STYLES OF TEN YEARS AGO IN VOGUE FOR MEN

London, which Sets the Pace Displays Fondness for Old Fashions

INDIVIDUALITY in dress, by a decree of the high lords of the sartorial kingdom, is at last to be allowed men.

With the fall and winter seasons a new era in men's dress will begin—an era when the keynote of style will be artistic effect, and the purpose individuality.

How the Sack Coat will Fit.

Men during past years have worn the shapes and styles and sizes ordained for them; they adopted the colors put in vogue each season, and accepted the dictum of his majesty the Tailor without demur.

But a change has come, and the style this fall is anything that suits a man, both as to shape and color, so that it is artistic. Practically anything will go. The best styles of the present century will commingle to make one harmonious effect.

Since the seasons of 1835 and 1845 not such a range from unusually wide to narrow shouldered coats has been permitted. Even the tight, body-fitting coats in vogue ten years ago are coming into favor, and have already become the mode par excellence in London.

"To be successful, dress well," declared a modern philosopher. And to dress well is an art. What style coat shall you wear; what color and design of materials; what color of necktie, shirts and socks?

There are opportunities galore this season. Almost any style in vogue within the last half dozen years will be permitted. After swinging violently from one extreme of style to the other, Dame Fashion is settling down to liberal and common-sense ideals.

A sweet disorder in the dress
Kindles in clothes a wantonness.—Herrick.

The style is the man himself.—Buffon.

Be plain in dress and sober in your diet.—Montagu.

LIKE those of a decade ago will be many of the styles in men's suits seen on the streets this fall and winter. And surprisingly subdued will be the colors worn.

Various shades of warm browns will be first in favor, then blues and discreet grays. Mixtures will be frowned upon. Novelties and bizarre effects will be entirely lacking.

The purpose of each well-dressed man will be to select a style in which he looks best and a color best suited to him. This, in a nutshell, will be the secret of success in clothes this season.

Why this amazing departure from the eccentric and strident effects of previous seasons? Sartorial authorities explain it very simply.

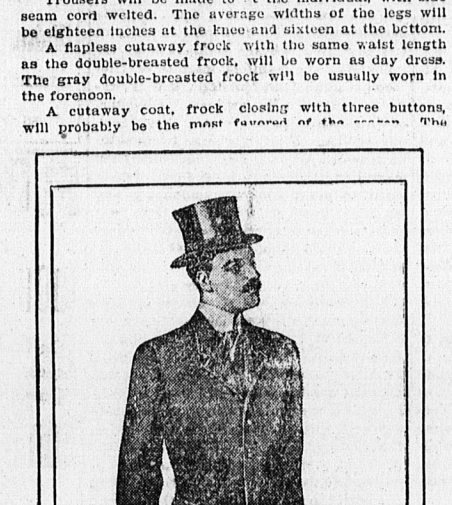
Dame Fashion for the last several seasons trotted such a fast pace, going in for every sort of wild and extravagant effect, that a reaction naturally had to come.

How long will it last? The gods of fashion smile—for who could tell? The taste of the public is so capricious; and, after all, the gods follow the inclinations of the multitude. This they tell you.

But what is still more impressive is the widespread adoption of the tight, body-fitting coats worn ten and twelve years ago in London, the exact styles of the old days. And as the London fashions filter to this country and leave their impression, the era of old-fashioned styles seems likely to continue for a time.

During previous seasons the change from one mode to another was astounding. Sacks were at one time ridiculously short, then absurdly long; one season they would fit the form, and the next swell out balloon-wise; shoulders ran from the natural width to gigantic proportions; lapels varied in length until they seemed to become the front of the coat; collars fell from a neck-breaking height to low, Byronic effects, while trousers ran from the pegtop and bagging kind to those of uncomfortably narrow width.

What had a man to do if he wanted to be up to date



Popular for Everyday Wear.

other than accept the clothing prescription prepared for him? This season, however, he may use his own sweet will in selecting his dress.

Side by side in fashionable places, theaters and hotel lobbies this season you will see exceptionally long and short roll frock coats; double-breasted coats, with sharply peaked and nearly square-topped lapels; single-breasted and double-breasted waistcoats, with and without collars; cutaway frocks, with fronts exceedingly cut away or nearly full; and overcoats ranging from the half-fitting sizes to the full, bulky box styles.

Peak lapels, down-slanted and square lapels are all correct; vented sleeves, fancy-cuffed and plain sleeves will be equally worn; high-closing will vie with low-closing waistcoats.

A happy medium in all styles will be favored, and the length and width of a man's trousers and the breadth of his shoulders will doubtless be decreed by the tailor after sizing up the proportions of the man.

NATURALNESS IN COATS

Ordinary coats this season will be made shorter than the spring coats, without an accentuation of the shape. Naturalness will be the dominant feature.

The London coats, which tailors say will make their appearance in this country later in the season, are made to fit the body tightly, and are the exact patterns worn ten years ago.

Several distinct styles of day dress suits will be worn. There will be a double-breasted frock with a very long roll, and another with a medium roll. Perhaps the long-roll coat will be more striking.

The roll will be all silk, with a straight outside edge. The lapels will be moderately peaked, three inches wide at the top and two inches at the bottom. A cuff will be worn on the sleeves, with one or two buttons.

The medium-roll frock will be made with more peaked and narrower lapels. The favored vest for day dress will be made of fancy vesting, without collar and single

Suppose Styles Harked Still Further Back

breasted. A double-breasted waistcoat, frock-front style, will be fashionable.

Trousers will be made to fit the individual, with side seam cord welted. The average widths of the legs will be eighteen inches at the knee and sixteen at the bottom.

A flapless cutaway frock with the same waist length as the double-breasted frock, will be worn as day dress. The gray double-breasted frock will be usually worn in the forenoon.

A cutaway coat, frock closing with three buttons, will probably be the most favored of the season. The

He's an Air of Former Years About It.

front will be cut away from the waist line to the front center of the leg, and the roll will extend a little below the breast line. The edges may be braided.

If there is spice in variety, no one will become jaded by the effects in sack coats. They are infinite. Two, three and four buttons will be worn on the coats; the garment will be made loose fitting, or shapely, or body fitting, with long and short rolls, with straight and cutaway fronts.

Very popular, undoubtedly, will be a three-seam cutaway sack, closing with three buttons, and hanging nearly straight. There will be a vent in the back. Extending to a point about two inches below the breast line, the lapels will be slightly peaked. Flaps will be worn on the pockets, with turned-up cuffs on the sleeves.

With the two-button sack the roll, which will be slightly peaked, will extend half way between the waist and breast lines.

A four-button, double-breasted sack coat will be favored, and also a two-button, double-breasted sack. A new feature on this coat will be sewed-on lapels. A widely worn coat will be a straight-front sack, closing with three or four buttons.

For the sack coats, vests will be made from the same material, or of any fancy material. The vests will be made usually without collars, with five or six buttons. A double-breasted vest will also find favor. Trousers worn with sack coats will be wider at the hips and in the legs than those worn with half dress.

A new feature among the more extravagant styles will be a hoop effect in the making of the coat. This will be affected by the radical dressers, and the effect will be decidedly novel.

Coats made after this mode will be about six inches fuller than the regular measure, and will be so constructed that the lapels will bulge forward and roll from the neck, after the shape of a half hoop.

This mode will be adopted in sack coats, Prince Alberts, frock coats, Tuxedos and dress coats. In the Prince Albert coat, made after this fashion, the sweep of the hoop will be particularly striking.

There will be some decided departures in full dress. The ultra styles of a year ago will be abandoned, and conservative modes will prevail. A favorite dress coat will be made with a one-piece forepart, with well-peaked lapels.

For evening dress a waistcoat of dress vesting will be worn, single breasted and closing with three buttons. It will be made with a narrow shawl collar, with a slightly curved opening. They will also be made without collars, with the opening V-shaped.

The fancy evening shirt that was seen last winter has gone into eclipse. No jewelry of any kind will be worn after 6 o'clock; watch fobs will be of ribbon, and white cuff buttons and studs of enamel will be used in preference to those of pearl. Two studs will be generally worn.

Exceptionally thin and light, but fine, goods will be worn by the well-dressed man. Worsted goods will be

Another Type of the Walking Suit.

most widely worn, but cheviots will be favored more than during previous seasons.

The reigning color will be brown—brown of various hues and shades and combinations. These shades run from dark ginger to light yellowish. Browns with red and green stripes will be quite stylish; stripes will predominate over checks, and will range from thin hairlines to broad, emphatic effects.

A happy thought was struck in this season's colorings, when a beautiful autumn tone of brown was produced. It is a wonderfully rich color and particularly suitable to this time of the year.

Next in favor to brown, blue will be widely worn, a blue unfinished worsted, according to tailors, promising the best results. Then will follow grays, mouse, fawn and olive tones of cloth, all of a rather subdued shading.

CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS

Brown will predominate in overcoats, in plain weave and herringbone effects. Favorite fabrics will be vicuna, which wears well, and lamb's-wool.

Overcoats will be made either shapely or hanging straight. Narrow shoulders, however, will prevail, and the Chesterfield coat, it is said, will be the prime favorite. The fall coat will be made rather shapely; but with the coming of winter the loose, straight-hanging style will take its place.

For fall the collar will be faced with silk, and for winter with velvet. Heavy flaps will be worn over hip pockets, and cuffs or vents will give a finished effect to the sleeves.

More than ever before, fur-trimmed coats will be favored the coming winter. They will be made in a straight-hanging box style, with a shawl collar, seven inches wide in the rear. In linings, mink will prevail.

Although Fashion has decreed sobriety of color in suitings, she has given leeway in shirts and neckties. Neckties, dear to the heart of man, will be of countless varieties and a myriad dazzling colors. Marvelous combinations will prevail, and the well-dressed man may choose from an infinite variety.

The favorite tie will be a tricolor effect, with diagonal bars. Some are in two colors; others of three colors, the bars melting into one another. Knit ties will be widely worn. Another favorite tie will be a wavy, water-color effect; while a black-and-gray check tie will find favor with good dressers. Black and red and black and orange will be favorite combinations.

Striped materials, with solid backgrounds, will prevail in shirtings. Blues, pinks, greens, with stripes to harmonize, will be widely worn. It is said that a buckled shoe will find favor.

Considered Quiet Elegance in Walking Suits in London.

Newest Thing in Evening Dress.

Husbands as Premiums

SOME years ago a tailor of Brussels took into his employ a young man on the stipulation that he should be allowed to dispose of him in marriage.

When the agreement was signed the tailor widely advertised the fact that he had in stock a husband to bestow upon the widow or maiden who should bring him the most custom during the year.

Keen competition resulted. At the end of the year it was found that the prize had been won by a widow of 60 years. Quite gleefully she took her husband home and introduced him to her eight sons. It is said that she was so well pleased with her bargain that she induced a large number of relatives to give their patronage to the tailor permanently.

This idea of the tailor seemed good to a number of other business men of the continent, and for a time there was quite an eruption of advertisements and posters announcing husbands to be disposed of.

Every New Year's Day a large Viennese firm of bootmakers was wont to offer a husband to the lady whose foot was considered to be the smallest and most shapely of the year, guaranteeing at the same time to set the couple up in business should such help be needed.

For over twenty years was this practice continued, until the head of the firm, an old widower, fell in love with and himself married the Cinderella-footed lady who, being of an ultra-jealous disposition, sternly vetoed the custom's continuance.

Only recently a Berlin tradesman issued a circular promising to bestow a husband, in the person of his son, upon the spinster who shall, within a year's space, collect the most coupons—one of which is given with each purchase to the value of 5 marks. To the prize husband, as a wedding gift, he has promised to bestow a share in his business.

Some years ago a Leeds firm circulated among its customers attractive tokens, whereon was depicted a stylishly dressed man surrounded by the legend, "A Husband for a Guinea," signifying that such as expended that amount on the firm's goods were allowed one chance in a raffle for an eligible young man, the junior partner in the house.

Unconventional Ways

A CERTAIN English preacher, according to a dispatch in a London newspaper, believes in unconventional ways. One must do so, he says, to reach the people in religion.

So he appeared on the stage of the Crown Theater, at Peckham, England, arrayed in the full panoply of a knight errant of the time of the Crusades, surcoat of chain mail, hauberk, greaves, armored gauntlets, sword and helmet, and preached from Ephesians, vi, 11: "Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil."

Wasting Fortunes at the Dining Table

"MORE fortunes have been wasted in dining out than in any other way."

This assertion by the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan, the famous London divine, in a sermon at East Northfield, Mass., the other day, has attracted the attention of America to a question of mammoth proportions.

Inquiry of caterers, and reference to some notable examples of social extravagance in dining, may possibly elucidate the hint thrown out by the clergyman. Let us see.

ONE need not recall the freakish expenditures made by roues and wealthy young high flyers, such as have received full measure of attention in the press during the last few years, to learn the extent of dining extravagance.

Staid society folk, who would shy at the suggestion of unconventionality, show just as startling a proclivity for shocking their fellow-beings with money currents.

There was, for instance, the "coming-out" ball and dinner given to Miss Clara Waterman Knight, one of Philadelphia's most beautiful and cultured young society women, which, it was said, cost in round figures $25,000.

Can you imagine how so much money could possibly be spent in providing a single evening's entertainment—mostly gastronomical—for a few dozen people?

Just glance at the expense items:

Decorations, $7000; favors, $3000; dinner, $4000; supper, $2000; wines and liquors, $7500; cigars and cigarettes, $500; rent of hall, $1000. Total, $25,000.

This affair was given at a big hotel in Philadelphia. If it had been at a country home, as such affairs often are, there would have been another item of a few hundred dollars for rental of cabs or automobiles to take the guests out from town.

Of course, the item of food is by no means the largest in one of these affairs; it is likely to be one of the smallest.

On the occasion of the Knight ball, for instance, flowers cost, in proportion to the number of guests, far more than the edibles. There were 2500 American Beauty roses, which cost $1 each, besides flowers and greenery of other kinds.

It will also be noted that the favors cost almost as much as the meal—$3000 in the aggregate. This is a distinctively modern innovation. One must now do more than give his guests a "bang-up feed"; one must provide presents—and unless they are costly, many a nose will be stuck up at them.

At the Knight dinner the favors for the women consisted of swandown scarfs, fans on scarfs of gauze, Louis XVI work-boxes, screens for electric lights, silver birds, sprays of apple blossoms and other things.

For the men there were silver rules, with pen and pencil incased, Japanese lacquer boxes for dressing table, silver and enamel whistles, pipes with amber mouthpieces, etc.

The young lady in question, Miss Clara Waterman Knight, has been the central figure in other balls and dinners almost as expensive as that given by her father on the occasion of her coming out.

Her uncle, Edward Waterman Dwight, gave one reception for her at a cost, it is said, of $24,000.

In this instance most of the expense was due to the decorations—and, strange to say, it was in their very simplicity that their great expensiveness lay, for Mr. Dwight desired an old-time plantation effect.

Some trees were brought from nearby cities, others were brought from the South. Some ferns were brought all the way from the Pacific Northwest. In all, it was the finest collection of rare plants in America, outside of a great horticultural museum.

One of the largest, if not the very largest, amounts of money spent by an American on a dinner was the $100,000 which James Hazen Hyde is said to have expended at Sherry's in New York in January, 1905.

Ambassador Cambon, of France, was made the guest of honor of the dinner. Senator Depew took a leading part in it; President Eliot, of Harvard University, and other notable Americans were present.

Society must find some vent for its surplus thousands. It cannot possibly expend on eatables alone the great amounts which it wants to spend in order to make a princely showing, hence such things as favors, decorations and entertainment novelties must be introduced.

A Newport resident, for instance, last summer, in order to inject an element of novelty into the drowsing functions of America's most elite center, imported an entire company of variety artists, who performed on an improvised stage while the guests ate.

It is in such asides that fortunes are being squandered, not in the actual business of dining.

As a matter of fact, the things that are eaten at one of these magnificent dinners are not much different from what you would get in a table d'hote costing $4 or $5 in a first-class hotel.

Here is the menu of one of Mrs. John Jacob Astor's dinners in New York—a dinner said to have cost upward of $50,000:

Consomme Marie Stuart en tasse.
Cotelletes de Volaille.
Filiet de Boeuf aux
Champignons Farcie.
Pommes Surprise.
Terrapin. Canard Canvasback.
Hominy.
Pate de Foie Gras en Croute.
Salade Oriental.
Delicieuse.
Fraises Fondants. Mandarines Glaces.
Petits Fours. Bonbons
Marrons Glaces. Cerises Fondant.
Cafe.
Vins.
Moet & Chandon Imperial Brut.
Apollinaries.

To be sure, some of the items, like pate de foie gras, are quite expensive, but in most of the instances it is only the French name that disguises articles of rather common food.

In season, New York alone spends $1,000,000 a night for after-theater suppers; there are families at Newport who cannot get along on less than $1000 a day.

It has been common knowledge at Newport the past summer that some of the families once known as wealthy were letting some of their servants go, were requiring the gardener to also act as chauffeur, were selling their blooded horses, were cutting expenses all along the line.

To a question as to the reason for this enforced retrenchment, one of the knowing members replied:

"Dining out has made them poor."

So the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan is not alone in his opinion.