

# SIX KINDS OF WOMEN—By Mlle. Anne Dancrey

Which Kind Are You?



- 1—There is a Dove Woman. Watch Any Group of Pigeons and You Will Think of Some Woman You Know. Round, Trim, Briskly Moving, Capable. She Should Dress in One Tone. Her Wraps Are Long and Close-Fitting, of the Same Shade as Her Gown. The One-Tone Gown or Wrap Causes Her to Look Tall and Slender, Which Is Her Ambition. Her Clothes Should Lie in Close Lines Along Her Figure. Her Hats Should Be Neither Large Nor Small, but of a Size to Be Symmetrical with Her Figure.
- 2—The Lion Woman is Long, Lithe, Slumbrous, of Calm Manner, and Usually Has Dark Eyes. She is Never Chatty, but is Fascinating Because Inscrutable. She Should Wear One-Tone Gowns; at Most, Changeable from One Shade to Another of the Same Color. Stripes, Plaids or Any Garish Effect Would Take Her Out of Her Type. She Should Wear Few Jewels, and the Plumes or Flowers on Her Hat Should Be of Soft, Dull Tones.
- 3—The Tiger Woman is a Brilliant, Showy Type. Such a Woman Should Dress, as the Tiger Does, Showily, in Brilliant Colors and Bizarre Effects, as Stripes, Plaids, High Colored Checks and Combinations of Color. The Tiger Woman, Whose Best Example is Mary Garden, Can to Advantage Wear the Three-Color, French Type of Gown, as the Mauve, Blue and Green, or Violet, Gold and Copper Costume.
- 4—The Peacock Woman is Tall and Slender, or She May be of Ample Figure, but Slender Enough to Be Elegant. Her Keynote is Magnificence. She May Wear Bright Colors, and a Mass of Them at a Time. She is at Her Best in Striking Contrasts, as a Gown of Black and White and White with Many Dashes of Red or Green. She Likes Hard, Brilliant Colors and Hard, Brilliant Fabrics, as Shining Silks and High-Lustre Satins. Laces If She Wears Them, Should Be of Striking Design.
- 5—The Cat Woman is the Soft, Plump, Heartside Type. She Looks Best in Soft Materials, as Crepe de Chine, and She is Never Wrong if She Chooses the Cat Colors, Green, Gray, Yellow or Black. The Green Should Appear in Jewels, as Matrices, Cat's Eyes, Agates. If She Be So Fortunate as to Afford Them, Emeralds. Her Gowns Should Be Gray, or of the Other Cat Colors. Feathers and Furry Materials Are Becoming to Her.
- 6—The Canary Woman is Tiny, Dainty and Quick of Movement. She Has Small Bright Eyes. She Can Wear Bright Yellows and Blues and Reds and Pinks. No Color Is Denied the Canary-Like Woman, Except Black, Which Would Dwarf Her and Cause Her to Look Insignificant. She Should Wear Tiny, Coquettish Turbans, Short Skirts That Show Her Dainty Feet, and Zouave or Eton Jackets.

## Why Each Type of Woman Resembles Some Kind of Animal

By Mlle. Anne Dancrey.

EVERY woman resembles a certain animal and should dress according to that particular type of animal which she resembles. Be not offended, dear madame, or charming mademoiselle, who reads this. Most animals are beautiful, and with beauty which is quite their own. That, permit me to inform you, is a most important point—a beauty quite their own.

They do not try to dress as other animals do. Fancy the rabbit trying to drape himself in a tiger skin. Yet women do quite as absurd things. I have seen tiger women trying to make rabbits of themselves and peacock women trying to masquerade as doves. It is the height of absurdity and the depth of vulgarity. Your women who are over thirty dress charmingly, but up to that time their taste is in most cases atrocious. The young girls try to make themselves look like women of thirty or more, but what is worse, they try to change their type. The dainty little canary-like girl tries to look as though a cat had swallowed her. Wicked waste of beauty! Confession of utter lack of sense or fitness!

Every time I look at a woman I think of an animal. But there is in women an infinite variety of animal types. Men are more alike and follow but one species. Every man I have ever seen resembles some breed of a dog. He may be a greyhound, tall and slight and sharp-featured and nervous. Or he may be the opposite type—the bull terrier. Recall the men you have seen and they range in resemblance between these types. But women vary as greatly as does the entire animal kingdom.

There is the lion woman, long, lithe, calm, slumbrous. Such women have calm, dark eyes, giving the impression of intense quiet and immense reserve strength. They are never chatty, but are fascinating because inscrutable.

Very unlike her, her antipodes in appearance and character, is the tiger woman. She is always of brilliant, showy type. Her eyes are brilliant. Her coloring is striking. The French or Italian blonde, the dark-eyed, fair-haired, fair-complexioned woman, at whom every one looks as she passes, is a tiger woman.

Unlike both, though vaguely suggesting them, as a miniature suggests them, is the peacock woman. She is of the plump, heartside sort. She has a gentle manner and has naturally luxurious tastes. She seeks the soft places of life as a cat seeks a cushion. She finds light and sunshine as a cat finds the warm place by the fire. While often lacking energy, she has a great deal of womanly charm.

You have all seen the peacock woman. She is always tall and usually slender, though she may be of the ample figure. Generally she is slender enough to be elegant. If not she tries to starve herself into thinness, for the peacock woman is inevitably vain. She is vain than the cat woman, for the cat woman is so fond of the good things of the table that sooner or later she permits herself to grow fat. The peacock woman's keynote is magnificence.

The fifth variety is the dove woman. Watch any group of pigeons and you will recall some woman you know, round, trim, brisk of movement, capable. She is as plump as the cat woman, but more energetic and of trimmer appearance.

attractive by reason of her tinniness and daintiness is the canary woman. Very small, of exquisite neatness and canary-like swiftness, she is the most petable of women, except the cat kind. Her walk is like a hop. Her eyes are small and bright and roving. She nearly always has straight hair that she wears smoothly upon her sleek, little head. She has wee feet and hands. She is alert and tireless, though of small frame and fragile.

Each of these women has a keynote of character and appearance. The lion woman's is quiet strength. The tiger woman's is brilliancy and wealth of color. The cat woman's is slow grace of movement and softness of outline. The peacock woman is nothing if not magnificent. The dove woman is characterized by a quiet manner and soft tones in dress. The canary girl's dominant notes are daintiness and quickness.

For each one of these there is a distinctive style of dress. Classify yourself correctly and you will have no trouble to dress becomingly, for you have only to study your animal prototype and learn from it. It will give you all the hints about dress you need.

I, Anne Dancrey, receive more hints on dress from the zoo than from shops. A lion's cage suggests more to me about my season's wardrobe than does any shop window in the Rue de la Paix. I am a lion woman. Instinctively I have always liked lions. When a child I was taken to the zoo. I did not laugh at the antics of monkeys or try to play with the little white rabbits. The lions' brown bodies moving slowly, but with what power, about their cages, or asleep in a streak of sunshine on the floor always fascinated me. A lion is never fat. I hate fat. His body is just as heavy as it needs to be for its use—no heavier. That is a hint to all women, especially women of the lion type. No woman who is fat is beautiful. To many persons (and I am one of them) she is actually repulsive. Fat is a disease, and the fat person is unattractive because she is not healthy. All women should be as tall as they can. Height is beauty. When Schopenhauer expressed his contempt for "the short-legged sex" he showed also a knowledge of the fundamentals of beauty, one of which is height.

Knowing myself to be a lion woman, I always wear one-tone gowns. The combinations that are now the mode are not for me, especially not during the day. For me there exists but three colors by day—black, white and blue. No matter what the season I appear only in one of these on the street or at home by day. By night I permit myself slight shadings of the same color. My model, the lion, seems to be of one color. Scrutinized closely it may be seen that his dark body shades to lighter tones. Therefore, I permit myself for evening wear "changeable" gowns, the colors sometimes called "clouded," or "shaded," as moire, silk or cloth.

The lion is usually of a tawney (yellowish brown) color, the same from mane to claws, save when the light shines straight upon him, when we see the rich red delicate shadings of his coat. Stripes or plaids or anything of garish effect would take the lion woman out of her type. She should wear few jewels, and if she wears plumes or flowers on her hat they should be of soft, dull tones. The lion woman's dress note is elegance.

The tiger woman, of whom Mary

Garden is an example, should dress as the tiger does—showily, in brilliant colors, securing bizarre effects. Stripes, plaids, checks and combinations of contrasting colors (as black and white, brown and gold, red and blue, gray and yellow) she can wear with striking and becoming effect. The three-tone French gown (as the mauve, blue and green dress, the violet, gold and white, or black, copper and green) are as though designed for her. The tiger woman can wear big, faring hats, slippers with diamond or rhinestone buckles, according to her purse, and shawls and wraps with huge patterns. She is of the Oriental type, and Oriental effects in gowns, wraps and hats are most becoming to her.

The cat woman looks best in soft materials, as crepe de chine and velvets, and she is never wrong when she selects the cat colors (green, gray, yellow and black) and their combinations. The green should appear in jewels (as matrices, cat's eyes agates), and, if she is so fortunate as to afford them, emeralds. Her gowns should be gray or of any other of the cat colors. Feathers and furry wraps seem especially her own, as is cloth with a long nap—as velvet or zibeline. Being a cat woman she should accentuate her type, and thus furs, velvets and all materials with a soft finish will do.

The peacock woman's wardrobe should be quite the opposite of that of the lion woman. Opening the closet doors in the lion woman's apartment you see dull, subdued gowns of dark colors. The peacock woman's closets reveal a very riot and splendor of color. She wears bright colors and masses of them. She should choose hard, brilliant colors, as purples and bright blues, and hard, brilliant fabrics, as shining silks and high lustre satins. Laces, if she wears them, must be of large, bold design, and if heavily embossed or appliqued, the better. She may wear a scarlet velvet wrap to the opera or a cherry-colored cashmere to a dance hall on the East Side, according to her circumstances. But she need have no fear of garish colors. They were made for her.

The dove woman, of whom you have more, I understand, in Philadelphia than any other city in this country, instinctively wears one-tone garments. A gray gown of one shade, we will say, a gray hat with a wing or plume two shades darker or richer gray, and boots and stockings of the darker shade, form an ideal garb for this type. The gown of one tone causes her to look taller and slenderer, which is her ambition. Because she is plump, her clothes should lie in close lines along her figure. Her hats should be neither large nor small, but of a size to be symmetrical with her figure.

The canary woman may with impunity wear any color she fancies. She can wear bright yellows and blues, reds and pink, because she is tiny. No color is denied her except black, which dwarfs her and causes her to look insignificant. She may wear tiny, coquettish turbans, short skirts that disclose her dainty feet, and zouave or Eton jackets. She may load herself with jewels or none at all, according to her tastes and purse. She has more latitude in dress than any of the other types. But she should avoid sombre colors and heavy wrappings, which eclipse her.

For all these types one rule of dressing holds. Follow the lines of your figure and make your figure look as tall and slender as you can.



Mlle. Anne Dancrey, the French Actress, Who Finds in Every Woman a Marked Resemblance to Some Animal.

## Guns That Shoot Searchlights Instead of Bullets

THE advantage often gained in war by night attacks upon the enemy's intrenchments now seems to be offset by a German invention of guns which project searchlights instead of bullets. These illuminating grenades, fired into the air above where the assaulting party is supposed to be approaching under cover of the darkness, remain for some moments suspended by opening parachute attachments. During that period each throws a cone of bright light upon the earth below.

The approaching enemy is thus plainly revealed while the force to be attacked remains invisible and can stop the contemplated attack with deadly marksmanship.

These illuminating grenades weigh only 14 ounces and can be attached to the muzzle of the ordinary service rifle. In projecting it into the air the butt of the rifle is placed on the ground. There is a firing rod, weighing an additional 4½ ounces, which releases the parachute and ignites the illuminating substance—calcium carbide.

Of course, only a small number of rifles have to be detailed for this service, and even these are immediately ready for offensive use as soon as the grenades have revealed the enemy. It will be seen that the use of this device not only renders the night attack futile—when there is sufficient warning—but actually transfers the usual advantage to the force which is the object of the attack.

The principle of an illuminating pro-

jectile was first applied to cannon on German warships, with the parachute feature omitted—the object being a floating light. On striking the water, being lighter than that element it soon came to the surface—but not until water had been automatically admitted, producing acetylene gas burning with an illumination equal to that of three thousand candles.

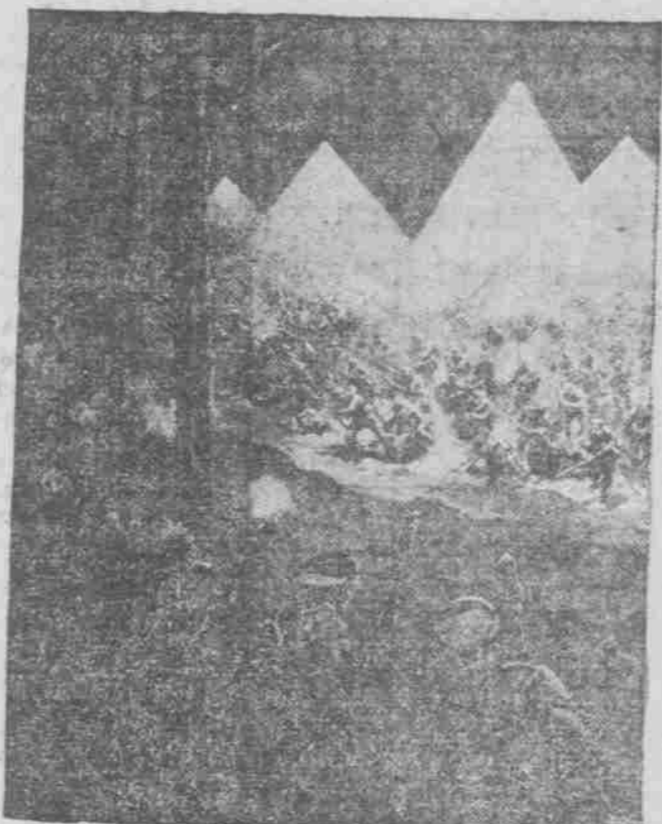
Army experts consider the rifle searchlight grenade the most useful adaptation of the principle. Its general adoption would bring about a general revision of tactics for operations at night. Such military operations have long been in favor to serve various purposes, for example: To steal a march on an enemy and outmaneuver him; to avoid the unwelcome observation of his aerial scouts, planning at lofty altitudes, securely immune from the fire of terrestrial marksmen; to traverse ground which offers no cover from the view and fire of the enemy in daylight; to carry on an attack commenced before dark and convert it into a successful fight to a finish during the intervening period before the following dawn reveals one's dispositions, and, more important than all, to take the enemy by surprise, and thus enhance the chances of success tenfold.

An assault may be actually delivered during darkness, but the hazards of such a proceeding are so great that unless the conditions of a fire fight with the enemy have already proved adverse over the same ground in daylight, or are almost certain to be so, it is usually better to accept the

proportion of losses by the enemy's fire which may be expected in a struggle for supremacy under normal conditions by day, trusting to gun and rifle for decision, than to endeavor to gain the point by the bayonet, the grenade, and hand-to-hand fighting, the only methods which can be relied upon in a nocturnal melee. In cases where the night assault is considered imperative everything is done to avoid alarming the enemy until the attack can close with him. Rifles are not loaded, though magazines are charged and cut-offs closed, the troops are given strict orders not to fire without a distinct order, bayonets alone to be used until daylight makes it possible to aim with effect; absolute silence to be maintained until the moment of assault, the advance to be carried out quietly and without rattling of accoutrements. No smoking is permitted, no matches to be struck.

Nearly all of these advantages of night movements and attacks seem to be destroyed by merely successful experiments with the rifle grenade searchlight, for it will be assumed by the commanders of the opposing forces that each is provided with this new method of turning the tables on a sleepless enemy.

Night attacks have always been distinguished by their nerve-racking effect upon the attackers. It can be imagined how much more nerve-racking will be the unavoidable thought, or expectation, of being suddenly turned into illuminated targets for an enemy which remains invisible.



How a Night Attack Will Look with the Rifles Firing Powerful Illuminating Grenades.