

# The Bee's Home Magazine Page

## Dorothy Dix's Article

### On Vanity of Men—They Are Just as Conceited as Women, and Far More Susceptible to Flattery.

By DOROTHY DIX.

Recently the papers contained the sad intelligence of the belated wedding of a young man whose throat was cut by his three-story collar.

The account of this deplorable accident says that the man is what is known as a "swell dresser" and that in particular he has a neck built upon such liberal and giraffe-like lines that he can wear a collar of such altitude that it is the despairing envy of all the other young men of his acquaintance. A few mornings ago, repulsed in all his shining expanse of white linen, in attempting to get off a street car his foot slipped, and he received a bad fall, as a result of which the sharp edges of his collar penetrated his neck, inflicting two gashes that required the services of a doctor.



This incident scores one against man for self-sacrificing vanity, for no woman has yet been choked to death by her collar, though many a short-necked woman has found out what that verse in the Bible means that says, "He, being in torment, lifted up his eyes."

The truth is that men have talked so much about women's vanity that we have come to think that the fair sex monopolizes this weakness. Far from it. Men are just as conceited about their looks as women are. Of course, they haven't as good an opportunity to show it, because unkind fate has narrowed them down to a Spartan adornment, but what they have they make the most of.

No debutante, fussing over her first party frock, was ever so particular as a man about his neckties. He doesn't hesitate to consign half a dozen white ones to the scrap basket if he guesses them in tying or fails to get the proper bow, while no amount of family affection would induce him to wear a home-made one. There are places he couldn't be dragged to by wild horses unless he had on an evening suit, nor could he sell him a hat whose crown was an infinitesimal degree lower or higher than every other man's hat, even if you threw in a chromo with it.

Observe the palms he takes to show his fancy socks and note that the crease in his trousers is never off his mind for a single instant. In the theater, in the car, in the parlor, in the moment he gets seated he begins hitching at his trousers to preserve that razor edge, and it is worse than useless to attempt to engage his attention until it has been tenderly settled in place.

Now it is just as awful and heart-breaking a thing for a tailor-made frock to bag at the knees as it is for trousers but you never see a woman in public spending her time pulling at a seam in her skirt.

But the most amusing and child-like exhibition of vanity of which men are ever guilty is when one is told that he looks like some famous man, and goes around forever after in a ridiculous pose, trying to emphasize the resemblance.

Think of the commonplace young men we have all known who cultivated a distraught air, and a pale and melancholy countenance because some indiscreet person had detected a fancied resemblance between them and Booth.

Recall the pompous gentlemen whose principal object in life seems to be to cultivate a pair of whiskers and tell you how they were taken for Chalmers Depew, or the excessively English-American who develops an ingrowing British accent, and spends his days and nights imagining he looks like King George. This is a phase of vanity that is exclusively masculine. A woman's vanity never reaches the pitch of underestimating celebrities.

Men are much vainer than women about their personal charms. A man's belief in his powers of fascination never wavers. He never grows too old, nor too fat, nor too bald to arrogate to himself admiration that a woman in her palmy days would hardly dare to claim. The elderly millionaire, though he be the homeliest of his sex, can see no reason why he shouldn't fire the fancy

and come up to the ideal of budding sixteen. In his own eyes he is, now and forever, the embodiment of all the many charms and graces, and he can never be persuaded that any woman wouldn't have the time of her life sitting around looking at him and listening to him.

A woman, on the other hand, is taunted from her cradle that she may only hope to inspire love while she is young and attractive, and when her glass tells her that this is no longer the case she looks with distrust on the man who asks her to marry him. Of course, there have been cases where rich old women have married mere boys, but their insane jealousy of their young husbands proved that the women knew that the men married them for their money.

The rich old man, however, who marries a young girl is troubled by no such doubts. His bride may yawn in his face, and shrink from his touch, but he never suspects that she had any other object in view than pure unadulterated affection in marrying him.

A man shows his superior vanity to woman in the way he talks about himself. He thinks nothing of spending an entire evening in a monologue about himself, his business, his amusements, what he said to so and so, and what they said to him, etc.—but no woman would dare to try to talk to a man for thirty minutes about her dressmaker and her affairs. She knows that at the end of five minutes he would get up and beat it away from her presence.

Men are much more susceptible to flattery than women are. A woman looks a gift compliment in the mouth, but a man will swallow any kind of a jolly—hook, bait and sinker. That is what makes men the prey of the adventures, and amenable to the tactful wife, who knows how to judiciously spread the bait. Through their vanities are men worked, and we could better spare a better quality.

If men were not vain—but, thank goodness, they are!

## Manners in the Home

By MRS. FRANK LEARNED.

Parents are conscious of the importance of teaching their children good manners, but very often they forget that children are quick to detect inconsistencies. If the parents fail to observe the courtesies they are trying to teach there will be difficulty in instructing children.

If parents are careful to thank children for a little attention, if they ask a favor of them always in courteous terms, if they reply pleasantly to their questions and never indulge in the rudeness of answering in monosyllables, or paying no attention to questions, then the children will learn to be careful in their own manners. Children imitate their parents in word and deed and are susceptible to the influence of their looks, voices and manners. The resentment children sometimes feel in being required to observe formulas is because they find these things disregarded by older persons in the family. Parents, therefore, have to discipline themselves before they can train their children. This may sometimes require the courage to acknowledge a mistake for it is as important to say "I was mistaken" or "I beg your pardon," as to say "Thank you."

Conscientious parents know that there can be no training in haphazard methods, or by laying down maximums and precepts and that it is not by claiming to be inflexible that they can hope to influence their children, but by showing that they are striving toward high standards of conduct. If the home atmosphere is that of peace it is sure to promote contentment. If there is the everyday graciousness of speech and action the children cannot fail to foster kindness and consideration. There will not be the mere superficial politeness, but the true graciousness of life, a grace which is deep and enduring.

Home, in its true sense, is the training ground for life. The years at home are most important because habits are being formed which will influence the entire future. It is there that we learn to fill

our place in relation to others; there that we learn respect for authority and obedience to law and order. It is in the home that we learn in childhood the necessity of self-control, the importance of truthfulness, the value of unselfishness, sympathy and courtesy. We learn to make concessions, to give up insisting on having our own way, and we learn to look at things from the point of view of other people.

Boys and girls who are taught high ideals of conduct in the home will not fail to exercise kindness and courtesy toward their companions. As they grow to manhood and womanhood they will feel bound to show their best home-training in their intercourse with the world, out of respect to themselves and the dear family life. The home life may be but a memory, distant in the years, but the influence will never be lost.

## Little Bobbie's Pa

We got a other new hired girl. Her name is Vera. Ma says it is a pritty naim, but I think it is a funny naim for a hired girl. Hired girls used to be called Bridget or Nora, & they was good hired girls, too. But things is different now. The last three hired girls we had was Marguerite & Sylvia & Belladonna, & now we have Vera. She is a very pritty, & she had dreamy eyes & Ma said it was from sleeping too sound that her eyes was dreamy.

Vera is riteng a play. She wuddent tell Pa & Ma that she was riteng it, but she told me so I promised her that I wuddent say a word to Pa & Ma. The naim of the play is Alone in Middletown, & it tells about a beautiful young girl that fell in luv with a keeper in the Middletown insane asylum. He was a viliyun.

The girl goes to Middletown to see him becaus he had told her that he owned a grate big estate. He took the girl to the asylum & told her that all the insane people there was his servants. She believed him at first, and then the horrible truth dawned on her. Then she sed in poetry to the viliyun:

You have me at yure mercy here  
Of that there ain't no doubt;  
I think I shall go bughouse, dear,  
If I rather be a peasant's bride  
& housekeep in a hut.

She wuddent say in this here dump  
& get to be a nut.

Then Vera told me she finished the first act. The curtain goes down wen she is reading them lines to the viliyun. The second act is the same as the first, in the insane asylum. One of the patients there heed at all, he is a rich young man wich is heeing kep in there so his relatives can git all his munny. He falls in luv with the poor girl wich is being held there by the viliyun & tells her that they will find some way to escape. She looked up into his eyes & ressedia other verses of poetry she rote. Vera told me. Pa sed that the longer the heroine stayed in the

## Lady Constance Stewart Richardson

### On How to Acquire a Beautiful Figure Through Dancing

The first figure is a dainty and simple pose, but it works beautifully into any of the dances that are so popular today, for, as we all know, dancing is coming into its own, and one of the most beautiful and widely neglected arts is now making a place for itself.

By LADY CONSTANCE STEWART RICHARDSON.

Copyright, 1913, by International News Service.

When I was a child of 11 I used to go out in the gardens of my English home and study the statues and statuettes that decorated it. For hours at a time I used to copy the poses of those lovely classical statues, and I found the greatest entertainment and joy in trying to imitate those beautiful poses. This was the beginning of my dancing, and from the taste I acquired for classical pose and movement has come, I feel sure, whatever measure of bodily grace is mine.

Dancing is essentially feeling, and the expression of that feeling willing up in movement and rhythm. It makes for grace and for strong, healthy bodies as no other form of exercise can, because no other form of exercise is as universally possible, as an entirely within the reach of all, as an entirely within the reach of the poetry we all have down in our natures.

Today I am giving you two exercises that express the joy of living to a wonderful extent and give the body much to rejoice in, for they make for grace, for lightness and for the universally desired bodily beauty.

The first figure is a dainty and simple pose, but it works beautifully into any of the dances that are so popular today, for, as we all know, dancing is coming



FIGURE TWO.

into its own, and one of the most beautiful and widely neglected arts is now making a place for itself. This figure

The second figure (2B) is an exercise that must bring to the body the lightness of flying, and when once it is mastered you will find that you have true grace at your command.

(2B) may be learned with the support of a wall, but it should be worked out in such perfection that it can be done with

absolute poise. It will strengthen weak ankles and instep while it is developing power for grace in arms and legs. Here is my method of practicing it: Point the toes of the right foot straight forward and balance the weight firmly on that foot. Now, raise the left leg slowly from the floor, keeping the foot almost at right angles to the other foot. Lift the arms slowly, keeping the right arm held in one continuous line, while the left is curved at the elbow and raised at the wrist. The fingers are held lightly and well apart. The whole body inclines slightly toward the left when the left arm and leg are expressing the greater amount of action, and when the weight falls in the alternate pose I always recommend the body away to the raised right foot.

This exercise, like all other dancing movements, must express lightness and joy, for dancing is dancing only when it comes as an expression of a happy spirit.

In this, as in so many dancing movements, the figure must be poised lightly on the ball of the foot.

It must express personality and yet conform to true ideals of grace and beauty, and thus in time it will bring the body to grace and beauty, too.

The second figure (2B) is an exercise that must bring to the body the lightness of flying, and when once it is mastered you will find that you have true grace at your command. In this, as in so many dancing movements, the figure must be poised lightly on the ball of the foot. Just such simple movements as poising the body lightly on the toes or ball of the foot will help avoid civilization's arch enemy, flatfoot, and will help in the acquisition of a light, springy walk.

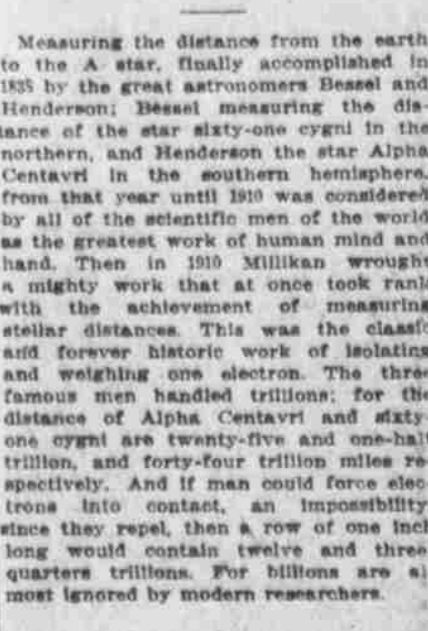
Poise the body lightly on the right foot, with a general inclination toward the right. Stretch the right arm up and out and drop the left arm from shoulder to just below the waist in one long curve. Even while the body is swaying in this position, lift the left leg from the hip and sway it backward from the knee, making one line from knee to toes and bringing the foot almost on a level with the knee. Now stand on the left foot and alternate from side to side.

This exercise is by no means easy to master, but there is no movement of which I know that can be more absolutely counted on to bring the figure into the long, graceful, undulating lines we all so much admire.

## Suns and Electrons

By EDGAR LUCIEN LARKIN.

Measuring the distance from the earth to the A star, finally accomplished in 1913 by the great astronomers Beese and Henderson; Beese measuring the distance of the star sixty-one cygni in the northern, and Henderson the star Alpha Centauri in the southern hemisphere, from that year until 1910 was considered by all of the scientific men of the world as the greatest work of human mind and hand. Then in 1910 Millikan wrought a mighty work that at once took rank with the achievement of measuring stellar distances. This was the classic and forever historic work of isolating and weighing one electron. The three famous men handled trillions; for the distance of Alpha Centauri and sixty-one cygni are twenty-five and one-half trillion, and forty-four trillion miles respectively. And if man could force electrons into contact, an impossibility, since they repel, then a row of one inch long would contain twelve and three-quarters trillions. For billions are almost ignored by modern researchers.



Sun earth's orbit, and two positions of the earth at intervals of six months. A is the star whose distance from the earth is sought.

I made a very crude attempt to outline the process of weighing an electron. In the Bee several weeks ago, and will try to give a faint trace of an account of how the distance of a star was finally measured after centuries of most difficult work. All know that a surveyor desires to measure the distance of a tree, house or mountain peak, without going to them, must first measure a straight line and also the angles or direction of the distant object from each end of his base line. The object, say a summit, may be a hundred miles away in modern work, and the distance measured with great precision. But stellar distances are so enormous that astronomers discovered they had no base line of anywhere near sufficient length.

The diameter of the earth was so minute that it was almost exactly zero, and could not be of use. Then after a hundred years of trial the distance of the sun was measured, and this line, 93,825,000 miles long, was eagerly selected as a base. Then they took twice the sun's distance, that is the entire diameter of the earth's orbit or path around the sun. Too short, so minute that it was almost impossible to measure it in comparison with the distance of a star, by means of the most accurate micrometer.

That is, as in the cut, two lines drawn from opposite ends of the diameter of the earth's orbit were parallel on every star they attempted to measure.

Year after year the plan was adopted, and no measurements found. No telescope could detect any convergence of the lines AX and BY; that is, the distance from A to B, 187,650,000 miles, is so short that no measurable angles could be detected at A and B. Finally a new plan, that of triangulation, was devised, or of measuring many angles from their star S to other stars immensely more remote as the stars C, D, E, F and G. And also from C to D, D to E, E to G, F to G and so on, securing as many angles as possible in the six months, or while the earth moved around from A to B. Finally, after years of arduous work, A Centauri was observed to be displaced among the comparison stars 1.5 seconds of arc, and 61 Cygni .3 of one second; or, what is the same, the value of 187,650,000 miles A B as seen from these stars. In the drawing A B is 1/16-inch, and the distance of the nearest star is 125,000 times greater than A B in space, or three miles in the cut. No wonder that AX and BY should appear to be parallel in any microscope.

But this crowning achievement of the genius of man, as great as it is, would subside into insignificance, in comparison, with a discovery of one faint clue to the nature of mind.

Lowe Observatory, California, U. S. A.

## Dr. Montessori's "Little Other Mother"

By ELBERT HUBBARD

Not long ago in Chicago I attended a monthly meeting of school principals.

On this particular occasion an address was given by Ella Flagg Young on the subject of "The School."

In these schools, instead of placing so much stress on books and memorization of rules, the children are simply kept employed, and their occupation is changed from time to time before any one thing becomes monotonous or wearisome.

It was found that many of the children were suffering from malnutrition, and it was believed that many of their mental difficulties arose from physical ill.

A luncheon was provided in the middle of the morning, and the subject of dietetics and oral righteousness had close attention.

Attached to these schools was a supervised playground, and in some instances school gardens. Much of the time was spent out of doors.

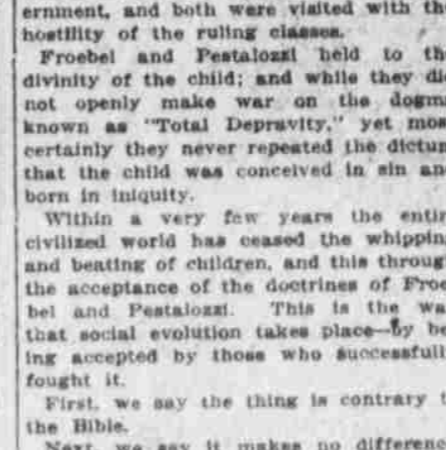
"It was discovered," said Mrs. Young, "that it required a better quality of teacher in this work than in teaching children who were normal."

Mrs. Young ended her very interesting talk with the wonder why the same methods, with the same care, and the same fine insight into the needs of the pupil could not be brought to bear in all the schools of Chicago, instead of favoring the children who were regarded as unfit.

Dr. Maria Montessori is an Italian school teacher. Her first business was that of nurse.

She held a government position and had the care of defective children.

This brought the question of education sharply before her mind. The conventional methods not being satisfactory for abnormal children, she devised a method of her own. A little later it came to her as a great gleam of light that her method in teaching abnormal pupils was the best possible plan also for the normal.



Dr. Maria Montessori

Dr. Montessori builds on the work of Froebel and Pestalozzi. Pestalozzi was a Swiss, born in 1766 and died in 1827. Froebel was a German, born in 1782 and died in 1852.

The work of both of these masters was carried on independently of the government, and both were visited with the hostility of the ruling classes.

Froebel and Pestalozzi held to the divinity of the child; and while they did not openly make war on the dogma known as "Total Depravity," yet most certainly they never repeated the dictum that the child was conceived in sin and born in iniquity.

Within a very few years the entire civilized world has ceased the whipping and beating of children, and this through the acceptance of the doctrines of Froebel and Pestalozzi. This is the way that social evolution takes place—by being accepted by those who successfully fought it.

First, we say the thing is contrary to the Bible.

Next, we say it makes no difference one way or the other.

Third, we say we always believe it.

Men fight for a thing and lose, and the men they fought take up the issue that they opposed, and carry it to victory under another name.

Dr. Montessori takes children from 2 years old up. She utilizes the services of the older children in caring for the young—thus carrying out Froebel's idea of the "Little Other Mother."

This is the natural way, in a big family where there are no servants, for there the older children care for the younger ones. Thus they get an education out of their work, at their work, which is the natural way, after all.

Switzerland and Germany are now taking the lead in matters of education, and Dr. Montessori, Swiss by patronage and Catholic by birth, is uniting with the government to bring about the things that the governments of Italy, Switzerland and Germany once fiercely combated.

The primal care of Dr. Montessori is for the health of the child. She quotes Herbert Spencer, "The first requisite is to be a good animal." She recognizes that the child has to pass through the same stages that nations pass through. The child has the savage, the nomadic, the agricultural and the commercial periods.

"Happiness," says Dr. Montessori, "is the greatest asset in life."

Happy people are those who are employed in useful and congenial occupations, and such are always well.

The business of Dr. Montessori is her schools is to keep the children pleasurable employed.

She gives the child the right to freely explore his environment.

Every baby, as soon as it can creep, begins to investigate. It tests everything, tastes everything, tries everything, and makes itself acquainted with everything in the room. Then it travels to other rooms. It goes upstairs, and perhaps rolls downstairs; but again it tries. There is something up there that it wants to see. Children want to climb ladders, climb trees, climb heights. They

want to see the top of the house, as well as the cells, and they want to be curious and desire to know, to see, to understand, is the basis of education.

Dr. Montessori uses a negative except in cases of positive vice or present danger. She never rebukes a child for rudeness or impoliteness. If the child is doing the wrong thing, she gently encourages it to do something else. If the child wants to stand on a chair in order to see out of the window, by all means she lets the child work out his own problem.

## Sequel To Love For Doll

Material Instinct Greatly Developed by Teaching Children to Love their Dolls.

The little child's doll is mother to the most romantic fairy. And in the years that pass, the doll fades into the realm of a June rose, and evolves the most wonderful of all transformations.

And now comes a more serious period when the toy of real motherhood should be as tranquil as before can provide.

This is accomplished with a wonderful remedy known as Mother's Friend, an external application so penetrating in its nature as to thoroughly lubricate every nerve, muscle and tendon involved.

There will be no pain, none of that gnawing or burning sickness, no sensation of distress or strain of expanding muscles. The nerves, too, will be calm, thus making the period one of restful days, of peaceful nights and a source of happiest anticipation.

The young, expectant mother must be carefully watched lest she become absorbed in these mental distresses when they prepare her for the most important event in her life.

Mother's Friend enables her to avoid all sensation of dread, worry or pain, and thus she is preserved in health and strength to see up the joyful task of motherhood.

You will find Mother's Friend on sale at all drug stores at \$1.00 a bottle. Do not fail to use it regularly as directed. Write today to Bradfield Regulator Co., 135 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for their most valuable little guide book for expectant mothers.

## Pointed Paragraphs

The matrimonial odds are two to one. The talkative man is an automatic self-entertainer.

To try to look intelligent is easier than making good.

Some of us might be better husbands if we had better wives.

A man never boasts of his will power if his wife is around.

One way to avoid a quarrel is to be absent at the psychological moment.

If a man has too much money it's no task at all for him to acquire more.

Between two evils it is better to marry for money than for a chance to get even.

Few men are willing to take good advice if it is free; also they hate to pay for it.

The enterprising summer girl has no use for the young man who wastes his time kissing her hand.

## Eating Candy Latest Method to Fight Fat

(From Weekly Graphic.)

When bath, exercise and starvation fail, the over-fleshy are now advised to eat a boranum jubus after each meal. It's the newest way to fight fat. From all reports it appears to be a successful, as well as safe and easy method. The jubus, which is quite palatable, is used to convey the extract of a certain algae found growing on rocks in the ocean. This extract is said to have the effect of removing fatty obstructions and clearing the natural ducts of oily secretions.

Already the demand for these boranum jubus is something remarkable, according to one of the leading druggists. If the new fat reducer will do all that is claimed for it, the German chemist who is given the credit for this unique compound will not soon be forgotten. "Certain it is that many thousands have been crying for something which would really take off their fat, and do this without a lot of work and worry on their part," advertisement.