

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

Are You at Peace with Your Family?

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.
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If you are an American born citizen, naturally your first and foremost reason for being thankful at this time of year will be that you are not living in a war-torn country. We all know what is the condition of Europe today.

Little lads and grandsons, Women old with care,
But all the men are dying men,
Or dead men over there.
No one stops to dig graves,
Who has time to spare?
The dead men, the dead men,
How the dead men stare!
Kings out a-hunting—
Oh, the sport is rare:
With dying men and dead men
Falling everywhere.
Lads for lads and grandsons:
Spells for kings to share;
And dead men, the dead men,
Dead men everywhere.

But while you deplore this condition of things existing abroad, and while you congratulate yourself that you are an American and out of the war zone, suppose you give yourself a little self-analysis as a holiday exercise.

Are you really living in a world of peace? Are you at peace with your associates in the business or social world where you dwell?

Are you at peace with yourself? Unless you can answer all three of these questions in the affirmative you have no right to talk about the horrors of war and how sad it is that the world has returned to barbarism.

You must know that war is an accumulative thing, and if no one individual indulged in quarrelsome thoughts or words war could never come.

No doubt you can relate glibly to any one who will listen just how this war originated and just how it could have been avoided. But can you, even to your own mind, explain just why you do not get on better with your fellow men?

There died recently in Greater New York under tragic circumstances, a still young woman who was reared in a Christian home, accustomed to attending divine service twice every Sunday and who said grace always at her own table. She was an only daughter and her parents possessed a comfortable fortune, and she was reared with every luxury. Yet she early developed a quarrelsome nature which was not controlled by her parents, who, because she was an only daughter and gifted with beauty and intellect, allowed her to dominate them.

The mother was quick tempered and the home became a scene of continual discord. This Christian home and reared child of good fortune rapidly developed into a home tyrant. She married and became the sort of wife that she had been a daughter. Her parents died literally and actually of broken hearts.

The young woman, after degenerating mentally and morally, through her selfishness and lack of self-control, ended her life by suicide. All this was done in a land of peace. It is sadder than any of the tragedies of war.

In many Christian homes this season there will be gatherings of relatives, all priding themselves upon being good Christians, yet there will be ill-will, unkind criticism, jealousy and fault finding to mar the social pleasures of the hour.

Advice to Lovelorn

By HEATHER FAIRFAX.
He Taught.
Dear Miss Fairfax: My fiancé is in college and we cannot be married for at least three years. He often calls upon other girls. He has no secret of his nature as he says, he does not wish to tell me an untruth. When I say that I do not like it he replies that I am not jealous, that I lose nothing by it and he has a good time. On the other hand, I, though I know a very silly crowd, do not care to have anything to do with other boys. When I do not go out with my fiancé, I either stay at home or see my fiancé with my mother and my girls friends. Please, Miss Fairfax, advise me, is this simply petty jealousy, or is there cause for worry? C. B.

Since your fiancé is honest with you, it would be wise of you to make light of the whole matter. During a secret engagement of long duration a good many young men keep up their social relations with other women. While I do not think this the finest course to pursue, it is a fairly natural one. So be patient and tactful and try to make yourself so charming that your youthful fiancé will find your society more agreeable than that of any one else.

She Was Quite Justified.
Dear Miss Fairfax: A man of 33 called to see a girl of 23 for the first time (three months). He was called out of town suddenly and prolonged his stay for several months, did not correspond regularly with his friend and finally discontinued writing entirely. She took it for granted she was no longer interested and received attention from other friends, and accepted an invitation to a dance, where she was seen by her friend who had just returned. Their friendship was broken off at once. Is it not in form for a young lady not engaged to receive attention from more than one friend? Don't you think she is justified in continuing friendship with those who have proved to be friends by their loyalty while he was away? WE THREE.

The girl did absolutely nothing improper, and the man's attitude was selfish and tyrannical. I think any girl well rid of such a "dog in the manger." The girl had every right to accept invitations from other men and surely had no right to suppose that a man who went away and ignored her was interested in her.

Victorian Effects in Evening Frocks Need Skillful Modification to Suit Athletic Damsels of Present Day



A pantaleon evening gown is composed of black velvet and black tulle, illuminated with bead embroidery.

By GERMAINE GAUTIER.

One of the revived features of the home-Victorian dress associated with the home-Victorian period is the drop-shoulder line, which gave to femininity of that time an accentuated degree of round-shoulderedness and semi-invalidism, which were presumably the mark of well bred women who were given to lack of appetite when at table and who were disposed to sudden spells of fainting and of that mysterious malady designated by novelists of those days as "the vapors."

It must be said, however, to the credit of the American adapters of the more or less classic styles of 1850 and thereabouts that they have improved on the original models. It may be that they have found it impossible to give the wasted, sickly appearance to the well built American girl who loves to dance, to golf, to skate and walk, and who has no patience with a type other than that of the athletic which she herself so well represents.

Nevertheless, this selfsame girl is not the least averse to displaying good shoulder lines when her dressmaker suggests the wearing of a pseudo-Victorian frock. One scheme which latter day modistes have adopted is to connect the décolleté bodice over the shoulders by means of bands of jeweled embroidery, strands of rhinestones or straps of velvet.

Sometimes there is a little sleeve, whose very presence serves to call attention to the nude shoulders above. For these sleeves are cut in tiny puffs and headed with a decorative band of some sort and then permitted to fall away from the shoulder. They are far more interesting than is the type of gown which is innocent of any pretense to arm covering.

Women who study effects quite agree that there is more art in partly concealing and partly revealing than in doing away absolutely with shoulder or bodice draperies. This may account for the new sleeve, which after a tentative appearance is in a way to be generally adopted.

This sleeve is usually composed of malle, tulle or Georgette crepe. It is rather wide and lightly gathered to the shoulder. What would ordinarily be an inside seam is left open for the purpose. It is tucked just at the bend of the elbow and where it is caught at the wrist. This brings into view the prettiest part of the arm and conceals elbows that sometimes are a bit callous and unsightly through an indifferent lounging of their owners.

None of the great diamonds of which I have written in these articles has had a more romantic career than the famous red stone, "as big as a rascal's ball," in the English royal crown, which is known as the Black Prince's ruby, although, as we shall see later, it is not a ruby at all.

This stone, which in certain illuminations glows, as has been said of it, like a ball of red fire, came into Europe through the Moorish kings of Granada. Where they got it is unknown. After the Spaniards had recovered all of Andalusia, except Grenada, the King Bermejo, "Red King" of Grenada, Mahamud I, was destroyed by a relative, and, being forced to fly, sought refuge with his countrymen's enemy, Don Pedro the Cruel, at Seville. He had the great red gem in his possession and foolishly handed it to Don Pedro, who incontinently showed his guest over to assassins and took possession of the glowing stone, which was superstitiously believed to be able to illuminate a room at night with its own internal fire.

Another superstition declared that ill-fortune attended possession of the gem, and this seemed to be vindicated on this occasion, for Pedro was soon driven from his throne by a rival. He fled to Bordeaux, where the Black Prince of England was at the time with an army, and offered him the ruby with other treasures for aid in recovering his throne. This time the talisman seems to have reversed its character, for now it brought good fortune to both its successive possessors. The Black Prince de-

A modish white trimmed hat of black velvet, and (below) an afternoon suit of white broadcloth trimmed with large bands of skunk fur. Bands of fur on the sleeves form a muff. The turban is of velvet trimmed with silver.

In other days it was considered bad form to use the elbows for props, either at table or otherwise, but nowadays, when every woman is a law unto herself, formalities are waived so long as comfort and a certain degree of intimacy are recognized between chums of either sex. Rather interesting is the bracelet idea used to band the sleeve at the wrist. If one is in possession of an antique bracelet so much the better; or she may hire herself to a dealer in old jewelry and select therefrom a modern replica of some old-time piece. Then if one is clever at reciting bits of family history she may weave all sorts of romance with here and there a seasoning of the tragic into the bracelet which has become hers.

A reckness Irishman, Colonel Blood, made his famous attempt to steal the crown, which contained the ruby, from the strong room in the Tower of London, where it was deposited, as it is today. He got it and got outside the tower with it, but was caught and overpowered at the outer gate. He laughingly declared that it was "a gallant attempt for a crown," and Charles seems to have agreed with him, for he not only pardoned Colonel Blood, but made him one of his favorites, probably because he was a good drinker and a good storyteller. And, besides, he had, or pretended to have, many friends of whom the king was afraid.

The Black Prince's "Ruby" has been worn by every English monarch since then, and there is no more admired jewel in the crown, yet it is not a ruby at all, though it has the outward look of one. It is a spinel—a much less costly stone. A veritable ruby as large as this stone, if flawless, and of the true "pigeon-blood" hue, would be worth more than the largest and finest diamond in existence.

In fact, its value would be virtually incalculable, like an infinite term in mathematics. The disproportioned increase in the value of a ruby with increase of size is merely the result of the extreme rarity of very large perfect stones. In its qualities the ruby is much inferior to the diamond, having less hardness and less refractive power. The color test for the ruby is also one based upon rarity and not upon essential superiority in beauty. It is a legend that the experts' test for the color of a ruby is to put the gem on a sheet of white paper and let a fresh drop of blood from a pigeon's heart fall beside it.

Pacific Peoples Must Hold Preponderance of Military Power If War is Ever to Be Eliminated Throughout the World :::

By CHARLES H. FAIRHURST.

I want to introduce this article by a brief quotation from the late John Fluke, a man whose clearness of mind reached almost to the point of the prophetic, as follows: "The closest approach to a condition of perpetual and universal peace that it is possible to attain among nations can be achieved only when the preponderance of military power has been gathered into the hands of the pacific peoples."

The import of that statement is one that deserves to be carefully considered in determining to what extent we ought as a people to push the policy of preparedness. It assumes that human nature has not yet so far advanced toward perfection as to render it prudent to disperse altogether with military force and equipment. Most observant people will be agreed upon that point.

We want peace and we are so anxious to have it that in case of necessity we must be willing to fight for it. We feel justified in fighting the intruder who attempts forcible entrance into our private dwelling, and resisting national invasion is the same thing only on an enlarged scale. So that the question is not whether we shall have an army and a navy, but only how large and effective a one.

We were perhaps optimistic enough, and had sufficient confidence in the benevolent disposition of men and nations, to suppose, when the Tague tribunal was established, that that was a feature of the past and that all words were on the way to being converted into plowshares. And, indeed, it was no small matter for the representatives of forty-four nations to assemble in 1907 and agree to set up a world court of arbitral justice. It was the extreme point yet attained in international comity. But what has transpired since that event indicates how much less the action of those representatives signified than we supposed at the time, and indicates also how large the supplementary action that will require to be taken before we commence to achieve the pacific object of our ambition.

It has become universally apparent since 1907 that the establishment of a court of arbitration goes no farther than to express a sense of need, without in any way practically satisfying that need. It was in condition to pronounce its arbitral decisions, but absolutely without the means of enforcing them. It was just as ineffective as any judicial body would be if unassisted by an executive body.

The next step naturally in order was the organization of a "league to enforce peace," having for its object to educate international sentiment to the point of taking the findings of the court of arbitration and executing them by whatever means, economic or military, the situation might require, at least to the extent of employing compulsory measures against any nation that goes to war without having first submitted to the international court the question in dispute.

Such a league has been formed of which Mr. Taft is the president. Nations pacifically disposed will be the ones most readily inclined to enter that league. But in order to enforce the court's decisions or in order to compel a reference to the court of any question in dispute before resort to arms, the nations pacifically inclined will have to hold the preponderance of military power, which brings us squarely upon the ground covered by Mr. Fluke's statement already quoted.

Now we are a pacific people and shall have an important part to play in any scheme of the kind outlined. We have an occasional Jingit who breaks in upon the quiet of rational men's thinking, but as a nation we are decidedly ironic. "We do not want war, and there is no reason why we should. We have all we want and have no cause for going outside in order to get more. Like any other republic our strength lies in the maintenance of quiet relations among ourselves and relations of comity with people outside.

We are favored of Providence by having had given to us such abundant territory and by having that territory located at the greatest possible distance from both frontiers of the eastern hemisphere. As, therefore, we are not nationally infected with the war virus and are in no special danger of developing into a militant condition of ambition, we can without any considerable peril to ourselves secure to ourselves as large a military and naval equipment as our financial resources will allow, and thus become, as Mr. Fluke said, one of those pacific peoples in which the preponderance of military power has been gathered, and thus help to attain the world's pacification by the amplitude of our military efficiency.

It is difficult to understand how any one, especially if the most peacefully disposed, can arrive at a diverse conviction provided only there be first a cordial acceptance of Mr. Fluke's prophecy and a hearty sympathy with the doctrine represented by the "league to enforce peace."

Secretary Lane, in his annual report, soon to be issued, refers to our twenty and more million children as the country's resources. It is interesting to notice how each secretary considers it is his own department to be the salvation of the country. The secretary of war is going to save the country by his army; the secretary of the navy by his ships, and now Secretary Lane is going to save it by his boys and girls.

It is rather fine, though, to have the last named recognize the children as our principal asset. Young fleet and brood of the human breed are far in advance of sheep, wheat, land, forests and mines, for while they may not count for a great deal while they are still in the bud, yet in due time they will blossom if they receive the care for which the secretary pleads; and what the home and the schools, especially if the rural schools, make of them, will altogether determine what the country will be twenty-five or thirty years hence.

We want our mines worked, our rivers tamed, our forests preserved, our land tilled, but it is the children that for weal or for woe are destined to be the supreme factor in our nation's future.

In-Shoots
Self-respect is seldom a virtue of the grafter.
It is always discouraging to see prosperity smile on the mean boss.
When the buyer understands his business the salesman has an easy time.
There is nothing more aggravating than inspiration that arrives the morning after.
Observe the wise carpenter. He makes every blow count when he hits a nail.
Unless you are a lawyer it is better to refrain from arguing the other fellow's case.

Berg's "U- January Clearance Sale"

Has Torpedoed Our Ready-to-Wear Stock

All Prices Are Rapidly Sinking for Saturday's Sale

A Splendid Assortment of Smart Winter Coats for Women and Misses—Priced Unusually Low.

For convenience in selling we have grouped practically our entire coat stock into three selling lots. They include every popular style and material shown this season. The reductions are all bona fide and the coats are all garments from our regular, carefully selected stock.

WOMEN'S COATS Worth to \$17.50 \$9.95	WOMEN'S COATS Worth to \$25.00 \$13.75	WOMEN'S COATS Worth to \$30.00 \$17.50
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Women's and Misses' Winter Suits

This suit sale should especially interest the woman who wears size 16 or 34. The suits range to size 42, but we have more of the smaller sizes than we should. For that reason we offer a Grand Clearance of the Entire Suit Stock at Two Prices.

Women's and Misses' Suits
Values to \$25.00
\$8.75

Women's and Misses' Suits
Values to \$45.00
\$17.50

January Clearance of Separate Skirts
Plaids, Stripes, Solid Colors
Values to \$12.50
Choice of the House
\$4.95

January Clearance of Dresses

We have arranged a group of stylish dresses, including taffeta, silk poplin, serge, velvet and combinations in afternoon and street dresses, and offer them in one big sale lot for Saturday.

Choice of 87 Stylish Late Fall Dresses
Values to \$30.00
\$9.50

A Sale of Odds and Ends Women's Coats
Odd Garments from Stock, Values \$10.00 to \$20.00, January Clearance Price
\$2.75

NO GARMENTS EXCHANGED IN THIS SALE

New Silk Waists
Crepe de Chine, Georgette, Values to \$4.00
\$2.95

New Fall Waists
Lace or Silk, Regular Price \$5.75
\$3.98

Choice of the House—All High Grade and Fancy Waists
From \$6.50 to \$15.00
1/3 Off

January Clearance of Furs
Sets, Scarfs, Muffs
One-Third to One-Half Off
TAFFETA PETTICOATS
Solid Colors—Changeables
\$2.95

Berg's
ISE & DOUGLAS