

IN VOGUE

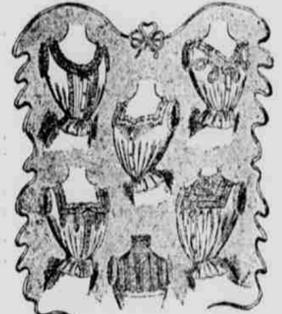
FOR THE CAMISOLE

INDISPENSABLE ADJUNCT OF WARDROBE EASY TO DESIGN.

Six Ideas That May Be Carried Out in Cambric or Washing Silk—Materials Required Are Not Expensive.

Pretty camisoles have a great attraction for the average girl, and, in fact, they are a necessity, with the many transparent materials that are used for dresses and blouses.

Here we show six designs that may be carried out in cambric or washing



silk. The first is trimmed each side front with tucks and insertion carried to the waist, the neck is finished with insertion and lace, the armholes, with insertion only. Beneath this we have a design with square neck trimmed with short tucks

GOOD FOR ROOM DECORATION

Coarse Weaves of Homespun Linen Can Be Employed Most Effectively.

This is a most excellent time of the year to invest in dress linen for decorative purposes.

Some of the coarser weaves of homespun linen make most effective room decorations if chosen in colors suitable for household purposes.

Plain linen, for hangings, cushions, couch and table-covers, often proves the saving note in a room otherwise too ornate. For instance, if you are burdened with an excess of design in carpet and wallpaper, a relief may be found in the plainest of hangings. Women with artistic souls have resorted to the dyeing of unbleached muslin for this same purpose.

Racquet cloth, although too stiff while it is new, offers an attractively plain surface, but the open weave of coarse linen is even better. Its colors, too, are softer, and there are more half-tones, suitable for decorative purposes in linen.

WEAR PEARLS UNDER LACE

Innovation by Leaders of Fashion That Has a Great Deal to Recommend It.

A few smart leaders have started the fashion of wearing their string of pearls under the yoke and collar of white tulle or lace in a dressy frock. This is supposed to be in better taste for these days than wearing such precious jewels on the outside during the daytime.

In the evening, of course, the fitness of the thing changes. This is the hour for jewels, and whether or not the frock has a collar, any neck lace is worn on the outside.

It looks, by the way, as though a collar on any gown worn after seven o'clock will be old-fashioned. Dog collars of tulle or bands of black velvet may be used to cover the neck if it is not a pretty one, but the boned collar seems to have had its run except for the daytime.



Cornmeal, perfumed withorris root, sprinkled through the hair and brushed out, makes a good dry shampoo.

In the absence of a hot-water bottle or bag a hot plate wrapped in paper and a soft towel will retain heat until the proper articles can be procured.

A camphorated bath is refreshing after a day's work and is not expensive, says a writer. After your regular tub bath take a basin of cold water, drop enough of the mixture in the water to make it look milky and then sponge the body. It only takes a few moments and you will feel repaid for the trouble.

A woman who knows all the ins and outs of the well-dressed world tells how to scent gloves. Pour perfumery in the palms of the hand or rub oil of flowers on the palms and place the gloves on the hand for several minutes until the odor penetrates them. The warmth of the hand drives the oils into the glove and good perfume will remain for many months.

The Leading Lady

By CHARLES L. DOYLE

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There was much surprise and no little consternation in the ranks of the Sterling stock company, when it was announced that the star of the cast, Miss Halliday, had been taken suddenly ill and that the part of "Iris" would be given over to the mercies of a substitute that night. Gerald Morrison, who sustained the principal male character of the play, was particularly worried over the unfortunate occurrence. He looked about him inquisitively as he stepped upon the dimly-lighted stage. The new leading lady was not visible and the only strange face he observed was that of a pretty young girl, who had apparently been brought by some friend in the company for a peep behind the scenes.

"Ready for the first act!" cried the stage manager, and Gerald was surprised to see, when the stage was cleared that the strange young girl remained. He was about to go forward and warn her that the rehearsal was to begin and that the leading lady would want the stage to herself, when he was amazed to hear her repeat in rather nervous tones, the opening lines assigned to "Iris." The act proceeded and the girl became more nervous as each new character appeared, until when Gerald approached her, she greeted him with trembling voice and tearful eyes. Instead of the gay flippancy assigned to the part, this annoyed him and he spoke his lines in a rough, careless way that made her almost forget hers. She glanced at him appealingly and whispered: "Please forgive me; I'll do better tonight." Gerald left the theater in anything but a pleasant mood. He looked forward to all sorts of unpleasant happenings during the evening



She Hastened Forward, Breathlessly.

performance and when the time came for his appearance before the footlights he had worked himself into a state of nervousness almost rivaling that of the debutante.

"Iris made up very well, he thought, as he came forward on the stage, but it remained to be seen how she would act. He advanced repeating his lines in a jerky, irresolute fashion and mixing the sentences so that the cue was lost. Much to his surprise and relief, however, Iris saved him from the consequences of his lapse of memory by an extempore word or two that brought the play back into its proper groove.

On the following morning the newspapers spoke in highest praise of the opening performance of the Sterling stock company in "The World and a Woman." To Gerald Morrison was given the greatest credit for the success of the play, although mention was made of the clever work of Miss Margaret Deane, who, owing to the sudden illness of Miss Halliday, took the leading lady's part of Iris, and rendered an admirable performance, considering her extreme youth and the fact that she had appeared on such short notice. Before Gerald left the city for a tour in the south he signed a contract with the Sterling Stock Company for the next season. When the members of the company assembled to be cast for the play which was to be produced at the opening of the season, the new manager turned to Gerald.

"I want you to meet Miss Deane, who will play opposite to you, Mr. Morrison," he said.

"The introduction is scarcely necessary," responded that young lady, in a freezing tone of voice. "I have had the honor of meeting Mr. Morrison before."

"Our acquaintance was rather short," remarked Gerald. "I am happy in being able to resume it so soon." Miss Deane merely bowed and was silent. They met constantly at rehearsals and Gerald was surprised and annoyed at the hauteur and disdain with which he was treated by the girl whom a few short months ago he had looked upon as little more than a child. There were moments when he thought he could detect a little more cordiality in her tone or glance, but any encouragement thus derived was quickly overbalanced by her coldness, if he presumed on it. He overtook her one morning as they left the theater.

"Our ways seem to lie in the same direction; may I accompany you?" he asked, somewhat timidly.

"No, thank you," she answered, indifferently.

Despite his repulse, Gerald, who by this time was willing to admit to himself that he was really in love with her, continued to seek Margaret's society. One morning on his way to rehearsal he noticed in a florist's window a pretty bunch of Marguerites. Acting on the impulse of the moment, he purchased them, and on arriving at the theater sent them to Miss Deane's dressing room. When she stepped on the stage she carried the box containing the flowers in her hand.

"Some foolish person sent me these," she remarked to the company who stood around her. "I am not particularly fond of Marguerites, as they remind me too much of my own name, which I have the misfortune to dislike. Won't you all help yourselves! I might not be so generous if they were roses."

As the ladies present availed themselves of the invitation and pinned clusters of the pretty blossoms on their gowns, Gerald received a defiant little glance from Margaret that convinced him that she had discovered the donor, and that her dislike for Marguerites was of recent and sudden growth. The dress rehearsal which took place on the night preceding the presentation of the piece in public was a long one, and it was nearly one o'clock when the weary performers emerged from the stage door. Margaret Deane felt decidedly nervous as she walked along the lonely cross streets, which were practically deserted. Every footfall in the distance made her start, and when she fancied she heard a cautious step behind her, as of some one following in her track, her heart beat painfully. She glanced hastily back and caught sight of the tall form of a man who was evidently watching her.

She hastened forward breathlessly, conscious all the time that her pursuer was also hurrying on. At last the thought of calling a policeman entered her mind, but there was none in sight. A light in the window of a house close at hand caught her eye, and she decided to appeal to the inmates for aid. Mounting the steps, she was horrified to hear the rapid approach of her pursuer's feet close behind her. Desperately she reached for the bell, and was about to pull it, when a familiar voice said: "Do you wish to see anybody here? I have a latch key handy."

"Gerald! Mr. Morrison," almost screamed Margaret, in surprise and immense relief. "Is it really you? I thought it was some awful highway man following me. Oh, I am so glad!"

"So am I," said Gerald, earnestly, "glad because the barriers are broken down between us, even if you were a little bit frightened. You foolish child, did you imagine that I would allow you to wander through the streets alone at this time of night? And, of course, Fate ordained that you should run up here, where I live. Now I am going to see you home."

Margaret slipped her little hand confidently through his arm, and they started off together. "I was horrid to you, Gerald," she said, falteringly, "but I never will be again."

During the following week the announcement was made in theatrical circles of the engagement of Margaret Deane, leading lady of the Sterling Stock Company, to Gerald Morrison.

Old Custom Abolished.

The British army council has decided to abolish the old custom of "crying down credit." Under the king's regulations, commanding officers, on arriving at a new station, are required to make proclamation warning tradespeople and others that a soldier's pay cannot be stopped for a private debt and that those who allow soldiers to contract debts do so at their own risk. The custom in the old days often gave rise to a picturesque ceremony the commanding officer, accompanied by a detachment of his regiment and the drums, reading the proclamation in the market place. The last occasion on which the ceremony was performed was a year or two ago. The old proclamation is now to be replaced by newspaper advertisements.

Trial of Radiotelegraphy.

A powerful radiotelegraphy plant has been contracted for by the navy department. This plant will be at Washington, D. C., and will be guaranteed to transmit messages 3,000 miles across seas. The aerial transmission system will be supported by a 600-foot steel tower. The plant is guaranteed to be operative under all atmospheric conditions and to be proof against all interference from all present radiotelegraphic apparatus in use anywhere. It is reported that the navy operators unsuccessfully tried for four days to interfere with the operation of a preliminary arrangement of the type of apparatus to be used. The cost of the plant is stated as \$182,600.

Australia Needs Settlers.

Australia has more unemployed area in proportion to the population than any other country.

THE ELECTRICAL WORLD

BETTER THAN TABLE CANDLES

New Electrical Device for Utility and Decoration Without Wires for Dining Room Use.

Every woman has realized for some time past that the use of the candle as a table decoration was attended by danger and other shortcomings and a substitute has been eagerly sought. The solution of the problem has not been found in electricity, for the reason that lamps of this character lacked the feature of portability and their use also required the presence of wires piercing the cloths and tables. A New York man has recently designed a piece of table decoration which takes the place of the candles on the dining room table in the home as well as the hotel and cafe.

The device is a pretty design embracing a silver receptacle capable of holding a single-storage cell. The battery stores sufficient energy to keep



Displaces the Candelabra.

the lamps aglow for 14 hours, and the illumination emanates from three tungsten lamps supplied with switch for controlling them. Fitting neatly over the stand is a shallow glass dish containing cut flowers and water. The former are supported by a cast-glass disk with numerous holes into which the flower stems, etc., project. The lamp thus serves as a flower vase as well, and the effect of the light passing through the glass and water and playing around the flowers and leaves is very pretty indeed.

ELECTRICITY OF THE FUTURE

Thomas A. Edison Asserts That Large Cities Will Be as Free from Smoke as Field.

(By Thomas A. Edison.) Large cities will be as free from smoke and steam as the fresh green fields. Electricity will be generated direct from fuel without the aid of steam or gas engine, boiler or dynamo. Vibration will cease in manufacturing plants. Each machine will have its individual motor.

Electricity will run the world. The entire system of railroading in all countries will be on an electrical basis. Houses will be heated by electricity, and for less than half the cost of the present heating systems. And most of the city's distressing noise will cease.

Perhaps the people will have become so accustomed to aerial navigation that they will consider themselves "very close to the ground" when they are 300 feet up in the air, walking about on the building tops with the same freedom and lack of fear that the average pedestrian does now on terra firma.

The greater number of buildings will be of concrete and steel; that is the coming material for construction in all cities; re-enforced concrete for the shell and foundations, steel for the frame and bars. Concrete is the all-important factor in the future for construction in connection with steel—it lasts for ages.

My new battery will be an important factor in the future. It will be the means of accumulating electricity for portable uses—the vehicle, the small car, the airship, with its skeleton motor, with its high speed. Electricity will also have its hand in settling future wars. Warships will perhaps be a thing of the past. A horse will be as much of a curiosity as an old Broadway stage.

Largest Induction Motor.

The largest induction motor in the world was started recently at Gary, Ind., where it is installed in a large rolling mill. The motor is rated to develop 6,000 horse-power. It is of the three-phase 25-cycle type, and two 2,000-kilowatt turbines generate the current necessary to operate it. The motor receives the current at 6,500 volts. By using a step-by-step controller starting at 1,350 volts, the motor was successfully started in the proper direction, coming to full speed in 45 seconds.

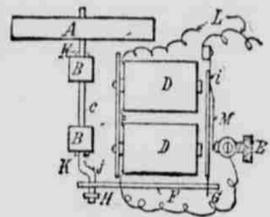
Electricity for High Speed.

In a recent lecture before the Royal Institute, London, Prof. W. E. Dalby showed that for long distance traction at speeds under 55 miles per hour steam is much more economical than electric drive. Electricity possesses an advantage for high speed travel because the power is limited only by the number of axles to which motors may be applied.

MAKING AN ELECTRIC ENGINE

Illustration and Directions for the Construction of Machine to Run at High Speed.

A simple electric engine may be made as follows: Take an ordinary electric bell and remove the gong, writes Robert A. Beckman in Scientific American. The striker arm should



Simple Electric Engine.

be cut off about three-fourths of an inch from the armature, leaving the butt, G. A strip of brass one-sixteenth of an inch thick and one-fourth on an inch wide of suitable length is bored at both ends, one end to fit the butt, G, and the other end to fit the crank, J, of the shaft, C. The shaft is made of one-eighth inch diameter brass or steel. Care should be taken to make the stroke of the crane, J, the same as that of the armature.

The balance wheel, A, is fastened to the shaft, C. Any wheel of suitable size and weight can be used. In the model made by the writer a valve wheel two inches in diameter was used.

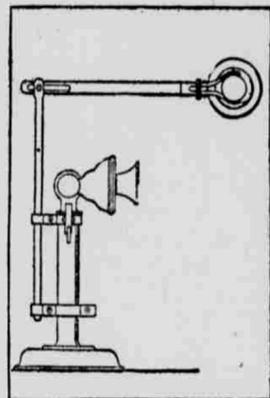
The bearings, B, can be made of strip brass—in the model screw eyes were used. K, K are wire rings soldered to the shaft, C, to keep it in place. H is a wire ring soldered to the crank to keep the strip, F, in place.

When the screw, E, is properly adjusted and the terminals, L, are connected to a battery the engine will run at a high rate of speed.

NEW STAND FOR TELEPHONE

Contrivance to Overcome Feeling of Paralysis in Arm After a Long Conversation.

Who has not left the telephone after a long conversation, with his or her left arm feeling as if it was paralyzed? To eliminate this discomfort a New York man has invented a new kind of telephone stand on which the receiver may be adjusted to any position and remain stationary. Two clamps are fastened to the telephone proper and these clamps hold a vertical rod. At the top of this vertical rod an arm is pivoted in such a fashion that it can be moved to any angle. The vertical rod, by the way, turns in its socket. At the free end of the topmost arm the receiver is fastened by a spring



Convenient for Long Talks.

clamp, which permits of its being turned about to fit the ear. After the device has been adjusted to the desired position the caller may take a seat in a comfortable chair and talk to his heart's content.

ELECTRIC SHOVEL IN QUARRY

Simple and Economical in Operation, Requiring Fewer Operators Than Steam Machine.

The latest machine in which electricity has been substituted for steam power is the steam shovel, which from its cumbersome parts, rough usage, and irregular loads did not seem a likely appliance to be electrically driven. Two 116-ton machines are used in Heston quarrying by the Doole & Shepard Company of Chicago, in which the hoisting and the digging movement are controlled by separate motors of 200 and 80 horse-power respectively. Each motor is separately controlled by an automatic magnetic switch controller, securing the greatest nicety of operation and protecting the motor from overload due to rock encountered while digging. A feed cable is carried on a reel in the cab connecting at a convenient point with fixed conductor, and the shovel moves under its own power, says Scientific American. It has been found very simple and economical in operation, requiring fewer operators than a steam shovel and eliminating the carrying of coal and water.

Niagara to Be Illuminated.

Vistors to Niagara Falls last summer, who were enthusiastic in their admiration of the electrical illumination, will be glad to learn that prominent citizens of Niagara are endeavoring to raise a fund to pay for the permanent illumination of the falls during summer seasons.