

WHY Collectors of Manuscripts Are Downcast

Today it is unfortunate that almost all manuscripts are typed. There are, however, rare exceptions. The late Joseph Conrad was one of the very few authors who worked almost entirely in longhand.

When I bought the manuscript of his book, "Victory," at the Quinn sale in New York in 1924, I paid the highest price—\$8,100—ever given at auction for the manuscript of a living author. It was closely written on sheets that fell two bulky cases.

The average writer nowadays, after he has corrected the final draft of his work, has it copied by a competent stenographer and then makes any further correction on it by hand. Many writers find it easier to create their stories directly upon the typewriter, while others dictate.

The typewriter—what a curse it has become to the collector! A century from now it will be almost impossible to find writers who stand the test of time.

Who knows but that the styles will have changed, and the machine upon which a masterpiece was brought to life will be considered even more precious!—Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, in the Saturday Evening Post.

Why Altitude Affects Water's Boiling Point

The so-called normal boiling point of water is 212 degrees Fahrenheit. That is the boiling point at sea level. But the boiling point of water is lowered about 1 degree Fahrenheit for every 550 feet of ascent above the sea level. Thus, in elevated positions, where the atmosphere is rare and the barometric pressure comparatively low, the boiling point may be much lower than at sea level. At the City of Mexico, 7,000 feet above the sea, water boils at 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and in certain places in the Himalayas at 150. Since the cooking of certain foods, as eggs, by boiling, requires a higher temperature, they cannot be boiled under such conditions. The summit of Pike's peak, more than 14,000 feet above the sea, is one such place where eggs can be fried or scrambled, but not boiled.

Why Wool Preserves Heat

It is the insulating quality of wool which makes it desirable as a protective covering, rather than any inherent power to generate heat. Wool fibers in themselves offer little resistance to heat transmission. The "kinks" or "waves" which are so distinctive a characteristic of wool give it its protective qualities. These waves or kinks, of which the fibers have from two to thirty to the inch, give something of the characteristics of a coiled spring, and when the fibers are woven together to create a resilient fabric with innumerable tiny air pockets. It is this finely divided and trapped air to which wool fibers owe their qualities of warmth.

Why Girls Are Disfigured

Each nation and each tribe has its own notion of what makes for the ideal of feminine beauty. Among the Bagu, a central African tribe, for instance, girls begin to prepare for marriage at the age of ten. This preparation consists of a lengthy and painful process of cutting marks in the chest and forehead. The wounds are made with large needles, and are then rubbed in, causing thick hard lumps to be raised. These markings the girls consider essential, while the men consider them as a sign of beauty in a wife. No man would think of marrying a girl who did not show these markings, and the girl is not admitted into the society of her elders until they are completed.

Why Leaves Stay Green

Evergreen leaves stay on all the winter because their sap becomes too thick to freeze, according to a new theory recently advanced by a botanist at the University of Idaho. In the summer the sap is thin and flows freely. A sudden severe frost in mid-summer could freeze the sap easily. But as autumn approaches, the starch in the leaves is converted into sugars and oil, changing the sap from a thin watery fluid into a sort of syrupy emulsion, very difficult to freeze. The greatest density of the sap is reached during the last few days of January.

Why Fumes Hurt Bindings

The gaseous products set off by the family furnace are likely to have a corrosive action on the book bindings in the family library. According to experiments conducted at the bureau of chemistry, the products of combustion which pollute the air in large cities have a very deteriorating effect on the leather of bindings. This may be counteracted by applying various dressings, either while the leather is being made or when the book is bound.

Why Called "Turpikes"

The term "turpike" as applied to a road does not refer to the kind of surface. A turpike road may be paved or unpaved. "Turpike" in this connection is only another name for tollgate or tollbar. A turpike road was originally a toll road, a road which had tollgates or tollgates to collect tolls from persons passing over the road. The term is now applied to roads which formerly collected tolls.

HOW

MODERN SCIENTIST CAN TELL OF BYGONE LIFE

Before the advent of man upon the earth, Nature wrote down the simple records of life in sand and mud. Usually the first rain or gust of wind erased these records, but sometimes they remained and were preserved by the hardening of the mud and sand. Then more mud and sand were deposited on the records until a protective covering thousands of feet thick often hid the writings from the light of day.

Nature, with eternity before her, would then set to work to uncover the records once more. With the aid of a stream of water she slowly, through thousands of years, cut through the thick blanket of hardened silt and made accessible the records of animals which roamed over the earth millions of years ago.

Thirteen hundred feet below the present top of the Grand Canyon such a piece of old stone parchment was found by Dr. Charles Gilmore, of the Smithsonian Institution. This slab of old red mud hardened into sandstone is a particularly fine specimen. Running across it are the tracks of at least three distinct kinds of animals. One was a heavy-footed creature with pads like a bear; a second stepped lightly and left marks of a catlike claw; while a third dragged a heavy tail which left a sharp groove in the mud between the tracks. It is the business of the scientist, with the aid of prehistoric fossil remains, to reconstruct these animals which lived so many thousands of years ago.—Pathfinder Magazine.

How Business of Life

Insurance Has Grown

Of all the remarkable records of business growth in the United States during the past five years (1921 to 1926) none approaches that of the fifty-two legal reserve life insurance companies. The burden of financial responsibility which now rests upon the shoulders of these fifty-two business organizations presents a figure of cold dollars which is beyond the grasp of any human being.

The total amount of the outstanding insurance issued by these fifty-two companies exceeds \$90,000,000,000.

The public debt of the United States is about \$19,000,000,000, approximately one-fifth of the outstanding life insurance.

Outstanding insurance is equal to about one-fifth of our total national wealth, estimated at close to \$400,000,000,000.

The total annual income of all the people in the United States is estimated at approximately \$90,000,000,000, or \$10,000,000,000 more than the total of insurance. Since 1880 life insurance accumulations have increased twenty-eight times, while the national wealth has increased only eight times.

During the past five years outstanding insurance has increased \$2,000,000,000—more than half a million dollars per month. At present the monthly increase of new insurance exceeds \$500,000,000.—Thrill.

How Bug Gets Its Light

The lightning-bug (fire-fly) is a small beetle which in its adult state is winged; is nocturnal in habit, and during the day usually conceals in dark places. The luminous organs are beneath and at the rear of the abdomen, and consist of a specialized part of the fat-body covered by transparent spots. The light is intermittent and appears to be under control of the insect's nervous system; and thought due to a digestive process involving a special substance in the blood and a special enzyme secreted by the cells of the organ. Inhabitants of tropical America sometimes obtain light by keeping fire-flies in small cages.—Exchange.

How Duck Sheds Water

Ducks and other waterfowl are able to shed water because their feathers are kept in an oiled condition. Oil and water will not mix. If you will observe ducks in a rain storm or as they paddle about in a pond you will notice that they frequently bend their heads back and rub oil from the oil gland at the base of the tail onto their heads. Then from their heads they oil their entire body. In addition to being supplied with this oil, the feathers on a duck are exceedingly close together, a condition which also considerably in keeping out the water.

How Caterpillar Spins

Silk glands from which the silk fluid is produced resemble a pair of long tubes on each side of the interior of the caterpillar's body, says Nature Magazine. These tubes unite at the lip to form the spinning organ or spinneret. The silk fluid, when drawn out, hardens rapidly when exposed to the air.

How Trees Store Food

During the periods of the year when the leaves are not manufacturing food, says the American Tree Association, trees live upon a food supply stored up during the long and light days of summer time.

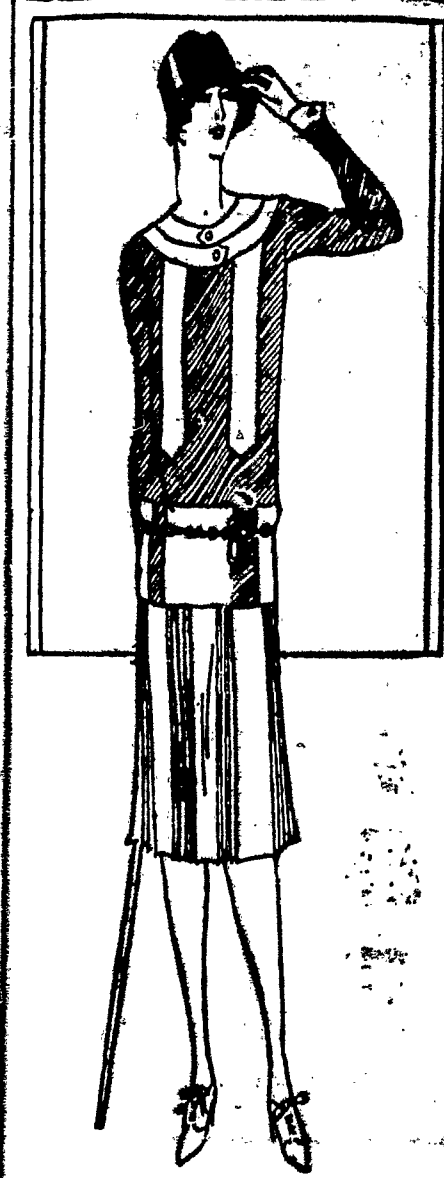
Paris' Fall Modes Are Conservative

Designers Respond to Preferences Shown for Straight Silhouette.

To the observer from overseas there is a great novelty in the present-day standard of fashions in Paris, contrasting sharply with that of former years, writes a Paris fashion correspondent in the New York Times. Instead of the extreme, sensational, daring of the French modes, which have heretofore supplied thrills for timid Americans who had not the courage to follow, the situation is wholly reversed and the Americans themselves are outdoing the wildest flights of Paris fancy. As the two mingle on the boulevards, in restaurants and at resorts it is the French women whose skirts are cut several inches below the knee, whose décolleté is the most modest and the tone of whose attire is the most subdued. This is surprising to visitors, but justifies the assertions of the couturiers that their extravagances are for the American women and that the more quiet, conservative mode expresses the taste of French women of refinement.

The waistline is still a question in which both the fashion leaders and the designers continue to take the keenest interest. The blouse and the straight silhouette in which women have had such joy and ease and which transformed the feminine figure has also revolutionized wholly the style of dress, and the most artistic efforts of the Paris creators have failed to lure their clientele from this contentment. Each season the couturiers seem to have a concerted intention to change this, to startle women into a swing back to the waistline which was considered normal in dress not so very long ago. At one exhibition after another of the collections for the autumn and winter couturiers have presented a few models in which the waistline is defined as once it was. In each case the examples have been regarded with only mild interest, almost with amusement, but the movement ends just there. The gown that is ordered is, with few exceptions, one in which the line follows gently the line of the figure, or breaks, with a girle or arrangement of drapery about the hips.

In theory, the return to the normal line is always imminent and each designer is prepared to be the pioneer. Usually it is a man in the profession who expects to turn the tide, and some of these are still conspiring. Reformers think it is only a matter of time, since so many of his followers who have been faithful for generations have a sentiment about all things Victorian. Paul Poiret, on the other hand, is quite certain that this reversal in the past leads further back to the Orient, in fact—and that women, being emancipated from any sort of discomfort in dress, will never again be enslaved, and will ere long be wearing not only loose bodices but wide trousers. He, of course, is not taken seriously, because he leaves out of the picture the beauty of drapery. Jenny, Cheruit, Doenillet, Agnes and Drecoll have each included in their collections models in which the normal waistline is sharply defined, at least definitely suggested. This is done with the bolero, the girle, the blouse and gilet, and in some extreme models by the use of tucks like little



Sports Costume of Green Jersey and
Cape of Bright Tan.

darts, giving a flare below. These have an appeal for the woman who is looking for eccentric expression, but the greater number of women who see them are apathetic and look for the long, graceful design that gives a flattering, slenderizing effect. A few among the leading modes are standing by their guns. Cyber, for example, presents short-waisted gowns so cleverly done that they suggest the classic Greek tunic into forms of

modern loveliness. The best argument in favor of these original conceptions is that they are going "like hot cakes." The bolero, softly swishing and deep, is a feature in some of the most striking Cyber creations. They are their own best argument for a shorter waistline without the aid of stars. In general, it remains true that modistes are more interested in pleasing their patrons than in instituting reform.

Regarding skirts, there is no mistaking the latest idea, for they are definitely longer and in most models



An Ensemble That Is All of Gray—
The Dress Is of Georgette.

wider. The plain wrap-around skirt is still seen in smart, severely tailored suits, but even in this type of dress plaits are more usual, either the entire skirt, which is usual, or the skirt that is plaited in clusters and panels, as in the sports and street costumes that Jane Regny is presenting. Flaring skirts made with gored and pleated sections of the material intricately introduced, are shown by most of the houses.

In Soft Materials

This is the year of the soft gown, a triumph for the apostles of femininity in dress, and of more attention to detail, and the Paris couturiers have presented in their collections a large number of gowns of this general type for any occasion. Soft materials are the fashion, and the models shown in gowns of crepe, georgette, poplin and satins are in many variants, but all of them answer charmingly the need of the moment. They serve through the weeks between town and country, and in the late designs will answer for many informal occasions. These gowns have an air of refinement and quality in detail which is not possible to express in the more tailored type. They are made of the supple materials which have already been found to be satisfactory—crepe and a thousand variants of crepe; the volles, from the ordinary weave to the more sheer variants of georgette and marquisette; bengaline and every variety of poplin, line reps, chiffon and the softer grades of lame. Because designs have moved so swiftly and radical changes in the silhouette and general style of dress have gone forward so far in the last few seasons, couturiers are content for the moment with a degree of conservatism and are turning their attention to detail, and are thereby creating styles of genuine art value, of great beauty and delicacy.

Costs Shown in Paris

Among the new costs shown in Paris Jeanne Lanvin's were interesting because of their sleeves, which spread into baggy fullness below the elbow. When used on evening coats and gowns this baggy sleeve was often slashed into strips with a foreign material inserted or merely allowed to be glimpsed. The coats themselves were cut with black tucks fanning out at the back neck between the raglan shoulder seams. Most often they were made of some black material combined with white, curled lamb or ermine, either in the form of shawl collars, front facings or full-length trims. Many of the coats formed ensembles with jacket suits, as did a coat of black broadcloth with lining and turn-back and fronts of ermine, but a collar of Hudson seal. It was worn over a black satin jacket suit.

The new fabrics for coats and wraps, for sports and for dress, are a thing of comfort, luxury and style. In a large assortment of soft, downy women material of downy surface stands out one labeled Palm Baranque. It is of sage green, with a border for the bottom of conventional palm-leaves in lighter shade and a striped selvage of rose-green and gold. There are many other cat-fur in this character. Kashavelline in plain tan, brown, gray, cinnamon, pink and white; Baranville mouchette, a spotted surface in mixtures of brown, blue, saffron and rose, and "Militaire ombre" an all-wool woven in perpendicular stripes, with stripes of light yellow, green and all blue.

Extension Of Saloon Hours In Free State Protested By Society

Dublin, Oct. 1.—The Catholic Total Abstinence Federation has published a vigorous protest against the alteration in the Sunday drinking hours which so frequently has been allowed by district justices lately. The Federation protests that this alteration has been responsible for many automobile accidents.

The present law as to Sunday drinking in the Free State is that in the large cities saloons are permitted to open from 2 till 5 in the afternoon. In the country saloons are only opened to supply alcohol to those who have come a distance of at least three miles. The normal opening hours in the country on Sundays, during which these so-called "house-keeping" saloons may be supplied, are from 1 to 3 P. M.

The justices, however, have in numerous instances given permission for the alteration of these hours to from 2 till 5 P. M. This practically gives an extra hour for drinking, since 90 per cent of the population do not drink between one and two in the afternoon, the hour of their midday meal.

Public opinion on the subject is divided.

BUSINESS REVIEW

BUYER'S GUIDE

ART GLASS: Nau Art Glass, 310 Maple Street.

AUTOMOBILES: Nash Sales Co., 775 Oliver Road.

AUTO SUPPLIES, ACCESSORIES: Scher's Service Station, 1010 Maple Street.

AUTO TRIMMING: C. T. Higgins, 310 Gardiner Park.

AUTO REPAIRING: Bob & Norman's Garage, 1400 Lake Ave.

BAKERY: Wiles and Phillips, 15 Lexington Ave.

BAKERY: Anglin's Baking Shop, 114 Field St.

BAKERY: Armit's Bakery, 314 Armit Street.

BAKERY: Franklin's Bakery, 154 Monroe.

BAKERY: Howell's Bakery, 1434 Dewey Ave.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES: Greig and O'Connor, 1418 Lake.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES: Portland Building Supply, Inc., 1078 Ridge Road.

CARTING & STORAGE CO.: West Carting and Storage Co., 208 Hamilton Street.

CHURCH FURNISHING: C. H. Rugg Co., No. Union St.

CHURCH FURNISHING: Rehearsal Church Block Co., Norman Street.

CLEANERS AND DYERS: Economy, 7 Owen Street.

CLEANERS AND DYERS: Ford Cleaners and Dyers, 57 Monroe Avenue.

CLEANERS AND DYERS: Glenwood Cleaners and Dyers, 1455 and 1417 Lake Avenue.

CLEANERS AND DYERS: Johnson's, 301 Lexington Ave.

CONFECTORY: The Golden Phoenix, 1469 Lake.

CONTRACTORS: Homer Knapp, 1415 Main St. N.

COAL DEALERS: Edelman Coal Co., 15 Portland Ave.

COAL & COKE: McQuay Coal Co., 1 Reynolds Avenue.

COAL & COKE: Elmer E. Chilton, 1550 Lake Ave.

COAL & COKE: Monroes Ave. and Alexander St.

COAL & COKE: Craner Drug Stores, East Ave. Dewey Ave.

COAL & COKE: Wm. Yalowitz, 418 Madison Ave.

COAL & COKE: R. D. Ward Electric Co., 1550 Lake Ave.

COAL & COKE: Ben Art Flower Shop, 104 Main Street West.

COAL & COKE: Charles Diehl, 531 Jay Street.

COAL & COKE: G. A. Johnston, 213 Monroe Ave.

COAL & COKE: J. C. Murrill, 512 Monroe Ave.

COAL & COKE: J. S. Hunt, Co., 310 Thurston St.

COAL & COKE: De Visser Bros., 1139 Dewey Ave.

COAL & COKE: Martin Van Dusen, 248 North St.

COAL & COKE: Bellows & Bowden, 194 Genesee Street.

COAL & COKE: Hanna Lumber Co., 123 Murray St.

COAL & COKE: Robert B. Rowe, 1093 Chitt Ave.

COAL & COKE: Whitmer-Jackson Co., 45 Warehouse Street.

COAL & COKE: Andrew's Market, 15 Front St.

COAL & COKE: MEAT, GROCERIES, VEGETABLES: Hennessey's, 115 Cliff Ave.

COAL & COKE: Meyerhoff Bros., 1195 Dewey Ave.

COAL & COKE: 1213 Lake Ave.

COAL & COKE: MEAT, GROCERIES: Lewis Clothing Shop, 617 Monroe.

COAL & COKE: MONUMENTS: F. J. Hart Monument Co., 2235 Dewey Avenue.

COAL & COKE: MOVING AND CARTING: J. C. Clancy Carting Co., 1 Grand Avenue.

COAL & COKE: NEWSPAPER: Times-Union, 12 Exchange St.

COAL & COKE: PAINTS: George L. Vial & Son, 5 N. Water.

COAL & COKE: PAINTING AND PAPER HANGING: O. L. Benham, 17 Pullman Ave.

COAL & COKE: PLUMBING AND HEATING: Charles E. Salter, 111 Monroe Ave.

COAL & COKE: ROOFING AND SINKS: E. H. Knapp & Son, 404 South Ave.

COAL & COKE: SAMPLE DRESSES: Edouard's, 1116 Lake Avenue.

COAL & COKE: SAND AND GRAVEL: Bennett and Wood, 293 Main W.

COAL & COKE: SHOES: The X. W. Shoe Store, 147 Lake.

COAL & COKE: STORAGE AND MOVING: Service Storage Co., 764-11 Clinton Ave. South.

COAL & COKE: SERVICE STATION: Berger's Station, 510 Monroe Ave.

COAL & COKE: W. J. Van deWalle, Main St. East at Oliver.

COAL & COKE: MAIN ST. WEST at Jackson.

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