

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

The Changing Kaleidoscope of Fashion

By Nell Brinkley



This would create a sensation on Broadway now, but when "Knights Were Bold," it was deemed just the proper thing in headwear.

Here's a man's nifty little pal, just as she looks when she comes in from a hike. Her little cloth hat makes her more bewitching.

Here's a hat the girl of a couple of years ago took from the old-time cavaliers. She liked this hat, especially if she were tall, and she hopes that it will be the thing to wear it soon again.

Here is a hat worn by Betty's grandmother, when she was a gay young chit of a girl in 1868. Betty snickers when she sees this picture, and wonders how grandpa ever proposed to a girl who wore such a hat.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox on Independence of Wives

Failure to Allow Better Half to Handle a Dollar Not Expanded For Instructions Leads to Straying Path.

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

(Copyright, 1913, by the Star Company.) We talk much of woman's independence in America; of the generosity and usefulness of American husbands; and of the wonderful privileges enjoyed by wives in all classes of society in this land of the free and the home of the brave.



There is no better training for a woman in this matter than having an allowance, and understanding that all her personal needs must be provided for on a stated sum.

Once supplied with this allowance, she should ask no favors beyond it; and should be asked no questions regarding her use of it.

The man who compels his wife to ask for every penny she uses is not a credit to any country; and is underserving the name of a good American.

Daily Fashions



By LA RACONTEUSE.

The Grecian drapery has been adopted by Paris as that most fitting for simple young and graceful evening gowns. Over a foundation of pale pink charmeuse is draped a soft yellow silk muslin blousing over the high waist line, which is striped by a band of pearl passementerie.

The Chin of District Attorney Whitman Shows Why He is the Terror of Evil Doers

In It the Police Grafters Read Their Fate, for It Spells Disaster to Them, Jaws Such as His Show Moral Firmness and Character and Determined Will Power. All Can Develop the Same Qualities.

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

When a man makes up his mind with all his force he "sets his jaw." He brings his teeth firmly together, and thrusts out his chin, and there is no mistaking these outward physical indications of an inward hardening and bracing of the spirit.

I do not know that the physiological and anatomical reasons for this fact have ever been worked out, but about the fact itself there can be no doubt.

But, more than that, when nature gives a man an extraordinary degree of moral firmness, and of what we ordinarily call executive ability, it always furnishes him with a strong jaw and a square chin. Decision of character, when born with the man who possesses it, invariably proclaims its existence by these facial characteristics.

If you look over a series of portraits of the great executive geniuses that the world has known you will, without exception, find that their moral force is shown in their jaws. It may be that there is a direct connection between firmness of mind and the action of the maxillary muscles and the consequent development of the jaw, for in its outward manifestations the mind has to act through the body. It is apparently the action of the same cause that gives the man of decision a firmer step, and surer motion of all his muscles, than the weak-willed person possesses.

I have not seen, in any public man, so powerful a countenance as his since, years ago, I looked one night at the body of General Grant lying in state in the New York City Hall. No portrait that I had ever seen had conveyed so striking an impression of the vast force of resolution that the great general possessed as did the sight of his mighty chin, with its close-trimmed, granite-gray beard, lying in the light of the torches. One could see in a flash why the genius of Lee went down before that tremendous battering ram of human energy and resolution.

It is quite possible that we make too little of these outward indications of character when we choose our public officers, and especially those whose functions are to be eminently executive. History has abundantly demonstrated that no man with a weak, receding chin should ever be placed in a position of great responsibility. Mere intellectual brightness is not sufficient. A man may have that and yet lack decision of character. Of course, he may have a considerable share of both, and still be morally rotten, but

I believe that a truly decisive character generally, if not invariably, implies a straight moral grain. If the grain is not straight the result will be mere obstinacy, not real firmness. The principles of character reading ought to have a wider application in politics than they get at present.

Those of us who have not been marked by nature with indicia of the possession of a moral massiveness as immovable as a pyramid need not despair, however, for human nature, fortunately, is improvable. Form the habit of setting your jaw when you are opposed in what you know to be right, and the physical act may react upon the moral nature and strengthen it. It may be that an adult person cannot increase the size or the permanent set of his jaws by such an exercise, but he can improve his mental tone, and the new science of eugenics may enable the race to grow stronger and straighter in character.

Still, nature has, perhaps, arranged these things about right, for if everybody were equally firm and decisive nobody would give way to anybody else, and the world's affairs would go to rack and ruin through the ceaseless conflict of opposing and unyielding forces. But there could be no harm in having a few more men with chins like Mr. Whitman's, backed by clear heads and indomitable moral principles.

The grouch's money is just as good as anybody's. It takes money to meet the "overhead," to take care of the terminal charges, to maintain the upkeep.

No railroad can shut down and take a vacation. A lockout on a railroad is impossible. The railroad has to keep trains moving, whether passengers and freight come or not. To stop means bankruptcy for stockholders, bondholders, employees and the public.

Travelers expect safety and service. To meet these expectations is the business of a railroad man. I have noticed that there are some

A Retreat to Victory

By REV. THOMAS B. GREGORY.

The last lap in General Nathaniel Greene's famous "retreat" was made 172 years ago—February 26, 1781. The year 1781 is well called the "year of disaster." It was a time full of gloom for all who loved the patriot cause. The shadow of the terrible affair at Camden seemed to reach all over the colonies. It looked as though the whole south was gone, and with the south conquered and I. H. H. Hudson in possession of the enemy, this enabling him to isolate New England from the middle states, the cause seemed forlorn indeed.

But fortunately, while Washington was looking out for matters in the old dominion, as well as farther north and east, the patriots down south had with them Morgan and Greene, soldiers whose hearts were as courageous as they were true.

Still brave and hopeful, notwithstanding the disaster brought on by the incompetency of Gates at Camden, Morgan and his compatriots dealt the British a staggering blow at Kings Mountain, and, later on, another at the Cowpens, and the year 1781 opened with happy auguries for the cause of liberty.

But Cornwallis was still holding on to the south and Greene conceived the idea that if he could draw the British general far enough to the north he might be able to accomplish his purpose under disadvantageous circumstances and at a great distance from his base of operations. Accordingly, near the end of January, Greene pulled out from his camp on the Pedee and started out on his trick of leading Cornwallis northward across the Carolinas. Palling into Greene's trap, Cornwallis took after him, trying, but always without success, to draw the American into a battle.

On February 3 Greene reached Guilford Court House, North Carolina, but his expected reinforcements not being up, he continued the name of "retreating" until March 14, when he pulled up again at Guilford Court House resolved to give Cornwallis battle. The fight came off next day, and while it was tactically a defeat for the Americans, it was strategically a decisive victory for them. Cornwallis was so badly handled that he dared not seek another fight. He did not dare to march back to South Carolina, so, abandoning his wounded, he headed for Wilmington, the nearest seaport. But upon reaching Wilmington he found himself in a quandry. To transport his army by sea to Charleston and begin all his work over again would be a confession of defeat. He could not do that, so he resolved to march into Virginia.

After following Cornwallis for fifty or sixty miles, Greene turned back to begin the work of retreating South Carolina, while Cornwallis kept on toward Yorktown, where he was to end the struggle by surrendering his sword to Washington.

All honor to the name of Nathaniel Greene! The American as a fox, yet brave, when the occasion came, as a lion, and always the unselfish, modest, incurable patriot, he did more, perhaps, than any other man in the field, Washington alone excepted, toward the establishment of our national independence. If Greene has any living blood-relatives, it goes without saying that they are immensely proud of his splendid career.

A railroad man should be proud of his position. It is a wonderful thing to spend the public on its way, to pass out kindness, good cheer and help make the world a better place because you are here.

Travel is the great educator; it is the great civilization. Good railroad men are sane, sober and they take no chances in the line of "possibilities blocking."

"I have traveled on railroad trains for forty years, some years half the time being spent in day coaches or in sleepers. And, behold, in all that time I have never lost a grip, an umbrella, a hat, or my temper on the right of way."

I have not been looking for trouble and no trouble has been passed in my direction.

The intent of railroad men, I believe, is toward courtesy and kindness as never before in all history, and to a degree unattainable by any other class of business men.

The Railroad Man

By ELBERT HUBBARD.

Copyright, 1913, International News Service. Once upon a time there was a sailor-man who told big stories about the countries he had visited.

One day a man asked him this: "Have you even been in Australia?" "Indeed I have," was the reply.

"And did you meet any of those kangaroos?" "Sure I did," and here the sailor was slightly up in an aeroplane. "Sure I met lots of kangaroos and their money is just as good as anybody's."

Let every business man remember that

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This Shampoo Helps the Hair

Correct shampooing goes far toward preventing falling hair and excessive dandruff. Dry, brittle, dull and faded hair can be restored to a rich, glossy, fluffy condition by the correct use of

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