

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

How to Choose a Husband.

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

There never lived a woman who would not marry if the "right man" came along. Once upon a time women married whether or no they loved, since to be an "old maid" was to be on object of scorn, ridicule or unwarranted sympathy, at the best.

But now women have become independent economically. They are wage earners. No longer must woman be supported by some man—either father, brother or husband. She can go out in the world and fend for her own support. The consequence is that the woman of today marries because she chooses to—not because she feels that she must.

Mere physical attraction is not a safe basis on which to found a home. Wild, unreasoning love is like a summer storm that comes in a deluge and exhausts itself quickly. But a love that is based on reasons will not pour itself out in one moment.

Do not marry a man who fails to show you kindness and understanding. The man who is kind and tender will not fail you when the great sorrows and sufferings of life come. He will not laugh at you when the pin pricks of daily living scratch the veneer of your composure.

He will go on being affectionate and gentle when your youthful beauty fades. He will avoid making your life a thing of hurts and tortures.

The man who understands you will have sympathy for your viewpoint that will draw you close. The soul and spirit that make you an individual will mean something to you. You won't spend your life in vain attempts to show messages he can interpret across seas of misunderstanding. You will speak the same language and know each other's heart and mind.

In return, you, too, must have a feeling of tender thoughtfulness—a desire to serve, and imagination enough to see and enter into it.

You must long to make his home and be sure that you would be proud and happy to be the mother of his children.

The best thing in a sincere love is an understanding companionship between two devoted people. We are not skilful at explaining ourselves to others or in comprehending them. We are bitterly alone on the path of life. And we all long to be companioned and understood.

Marry a man for whom you have love, respect, admiration and in whom you place trust and faith. And be sure he has tender kindness for you with sympathetic understanding.

Thus you will have a perfect marriage and know the best that life can bring.

Advice to Lovelorn

BY BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Are You Not at All to Blame? Dear Miss Fairfax: Would you kindly advise me on the following: Am an orphan 19 years old, and my whole life has been a continuous lot of troubles. I am engaged to a very nice young man, but his mother makes things very unpleasant for both of us. He has asked me to go out of town to get married. Do you think it would be an advisable way to settle the matter? I have just one brother and have talked the matter over with him and he is satisfied for me to do this, but I want someone else's advice.

Are you sure you have not slighted the mother of the man you want to marry? I should try to win her love and blessing. If you are sure you have made a kindly effort to win this woman who suffered that the boy you love might come into the world, and that she is unreasonable in her dislike for you, and if you know that she would not sanction your marriage, that puts a different face on things. If you do go out of town to get married, I suggest that you take your brother along. Don't give anyone a chance to say unkind things of you. Why not be married very quietly at the office of some justice of the peace in your own town—with your brother as one of your witnesses?

Let Her Decide.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young man not quite 22 years old and very deeply in love with the only girl in the world. We have been going together for about three years and intended being married this fall, but now I find that we can't be because of a change of plans. It will probably be at least two years before we can be married, and do you think it right for me to keep her waiting so long? Shall I offer to free her of the engagement or not? I know she would not listen to it for a minute, but think should give her her way, don't you?

Talk the matter over frankly with the girl you love. She should have the decision as to the waiting. If she really loves you, she will wait for you. If she doesn't want to wait, you are better free. Love that can't stand the test of two years is not likely to last out the long years of wedded life.

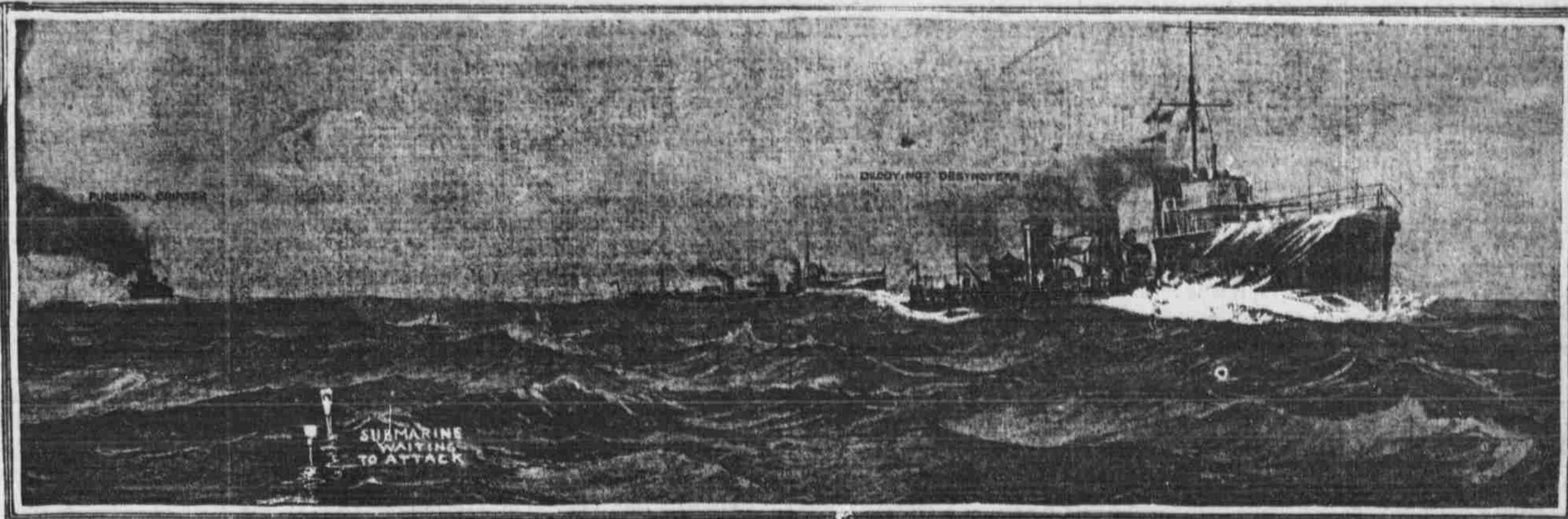
Men Pay Homage to Mother's Friend



"I am not surprised to observe the number of men who come into the store to purchase 'Mother's Friend,'" remarked a leading druggist. The expectant mother if she hasn't heard of this splendid embrocation is probably not reading the papers to much extent. And if she does it is a happy thought to send hubby to the drug store. 'Mother's Friend' is applied externally over the abdominal muscles. It is a gentle, soothing lubricant, penetrates to the fine network of nerves beneath the skin and has a marked tendency to relieve the muscular strain to which these broad, fat abdominal muscles are subjected. The cords, tendons and ligaments are thus permitted to stretch without the corresponding surface strain so often involved during the period of expectation. And particularly to young mothers is this remedial application of inestimable value since in this keeping the muscles firm but pliant it enables them to go through the ordeal without aeration of the epidermis often the case when this gentle attention is neglected. 'Mother's Friend' is highly recommended by a host of women. Write Bradford Regulator Co., 408 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and we will send you a valuable little book to expectant mothers."

The Battleship Versus the Submarine

Luring a Battle-Cruiser Toward a Waiting Submarine—The Destroyers are Fleeing on Purpose to Decoy the Big War Vessel to Her Destruction.



During recent British maneuvers two submarines, working in conjunction with two destroyers, formed a little plan to "bag" one of the

enemy. The destroyers were sent out as decoys to entice any of the enemy's craft to give chase. Ultimately a big armed cruiser took the bait and came away at full power after the two destroyers. These naturally steered to the point agreed

upon for meeting the submarines; the latter, seeing the chase afar off, slipped away below the surface, and with only their periscopes above the sea waited until the big cruiser was rushing by; then they each fired at point-blank range,

and her first intimation of their presence was to see the Holmes' flare burst against their bulging sides. The periscopes were not perceived at all by the cruiser.

Vivid Flashes of Lightning Often Exhibit Various Colors of the Spectrum

BY GARRETT P. SERVUS.

"When lightning is discharged from cloud to earth there is a vivid streak of light. What causes the incandescence, and what is it that burns to give light? I have often wondered what it is, and also what causes the different colors, white, blue-white, pink, violet, etc.—A. R., Brooklyn, N. Y."

As the season of lightning is approaching, many readers will soon witness the wonderful phenomena which puzzle the writer of this question. Nature has no spectacle in its repertoire more grandly beautiful than a thunder storm, but when the lightning begins to play, terror usually so dominates the mind of all beholders that they neglect to notice the marvellous details of the great atmospheric pageant. It is to the credit of "A. R.'s" steadiness of nerve that he has observed so closely the many delicate hues that vivid lightning often presents. Most persons, I think, are unaware that lightning ever is colored, although it always impresses some as being fiery red, probably an effect of the excited imagination.

The incandescence of lightning is due to the intense heating of the gases of the atmosphere through which the great electric spark (for lightning is merely such a "spark") passes. The molecules of the air are set into vibrations sufficiently rapid to produce light waves in the surrounding ether. Any solid particles of dust or haze floating in the air in the track of the discharge are also heated to the incandescence point. The atmosphere up to a considerable height always contains vast numbers of such particles.

The prevailing hue of lightning is a dazzling white, because the heat is so great that the entire gamut of vibrations that produce the effect of light is set a-quick, and once, and the primary color waves of which that gamut is made up are all blended together, as they are in sunlight. But often, as "A. R." has noticed, lightning exhibits decided color tints, which are sometimes very striking and beautiful. These are due to differences in the composition of the air, and of its floating contents, along the path of the lightning, as well as to variations in the discharge itself.

It has been observed that the colors exhibited by lightning are much less varied and vivid in temperate climates than they are in tropical and equatorial regions. Arago thought that the yellow, red, blue, violet and purple tints often exhibited by lightning depended upon the quantity of electricity traversing the air, upon the amount of moisture contained in it, and upon the nature of the floating vapors and dust through which the lightning passed. This, it must be said, is a sort of scoop-net explanation, and yet, perhaps, it would not be practicable to give a more detailed one that would have a general application. If one knew the precise condition and contents of the body of air through which a lightning flash passed, it might be possible to point out the exact origin of the colors shown, but a great lightning flash is sometimes several miles in length, and evidently no very accurate idea of the state of the air throughout so large a space could readily be obtained.

The same flash might exhibit varying colors at different points along its course. The explanation which Arago suggested for violet colored lightning was that it probably occurred at a great height above the earth, where the relatively low density of the air would produce conditions somewhat resembling those in a partially exhausted, or Geissler, tube, through which electric discharges are passed. As is well known, such discharges exhibit violet tints. In connection with this it may be mentioned that thunder clouds

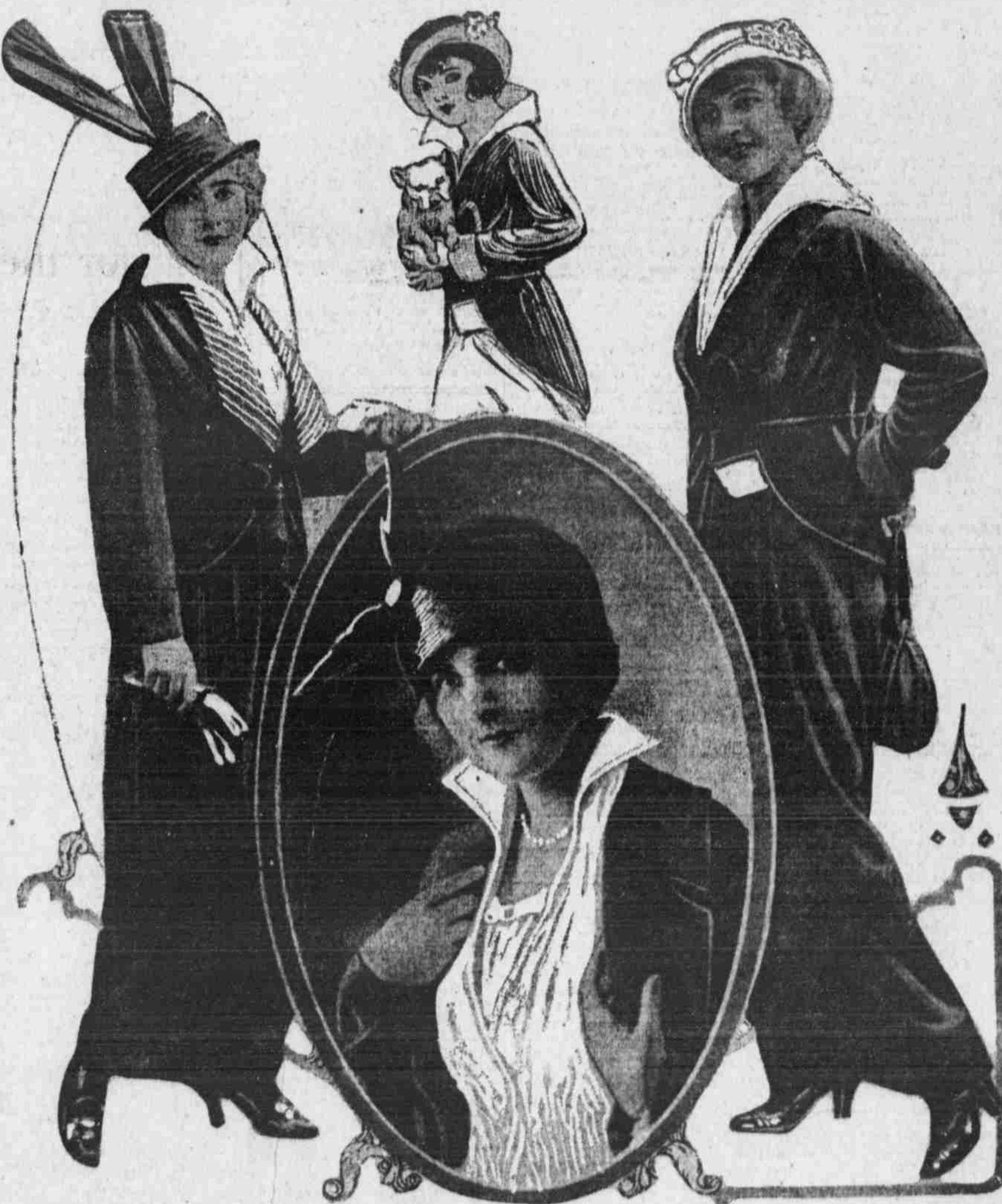
have been known to occur at a measured height of five miles above the ground. Dr. Richard Anderson, who made a special study of lightning in England, says: "The color of lightning unquestionably depends upon the character of the material substance that is suspended in the air track, and that is transported in a fine vaporous state by the discharge. The color is quite of the same nature as that which is imparted to artificial fireworks

by metallic impregnations. The vapor of iron communicates one kind of hue and the vapor of sulphur, or fine particles of carbon in a quasi-vaporized state, another."

However, it is my impression that heavenly fireworks are not so often colored by chromatic chemicals in the air as by the effects of variations in the intensity of the electric discharges. The color of any incandescent substance depends upon the degree of heat to which it is subjected.

The Collar of the Hour

Three Chic Examples from Paris



A smart tailor costume of dark blue material with overskirt, revers and cuffs of striped Roman silk, and modish waistcoat, Medici collar of fine white muslin.

In the center is shown a very chic waistcoat of white pique with Medici collar. The effect is decidedly striking.

A graceful walking suit of fine navy serge, with waistcoat and collar of white pique. A charming little white hat completes the toilette.

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The Work Dodger. "How much will you charge to chop that wood?" asked the busy woman. "Lady," said Flooding Pete, "you know that I'm the only man who has any time to chop wood." "That's about right." "And that makes me a monopoly, liable at any minute to have trouble with the United States government. Besides, I don't live in this state. I'm just passing through, and I wouldn't think of tryin' to fix any charges without talkin' it over with the Interstate Commerce commission.—Washington Star.

Problems of Science Solved

By EDGAR LUCIEN LARKIN.

Q.—If a weight of one pound on earth be taken to the planet Mercury would it increase its weight there three-fourths, and if taken to Neptune would it not decrease?

A.—A stone weighing one pound on the earth taken to Mercury would weigh 11 ounces and to Neptune 161 ounces.

Q.—What diameter in feet and inches does the sun's disk appear to possess to the average eye? How large does the disk of the moon appear to the normal eye?

A.—Both disks—those of the sun and moon—at the average of all days in the year, subtend thirty-two inches of an arc, or angular measure. Never given in feet or inches.

Q.—Is it not velocity that produces gravitation? If we throw a stone against a window of sufficient resistance with too little velocity, it will not break; but if we throw it with sufficient velocity, the window will break?

A.—We do not know the cause of gravitation, nor of anything; but the increased speed of a stone thrown is not the cause of gravitation; it is the cause of momentum, which is a product of mass multiplied by velocity.

Momentum would be the same if the stone were thrown close to the earth, where its full attraction of its gravitation would be felt; or out in space trillions of miles, where the earth's gravitation would be almost infinitesimal. That is, the glass would break by increasing the speed of the stone as here on earth.

Q.—Is it true that matter increases in mass when it is in swift motion like the earth?

A.—The quantity of matter-mass of a body is not due to motion it may have. The only way for the mass of the earth to increase is for meteors and comets to fall upon it.

Q.—Why is a circle divided into 360 degrees?

A.—Ancient Chaldeans divided the circle into 360 equal parts because they thought that there are 360 days in a year. They could not prove that the earth turns on its axis 366.25641 times while going around the sun once.

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