

## The New Bodices By Lady Duff-Gordon



LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

By Lady Duff-Gordon

THESE photographs give an excellent idea of two forms of the new bodices. The dress in the top picture is of flesh-colored tulle, with hemstitched circles and festoons of green tulle. In each circle are bunches of silver and black hand-made flowers. The bodice is one of the very newest, high and—just a little—stiff kind. The suggestion of the olden days is further carried out by the ribbon which takes the place of the sash and falls from the shoulder knot.

The other little costume has several novelties. The dress itself is of net and lace. The wrap is filmy and light. There is a plain band of lace, with a frill of horsehair ribbon. Behind this is a strip of genet fur. The headress is entirely new, and, I think, charming. It is of lace and little lace bows hold it in place at back. The whole effect of this costume is one of softness and daintiness, and the bodice is designed to carry this out. It is very low, of course, and very simple.

While many of the attractive bodices have the long waist effect in front, such as this dress at the top, the tendency is entirely away from any of the mediæval touches so popular some time ago. The mid-Victorian influence has entirely banished the Moynan Age.

The dress in the upper left-hand corner is a flesh-colored tulle, with hemstitched circles. It shows one of the new bodices.

On the right-hand side is a back view of the same bodice and dress.

The photograph at the lower left-hand corner is a dainty evening dress, with fur-trimmed wrap and another form of bodice.

("Lucile" Models)



PHOTOS BY  
BURKE  
ATWELL  
CHI.



## How the World's First Armies Compares With Those Now Fighting

By H. M. TIRARD  
(The Distinguished Egyptologist.)

IN the midst of the great war in which we are engaged the soldiers of ancient Egypt arouse our interest anew, for like the Belgians of to-day they also loved peace and quietness; they believed the security of their land to be guaranteed not by treaties safeguarding their neutrality, but by the natural boundaries of their country, the sea and the desert. Happy and gay they lived at ease in a valley bathed in sunshine all the year round and watered by the fertilizing inundation of their wonderful river. No wonder they hated fighting and became an easy prey to their invaders. Yet now and again in the old time even the soldiers of ancient Egypt, taking advantage of dissensions among their rulers, succeeded in freeing their land from their conquerors, and at one memorable time, long before our era, these inhabitants of the valley of the Nile were bold enough to claim the empire of the world. With success in war public opinion in ancient Egypt changed as to the ethics of warfare, for, though in the older periods war is spoken of as a necessary evil, yet in the time of the great Egyptian Empire, in spite of many complaints of robbery and cruelty practiced by the soldiers, we read of war as the highest good for the country.

The earliest army of Egypt of which we have any record seems to have been more akin to our old militia than to our regular army. Every town and every village as well as each temple estate, had to supply and equip a certain number of men for the army, and in time of war, as in France to-day, the younger priests were probably obliged to serve in the ranks. The servants and retainers of the great nobles were also enrolled according to the feudal system under the command of their various chieftains. These chieftains were not necessarily trained soldiers, and in time of peace they had to undertake civil duties, such as the organization of the great mining and quarrying expeditions in the Sinai Peninsula, as well as the transport work of conveying immense blocks from the quarries to the temple buildings.

In time of war when the army was mobilized special corps were formed of Nubians from the south as well as of Libyan mercenaries, each under their own officers. The Madol, a warlike tribe south of the second cataract, supplied large bodies of soldiers to the Egyptian army, and the word Madol, probably signifying hunter, became the ancient Egyptian term for soldier and passed into the Coptic as Matol. Desert tribes always make good soldiers; like Ishmael of old, they enjoy life when their hand is against every man; they have splendid fighting qualities born of the wild desert life, and Arab warriors have more than once put to flight the armies of civilized nations.

In ancient Egypt the commissariat was an important special department under its own officials, who had to give account to the commander-in-chief. We have details of the good commissariat arrangements about 2000 B. C. when an expedition of 3,900 men was sent by the Hammamat road to the Red Sea.

A wave of martial enthusiasm and of national prosperity swept over the country after the expulsion of the Hyksos about the sixteenth century B. C., and, after clearing their native land of the foreign invaders, the soldiers were incited by their leaders to carry their arms into the enemy's country. Recruiting agents were appointed from among the class of scribes, and the army was reorganized on a far larger scale, and, in spite of the essential non-warlike character of her people, Egypt became a military State. Raids and pillage brought riches into the country, and tribute was exacted from all conquered tribes. The wealth of Asia lured the armies onward, and for perhaps three centuries the whole nation was obsessed by the lust of war.

In this time of Egyptian conquest, the army was divided into two great bodies, the army of the south and the army of the north; Ramesses the Great subdivided it again into four great divisions named after the great gods Ra, Amen,

Ptah and Suthk, the king himself taking command of the division of Amen. The troops were again subdivided into squadrons under captains and officers of lower rank, and several regiments were formed of allied troops and mercenaries who were regularly drilled and trained with the native Egyptian soldiers. Among these mercenaries were the Sherden, who may have been the ancestors of the searowing Sardinians; they are unmistakable in the representations with their curious spiked helmets reminding us of the German headgear of to-day. Strategy and tactics have their place in the training of the officers, and though at most the forces in the field cannot have numbered more than twenty to thirty thousand men, yet we read of the wings, and the centre of the army, as well as of flank attacks.

In time of war the king appointed one commander-in-chief, who had the right to appoint officers to subordinate commands. The commander-in-chief was often a prince of the royal house, and other princes often competed for the higher appointments under him, though whether any competitive examination was held for army appointments we know not.

Corresponding with the colors of our troops each ancient Egyptian regiment probably had a standard, a pole with the figure of an animal, an ostrich feather, a fan or some other device at the top, round which the men gathered. Their standards were revered as religious symbols, and may have been the survivals of the tribal fetiches, which, adopted by each province or nome, afterward became the regimental badge belonging to the militia of that nome.

In the same way as we have our Lancers or Rifles, the Egyptians also classified their regiments according to the arms they carried, they had their Archers, their Lancers and their Spear-men; some of the Lancers had a dagger stuck in the belt and carried, in addition to their long lance, a short curved sword. Large shields were probably supplied to the whole body of infantry. A light wand, similar to the cane carried by our officers, is seen in one representation in the hand of each fifth man, and may serve to indicate a subordinate officer in command of four. The Guards, to whom the safety of the king's person was committed, were divided into two bodies of men, all equipped with lances to which battle-axes were added in the case of one corps and shields in the other, while the officers carried either clubs or wands.

The soldiers probably sang on route, in the same way as our men nowadays. Many love songs and war songs have come down to us, but who can tell which they sang on the march? Two thousand years hence men may indeed wonder why the English soldiers sang "Tipperary" in the Great European War of the twentieth century; it is only when the music as well as the words are extant that we can realize why soldiers adopt one song more than another; in all ages they care more for the good marching quality of the music than for the words.

It will have been seen from what has been said that the army of ancient Egypt was composed of the most heterogeneous elements. Such an army could only be kept together by the firm hand of a strong ruler who could weld together this motley crew of mercenaries and native levies. Unfortunately Ramesses III. was succeeded by weak kings, and gradually not only the Egyptian Empire, but also the Egyptian army, fell to pieces. The garrisons that were placed in the conquered towns became another source of weakness, for these garrison troops consisted, as a rule, not of native Egyptians but of Nubian or Asiatic auxiliaries, many of whom were the old enemies of Egypt.

In the later days of the Ramesside kings the priesthood of Amen at Thebes rose to great power, and decorations, such as formerly were bestowed for valor in the field, were now showered on the members of the priesthood, who at last succeeded in making themselves rulers of the country. Thus throughout their history, it is clearly seen that the soldiers of Egypt, whether ancient or modern, only fight well under leaders whom they trust. They have learned now to trust their British rulers, and they know that success in this great war means the continued good government of the British Protectorate of Egypt.