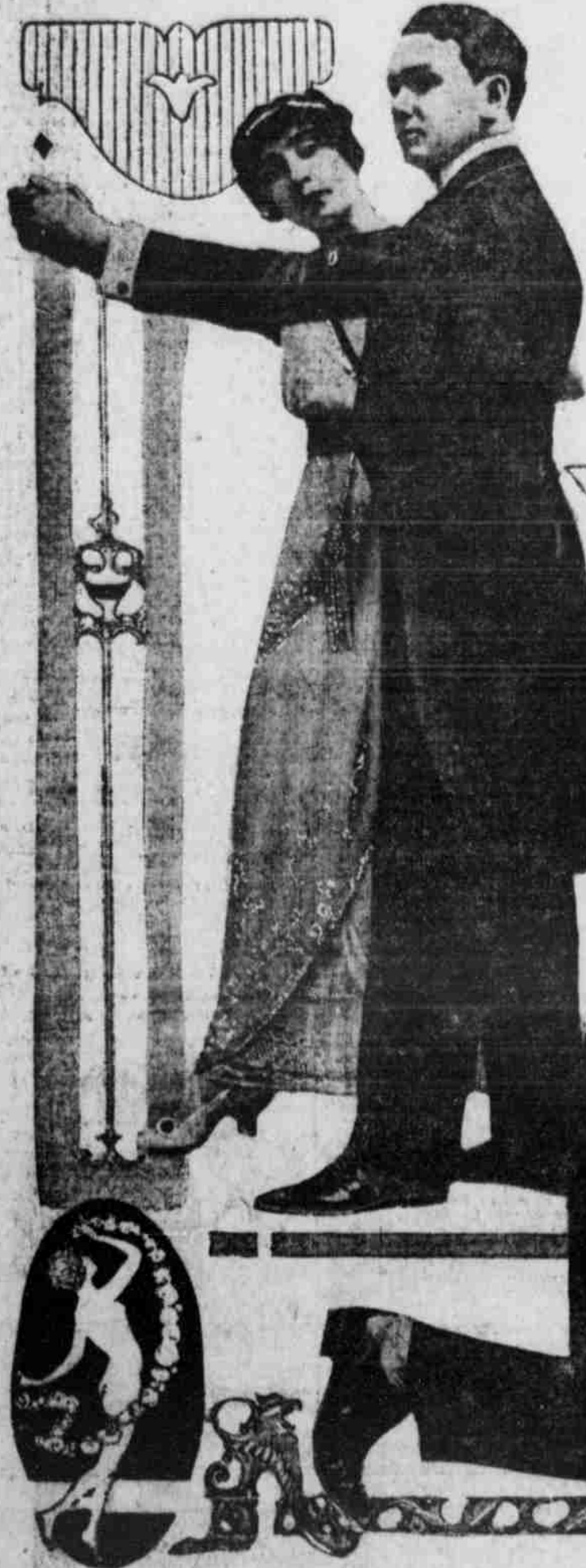


The Bee's Home Magazine Page

The Futurist Twirl

By Donald Brian



The Skipping Step.

touching the floor. This dip is held for two counts of the music, and the finish of the eight counts is made with two regular turkey trot sways.

It can readily be seen that this third movement has nothing complicated about it. Neither the second for that matter, although some practice is required to perfect the fish walk and to make it look like a graceful dance step.

The skipping in this third movement, however, requires no practice at all, and the California Dip is done precisely the same as any dip introduced in any of the tango movements of today. It may be a little lower than some, but the only practice required is to learn to do it so perfectly that it appears easy and graceful rather than at all strained. Then, too, it should be remembered right here, that the transition from the second to the third movement should be made very

is to make it appear like second nature. We should dance like children romp and play, with absolute spontaneity.

I wonder if the people who are reading this article are sitting still at this stage of the game, like a lot of wooden images, trying to puzzle out what seems to them a tangle of impossible dance steps. If so, stop right here and listen to a little good advice from one who dances a great deal.

Start some good turkey trot on the piano or phonograph, or whatever you have handy. Then get up on the floor and try the steps. You have no idea how very soon the written description of the steps will fit in with the movement of your feet.

Music has power for almost anything, you know. Then when you think you know the steps, practice them, each movement separately, and then fit the differ-

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The California Dip.

comes after the fish walk movement, and is simply an ordinary skip done four times in the regular turkey trot position for dancing.

On the fifth count comes what is known as the California Dip, with the man's right knee and the girl's right knee

rapidly.

There should really be no break at all between the fish walk and the second movement, and the skipping and dip of the third. One leads directly into the other.

After all, the secret of any dance step

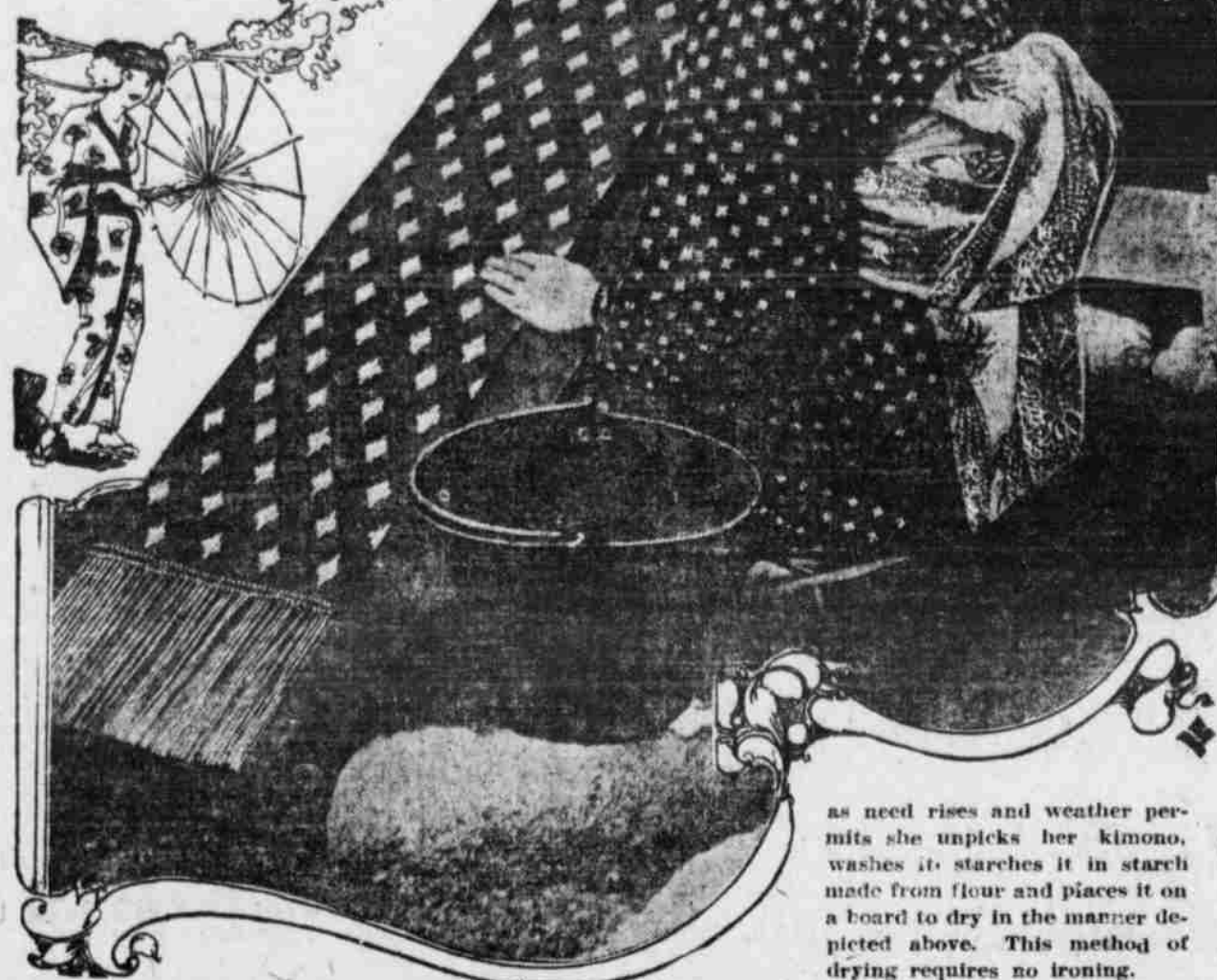
ent movements together.

Never try to do everything at once. The result will be a finished dance rather than a series of movements, and you will scoff at the idea of there ever being a time when you couldn't do so simple a thing as the Futurist Twirl.

Wash Day in Japan

The Domesticated Women of Japan, Who Are Called the World's Model Housewives

The true Japanese woman is very domesticated; she cooks, sews, arranges flowers and entertains her numerous visitors with a quiet dignity and leisurely politeness which form a great contrast to the rush in western life. She also has countless magazines and books, and to the koto, or Japanese harp, is now added the piano, organ and violin, and in every department of life the horizon of the Japanese woman has been enlarged. The housewife has no settled day for washing, but



A Japanese Housewife Drying Her Kimono on a Board.

as need rises and weather permits she unpicks her kimono, washes it, starches it in starch made from flour and pices it on a board to dry in the manner depicted above. This method of drying requires no ironing.

Seven Mistakes of Matrimony

First Deadly Mistake of Matrimony is to Marry on Insufficient Income

By DOROTHY DIX.

The first deadly mistake of matrimony is to marry on an insufficient income. Matrimony has its commercial as well as its sentimental side, and while mere money alone will not make a happy marriage, neither will love alone. It takes food to supply the heart throbs, and at the bottom of every successful marriage there must be a strong financial plank capable of supporting a comfortable home.

Of course, the lover's view of life is all creling wings and golden glory, and poetry, and romance. He feels, while he is still courting a girl, that nothing else matters but the bliss of calling her his own. He believes that he can disdain such material things as food, and clothes, and houses, and it is no trick at all to persuade a girl, who has no worldly experience, into accepting this point of view.

So in a trance of joy, literally doped with sentiment, they marry, with a sort of sublime faith that those who put their trust in Cupid will be miraculously fed, as the prophet was by the ravens.

But Cupid isn't that sort of a bird. He is no miracle worker. He supplies no loaves, nor lobster Newburgh, nor even plain beefsteak and onions. Nor does he prevent clothes from wearing out, nor soften the rent collector's heart, so that he furnishes an apartment with modern conveniences free to the enamored pair.

On the contrary, life goes on for people who are in love just as it does for those who are out of love. Nothing stops the processes of nature. We eat hungrily, we get cold, we crave the same amusements, we have the same tastes after marriage as we did before, and the plain, hideous fact stares us in the face that when we have not the money to supply these necessities we are not happy, no matter how much affection we have for some other individual.

It isn't romantic—it even fills you with a deep disgust for the weakness of human nature, but the truth remains that we have to be physically comfortable, and have a mind at peace, before we can even love. No man who is hungry cares 2 pence about the prettiest woman on earth. No woman who is shivering with cold and is ragged and shabby cares a clipped Canadian dime whether a man loves her or not. No married couple who are harassed night and day by bill collectors, and who tremble every time there is a sound at the door for fear the landlord is coming to throw them out into the street, are filled with any high and lovely thoughts about each other.

In such an hour the animal triumphs



in us. Our only concern is to be fed and housed and warmed. And under such circumstances it is practically inevitable that husband and wife should turn upon each other with bitter accusations and reproaches.

This is not to say that wealth and luxury are necessary to make marriage a success. Far from it. Without doubt the happiest and most united couples in the world are the poor young man and woman who marry and work up side by side in the world. But there is a wide difference between something and nothing, between marrying on a settled income, however small, and marrying without any way to make a living at all.

The very first principle, the very bedrock of domestic happiness is that a couple shall have enough money between them to support them in decent comfort. One might almost go further and say that it is necessary for them to have enough money to approximately live in the way in which they have been accustomed to live. Here and there are notable exceptions to this rule, and we find men and women who have the strength of character and greatness of heart to be willing to give up the luxuries they have been used to for the sake of a beloved one, but these cases are rare.

It takes more grace than the most of us possess to be able to make a daily sacrifice of our tastes and habits without becoming churlish and regarding ourselves as martyrs.

Certainly the man who has been accustomed to dressing well and having plenty of money to spend on trifles; who has lived in a well-appointed bachelor apartment and indulged himself in theaters and cabs and good cigars and who finds after his marriage that his salary will only permit of a cheap two-by-four flat; who has to wear shabby clothes

after the babies begin coming, who can only know of the theaters by hearsay and smoke cheap tobacco, is seldom a shining illustration of the happiness of the married state.

Nor does the woman who has lived in a luxurious home and had beautiful clothes and traveled and reigned in society find matrimony a glad, sweet song when she gets to be an overworked household drudge, faded and worn with the nursing of babies and the cooking of dinners and the dreary round of petty household economies.

These are the people who swell the records of the divorce courts and whose homes, even when they keep together, are a bloody battleground in which family scraps are fought to a finish. Love and peace have gone, driven out by overwork, by over anxiety, by the fear of the future that keeps people's nerves taut and their tempers with a razor edge.

It's no use in saying that it's safe now for a young couple to marry, or nothing a year because their parents or grandparents did. The whole conditions of life have changed since then, and we can no more go back and begin life as they did than we can go back to using stage coaches and tallow candles.

The first requisite, then, of domestic happiness is having the price, for love is like an automobile. It's a luxury that it is a crime to indulge in unless you can afford it. To marry on an insufficient income is every whit as disastrous as it would be to buy a touring car without money to run it, and the result is the same, you would land in bankruptcy, and the sheriff would close you out.

COMB SAGE TEA IN LIFELESS, GRAY HAIR

Look young! Common garden Sage and Sulphur darkens so naturally nobody can tell.

Grandmother kept her hair beautifully darkened, glossy and abundant with a brew of Sage Tea and Sulphur. Whenever her hair fell out or took on the dull, faded or streaked appearance, this simple mixture was applied with wonderful effect. By asking at any drug store for "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy," you will get a large bottle of this old-time recipe, ready to use, for about 50 cents. This simple mixture can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is splendid for dandruff, dry, itchy scalp and falling hair.

A well known downtown druggist says everybody uses Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, because it darkens so naturally and evenly that nobody can tell it has been applied—it's so easy to use, too. You simply dampen a comb or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one strand at a time. By morning the gray hair disappears; after another application or two, it is restored to its natural color and looks glossy, soft and abundant—Advertisement.

Advice to the Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Ask Him to Call.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am in and some sacrifice of our tastes and habits without becoming churlish and regarding ourselves as martyrs.

He still thought I was angry with him, however, and when he was leaving me, he said he thought I would not go out with him again and as I did not answer him, he did not ask me again.

MURIEL.

Your past association entitles you to the privilege of asking him to call. I am sure that if he is learning to care for you he will accept, and the explanations and a reconciliation will follow.

That Depends.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I have known the parents of the young man with whom I am keeping company for four months. Would it be proper for me to visit them?

BEATRICE.

If the invitation comes from them, it would be proper to visit them. But under no circumstances should you accept an invitation that comes from the son without their sanction.

The Laws of Nature

By EDGAR LUCIEN LARKIN.

A most notable event occurred today, one that filled me with startling ideas and hope. I received seven requests to explain the laws of nature. These are the most gratifying letters I ever have received in one day, during forty-six years of almost constant publication.

All along, editors as well as others, have thought that in the busy modern world of "mad rush for gold" that the supremely magnified diamond and sapphire laws of nature were not suited to a daily newspaper.

Here is my own opinion from constant contact with people from every nation in the world during thirty-four years in an astronomical observatory. One person in each one thousand of the entire race human has ever heard of a law of nature. One in the thousand has ever seen one even of these stupendous laws in print. They have not read the proper books. They have passed by the stores wearing almost black glasses, and have missed nearly all.

In my thirteen years' writing for The American I have published perhaps twenty of these laws, when writing the

long series on radiant energy, and the other series on electricity. Three laws of mind have also appeared. There are several hundred extremely beautiful, concise and majestic laws now discovered and proven in every detail.

I think that if these laws could be explained generally known, that the entire fabric of civilization would be greatly modified; in fact, changed; and this change would have a strong tendency to end savagery, drunkenness, prize fighting, murders and general murder-war.

At present, great expense must be incurred by those wishing to see how the laws of nature look in print. Costly books must be purchased. Then, when the precious books are opened, the unprepared reader is at once filled with chagrin, discomfiture and dismay. The explanations of the laws are in symbols and language, far too technical, the assumptions; that only those having previously put in years of study would buy their books. But my recent questions, more than ever within five years, beg that science be made easy. As a matter of curiosity I here print five laws with-out any attempt at explanation.

I. Light in passing from a rare to a denser refractive medium is refracted toward the normal; and in passing from a dense to a rare medium is bent out of its course from the perpendicular. Every telescope and microscope, every lens is based on this law.

II. The act specific heat of any chemical element is inversely proportional to its atomic mass.

III.—The sum of the products of the resistance in ohms, and current-strength, in amperes, in each of several conductors is equal to the sum of all the electro-motive forces in the circuit, in volts.

IV. All planets in the solar system make circuit in ellipses, the sun being in the common focus of them all.

V. The differential of a variable affected with an exponent is the continued product of the exponent, the variable with its exponent less 1, and the differential of the variable.

This is one wheel in the mightiest engine of power in the possession of man. And hundreds of most classic beauties like these. Now, all humans, simply living and moving and having their very being immersed and absorbed in these exquisitely fascinating laws of the sid-

eral universe do not want to fight, rob and waste their short lives in senseless, brainless, stupid and idiotic fashion and frivolity. And sensible people by hundreds are now seeing this point.

Q.—Is there a limit to the eyesight?

A.—Yes, the eye cannot see a molecule atom or electron.

Q.—Can a telescope extend the horizon of the eye?

A.—No, the horizon is a circle on the earth's surface having the eye for its center. Where sky and earth appear to meet, the contour, dust and vapor greatly hinder the seeing in all telescopes.

In fact, no good view of any cosmic body can be had while it is within several degrees of the horizon. But in free space the telescope greatly extends the power of vision, but not the horizon. The telescope up here, sixteen inches in diameter of the object glasses, brings millions piled on millions of distant suns into view.

Q.—Are astronomers paid by the government, and are we entitled to information free?

A.—Astronomers only in Government employ receive pay from the government. Others receive pay from the universities. But the majority have no pay, and are often sorely pressed to get a living. They devote every moment from youth to death

in studying the supremely magnificent laws of the sidereal universe. History reveals that many have suffered in the cold for want of sufficient clothing, since no heat of stove can be anywhere near a telescope. And a number have died of extreme poverty. The United States Naval Observatory at Washington distributes documents.

Q.—Will you please explain how a person is lifted by four persons placing their index fingers under his shoulders and legs, by means of slight lifting force, at time of inhaling a long breath by each person, and the person about to be lifted?

A.—I have been asked this question many times. If a person actually has been lifted, and those doing the lifting think that the "law of gravity is partially suspended," then the lifters are under self-hallucination or auto-suggestion in so far as their impression of lifting is concerned. They actually lift the person, but they think, but they will not admit this as they are partially self-hallucinated in the belief that the body of the person will rise. And if they really succeed in lifting the man two inches, they think it a foot. Auto-hallucination is a remarkable mental phenomenon and is now being studied by mentalists here and in Europe with minute care and research.

The Hour Glass

By CONSTANCE CLARKE.

Tomorrow and tomorrow, what if all
The hours were mine to plan—out of the gray
And misty future I would call
Them to me, learn the secrets of each day,
And then unbidden I would let them go—
For I would not know.

If I might hold the hour glass in my hand,
And breathless watch the tiny stream of gold,
I'd long for things I could not understand;
I'd tire of all things known, for time would hold
No hidden secrets but my own—and so,
For I would not know

MORE NOURISHING THAN MEAT—COSTS ONE-TENTH THE PRICE.

These high cost of living days give you an excellent opportunity to get acquainted with a food that is more nutritious than meat and costs but one-tenth the price—Faust Spaghetti.

A 10c package of Faust Spaghetti contains as much nutrition as 4 lbs. of beef—your doctor will confirm this. It is a rich, glutinous food, made from Durum (hard) Wheat.

It is sustaining, appetizing and very easily digested. Makes a big variety of delicious, savory meals. Write for free recipe book. Sold in 5c and 10c packages.

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