THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE MAGAZINE PAGE

NEW DISCOVERIES OF A SUB OVER THE EARTH **How Your FACE BETRAYS** Your **REAL SELF**

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THE face is a vibrating encyclopedia where all who run may read deep matters.

It is but an amateurish art to find the mind's construction in the face. Delights are written there with beauty's pen and disappointments with the finger prints of time. Things both good and bad-the child's purity of thought, the voluptuary's loathsome cravings. the drifting flowers of the mind as well as the congealed

images of a withered life-all are imprinted in the face. Magicians, fortune tellers, palmists, astrologers, mind-readers and other preying creatures who have cunning words to exchange for good coin of the realm, are alertly practised in face reading. By virtue of their vice-like experience they read with facility the deeper meanings of the knotted cheek, the unknit brow, the curvilinear markings of the laughing lips.

Every little fold in the face is but a muscular mould. a fleshy clay model of your thoughts. All these facial lines and expressions are but the limbs and outward flourishes of your innermost feelings.

If you do not care to carry your thoughts and aspirations on your sleeve, you must learn to control your face. Smile at injuries and jest at crimes against you until you are in a position to punish them. Be easy, affable, familiar, friendly. Search and know all mankind's mysterious ways, but be careful that your own face does not betray the secrets of your soul.

How can you model your countenance so that others may read there only the thoughts you wish them

care must be taken not to bruise the skin in any way.

to read? How can you learn to read the characters of those around you by studying their faces? There is no certain formula for attaining either of these desirable results, but there are many well-established facts which it will be of great assistance to us to know.

Even the Shape of Your Eyebrows Helps to Indicate What Your Character Is

As a guide to character the eyebrows are of great importance.

Independent, impulsive and vibrating characters are shown by eyebrows, which are situated boldly, prominently and moderately high on the forehead. These signify ambition, energy and persistency. They are frequently associated with individuals who are apt to dissipate their energies in several different directions.

Passionate and deeply brooding natures often have heavy, forwardly prominent syebrows just above the eyes and well down on the forehead.

Eyebrows which meet almost in the midline indicate a type of acuteness and doggedness that runs in one direction. Persons who are inclined to be sharp in their practises may have such eyebrows.

Flimsy, light and thin eyebrows go with unemotional. superficial and buoyant characters.

Almost semi-circular eyebrows, medium in breadth. and neither very thin nor very thick, are part and parcel of those who have a sense of humor as well as intelligence and thorough-going honesty.

Eyebrows which hang down over eyes which are covered by half-closed lids show a suspicious, untrustworthy, egotistic type of humanity.

Wavy eyebrows, neither very thick nor very thin. are a sign of a happy disposition. The eyes below them are usually "laughing eyes."

The yielding, plaint, easily influenced nature of some men is typified in very much curved lips. The lip that trembles shows instability, timidity, pessimism, cowardice and a tendency to unreasonable likes and dislikes.

Even, straight, unstrained lips point to firm, hon-



"Persons who are inclined to be sharp in their practises often have eyebrows which almost meet."



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est and intelligent habits of thought. There is a variety, of the straight lip, however, which has been almost bitten into shape, which is repressed and mangled like a Chinese lady's foot, into a sign of rectitude, which its owner does not possess. This signifies artificiality, obstinacy, snobbery and blatant hypocrisy.

A turned, crescented mouth with drooping corners indicates the vanity and silly self-thinking of a complaining, tearful, supersensitive nature.

A lower lip that hangs down bespeaks an irresolute heart and a tendency to dishonesty. It is the sign of expected punishment.

Thick, heavy lips mean an open, frank, over-generous. unsuspicious character. Thin lips spell selfishness, supreme vanity and a lack of sympathy for one's fellowmen.

The combination of a sharp nose, a smirking smile, thin lips, blond hair and complexion goes with arrogance, intolerance and a smug hypocrisy which are often masked by a debonair, Beau Brummel manner or a lofty pedagogical air.

The eyes, too, mean much if you would read character. Mobile, shifting, restless eyes show a diseased, discontented, dishonest, insincere state of the mind.

Strong, firm, bold, steady eyes go with a character which suits such adjectives.

Full, dark, luxuriant eyes bespeak an artistic or a passionate nature. Dreamy, idealistic eyes are often met with in those who are enthusiastic or hysterical in their aspirations for mankind.

Various blends of the facial expressions described here may change radically, or at least modify the common ground of their meaning, but as a rule there is little confusion. The facts revealed by a person's eyebrows or lips usually find corroboration in every other feature of his face as well as in his thoughts, speech and actions.

How to BE YOUR **OWN MANI** raising it carefully so as to thoroughly loosen it. Great

THING adds more to the beauty of a person's hands than well-kept nalls. While it is aimost impossible to improve the shape of the hand itself, much can be done with the expenditure of a very little time and trouble to improve the shape of the nails. No matter how rough your work, your hands and nafis

can be made and kept in good condition. With a little study and practice you can care for them yourself as well and almost as quickly as a professional manicure.

Your manicuring outfit should include a sharp pair of scissors, an ivory cuticle knife, a bundle of orange sticks, a bundle of emery boards and a little polishing Bowder.

Before starting to treat the nails, soak the fingers in a little warm soap water. This is to soften the cuticle and make it more plinble. Next cut the nails, if necessary, following the shape of each finger, and cutting so that the tip of the finger and top of the nall may be level. Long and pointed nails are in very bad taste and should never be allowed on any hand.

Cutting will only be necessary once a week at the most. At other times it will be sufficient to file the tips of the nails with an emery board.

When this has been done take an orange stick and pass it gently under the skin at the base of each nail,

be cut if it can possibly be avoided, for two reasons. First, cutting gives a bleeding and raw appearance to the fingers, and, secondly, cutting the cuticle is apt to make it grow hard and thick.

All "hang nails" should be clipped off as close as

possible, but the cuticle around the skin should never

When the cuticle has been thoroughly loosened, press the skin back with the ivory nail trimmer until a pretty half moon is visible at the base of each nall. In some hands these half moons are always visible even when the nails have been neglected, while in others they can only be "discovered" after a long course of manicuring. In the majority, however, they are visible after two or three treatments.

Never force the skin back roughly; gentle pressure will do the work better and more thoroughly.

Next comes the removal of any stains. To do this, rub the nails lightly with a piece of lemon. Should any small pieces of skin adhere to the nail, dip the orange stick in the lemon juice and rub them. This will remove them promptly.

Lastly comes the polishing. For this, smear a little of the powder over the nails and rub with a pad of chamois leather.

WATTING" files is a practice that should be encour- from her bibernating nock and sets nged, but, as English sani- out to lay her eggs on some contary experts are pointing out, it is venient heap of refuse or filth. She ridiculous to expect that these pests lays about 120 eggs at each sitting, can be exterminated by this method of which there are several. That more far-reaching

steps must be taken if we are to be freed from the dangers of disease It eats and grows on the filth around which flies bring is quite evident it; in five days it is a chrysalis and from a study of the life history of these insects.

alone.

In a few hours, if the surroundings are warm, the maggot is born.

food. Mouth, legs and body get does it spread disease by swallowing germs, but furnishes them with a suitable breeding place on its own outside. Of course, on its wanderings on human food, especially milk, it leaves poison thereon to spread

The recent visit of Surgeon-General Gorgas to England has renewed smeared with its food, so not only interest there in the war on flies. It is suggested that the boy scouts be trained to track the breeding places of files and report them to the authorities. It is also planned to follow the plan so successfully used in the United States of showing the life history of files and the damage they cause in motion nictures.

Curious Animals That Are "WALKING FOR

TN these warlike times, a survey of the methods of attack and defence adopted by violence overtakes him, thrusts his head be-

"The "fretful porcupine," when red-handed during his walks abroad, all this armoured cruiser has to do is to double himself up, so that some of the lower orders of creation affords tween his fore legs and turns his back on his his head and tail come together and close the a theme of more than ordinary interest. One enemy, as if unwilling to witness the pain he only aperture left by this acrobatic feat. The South American armadillo has a cousin in Africa, the manis. In this animal the body is protected by a cuirass of horny plates, formed of agglutinated hairs. His mode of repelling unwelcome advances is to bend himself double and enwrap himself with his tail. Peaceful persuasion must be long-sustained indeed before it will prevail in inducing him to unfold. But the manis has another method of escaping unwelcome attention. He will grip the bole of a tree with his hind legs, and then, supported by his tail, he will bend his body earthward till it makes a right angle with the tree. Thus posed he will remain motionless for hours, and looks for all the world like the stump of a broken branch! The device of the armadillo has a parallel in the tortoise. But here the under-surface of the body is also protected by a bony shield. It is not necessary, therefore, to double up the body: the only apertures are closed by the head and fore legs and the tail, whose surfaces are armoured. But in some of the tortoises the back shield is hinged, so that it can be drawn downward to close the fortress against invaders. In other species the hinge is formed across the breast shield, but the effect is the same.

disease. **G Does NOT Improve MEAT**

C O much of the food we eat has hard frozen meat will deteriorate just as well, even in a very high temto be transported long dis- greatly unless the process of thaw- perature.

tances before reaching our ing out is properly done. tables that it is quite important for The popular belief that meat taken now in general use depend on the us to know just what effect cold stor- from cold storage will not keep so fact that air as it expands, or

All the methods of refrigeration

Why Merely The female fly in Spring emerges in five more is a fly in search of

meets with some animals which simply invite their neighbors to tread on their coat tails, and those who accept the challenge are generally very sorry for themselves immediately afterward! Others have the power of instantly converting themselves into a veritable "Palace of Peace," though the walls thereof, in some cases, may bristle with bayonets. .

The hedgehog and the porcupine afford instances of this kind. These are feeble folk, dullwitted, slow-footed and taciturn. Popular superstition would have us believe that the hedgehog, at any rate, is a "very devil of a fellow," who will not only rob hen rosts, but will levy a further tax on the farmer by milking the cows. Poor, maligned, misunderstood hedgehog! It is true that he is guilty of petty theft on occasion. but crime he can never rise to.

Being of a Quaker-like disposition, when danger threatens he simply retires within himself. tucking his head between his hind legs. Thus he automatically becomes a sort of animated pin cushion-the "business" end of the pins outward. Nothing will then induce him to display any further sign of hostility.

would be a combination of kitchen

range and heating apparatus. This is

equally desirable in the interests of economy

 $\boldsymbol{\Gamma}$

housekeeping.

reduced proportionately.

is about to inflict. For when in this position he presents a most formidable and dangerous armament of spines as sharp as needles and far stronger. But the porcupine is burly, and often fat. Hence, to a hungry lion o rtiger, eightand twenty pounds of toothsome meat, which "tastes like yeal," is worth a few pin-pricks; and he is accordingly slain. Often, however, the biter is indeed bitten, for lions have been found with porcupine quills stuck through their cheeks or driven well home into the foot . Dogs are often blinded, or even killed, in making similar ventures.

The spines, both of the hedgehog and the porcupine, are nothing more than excessively enlarged hairs, and on the bodies of these animals every gradation between hairs and spines can be found. But in the two animals now to be discussed the armature is of a very different kind.

. In the armadillo the body is invested in a coat of mail, formed by a bony back-shield. hinged across the middle, and overlaid with horny plates. The crown of the head and the tail are similarly protected. When threatened

age has upon its quality and flavor. There is a widespread popular belief that meat which has been frozen or chilled has a better flavor than freshly killed. This idea, however, is not borne out by the latest investigations.

Scientists who have been studying the subject declare that even the most careful cold storage results in certain damage to the fibres of meat as well as to its flavor. The changes which follow freezing or chilling may be serious enough to constitute a menace to health unless great care is used both during the refrigerating process and when the meat is finally thawed out.

Even after being carried several thousand miles chilled meat will usually be found to arrive in better condition than hard frozen meat. The chilling process is, however, the more expensive, as it requires the most careful supervision throughout the journey. On the other hand How to Make Your KITCHEN RANGE Heat the WHOLE HOUSE

long in an ordinary temperature as the freshly killed variety has no scientific foundation. In fact, some sume a gaseous form all abstract experts hold that after being properly heat from the surrounding stmosthawed cold storage meat will keep

ammonia, carbonic acid and other vaporizing substances as they asphere.

YOU MIGHT TRY--

When You Wash Your Hands.

DOWDERED oatmeal is excellent for the complexion. A little of it thrown into the water in which the ince and hands are bathed has a softening and whitening effect.

Eggs You'll Like Better.

OFTEN when boiling eggs the white comes through the shell and spoffs the taste of the egg through its appearance. This may be prevented if a teaspoonful of salt is put into the water before boiling.

To Keep Fish from "Sticking."

No matter how much dripping is used, fish, when being fried, is apt to . stick to the pan's bottom. A tablespoonful of dry salt rubbed over the pan will prevent this.

Cleaning Stone Steps.

WHEN cleaning stone steps and hearths mix the white hearthstone or red ochre with thin staroh instead of water. This causes it to stick to the stones, and it will not be washed or worn off so quickly.

To Remove Ink.

TO extract ink from cotton, slik, or woolen goods, dip in spirits of turpentine and let remain for several hours. Then rub thoroughly between the hands and the spots will disappear without changing either the color or texture of the goods.

To Tell Good Bacon.

WHEN bacon is good and sweet the lean is firm and bright and the fast guite white.

A Good Way to Clean a Sweater.

To clean a white huit sweater or shawl put it into a flour bag containing equal parts of flour and salt and shake well. No washing will be required after this process.

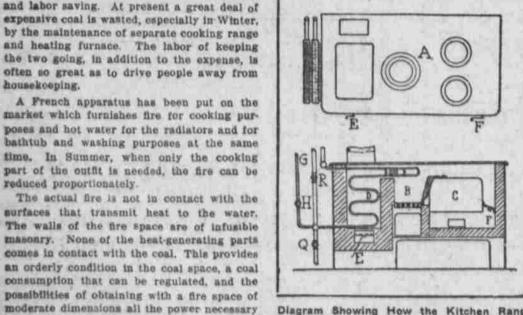


Diagram Showing How the Kitchen Range Can Be Made to Heat the Whole House.

Experiments made with an outfit including 204 square feet of radiators and a heating reservoir of forty gallons of water gave the following results:

Total water in installation, 125 gallons. Period of heating, three hours. Coal burnt, about thirty pounds.

Total calorics produced, about 45,000.

Calorics liberated by the radiators and pipes, about 15,000.

These figures are said to represent half the coal consumption that would be required by separate heating and cooking appliances.

The diagram below shows the ingenious manner in which the heat is obtained from the fire when needed for heating purposes and shut off whey not needed.

In many attempts to solve this problem the apparatus has used up in unnecessary heat in the cooking range in Summer all the coal saved by the combination in Winter. This difficulty is said to be entirely overcome in the present apparatus. The fire can be made as small as desired in Summer.

Figure A represents the upper surface of the cooking range; B, the fire; C, the oven; D, the serpentine generator, with its collectors; E, the register to shut off and regulate the heating of the washing water; F, the register of the cooking range; G, the return of the hot water for washing to the serpentine generator; H, the valve to stop and regulate the heating of the washing water; Q. the valve to shut off or regulate the hot water for the radiators; R, the valve that admits fresh water to the pipes.

> Like the TIDES in the SEA and FLOWS The result of the experiment shows the striking fact behaves as an elastic body, not liquid, of course, but

still subject to the same influences (producing tides) as are the oceans which form part of it. This discovery is of the greatest importance from 4.50

an astronomical and geological point of view, and other similar experiments are to be undertaken.

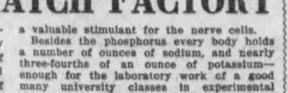
Your Body a MA

DESIRABLE thing in a country house services at the same time-1. e., cooking, hot

water supply and heating.

CHICAGO chemist, by a recent analysis, found that every human body contains more than two pounds of phosphorus. This would be sufficient, could 4t be extracted, to make 5,000 packages of friction matches. This phosphorus, it is claimed by scientists, is an essential to health and vigor. Were it not for phosphorus our bones would be more liable to break.

for application to one or all of the domestic



chemistry. And the few grains of magnesium found in every human body would be sufficient, if it were possible to extract them, to furnish a brilliant display of the kind of fireworks known as "silver rain."

been understood that the solid parts of the earth's surface are subject to a similar ebb and flow, although of lesser extent than the ocean. The fact that there are tides of about a foot in the earth's surfaces of rock and soll has just been scien-

How the Earth EBBS

E VERYBODY knows how the ocean ebbs and flows in what we call tides. But until south and flows

tifically demonstrated at the University of Chicago. The demonstration was made by a series of remarkable experiments extending over a period of two months.

First a pipe, six inches in diameter and four hundred feet long, was buried in the ground at a depth of six feet in order to insure constancy of temperature. This pipe was then half filled with water.

At intervals of two hours both night and day for two months measurements were made with microscopes of the changes in the level of the water at both ends of this pipe. These measurements showed that the attraction of the sun and moon caused regularly recurring tides in the pipe just as it does in the sea.

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that the interior of the earth is not a molten, viscous mass, as has been popularly believed, but resists the tidal forces of the moon and sun about as it would if the earth were made of solid steel. Nevertheless, the earth, in spite of this high rigidity.

EELS the Most MYSTERIOUS of F

F all the forms of fish science has studied the eel is the most remarkable and the least understood. Its life history is mysterious and as slip-

Its breeding grounds are the mid-Atlantic, at what depth nobody knows. During the year the larval cel remains at sea it never eats and grows constantly smaller. It finally starts swimming toward the mouth of some fresh-water stream-often one that is a thousand miles away. On arrival at its destination the eel promptly changes

from the thinness of a visiting card and a transparency that permits only its glistening black eyes to be seen to

the pigmented snakelike fish that is trapped and speared on the coast and in the rivers.

As soon as the cel has brought forth its first spawning of 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 eggs it dies, but just hew its existence ends or why it should be cut off so short remains a mystery. One thing is certain, no adults come in from the sea, no adults remain in the streams.

The cel is a vertebrate animal which emerges from an egg less than one-twenty-fifth of an inch in diamteter. t grows to a length of three inches in perhaps a year, during that time is buffeted about on the high seas and drifts over a distance of 1,000 miles or more.

Yet during all this period the eel takes no food whatever, and is doubtless incapable of doing so, owing to the unprepared condition of its digestive organs.

