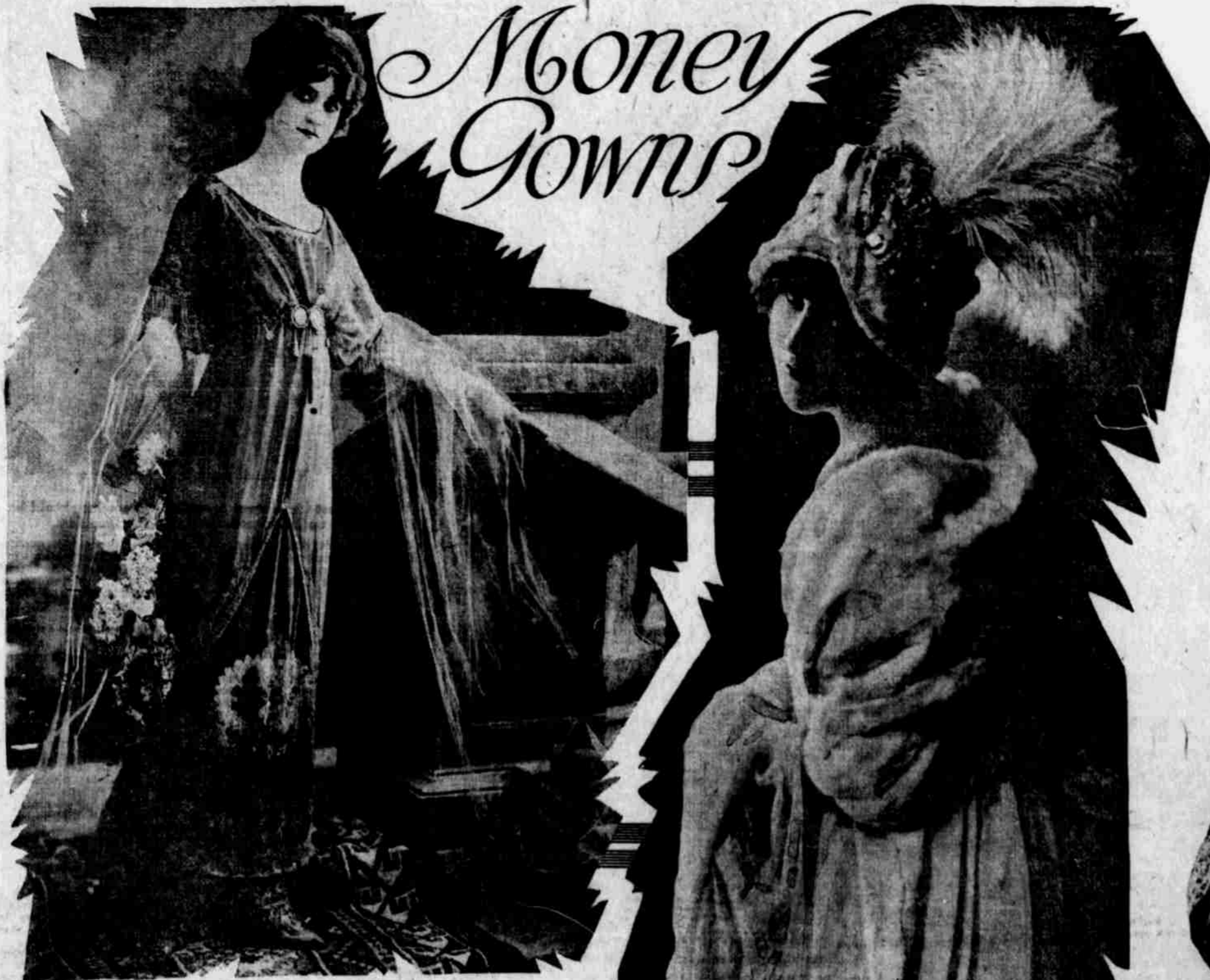


THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE MAGAZINE PAGE

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The Elaborate Theatre Wraps and the Widening Dresses of Spring

Evening Gown of Chiffon, Showing the New Triple Skirt and High Waist Line with Jeweled Girdle.

Evening Hat with Gorgeous Osprey Decoration, and New Wide Scarf and Muffs of Tailless Ermine.



Flowerpot Turban, with Full Maline Crown. Black and White Reception Gown with Newest Split Tunic.

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 new Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishment is at No. 17 West Thirty-sixth street, New York City.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

CALL these "money dresses," because it takes so much to buy them. Two of these photographs are of the very advanced Spring models of a Parisian dressmaker. The third is a charming little study in ermine furs for the present moment. All are very expensive.

In the photograph of the walking suit in black and white please notice the hat. It was of the newest, billowy masses of chiffon piled on a velvet or beaver crown. The dress itself has excellent lines, and shows the rapidly increasing fullness of the skirt.

The elaborate toilette on the left illustrates the use of transparent and semi-transparent fabrics this Spring. The wide lines from the hips and the high waist are typical of the new models.

All through the past season the evening wrap has been steadily ascending the

scale of splendor, till now surely it has reached the summit of its glory in a certain wonderful and beautiful creation whose memory positively haunts me still—though it is over a week since I met and loved it—so that I think I will get rid of it by passing it on to you.

Imagine, then, a chiffon velvet in a new shade of green which softens the brilliance of emerald with a suggestion of the more subtle softness of jade, while the lining of crepe de chine in its turn gives a new and lovely depth to the familiar powder-blue. Russian sable forms the great collar, and is banded so broadly at the hem that it is perhaps fortunate for the prospective purchaser that just there the encircling measurement of the wrap is restricted to the smallest possible limits! So, both as regards its coloring and contour, and its blending of fabrics and fur, the model has already achieved a triumph; but still, this is only the beginning, and now you must know that all across the line of the shoulders the slight fullness of the velvet, which eventually

develops into great sling sleeves, is gathered into a thick cording, and that then there are added huge, softly hanging lapels formed of many colors and all held together by a fine network of silken stitchings, also of infinitely varied hues.

And then, of course, there is that other smaller, though equally important, accessory of the evening toilette, the scarf, for which, indeed, in both its daytime and evening aspects, I have an affection which only increases as time and experience prove the endless possibilities of this grace-giving thing.

One new creation of my own is of ninon, in the deeply beautiful blue of an Italian sky, veiled with shot chiffon, whose coloring suggests now the glorious gleam of an emerald and then the soft translucency of sea water. Then both fabrics are bound together in the bond-

age of a bordering band of still brighter green crepe de chine, which at one corner is deftly manipulated into the form of a big true-lovers-knot bow. And this favorite scheme of mine blends down shadings of gray and blue and pink with dusky night tones of gray, merging nearly into black, a narrow edging of skunk being added to the chiffon at either side and then both fur and fabric being knotted at the corners into a careless, long-looped bow. Beyond this, again, there comes a band of tawny golden velvet of the rubbed variety lined with cloud gray chiffon, or possibly you may prefer a scarf of dark thunder gray mousseline wrought at either end with shadowy scrolls of gold and a bolder device of deep hyacinthine blue, another and entirely different blue—more of the peacock variety—being used as an edging on one side, while the other is finished off with a broad banding

of satin in the palest blue of corn flowers, both ends being further fringed with gray whose silken strands show a gleam of gold here and there.

Another scarf of softest ninon in real sea-wave tones of blue and green is piped on its outer side with emerald green and then wrought with a device in dull gold, a narrow line of dark skunk fur setting off all these elusive shadings to the best advantage. At the other side just the soft, mysterious blue is in evidence, and there are few gowns which could not be improved by the addition of this delicate thing.

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Butter Balls and Water Bullets Replace Anarchy's Bombs

Paris, January 27. BULLETS of butter and water, used at close range, have been proved to have more destructive power than bombs and infernal machines.

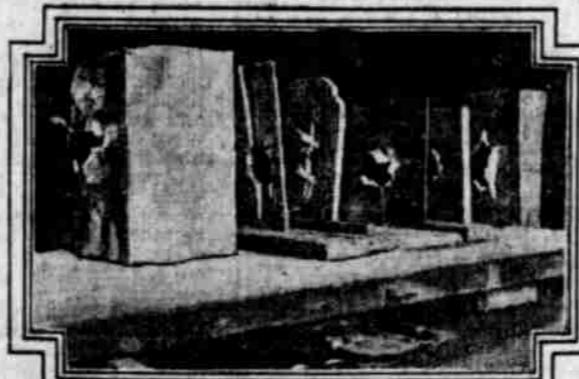
This useful discovery has been made by the Russian Terrorists hiding in Paris, and it is said that the next time they try to remove a high Russian official they will put their discovery into practice.

A noted French journalist, Clement Cascaian, who has always been a student of criminals and their ways of working has written several important volumes on the Apache of Paris, has lately been able to assist at some recent experiments held in the heart of the Russian quarter by a number of the most notorious of the nihilists, and his accounts of what he saw are unbelievable. These curious experiments consist in replacing the ordinary lead balls of our guns by bodies more or less soft and even liquid.

Guns are charged with paper, a piece of butter, a bit of tallow or several cubic centimetres of water. These bizarre projectiles are capable of great damage and can easily kill a

A small ball of butter can be shot through a hardwood board of more than a half inch thickness. The reason is very simple to those who have made a study of ballistic science. The power of a projectile depends on its weight and its speed—the force by which it is sent. A ball of double the weight of another will produce twice the effect travelling at the same speed. A ball of the same weight as another, but travelling at double the speed, will not be twice, but four times as effective. On the other hand, the lighter the projectile may be the greater will be its initial velocity—its speed immediately on quitting the gun. This speed diminishes, however, very quickly.

It was with experiences of this kind that



A Paper Bullet Penetrates an Iron Box, Several Boards and a Magazine.

the English explorer, Bruce, astonished the natives of Africa during his travels. At the Court of Menelik he stupified the Abyssinians by shooting a small piece of candle through their beaten leather and iron shields, which are bullet-proof at a certain distance.

Among these recent experiments have been the trials of a ball made of a piece of candle on different kinds of targets. Two boxes of white iron, separated by a sheet of steel, and three boards were easily penetrated. A piece of butter weighing four ounces penetrated a white iron box. A ball made of paper traversed a target of ten magazines of twenty pages each. Despite the considerable resistance this paper target offered, it was torn to shreds

and the ball, deformed and reduced to half its size, testified to the violence of the shock. Wood against wood was tried. The bullet was of soft wood and the target, a pine board, two and a half inches thick. It was easily traversed. Projectiles of water are made by filling little paper cylinders with the liquid and gluing them shut. The weight is two ounces. Owing to the incompressibility of liquids these

balls are most powerful. Shot through sheets of iron, steel and boards they tear our enormous pieces because of their flattening out before penetration. These experiments were made at distances ranging from six to eight feet.

The resistance of water gave the idea to make it in turn serve as a target. An iron box filled with water bullets, the Russians assert, and no more "marked" potentate will escape with a severe wound, for all the would-be assassin has to do is to get near enough and then succeed in hitting any part of his face and the whole head will be torn off.

Owing to their tendency to flatten on striking the target, these bullets of fluid and soft materials are as terrible as the outlived "dum-dum."

Why Joy Conquers Wounds and Germs

THOSE who regard emotions as merely an exhibition of weakness or foolishness are greatly mistaken. Excellent medical authorities tell us that the emotions may help us through many terrible difficulties and even save our lives.

Dr. Spitzka, the noted American surgeon, estimates that the mortality from wounds in battle is in the defeated army in proportion to that among the victors as four to three or even as three to two. The victors recover from their wounds more frequently than the vanquished because the emotions of joy and hope reinforce their physical strength.

Dr. Bonnet, a French army surgeon, writes in the Press Medicale on the physical intoxication of victory and the extent to which bodily pain can be vanquished by the sense of military triumph. Moreover, the victorious army is not only insensible to its wounds, but it defies disease in like measure; it is the beaten army that succumbs to pain and is the more ravaged by epidemics. For example, members of the Old Guard in the Napoleonic wars raised themselves on the bleeding stumps of their amputated legs to cheer the Emperor; again, the great Larrey operated without ceasing for

thirty-six hours on the wounded soldiers after the battle of Eylau, and emphasized the moral exaltation that raised his patients beyond the dominion of pain.

"Here," comments the New York Medical Record, "is indeed a consideration well worthy the practitioner's attention—the extent to which a reasonable psychotherapy may be oftentimes marvelous and seemingly miraculously may be determined. Nor need one doubt, other things being equal, the accuracy of Bonnet's statement that the victorious army is less prone to such camp infections as typhoid fever and dysentery. In every infectious disease two elements are essential; the presence of the specific germ and the predisposition."

A beaten army is a depressed army, and is by that fact predisposed to infection, while the soldiers of a victorious army become by reason of the stimulus of their victory a barren soil to harmful bacteria.



The Result of Four Ounces of Butter Fired at a Target Composed of Two Iron Boxes