

Peaceful "Pork Pie" Hats



A "Pork Pie" Hat of Velvet, with Three Faust Feathers. Its Smartness Is Heightened by the "Nothing-to-it" Nose Veil, the Tiny Cheek Curls and the Checkered Collar of Ermine and Seal.

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.

EVERY woman ought to realize how little the mere putting on of clothes has to do with being what we term "well dressed." Pains-taking care of the hair, the hands and the feet, the correct choice of gloves, shoes, umbrellas and jewelry—all these demand far more time and thought than the donning of a dress and hat, and are quite as important.

I have always preached individuality in clothes, but this does not mean that once having found a suitable style you must cling to it to the exclusion of all others for the rest of

your life. By all means, no! This is what you should do: Study the fashion changes as they come and go and adapt the new lines to yourself; or, if necessary and possible, adapt yourself to them.

Just now the hair is undergoing some important changes. Its once adorable clusters of curls have disappeared, and in place of them the hair is brushed back clean away from the temples, dipping just a trifle over the ears and piling up rather high at the back in a small single roll.

Some of my friends think this way of dressing the hair makes the face

hard. I think, however, that it does quite nicely for any face with character and personality, even if without particularly fine features. But the best plan is for each woman to try this new mode and see for herself how it becomes her.

To show you what the new-hair-dressing looks like I give you here today two examples of it—one with a hat and one with a gala headdress.

The hat is what I call a "pork pie"—of velvet, with three handsome Faust feathers. You will notice how much its smartness is heightened by the tiny "nothing-to-it" nose veil and also the minute cheek curls, which are the only hair in evidence. No one, I



And Very Warlike Suits of Khaki.

By
Lady
Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")



The Businesslike Uniforms Worn by the British Territorial Troops Furnished "Lucile" the Inspiration for This Martial Suit of Khaki, with Tie, Collar, Cap and Gloves to Match.

think, could possibly call this young woman's appearance either hard or unfeminine.

The checkboard collar of ermine and seal is an extremely new note in furs. If one does not wish so striking an effect, taupe and ermine or taupe and seal can be combined in the same way.

The other head shows the hair pulled well back on one side and held down by a diamond band, which follows a diagonal line across the top of the head. The hair is allowed to fall softly—but not flat—on the opposite side, where it is drawn way back and the dressing covered with a large wing of burnt ostrich. As this wing's principal value is its line, it must be most carefully handled.

And now for a suit so military in its aspect that it almost makes you hear the cannon's roar, the rattle of drums and the tramp of marching feet.

The idea for this came to me while driving in Hyde Park and seeing our brave "terrors," as we call the English territorial troops, drilling. They looked so businesslike and practical that I thought it a pretty compliment to them to adapt their uniform for a coat and skirt.

The model shown is of khaki, with collar, tie, cap and gloves in keeping; but it will look equally well in serge.

Another interesting costume is in serge, with a long jersey bodice and full upper skirt bordered with silver fox. The sleeves are tight and have the oddest fox tops. The hat is of black beaver, with, oh, such a wonderfully long, fine paradise "queue de cheval."

Still another phase of up-to-date fashion which is interesting to smart women, whatever their winter plans

may be, is the alliance of a Russian blouse of fine velour cloth or coating serge with an accordion-pleated skirt of the latter material, either in the same color or in a contrast emphasized, perhaps, by a checked pattern.

A skunk band at the neck and a fur-bordering to the tunic; a buckled belt of suede to tone, and groups of buttons of its own material to fasten it from neck to waist at the left side, are other distinctive and smart details of the coat, while almost any of the small, simple hats which are now in favor can be arranged to match and complete the costume.

Indeed, the military is almost as adaptable as the costumes this season. One little creation of black panne which fits closely and cosily down on the head, and has a diminutive brim upturning at the left side and curving closely down over the other ear, is made smart enough for any occasion and costume by a bordering of orange-hued plumage and a queer little side ornament formed by the same soft-textured and brilliantly toned breast feathers. And yet, with it all, it remains so simple that with the addition of a long chiffon veil it can be worn for traveling or motoring, while it also has possibilities for skating and other sports.



A Charming Headdress in Which "Lucile" Has Effectively Combined a Handsome Diamond Band and a Large Wing of Burnt Ostrich.

A New "Lucile" Model in Serge and Silver Fox. The Hat Is of Black Beaver, with a Paradise Plume of Wonderful Length and Fineness.

Why You Feel Like Coughing When Others Do

ALL that is necessary to set a whole audience into a violent fit of coughing is for one of its members to give just a little cough. Such coughing spells are of frequent occurrence where numbers of people are gathered together, and they interfere seriously with the enjoyment of plays, concerts and lectures.

But why should this be so? Why should the sound of a cough at once make those who hear it feel an irresistible tickling in their own throats? That is what Professor William S. Sadler, of the Chicago Post Graduate Medical School, has been trying to find out, and the results of his investigations as given in his "Physiology of Faith and Fear" are of great interest and value.

After a careful study of the psychic element in various coughs Professor Sadler finds little doubt of the powerful influence and ability of the mind both to cause and cure certain forms of coughing. In fact, he comes to the conclusion that a very large percentage of common, chronic, hawking coughs are largely perpetuated by the mental state, coupled with the force of habit. What he calls fear-attention is, he believes, certainly able to generate and maintain a formidable cough.

To determine the effect of suggestion on the tendency to cough Professor Sadler experimented with a lecture room in which there were 150 students, all of them ignorant of what was being done. The room was divided into four sections, and there was an observer in each section to note the number of students who coughed.

The professor proceeded to deliver his regular lecture, and during the first thirty minutes only three students in the room were heard to cough. During the second period of thirty minutes—the last half of the lecture—Professor Sadler purposely coughed at intervals of three to five minutes. The remarkable influence of this "suggestive coughing" was clearly shown by the number of students who promptly began to cough.

During the first five minutes of the second period 11 coughs were heard; during the second five minutes, 15 coughs; third five minutes, 19 coughs; fourth five minutes, 17 coughs; fifth five minutes, 27 coughs; sixth five minutes, 18 coughs.

These results are quite typical of those secured from

a large number of similar experiments. It was found that audiences differ greatly in their degree of suggestibility. The maximum response was sometimes secured immediately, but not usually until the end of ten or fifteen minutes.

It was also found that the mere mention of coughing in the course of a lecture would often produce as marked an effect as the actual sound of a cough.

Dr. Sadler was once called to see a man who had been coughing continuously for three and one-half hours, and was almost prostrated with exhaustion. During the physician's examination a neighbor's child was run over by a passing automobile, and in the excitement which followed the patient had his mind so distracted that he forgot to cough.

It was over half an hour before he discovered that he had fully recovered; whereupon he at once began to cough frantically and violently again. But this half hour of freedom from his affliction was sufficient to prove to him that his mind had figured largely in producing the cough; and so, by summoning all his will power, he began to control and suppress his coughing impulse and made a speedy recovery.

There can be little doubt that many persons have the cough habit. Others have the very disagreeable and nervous habit of invariably clearing the throat—a sort of hawking—before they begin to speak.

Whooping cough can undoubtedly be made worse by fear and concentration of the attention. It can also often be cured, or at least greatly alleviated, by nothing more or less than a good, sound thrashing.

Of course, all coughs are not psychic in origin; but even in those cases where the cause is wholly physical it is quite likely that the mind sooner or later comes to play an important part in the severity and persistency of the coughing.

Sneezing is less easily influenced by the mind. While suggestion has some power in this direction, the most important influences are the stimulation of the eye, as by a powerful light, and the irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose. By will power we can produce a cough, but not a sneeze.