

## NO SUCH THING AS "NEW" STYLES

Changes Merely Stages of Great Ever Revolving Cycle.

### VIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGIST.

Annual Report of Smithsonian Institution Says Leg of Mutton Sleeves and Flounced Skirts Are Seen in Frescoes of 3,300 Years Ago—Origin of Styles.

Washington.—There are no such things as new styles in women's fashions, according to Pierre Clerget, director of the high school of commerce of Lyons, France, as it appears by the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution.

Pierre Clerget after reviewing fashions from the days of the Egyptians to the present time shows that many "new" styles for 1915 were known in the period B. C.

"An English archaeologist, Mr. Evans," writes Mr. Clerget, "found in the Mycenaean palace of Knossos in Crete some frescoes painted 1,400 years before our era showing ladies of the court clothed in resplendent garments with enormous leg of mutton sleeves held to the neck by a narrow ribbon; their flounced skirts, ornamented with embroidered bands, are expanded behind by enormous bustles."

Thus is the bubble of the modern "creation" of styles pricked.

It was during the reign of Francis I. and Henry II. in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, that women's gowns took on lines conforming to the body, having previously been chiefly tunics or robes. Women then appeared with fitted doublets, skirts and wraps with collars. And this, says the author, was "the starting point of fashion which will sleep only for perpetual re-awakening, making evolutions in irregular cycles at the will of its creators."

"The reign of Henry IV. brought us the great bell skirt, built on springs, which we find later with the crinoline," he says. "Then toward the end of the seventeenth century the fullness diminished, giving way to padded dresses. Reduction in the size of the skirt continued until about 1750, when fullness again came into fashion, and by 1785 the skirts were ridiculously full. There was another reaction, the hoopskirt, gave way first to the bustle, then to the one piece gown."

"Skirts were very full again toward 1810 and, passing through all sorts of gradations, with a partial return to fullness in the back, ended in 1890 and 1895 in the culminating point of the crinoline. This marks the departure from orientalism and brings us toward the epoch when very simple and straight robes were worn, until we reach the other extreme, the clinging gown, not forgetting the harem skirt, an exaggerated revised edition of the eccentricities of the period from 1805 to 1815."

And so the cycle revolves. After outlining the effect upon styles exerted first by monarchs and then more recently by modistes, M. Clerget gives an expose of the manner in which many styles are created and of the trifle often necessary for their coming into being.

"Any striking idea may inspire a fashion," he says. "Under Louis Philippe all fashionable young men of the capital wanted their trousers plaited at the hips like those of the African chasseurs. Trocadero ribbons became the rage as a souvenir of the voyage of the Duke of Angouleme to Spain, and the Russo-Japanese war gave us the kimono. It is to the passion for sports that we owe the English styles, the success of the tailor made costume, the fashion for furs and leather garments."

"Literature also has been a great inspiration, as shown by the works of Victor Hugo. The use of white muslins was the inspiration of Taglion, as were the 'waves of the Danube' tar-fetas, while 'Atala' collars and the 'Marie Stuart' hats were successively worn."

"And, while we have spoken up to this point simply of clothing, we should not think that this is the limit of fashion's domain. It controls conversation, the manner of walking, how to shake hands. Such a word as 'epantant' (stunning) owes to fashion its recent admittance to the 'Dictionary of the Academy.' The general use of such a drink as tea, the abandonment of wine in certain circles, vegetarianism, may all be regarded as fashions. The passion for traveling and for sports becomes widespread, there is less taste for home, there is less desire for books and interior ornaments."

"What are the economical results of fashion?" asks M. Clerget. And his answer is "None and varied." Changing fashions, he points out, tend to sidestep one commercial branch then another, and so on indefinitely. In the matter of materials, he says, the demand is growing greater for cheaper stuffs of poorer quality and less durability.

But greatest of all sins which can be laid at the door of fashion is that "intellectuals are made frivolous thereby. Those who pride themselves on appearing elegant are obliged to make the clothing of themselves a veritable occupation and study, which assuredly does not tend to elevate the mind, nor does it render them capable of great things."

## U.S. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU IS OPENED

Labor Department to Act as a Clearing House.

### MOVEMENT COVERS COUNTRY

Complete Preliminary Efforts to Bring Together Those Who Want Work and Those Who Want Workers—Postmasters Distribute Application Blanks to Unemployed.

Washington.—The department of labor has completed the preliminary work in connection with the federal employment bureau, and necessary blanks are being sent to employes throughout the country and to post-offices for distribution to those who are seeking employment.

In a speech before the convention of the American Federation of Labor at Seattle, Wash., on Nov. 12, 1913, Secretary Wilson said he appeared to convey the statement "that the department of labor as now organized and directed will be utilized to co-operate with the great trades union movement." Secretary Wilson also stated that "the



Photo © by American Press Association. SECRETARY OF LABOR WILSON.

organic act creating the department of labor, in its ultimate analysis, presupposes dealing with trades unions and through trades unions for the betterment of wage earners, and properly so." He added: "All trades union movements may profit by the assistance of this department of the government. Of what value would it be to mediation to apply to the department of labor to interfere, to use its good offices in an effort to bring about an adjustment of a trade dispute, if the workers themselves are unorganized. If the workers themselves have no economic force that they can use?"

The postmasters throughout the country will distribute the application blanks to the unemployed, who will fill them out and return them to the postmaster to be forwarded to the department of labor postage free. The applications for employment are designed to cover practically all forms of employment, both skilled and unskilled, in addition to domestic work and farm labor. The applicants are required to answer numerous questions as to age, height, weight, trade, nationality, qualification for labor other than trade mentioned, languages spoken, name of two former employers, reason for loss of last employment and wages expected.

One difficulty in the present federal employment bureau plan is the question of transportation. On the application blanks the unemployed are asked to state what, if any, money they can afford to pay for their transportation to a job, and the employer also is asked to state what, if any, money he will advance for transportation to bring the unemployed to the job he desires to fill. It is obvious that the average man out of work cannot be prepared to pay his own transportation if the railroad fare amounts to very much.

Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti in his last report suggested that a part of the money received from the immigration service, of which there is now \$10,700,000 in the treasury, might be used for such a purpose. Should the question of such a utilization of so large a fund be brought to the attention of congress it is certain it would be carefully scrutinized before consent was given.

Strong Talker.  
"Mr. Smith, won't you please talk to me?"  
"Why, certainly, my little girl. But what do you want me to say?"  
"Won't you please talk like you did when you were talking to yourself in the library when the dog jumped at you? Mine's so straight, and mamma said the way you talked made her hair curl."—Baltimore American.

Every Kind in Stock.  
"Will you direct me to your range department?" asked the lady in the big department store.

"Certainly, madam," replied the polite floorwalker; "rifle, kitchen or mountain?"—Yonkers Statesman.

## FANNY CROSBY'S SPLENDID CAREER

Blind, She Was Author of 8,000 Hymns.

### WAS IN NINETY-FIFTH YEAR

Composed "Safe in the Arms of Jesus" in Fifteen Minutes—Was Skilled Player on Guitar and Piano—She Wrote First Hymn When She Was Forty-five Years Old.

Fanny Crosby, the blind hymn writer, who died at her home in Bridgeport, Conn., at the age of ninety-four years, was the author of more than 8,000 hymns which have been sung in the Protestant churches through the world, her contributions being so numerous that a quarter of a century ago hymn book makers gave her 200 different pen names in order to make it appear that the hymns were the work of other authors. No single person had anywhere near as large a contribution to the gospel song books since the days of Charles Wesley or Isaac Watts.

Miss Crosby, as she was best known, although she was married in 1858 to Alexander van Alstyne, a blind teacher, who died in 1902, was born in Putnam county, N. Y., on March 24, 1820. She was christened Frances Jane Crosby. Her blindness was said to be due to the error of a physician who ordered the application of hot poultices to her eyes when she was six months old, thereby destroying the optic nerves.

But the fact that she was blind did not depress the child, and Miss Crosby has said that despite her affliction she could "climb a tree or ride a horse as well as any one." When she was only eight years old she first displayed her talent by this bit of verse:

Oh, what a happy soul am I  
Although I cannot see,  
I am resolved in this world  
Contented I will be.

How much blessings I enjoy  
That other people don't;  
To weep and sigh because I'm blind,  
I cannot and I won't.

Instructor of the Blind.

At the age of nineteen Miss Crosby was sent to the New York Institution for the Blind and became so proficient that she was made an instructor. She never learned to read by the raised letters, however. For twelve years she taught English grammar, rhetoric, Greek, Roman and American history. It was while at the institution that she met Mr. Van Alstyne. During this period of her career she wrote poetry and secular songs, one of the most popular of the latter being "Rosealie, the Prairie Flower." Several of her volumes of poetry were published.

Fanny Crosby was forty-five years old when she wrote her first hymn. Some of the most beautiful and popular of these came to her as if by inspiration. It is said that one of her best known hymns, "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," was composed in fifteen minutes, while W. H. Doane, who had written music for many of her hymns, was waiting to take a train. He played on the piano the music for which he wished her to compose the words.

The blind hymn writer had a strong feeling for rhythm and a keen enjoyment of music, and in her time had been a skilled performer on the guitar and piano. In the case of some of her songs and hymns she composed both words and music. She used to have a sweet soprano voice, and her sense of harmony was so strong that anything like a discord jarred on her ear and would even awaken her from sleep.

Some of Her Best Known Hymns.  
Some of Miss Crosby's best known hymns are "Saved by Grace," "Blessed Assurance," "Rescue the Perishing," "I Am Thine, O Lord," "Just a Word for Jesus" and "Jesus, Keep Me Near the Cross." She composed with great rapidity and always had her verses complete in her mind before committing them to paper. Many years ago Phillips Brooks gave her seventy-five topics and asked her to write verses based on them. She composed every one of the hymns before a line of any of them was placed on paper.

Miss Crosby's songs and hymns were translated into every language and have been sung in every country of the world where the Christian religion has reached. Hundreds of thousands who sang her songs, so many of which were published under pen names, did not know that it was a blind woman's inspiration which they employed to express their Christian faith and hope in song. Among her songs other than hymns which were very popular fifty years ago were "Fond World," "Good-by; I'm Going Home," "Hazel Dell," "The Honey-suckle Glen" and "Never Forget the Dear One."

Throughout her life Miss Crosby's cheerful spirit was unaffected by her affliction. She once said: "I do not know out there on the waste it has been a good thing that I have been blind. How in the world could I have lived such a helpful life as I have lived if not that I am blind? I am very well satisfied."

She remained active almost until her death and in May, 1911, when she was ninety-one years old, attended a mass meeting arranged by the evangelistic committee at Carnegie hall, in New York city. Miss Crosby's mother lived to be 102 years and her grandmother to be 106 years.

### THROUGHOUT THE COUNTY

Attorney James B. Landis, of Somerset and Miss Edna Adams, were secretly married in Meyersdale December 27th. The ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. J. J. Brady. The bridegroom procured a marriage license in a neighboring county and in this way was able to keep the happy event from the public for nearly two months. Attorney Landis is a son of the late Rufus C. Landis, of Berlin. His mother, Mrs. Carrie C. Landis, resides at Berlin. The bride is a daughter of the late M. J. Adams, who was a member of the executive staff of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Conneville division.

The funeral of Norman B. Ream, a native of Ursina, whose sudden death was noted last week, was held from St. George's church, New York, Saturday morning at ten o'clock. Mr. Ream amassed a vast fortune, leaving an estate worth approximately fifty million dollars.

Samuel S. Hoffman, a well-known farmer of near Windber, has gone to a Johnstown hospital, where he will be operated on for an arm that was broken last October and which has given him trouble. This is not all the trouble Mr. Hoffman faces. He owns one of the biggest and best farms in that vicinity and has been hindered by a lack of water. This is the second time his cistern has gone dry. He blames undermining and as soon as he leaves the hospital will enter suit against the coal company.

Berlin's handsome new school house has been completed, and the formal dedication took place Monday, though the building has been occupied for a week. S. G. Braucher of Somerset had the contract for the construction of the building, and his work is entirely satisfactory.

The Lincoln Automobile Company of Somerset was granted a charter this week at Harrisburg. The company is capitalized at \$10,000. The purpose of the corporation is "the buying, selling, exchanging, renting, repairing, trading and dealing in automobiles, supplies and accessories." The incorporators are R. L. Richardson of Johnstown, Harvey E. Stahl, J. T. Bowman, and W. J. Phillips, of Somerset. The company will conduct a garage in what formerly was the Doctor Bittner stable.

### DOCTOR DIXON TALKS ON EVILS OF WORRY.

Worry—to choke or strangle says the dictionary. It is not necessary to seek for the further definition for that is truly the physical manifestation of mental torment.

Worry strangles our mental powers and chokes the bodily functions. There are innumerable instances in which physical decline and death are directly traceable to worry.

It is true that in every one's life force of circumstances, bitter experiences and trying problems must be met, considered and conquered. No matter how vital these may be or how much real thought is required in their solution, worry will never aid and it inevitably handicaps all efforts to obtain a clear point of view and the establishment of a true perspective toward life's happenings.

The ancient philosophers deemed worry unworthy of men of true mental attainment. Our physical make-up is so finely adjusted that any distress of mind reacts upon the bodily functions. Excessive anger is often followed by illness and worry with its accompanying morbid thoughts has a like influence.

There is a close relation between our physical and mental selves and a sound body is a reserve force behind the mind. When you are tempted to worry bestir yourself physically. Exercise in the open air, a long tramp or some similar diversion will often times prove a sufficient stimulus to aid materially any mental effort you may make to cast off the burden.

Another way even more effective measure is to keep busy at one's daily tasks. Occupation if it be of a nature to require close application is one of the most effective cures for worry.

### AUTO TIRE A LIFE BUOY.

Girl, Tying Line to Motorcar, Hauls Skater From Pond.

As Miss Elsie Ditson of Paterson, N. J., was driving past Bowdin's mill-pond in Cedar Grove, in her automobile her attention was attracted by the cries of William Young of Jackson Mills, who had broken through the ice while skating. Young was struggling frantically to pull himself out of the water, but at each effort the thin ice broke beneath his weight.

Miss Ditson tied a piece of rope about an extra tire which she carried and tossed the improvised life preserver to the man. He got it under his shoulders, but a new difficulty arose, for Miss Ditson found that she could not haul him out. She solved this problem by fastening the rope to her automobile.

Jumping into her machine, she switched on the power and soon had Young safely on the shore. Then she drove him to the home of his uncle in Cedar Grove.

## Condensed Statement CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

OF MEYERSDALE, PA.  
At Close of Business December 31st, 1914.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Investments.....	\$715,878.01
U. S. Bonds.....	77,000.00
Banking House.....	29,300.00
Due from Banks and Reserve Agents.....	116,240.56
Cash.....	53,671.15
Total.....	\$992,681.73
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock.....	\$ 65,000.00
Surplus.....	100,000.00
Undivided Profits.....	23,984.52
Circulation.....	63,100.00
Deposites.....	740,055.21
Total.....	\$992,089.73

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