

# DEFERRED DUMMERYALS

## Americans Go French Women One Better in the Audacity and Transparency of Their Waists.

**H**AVE you realized that the advance wave of the daring, much-discussed and criticized dress of the French woman has reached our shores?

If you have an observant eye you cannot fail to have noticed the queer lack of this season's skirts. That means a discarding of the American undergarment. Of the really shocking obscenity of the new tulle waists. But, perhaps, you have not yet seen this striking article of clothing—or anything. When you do, prepare to blush.

For in this particular instance we have gone the Frenchwoman one better. She has sufficient reticence to wear beneath her absolutely transparent waist a slip of woven silk—flesh-colored, it is true, but still concealing. On the side of the water women see no reason for hiding their much-embroidered and lace-trimmed waists. They wear these diaphanous net waists with no intervening slips. The result is somewhat startling.

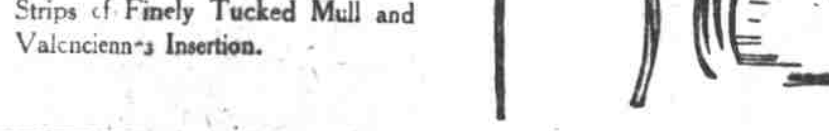
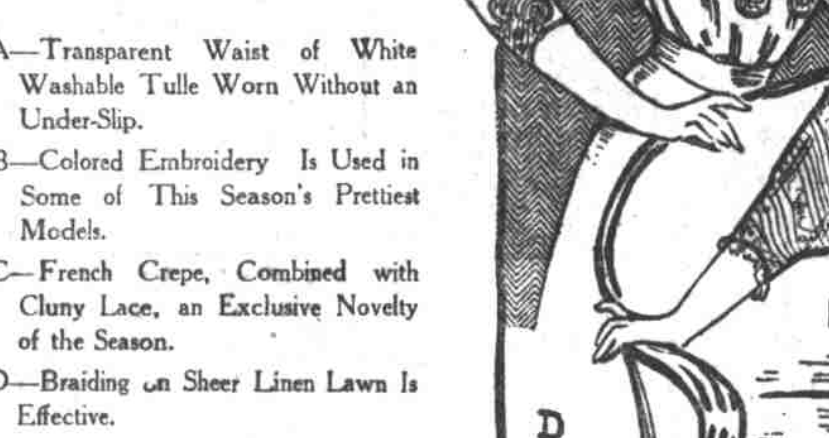
That waists of washable tulle divide with the waists of French linen crepon the honors of the season of 1908 is very evident. Both are absolute novelties of this year, although the waists of crepon have a more decided vogue among smart women by reason of their exclusiveness. This material cannot as yet be bought here by the yard, its output being controlled by a well-known London house, so it is only in the more expensive imported waists that it is to be found.

This is a pity, as it is delightfully crisp and cool and has what would be a strong recommendation to the average woman—it requires no ironing. Real linen, linen torchon or Irish lace is used in making up this crepon, as more delicate laces would not be in keeping with the somewhat harsh weave of the material. Irish heading is often effectively used to outline the seams.

Washable tulle, so-called, is nothing more nor less than fine washing net. Wearing an unlined waist of this material is nothing as close to a lack of clothes as the law allows, yet exclusive houses are each day making up waists of this material. They sell well, which is all that concerns the average modiste. Propriety of dress is not within her province.

Some of the prettiest of these waists illustrated in the sketch lettered "A." This figure is wearing one of the new double ruffles, which are provided with the waist models sent out from France. Parisiennes are just now disclosing a quite indiscreet amount of ankle and showing their necks and chests in a high up behind their ears in folds and ruffles of soft muslin. Whether they will have sufficient fortitude to still wear these sufficing folds when the really hot weather comes remains to be seen.

With the first warm days New York girls displayed, unanimously, bared throats. Which is but another instance of fashion's extreme. The high collars have been ambitiously climbing up



A—Transparent Waist of White Washable Tulle Worn Without an Under-Slip.  
B—Colored Embroidery Is Used in Some of This Season's Prettiest Models.  
C—French Crepe, Combined with Cluny Lace, an Exclusive Novelty of the Season.  
D—Braiding on Sheer Linen Lawn Is Effective.  
E—Charming Waist of Alternate Strips of Finely Tucked Mull and Valenciennes Insertion.

## by Mrs. Cholly Knickerbocker.

### Colored Embroidery and Soutache Braiding Found on Many Fashionable Models. French Crepon and Washable Tulle the Two Novelty Waist Materials of the Season.

edged on either side with little platted ruffles of the same material. On strictly tailor-made waists of heavier laces are to be found the many stiff cuffs, with buttonholes and cuff links.

Braiding on very thin materials is an effective trimming for separate waists, but then, only what is braiding, not used just now? Both the soutache and coronation braids are used in carrying out a design, and embroidery is sometimes combined with the braiding. Medallions of fine white net, embroidered in flower designs, are inserted in some of the finest waists, the embroidery extending on to the material of the waist and thus firmly holding the medallion in.

One of the most charming lingerie waists seen this year is shown on the figure lettered "E." It was composed of Valenciennes lace insertion of bold yet delicate design and strips of mull of the finest quality of exactly the same width. Each one of these strips was finely hand-tucked in vertical lines. The waist was so cleverly contrived that body and sleeves were apparently cut in one. This was made possible in the joining of the mull and lace. A tiny yoke of Valenciennes insertion broke the outline in front and a finely platted jabot and frills edging the three quarter sleeves gave the finishing touches.

Each year the cry goes up that the separate white waist is doomed, but each year sees it gaily blossoming. The truth of the matter is that it has too many overpoweringly good points for the average woman to give it up. Coolness, freshness, adaptability, comfort—these are the virtues that have kept the ordinary, everyday feminine rebelled against a continued encasing in strictly bonded waists. Then was evolved the shirt waist. Today white waists with colored skirts are not worn on the streets, but the separate white waist is still in vogue. This difficulty we have the jumper dress, which, for much the same reasons as apply to the shirt waist, retains its honor in popularity. The separate white waist suits nothing but a separate white waist is not practical. Let fashioners moderate their demands on them; they will there is no doubt that white waists will be with us for some time to come.

Models of separate white or cream-colored linen skirts sent out to us by foreign designers are made extending far above the natural waist line, giving the fashionable short-waisted effect to even the separate skirt. This is not to be confused with the separate skirt which was done to death several years ago, for in this case the skirt ends at the waistline, and the separate waist line is built on a circular model, without trimming, short, with a deep hem. On some models the waist is tapering toward the top, is seen. This is an improvement, adding slenderness to the lines.

## HOW MUD BATHS MAKE WONDERFUL CURES

**R**ECENT investigations and experiments by scientists in Europe and America have brought to light some extremely interesting discoveries as to the reason why some of the natural hot springs and mud baths produce the remarkable cures which have been recognized, but not thoroughly understood. The famous curative springs here and there throughout Europe and the waters of the famous government springs at Hot Springs, Arkansas, have been discovered to be naturally charged with radium. It is the radio-activity of these springs which come from the bowels of the earth and produce the cures and explain why a series of baths taken at home in your own bathtub do not produce the same results as the same number of baths taken at the fountain head of the natural curative springs which come out of the earth charged with radium.

Especially interesting experiments with the famous mud baths have brought to light the reason for the well-known curative properties of the mud. The famous mud baths at Mudlavla, located at Kramer, in Warren county, Indiana, have for a long time excited scientific interest, and their curative properties have recently been investigated and tested, with very interesting results.

The Indians since their earliest days have appreciated and used the mud baths, as proved by the numberless flint and bone relics found all about the mud and often in it. Many a rheumatic have lost his rheumatism and his flint at the same time in the depths of Mudlavla.

Before the Indian, the mound builder used the mud back to the dawn of humanity, and all that time and until very recently nobody knew why the mud was good for the body.

The mud was known to be magnetic, and many attributed the medical qualities to vague effects of magnetism on the system.

Were this the case it would be easy to make just as good mud out of fine iron filings. Of course, there is lithia present, but the properties of lithia are thoroughly known and do not account for the mud effect.

waste which would soon clog us up and kill us.

Poisons, too, they must pick up and carry away. Whenever there is a disturbance of any kind about the body these little corpuscles go hurrying, sweeping and clearing up, killing germs, bringing food and straightening out the trouble. These things they are doing in everybody's system at all times, and if on strike at once we would promptly die. Though the corpuscles never go on strike, they sometimes shrink, lag, or work on certain parts of it, and when they do we are sick and ailing.

Right here is where the Mudlavla mud comes in. When the human body is liberally plastered with the mud the white corpuscles all over the body sit up and make a dash for it.

As many of them as can get away from the work rather up a big "double urea" and speak of germs waste, correspond to dust and banana peelings on the streets and make their way to the skin.

They travel through the arteries of the bodies, which are sort of subway express for their special benefit. Soon they change from the express into a vein, which is a sort of local train, and from that into a capillary, which you might call a surface car. At last they have to get out and walk.

But this doesn't happen until the skin itself is reached. The corpuscles elbow their way through the fixed cells of the body of which creatures are composed. At least they arrive at the outer lining of the skin, where the cells are hard and tough.

Here they dump their load of germs, refuse, poison, etc., and load up with lithia and other elements of the mud which they reach through the skin until they reach the blood stream.

Gradually they deposit the lithia where deposit and the other things where they will do most good.

relieves the heart of a tremendous burden. The vital organ finds it difficult to drive the thick blood over its usual course when there are all sorts of impediments blocking the way. The lungs, too, find it hard to thoroughly expel life-giving oxygen from the air. This is the effect of the mud.

A patient with sluggish heart action and laborious breathing notices his heart and lungs working as if they had been all tanned up after a course of mud treatment. The liver is affected especially, and the kidneys about as much. The human liver swarms with white corpuscles, and the mud treatment makes these little warriors up so thoroughly, has a quick and marked effect on this center of trouble.

The kidneys, relieved of some of their work of clearing uric acid and calcareous substances from the circulation, get back to a rested and healthy condition, after which they can with confidence ease do more work than they did formerly under strain.

The skin of the body is not looked upon as an organ by the average person. Yet so important is the skin that if you accidentally block all the pores by varnishing or something of the kind, death will follow with extraordinary swiftness. The mud treatment, bringing the white corpuscles to it in such enormous numbers, immediately raises the tone of the skin and all its millions of sweat glands to a high pitch. The response to this treatment of the skin is shown by its freer perspiration and to its ready response to changes of temperature. The pores do the work which nature meant them to do and contribute their share of labor in relieving the body from poisons.

The formation of the mud deposit at Mudlavla is a wonderful coincidence, unlike anything discovered in any other spot. For centuries the group of hills, located on the hillsides, has poured out its waters, which have deposited at the highest standard of Europe. Holland is almost a synonym for wealth.

Egypt with a cultivated alluvial district (5,340,000 acres) considerably less than the one under discussion, supports 20,000,000 people, not up to the European standard, but up to the European standard of living is doubtless due to the character of the people.

On 1,500,000 acres of land Egypt produces fully one-seventh as much cotton as does the whole United States, that is to say, one acre of cotton in Egypt yields approximately four acres in this country, and we are having a continually increasing proportion of Egyptian cotton every year.

It happens that we are having a cotton that our standard cotton, but it is worth less than our Sea Island cotton. It happens that the sea coast lands of Louisiana, and we have here enough first-class Sea Island cotton lands, when once treated to duplicate in pounds and to exceed in value all of the world's Egyptian cotton.

earth, soft as silk, soluble as sugar, and without any sand or grit in its composition. In physical properties it differs from the soil of any other known region, to say nothing of its rare medicinal virtues.

## MILLIONS IN SWAMPS.

Those in Louisiana Alone Could Support All Holland.

Louisiana today embraces within its boundaries an area which is in its present condition as useless to its people as a corresponding area on the high seas.

Yet, according to the Southern Farm Magazine, this new worthless area, something over 7,000,000 acres is the greatest body of fertile land in the world except probably in the Amazon flood plain.

The cultivated portion of the alluvial district south of Red River is today supporting the densest agricultural population in the United States—a population of 230 to the square mile urban population, omitting entirely the swamps and other things besides.

Based upon what the alluvial lands are now doing, the undrained lands of Louisiana—some today wholly uncultivated—are capable of supporting, not counting the cities which would exist there, fully one-seventh as many of the American population.

Louisiana now is the sugar district of the world, and the sugar production would approach the present value of the cotton crop of the United States and exceed by millions the value of our entire wheat crop.

Holland, on an alluvial area (2,750,000 acres) considerably less than one-half of Louisiana's, supports a population of 10,000,000 people, and up to the highest standard of Europe. Holland is almost a synonym for wealth.

is sure to be done by the present generation. Scores of drainage projects are now actively under way, and thousands of acres have already been brought under cultivation with most satisfactory results.

The production of these new lands far exceeds that of the older cultivated lands of this famously productive state, and except where reclaimed by companies for the purpose of sale they are rarely offered at any price. Hence the drainage movement is getting momentum, and it will not stop until south Louisiana has become the richest agricultural community of its size in the world.

## PIE IN EUROPE, MAYBE.

More Disposition to Cater to American Tastes Abroad.

From the New York Sun.

The coming of Escoffier, the great chef, for the purpose of studying the culinary tastes and habits of Americans is significant of the change that has come over stubborn old London in regard to considering the ideas and prejudices of other persons than those of its own nation. For many years the demands of American guests in the hotels of the English capital for hot breakfast, breads, fritters and other things besides toast, eggs, bacon and jam, created nothing more serious than a smile of head waiters and managers.

Escoffier says that he has even heard of this thing that you call pie, but that it would never be a success in the foreign hotels. Nevertheless there is very little doubt that before he returns he will master even the pie mystery, for the wistful call of the tourist for pie has never been satisfied abroad. The chefs there refuse to put a top crust on it and call it a tart or a tartlette; but it is not pie, and they never seem to understand.

Nor will they ever salt and pepper dressed or fried potatoes, or serve butter with dinner, or keep their wines cool, or do many other things that here in America people know to be right in a culinary way, but which they declare without reservation are absurd.

The great summer invasion of American money spenders is altering the situation somewhat and it has become necessary to cater to American tastes. Steam heat and cold storage are two of the recent concessions in the new hotels that have gone up in London, and they are even importing American cooks for the special dishes intended for Americans.

American women who have gone abroad are the cause of the Americanizing of time-worn and fossilized customs in regard to everything from cooking to hairdressing. English cookery has been too heavy and French cookery too rich for healthy American tastes, and the result is that the Mahometes are coming to the mountains to study the mysteries of clam chowder, baked beans and above all American pie.

## The ART OF WRITING

By Elbert Hubbard.

**I** KNOW a man who became fairly wise and not absurdly great through writing, for several years, to a woman of brains. The advantage of writing direct to some one who thinks well of you, instead of a daily theme for a professor of rhetoric who doesn't is that the love letter is vitalized with spirit, whereas the daily theme is stuffed with straw.

When one gets in the habit of vitalizing what he writes instead of upholding it, he is well on the road to literary success.

Thereafter there is no end to this road, but the advantage of keeping on the move is that you are not in so much danger of getting run over and ground into the dust of despair by the automobile or somebody else's ambitions.

To be ground into the dust of despair is not pleasant for any individual who is ground, nor for those to whom he writes, nor for the world. The only man who is safe is the man who is in motion.

Thackeray never wrote a letter that was not literature. His letter were like roses with the dew upon them—touched with the perfume of the morning.

You know what Carlyle said of Emerson's visit—"It was like a window flung open to assure." That is what every letter should be, for a letter is only a visit from a friend.

You see, I am assuming a good deal here, and an assuming is not wisdom and good will. Short, sharp, brief, and to the point, it says something and stops. It rounds up the idea, repeats it, and upon it is placed the hot iron of Thackeray's personality.

A Thackeray letter is a rhetorical curdled hair, literary sea moss, or booky excelsior. He said things and all the peroxide of iron in his blood was for the edification of his friends and not for the sensation of the enemy. In fact, the snobs and all of society's heavy dragons are strictly pacified—pity bestowed on them is wasted.

Thackeray wrote books and letters, for he lived in England at the time of Thackeray wrote letters that were worth as much at auction as his. Each letter he wrote was an artistic whole. It is a portrait on copper plate. It is correctly spelled, rightly punctuated, and in itself a masterpiece of wisdom and good will. Short, sharp, brief, and to the point, it says something and stops. It rounds up the idea, repeats it, and upon it is placed the hot iron of Thackeray's personality.

The Thackeray style of letter is pretty well known. Charlotte Bronte, I believe was the first to write just like him. She loved him so well that she nearly broke her heart when she saw him eating cabbage, and her cry was, "Oh, Mr. Thackeray, be good!"

In America, Gene Field is the first example of a Thackeray letter writer. If you have letters written by him hang on to them, they will help the receiver to pay par.

Robert Luyk, the beloved, wrote letter



## PLATED TIN SPOONS.

Somewhat Elaborate Processes Involved in Production.

From New York Sun.

Here is a new way of making spoons, the process described being used in the manufacture of one variety of plated spoons.

In its original form the material from which these spoons are made comes in long thin strips of steel rolled to uniform thickness. The strips are twelve or fifteen feet in length and of a width sufficient for the length of the spoon to be made.

These strips are fed into a cutting machine which cuts off pieces each of sufficient size for making a spoon, these being stamped so many small, flat pieces of sheet steel.

Then these pieces are put through a grader, a machine with powerful rolls, which so works the metal as to make it thicker in those parts of the blank that are to form the bowl and the handle of the spoon and thinner in the middle of the length of the blank, from which the shank of the spoon will be made, so that it will be the better able to bear the bending strain that will be put upon the spoon in use.

From the grader the blank goes into a drop press, which cuts it into the original form of a spoon, though from this process it comes out still flat.

Then in another press the bowl of the spoon is formed, and then in still another the handle, and so at last you have the spoon in its complete spoon shape, in which ready now to be plated by dipping it in molten tin.

Candidates, he comes along. Shakin' hands so free. Got a grip on a mighty strong. An' friendly as kin to. Can't remember when I has felt no more of a mighty strong. He stood up an' dressed me as "Feller citizen."

—Washington Star.