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BRIDES AND THE NEW BRIDESMAIDS



LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashion 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 Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City.

By Lady DUFF-GORDON ("Lucile")

I AM indeed glad that at last a change has come over bridal fashions, that the modern spirit has permeated even that last stronghold of conventionalized fashion. For generations the bride's costume was never anything but white satin and point lace. In fact, this costume had become so thoroughly a habit that no bride seemed to think that she was legally married unless she wore it.

But to-day the picturesque fashions of the world have touched the bride, too, and I am showing you, this week, a costume that I think has all the charming characteristics of the present era.

And another thing, the century-old pose held by the bride's attendants is also changing. The maid of honor at a most chic wedding in London, where both the bride and groom belonged to the highest ranks of the nobility, carried a long shepherdess

A TIGHT FIT.

THE excursion train for Blackpool was very full and very late. Passengers were growing exasperated.

Presently, however, a shrill whistle was blown, and it seemed really as if the train was about to move, when suddenly a middle-aged couple came hurrying down the platform and tried to fight their way into one of the already overcrowded compartments of the train.

"Only room for one!" shouted the occupant, as if with one voice.

"All right," replied the husband of the invading couple, as he thrust his wife into the carriage. Then, in a confidential whisper: "Sir," he asked one of the passengers, "might I trouble you to keep an eye on this lady? She is subject to violent spasms and fits."

The man gave no answer. For a moment he hesitated. Then, with a scared expression on his face, he leaped out on to the platform just as the train was moving. And the husband got in!



The Modern Bride in Her Sumptuous Robe of White Matalasse and Pearl Tulle Attended by Her Shepherdess Maid of Honor Garbed in Robe of Quaint Simplicity.

crook and held the bride's graceful "fish tail" train in her left hand.

The gown I am showing you this week is elaborate in design and treatment. Formerly, elaboration was not for the bride; she was supposed to walk her flowery way to the altar garbed as simply as a schoolgirl, her white satin made as plainly as a convent uniform, high-necked, long-sleeved bodice and lace veil arranged under orange blossoms.

This gown is created in exquisite white Matalasse, combined with white tulle embroidered with seed pearls. It is the design rather than the fabric that is daring for a bride. There is an underskirt of soft white crepe, edged at the bottom with white silk fringe. This skirt is only glimpsed in the front where the robe is slit. This robe, as you can see in the picture, has the front cut up several inches. The train is very long and narrow.

There is, of course, some slight drapery, and equally, of course, this costume shows here the epitome of quaintness? It is just a simple little robe of pale pink chiffon, worn over a petticoat of white silk mull and Valenciennes lace. The scalloped edges are bound with pale blue, and the flowers in each scallop are developed in pale blue and pink. There are clusters of tucks to break the severity of the skirt.

The bodice is as quaintly simple as the skirt. By the way, there is a difference between simple and quaint. Some very elaborate gowns can have the quality of quaintness. In this case, however, quaintness and simplicity go hand in hand. There is no embroidery, no decoration of any kind on the bodice; just the scalloped bertha of the chiffon edged with the blue, to match the skirt. I particularly like the Elizabethan sleeves, with their shoulder puff and long "cuffs." The dainty finish around the hand is one of the little touches that only an artist could have developed.

The Juliet cap of chiffon and lace is quaint and becoming. It has tiny blue and pink rosebuds on the left side, to match those on the Watteau wand. The soft, crushed girdele is of blue and pink satin.

And then the veil. In New York

I realize that the face veil, draped cap fashion under orange blossoms, still holds, but in England and on the Continent, the veil of tulle, voluminous and graceful, is de rigueur. There must always be a short veil over the bride's face as she walks to the altar; this is thrown back as she walks back with her husband. Your brides of Southern birth and breeding, I believe, still cling to this face veil. It is a charming custom, I think.

But of what real use is a lace veil afterwards? It is kept, in many instances, for future brides; granddaughters in New York frequently wear veils worn by their grandmothers. There can be just as much sentiment about a tulle veil as about an ornate lace one, and there is much more art in the former, to say nothing of the better taste.

And now to tell you of the bridesmaid, her quaint costume and her change of pose.

To do a quaint action one must wear quaint clothes. Is not this costume shown here the epitome of quaintness? It is just a simple little robe of pale pink chiffon, worn over a petticoat of white silk mull and Valenciennes lace. The scalloped edges are bound with pale blue, and the flowers in each scallop are developed in pale blue and pink. There are clusters of tucks to break the severity of the skirt.

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Front View of Bridal Costume Showing Veil Thrown Back from Face, and Elaborate Panel and Bodice of Seed Pearls on White Tulle

MY SECRETS OF BEAUTY

BY MME. LINA CAVALIERI
THE MOST FAMOUS LIVING BEAUTY

No. 227--The New Care of the Teeth.

THE teeth are the workers whose beauty is in daily peril. While the other elements of bodily charm, such as the eyes and the mouth, may exercise their functions almost with impunity, the teeth, whose office is so laborious, sometimes suffer from the temperature of foods and from their resistance and composition.

For this reason especially it is necessary in making the toilet of the teeth, every day, to use products in which there is not a harmful ingredient. Moreover, alkalis, dentifrice powders and pastes must not only be favorable for the teeth, but also for the mucous membranes. For this reason the examination of the saliva ought to precede the choice of a dentifrice.

In order that the teeth be beautiful they should develop on a regular double curve, the line of the gums forming a well ordered guide for the teeth.

The lower teeth should fit precisely to the upper teeth, without any gaps, for the lower jaw alone moves, while the upper jaw is a part of the bony structure of the face.

When our teeth are all in they are thirty-two in number; sixteen for each jaw—four incisors, two canines and ten molars.

The "wisdom teeth" are the last molars on each jaw. They need special care and attention because usually they are not so strong as our other teeth. They are, in fact, vanishing with evolution, like our little toes. As the race develops its jaws grow smaller, and so there are many mouths which really have not room for the wisdom teeth. A perfectly reliable dentist, if you can find one, will tell you whether such teeth should be removed from your child or whether his jaws are sufficiently large to permit them to stay.

The tooth in its hard portion is made up of cement, ivory and enamel. The enamel forms the superficial layer and gives the tooth brilliancy. It is more or less fragile, according to the individual.

The acids attack the enamel; hence it follows that some dentifrices are quite dangerous and that some fruits and acid drinks attack the teeth. Persons addicted to drinking cider always have wretched teeth.

The daily treatment of the teeth consists of washing and brushing. The tooth brush is a very important instrument, which should be sterilized both before and after using. As soon as the bristles wear or begin to drop out it is time for a new brush. You really need a new brush once a month. In selecting your tooth brush remember that it is not simply to rub or polish the enamel or remove the food from between the teeth, but it is also intended to stimulate the gums. Therefore, it should not be too stiff.

In addition to the brushing of the teeth every morning, they should be brushed after each meal, so as to remove all particles of food from between the teeth. In this way all fermentations and deposits which are the constant cause of decay are avoided.

If the children are habituated, from the earliest age to take the best possible care of their teeth, tooth trouble will be postponed or prevented. Warm, boiled water should be used for children to wash their teeth; adults may put into the water they use a few drops of this antiseptic solution:

- Thymic acid.....25 centigrammes
 - Benzolic acid.....3 grammes
 - Tincture of Eucalyptus, 100 grammes
 - Oil of peppermint.....1/2 grammes
- It is not enough to take daily care of the teeth. Care must be taken in their use. Never break anything with your teeth and never bite on metal with them. Do not eat food that is either too hot or too cold. Ice is as harmful to the teeth as very hot brews. Do not, for instance, after drinking very hot soup, swallow ice water.
- There are all kinds of preparations for the teeth, but, unfortunately, many of these contain harmful elements. Be sure as to what is in any dentifrice before using it, and see to it that it is adapted to your saliva.
- You can tell easily whether your saliva is acid, alkaline or neutral, by putting your tongue on a piece of turasole (thymus) paper, or blue litmus paper. You know that acids turn this blue paper reddish. Therefore, if this paper turns red when put to your tongue, your saliva is acid and you should correct this by an alkaline tooth wash. If, on the contrary, your saliva turns this paper blue after it has been turned red by acid treatment, your saliva is too alkaline and an acid dentifrice should be used. This is, however, very rare, and the entire organism

should receive special treatment when such a condition is found. Go to a good, reliable doctor.

No saliva is absolutely neutral, but those dentifrices which have no special action upon the mucous membranes are termed neutral.



Mme. Lina Cavaleri.

Their effect is only refreshing and pleasant. Here is a neutral dentifrice:

- 90 per cent alcohol...100 grammes
 - Tincture of orris... 75 grammes
 - Spirit of roses... 75 grammes
- Among the alkaline dentifrices I may recommend the following:
- Distilled water.....1 quart
 - Carbonate of magnesia..... 20 grammes
 - Bicarbonate of soda...20 grammes
- Add a few drops of oil of peppermint.
- The acid dentifrices are at the same time antiseptic. Here is one made with phenic acid:
- Distilled water.....1/2 quart
 - Phenic acid..... 40 grammes
- Add oil of peppermint to flavor. Astringent dentifrices are excellent for stimulating the gums.
- Alcohol.....1 quart
 - Peruvian bk.....100 grammes
 - Ratany root tinct.....100 grammes
 - Tincture tolu..... 2 grammes
 - Tincture benzoin... 2 grammes
 - Oil peppermint.... 2 grammes
 - Oil cinnamon..... 2 grammes
 - Oil anise..... 1 gramme
- Macerate the Peruvian bark and ratany root in the alcohol for eight days. Filter and add the tinctures and oils. Let it stand for four days and filter again.

Result: Dead Heat.

It was a fateful day for Pottleby, the corn-plaster king, when, having made his pile, he decided to settle down and buy a real estate in Bonnie Scotland with his money.

But no one warned him, and he in time became one of the real, old-fashioned lairds, and immensely popular. So popular, indeed, that he was invited to act as judge of the pipers at the local sports gathering.

So he sat away in a small tent, while the pipers strutted and puffed at their wind instruments and fro in front. Every reel and strathspey in Scotland had squealed and drowned its way to life, and now there was the silence of the grave.

But no sign from the judge.

One of the officials hurried off to get the verdict.

"What's won?" came in a chorus of hoarse whispers, as he reappeared.

"I dinna ken wha's won," he answered; "but one o' ye's killt th' sair laird!"

A Gentle Hint.

A little girl made a call at the house of a neighbor. She saw some apple parings on a plate and said, "I smell apples."

"Yes," the lady replied, "I guess you smell those apple parings on the table."

"No, no," said the little miss, smacking her lips. "I ain't them I smell. I smell whole apples."