

HIGH WAISTLINE WORN IN 2500 B. C.

Dressmakers of Pharaoh's Time Made Gowns Like Those of 1916.

BOTH SEXES USED COSMETICS

Expert of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art Finds That Fashions Changed Often in Nile's Highest Civilization.

New York.—The high waistline in women's clothes, the fashion for the summer of 1916, was fairly popular in Egypt about the year 2500 B. C., a time when slight mustaches were the rage among the young men, according to researches made by Miss B. M. Carlandt of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

In the monthly Bulletin of the Museum, Miss Carlandt has described the clothes of fashionable society of the Egypt of long ago. Her descriptions were taken from exhibits in the museum. Depicting the costumes of the Old Kingdom, 2580-2475 B. C., she says:

Sheathlike Garment. "The conventional sheathlike garment worn by all women was of plain unpleated stuff, that hung from the breast to the ankles, so scant that it clung to the figure and clearly showed the form, fastened by straps over one or both shoulders or merely held up by a belt. It was often pure white, but sometimes it had a narrow selvage around the top, a fringe on the bottom, and braces that were pearl-colored. In the tomb of Ptahhotep at Sakkara there is a scene of offering-bearers representing estates, where the dresses are alternately red and dark green. These women, according to custom, were adorned with necklaces, bracelets and anklets of blue and green beads.

Aside from white, green seems to have been the color most worn, although we do find in reliefs red and yellow dresses as well. The fashions for women were simpler and less varied than those for men, with slight deviations from the conventional attire, such as a short skirt worn at times by servants. The attire of dancing girls varied from the regular long costume to a short skirt, or in the later period to a girde of brightly colored beads.

Most women wore wigs or dressed their own hair long. It fell to the shoulders or to the waist in the back in a large mass, with a side-lock hanging on either side of the face. Sometimes a colored ribbon was tied around the brow like a fillet, and often a circlet of real flowers was worn.

"We know that cosmetics and ornaments were used by both men and women, and in this connection it is interesting to note a statuette in the first Egyptian room, the eyes of which are outlined with a green band. Green malachite was used for this, whether purely for adornment or for medicinal reasons we do not know, and rouge and black paint were also employed as part of the make-up.

Shows Diversity. "Dress in ancient Egypt, as in every civilized country, shows diversity according to the class or occupation of the individual and variety dependent upon the fashion of the day. The king and his courtiers set the styles, which were soon assumed by subordinate officials until they forced their superiors to adopt new modes. The fluctuations of fashion would be difficult to follow, although there was a steady tendency toward elaboration and luxury; but let us consider the most distinct changes in the Old Kingdom (2580-2475 B. C.) and the Middle Kingdom (2100-1788 B. C.), and the Empire (1580-945 B. C.), as shown in our Egyptian galleries.

In the tomb of Perneb we have costumes that are typical of the Old Kingdom. Humble people were satisfied with a belt, tied around the waist with the ends hanging down in front, a skirt of linen, fastened loosely around the loins, or rarely they contrived a rush matting. Even these, at times were laid aside, and the men appeared nude when engaged in strenuous exercise. The offering-bearers in the tomb chamber wore the short white skirt, the most common article of clothing. It was a straight piece of white linen cloth wrapped about their hips like a kilt, the ends being knotted in front or being passed under a girde, and sticking up above the waistline.

Men in the Old Kingdom almost invariably clipped their hair close and shaved their faces, although up to the fifth dynasty they sometimes wore slight mustaches, and shepherds occasionally allowed their hair to grow, a custom generally considered unclean. The upper classes wore wigs of two kinds—either short and close-fitting, with tight little curls in horizontal row, or long and bushy, parted in the middle and falling well over the shoulders. Such wigs were probably made of sheep's wool, and actual specimens have been found. When a man wished to assume his full dignity, he attached a false beard of plaited hair to his chin by means of straps. Sandals, which were made of reeds or leather with a strap over the instep, connected

water from flooding the basement. Parties are in the habit of digging earth worms in this ditch, which causes the water to run into the basement. This practice must be stopped at once. By order of the church board.

Anglers say the trustees know the churchyard is the only good place to dig worms in McGreor and that no one can go fishing Sundays without bait.

Chicago has dedicated a new club house for boys in Larrabee street.

COSTUME TAKES PRIZE



Mrs. Albert Bond Lambert of St. Louis, whose costume was awarded first prize at the Hawaiian ball at Narragansett Pier, R. I.

ed with another strap which passed between the toes, were worn irrespective of class, except in the presence of superiors, but the Egyptian commonly preferred to go barefoot.

Adopt Plaited Kilt. "By the time of the Middle Kingdom ordinary individuals had adopted the plaited kilt, which for a time, at least in the Old Kingdom, had been the peculiar property of the king; however, it is doubtful if the people ever wore it of gold. On a wooden statuette of Sesostris I, in the Eighth Egyptian room, this kilt is represented as plaited all around, the two ends curving symmetrically in front up to the girde. The king also wears the red crown symbolic of lower Egypt, while the mate to this statuette, which is now in the Cairo museum, wears the white crown of Upper Egypt.

"Other statuettes, in the Sixth Egyptian room, show what a variety of girde existed at the time. The old forms continued, although there was a tendency toward a narrower, longer skirt. The triangular projection, so fashionable in the first dynasty, became subdued until it was quite modest. The long skirt which has been described as typical of this time often had a high waistline. It was at this time that clothing for the upper part of the body first appeared, and a curious cape was sometimes pinned around the shoulders. A heavy cloak or shawl, probably of wool, worn in the Old Kingdom as an outer garment by both men and women, now became common.

"Changes in the costumes of women from the old to the Middle Kingdom were slight, but there were a few innovations that showed the tendency toward elaboration. A plain white tunic was sometimes covered with a network of brightly colored beads in diamond pattern with a bead fringe at the bottom. A similar dress, exceptionally gay in color, dates from the sixth dynasty. One statuette from Assut shows a white tunic with a wide border on the bottom representing birds' wings or a leaf pattern, the latter more likely, since it is painted in green."

STORK VISITS COST MORE

British War Baby Adds \$100 to Parents' Expenses Above the Figures of 1914.

London.—It is estimated that the all-around expenditure on a baby born this year is probably from \$100 to \$125 higher than in 1914.

Food alone adds about \$15 to the year's cost of the war baby. Milk has gone up four cents a quart and it is said that the average baby consumes from 400 to 450 pints a year. Baby foods are up about 10 per cent. Feeding bottles cost a third more, and the methylated spirit for heating the night's feed has advanced from 10 cents to 25 cents a pint.

Baby garments cost more also. Everything made of wool has risen 33 per cent in price; all the cotton and wool mixture materials and garments are 25 per cent higher, the wholly cotton ones, owing to the rise in raw materials and labor, must be paid for at the rate of about 15 per cent more. Nearly all medicines cost much more. Perambulators are about one-fourth dearer.

Wounded Otter Bit Him. Petersburg, Ind.—Homer Hays, aged eighteen, was hunting frogs with a small rifle along White river, near the island two miles east of here, when he saw an otter lying on the river bank. He shot at it and the bullet hit it in the mouth. This so enraged the animal that it jumped at him and caught one of his hands, preventing him from shooting a second time. He finally shook the animal loose, and it rolled down the river bank into the water and dived out of sight.

One inventor uses charged wires to prevent cat concerts.

UNEARTH RUINS 1,000 YEARS OLD

Dr. Fewkes Discovers Most Ancient Structure Known in the Southwest.

BUILT BEFORE SUN TEMPLE

That Building in Mesa Verde National Park Was Inhabited Is Shown by Household Utensils—Finds Ancient War Club.

Denver, Col.—A ruin more than 1,000 years old—the most ancient of all the ruins discovered in the southwest—has been unearthed in Mesa Verde National park, Colorado, by Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution.

Doctor Fewkes started to excavate on July 20 a large mound five miles from Spruce Tree camp, on top of the mesa. He has made sufficient progress to show the outlines of a large building of the pueblo type of architecture, 112 feet long and 33 feet wide, including a plaza. The main building contains a large court and at least three circular kivas, or ceremonial chambers.

Doctor Fewkes says the building is much older than Sun Temple, which he excavated in Mesa Verde National park last year. In fact, it is by far the oldest building uncovered in the southwest, and shows that the people who inhabited Mesa Verde National park must have flourished at least 1,000 years ago.

News of Doctor Fewkes' discovery was brought to Denver by Dr. Elmer E. Higley, pastor of a church in Des Moines, Ia. He takes a keen interest in archaeological subjects, particularly those concerning the Mesa Verde, on which he lectures. He was one of the first to explore the cliff dwelling now known as Daniel's House, which was explored for the first time last summer.

Building a Distinct Type. "Doctor Fewkes has made a wonderful discovery this season in Mesa Verde National park," said Doctor Higley. "He has uncovered a new type of building. The ruin which is now being uncovered is situated about thirty rods south of the large circular reservoir known as Mummy lake, which is close to the automobile loop leading to Spruce Tree camp. Everyone who visits the ruins has Mummy lake pointed out to him.

"There are nine large mounds near Mummy lake and it is one of these that Doctor Fewkes has excavated this season. Probably it will be late in September before the work is completed. The building is rectangular in shape and the masonry work is not so good as that in Sun Temple, which Doctor Fewkes excavated last year. Doctor Fewkes is of the opinion that the building which is being excavated this season is much older than Sun Temple, which probably was built about 1300 A. D. The building on which he is now working evidently was inhabited, while Sun Temple was not.

The workmen are finding broken pottery in great quantities and household implements as well. Evidently the building was covered and was very imposing. "About a dozen men are working on the building and all are keenly interested, feeling that valuable discoveries may be made at any time. The building represents a distinct type, entirely different from the cliff ruins, themselves, which are built in caverns in the cliffs. The buildings around Mummy lake were built in the open upon the lines of modern structures. The building being uncovered commands a view for many miles in all directions, and for this reason it has been suggested that the ruin be named Prospect House.

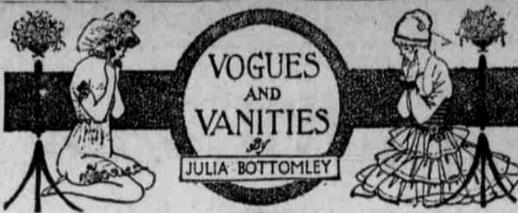
Finds Ancient War Club. "As in the case of Sun Temple, the walls of this building are two or three feet thick. Double walls extend all the way around the building, probably for purpose of defense. Probably a roof will be put over this building, but it is the intention to make the covering strictly modern and not to attempt to conform to cliff dwellers or mesa dweller type.

"It is Doctor Fewkes' intention to do some work this season on Mummy lake, which has been the cause of much speculation. It is the general opinion that Mummy lake was a reservoir supplying water to the group of buildings in the immediate vicinity and perhaps part of an irrigation system. The mound is circular and has a depression in the middle. The structure covered by earth evidently is double walled and of great size."

Doctor Higley entered a cliff dwelling which, it was supposed, never had been explored before. It was necessary for him to be lowered 90 feet over the side of a cliff to get into the building. He found that one of the Weatherills and a companion had been in the building in the eighties, about the time the cliff dwellings were discovered. In this building Doctor Higley found an implement which Doctor Fewkes pronounced a sort of war club. It consisted of a stone to which was attached a short handle. It is the first implement of warfare to be found in the cliff ruins and has excited much interest.

St. Paul desires to be the site of a government nitrate plant.

Cat Adopts Rabbit. Marietta, Pa.—Abraham B. Lutz, who tenants a farm near town, has an old cat that is rearing a rabbit, together with a litter of kittens. While going to the barn early one morning he noticed the rabbit and thinking it would be decided to place it with the little kittens. The cat has adopted B. and it is a curious sight to see the rabbit with the kittens.



VOGUE AND VANITIES JULIA BOTTOMLEY



Made to Wear With Full Frocks.

A clever petticoat of taffeta, made to wear with full frocks of sheer materials, substitutes a wide frill about the hips for the hoop which is usually inserted in a casing in the gown. It has several points of advantage over the hoop. The flare in the frill results from the stiffness of the taffeta and is supported by parallel corded tucks. The tucks are run in at two-inch intervals and a cord is run in the narrow hem which extends about the bottom and sides of the frill.

The petticoat is finished with shallow scallops about the bottom, outlined with narrow frills which are extended into rosettes. It is shirred in at the waistline to a bodice and fastens in the back. The frill may be separate and fastened on at the waistline with snap fasteners, so that the petticoat will serve for wear with other gowns as well as those with a wide flare about the hips. With frocks of this character the frill is more graceful than the hoop and easier to manage. It is acceptable to women who will not go to the extreme of the hoop and is especially effective with dancing frocks.

Taffeta is not the only silk used for petticoats but is the best choice for one of this particular kind. The Japanese wash silks and crepe de chine have steadily advanced in favor for making undergarments. Aside from the softness and luxury of silk it is the easiest of fabrics to launder. Like many fine, sheer cottons the soft, thin silks are far more durable than they look. They are to be washed in lukewarm water with white soap and they emerge from the right kind of washing and ironing with their original freshness and luster. The finer lingerie laces, some embroidery and small tucks, are employed for decorating the corset covers, chemise, and nightdresses made of wash silks.

Minor Features.

This trick of using facings that give a dashing color note to the costume is becoming one of the most important minor features of modern clothes. It made its first appearance on the skirt, in the wide cascades of fabric that rippled down the right side from hip to hem; and after it was established in this part of the gown it appeared here and there over the entire costume.

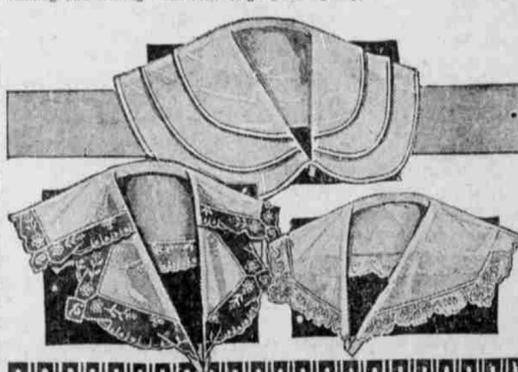
The milliners recognize it as one of the most attractive ways to make a hat becoming to a face.

Lingerie Seams.

Instead of joining the seams of lingerie with fine basting or having them hemstitched, you may try this method. Put about eight thicknesses of wrapping paper between the two edges to be seamed. Then with a loose tension on the sewing machine and a medium sized stitch, stitch as you would any seam. Pull the paper away and roll or hem down the raw edges of the seam. When the stitching is pulled apart it looks very much like hemstitching.

Portiere Holders.

You will remember grandmother had these affairs frequently made of brass—now they are made of tin, given a lacquer of black paint, decorated with bright colored flowers and edged with golden gimp.



Between-Seasons Neckwear.

Designers of neckwear are casting about for new things to be introduced along with the presentation of gowns and other wear for fall. So far there is not much change in collars except that the cape collar has grown less at the front and considerably longer at the back. The shawl collar runs to extremes and becomes a cape, and the fish has a few devotees. Neckwear is in the experimental stage and its makers must take their cue after the last word in frocks and blouses for fall has been spoken.

Meantime pretty organdie collars like those shown in the picture (enjoy an undisturbed popularity. They are made in all white and in white with colored borders and embroidery. Three good examples of them are shown in the group.

One is a small triple cape collar of organdie which is delightfully crisp

and plain, having the three little caps finished with plain narrow hems.

A design that is something between a cape and a sailor collar is of plain transparent organdie bordered with a fine embroidery of the same material. In nearly all bordered collars hemstitching serves to join the embroidery to the collar.

A sailor collar with revers is made of white transparent organdie and bordered with a colored organdie embroidered in white. It is one of the prettiest offerings of the artists in neckwear and will almost convert a plain waist into a costume blouse.

Cobweb Stockings.

Stockings are still as fine as cobwebs, and match the shoes in color. To go with dressy costumes they may have cloaks embroidered in silk or beads.

School Girl's Dress.

Lengthening a dress for the growing girl by letting down the hem, often reveals the fact that the edge is worn nearly or quite through. To strengthen and cover this, stitch a row of insertion or fancy braid over it.

ROMANCE SEEN FROM SADDLE

Galloping Hoofs Constitute an Eternal Challenge to the Spirit of Youth.

Romance likes to come on horseback; the jingling spurs and rattle of the happy pean in his ears, and from the saddle, as from the throne, he looks out over the workaday world, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine.

Romance always has been linked with riding; in the playroom mounted on a gallant rocking chair youth rides into a land of golden deeds; later he swings in long gallops on the faithful hobbyhorse into sly and fugitive adventure. To the page on a prancing palfrey and to the cavalrman in khaki the lure of romance is the same; the rhythm of galloping hoofs thruds always in the imagination, the lady's favor on the lance and the quivering scarlet guidon flutter alike a mysterious and eternal challenge to the spirit of youth. "To horse and away," and all the world's before one.

Stevenson always wanted to write a story about a man galloping up to an inn at night, and the very suggestion brings a tingle to the imagination:

By on the highway low and loud, By at the gallop goes he.

He heard him in the sleepless midnights of his childhood; and, indeed, the sound of thudding hoofs always rouses the heart beat faster. The so-cial clattering of a single footer on asphalt, the crackling of twigs and leaves on the quiet autumn trails, the muffled rhythm of a canter on the turf, its resonance on a bridge—all these make music in the ears and bring the very smell of adventure. To him who rides there is always "something lost behind the ranges"—and his heart yearns for it.

King Coal and Peat.

Southern gas and power producers are watching experiments being conducted in Sweden to determine the value of the use of peat powder as fuel for locomotives. A committee which has conducted several practical tests reports that the value of peat powder as fuel is one-third greater than the fuel value of coal. The cost of peat powder is estimated at \$4.02 a ton compared with the price of coal \$3.03 per ton. The committee has asked in appropriation from the Swedish government of \$350,000 to be used to erect a peat powder factory, acquire peat bogs, and convert the locomotives of one railway line into peat powder burners. There is an immense quantity of peat in the bogs of the South, especially in Virginia and Florida. Some firms have been mining the peat and using it under boilers as fuel with satisfactory results and at a cost far below that of other fuel. It is also pointed out that the raw peat, cheaply prepared, might be used in gas producers. The process to be used in extracting the gas would be very similar to the process used in the extraction of gas from coal. It is thought feasible to place gas works in the peat districts and pipe the gas produced, without loss, for about 25 or 30 miles to gas engines where the power could be converted into electricity for traction purposes.—Wall Street Journal.

Rewarding Italian Soldiers.

A salary scheme is being worked out in Italy, which promises to have good results. Salaries will be paid by employers to their employees, who are on active service the continuation of which will be regulated according to the number of years of previous service. The first clause provides for the reinstatement in their former positions of all employees having served for at least one year with the firm for which they were working at the entrance of Italy into the war. The clauses relating to salaries during the war are as follows: All workmen with families, one-half of their salaries, and if not married a third. The decree only applies to firms employing at least three workmen.

Oxygenator is Popular.

We did not have the locomotive, the aeroplane, the submarine, dreadnaught, electric lights, telegraph or telephone, wireless or automobile. These are all recent inventions. Twenty years ago when the automobile came out, we did not have electric lights, top wind shield, demountable rims, electric starters, multiple cylinder, perfected springs and a hundred and one other inventions which make it what it is today. It was nothing more than four wheels and a single cylinder engine, and a box for a body. Compare, if you will, the highly perfected automobile of today. Those of the better class adopt necessities, but only after the public demands it. The public has shown that its wants the oxygenator on its cars, and it is only by public demand that it will be furnished by the manufacturers.

Unfair.

"Sometimes I think Henrietta is a little unreasonable," said Mr. Meekton, "Henrietta wears her skirts as short as she likes and I never say a word." "But you silently disapprove?" "No. All I object to is her coming down this morning because my new summer trousers are too lofty around the ankles."

Cats Fond of Needles.

Cats seem to have a habit of swallowing needles. When a cat is brought to a veterinary hospital suffering with a cough, the doctor always looks for a needle. In one instance Doctor Child of New York operated on a cat to remove what he thought was an ordinary needle. He found a hatpin and a button hole. But the cat's life was saved.

Optimistic Thought.

No man can be had in those whose designs are good.

Temperance Notes

ALLY OF TEMPERANCE.

As a sample of what many of the big corporations are doing in the way of temperance education, take the following poster put up in the shops of the Gier Pressed Steel company, Lansing, Mich.:

YOU CAN'T DRINK AND MAKE GOOD.

Modern Business Sets Pace Too Fast for Drinking Man's Mind to Keep Up—He Is Not in the Running.

Science Proves by Delicate Instruments of Precision That He Thinks, Sees, Hears and Acts More Slowly Than the Man Who Doesn't Drink.

Nothing will destroy the usefulness of a strong brain as quickly as alcohol—it is just as disastrous to man's delicate mental machinery as a handful of sand to the mechanism of a watch. A dollar watch will stand a great deal more sand than a hundred dollar one. That will explain why some men can drink quantities of liquor and brag that it doesn't injure them—and it will explain why a few drinks are so injurious to another.

Bright business ideas, ambition, energy and execution fade under the influence of alcohol like a dream, to be replaced by air castles, "large talk," laziness, sluggishness and neglect.

These conditions are not only found in the drunkard who drinks all the liquor he can get, but are even more strongly marked in the steady three-or-four-drinks-a-day drunkard. He, of this latter class, lays great stress to the declaration that he is not a drunkard—yet his system and brain are fully as saturated with alcoholic poison as the other man's. One takes his poison quickly—the other slowly.

Slow poisoning—quick poisoning—and physicians have always reckoned slow poisoning the surest.

DENOUNING ALCOHOL.

"There is no physician who will speak a friendly word for alcoholic liquor, either to be used as a medical substance or as a beverage, and scientific men now are unanimous in the opinion that it is harmful to the human body," asserted Dr. Frederick I. Green, secretary of the Council of Health and Public Instruction of the American Medical association, at its recent convention at Detroit, Mich.

"At one time, within the past ten or twelve years," said Doctor Green, "there was a belief that alcoholic liquor taken in small quantities was remedial in some cases, or at least was not harmful. This opinion has changed and today booze is recognized generally throughout the medical profession, not only as being not a remedy, but as being a poisoner of the system, a cell destroyer and a deterrent to efficiency."

WHITE-RIBBON INFLUENCE.

In one of the large cities of a state noted for its brewing interests, a W. C. T. U. woman carries on a confectionery business near a public school. Among her patrons is a son of a director of one of the big breweries. One day he entered her little store, and after taking a survey of her stock to select his purchase, turned laughingly to her and pointing to her white-ribbon pin said, with a challenge in his eyes: "Do you know how much that little pin of yours cost my daddy last year?" The white-ribboner smiled and replied: "Not a cent; I paid for it out of my own pocket book." "Oh, you know what I mean," persisted the boy. "We had a pow-wow up at our house last night—I mean a meeting of the board of directors—and dad said this morning that the white ribbon you women wear cost him just \$200,000 last year."

GREAT WAR MEASURE.

Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair, who introduced in the United States congress the first bill for national constitutional prohibition, in a recent letter to Miss Anna A. Gordon, president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, writes: "Prohibition is the great peace measure. It is peace itself. It is the greatest of all war measures. All parties and all nations must be for personal and world-wide prohibition."

MADE NO DEBT.

After the saloons were driven out of Kansas City, Kan., the state's largest city, for the first time in twenty years that municipality made no debt for current expenses. And this without saloon revenue, as its mayor at that time, U. S. Gayer, has recorded in a signed statement.

TAX RATE DECREASING.

Mr. F. J. Vea, president of the Stoughton (Wis.) Wagon works, states that in the last year of the saloon's existence in Stoughton the tax rate was 25 mills. "In 1914 the tax rate was 18.9 mills despite the fact that Stoughton has undergone more public improvements than in any seven years of the wet regime," says Mr. Vea. "We paid the bonds for the city hall, built an \$80,000 high school, installed new sewers and built cement sidewalks and paved streets. The city owns its two electric light and power plants."

POST EXCHANGE BENEFITED.

Since the beer caution was abolished from the post exchange annual appropriations aggregating more than \$4,000,000 have been made in congress for the establishment of permanent recreation halls which have schools, libraries, lunch, amusement rooms and gymnasium. Before that time no appropriations for this purpose had been made.

BEST SIDE OF SALOON.

The only good side of a saloon is the outside.

CHURCH CUTS OFF WORMS

Closes Fish Bait Field to Stop Sunday Angling and Help Attendance at Services.

McGregor, Ia.—The trustees of the local Methodist Episcopal church, have taken effective means of inducing Sunday attendance in posting the following notice in the churchyard:

"It cost the Methodist church considerable to maintain a drainage ditch around the church in order to keep the