

Duds for Spring and Winter Wear

Lighter Weight Trappings Are Demanding Milady's Attention.

There are evening gowns of splendid brocades, metal and silk; handsome embroidered fur-trimmed gowns for afternoon; wraps, furs, sport suits, tea gowns, lingerie. In contrast with these, writes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times, are the summery frocks and trappings for the southern seashore—bathing suits, sunshades, frilly muslin frocks and flowery hats. Just around the corner from this touch of spring are the gorgeous fur wraps, the heavy wool sport suits and overcoats with bushy fur collars, and all the things that go with sleds and skates, snowshoes and hockey sticks.

An exhibit always interesting to womanhood is the lingerie. Front windows and whole cases are given over



Ribbon and Rose Trim Chic Night Robe of Peach Crepe de Chine.

to it, and within, counters are piled with a stock of new and beautiful things in all the colors of the rainbow and a great many more. By the old-time standards, no woman of refinement wore anything but white lingerie, and that of cotton or linen. The annual or semi-annual "occasion" was announced as a "white" sale. But the new idea is quite otherwise as to both fabric and color. White is the exception, and the fine linen laws and sheer batiste are largely worn by the woman of old-fashioned or at least thoroughly conservative taste.

Muslin lingerie, except only the exquisitely embroidered and lace-trimmed undergarments of the most delicate quality, has a homespun, almost plebeian look. It must be admitted, and certainly the younger generation will have none of it. For them are the gossamer chiffons and georgettes, the clinging crepes and satins, and in almost every shade but white.

In the lovely nightgowns, pajamas, chemises, "step-ins" and shirts there is never a hint of warmth. They are for beauty and the delicious feeling that comes in the contact with soft, fine materials, though some of the crepes and satins are washable and practical and are of longer life than the white garments that stand the tests of bleach and starch.

The actual goods of which today's lingerie is fashioned are crepe de chine, wash satin, pussy willow, georgette, crepe chiffon and chiffon. Some extravagances, of course, appear to gratify the fancy of those so minded; for example, gayly colored satins printed in Oriental and batik patterns. But these are the freak features that usually are presented in contrast to the conventional article. Their very unloveliness is the most effective argument against the popularity of these extreme styles.

Winsome Colors Are Shown. A palette of all the most enchanting colors known is suggested in the lingerie one finds piled in order in the tables in the best shops. It is no longer a matter of pink, blue, yellow or white, for these have been shaded in many degrees, and countless other colors, poetic and lovely, have been added. Nightgowns in orchid, lily, coral, rose, peach, apricot, hydrangea, hyacinth, lilac, lavender, pearl, oyster and ivory are matched in the other garments to form complete sets. In the deeper shades these are duplicated—purple, emerald, orange, flame, gendarme blue, and some of the most bizarre in black-and-white or all black.

In other words, lingerie in the present mode is no longer a secondary matter in the toilet, but is one of its most important features. The style of trimming the newest things is ordinarily simple, and of necessity, like the things themselves, dainty and fine. The materials are so sheer and soft that little more is required than a trimming of lace about the neck and armholes—in lieu of sleeves—with, perhaps, entire deaux in the front. But this is invariably of the finest lace, Irish, net or valenciennes.

Exceptional sets of lingerie are much more elaborate, with lace inserted to the waist, alternating with strips of the finest needlework on the material, and here and there a tiny nosegay of silk flowers. One gown of this description shown in an exclusive lingerie shop is made of peach-colored georgette. At the décolleté neck is a rather deep yoke of points applique; long strips of which are insert-

ed horizontally in a point below the waistline. Alternating with the lace is a delicate trailing design of needlework, and lace finishes the armholes and the bottom of the gown, which is cut in deep scallops. The front of the gown, skirt length, is laid in tiny plaits, and at the sides of the lower part is gathered to the blouse, as in a dress. This is one of the types of robes-de-nuit which might easily be mistaken for an elaborate negligee of tea gown.

More radical than the new fashions in fabric and color is the cut of the garment. The chemise in its original form is passe. It adds too much in bulky dry goods about the figure, which should be slim. The substitute answers the purpose of two articles worn hitherto, and often is the one garment beneath the lined dress or slip.

Discarding the Corset. The discarding of the corset is so universal that some of the fashionable modistes predict an absolutely corsetless toilet within a very few years. In any event, its infrequent use among smartly gowned women—especially the flapper type that holds to the slenderest possible silhouette—is an established fashion and fact, and the new lingerie is modeled accordingly.

For the night, pajamas and gowns are about equal in popularity. Some women resist the more masculine innovation, however chic, and cling to the soft, rosy clouds of gentle stuffs that are so graceful. The opposite type prefers the Chinese coat and trousers, and for these some exceedingly smart suits are shown. Two styles are to be had, the tailored and the fancy, dresser kind. By "tailored" is meant a plain coat of Chinese cut, the edge of double silk—sometimes of a different color, and hemstitched about. It is usually fastened with "frogs" or other stiff little ornaments and flat buttons.

In the fancy night outfit of the same title, the "coat" is a little décolleté, sleeveless affair, very short and trimmed with lace edging. The other half of this pajama suit is gathered Turkish fashion at the ankle and finished with the same lace as that on the coat. All of these are made of the loveliest crepes, chiffons, georgettes and satins, in most delicious colors, with now and then an extreme novelty in something Egyptian, batik, Chinese or otherwise.

Passing the fresh and alluring supply of lingerie, there are attractions that are worth the while of women who desire to dress well at the most reasonable price. In all of the larger shops are offered rucks full of gowns and wraps that are really truly bargains. There are serviceable modish one-piece gowns and coat dresses of Polart twill, flannel, kasha, or any of the lightweight woolsens, many of them trimmed with fancy braid and buttons, some with wadded neckwear in bright colors. There are, also, smart crepe and satin frocks with the new plaited skirt and a touch of embroidery or other artistic feature. And foulards, crepe de chine, Roshanara and voile gowns for morning and afternoon wear that will answer for the early spring season.

Footwear Much in Limelight. One especial opportunity is the lingerie gown. This is the dainty, essentially feminine dress made of fine net and muslin, French embroidery and lace, that is ever a treasure in the wardrobe of a smartly dressed woman. It has the advantage of being no fait for daytime or evening, and it possesses unlimited possibilities.

Footwear, according to the present-day mode, is a conspicuous feature in the costume of a fashionable woman. Formerly it was thought to be good form to dress the feet daintily but inconspicuously, simply and in harmony with the gown. Leather was accepted as the material of which shoes were to be made. But now that the accessories of the toilet have become



Model Robe-de-Nuit is Elaborated With Lace and Needlework.

so important, shoes and slippers are no longer fashioned only of leather and kid for daytime wear and of silk and satin for dress occasions, but of the most ornate fabrics—metal brocades, embroideries, velvet and jewel-studded stuffs. Slipper buckles are as ornamental and often as valuable as jewels for the hand or neck, and stockings are elaborated to something quite other than they have ever been before. In the fine wool stockings the latest thing is large plaids, checks and stripes. Some of the Scotch plaids recall the gaudy things in which the small fry of long ago delighted.

Bright Colors to Be Much in Favor

Rich Shades to Vie With Black and White in Women's Clothes.

The smart woman can never escape the temptation to buy clothes, declares a fashion correspondent. It meets her everywhere. She leaves for a winter holiday with trunks full of enchanting things with which she plans to fascinate mankind. She no more than arrives until she is further tantalized by new offerings which make her feel as if the dresses and hats that still remain in their uncrumpled tissue paper wrappings are passe. Thus goes on the constant struggle to be the smartest of the smart.

Among the novelties for spring are bright-colored velvets. They are being charmingly used for straight chemise smocks to wear over skirts of matching or contrasting fabrics. Frequently these dresses are trimmed with bands of fat fur, notably caracul. Bright green velvet and a deep bluish hunter's shade are often used, with trimmings of black fur in the form of elbow cuffs and choker collars.

Beautifully printed or embroidered fabrics in two-tone or two-color combinations are now prominent, as are Vivonne's new printed velvets. Oriental in colorings and designs. Models made from these fabrics are cut in straight coat effect, japping widely in mantau fashion. Chanel shows a great many models of high-colored prints in Oriental designs. These are reminiscent of the magnificent brocades of the Louis XV period, but stronger in their colorings.

Lavins still holds to her colorful dresses and is showing many lovely new things in metal and colored embroideries. Most of her dresses are of the simplest possible outline. In contrast to bright-colored things she shows some models of black wool rep, but these are characteristically ornamented with embroidery in color suggested by applique bands of silver metal ribbon.

One model is the latest fancy developed in a jet gray-green plaid.



Plaid Frock Developed in Soft Gray-Green Trimmed With Crimson Tassel and a Carved Crimson Buckle.

with a tiny touch of red in the form of a crimson silk tassel and a carved crimson galalith belt buckle. The red tassel is suspended from an inside collar piping of black leather and the panel pockets, which emerge from big box plaits on the skirt, are buttoned up with black leather buttons.

The persistence of the youthful, boyish type in fashions is remarkable. French dressmakers are preparing for their spring collections many models of this sort. A typical "garconne" frock from Premet—and it was Premet who launched the first model of this sort which developed into a veritable craze—is developed in brown crepe Steiffel, trimmed with ecru lace, wooden buttons and smoking. Douillet shows a frock of distinctly youthful and boyish contour fashioned of black wool rep, with a white satin gilet framed in a bias band of black.

Accessories to Add to Milady's Apparel

An ornament for the evening costume that only a very young woman dare wear is formed of autumn leaves in velvet, hand-painted in the vivid natural colors, each leaf outlined with tiny rhinestones. These are sewn in a row upon a band of velvet ribbon. Other headpieces are of elaborate proportions, made of silver or gold tissue, embroidered in pearls or stones, and entirely cover the hair. One of Oriental design has ornaments at the side that hang over the ears in the Chinese fashion, and a chain of pearls looped under the chin.

Belts of straw embroidered in worsted are among the new ideas. They are narrow and dainty, and are attractive with the light or white tailored frocks on a slender figure. These and other smart new belts in kid patent leather or suede are among the accessories that are to accompany the regulation skirt and shirt suit now returning to favor, particularly for sports wear.

An extravaganza in fans is one of jade-green silk gong in the shape of bat wings, with long gilt tassels pendant from the top and attached to the handle. It is an intricate arrangement, very showy and smart.

Lichens Are Descendants of Prehistoric Growth

The world has been told that it has started by reports that a descendant of the monster animals which inhabited the earth before the ice age has been seen with lifting its head out of the ocean depths of lurking in the darkness of a primeval forest.

Hitherto, none of these reports has been confirmed. But when we come to plant life we find in the lichens real prehistoric growths. The lichens we can see and examine today are similar to those which existed tens of thousands of years ago.

The growths which spread themselves over rocks and old walls are a combination of a fungus and countless thousands of algae. The fungus, unable to make its own way in the world, has enmeshed huge numbers of green algal cells, living on the food material which they produce.

That many of these plants are tens of thousands of years old is proved by the fact that by scraping away the crust of lichens the abrasions exposed by the passage of ice during the glacial period are as fresh as though they had been made recently. The lichen has protected them from the weather ever since. The glaciers are said by some scientists to have ended over 30,000 years ago.—London Tit-Bits.

Every Inhabitant of Town Help Make Muslin

Practically everybody in the little town of Taree, with its 12,000 inhabitants, in Central France, recently referred to in *The Way*, is interested in the making of muslin. The population are actual workers in the mills or in their homes, where muslin is either made on household looms or covered with most beautiful machinery.

Although the population of Taree has diminished in recent years the muslin industry is still very remunerative, and there are some streets in which one's guide will point to the houses of men who (in France) are multi-millionaires—men of great wealth who continue to live side by side with less fortunate citizens, who "have" and "have not" their rich neighbors as they pass them in the streets. All these people are ready to admit that they owe their prosperity and livelihood to the work and perseverance of M. Antoine Simonet; but they will also tell one that something is due to the water of the river Tardis, which gives the light cotton materials of Taree certain incomparable qualities as regards texture and color which are recognized by women the world over.—Detroit News.

Penitentes a Strange Sect

The Penitentes, or Penitent Brothers, were once very numerous in New Mexico. They were Mexicans—very ignorant and fanatic ones. Their strange brotherhood—a remnant and perversion of the penitent orders of the Middle ages—was active only forty days in the year, the forty days before Lent. At that time they fogged their own naked backs with cruel scourges of aloë fiber, carried enormous crosses, lay on beds of cactus, and performed similar self-tortures, making pilgrimages thus. On Good Friday they redoubled their ghastly efforts, and finally crucified, upon a real cross, one of their number who was chosen by lot.

In the Middle ages nearly the whole of Europe had a strange epidemic of fever of penitential self-whipping. The flagellants, as they were called, paraded the streets, lashing themselves with scourges, or used the whip of their home. Even kings caught the infection, and abused their own royal backs. It took centuries to eradicate this remarkable custom.—Detroit News.

Lilac Buds Protected

Lilac buds, containing twig, leaves and blossoms in embryo form are tender and delicate and full of water, yet they are able to survive extremely cold weather in which they are frozen solid and even come unscathed through long periods of alternate freezing and thawing. Examination under the microscope reveals the secret of the extraordinary hardness of these buds. The outer sheath covering the bud is coated with wax so that the tissues inside are hermetically sealed against outside moisture. Inside are layers of a corky substance which prevents the escape of water from the tissues. Here and there throughout the bud are spaces into which the water expands when it is converted into ice. So long as the outer sheath remains closed and intact freezing and thawing can do no harm whatever.

A Rogues' Gallery

An elderly man of ultra-convivial habits, but withal learned and bookish, was halted before the bar of justice in a country town. "Ye're charged with being drunk and disorderly," snapped the magistrate. "Have ye anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced?" "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," began the prisoner in a flight of oratory. "I am not so debased as Poe, so profligate as Byron, so ungrateful as Keats, so intemperate as Burns, so timid as Tennyson, so vulgar as Shakespeare, so—" "That'll do, that'll do," interrupted the magistrate. "Ninety days, and officer, take down that list of names he mentioned and round 'em up. I think they're as bad as he is."—American Legion Weekly.

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Tonkin Lace Industry
Has Grown Important
About 4,000 men, women and children of Tonkin, Indo-China, are now engaged in the manufacture of lace in that city, which is the lace-producing center of the country. The manufacture of lace in Indo-China was begun only 20 years ago, according to Count L. L. Smith, who is at Saigon, by a number of well-known styles are produced there. Among them are champagne, cluny, Venice, Irish and Namur. The finer laces are particularly popular in France, but the finer laces are not being produced so successfully. Thus far the natives have not been taught by the French to make Brocade or Valenciennes laces.

All the designs for the laces of Tonkin are furnished by export houses, the natives having none of their own. The laces manufactured in the villages are either sold in their hotels and cafes or used locally. The lace exported to France is made in order.

It is difficult to determine the value of the industry. Count Smith reports to the Department of Commerce, "As the greater part of the lace exports are taken by exporters at the port of the country by parcel post. However, the customs declare that the value of the lace sent out from Tonkin to France by steamer in 1922 amounted to 2,335,000 francs. It is estimated that the value of the lace taken out of the country in other ways amounted to an equal figure.

Hadn't Seen Quite All.
The late John Wainwright was deeply interested in seamanship. He said one day at a luncheon:

"In the London department store the salesmen and saleswomen have a patient courtesy that is wonderful."
"Our salesmen are very patient," said the young man, "but they haven't got the patience of the English."
"I know a good enough young, sales man who sells men's underwear. A middle-aged woman came to his counter one morning to look at underwear for her husband. She was very busy, she kept the poor young fellow showing her underwear for two hours. Finally, when they both were exhausted, she got up from her stool and said discontentedly:
"No I've seen all the underwear you have, eh?"
"Yes, my dear," said the young man, "all except what I've got on."—The New York Times.

Job Printing Done