied climates. Patients live out doors the year around and during the 'silver thaw' last winter the curtains of our cottages were never lowered. I believe most emphatically that every state should support such an institution."

The sanatorium corporation owns 14 acres on a high bluff overlooking the river and the city of Portland. It is 300 feet above the Willamette. The grounds are beautifully located and the buildings are constructed without walls. There are canvas curtains which the nurses never allow to be closed. There are still some tents used, but they are

Some Pretty Frocks in the Wardrobes of Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Arthur Iselin



A—White Linen Dress, with Trimming of Irish Crochet, Worn by Mrs. Ernest Iselin.

B—Mrs. Arthur Iselin's Charming Negligee of Pink Liberty Silk.

C—Tennis Dress of White Linen, with Touches of Blue, Designed for Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden.

D—The Little Coat Which Completes Mrs. Burden's Costume.

and the edges of the loose hanging sleeves were slashed and also trimmed with blue. The same embroidery was used on the coat as on the rest of the dress. Really a very charming though simple frock.

The Iselin family in various branches were numerous in Newport this summer. All the young matrons of the clan were there in full force and seemed to have a very good time.

Mrs. Arthur Iselin I admire immensely. She seems to me the best type of American society girl. She is dark-eyed, charming and graceful, with exceptional good taste in dress. On top of a four-in-hand, handling the ribbons like a veteran, she is particularly attractive.

I ran in to see her before luncheon not long ago and found her attired in a regular dream of a negligee.

It was all made of rose pink liberty silk, the finest, thinnest weave. It floated about her like a cloud at sunset. I exclaimed over its beauty and she confessed that this was the first time she had worn it, it having just come over from Paris with some other things she had had sent out.

A little Valenciennes lace applied here and there was its only trimming. That really gave it character, for as a rule garments of this description are smothered in lace.

This negligee was made open from square cut neck to hem over an underdress of pink silk. The underdress was belted in with a narrow girdle of lace and hung in straight folds to the hem, where it was ornamented with some tucks.

A band of lace edged the neck, which was cut square and fairly low. The long ends of silk which hung from a little below the shoulders to the hem were also trimmed with lace insertion.

to be gradually supplanted with the up to date cottages.

During the last 12 months from September 1, 1906, to September 1, 1907, 418 patients were treated. Sixty-two of these were males and 56 were females. The patients are mostly young people and the atmosphere about the place is more that of a small college where associations are pleasant than that of a sanatorium for treatment of the afflicted.

Mrs. C. McNamara has complete supervision of the institution and with her force of nurses enforces the rules that are imposed. It was formally opened June 8, 1905. It has been supported since by prominent men in Portland who are conscious of the benefit to humanity, such institutions will bring about.

Two tucks were run in a distance from the bottom of the skirt of the overdress and little "danglers" made of pale pink silk ornamented the front just below the neck-opening.

The sleeves were veritable works of art. There must have been yards and yards of silk in each one, and yet they did not look clumsy. But they were, of course, very full, and the shirring up the center of the outer side of each sleeve was concealed by a strip of lace insertion which ran the length of the sleeve.

The third gown was worn by Mrs. Ernest Iselin, who was a daughter of Brigadier-General Charles A. Whittier. Her sister is a Russian princess, Princess Beloselsky.

The day I last saw her she was attired in an unusually attractive gown of white linen. This is the model that I suggested might be built of broadcloth or some similar material.

The skirt was of the familiar circular model and was rather elaborately embroidered. A band of Irish crochet lace one inch in width was inserted at the hem, and tucks running from the waist line to midway of the skirt broke the long line.

The waist had a jumper effect. But it was not a simple model by any manner of means, for it was cut and embroidered and lace trimmed in rather an intricate manner.

The little shoulder caps were cut in one with the rest of the overdress, and it was so designed that it showed a great deal of white lingerie waist which was worn underneath.

The belt, which joined waist and skirt, and made it practically a one-piece dress, was of Irish lace insertion, which was boned lightly to give it support.

The whole waist was edged with inch bands of Irish crochet lace, which gave it a character quite distinctive.

Vulgarity. From Puck.

The horn of plenty was all right as a conventional of classic art, but it is emblematic of nothing in a day when plenty has long ceased to be enough. Plenty, indeed, is hopelessly bourgeois. Even too much, unless it is very much too much, is fast getting to lack distinction.

Photography. Photography has caught the fastest express train in motion by means of the cinematograph, and it also shows the growth of a flower. A bud which bursts into bloom in, say, 16 days, is exposed to

a camera every 15 minutes during the 16 days, and when the pictures developed from the films are assembled in order in the moving picture machine, the observer may see, to his delight, all in a minute or two, the gradual breaking of the bud—the blossoms open, close by night and reopen in the morning, the leaves grow under the eye, the stamens peep from cover, and, finally, the full-blown flower.

Strenuousness. From the Chicago News.

While the world may owe every man a living, it requires a strenuous effort on his part to make the collection, When a Period of Commercial Prosperity Becomes Too Prolonged

EACH season when the new designs for garments for the little men and maids are displayed, it would seem as if the limit of charm and daintiest had been reached.

Yet each season we find some new touch, or some simple little device introduced, which makes the new frock the prettiest ever seen.

It is certainly a fact that the fashions for children grow simpler and prettier each year.

This season the frocks for little girls follow somewhat closely the general lines for the grown-ups.

The fancy brette effects and the long shoulder are seen, the Princess and empire modes are worn with quaint effect, and even the kimono or mandarin sleeve is in evidence in modified form.

For the mother who is in doubt how to make her small daughter's frock, the simple and practical little models shown today should prove a boon. They may all be easily reproduced even by the most inexperienced with the needle.

Among the soft woolen materials for these youthful modes cashmere or Henrietta, in both the light and dark shades, makes the prettiest frocks for dressy wear.

When tucked or elaborated with hand stitching, the pale colors and white are charmingly dainty. The bright Scotch plaids and the finely striped mohairs suggest the most stylish school frocks, especially when relieved by bands of plain fabric.

But for all around service no material is better adapted to stand the wear and tear that school clothes are subjected to than serge. It has come back into favor again this season, and some smart little garments are fashioned in it, both coats and dresses.

White serge or chevilot is in high favor for coats, and there are also some very attractive shades of dark blue and red.

A jacket of heavy blue serge might have a lining of red and a collar of a darker shade. The white serge would also be chic with collar of red velvet or cloth, relieved with black soutache braid.

The tiny tots now wear white pique dresses the year round. There are many attractive designs by which they may be made.

The box-pleated modes, hanging straight from the shoulder, the neck completed by a broad sailor collar, are among the prettiest and smartest. Very simple and effective is the smart, little model shown.

Three box pleats are laid in front and back, the opening being made under the center pleat. They are stitched to the waist line, the fulness being held in place by a belt of the material, finished in buttonholed scallops.

The same mode of decoration is used on the edge of the sailor collar and turned back cuffs.

A bit of hand work always gives a touch of distinction to these little garments, and is particularly adapted to the heavy, washable materials.

For a thoroughly practicable, sensible little morning dress, what could be simpler or more becoming than the little Mother Hubbard gown, shown in a make-up of figured percale?

Nothing lovelier, so well as this material, and it comes in such dainty, pretty colorings.

This, too, may be further elaborated by button-hole scallops if the mother has the time and cares to take extra trouble.

Very charming, indeed, are the little maids in their clean, freshly starched white aprons.

These dainty white aprons have been hatched for a time, but are now making their appearance again among the well-kent school children.

They certainly add greatly to the neat, attractive appearance of the child, as well as protecting the little frock from soil.

When a Period of Commercial Prosperity Becomes Too Prolonged

WHEN a period of commercial prosperity becomes prolonged, it begins to invite the caution of the prudent and arouse the fears of the timid. Such an interval occurred during the civil war and such another one is passing at the present time. It is at periods of this character that every circumstance which tends to heighten the prevailing distrust is brought forward by interested prejudice or passion, and displayed as the true cause of the commotion. The prosecution of certain railroads for secret rebating; the condemnation of certain monopolies for repeated violations of law and good faith—these and other pretexts are being sedulously put forward as the causes of the existing financial uneasiness. Nor are such grounds of alarm entirely destitute of plausibility; for alarm feeds as readily upon belief as fact upon sentiment, as upon reason. But, after a careful examination of the subject, it will be found that, aside from a remarkable construction in the monetary field, there is nothing in the situation to warrant any apprehension for the immediate future, and as for such construction, it is not pressing.

The United States is at peace with all the world and itself, and appears likely so to remain. When it is considered that this country has never experienced a panic that could not be traced to its own legislative blunders, the impression of a financial crisis is greatly lessened. The new conditions of this country demand the repeal of much of our laws, and the enactment in its place of a little scientific law. Those preliminaries bring us to the consideration of one of our principal sources of prosperity—the agricultural crops.

The report of the agricultural department for August indicates a crop of maize (corn) of about 2,650,000,000 bushels; wheat, winter, 410,000,000; spring, 230,000,000; total, 6,400,000,000 bushels, together with crops of oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, tobacco, potatoes and hay equal to the average harvest of recent years. The outlook for the cotton crop of 1907 is for over 12,000,000 bales, and the European demand so keen that the Texas planters are clamoring for a union in hold for 16 cents a pound, the prevailing price being about 13 1/2 cents for mid-land.

When these colossal crop figures are multiplied by the enhanced prices which these staples now command, it will be found that the farmers and planters are living in a golden age. The money for this year's produce as they get for last year's, and perhaps more. This means a large increase in the money supply.

The production of some two score ores and minerals aggregated \$19,000,000, besides \$177,000,000 of secondary minerals and chemicals. Metals yielded \$73,000,000, the gross total being \$1,859,000,000 in value. The mines of the Transvaal yielded in July 44,433 fine ounces of gold, against 34,918 in June and 48,488 in July last year. The monthly average output this year amounts to nearly 50,000 ounces, much more than doubling the average of 1904 and making an increase of nearly 3,000 ounces per month over last year. The output of the last three months has been the greatest ever recorded.

Thus, in the production of the year 1907 there is to be observed no material falling off in any general direction, and in most directions a material gain. In a few words, the original material elements of prosperity produced this year seem to be solid. Alex. Del Mar, the Engineering Magazine for October.