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The Newest Gray Change Side Fad

Mismatched Stockings, Slippers, Gloves and Earrings, the "Odd Eye" and "Triangular Smile" Now Make Fashionable Women Look Like Masterpieces by "Futurists"



How Aubrey Beardsley Might Have Represented the Fashionable New One-Sided Woman.

In the extraordinary new and fashionable attempt of women to look as though a strong gale had given them a hopeless list to starboard the only one-sided opportunity that seems to have been overlooked is a lateral curvature of the spine.

To be truly fashionable and up to the minute, a woman must contrive to appear about as symmetrical as a grapevine. One-sided costumes began it—goes sweeping the floor on one side and revealing the ankle on the other, trimmed on one side, plain on the other; coats with a sou'west-by-west effect. But, bless us! that was only the first primer class effort of the fair ones to get out of plumb.

Now she has to shift her centre of gravity clear down to her bones. That her legs and arms are reasonably well matched is little short of a disaster. If nature provided her with eyes that match, something must be done about it. A nose that is in the middle of the face won't do at all, and a mouth that re-

poses directly beneath it is of no sort of use except for alimentary purposes.

Actually, this boxing the compass with sartorial and anatomical details has become so popular in fashionable circles that it is a wonder that any fair member of the smart set promenading Fifth avenue, New York, with multitudes of imitators overflowing into the Gay White Way, can look Nature in the face.

She could hardly do it anyway, with her vision distorted by that "odd eye" enlarged out of all proportion to its mate by the artful use of belladonna, and her head drawn over to the "O. P. side," as they say on the stage, by the weight of a coiffure operating like a

shifted cargo of pig iron aboard an Erie Canal barge. Besides, Nature certainly would resent that brand-new "triangular smile" which women who are a la mode now sit up nights to cultivate.

If the late Aubrey Beardsley should come to life and take luncheon at any of the New York "smart" hotels it would be impossible for him to resist the temptation to immortalize the New York woman of fashion of this day, date and minute somewhat as is attempted on this page—the lopsided lady with a vengeance!

The whole business started with the opening of the last silly season. Last summer at Newport there were some of the oddest effects produced by the strange fad. For instance, one morning, when the Casino lawns were crowded with tennis enthusiasts from all parts of the country, Miss Eleanor Sears came in with Harold Vanderbilt. There was nothing unusual in this, of course, but everyone who saw her gave a gasp and said:

"What is the matter with Eleo's feet?"

There was nothing the matter with the feet, but there was something strange about the slippers. On her left foot Miss Sears was wearing a bright red slipper and on her right foot she was wearing a black one.

"Everybody is doing it now," said Miss Sears when Cynthia Roche Burden asked her why she had made such a mistake, and Miss Sears was right. Everybody did seem to be getting one-sided in one way or another. The next day Mrs. Alexander Bache Pratt, one of the prettiest and one of the wealthiest brides of a year ago, appeared wearing a red silk stocking on her left foot and a black silk stocking on her right foot. But Mrs. Pratt went even further, and on the red foot she wore a black slipper and on the black foot she wore a red slipper!

It was young Mrs. Sidney Colford—formerly Clare Knight, of Philadelphia—who was the first matron to wear the one-sided gown. One day Mrs. Colford appeared at Bailey's Beach wearing a marvellous creation of black and white. The left side of her costume was of oyster white satin made absolutely plain from shoulder to hem. The other side was of black satin draped in a most graceful manner at the side. The contrast between the plainness of the one side and the panner of the other was most marked.

A similar surprise was sprung upon Newport several years ago, when Mrs. Reggie Vanderbilt's mother, Mrs. Belle Neilson, wore one very large pearl earring and one very large turquoise earring. At that time all the Newport women thought that Mrs. Neilson had made a mistake, but she very soon told them that it was the very latest Paris fad, and the next day all her friends were wearing mismatched jewels.

Last summer Mrs. Craig Biddle revived this fad and wore one beautiful black pearl earring and one very large emerald earring.

At the recent Horse Show the new Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt wore a curious necklace; one side was of pearls and the other of rubies.

The wonderful diamond garter—or what Mr. John R. Townsend called a "leg bracelet," worn by a very prominent matron, was the sensation of the hour at the Horse Show. It was a broad band of diamonds clasped on the left leg just below the knee. From it hung a two-inch fringe of smaller diamonds. The matron's skirt was slit up on the side so as to show the garter.

And then there is Mrs. Dick Stevens, the wife of the Mr. Richard Stevens who owns the "Castle" over on the Hoboken side of the

Hudson. Mrs. Stevens is one of the most spectacular members of the Newport colony. She has her ball gowns slit 'way up one side, and where the slit ends she wears a bouquet of flowers. And so this peculiar fad is affecting practically everything that a woman wears, and it is difficult to know where it will stop.

So the dear creatures are cultivating lopsided features to correspond with the lopsidedness of their wearing apparel. The eye on the more ornamental side of the costume is thus treated with belladonna to enlarge and make it more brilliant, while the other eye is encouraged to look as insignificant as possible.

Even a nose can be manipulated in a way to turn it several points to the starboard or



"Head of a Woman," by Pablo Picasso—Showing How the "Futurists" in Art Are Right in Line with the New One-Sided Fashion.



Just Girl, Au Naturel.



Painfully Acquiring the New Three-Cornered Smile.



The Astonishing, but Fashionable Result.

the larboard of the course which the lady-brig has marked on her chart. This adds considerably to the irresistible piquancy of the "triangular smile," which, in the meantime, she has so painfully acquired and which is so subtly babyish in its effect of trustful innocence.

The "triangular smile," when once acquired, is really an economy. It is accomplished by sharply elevating the centre of the upper lip, thereby revealing only two upper incisors instead of a full set of teeth, upper and lower.

Considerable time and not a little inconvenience is the cost of acquiring this three-cornered expression of approval. You have to sleep in a sort of bride with a vertical front strap firmly clamped to the tip of the upper lip, which it draws upward toward your nose all through your sleeping hours—if, indeed, you are able to sleep that way.

Examination into the whole matter in a scientific spirit, however, suggests a more serious reason for the existence of the triangular lady with her pronounced list to starboard. There is, in fact, no denying that she approaches more nearly than anything else human to the ideals of masters of the "Futurist" school of art—as is plainly indicated by the two examples reproduced on this page.

You will observe that the distinguished painters of these two portraits of women saw nothing about their subjects which did not suggest vague cubes, triangles, rhomboids and other familiar geometrical figures, some regular in form, but most of them decidedly irregular. Furthermore, these ladies immortalized by "Futurist" masters have that same characteristic list to starboard that is so pronounced in the case of victims of the fashionable, new lopsided fad.

"Perhaps the 'Futurists' are right. Perhaps that is how our sisters and sweethearts really look, anyway, and that some day we'll be educated up to seeing 'em that way even when their clothes are on straight.



"Mother and Child," by Wyndham Lewis—Another "Futurists' View of the Case.

Want to Be Rich? Decipher This and Find the Hidden Treasures of Imam Riza's Shrine

In the strange diagrammatic map here shown, may be the clue to the hiding place of millions of dollars' worth of treasure.

One of the most deplorable episodes of the recent invasion of Persia by Russia during the Shuster regime was the sacking by the Russians of the ancient shrine of Imam Riza.

This shrine, over a thousand years old, was known to contain a wonderful collection of precious stones, silver and gold ornaments and other valuables, donated by devoted Mohammedans from time to time. Among the treasures was an extremely large sapphire worth no less than a million dollars.

The fierceness with which the Cossack regiment descended upon the shrine can be explained, although, of course, not justified, by the knowledge of the existence of this treasure, for in the carnage which ensued defenceless worshippers who made no attempt at resistance were butchered in cold blood.

Fortunately for the Persians, had been warned of the threatened assault, and long before the Cossacks arrived, the principal part of the treasure had been safely removed from the shrine and secretly interred by the dignitaries of the Mohammedan Church.

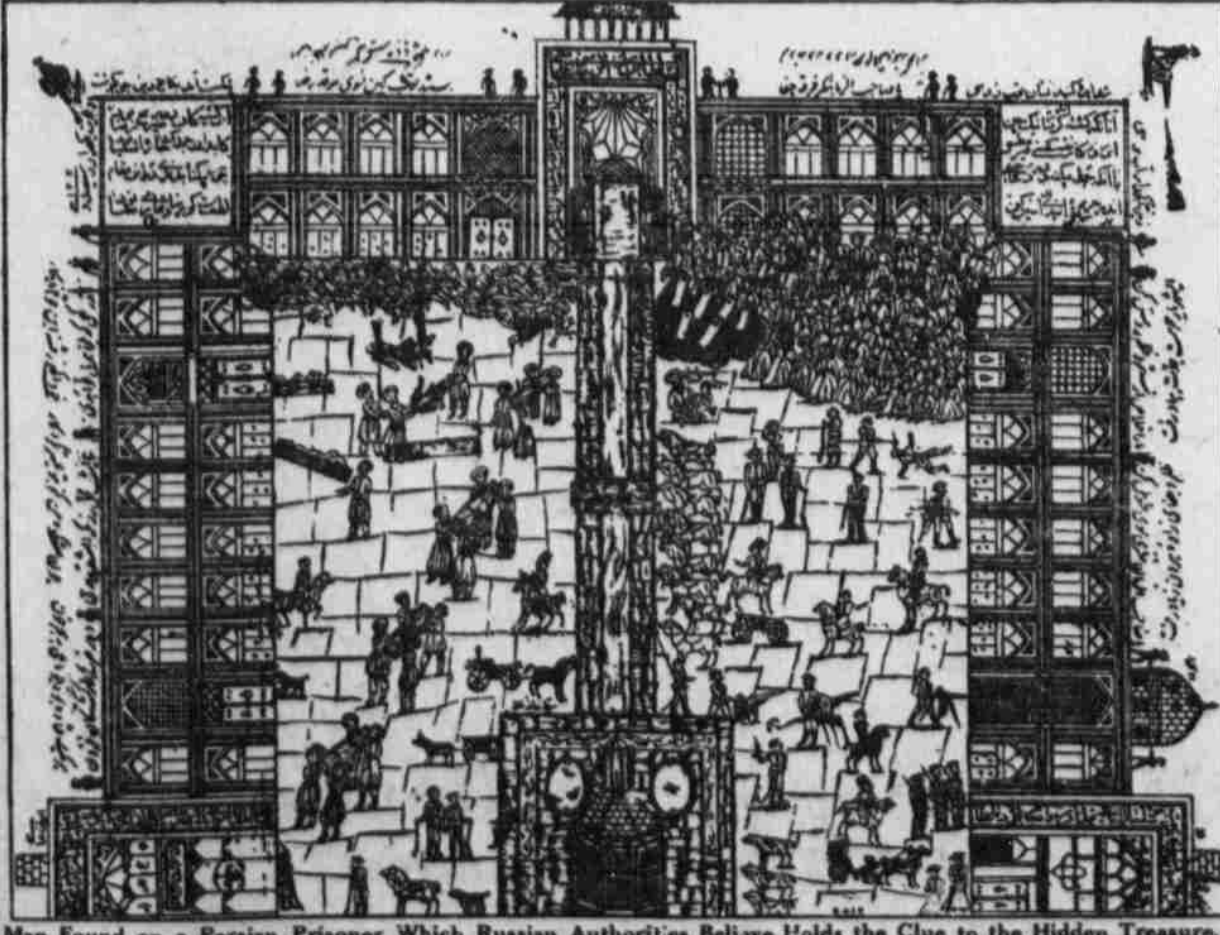
As a result, despite the utmost cruelties practised by the Cossacks on the worshippers whom they

made prisoners, they were unable to obtain the hiding place of the treasure, but, concealed on the person of one of them was found the strange drawing shown on this page, and which, it was concluded, was really a map, a proper interpretation of which would reveal the hiding place of the treasure.

The unfortunate Persian upon whom the map was found was Mirza Tahir, a watchmaker of Meshed. He was seized by the Russians and imprisoned, but despite all the tortures to which he was subjected he refused to divulge the meaning of the map, declaring obstinately that it was simply a prophetic picture which he had made upon hearing of the threatened sacking of the shrine.

Study of the picture reveals that the watchmaker's explanation is quite plausible. The picture shows half of the old court of the shrine. In the upper left hand corner are corpses, and lower down more dead bodies are seen being carried out. A Russian soup wagon with its smokestack, a commissariat wagon and two dogs are seen in the lower part of the left half of the picture.

In the upper right hand corner is a crowd of prisoners, including some women. Below are seen a Russian killing a Persian with an axe, Russian soldiers, cavalry horses and wagons, three cannons, one of which is a machine gun



Map Found on a Persian Prisoner Which Russian Authorities Believe Holds the Clue to the Hidden Treasure.

carriage and two Russian ladies. Nevertheless, the drawing bears every ear-mark of being a map, and there is little doubt among those who are acquainted with the Mohammedan methods, that it has far greater significance than the unfortunate watchmaker was willing to admit.

The Russian authorities were so thoroughly convinced, indeed, that in this cartoon lay the secret of the hidden treasure that every prisoner taken during the subsequent engagements was interrogated concerning it, but as far as is known, their efforts were unsuccessful.

Meshed is still in possession of Northern Persia, and the great Russian Secret Service is still making every effort to unravel the secret of the map.

The shrine of Imam Riza was the most sacred edifice of the Mohammedans in Persia. For eleven centuries it had been the Mecca of the faithful in Persia. Into its shrine room they have annually poured more than a thousand years the richest jewels of the Orient as religious offerings. Not only the brave, valiant, gaunt Cossacks, armed with modern rifles and glittering bayonets, made their attack upon the shrine had the famous temple stands been profaned by the feet of unbelievers.

Besides the fabulously rich store of rare jewels in the temple, the original sacred writings of Moham-

med were kept there, as were also other books of the most ancient literature of Persia. The edifice itself was the most splendid example of Persian architecture.

Except for the treasures which were removed in time, the Russians seized everything of value, destroyed the great temple, and burned the sacred shrine.

The Russian Cossacks arrested the treasurer, the imam, and the chief doorkeeper of the Holy Place, and did everything they could to force them to give up the treasures of art, books and gems which the shrine was known to house. The map was the only thing they obtained, however.

Meshed is a city of about 60,000 inhabitants, but is visited annually by about 100,000 pilgrims. The shrine in question was built in memory of Ali ar Riza, son of the Imam Musa. Riza was born in 770 A. D. and at the age of thirty succeeded to the office of Imam, or leader of the Shi'ites.

The exact date of the building of the tomb is somewhat uncertain, but additions were made to it during many centuries after Imam Riza's death.

The vaulted dome of the shrine was one of the most wonderful sights in Persia. It was made of turquoise tiles, embellished by a girdeed arabesque inscriptions. The minarets of the porch were embossed with gold and the blue tile effect was carried out in the facades of the memorial mosques.