

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

The Smelting Pot

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

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Forth from this great smelting pot,
Where all nations are flung in,
Shall by Time's strong hand be brought
Types to make the whole world kin.
Fling them, fling them in,
Gold is mingled with the dross;
There shall be more gain than loss;
North and south and east and west,
All shall give us of their best.
Destiny controls the pot;
Fling them in.

Three centuries of unmix'd blood have left
Our brave New England Puritans bereft
Of impulse and emotion; or afraid
To give those tender feelings which God made
In all his children any outward sign.
They pluck life's grapes, but dare not drink its wine;
Face boldly swords, but quail before a kiss;
And miss most in not knowing what they miss.
They swear by honor, and they cling to duty,
But veil their eyes and turn away from beauty,
Fearing it may be Pagan. In the fine,
Fair faces of their women lurks no sign
Of human passion; yet their love will stand
Defying death if Duty so command.

Into the clear, cool waters of these souls
Year after year Vesuvian lava rolls.
Peering beyond the future's rim, I seem
To see the new New England in a dream.

Old ever youthful Italy has brought
Unto our shores to lure our feet along
A merrier pathway, music, dance and song.
And she has taught
Passion to produce; left a touch of fire
On lips too pale; and darkened eyes (as gray
As Rocks which guard a calm New England Bay)
With smouldering flames, that speak the heart's desire;
Rounded the sharp, fine outlines with the grace
Of southern contours; and to virtue lent
The subtle charm of Latin Temperament.

A strong new race,
A race sublime,

With sterling virtues and soft human hearts,
God worshippers and lovers of the arts
And devotees of beauty, joy and mirth,
That optimistic alchemist old Time
Has fashioned for the earth.

All hail the coming stock
Of great Vesuvius and Plymouth Rock!

The Price of Beauty

Self-Sacrifice the Main Factor in Retaining Loveliness, Says Pauline Frederick.

Pauline Frederick,
Who, as a Beautiful
Woman, Is Qualified
to Talk on
Beauty



By MAUD MILLER.

"Why, I haven't any deep laid beauty schemes," laughed beautiful Miss Pauline Frederick when I asked her what she thought about this all absorbing topic. Miss Frederick is playing in "Innocent" at the Eltinge theater.

"To tell the truth, though, I do believe in self-denial. As far as physical beauty is concerned one simply must sacrifice oneself. For instance, I never eat what I really want to eat, but frequently when I have been hungriest, dine on rice and milk.

"This simple diet is excellent for the entire system and is invaluable for a clear, beautiful skin. Then, too, I am a slave to my hair. To keep it beautiful it is shampooed twice a week, and when I am not doing anything important I keep it rolled softly on curlers. This helps me to do it up loosely and picturesquely as though it were just tossed up carelessly and gives the effect I want, but it is a care, as everything else about one's personal beauty is.

"For the outside care of the complexion I advocate scrubbing twice a day with a little brush and plenty of castile soap. I have heard people say that the skin should never be touched with soap, but I have never been able to do without it. Of course, it is all a matter of taste, but personally I don't see how anyone can keep the skin of the face clean without

a liberal but judicious use of pure soap. "Of course, a cold cream is necessary sometimes. I have all my cold cream made at home after a simple recipe. "This spirit of self-sacrifice must be kept up in a uniform manner concerning all things. A woman may be born beautiful and there is much talk these days about natural beauty unadorned, but no woman who has beauty can afford to sit back and do nothing to keep it. And, furthermore, every woman, no matter how beautiful, is never satisfied, but is continually thinking of some way in which she may improve some part of her anatomy.

"Even though the blessing of beautiful

People We Pass

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

"I am 23 years old and am deeply interested in a girl I see each day as I go to work. She smiles at me every morning as we ride down in the subway, but I scarcely dare to speak, as I have never been introduced to her. I do not know any of her friends and have no way of meeting her properly. But I feel that she cares for me, and I'm willing to take a chance. Would you advise me to speak to her?" writes Tom G.

Tom, I advise you most earnestly not to speak to your little smiling lady of the subway. If she is willing to let you meet her without introduction you are sure to feel that she is not just the sort of girl you care to meet in any manner. You will only spoil an innocent idyll and get a sordid adventure if you talk to the girl to whom you are a bit interested.

When you write that you are "willing to take a chance" you express the typical masculine attitude towards the girls in manners as in her method of making acquaintances. If you saw her with another boy and you happened to know and like him, you would think to yourself, "Harry's a nice chap. I guess I'd better warn him that the girl he's with is not just the sort for his little sister to meet."

When you speak to a girl without the formality of an introduction you break a rule of the great game of society. And it is not good sporting ethics to break the rules of any game you are playing. Now this is the way society figures. "If some one who knows two people introduces them, that person takes a bit of moral responsibility. The introduction says: 'I know both of you, and I feel that you are nice enough folks to be worth-while acquaintances for each other.'" And each of the people introduced feels as if some one had stood sponsor for the decency and respectability and desirability of the other.

Don't you see it, Tom, and all you boys and girls and men and women, who pass some one on the street or in the subway and want oh, so much, to know them? Don't you see that it is a great big world and that it has to be run on some principle of "sound business"? You wouldn't go into a business or financial deal with some one of whom you know no more than that they looked attractive, would you? And the people you permit to come into your social life have an influence on things more vital to you than your purse and your success in business. They affect your reputation, your standard of decency, your standing in the community, your ideals and finally your life's happiness.

At best, we know too little of the actual soul of any friend. We are compelled to take the actual man and woman for granted and believe in what they show us, overlaid as it is by layers of social veneer. But when we know something about the family and friends and habits of men and women we can in some measure decide if their friendship is one we want.

But the girls and boys who smile at you in passing? You can't take a chance. Just think of them as part of the landscape you see as the train of life rushes by you. Admire—respectfully and from a distance. And make your friendships with the atmosphere of proper introduction to bring you mutual esteem and faith for a background to the little pull of interest you feel for a pair of bright eyes.



Madame Isbell's Beauty Lesson

HAIR PROBLEMS OF MIDDLE AGE

—PART VI

This is my best way of arranging a transformation and it seems new to most hair dressers. One's own hair should be slightly moistened and rolled on kids over night to give it a natural wave. Comb the hair about the face and shoulders, put the transformation on over this, fastening the two ends together in the back and pinning it down with invisible hair-pins in front. The next step is to throw back all the hair, the natural over the transformation and arrange it becomingly about the face. The back hair can be arranged high or low as one wishes.

Artificial hair should not be bought hastily over a counter. Take plenty of time in matching it to your own hair; do this in a strong light and a few days after your hair has been shampooed, so the color may be natural. Ask for hair that is not dyed and which has been properly "rooted." Rooted hair is rather a long process and adds to the expense, but hair that has not been properly rooted, that is arranged with the root ends together, will tangle and mat, and will not stand washing.

In matching hair choose a piece darker rather than lighter than the natural hair, for even the best artificial hair may fade slightly as time goes on for the reason that it has no oil supply from the scalp. To remedy this deficiency and keep the artificial hair glossy and lustrous, it should be frequently treated to a few drops of brilliantine. This will also help preserve waves of baked or curled hair.

Hair often turns gray quicker about the face than on the back of the head, and this adds another difficulty to the question of matching artificial hair to the natural. Shall it match the front or the back hair? It depends on how the hair is dressed, and, as most women of middle age or more wear a high coiffure, the best results are obtained when the switch or puffs conform to the shade of the hair about the temple. If the contrast between the hair that grows on the neck and that growing about the face is very startling, artificial hair between the two colors should be chosen.

False hair, as I have said, is an expense. If not of the past quality, it will be uncomfortable to wear and look artificial. Even the most expensive piece cannot be worn many years, for in most cases the tint of the natural hair changes, either growing gray or darkening as time goes on, and the artificial hair must be changed to match. We all recognize the horror of the old time false front, of a different color from the hair obviously put on to conceal it, and harsh and unbecoming to the aging face beneath. Far better dye the entire hair than resort to such unbecoming methods.

I do not wish to suggest that artificial hair is a dead loss every few years. If of good quality and bought of a conscientious hair dealer it will stand a great deal of making over. It can be mixed with new hair of a different shade to change its general tinge, gray hair can be added and in many cases, the switch or transformation can be successfully dyed. In short to adopt false hair means trouble and expense, it is worth it, if it improves the appearance and makes a woman feel younger and happier.

Madame Isbell

Mystery of the Tide and Moon

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

"How does it happen that the sun, which astronomers say is thousands (or is it millions) of times greater than the moon, only raises tides less than half as high as those raised by the moon?"

It is an effect of greater distance. If you compare the apparent sizes of the sun and the moon as you see them in the sky you will perceive that they both cover circles of the same magnitude. Yet the sun is about 400 times greater in diameter than the moon. But it is also nearly 40 times farther away, and since the apparent, or angular, diameters of bodies vary inversely with their distance the sun doesn't look any bigger than the moon.

This, however, is not enough to account for the difference between the tidal powers of the sun and the moon. To explain that we must first consider their comparative "masses," i. e., the quantities of matter, or substance, that they respectively contain, and then the effect of the difference of distance upon their gravitative, or attractive, power.

The sun possesses 350,000 times more mass than the moon. If it were as near to the earth as the moon is it would exercise 35,000,000 times as much tidal force upon the ocean waters as the moon does. But being 400 times farther away than the moon, what is the consequence? Is its tidal force reduced to 1/400 of what it would be if it were as near as the moon is? No, that cannot be, for in that case the tides raised by the sun would

still be 63,750 times as high as those raised by the moon.

There must be some other law in operation, and in searching for it you may recall the principle of "inverse squares," to which I have often referred in these articles. According to that principle the attractive force of a body like the sun varies inversely as the square of distance. Let us try this, and see if it will help us out.

The square of 400 is 160,000. Since this is to be taken inversely we divide the 35,000,000, representing the tidal power of the sun relatively to that of the moon when the two bodies are at the same distance, by 160,000, and the quotient is nearly 220, which shows us that we have not yet found the true law, for the solar tides, instead of being 160 times higher than the lunar ones, are less than half as high.

Now if, instead of simply squaring the 400 which represents the distance of the sun as compared with the moon's distance, we cube it, we get 64,000,000; and this, taken inversely, shows the actual reduction of the sun's tidal power due to its greater distance. As far as mass is concerned, then, the sun is 35,000,000 times more powerful than the moon in producing tides, and, as far as distance is concerned, it is 64,000,000 times less powerful. The final result is that the effective tidal force of the moon is about two and a half times greater than the sun's. The actual proportion is somewhat less than that, because we have used round numbers in the calculation, which slightly exaggerate the sun's distance as compared with the moon's.

The law that we have just applied, viz: that the tidal force varies inversely as the cube of the distance of the attracting body, is a very important one to remember. It does not contradict, as you might hastily infer, the general law that the force of gravitation varies inversely as the square of the distance, but, on the contrary, it grows out of that law; but I have not space here to give a mathematical explanation of it. Instead, let us glance at some of its remarkable consequences. If the distance of the moon from the earth should be diminished to one-half of its present amount the height of the tides would be increased eight-fold. At every flood tide the lower parts of New York City would be swept with a wave, or bore, forty or fifty feet in height. If, on the other hand, the moon should suddenly retreat to twice its present distance, the lunar tides would be diminished to one-eighth of their actual height, and not only New York bay, but nearly all the great harbors of the world, would become un navigable for ships of heavy burden.

If the moon should approach to one-tenth its present distance (and there is reason to believe that it was formerly much nearer than that), its tidal force would be increased a thousand-fold, and nearly the whole surface of the United States, from Atlantic coast to the Rocky mountains, would be inundated by tidal waves.

If the planet Jupiter should approach as near as the moon now is, its tidal force would suffice to raise tidal waves in the open ocean ten miles high.

The story of the tides, and of the part that they have played in the evolution of the earth, the moon, and indeed of the whole universe, is one of the greatest romances of science.

Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Have an Understanding.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I met a young man about two years ago and have been with him only four times since. Now, I have had many chances to go with others, but never take them, always turn them down. Now, I am clearly in love with him, and he tells me he loves me, too. I never see him with any other girl. Now, could you advise me what to do? Try and win him or take the other chances?

BROWN EYES.
This young man is not a very ardent lover, or he would have sought you out oftener than four times in two years; that is only once every six months. I do not believe you are doing well to sacrifice all your opportunities for social pleasure because of such a laggard. You would better find out his intentions, and if he is not in earnest, let him go.

Take a Chance.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young man 29 years old. In order to make the most of certain business opportunities I have hitherto denied myself the privilege of marriage. But, of course, I have continued my social activities. I have especially cultivated the acquaintance of three young ladies, whom I shall call Minerva, Venus and Vesta. Minerva is the proverbial lover of the arts—cultured, refined and with a certain strength of beauty and character that I can not help but admire. Venus is a dream, a perfect nymph with her glowing, voluptuous, lovable beauty. Vesta is different—retiring, dainty, trustful and home-loving. All are leaders in their respective classes.

Now my problem is: I am almost ideally established in business, and receive a handsome income. I long for a home. I am by nature of a very affectionate disposition, but my age and practical experience have taught me to control and direct my emotions. Thus I could learn to love and am in a position to make happy either of the three girls to whom I have introduced you. I believe that either of them would listen to my suit if I were to tell that I loved her. But I cannot decide on the girl. They all make their respective appeals. So, Miss Fairfax, I must let you as an instrument of the fates solve the problem. MERCURY.

Such a remarkable young man as you should not expect the advice of a mere woman to be of much service to him in this case. If you would love, however,

I would suggest that you absent yourself from the three young women who are so blessed as to have your favor, and maybe in time your sophisticated heart will tell you which one you most yearn to possess. The rest should be very easy, and yet it might be just as well for you to prepare for the remote contingency of the young lady having a mind of her own and a purpose that doesn't incline to marry you. Perhaps, for the preservation of the present idyllic situation, you had better not venture the test, as it might upset you.

Social Amenities.
Dear Miss Fairfax: I'm a girl of 18. I am invited to a very swell tea, which is my first appearance to so well an affair. Now, in case the hostess is not at the door and a lady who is a stranger to me should be at the door, would it be proper for me to give her my card or my name?

Please give me all the information necessary so I don't make a mistake. Is it proper for me, if I accept the invitation, to answer the invitation, and if I do, proper for me to mention the names of both ladies who invited me. Please let me know at once, so I can answer in time, if necessary.

I have a friend who has called on me. I returned a card to her and she had a daughter born. She never returned my card. Is it proper for me to call on her first after the baby came or should she return my card? Her baby is a year old and she has never returned my card. Tell me what is proper to do.

M. M. D. M.
If the lady who greets you at the door is a stranger, give her your name, that will be sufficient. It is not only proper, but very necessary that an invitation be acknowledged, whether accepted or declined, in order that the hostess may know what to expect. After being entertained, either formally or informally, it is good usage to make a call, at which time a card may be left. Failure to call under such circumstances indicates a purpose to cease friendly relations. Your married friend must have had a very good reason for not returning your call, prior to the birth of her child, and since then has very likely been occupied with its care. It was your place to call on her, if not prior to the birth of the baby, then as soon after the event as the mother was able to receive you. If you care now to continue the friendship, make a call and explain, but do not tell her you have been standing on formalities.

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