

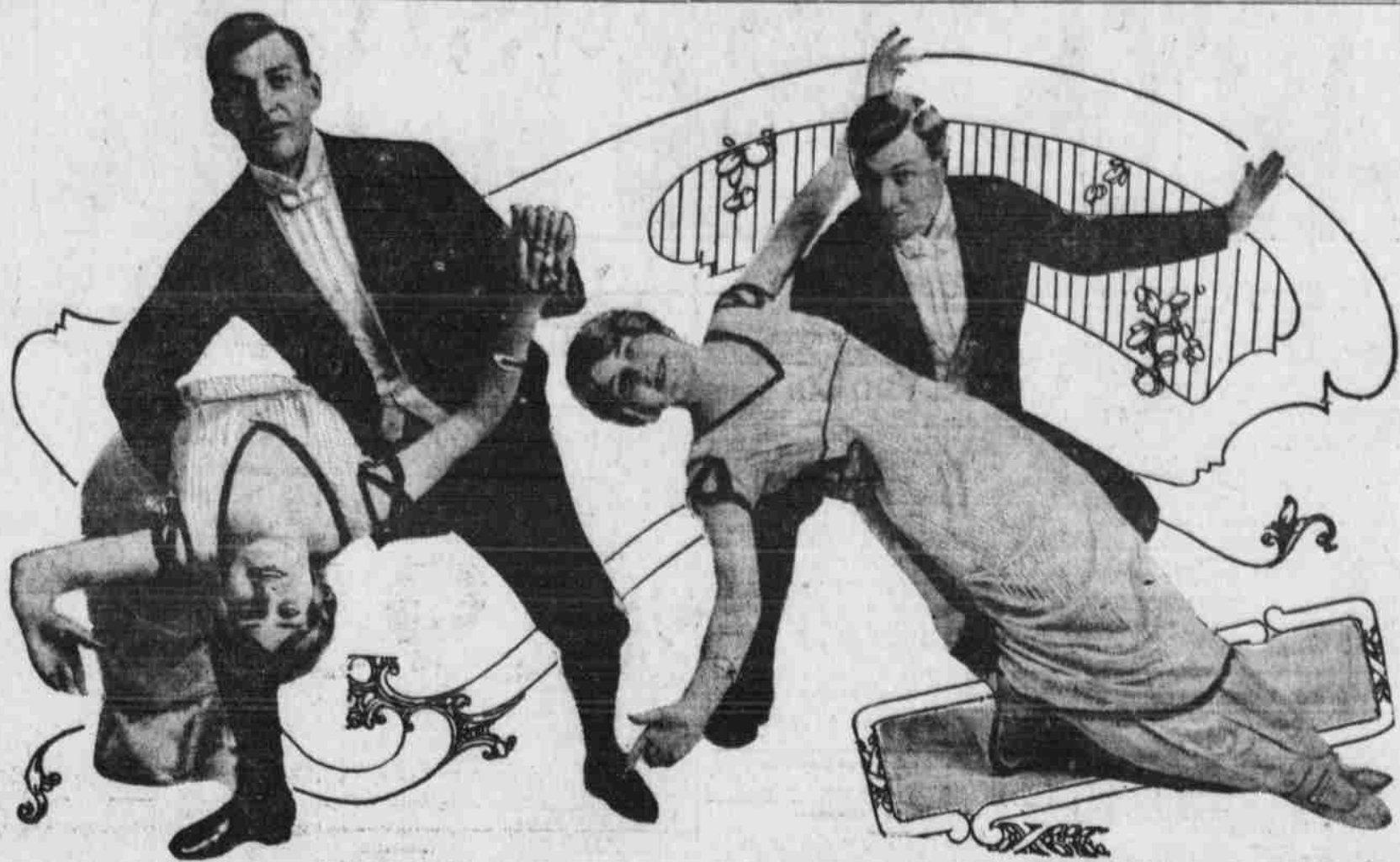
The Bee's Home Magazine Page

Dancing

"The Miller Whirl"—Article No. 3, Describing the "Devil Pivot" and Marking the End of the Series

What Dame Fashion is Offering

DESCRIBED BY OLIVETTE



The Stationary "Pivot" Drop.

Another Position in the "Pivot."

By ETHEL MILLER.

(Of "The Marvellous Millers" at the New York Roof's Jardin de Danse.—Copyright 1914, by International News Service.)

The third movement of our dance illustrates the whirl perfectly. We might call the other two movements a preparation rather than a direct embodiment of what the dance can be when undertaken by people who intend to make it a success. The third movement comes under the head of the Devil Pivot. Rather a sensational title, but still a characteristic one, as you will all agree.

This third movement begins with a backward skip which is allowed to merge gracefully into a very simple run around

step. Then the two dancers spin around about three times very rapidly, the girl passing under the man's arm, and then comes the dip, the girl supported for a fraction of a minute on the man's knee as illustrated in the first picture. This limbers the body sufficiently so as to make the more intricate bodily movements of the pivot itself easy to attain. That is, the spirit of the dance is awakened, the abandonment of the body to the sway and lift of the dance music becomes a pleasure, and the intoxication of the dance movements themselves are really enjoyed thoroughly. What is a dance and what does it mean if not pleasure to those who participate in it? The pivot begins with a whirlwind movement around the room, as described

in the popularity. This whirlwind movement is very rapid, and while going very fast the dancers separate and pivot separately, turning toward the left in a single pivot. Then they come together again and pivot rapidly in the whirlwind movement in one spot. The stationary pivot helps a great deal in maintaining the balance, and is therefore a great deal easier than the pivot around the room. Then quite as suddenly as the first dip the girl slips down, keeping her limbs rigid and allowing the man to hold her. The hard part of this movement rests upon the man, for it is very difficult to be always quite ready for the weight of the girl, particularly as the whirlwind movement is kept up right to the time of the dip. However, the girl rests for just

an instant in a sideways prone position on the man's knee, as illustrated, and then the two are up again and away. After this the whirl is again resumed, and any original steps can easily be introduced and added to this feature. Of course, rapid dance music is used for the devil pivot, and it would be well to begin with a few steps at a time while the dance is still strange. A fuller comprehension of the entire idea means a better execution of the steps. Don't you think so? "I hope you all enjoy the Miller whirl, as much as we have enjoyed originating the steps and describing them to you. It has helped us both to a fuller knowledge of what we ourselves have been trying to portray."

Mysteries of Science and Nature

Why an Electric Fan Cannot Drive a Boat by Blowing Wind Against the Sail. Where Ignorance is Costly

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

If an electric fan could be made large enough to throw a sufficient amount of wind to move a small sailboat, and such a fan was placed on the end of a boat with the wind



from the fan blowing against the sail on the very boat the fan is on, is it possible that it could move the boat? The argument is that the fan, being on the same boat as the sail, cannot move itself. But as the air detaches itself from the fan and hits the sail, my opinion is that it can, provided it has the strength to move the boat. Please give an answer.

This question is worth answering for two reasons: First, because it is a woman who asks it, and, second, because it involves a principal of physics that ought to be universally understood, and ignorance of which may lead to the waste of both time and money upon inventions that will not work.

The writer of the question thinks that because the air, as she expresses it, is "detached from" the fan when it starts off to strike the sail, it ought to act like an ordinary wind and push the boat before it. But she would not think so if she reflected that the particles of air driven from the fan resemble a swarm of bullets shot from a gun.

The air particles get their force from the fan as the bullets get theirs from the gun, and just as the gun recoils with a force equal to that which it imparts to the bullets, so the fan, whether driven by electricity or steam or turned by hand, inevitably recoils with the same amount of force that it imparts to the air.

To make clearer the comparison between a stream of bullets from a gun and a stream of wind from an electric fan, imagine a Maxim gun placed at the rear of a boat and an impenetrable target at the front, and then suppose that the gun should hurl a continuous current of bullets against the target. Anybody can see that the boat would not be driven forward, because the recoil of the gun would constantly force it backward with the same energy with which the bullets, striking the target, forced it ahead.

But if the gun were placed on shore or on another support its stream of bullets, striking the target, would drive the boat forward, because then their effect would be like that of a wind blowing freely across the water and having no connection with anything on the boat.

An ordinary wind is able to drive a boat whose sail it strikes because its re-

action (that of the wind) is not upon the boat, but upon the great mass of the atmosphere, or upon the earth.

The principle to be remembered, and ignorance or forgetfulness of which has cost the happiness of more than one uneducated inventor's life, is that no mechanical force can be produced without an expenditure of energy precisely equivalent. Never forget that there can be no action without equal reaction, and that if the action takes its origin within the limits of the thing that is acted upon the reaction will also be felt within those same limits.

Your electric fan would drive a toy vessel placed on the deck of your boat, although it would not drive the boat itself, because, with regard to the toy vessel, the breeze from the fan would have an independent origin, like an ordinary wind blowing over a lake, and its reaction would not be upon the toy, but upon the boat over whose deck the toy glided.

If you are inside a car and push upon the car you cannot move it, as you could if you stood upon the ground outside and pushed. In the first case your action and reaction are both upon the car, but in the second case the action is

upon the car and the reaction upon the ground outside. The same thing happens if you suspend a bar above your head and lift yourself by pulling down on it; and afterward put the bar under your feet and try to lift yourself by pulling up on it. You succeed in lifting yourself in the first case, but you fall in the second, because when the bar is under your feet the force of your pull reacts upon your own body and urges it down just as much as up.

The only real difficulty is to see that the principle remains the same when the force is transmitted by some intermediate medium, such as the air, but this ought to be made clear by the illustration which I have suggested of a stream of bullets taking the place of the wind created by a fan.

There is one effect of the electric fan which might surprise you—it would tend to drive your boat backward instead of forward. It would push against air like the propeller of an aeroplane, and to make it drive your boat forward you would have to face the fan around, so that its reaction would be upon the atmosphere behind instead of ahead of the boat, and in either case your sail would be not only useless, but an encumbrance.

Office Holders

Elimination of Spoils Will Attract Men of Quality—Expert Testimony, with the Disadvantages Eliminated, is Possible

By REV. C. H. PARKHURST.

There are two motives that operate to make salaried positions attractive; one motive is the pay that goes with them; the other is the dignity that attaches to them and the opportunity they afford for promoting public good. The relative amount of influence that the two exert upon the man seeking or holding a position will depend very much upon the quality of the man.

In one case it will be the money there is in it; in another, the opportunity it affords of being of some use to society. In many instances some part is played by each of the two motives. Very rarely are circumstances such that one can afford to ignore the money aspect of a paid position. We have to live, and that means a certain amount of dollars and cents.

A talented college professor once remarked: "The work of instructing students is to me so glorious a work and so dignified a one that I hate to receive a salary for it, but I am so situated financially that I am obliged to." The remark was made almost fifty years ago, but it was one of those big-minded and large-hearted utterances that stick in the memory. There was once a minister that served a certain congregation one Sabbath as a temporary supply.

At the close of the evening service the treasurer of the church came forward and, plunking down \$25 on the pulpit, remarked, "There is your pay," which meant so much gospel at one end of the

balances and so much money at the other end. The promoters with which the minister was paid for his day's work was commendable, but otherwise the proceeding was an insult to him and to the truth which he preached, for it was an implication that the preacher had no purpose but to commercialize religion, and that he practiced his profession only for the sake of what was in it for him. The same principle applies everywhere, all the way up and down, from the mayor to the man who sweeps the street, puts out fires or pounds the pavement. No man ever does good work if he does it exclusively for what he himself is going to get out of it, and the higher the grade of work the more true that is.

When a new administration comes into power the official positions requiring to be filled are called "plums." That is because the general public, and especially the office-seekers, lay the stress on the shells rather than on the value that services rendered will be to the city. Such seekers swarm around the appointing power at the same impulse that causes doves to flutter around a postman when he comes among them with a bag of corn.

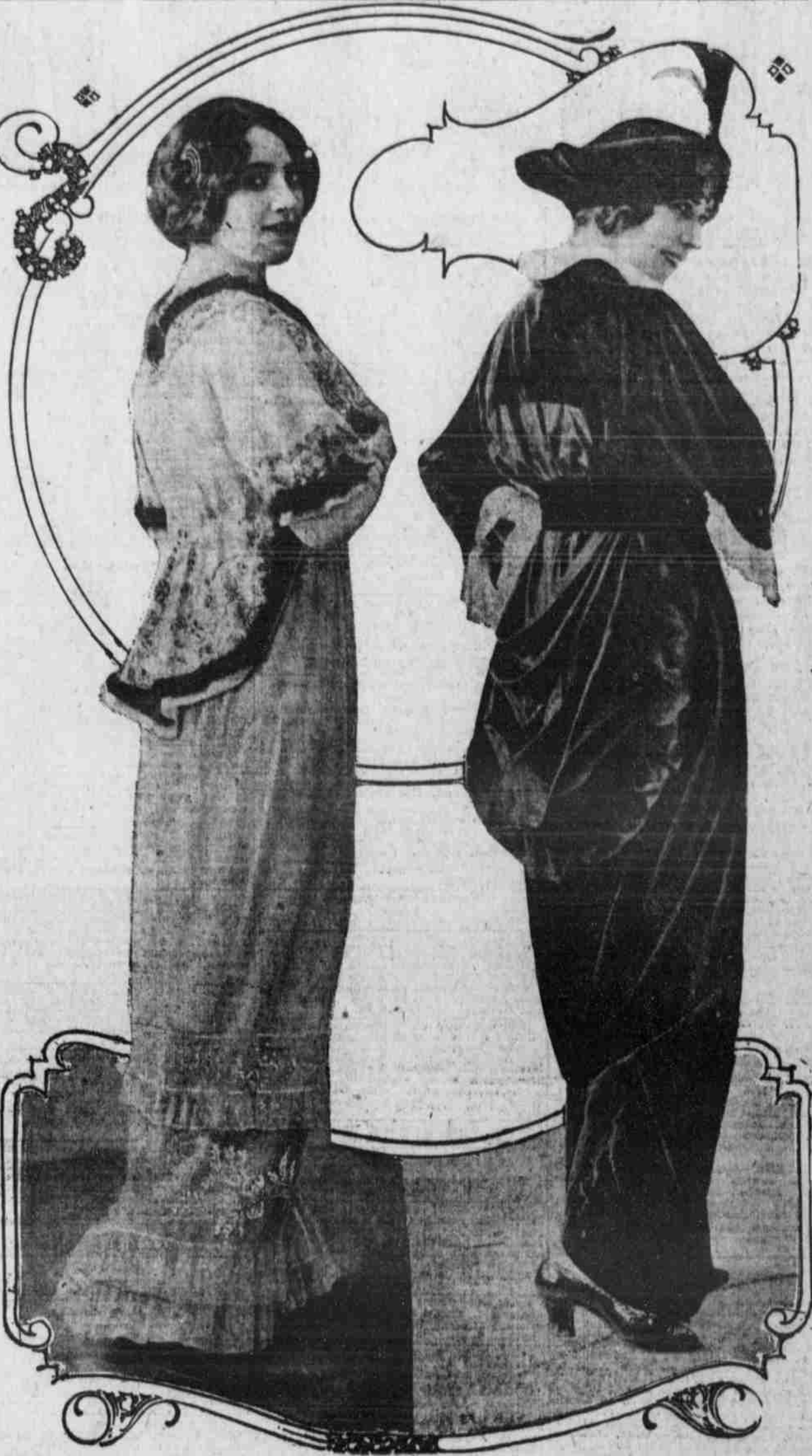
The same degrading interpretation is given to public service when it is said that "to the victors belong the spoils" of office, an expression which converts positions of public trust into so much booty that has been captured from a defeated enemy. The money consideration will attract men in larger numbers; but of lesser value, while the sense of office considered as an opportunity for promoting the public weal will attract men in lesser numbers but of larger value; so that to develop the sentiment that office is not plums nor booty, but a sacred trust to be exercised in the public interest, will be so much done toward elevating the tone of the city's administration. It would not be a bad idea for our new

mayor, who seems possessed of a sense of the dignity and sacredness of his office, to call together his appointees and give them a little judicious and kindly counsel along the line laid down in this article.

So long as human nature remains the same, expert testimony cannot be relied upon to contribute to a unanimous verdict either of conviction or of acquittal. Especially must this be the case when such testimony is employed both by the prosecution and the defense. Its natural effect in such cases will be to produce confusion of mind and divergence of judgment, although it should be said that no such criticism has been passed upon that kind of evidence that with the average intelligent juror it probably counts for less and less either for the defendant or against him. The expert that is called by the prosecution is paid by the prosecution and will in all likelihood testify for the prosecution, and vice versa of the one called for the defense.

There may be no conscious dishonesty on either side, but it is known to counsel before he is put on the stand, and the average man will serve the man who pays him. There is a way, however, by which all the advantages of expert testimony can be secured and all its disadvantages eliminated; and that can be accomplished by the appointment of a standing board of experts, whose members shall be subject at all times to summons from the court—not from counsel for the prosecution nor from counsel for the defense, but from the court—the entire matter being thus kept in the control of the presiding judge and the experts feature, to that extent, ruled out.

Such an arrangement would make available the wisdom of those best fitted to pass judgment upon questions like insanity, a wisdom whose value is, under present conditions, largely sacrificed.



This negligee of wheat-colored tulle, on the left, has a small coat of pink taffeta. The coat is cut bolero in front and is covered in Japanese embroidery in shades of porcelain blue, jade green and dull wood brown. The sleeves carry a similar motif in embroidery—and the coat is edged at the V neck and cuff line and about the bottom with tulle, from which depends a small plating of pink taffeta.

The back of the coat falls in lines of basque shape from the soft gathers at the waist.

The foundation of the skirt is of white satin; over this falls the milk-colored tulle, which is elaborately flounced at the bottom in this wise: Midway below the knee the tulle is crossed by a three-inch band of fine Valenciennes, edged by a narrower flounce of the same lace. Below this is a second and wider flounce of tulle, heavily embroidered and finished by two flounces of Valenciennes lace.

It is an afternoon frock of sage green taffeta and panne velvet. The bodice is cut after the fashion of the Louis XV toque—the higher part of the velvet sloping down into the kimono sleeves or elbow length that are finished by revers and flounces of white tulle. There is a high rolled collar of the tulle standing up from a wide velvet neckband. This collar ends under a rabat of the tulle which softens the plain line of the front. The lower part of the bodice is of taffeta felled into the velvet girde. From this girde falls a basque draped in bustle fashion at the back and edged by a puffing of the taffeta. This bustle effect promises to flourish in the late winter and early spring.

The skirt is of the panne velvet and is crossed by a tight overskirt of velvet. Under this the velvet is laid in small points which touch the bottom of the skirt. OLIVETTE.

Orders in Council

By REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY.

One hundred and seven years ago, January 9, 1797, the British government issued the famous "Orders in Council," a piece of work that was destined to make a whole lot of history that England did not reckon on.



The Orders in Council were meant as a counter to Napoleon for his "Continental System," which had declared the British Isles to be in a state of blockade, and all commerce and correspondence with them forbidden. Every Englishman found in countries occupied by French troops or their allies was made prisoner of war; all property belonging to an English subject was deemed a lawful prize, and any vessel coming from England, or an English colony, was forbidden to enter the ports of France or of the countries that were allied with it. Giving Napoleon a Roland for his Oliver, the Orders in Council compelled the ships of all neutral nations to touch at an English port to import or export merchandise, paying custom duties average-

ing 5 per cent, the ships neglecting this precaution being declared lawful prizes.

As will be readily understood, this game of interdict between the great French squalor and the British government fettered at one strike the commerce of Europe, carried annoyance into all families, arbitrarily modified the conditions of all existence and wrought havoc on every hand.

England, however, forgot to modify the rigor of the Orders in Council in favor of the United States, and right there it made a great mistake; for it was the Orders in Council, more than anything else, that brought on the war of 1812-15, involving it in fresh troubles, when it already had its hands full with the French emperor, and laying upon its already overtaxed treasury an additional expenditure of many millions of pounds, to say nothing of the loss of life, concluding with the fearful slaughter by "Old Hickory" at New Orleans.

Felt That He Ought to Know Her. "I am very glad to meet you again, Miss Downley," he said, when they had been introduced to each other. "Again?" she replied. "Why, have we ever met before?" "Well, perhaps we haven't exactly met before, but you tickled my chin with your feather for about an hour one evening in an elevated car."—Chicago Record-Herald.

New System of Fat Reduction



Here's a new way for all fat people to laugh together at the old burlesque—Obesity. The saying that "there is nothing new under the sun" does not now apply to fat people any more. Here is something new for them—a new sensation, a new pleasure, a new and graceful figure, easily found by anyone who is tending beyond the limits of slenderness. Everyone has heard of the Marmola Prescription; that harmless combination of fat-dissolving elements discovered by one of our foremost physicians. Now, from the same high authority, there comes another idea—the idea of condensing these same pure, harmless ingredients into a dissolvable, all the fatty foods, converting them into compact, solid flesh, muscle and energy, without dieting or exercise. Marmola Prescription Tablets regulate the entire system—do for you what bodily exertion and self-denial cannot do, and the fat, once routed, is gone for good. You can prove all this at a trifling cost. Marmola Prescription Tablets are sold by all druggists or sent postpaid by the Marmola Co., Farmer Bldg., Detroit, Mich. A large case—sufficient to bring lasting results—is but 75c.

Cheap and Easily Made, But Ends a Cough Quickly
How to Make the Very Best Cough Remedy at Home. Fully Guaranteed.

This pint of cough syrup is easily made at home and saves you about \$2.00 as compared with ordinary cough remedies. It relieves obstinate coughs—even whooping cough—quickly, and is splendid, too, for bronchial asthma, spasmodic croup and hoarseness. Mix one pint of granulated sugar with 2 1/2 pints of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (fifty cents worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours. Tastes good. This takes right hold of a cough and gives almost instant relief. It stimulates the appetite, and is slightly laxative—both excellent features. Pinex, as perhaps you know, is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in quinine and the other natural healing pine elements. No other preparation will do the work of Pinex in this mixture, although strained honey can be used instead of the sugar syrup, if desired. Thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada now use this Pinex and Sugar Syrup remedy. This plan has often been imitated, but the old successful combination has never been equalled. Its low cost and quick results have made it immensely popular. A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.