

Lingerie Waists No More a Necessity

THE separate blouse, maligned but indispensable, has once more given the lie to those fashion authorities who insist that it is outside the pale of the new modes. The silk waist of earlier years, worn with a skirt to which it has no intimate relation and taking the place of bodice and skirt costumes, has indeed lost all claim to modernness, but so long as coat and skirt costumes retain their vogue so long separate blouses will be needed to accompany them, and though the blouse is smartest when it is obviously an integral part of the costume this is not an absolute necessity.

The fine lingerie blouse we have always with us, and in its handsome phases it is today as much a feature of a cold weather wardrobe as of a summer outfit; but many women dislike these blouses after the first crisp cold days arrive, and for them the designers have this season produced an unusual supply of models darker, less easily soiled, but not always much warmer than the sheer creations in embroidered lingerie and lace.

There are innovations in the province of the ready-made blouse this season. Heretofore it has been possible to buy white blouses of silk, satin, crepe, chiffon or lace in almost any degree of elegance, but the dark blouse has usually been of the simplest sort, clinging to shirt waist lines or departing from them with unsatisfactory results. The woman who wanted a truly smart dark blouse for wear with a frothing frock was obliged to have it made, and even then often failed to achieve the desired results.

For some time past the heavy durable chiffon known as chiffon cloth has been fast favorite for the costume blouse, being sheer enough for comfort in our overheated buildings, offering possibilities of daintiness and femininity, yet practical for all that. Dried nets and lace also claimed attention as blouse materials and after them came the soft silks and crepes.

This fall blouse makers who supply the ready-made blouse have been inspired to offer to their trade blouses of chiffon cloth, blue, brown, green, black—made after the fashion of the lingerie blouse, without bones or fitted lining. The sheer dark stuff, or in some instances a very India silk, affords all the comfort of the unlined lingerie blouse while echoing the color of the costume and looking warmer than the blouse of batiste or mul.

The smartest of these dark little blouses are simply made, but relieved by becoming gumpes of creamy lace or batiste and a cleverly designed gumpes, cravat or collar will give cachet to the plainest of softly plaited models. Tiny bands of embroidered silk, fancy braid or scotch-like ornament some of the blouses, and the danger of cheapening by over elaboration is threatening here as in all ready-made garments, and it is far better to have a fine lace or daintily tucked net for gumpes with some chic little cravat or jabot arrangement to lend originality and to leave the rest of the blouse in the hands of the trimmer than to attempt an elaboration of a cheap sort.

For handsome blouses as well as for the simple models chiffon cloth is a favorite material and nets, especially the flat nets embroidered with hand dyed to match the costume, are considered extremely smart. Embroidered nets and laces, dyed or in natural tone, trim many of the chiffon, crepe and satin, blouse and hand embroidery upon satin, silk or velvet is another popular trimming, as is fine scotch-like embroidery done by hand directly upon the chiffon.

Upon the gumpes much dainty hand work is often bestowed, though the gumpes of the chic blouse is usually a very shallow affair, save directly in front, where it runs down in V or U fashion, the round yoke form of gumpes having lost caste.



THREE SILK BLOUSES, TWO OF BLACK TAFFETA AND ONE OF CREAM TAFFETA, A BLOUSE OF WHITE CHIFFON AND ONE OF BROWN NET AND VELVET.

Collars are fitted close and very high at sides and back, curving down to a comfortable line under the chin and upon the proper fitting, and shaping of the collar will depend much of the smartness of the blouse. In order that the high side and back effect—generally becoming and altogether merciful to the woman whose throat and chin have lost the youthful curves—may be secured the collar is most often made from some fine lace or net and finished at the top by a hand or edge. Instead of being made from lace with a straight edge; and since a collar and gumpes cut from sheer material and meeting in a seam at the base of the throat are not lovely a tiny narrow cravat or handkerchief neck, covering the seam and finishing in front with a chic little bow, is very frequently used.

Tiny pendant tassels or balls may dangle from the ends of the minute bow, or perhaps in place of a cravat, a soft, small cord is drawn around the collar and knotted in front. Often no trimming goes around the collar, but very small bows are set down the gumpes front from top to bottom, or a bow and jabot of lace adorn the front.

Narrow lace insertions set together with open work stitchery are cleverly fashioned into gumpes and collars, and where an allover net or lace to suit can be secured dressmakers obtain good results by using an insertion wide enough to meet the demands of the deepest point in the collar.

One band of this insertion shaped at the top will make the collar and the gumpes may be formed by setting bands of the insertion together with open stitch and using them vertically. When the lace is set together with gold or silver thread and a fold of gold or silver tissue set at the top of the collar one has an excellent effect.

The picturesque Japanese sleeves and armhole draping have influenced the de-

signers of blouses, and some of the prettiest models offered show this influence; but if the blouse is for wear under an ordinary coat sleeve it is a mistake to yield to the temptations of these charming blouse models. They are practical only when the coat sleeve, too, is loose and ample, and under other conditions it is wiser to have the blouse armhole of conventional size, though the drape of the blouse, shoulder and side, may give some suggestion of a draped sleeve.

The attractive chiffon blouse reproduced among the sketches had a kimono sleeve; but being of cream chiffon, satin and lace, was intended for dressy wear and would probably be used under a coat of large armholes. The handling of the fulness which is not complicated is very effective and graceful and the model is one of the prettiest we have seen among the blouses of moderate price.

The other blouses pictured here are, with one exception, of silk, but are emphatically modest and might be readily copied in other materials. For evening dress the collar of a Parisian maker, was formed of bands of taffeta interwoven and showing glimpses of lighter toned chiffon in the interstices.

All the details of the model were excellent and the same may be said of the other French blouse in black silk and a striped silk of exquisitely blended Roman coloring. In this latter model the collar and chemise are of yellowish batiste and narrow lace of the same tone.

Yellowed batiste figures, too, as the gumpes material of a blouse of soft lush chiffon faille, under sleeves and tie being like the gumpes, made of finest hand-tucked batiste and valenciennes, while the little turn down collar is of the batiste heavily hand embroidered after the manner

of the broderie ancienne now so greatly prized. This blouse is proving one of the most popular models for we have appropriate things, and is decidedly serviceable, since the fallie body wears well and does not crush, and the lingerie part of the blouse can be removed and cleaned. The model from which the sketch was made chanced to be all white, but it has been copied in black and color with unequal success.

Leaves from Fashion's Notebook.
The low-necked silk Japanese jumper with cut squares, made to do duty with one's old lace waist, one's old silk waist, and one's waists of linen and even of cotton.

There are many new belt and buckle designs, but there always are. The best combines with it and the buckle is clearly shaped, and if they are grotesque in design, so much the better.

The newest tie is the knitted one. Some years ago we were all kept busy manufacturing these for our brothers and sisters; but they are grotesque in design and of the proper length for a conventional four-buttoned vest, they are to be worn strictly with tailored shirt-waists.

White linen waists are worn this winter as vests to the silk and velvet blouses. And in this connection it may be mentioned that the old waists may profitably be increased into the service, no matter what the material or how worn out the waist may be, provided the yoke remains. The waist can be worn in such a way that it does duty as a guimpe, yoke or vest. The rest of the waist may be made of old waists that can wear in this manner.

An economical makeshift is the making of a dark silk jumper waist with Japanese armholes to match one's old dark silk or dark cloth jumper waist. The neck is long in the neck and short in the sleeves. If one would make it very up-to-date one could cut it with a very large arm hole, almost a yard wide and very short, to hold the neck and sleeves, and the rest of the waist must be very well fitted under the arms and must be brought into the waist line in plain fashion. To be worn with a wide silk girder.

The tailor-made shirt waists come in three or four materials. There are the winter waists, which come in all colors. Then there are the silk waists, which are by far the most numerous of all the tailor-made waists, and there are the three-color waists, which are made of material which is a combination of silk and wool. In the three-color waists the stripes run toward the three-color combination. And the prettiest of the winter woolen goods are in black or stripes that echo the three-color tone. One of the most popular stripes is a combination of blue, gray and black. For evening dress, a waist of this sort might almost call them invisible. They are not noticeable a short distance away, and the material has the appearance of an even dark tone.

An original feature evolved by one of the hairdressers is the "ring" great favor. The hair is divided across the top of the head, and the front portion again divided into three, and a roll is laid over the top and securely fastened. The ends of the three strands is brought over the curls and the ends rolled into a curl and held in place by a hair ornament. By this arrangement a space is left between each of the strands, and the curls are set in this. The back hair is caught up in the front, and a space is left between the strands of smooth or waved locks. For evening dress, this coloring is exceptionally pretty, a hair ornament of a row of velvet ribbon being set in at one of the interstices.

Quick Action.
"Gentlemen," said the auctioneer, "I call your attention now to this elegant watch stem-winder and stem-setter, solid gold-filled, with diamond balance, full jeweled, patent pinion pendulum, full jeweled, worth a clean fifty of any man's money, an ornament to any pocket, and a thing in my hands with a positive right to sell it because the owner can't afford to keep it any longer. It's a shame to put it up at auction, but this elegant timepiece am I offering. This is a splendid timepiece, and stem setting, solid gold-filled."

"One dollar!" interrupted the eager voice of "Fleed Hank Hardacre, who had just dropped in."
—Chicago Tribune.

Activities and Views of Progressive Women in Various Walks of Life

Triumph of Women-Lawyers.

AN extended list of the women lawyers of the United States, compiled by the New York Sun, shows a little less than one thousand in the profession. It is twenty-eight years since Beiva Lockwood made her famous fight for the admission of women to practice before the federal supreme court, and, strangely enough, just twenty-eight women have been admitted to practice, the last being Miss Ida M. Meyers, of Washington, who was admitted last April.

Geographically these women are widely scattered. Six hall from Washington; Illinois and Wisconsin have four each, Nebraska, three; Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and California, two; and Arizona, Connecticut, Missouri, New Jersey and Montana, one each.

About one-half of them have personally appeared before the supreme court in cases. Mrs. Lockwood has appeared more than a thousand times. Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker has probably been in the supreme court oftener than any other woman, with the exception of Mrs. Lockwood.

Here are some rather interesting points about these twenty-eight women: Mrs. McCulloch is the only woman justice of the peace. Mrs. Gordon was the first to make a public speech for woman suffrage and the first to own and edit a daily newspaper.

Mrs. Ricker is said to be the only woman who ever sat on the bench with the Lord Chief Justice of England. Miss King is the only woman patent attorney. Mrs. Mussey is the only woman dean of a law college.

The first woman to practice law in this country was Margaret Brent, Lord Baltimore, then governor of Maryland, asked the legislature that she be appointed executor of her relative's estate. One of the learned members said that it was better that the estate be lost than a woman appear to make an argument before them. Margaret Brent, however, won her case. And yet a few years after the civil war, when Mrs. Carrie B. Kilgore applied for admission to the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, she was told

by the then dean that "when niggers and women are admitted to the law school" he would resign. Mrs. Kilgore herself related this incident to the writer.

It is largely through the efforts of these twenty-eight women that married women throughout the country have the guardianship of their children equally with the father and enjoy the right of money earned by them; and women in general have been admitted to law colleges, to membership in school boards and to suffrage in many states through the hard work of these twenty-eight representative lawyers.

Portraits of fifteen of the twenty-eight accompany the Sun's article, and also these brief biographies of western women lawyers:

Mrs. Ada M. Bittenbender was born in Ayrton, B. adford county, Pennsylvania, Aug. 2, 1838. Her maiden name was Cole. On August 2, 1858, she married Henry C. Bittenbender, a young lawyer of Bloomington, Pa., and a graduate of Princeton college. They removed to Oacoola, Neb., in November, 1878. Mrs. Bittenbender taught related this incident to the writer.

In 1878 she became editor of the Oacoola Record. She read law with her husband and was admitted in May, 1882, to the Nebraska bar, the first woman admitted to practice in Nebraska.

Mrs. Frances Maria Brainard O'Lin who was practicing law in Chadron, Neb., was admitted to United States Supreme Court practice in 1892, on motion of William Jennings Bryan.

Miss Florence King is the only woman patent attorney in the United States. Twenty years ago she was a housemaid in an Iowa farm house, earning \$1.25 a week. Today her income exceeds \$10,000 yearly. Born in a log cabin in Iowa she obtained her early education in a little country school house, walking two miles night and morning through rain and snow. When she was 18 she was subpoenaed as a witness in a law suit. A young stenographer who sat alongside of her taking notes interested her, and after adjournment of court she plucked up enough courage to ask him what he was doing. At that time she determined to learn shorthand. After a year's hard

work she raised \$30 and went to a small college at Mount Morris, Ill. Three hours a day she spent washing dishes and in other manual work. Having been graduated she set forth for Chicago with \$6 and her diploma, and obtained a place as stenographer with a salary of \$4. She did work for patent attorneys, became interested in patent law, studied law and engineering and finally opened an office herself. Her most famous victory was won several years ago, when she literally put out of business a \$300,000 corporation. A man lay on his back, suffering from a disease, in speaking of the case, said: "That was the greatest victory ever won in a United States court by the united efforts of a woman."

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch of Evanston, Ill., has been practicing law for twenty years. Last spring Evanston's justice of the peace retired and Mrs. McCulloch's friends urged her to enter the race. She won overwhelmingly over her opponent, by business a plumber.

Mrs. Ella Knowles Haskell is the only woman lawyer in Montana, with offices in Butte. Two other women were admitted to practice, but both gave it up after marriage. In addition to her law practice she is engaged in mining operations.

Mrs. Alice A. Minnick of Lincoln, Neb., was the second woman admitted to the United States court of claims and to the circuit court in Nebraska.

Mrs. Kate Kane Ross of Chicago was admitted to practice before the United States supreme court on motion of the late Robert G. Ingersoll.

The most remarkable family of women lawyers in the United States is that of Mrs. Kate Pier and her three daughters. Mrs. Pier is the widow of the late Colonel C. K. Pier, the first white boy born in Wisconsin, and a business man of Milwaukee, where his widow and daughters now live.

Mrs. Pier, as executrix of her mother's estate, became so interested in the legal aspects of the business of her estate that she determined to take up law. With her eldest daughter, Kate Hamilton Pier, she entered the law department of the University of Wisconsin, and mother and daughter completed in one year a course which occupies two for the majority of matriculated women. Both Mrs. Pier and her daughter were admitted to practice before the United States court in 1894 upon the motion of Sen. W. J. Vilas, and her mother and sisters were admitted later on her motion.

Miss Kate Pier is now the wife of James A. McIntosh of the firm of McIntosh Bros., railroad contractors. She no longer practices law. Mrs. Caroline Hamilton Pier Roemer is the wife of John H. Roemer, a Milwaukee attorney, and has made a specialty of admiralty and marine law. Mrs. Harriet Hamilton Pier Simonds, the wife of Charles G. Simonds, an electrical engineer with the General Electric company of Schenectady, is the youngest of the sisters. She has specialized in real estate law. In addition, she has had much experience in and about the pine forests of northern Wisconsin and has had actual personal charge and management of large tracts of timber land.

Rio Janeiro's Fine Women.
"Some of the finest women that grow on this earth are to be found in Rio Janeiro," remarked Antonio R. Seabra, a merchant of that city, quoted by the Washington

Post. Senor Seabra is wealthy, and spends much of his time between his home city and Paris. He is now here with A. M. Campos to study conditions in the United States.

"The women in Rio are both beautiful and virtuous," he continued. "They are decidedly attractive in every way, and the fact that there are about 200,000 less of them than in a total population of more than a million makes them all the more sought after. When there is so much competition among the men to win the women the men strive harder for success and seek to make themselves more attractive. While our women, their manner is more gentle. They have the wit of the French women and are at the same time very constant. Family life among us is very delightful.

"The disproportion between the sexes is so great that I think it would be a good thing to import say 100,000 women from Rio. It is more like Paris than any other place I know. Many theaters, which give the finest operatic productions, cafes and other places of amusement are to be found on every hand. Our ideas of success are quite different than in the United States, where a man throws his life away in order to amass a few more millions, even after he has gained several already.

"It is true that many men have made a fortune of perhaps half a million dollars, but he lays aside the cares of business, resigns the chief place to the man next to him in authority and gives up the remainder of his days to culture and refined enjoyment. You Americans would do well to cultivate a little more of that spirit."

Girls, Here's a Wonder.
The ideal husband has been found on a farm near Atchison, Kan.—although, unfortunately, he is not yet a husband. This estimable young man is H. C. Roloff, who lives with his father, does the housework, cooks and is otherwise useful. It is to his credit that he has never kissed a girl and never taken one "buggy riding," which probably explains his un-Kansas deficiency in the matter of osculation. Nor has he ever been to a ball game or a theater or a church. And as for his morals, they are exemplary; his strongest drink is claret wine, his bed time 8:30 p. m.

Young Mr. Roloff has just been interviewed by the Atchison Globe on the domestic question. He said:

"I have always done all the baking, washing, ironing, mending, churning, scrubbing, etc., and while I would much rather some one else would do it, I claim that when it comes to baking bread I can make many a visitor who had come into the kitchen a bachelor, all right, but you will find our place strewn with the cane and broken dishes and the stock half starved. Now, I differ somewhat from the ordinary bachelor farmer in that I never work in the field Saturday afternoons, keeping this for house cleaning and getting ready for Sunday, washing and ironing are not hard

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