

Tea and Boudoir Gowns of Inspired Design and Color

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The fashions of the season furnish much inspiration for the designer of the more elaborate types of negligee—the tea gown, the picturesque and dainty boudoir gown.

Short waisted models of the empire type, classic draperies, flowing lines from shoulder to hem, all these were once associated chiefly with the negligee. Only in that informal garment could a woman freely indulge her taste for the artistic, but we have changed all that and many of the loveliest and most modish evening gowns, dinner gowns, etc., suggest in the light of tradition, tea gown apothecaries.

Naturally all this development of the artistic in dress reacts upon the negligee, and, as we begin by saying, the designers appear to be unusually inspired in their designs for tea gowns and boudoir gowns this season.

For the handsome tea gown, the most exquisite of the lovely, supple, new materials are pressed into service and here, as elsewhere, the soft crepe and satins and nets and mousselines and chiffons prove ideal fabrics for draperies. The popular silk cashmeres and many of the fine silk and wool stuffs are also much used by the designers, and when one comes to consideration of less pretentious models the very popular challois, French flannels, albatross cloths and cashmeres are as much used as ever. Fine soft broadcloths in beautiful tints are also successfully employed, but so readily that, though attractive and comfortable for cold weather wear, they are not very practical save in medium and dark tones.

The three negligees sketched for this page will give a good idea of the general lines along which the daintier negligees are being made up; but the assortment in the shops is so large and varied that it is difficult to select any two or three models as typical. Some of these models are so complicated and ornate that they would be difficult to sketch and still more difficult to copy, but these three models, while elaborate and charming, are easily understood.

One in white sheer silk not so thin as mousseline, yet even less heavy than India silk, was a particularly youthful and dainty gown, with its lines of inset lace, its bands of fine traverse tucking and its lines of tiny pink roses and leaves. A girle of light blue Liberty encircled the shortened waistline, was held by a buckle of the little roses in the back and fell in long shawl ends finished by fringe.

More ornate was the tea gown of creamy embroidered net over pink chiffon. There the Liberty girle was drawn up to the bust line in front and knotted there, with long ends falling to the knees and weighted with heavy silk tassels corresponding to a magnified scale with the tassels-like fringe on the sleeves and over dress.

The transparent tunic or overdress of one sort or another draped over a clinging untrimmable robe of soft satin, silk, or crepe is a favorite idea and is developed in innumerable ways. One especially lovely tea gown had a drapery of topaz yellow lace—the exquisite deep yellow tinged with brown in which the pattern was run with a white thread. This loose tunic fell over a limp simple robe of white satin, and the girle was of topaz Liberty.

Such creations as this, perfect of line and delicate of color, are a joy to the appreciative eye, and are, of course, high priced in proportion to their beauty. The blue chiffon and lace of the sketch was an excellent model, raising much from the left touch of drapery breaking the straight lines of the front folds.

Fancy runs wild in some quaint Old World designs for tea gowns. One for example, which will doubtless sound distressing in the telling, was delectable in the reality, had a loose, picturesque matinee arrangement in the old blue crepe, an exquisite, dull, soft shade of cobalt blue. This fell to long points at the bottom, two at back and one at each side of the front. A band trimming of cream material re-



A NEGLIGEE OF BLUE CHIFFON AND LACE, ONE OF WHITE MOUSSELINE, LACE AND SMALL ROSES, AND ONE OF PINK CHIFFON WITH EMBROIDERED NET COAT.

sembling a loose woven mummy cloth embroidered in dull blue, pink, black and white, ornamented the neck, fronts and short loose sleeves of this sack and a little bias piping of white messaline with a hair of black ran along the edge of the bands.

The close shirred under sleeves were of this white and black messaline, trimmed with embroidered buttons matching the band trimming of the sack. Under this old sack was worn a perfectly plain clinging skirt of pink satin. Queer? Yes, decidedly queer, but lovely of color and line and with a quaint Old World flavor as though it had stepped out of some old French mezzotint or painting.

Plain nets, simply trimmed in ribbon or galon and artistically draped over a clinging but not tightly fitted robe, make charming tea gowns and some especially chic models are in heavy silk fur net of a genuine gold yellow made over satin of the same shade and trimmed with a narrow edge of dark brown and a very little heavy cream lace.

There are marvelously lovely things in the Japanese robes, not merely the kimono, but models which were designed here and executed in Japan, so that while the cut corresponds with occidental ideas as to the desired lines in negligees, the exquisite materials, embroidery and color schemes are purely Japanese. The loveliest model of this class that we have seen was a vestia design, the material a fine silk crepe of delicate lavender, embroidered almost all over in great sprays of vitarina shading through many soft tones of lavender to white in the blossoms and through soft gray greens to white in the foliage.

The neck was cut square and the gown

held straight and clinging yet loose in front, while in the back the fullness was plaited in cleverly just between the shoulder blades below a smooth embroidered yoke effect.

A band of lavender liberty satin just a shade darker than the crepe bordered all the edges of this robe.

Beautiful tea gowns for elderly women in the soft grays, the prunelle shades and in black transparent nets or laces over amethyst or white are shown.

To come down to models more practical for the average woman and within reach of women with moderate dress allowance, one finds delightful little, short-waisted models in crepe de chine, whose skirts are untrimmable and whose short, loose bodices have only lines of trimming around the neck and on the short over sleeve or shoulder and a tucker and under sleeves of tucked or shirred cream net, the tucker ending just below the base of the waist. A soft girle in swathed about the waist and knotted with long scarf ends whenever it is becoming. A gown of this kind will do duty for any sort of at home occasion, and indeed has little or nothing to distinguish it from some of the simple evening frocks.

In albatross there are pretty loose robes bordered with wide bands of embroidery in silk or soutache and often lined with silk, so that they are not after all, such inexpensive trifles as one might think. The silk lining, is not, however, a necessity.

One attractive robe in pink albatross had a border of soutache embroidery, a Greek key design in black. The front crossed to the front and fastened there with three big buttons covered in pink and soutached in black. Similar buttons

held back the cuff on the loose three-quarter sleeve.

Challois, in plain light tints, with bands of white scalloped and embroidered in the color bordering neck, fronts and sleeves are dainty and practical. The scalloped border turns back over the material like a facing. Sometimes, instead of being embroidered in the color of the robe the white is embroidered in black with good effect.

Elderdown robes, wadded silk robes, zennas cloth robes and even blanket robes of white scalloped and embroidered in black, which is especially attractive, comes in chiffon cloth, satin and gauzes.

Dead white cloth, chiffon cloth and silk may be used this winter for elaborate indoor garments. To give these color a wide, soft ball of velvet is to be added. The effect is quite vivid.

It is no longer considered fashionable to wear large puffs in the coiffure. It makes no difference whether they are one's own or bought and applied. They are out of style.

Tulle and ottoman silk and velvet crowns

will be used with fur brims for toques, and will be far lighter and more hygienic than the all-fur, which are too heavy for anyone to essay.

Instead of lace and mesh net there will be a good deal of colored flannel net used stamped in the new way. It is not unlike the flower net used for summer frocks and blouses several years ago, although the mesh is many times thicker and more open. This gives a distinction.

The high class dressmakers are advocating simple waists of colored crepe de chine in combination with serge and cheviot. There is the heavy texture that can be gotten for this purpose. It does not look too dressy in combination with serge and cheviot.

One of the departures in the fashion this winter is the matching of the sleeve to the bodice instead of to the yoke. This does not mean that the sleeve is of the same material as the waist, for it is usually a transparent fabric, but it matches in color.

A lace blouse to match the suit will be more in fashion this year than a plain

white or ecru one. One does not have to dye the lace, as the shops offer the material in all the new colors. Green and brown, blue and violet, are among the colors, and the shades of these colors run the fashionable gamut.

If you are skilled in the art of tying twine or string, your hands are needed for the new director's sash. The ends of it are now twisted into the sailor's Turk's head knot. This is a new touch and it is quite effective. The folds of silk are laced and interlaced in exact sailor fashion into the large soft balls which end the streamers.

With the skirts that have a center seam in front and that are cut to hang straight from a line three or four inches above the top of the waist, there is a pad attached just in front. It is made of cotton and enclosed in the lining material, so that the inside of the skirt will be most looking. It is about four inches long and two inches wide, and runs down the center, separating the skirt over the waist line. It keeps the skirt from sinking in, which is always in-

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Advertisement for Union Pacific featuring a large '30' in a circle, surrounded by city names: PORTLAND, TACOMA, SEATTLE, SAN DIEGO, LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SPOKANE, SALT LAKE CITY. Text includes 'EVERY DAY—to October 31st, 1908' and 'VIA UNION PACIFIC'.

Activities of Progressive Women in Various Walks of Life

In the Home Disappearing? DISCUSSING causes portending the wreck of the home in Hampton's Broadway magazine, Rheta Childs Dorr draws this picture of present conditions:

One woman in five in the United States has abandoned the domestic life and has become a wage earner. Even this does not accurately state the situation. In country districts only two women out of every eleven are at work, but in cities, that is, wherever industrial opportunities are present, two women out of every seven are at work, nearly one-third of the total women population. How far the father of the family has ceased to be the sole supporter thereof is shown in the statistics gathered in twenty-seven cities and tabulated by the census bureau. The total number of women at work in the twenty-seven cities is 904,655. Of these 173,000 are boarding or living in the families of their employers. The remaining 731,655 are described as follows:

Women the sole wage earner..... 23,201 One other wage earner in family..... 218,415 Two other wage earners in family..... 158,020 More than two other wage earners in family..... 232,300 One of 731,655 women at work 94,851 are supporting the family, and between 218,415 and 232,304 are contributing to the family income. Remember that these are city workers and represent nearly one-third of all the women in those cities. At last accounts the number of women in industry was increasing faster than the birth rate. How long will it be before the home, except for rich people, will be as obsolete as stage coaches, hoop-skirts, and Merry Christmases?

Recurring periods of industrial depression always bring poverty to the surface. We have no permanent class of unemployed in this country—as yet—but we have a large population which barely manages to keep its head above water. When the tide rises ever so little above the average this large population has to be rescued from drowning. It has no foothold but the shifting sand, and it cannot swim. As soon as normal conditions prevail, it rallies and is able to care for its own again.

But this last panic brought something new to the surface. It brought to light a force at work in this land of boundless wealth and unlimited opportunities; a force which if not met will result in wholesale wrecking of homes. Already the silent force has eaten far into the social fabric. Its outward and visible sign is the fact that on the shoulders of millions of women has descended a monstrous double burden, under which not only they but their children and their homes are slowly sinking.

Mothers Who Don't Know. "I continually have to deplore the gross ignorance displayed by mothers as to the proper care of their children, not only as to food, but also in regard to cleanliness, dress and other simple matters," said Dr. Bernard F. Fuller of Chicago to a reporter, "and I do not hesitate to say that at least one-half of the cases attended by me and other physicians need advice only and not medicine."

Dr. Fuller was here during the tuberculosis congress and speaking about milk, a food for infants said the best food for an

infant is mother's milk, as it contained all the ingredients necessary for proper nourishment and growth. "As a rule, all mothers should nurse their own children," added the Chicago Aesculapius, "except when the mother has or has had consumption or any other chronic disease. The baby should be nursed at regular intervals during the day and once or twice during the night."

"Most of the people these days are affected with acute neuritis, chronic ailments, general debility from which they could save themselves with little knowledge. People shut themselves up in close sleeping rooms, never feeling sufficient interest in the matter to ascertain how much pure air is required for one person and even when told that one adult actually consumes 150 cubic feet of air an hour, still submit to the conditions because their parents did, or because they are not conscious of any immediate ill effects. They are afraid of the night air, which might come through an open window of a bedroom, through fear of taking cold. Yet colds are far more likely to result from the sensitiveness produced by sleeping in close rooms than from any amount of fresh air admitted at night."

"The same is true of food. A child's natural food is milk. Yet how often do we hear of a mother boast that her child of one or two years, or even less, eats whatever she does, heedless of the fact, when told, that the very reason it does not care for milk is that its appetite has been perverted by unsuitable food or drink."

"The almost invariable mistake made in city homes is that of excessive clothing and too warm rooms. These two things are among the most frequent reasons for taking cold so easily."

The Newest Profession. One of the newest professions for women that pays well is that of "demonstrator," and every big department store in New York has scores of good-looking young women employed to "demonstrate" something.

The growth of the "profession" was manifested in an advertisement which shows the beginning of a new class of these publicity promoters, and would seem to indicate that there is no limit to the nature of the work. The ad in question reads:

"Men and women without teeth wanted: paid by the hour; Friday, p. a. m. to 12 m. X. Y. Z."

The persons engaged will sit in a store window, exhibit the mouth without Dr. Force's teeth, and, whirling around, show a double set at \$45, and incidentally the difference they make in the countenance. The pay of the demonstrator depends on the nature of her or his work, although most of them are women. Good looks are essential to corset exploiters, while the woman who shows how a piano may be turned into a folding bed doesn't matter so much.

As a rule a demonstrator is paid \$5 a day, while some exceptionally pretty or stylish woman who shows things used or worn by her sex get more.

With the schools of salesmanship teaching young women how to approach a prospective customer with a fascinating smile, the demonstrator actually shows curious

shoppers how the wares she is hired to show off, look or feel.

Where formerly manufacturers had to depend on signs and labels, the business competition is so keen now that shoppers have to be shown the merits of some new thing.

On upper Broadway, in an automobile supply house, a well-gowned woman demonstrates how a patented vest can be put on or off in a second. In a big department store a middle-aged woman with half her face free from wrinkles may be seen demonstrating a bleach. Biscuit makers, pancake flours, soups, new shoes, health corsets and patent beds are being shown daily by this army of the new profession, and many women travel all over the country "demonstrating," with a route laid out like a theatrical star. A week in St. Louis, a week in Chicago, a week in St. Paul, and so on. Their expenses are paid, of course, and their salaries besides.

The new employment has proved a great boon to many women, and has been a source of nervousness over the publicity part of it soon wears off.

Only One of Its Kind. The Women's club of Magnolia, Mass., is said to be the only one of its kind in the world. It has a membership of more than 300, all women, employed as workers in the hotels, boarding-houses and residences of the summer population of that resort.

The club was thought out and founded by the pastor of one of the Magnolia churches several years ago. He opened a room where women could meet, read, rest, or play games. The club soon outgrew its quarters, and several of the summer residents, seeing the benefits afforded by such a club, set to work to provide an attractive clubhouse.

The new clubhouse is a two-story building containing an assembly hall, a parlor, sewing and reading rooms, a kitchen and eleven sleeping rooms. The majority of the members are young women who work during the summer as domestics to earn money to continue their education. The membership fees, 50 cents a year, and the rent of the bedroom meet all the expenses of the house, which is kept open only during the summer months.

Morgue for Wedding Gifts. There is one particular shop in New York which makes a business of buying duplicate wedding gifts and it has show windows where these articles are displayed with price tickets on them, announcing the bargain prices. It is a morgue of fashion and museum of all that is silly and extravagant. Repoussé silver and bottles incased in the same metal are among the principal exhibits. These bottles and decanters are always hard to keep clean, besides being apt to break, and then it is impossible to have them repaired. It is not now the vogue to have a display of useless articles on one's table or sideboard, and in consequence much of this "wedding gift" silver has a cheap as well as out of date appearance, and it is doubtful if it will ever come in again.

As everything is served a la Russe, there is no occasion for quantities of buying disposable knives and spoons, platters and forks. The Kaiser has a horror of silver, it is said,

and insists upon dining off china, and a display of family heirlooms in the way of precious metals is only in good taste, or permissible, on state occasions. One does not care to have the table look either like those set in shops for the display of wares, or again those devised by writers on etiquette or "helpful suggestions or hints to young housewives" or anything of that kind. And we get such extraordinary ideas from returning hotel chefs and stewards who air their knowledge in newspaper interviews or from a few facts furnished with much fancy. I read in an English newspaper a few days ago a recipe for serving cysters before dinner in the American fashion. A grape fruit was necessary and the interior was scooped out, and twelve "natives"—copper tasting bivalves with a decided flavor of their own, and often very good, but with too strong a tang to admit of any mixture of seasoning. Over the grape fruit and the cysters, which were to be surrounded by cracked ice, was to be poured a savory sauce, the principal ingredient of which was mushroom catsup flavoured with anchovies and tinted with lobster color.

None of the hats for sale, though there is an unremitting pressure on the part of visitors to buy them. One, indeed, was sold in the first hour of the opening on Monday, but that was by mistake.

While the hats run largely to the "poke bonnet" or "shaker" class, they are all so soft in effect—made so by an abundant use of chintilly lace and sometimes by lots of shirring—that they are generally voted by the women as not at all inappropriate for evening wear today.

British Husband Is Boss. A recent legal decision in Great Britain has fired the suffragette's heart. The women of England awoke the other morning to find that they did not own their own wearing apparel, given them by their husbands. This clothing belongs to the husbands and may not be seized legally or otherwise disposed of without the husband's consent. In fact, it is impossible for a husband to give his wife anything coming under the head of "paraphernalia." His proprietorship never ceases and the wife's possession never begins. It seems to be a sort of loan. The points of law that stand out in the greatest prominence in the decision are these:

First—A wife cannot dispose of paraphernalia during the lifetime of her husband nor can she dispose of them by will.

Second—Paraphernalia, though not liable to seizure for debts, are so for her husband's debts.

Third—The husband, even during his wife's lifetime, may sell or give away at pleasure his wife's paraphernalia.

What Women Are Doing. Marie Corell continues to write and speak against "votes for women" in England, while Beatrice Harraden is busy traveling from place to place giving readings from "Ships That Pass in the Night" and her other books to raise money to help the suffrage cause.

The Sketch, an authority on beauty in London, says that the countess of Westmoreland is the handsomest woman of the "Edwardian era." She is described as "tall and fair, with lovely blue eyes and golden hair, and her eyes will be most looking. It is about four inches long and two inches wide, and runs down the center, separating the skirt over the waist line. It keeps the skirt from sinking in, which is always in-

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white or ecru one. One does not have to dye the lace, as the shops offer the material in all the new colors. Green and brown, blue and violet, are among the colors, and the shades of these colors run the fashionable gamut.

If you are skilled in the art of tying twine or string, your hands are needed for the new director's sash. The ends of it are now twisted into the sailor's Turk's head knot. This is a new touch and it is quite effective. The folds of silk are laced and interlaced in exact sailor fashion into the large soft balls which end the streamers.

With the skirts that have a center seam in front and that are cut to hang straight from a line three or four inches above the top of the waist, there is a pad attached just in front. It is made of cotton and enclosed in the lining material, so that the inside of the skirt will be most looking. It is about four inches long and two inches wide, and runs down the center, separating the skirt over the waist line. It keeps the skirt from sinking in, which is always in-

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Advertisement for Lanpher Fine Neck Furs, featuring an illustration of a woman in a fur coat and the text 'LANPHER Fine Neck Furs There is nothing handsomer than a Fine Mink Set and nothing more stylish. But even in the less expensive Lanpher Furs you will find the latest and best styles. All Lanpher Furs are made with a care and skill, the outcome of 33 Years of Experience. Ask your dealer to show you Lanpher Furs. If he does not sell them, take no others—write us direct. LANPHER SKINNER & CO. Fur Manufacturers ST. PAUL MINN. BULBS Peonies, 10 cents and up. Tulips, Hyacinths and others. Stewart's Seed Store 119 N. 16th St.

Advertisement for Mother's Friend, featuring the text 'WOMAN'S NIGHTMARE No woman can be happy without children; it is her nature to love them as much as she is the beautiful and pure. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass is so full of dread that the thought fills her with apprehension. There is no necessity for the reproduction of life to be either very painful or dangerous. The use of Mother's Friend prepares the system for the coming event, and it is passed without any danger. This remedy is applied externally, and has carried thousands of women through the crisis with but little suffering. Book containing information of value to all expectant mothers mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. Atlanta, Ga.