

DAINTY LINGERIE FOR WARM WEATHER



By MRS. OSBORN

CREATOR OF FASHIONS FOR THE FASHIONABLE WOMEN OF AMERICA

Smart Women Are Using Fine, Sheer Materials for Underwear, Shirred Ruffle Trimmings and Lace Insets Being Popular, with Ruffles of Dotted, Striped and Sheer Fabrics for Petticoats. Gowns Low Necked and Short Sleeved.

VENUS rising from the waves was but less clad than is the smart woman of today in her underwear. Sheer, fine materials are used to the exclusion of the more opaque weaves which women formerly wore. Linen lawn, nainsook and batiste are favorites among these, and all these fabrics are costly as well as durable. This fashion may be imitated cheaply by using lawns which are of cotton or which sell from 5 cents up to 25 cents a yard, and will scarcely last one season of the sort of laundering now in vogue. When one considers that an article known as "the destructible laundry wringer" is actually advertised, one may imagine what women have to anticipate when buying materials for underwear which must go through the process of destruction more than once.

Batiste and nainsook of good quality and fine texture sell at from 50 cents a yard up, while linen lawn sells from 75 cents a yard up. These materials last a long time and always look well and feel comfortable, so that there is real economy in wearing them.

Cheaper forms of durable underwear are in silk, both in the flexible Italian silk, which has something of stockinette in its elasticity, and in other forms of soft silks, including China, Japanese and India silks. The last named is very cheap and makes extremely light and comfortable underwear.

Silk Underwear for Travel.

For traveling purposes silk underwear is a consideration, when one wants several suits in a bag upon a train. The garments fold into the least possible space and are so light that they scarcely increase the weight of the bag at all.

Silk underwear is often embroidered by hand upon the fronts of the gowns, chemises and corset covers, and the edges of the garments are either embroidered or finished with an edging of narrow lace.

Underwear is made so that it will set snugly to the figure and not interfere in any way with the fit of the dresses worn over it. What fluffiness or fullness there may be comes in front of waists and at the bottom of skirts.

A very elaborate gown is shown in Fig. A. It is cut in the narrow French style and almost fits at the top by reason of 11 goreds of fine linen lawn which are cut very narrow at the top, with a gradual widening toward the bottom. These goreds are joined together with a

narrow inserting of Valenciennes lace, which nearly all people call Val. for short.

The neck of the gown is square, outlined with wide Valenciennes lace, applied upon the top of the goreds in a very irregular style, and sloping down the front. Each edge of the opening in front is bordered with narrow inserting, and the gown is tied with ribbons at the top.

A wide band of Valenciennes lace is applied across the front, below the bust, causing the narrow goreds to form panels, crossed by a narrow band of lace.

The lace around the neck narrows upon the shoulder above a short, small sleeve. This fetching little sleeve is made by taking a bit of the goods, folding it along the straight edge and curving it well down the middle and sloping it narrow at the top. When the curved part is sewed into the armhole the open portions hang in graceful points. The bottom and outer edges of the sleeves are trimmed with lace, applied on, and the armhole is outlined with narrow lace inserting on the under part.

All this fine and delicate handwork is repeated in the elaborate manner in which lace is applied around the bottom in alternate wide medallions of lace and tabs of linen. The irregular formation preserved around the edge is very attractive, and the small shaped flounce which finishes the gown is further elaborated with panels, caused by the bands of inserting. Above the flounce runs a wide band or irregular lace, applied on the material, which is then cut away from beneath it.

An Aid of Elegant Simplicity.

Notwithstanding all the work upon this filmy nightgown, it was an air of elegant simplicity that is the acme of smartness.

Much more simple is the gown shown in Fig. B. It is made of batiste, and has narrow Valenciennes inserting set in the front to form diamonds of the material. These have their rough edges turned back in points, which are then feather-stitched down with fine embroidery cotton.

The cutting of these diamonds makes a very pretty irregular formation about the low neck of the gown and below the decorations upon the front.

A banding of embroidery, finished with Valenciennes lace, finishes the neck, and through the banding may be run ribbon

A—Smart nightgown of fine lawn and lace, made with eleven goreds.

B—Simple nightgown with trimming of lace and cut-out diamonds.

C—Chic nightgown with dainty neck and sleeves of Valenciennes lace.

D—Corset cover, showing new shirred ruffle.

E—Corset cover of a straight strip, finished with drawn work.

F—Smart chemise appliqued with Duchesse lace.

G—Effective petticoat flounce made in lace trimmed panels.

The little puff sleeves have two diamonnds of the material, outlined with lace, in the tops of the outer sides, and they are finished with a narrow band of embroidery edged with a lace-trimmed ruffle.

A still prettier style of practical gown is shown in Fig. C. It has a low neck and is edged with Valenciennes lace above a broad design of Russian lace applied upon the material, which is then cut away from under it.

The back of the gown has a wide box pleat in the middle of the top to give it

fullness, and the edges of the open part of the front are trimmed with lace.

Points of lace applied upon deep Valenciennes ruffles form the small sleeves, and a bow of ribbon is worn in front.

The bottom of the gown is simply finished with a hem and three tucks.

A pretty way in which to trim undergarments is to edge the neck, sleeves and bottom with a double fold, ruffled to the material. This fold is left open so that ribbon may be run through the ruffles. When the ribbons are drawn, a charming effect of shirred bands is produced, together with the daintiest glimpse of color showing through the sheer, white ruffles. Bows of ribbon are put on wherever one wants them.

This new form of trimming has much to commend it. In the first place it is cheap, in the second simple and pretty, and in the third it saves the wear and tear of laundering, for the ruffles cannot readily be torn, while lace and embroidery are simply pulled to shreds.

A **Waistcoat Kind of Corset Cover.**

A corset cover trimmed in this manner is shown in Fig. D.

The back of the corset cover is made to fit, and the fronts have from five to

Don't Try to Drive Your Husband

By a Wife Who Knows.

THE old proverb says: "There are three things which can be managed only by coaxing—a kid, a dog, a fire and a man." Take my advice and never try any other method with a husband. The woman, married or single, who fights for her rights has a hard struggle, often to fail at last; while she who takes them graciously is allowed to walk off freely, if not invited to come back again.

Any married woman gifted with even a small degree of diplomacy may have her own way quite as much, if not more than is good for her, if only she be careful always to defer to her nominal lord

and master, and never allow any one, himself least of all, to suspect that she has been able to persuade him that her way is his own. The secret of her power lies in a nutshell—it is the power behind the throne which never openly asserts itself.

All men hate to be ruled; indeed, no man will be if he knows it. The woman who is truly mistress of her household never fails to set her husband upon a pedestal, and to insist that all the household shall honor him as lord and master thereof.

Deference to her husband is the drop of oil which keeps the wheels of the domestic machine running smoothly.

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If we keep up the fad, who knows but that some day we may see upon the tomb of an American woman an epitaph similar to that of Catherine Sloper, in Westminster Abbey, "Exquisite at the needle."

Both lace and embroidery are much used upon underwear, and the distinction between smart and commonplace underwear lies in the trimming. One uses just enough trimming to give beauty and elegance, the other piles on trimming indiscriminately.

Dotted Muslin Flounce.

Quite a new fad for finishing petticoats has come to us from abroad. This is nothing less than making the flounces of dotted muslin, striped, figured and fancy materials, simple of design and sheer as to texture.

Another fancy for trimming petticoats is to have a gored flounce made in panels and cut narrower at the top than at the bottom. This style of flounce is very bouffant and fluffy at the bottom and looks quite billowy with its masses of ruffles and edges of lace.

Fig. C illustrates such a petticoat. It is made of lawn with a narrow belt, fitted in front and having drawing strings in the back.

The petticoat goes terminally high above the knees, and has a band of broderie lisse, through which a ribbon may be run, is set at the head of a deep, shaped flounce. This has alternate panels of plain and tucked lawn. The plain panels are narrowed at the top, and the tucked ones have the tucks released the few inches from the upper edge. Three Vandyeke points are inserted in the plain panels, and the flounce is finished with a narrow lace and made without tucks.

Although very elaborate, this style of petticoat is quite easy to make, and is so voluminous around the bottom as to hold out well the most filmy of dress materials.

Another style of ruffle can be made by using dotted muslin in panels separated by lace inserting. Each panel should have three inch-wide tucks at the top. The release of these makes the bottom of the flounce very full. Wide lace should trim the edge of such a flounce, which is finished with an under-flounce trimmed with narrower lace and made without tucks.

JOSEFA WILSON OSBORN.

The Manufacture of a Husband

By DOROTHY DIX

SUPPOSE after a woman is married to a man, she finds out that he is one of the kind who are easily discouraged, and who are quick to give up both face and position.

This is the type of man who, if he inherits money, early in life develops a conventional alms that prevents him from being potent, but permits him to play golf, to go to the races, to be the victim of cruel injustice from his employer, and who has the knack of always coming home when the ladder is lowest, and the children most ragged, with the announcement that he has lost his job.

The truth is that such men have no courage, and whenever they come up against anything that is really hard they throw up their hands and quit.

In her heart every woman has more or less of a contempt, however fond she may be of him, for the man who has not strength enough to stand alone, and grit enough to bear things without whining.

Probably the most blighting disappointment that ever comes to a wife is when she discovers that she has got to brace her husband up, and that if there is any oak tree and twining vine in their life, she has got to undergird the oak.

The picture of a great big, husky man doing the clinging act about a frail little woman is not a chrome that appeals to the feminine imagination.

Still, it is a fact that a great many women encounter in their matrimonial experience. There are plenty of men who have no more backbone than a fishing worm, and about the hardest job that any woman ever tackles is to try to make a man out of one of these wispy-wispy, floppy things.

But it can be done, and the question that a wife who finds herself in such a position should ask herself is, "What can I do?" How can I strengthen this man that he will do his part in the world? How can I prevent his weakness from wrecking my life, and my children's lives, as well as his own?

The first thing that such a woman should do is to hide her real opinion of her husband so deep down in her soul that he will never discover it. It is fatal to reproach him with his failures, to remind him of his mistakes, to point out to him his cowardice.

Build a man's essential weakness lies in lack of self-confidence. The only way you can do anything with him is to build this up, and it should be his wife's daily and hourly effort to simply saturate him with her faith in him.

For a wife to flatter a strong husband is doubtful policy. If you swell his head, you frequently make him overbearing and tyrannical, but with a weak man even conceit is the lesser evil, and there can be no question of the wisdom of a wife applying flattery with a lavish hand.

She should make her husband believe that she thinks him the greatest man in the world, and that the strongest and the most unshakable, and it wouldn't surprise her a particle if he moved mountains, or set the river on fire.

She should stir the might of his courage, of his determination, of his perseverance, in a never-ending parade of praise.

She should harp upon the grim courage with which he stood at his post and did his duty when others flinched, and endure hardships before which others quailed.

The more a man knows that he does not possess these qualities for which his wife lauds him, the more sure he is to atfect them, and try to live up to what he believes she thinks he is. There is no other man who makes such a show of bravery as the man who suspects his own courage.

Now should anybody despise him for this? Many a hero would have run off the battlefield if it hadn't been that he was ashamed that his comrades should see that he was frightened, and it is because he is ashamed for his wife that he is cowardly. That many a man takes the brace he needs to make him fight his battle of life.

The woman who is married to the easily discouraged man must deny herself the pleasure of being selfish with him. She must have a craving for pity that is like an opium fiend's hankering for the pipe. They can dope themselves up in it until they lose energy, ambition and even shame at being selfish.

Hope, praise, courage, encouragement, these are the levers with which a wife may boost her weak husband up the ladder, but sympathy will pull him down.

Of course it is a strenuous undertaking to alter a man's character and to graft on to him qualities that he does not possess by nature, but a wife's fortune is bound up in her husband's. What he is socially and financially is, in and of itself, a matter of great concern to her, and she is as weak and cowardly as he is.

Strike Led to His Fortune

THEY were talking about the strike down at the Lawyers' club last Tuesday when one of the company, now an ex-judge, told this story:

"It was a strike that decided my destiny. I was a veridical sprig of the law in a county seat of what we now call the middle west. My shingle had creaked in the winds of a dreary winter until it had lost its shape, and not a client had called. I foresaw that the time was near at hand when I should have to bolster my credit with my landlord or leave.

"A strolling 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' company came to town in search of food and rest and persuaded the sheriff to let them play in the court house for three nights. In the afternoon before the first performance the manager of the company clambered up the rickety stairway which led to my office and informed me that one of the members of his company had struck.

"I wanted to know if there was any law which would compel the fellow to act. While trying to think of some statute that would cover the case I asked the manager what part the recalcitrant had played. He replied that it was Marks, the lawyer.

"Before I had collected my thoughts the manager added:

"I don't care so much about forcing him to do the part, if I could get anybody to take his place, for he's the poorest stick in the company. He couldn't even play the part of one of the blood-hounds.

"I then inquired how much of a part Marks was. I had never seen the play but once, and I couldn't recall any character in the cast except Topsy.

"I reckon there is nobody in your town," said the manager, "who could play the part."

"I asked him how much he would pay

for a good man. He replied that it was his custom to pay shares after the box office receipts were counted. He said that Marks had made \$1.50 the last night he played, but that he had taken out as much as \$1.00 on several occasions.

"After further consultation I agreed to do the act. In order to work up a good house I did a little publicity, and went on the street in a sensational way, and I met some handbills announcing that a young lawyer of the town had volunteered to play the part of Marks.

"The old court house was crowded, and the lawyers, by make-up would have recognized my identity at a masquerade. I had rehearsed my part for two hours—the first work I had done, by the way, since I opened my shop.

"But I was not acquainted with the dog in the company. When I came on the dog got loose, and the part he played in trying to disarrange my umbrella was not in the play. In fighting him off, I part of my disguise was removed and I stood before the audience, revealed.

"The house howled with delight. I went on with my part and got all the applause. The audience waited for me. After the show was over the manager handed me \$5, the first money I had earned in the town. His offer was a guarantee of \$5 for the next night if I would appear, and promised to tie up the dog.

"But I had had enough. I returned to my office. The next day I did some law business; it kept coming my way, and inside of a year I had more than I could do.

"A few years later I became prosecuting attorney, and then I went on the bench. I served three terms, retired, and came east. In a way, I never hear of a strike that I do not feel inclined to sympathize with it."