

# The Glass of Fashion

**Here lies Salvino degli Amati,**  
inventor of spectacles;  
May God pardon his sins.  
(Epitaph on tomb in Florence,  
1317 A. D.)

**SALVINO DEGLI AMATI,** Florentine monk and inventor of spectacles, discovered the freedom of the sea. The writer of his epitaph considered that he had much to answer for.

But there is little doubt that the freedom of the sea is more important to the peace of the world than the freedom of the seas. Old Salvino put a burden on the nose of humanity, but liberated its eyes.

When he studied the laws of refraction and ground his lenses, he little imagined that he was affecting the styles of women's dresses in 1285.

But he was. "What shall I wear with my glasses?" is a live question of the hour.

The style producers have discovered that glasses tend to give to the wearer an appearance of dignity. Perhaps it is the association of the idea with many generations of spectacled school ma'ams and masters.

At any rate, eye glasses are tied up with the idea of dignity. And a general appearance of dignity calls for dignified clothing.

**Outfitting the Eyes**

"Oh, but no, Madame!" Mademoiselle Modiste exclaims, as her prospective patron casts a speculative eye on a fluffy ruffled garment. "It is not suitable. It does not express the poise, the personality of Madame. Now something like this—" And she skillfully directs the spectacled attention of Madame toward a costume of simple, flowing lines. It is well.

Salvino degli Amati, a monk in old Florence, started it all in the year 1285. May God pardon his sins!

We have glasses for formal dinners, afternoon tea glasses, business and shopping glasses, and heavy-duty glasses for rough sport wear.

Imagine the faux pas of father, who isn't hep to these things, forgetting to change out of his sports glasses when he puts on his dinner coat.

**The glasses grand-father wore**

**Hand-wrought spectacles of Hendrick Hudson's day.**

**The dainty "quiz glass," intimately associated with the fopperies of 200 years ago.**

**Spectacles from the collection of Thomas W. Cooper, Brooklyn, N. Y.**

**Good usage has prescribed rimless eye glasses with white gold mountings as the only correct outfit with the soup and fish, or its feminine equivalent.**

**Iron-bound lenses of William Penn's iron-bound viewpoint.**

**When brass bound the glass of fashion, in the days of Ben Franklin.**

This applies for all select entertainments where food is the compelling motive, and for the dance and opera. Lorgnettes are also very good for listening to the opera.

**A Backward Glance**

None of this is remarkably new. Styles have changed, but since the time of Salvino himself, there have always been styles. Two hundred years ago the nobles of France and England indulged their eyesight with an exceedingly dainty little lens, which they called a quiz glass. The name is pertinent. The little glass itself, mounted in its beautifully chased gold frame, something like a watch, indeed hath a quizzical look. One can picture, frounced, brocaded, and powdered ladies of the Court training it with telling effect. The lorgnette is its granddaughter, and the monocle, so natty with stick and spats, aw, rully—its grandson.

These sporting glasses—the great, roistering fellows with heavy horn frames—are a direct importation from China, but not the China of today. The same China which supplied the world with gunpowder and the compass. The creative China of the middle centuries. A great many scholars credit China and not Salvino, the Monk, with the invention of spectacles.

**Suiting Sight to Circumstance**

The Chinese ground their first lenses out of solid blocks of topaz, and the greater the man the larger his spectacles. The Chinese still wear horn rimmed spectacles, but they buy them in America, for this far-sighted young country dominates the eye glass market, as it does a number of others.

Horn and leather goggles were popular in Europe in the Seventeenth Century, the leather frame being particularly convenient for horsemen. Aviator's goggles are a harking back to the general principles of the leather frame goggles.

When Henry Hudson sailed past the wooded tip of Manhattan Island scholarly members of his crew looked up the Indian trail which was to become Broadway through spectacles with crude iron frames chiselled from solid metal by hand. There was a joint in the long ear pieces just back of the ears and an extension which folded around the back of the head. This clinging type had great favor during that hectic period in history. The kick of a blunderbuss fired at a reconnoitering Indian would probably unseat the type of glasses now recommended for select evening wear.

**Freedom Restricted**

William Penn wore heavy iron frames, like Hudson's, with the exception that the extension ear piece was a sliding arrangement instead of hinged. Ben Franklin's frames were brass and of better workmanship than Penn's. Incidentally the good Ben, always a scientist, invented double focus lenses, thereby giving him a second look at his surroundings. He liked to make friends with his environment and even struck up a valuable acquaintance with lightning.

Abraham Lincoln put on a pair of octagonal-framed spectacles before signing the Emancipation Proclamation. They were better to look through than at.

So even the freedom of the sea has always had its restrictions if one desired to be—and wear—the Glass of Fashion.

**STORY OF CONVERSION IS TOLD BY McLENDON**

**Relates in Detail How He Went to Tent Meeting and What the Preacher Said.**  
Greensboro News.

The largest crowd that has yet attended a mid-week service, except possibly one, heard Rev. B. F. McLendon tell last night the story of his conversion. The tent and choir were completely filled, and many stood outside. The total must have been around 8,000.

A revival had started in Bennettsville, S. C. Mr. McLendon said, but "I wasn't interested; I cared nothing about the preacher nor the promoters, and it never entered my head to have anything to do with it."

One night he couldn't find any of his companions. "I closed my shop at 8 o'clock and none of the local talent was on hand for the game. I went over to the hotel to see if there were any traveling men that I could corral, but they were conspicuous by their absence. This was the first night in a long time the devotees of the spots weren't on the job. I waited awhile but they didn't show up. I said, 'Well, I'll go over to the meeting and round them up.'"

"I went over to the tent and took a seat way back in the rear. I don't think I heard a word the preacher said. I was so busy taking an inventory of the congregation to see if there were enough of my kind to have a game after the service."

"After the sermon they made the altar call, and Bad Robinson, the cowboy preacher, who didn't know a letter in the book when he was converted at 19 years, stepped off the rostrum and pushed his way through the crowd, walking over benches until he reached me. He stood there and gazed at me and I stared at him. He had the gentlest, kindest, sweetest countenance that was ever placed on a human being."

"He said, 'Young man, a man that looks like you and has the appearance you have, the devil is doing dirt with him in this country.' He turned and walked back to the rostrum without another word."

"The benediction was pronounced and the service was over. I forgot about my anticipated poker game and I opened up on high gear for home. I retired for the night but not for sleep. The pillow was hard, the bed was uncomfortable, the cover was too short. I rolled and tumbled, was nervous and restless, and all I could think about was 'Young man, a man that looks like you and has the appearance you have, the devil is doing dirt with him in this country.'"

"I would close my eyes and his face would stand out there before me. I would try to see something else and his voice would ring through my ears. I would say to myself, 'What is the matter with you?' but down in my heart I knew. I said, 'If God will forgive me for going to that meeting, I'll never go to another.'"

"About 1 o'clock I got up and went to the closet and took a good strong bracer, but it didn't touch the spot. I rubbed and massaged and yawned and cried, 'O God, will you never come?'"

"The matter with you," Baxter, what's the matter with you? I would say nothing but I would see Bud's face and hear his voice.

"Early the next morning I arose and

**When the Timber Supply of This Country Is Gone Where Will We Turn?**

**By COL. W. B. GREELEY, U. S. Forester.**

Starting with the great forests of New England, we have seen the lumber industry pushed westward and southward as the forests of the East were exhausted of merchantable saw timber. Pennsylvania, which but a generation ago, was one of the large timber-exporting states in the union, now pays a freight bill of \$20,000,000 on the forest products needed to supply the demands of its people.

When the merchantable timber supply of this country is gone, where will we turn? To Europe? Most emphatically no! Europe has no more than she herself needs. Her forests were exhausted generations ago. Shall we turn to Siberia? Yes, but in a very limited degree, since most of the Siberian softwood forests are inaccessible. Shall we turn to the tropics? Yes, for hardwood, which cannot be classed as structural and all-purpose woods; first, because of high costs, and second, because of the nature of the wood.

Then where will the United States get its timber when its own forests are no longer able to supply the demands? The answer is—nowhere! Nowhere in the world are there enough softwood forests to supply the needs of the United States and the other countries with which we will come in contact as active competitors bidding for the world's timber supply.

No, the importing bubble has been burst by a careful analysis of the facts. The practical thing to do is to use wisely the remaining forests of the United States, and to grow a new timber crop, so that we shall not be forced to seek beyond our shores the timber we need to carry on our agriculture, to build our homes, to print our newspapers and periodicals, to run our factories, and to give employment to more than 1,000,000 of our citizens.

**The Ebird Case.**  
Albany Press.

The case of State against J. J. Ebird resulted in a verdict of guilty of simple assault upon a female which carries as a maximum penalty a sentence of two years at hard labor. The sentence was given by Judge Stack. Attorneys for the defense filed notice of appeal, and Mr. Ebird is out on bail, under bond fixed at \$1,000, pending the decision from the Supreme Court.

The case was ably fought by counsel on both sides. But for the fact that the defendant is a man over sixty years of age, and the offense for which he was tried was alleged to have been committed nine years ago, the state would have had a stronger hold upon the jury.

The jury evidently wanted to see fair play. If society was outraged as alleged and a parent's indiscretion towards his daughter was of so flagrant a nature as charged, the jury thought the matter should have come up for hearing at an earlier date. The motive seems to have fastened itself around the desire on the part of the aggrieved daughter and a more or less indigent husband to extort money from the defendant in the case, using the old criminal charge as a weapon for bringing it about.

Ebird confessed to certain indiscretions and his own evidence would seem to justify the verdict of the jury. However, the law says that misdemeanor of the nature charged must be tried within two years after the offense is committed, and if the charge is given this minor classification, it would seem that there is good ground for throwing the case out of court, since it has more than run the statute of limitations.

Whales measuring 105 feet in length have been caught in the Antarctic.

**CORN OCCUPIES LARGEST ACREAGE OF STATE CROPS**

**But Soy Beans and Peanuts Put Us on the Map in No Small Sense.**  
Raleigh, N. C., July 19.—"When North Carolina gained fourth rank among the United States in total value of improved crops," says a statement issued by the United States and North Carolina Departments of Agriculture Co-operative Crop reporting service, "the middle western states refused to believe it, saying that we were not diversified and did not have the acreage. They thought that our crop was almost entirely cotton."

The report of Frank Parker, Agricultural Statistician for the State and Federal Departments of Agriculture, issued recently, showed that corn occupied decidedly the largest acreage of any crop and that here was quite a large diversification among which are cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, velvet beans, small grain and other crops especially for hay.

"Soy beans and peanuts have put North Carolina on the map in no small sense. Only a short time ago we produced more soy bean seed than all other states combined and even now have a distinct lead in these. The July report of this year shows that of our acreage there is planted the following: 47 per cent. for seed; 31 per cent. for hay and 22 per cent. for grazing and turning under."

The same information showed that 43 per cent. is planted alone as solid acreage while 57 per cent. is planted with corn and other crops. The practice in the eastern counties is to plant a row of soy beans in the middle between wide planted corn. This permits of a harvesting machine passing through for threshing out the seed. The July crop report indicates two per cent. increase compared with last year and the present crop condition is 86 per cent. of normal.

"Cow peas at one time made North Carolina famous, but due to the low yields and high costs of harvesting, they are gradually being replaced by soy beans, which are more productive and easier to handle both for seed and hay. It is found that the cow pea acreage is intended principally as follows: 30 per cent. for peas, 32 per cent. for hay, and 18 per cent. for grazing and turning under."

"Current information indicates that the cow pea acreage is reduced some three to six per cent. as compared with last year and five to eight per cent. compared with the usual. The present condition of the crop is 84 per cent. as compared with what it should be if conditions had been altogether favorable."

"There is a reduction of about three per cent. as compared with last year in the acreage of peanuts. Seventy-seven per cent. of the acreage in North Carolina is found in a few northeastern counties of the state. The condition of the crop is estimated at 86 per cent. of a full crop prospect. About 86 per cent. of the crop was planted alone and 14 per cent. with other crops. Twenty-two per cent. of the acreage is estimated to be planted in Spanish or small peanuts. Forty-three per cent. in Virginia or large types and 45 per cent. in the middle size peanuts."

**PROFESSOR SAYS INSULIN ONLY RELIEVES DIABETES**

**Is Not to Be Considered in Any Sense a Cure, Says Dr. McSann.**  
Baltimore, July 20.—Insulin, the new remedy for diabetes, is not to be considered in any sense as a cure for that disease, and it is not of such nature as to obviate the necessity of careful diet for all persons undergoing the so-called insulin treatment. These statements are made by Dr. William S. McSann, associate professor in Johns Hopkins Medical School and associate physician of Johns Hopkins Hospital, under whose care severe cases of diabetes are being given the insulin treatment at the hospital.

Dr. McSann says:

"Insulin is not a cure. It is, however, in our experience a specific remedy for diabetes, which has already saved many lives and has alleviated much suffering from the disease. Its effects are only temporary, leaving the fundamental condition of the disease unchanged. The discoverer of insulin, Dr. Banting, has always been very careful not to make the claim that insulin cures diabetes. The manufacturers, Eli Lilly and Co., in the advertising matter on insulin, are likewise careful not to make this extravagant claim. Never before has a great medical discovery been given to the world on the condition of preserving the right of its author, or by more ethical manufacturers. The most that can be said for insulin is that it is a specific remedy for diabetes which restores the metabolism to normal as long as the treatment is continued. In some cases the beneficial effects may continue for a short period after discontinuing the treatment. Sooner or later the patients always return to the condition preceding the treatment unless it is resumed."

"A great deal of harm can arise from careless statements in the press to the effect that diet can be neglected during insulin treatment. The publications of all the men who have subjected insulin to scientific study emphasize the fact that accurate control of the diet is more necessary with insulin than without it. The reason for this is twofold. A given dose of insulin will cause the proper utilization of a fairly definite amount of food. If more food is taken than the insulin provides for, the patient will have sugar in the urine again, so that some of the good effects of the treatment will have been nullified. On the other hand, an overdose of insulin may kill the patient by reducing the sugar of the blood below that which is necessary for life. This means that the diet of the patient must be measured so as to insure that there will be the right amount of food taken to balance the dose of insulin given. The patient who takes insulin is given a liberal diet, but the diet must be accurately measured, and the patient must take all that is prescribed."

"Estimates of the number of sufferers from diabetes vary from half a million to a million in America. Many of these people have the disease in a very mild form, so that it is detected accidentally in the insurance examinations. Such people may go for years before serious consequences of the disease become apparent. Others have a mild form, which responds readily to very moderate reduction of the diet. These people do

**OLD VIEW NO LONGER TENABLE, SAYS DR. BLAND**

**That the Old Testament Is a Collection of Writings Dictated by God.**  
Lake Junaluska, N. C., July 19.—The older view that the Old Testament is a collection of writings dictated by God is no longer tenable, declared Dr. S. G. Bland, of Toronto, Canada, in his fourth lecture in a series on biblical criticism under the direction of the Leadership Schools of the Sunday School Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, here today. Dr. Bland was discussing the general topic, "The Origin, Significance and Abiding Worth of the Old Testament Scriptures," and the subject of his lecture today was "The Greatness of the Hebrew People."

"The older view of the Old Testament," said the speaker, "was that it was a collection of writings dictated by God, without error or disagreement, sharply to be distinguished from all other writings of Israel and of other peoples. This view is no longer tenable. We know that many Hebrew writings have perished, some of them possibly of as high value as some that have survived. We doubt whether some that are bound up in the Old Testament Canon are strictly entitled to such a high place, as Esther and Ecclesiastes."

"We do not find the Old Testament Books all on the same moral level. We do not find them free from some admixture of the limitations and immaturities of this time."

"Jesus and St. Paul and the letters to the Hebrews have instructed us to set aside earlier teachings where it conflicts with later and purer."

"In short the Old Testament is the record of progressive evolution beginning of comparatively low moral and religious levels and gradually climbing to the loftiest heights reached by the revelation of God in Jesus Christ."

"But though we see the limitations and immaturities the Divine monument is not obscured, rather more clearly revealed. There is nothing in the world to match the moral and religious development of Israel. No other race rose to such heights. We can only say they were all inspired people and that the Old Testament scriptures are at once the record of this unequal Divine collection and the instrument by which the Spirit of God Almighty, what is, including the Christ in which the Hebrew people flowered, the Supreme miracle of Destiny."

"Instead of selling the product as 'second-hand,' a hosiery mill in Chattanooga has distributed nearly 3,000 pair of slightly defective hose among the poor of that city."

**Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Canal, the South and the Cotton Boll Weevil**

**By JOSEPH O. THOMPSON, American Cotton Association.**

In Chicago some day will be tremendous terminal warehouses for the storage of our cotton where it will be assembled for export by way of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ship canal. The boll weevil is destroying in one year enough wealth to build this canal three or four times, the estimated cost of which is \$240,000,000.

The South is tremendously interested in this project as there are parts of the world which would be reached at a cheaper freight rate by this route than by any other, and our interest is that it will afford another means of competition which is the life of the cotton as well as other trade.

There are 900,000,000 people in the world, some only partially clothed, who are depending upon the South to supply them. There is another group of 700,000,000, about 3 per cent. of whom are coming into civilization annually by the wearing of clothes.

Senator Morgan said, in his speech, advocating the Isthmian canal, that one inch added to the shirt-tail of every Chinaman would make it profitable to grow 30,000,000 bales of cotton. The field for cotton production at a profitable price is without limit. First of all we must get rid of the boll weevil.