

FICTION

THE BEE'S HOME MAGAZINE PAGE

HUMOR

Fall Suit and Turban



Photo. by Ouel Froude.

One of the new belted tunic coats is shown here, and the graceful model is made still more attractive by a touch of embroidery at the collar and a trimming of silk cord fraps on coat front and sleeves.

The turban is one of the new close fitting models of hat-makers' plush with a brim of embroidery and a curious ornament repeating the rich colors at one side.

The Tired Business Man

Tells Friend Wife About Flirtatious Symptoms and Simpletons.

BY WALTER SINCLAIR.

"I think that professor who said that it was natural for girls to flirt must have spent the warm weather at the summer resorts," said Friend-Wife.

"Yes, even the wind flirts the sand in my hair," replied the Tired Business Man. "And for doing it naturally—well, I never saw any girl who needed any text book on how to make a youth between the ages of 16 and 20 act like an underdone double portion of veal. They certainly can show the magicians a few tricks and not have anything up their sleeves but a dimple on either elbow, providing they wear sleeves at all."

"All the accessories necessary are a fan or a lacy handkerchief or a pair of drooping eyelashes, and some girls don't need even that much aid. I suppose the lashes are to make the trained youths hop around the ring. But of course the engagement ring. At least one ring is necessary when a man makes a circus of himself."

"Sometimes the girl expert wears an odd ring herself to attract attention of the easy sex. A queer looking ring always makes a good pretext for his holding her hand while he looks at the setting. After that the subject of talking fortunes by palmistry comes up in time to give him an excuse for retaining the hand. And after that it just becomes a habit. It's a wonder some popular flirts don't wear signs reading 'Changed hands.'"

"I suppose beach flirts are bolder because they have plenty of sand there. Still, looking at it from the opposite angle—and by that I don't mean while out fishing—I should imagine that one of the reasons why the beach flirts fear the uncertainties of matrimony is that she can observe the treacherous of the tide. Pretty good, eh?"

"Another advantage of sitting beside the sea is that the strong wind blowing from the salty deep will make a cute strand of hair wiggle over and tickle the accompanying gent on the ear, quite upsetting his reasoning faculties. From the number of her observed sitting on the sea side of the flirtatious summer damsel I can readily believe that the Lee boys are strong enough numerically to have Robert E.'s statue returned in the Washington statutory hall."

"That ocean breeze also has a provoking habit of blowing howl the loose, so that they have to be properly reeled by the fair ones. I think that the professor said 'fix the dears,' instead of fixed ideas in enumerating the six symptoms of flirtatious love, which include emotive delusion, hysterical, paranoiac, psychic neurasthenic, episodic symptoms of hereditary degeneracy and periodic obsessive. That sounds more like the weather report of a brainstorm than love, doesn't it? If a girl was told she was suffering from that she'd probably stop cutting off the bottom of her skirt and sewing on a neckband to



"CUTE."

Fit around her ankles. The fit of the hobbie skirt is certainly epidemic. "Flirting began in the Eden fruit ranch when Eve gave Adam an apple and kept a date. Helen was a married flirt, but Troy did not only did Hector fall for her, but Troy did also, it being a horse on the populace. Cleopatra was no summer resort flirt, but she did not lack an easy Mark. A girl likes to flirt because it is one accomplishment she can do well without thinking. I don't know anything about this motive or rudimentary or psychic or episodic stuff, although I have noticed the ice cream soddy symptoms. A flirtation is like a telephone conversation—it ends when they ring off. But in spite of the professor's assertions, I can tell you how to stop girls flirting."

"How?" asked Friend Wife, unbelievably. "Kill off all the men," answered the Tired Business Man. (Copyright, 1910, by the N. Y. Herald.)

Teach Children to Be Tidy. Even the very tiny children should be encouraged to put away their toys. It may take longer than if nurses were to do it herself, but the sense of order, innate in many children, ought to be cultivated. Unhappy, it is often carelessly destroyed, for, instead of waiting patiently while the little one carries out his plan of putting his toys away, nurse carries him off, crying, maybe, saying she will do it herself. presently, says Home Notes. For a few times the child tries to gratify his orderly instinct, but, being always thwarted, he soon gives up the attempt. The instinct is destroyed and in future it will be difficult indeed, to make him acquire habits of neatness.

DOLBY'S DOUBLE

Comic strip panels with dialogue about a boy named Dolby and his dog. Includes text like 'WHEN DOLBY LEAVES I'LL READ THIS LITTLE POEM...' and 'I'LL BE BACK IN ABOUT FIVE MINUTES...'

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Items of Interest to the Women Folk

What Every Wife Needs—She needs a good temper, a cheerful disposition, and a knowledge of how her husband should be treated. She needs a capability of looking on the bright side of life, and refusing to be worried by small things. She needs a secure grasp of such subjects as are of interest to men, and should not be absent studying even politics in order to understand should her husband speak of them. She needs a sympathetic nature in order that, should sorrow fall upon her, she may be able to give comfort to her husband, says Woman's Life. She needs to understand something of 'sick' nursing; a wife with no notion of what to do in cases of illness is but a useless thing. She needs considerable tact and patience—the one to enable her to know when to remain silent, and vice versa, and the other to put up with him when his temper is ruffled. In these days of hygienic living it should not be necessary to say, "Put the children to bed early," but to those who are careless about a regular bed time for their little ones I would like to say a word of warning. Many mothers would say, "My children always go to bed early," but "these same mothers allow the little ones to 'sit up' on the slightest pretext—the late arrival of a guest or a little dinner party—and then wonder why the children grow pale and nervous. Plenty of sleep is absolutely necessary, says Woman's Life, if the boys and girls are to be free from nervous diseases in after life. Frequently the school work is blamed for a child's ill-health, when in reality the only trouble is want of regular sleep. Velvet is used to a quite unusual degree in trimming garments and gowns. A feature of all milanes dresses is the extreme shortness of the skirts.

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News columns including 'THE BUMBLE BEE', 'HON. JAP MAN IS DESPERATE BECAUSE OF POLITIK JUMBLE', 'PURELY PERSONAL', 'Growth', 'Sorenson', 'Fame', 'Progress', 'Regret', and 'Piffel'.

Things You Want to Know

The German Advance—The Chaos of Disunion. After Napoleon was safely imprisoned at St. Helena and Europe was again at peace, the various German states devoted themselves to the task of rehabilitating their governments. The princes wished to reorganize on the old basis of despotic rule; the people, permeated by the spirit of the French revolution, demanded the freedom of constitutional government. The national confusion created by this revolution in political thought was greatly augmented by the petty jealousies of the various states and by the great rivalry of Austria and Prussia for leadership in German affairs. From 1815 to 1866 the political condition of Germany was chaotic, but through the whole period the Prussian influence was steadily gaining ground. Between 1815 and 1830 the demand of the people for free government was acknowledged by granting constitutions in the kingdoms of Saxony and Bavaria and a few other small states. For awhile Frederick William III seemed inclined to grant a constitution for Prussia, but he did not go farther than to set up a number of provincial diets, which were by no means popular assemblies. Austria was then ruled by the austere Prince Metternich, a resolute foe of constitutionalism. But the kings and princes soon forgot the constitutions they had granted, and very little real change took place in the system—the princes were supreme and the people were nothing. During this same period the general desire for German unity grew rapidly. Few Germans were satisfied with the loose confederation which included thirty-nine states represented in the permanent Diet sitting at Frankfurt-on-Main. This was organized after the congress of Vienna. In the act of confederation the thirty-nine states agreed never to declare war against each other, or to form foreign alliances which would in any way prejudice the interests of a German state. But the rivalry of Austria and Prussia and the unwillingness of Bavaria and Wurtemberg did not permit the restoration of the empire. In this era the affairs of the German state bore a marked resemblance to the condition of the American states following the revolution and preceding the adoption of the constitution when the thirteen states consented to the Articles of Confederation, and were represented in the Continental congress, but refused to obey the one or to respect the other. It ought not to be forgotten that the American constitution was the direct result of a convention called to regulate interstate commerce, and to provide for a uniform customs administration. The same economic forces which brought about the amalgamation of the thirteen American states into the Union under the constitution were at work in Germany, slowly compelling the reluctant and jealous rulers into union. The sentimental desire for German unity was re-enforced by the economic demands for a cessation of the commercial constraints imposed by the laws of each petty state. The movement for economic union was begun in 1835 by the king of Bavaria, who made a customs treaty with Wurtemberg. Three years later agitation was begun for the institution of a customs union, or Zollverein. Prussia's geographical position made it the natural center of this movement, and one after another the several state governments concluded the necessary treaties with Prussia, until in 1835 the customs union included practically all the German states but Austria. The French revolution of 1830 had a great effect in quickening the democracy of the German states, and many of the rulers were forced to grant more or less liberal constitutions, but they were not long regarded. In 1835 Francis I, the first emperor of Austria, was succeeded by his son Ferdinand, a man of weak mind and character. The reactionary Prince Metternich still controlled Austrian policies. In 1840 Frederick William IV succeeded to the throne of the Hohenzollerns. He began his reign by inaugurating a liberal political policy, and he succeeded in doing a great deal for his subjects. But he was thoroughly imbued with the traditional Hohenzollern notions of the divine right of kings. In 1847, yielding to pressure, he summoned to Berlin a united Diet, which was not a Parliament, but a mere combination of the nonrepresentative provincial Diets existing in each of the states of Germany. When the Diet assembled the king conceded a constitution or to change the natural relations between a prince and his subjects. When, in 1848, the third French revolution broke out, its effect was felt in all parts of Germany. It was the most widespread movement for popular government ever known in Germany and it was immediately recognized by the princes of the smaller states who appointed liberal ministers and granted many of the demands of the people. The revolution was most serious in Austria. A powerful rising in Prussia and Austria. A powerful rising in Vienna forced Prince Metternich to flee to England and the emperor was obliged to summon a Diet to be elected by universal suffrage. In Prussia the revolution was even more violent. On March 18, and for several succeeding days, there were sharp contests between the soldiers and the people in Berlin. On March 17 the king, who was personally popular, promised to grant the constitution which, less than a year before, he had sworn never to concede. The next day the king gathered before the royal palace to demand that the troops be sent out of Berlin. Suddenly two shots were fired. Nobody knew from whence they came, but they were the signal for a fierce struggle between the troops and the people, which continued far into the night, and in which more than 200 lives were lost. Next day the king issued orders for the election of a Parliament. In the meantime the other German states, exclusive of Austria and Prussia, assembled a provisional Parliament at Frankfurt, which decided that a national assembly should be elected by the German people. The confederate Diet, thoroughly frightened, recognized the authority of this provisional Parliament. The National Assembly met in Frankfurt in May and elected the Archduke John of Austria as the head of a new provisional central government. The Diet thereupon ceased to exist. Four days later the Prussian Parliament met in Berlin, but could do nothing but quarrel. It finally broke up and a new Parliament was summoned to meet in February, 1849, to consider a constitution published by the king in December, 1848. The Austrian Diet met in Vienna in July, 1848, but it also was powerless because of its lack of homogeneity. The Hungarians demanded complete independence and under the leadership of Kossuth began a revolution. The revolutionists captured Vienna and it was retaken by the imperialists only after several bloody encounters. In the midst of this storm the emperor, Ferdinand, on December 1, 1848, abdicated in favor of his nephew, Francis Joseph, who still reigns. The Frankfurt Assembly was considering a new union. Austria proper was desired as a member of the new German state, but the Austrians were unwilling to come in unless they brought with them Hungary and the other non-German parts of the Austrian empire. A powerful party then was formed with the purpose of excluding Austria altogether from Germany. A majority decided that a president should be appointed in whose family the honor should be hereditary, under the title of the emperor of the Germans. This position and title were offered to Frederick William of Prussia, but he declined it because he could not accept the title unless it was offered with the consent of the German princes. The offer coming from the representatives of the German people was not acceptable. In the next year the organized Hungarian revolution occupied all the attention of Austria, and the king of Prussia seized the opportunity to form a confederation of German states under Prussian leadership, without Austria. In May, 1849, an alliance was concluded between Prussia, Hanover and Saxony, called the German union. Austria beginning to recover from the Hungarian revolution, joined with Bavaria and Wurtemberg in a call for a reassembly of the Diet at Frankfurt, while the prince of the northern states met in Berlin. This threatened war between the north and south, and the chaotic conditions were not improved. The quarrel between Prussia and Austria went so far that the Customs union appeared to be falling to pieces, but in 1853 a treaty of commerce between Prussia and Austria saved the Zollverein. In 1850 the second Prussian Parliament met, and after conferring with the government for nearly a year, mutual concessions were made, a constitution was adopted, and on February 1, 1850, the King of Prussia took an oath to support and maintain the new constitution. Since that day the Hohenzollern kingdom has been, nominally at least, a constitutional monarchy. German affairs seemed to be in a hopeless tangle in the few years immediately following the adoption of the Prussian constitution. But the jealousy of the rival states; the enmity of Catholics and Protestants; the aristocratic fear of the growing force of democracy; and all the other agents of disunion were gradually losing strength. The sentimental desire for the unity of the German race; the economic demand for commercial union; and, above all, the power of Prussian organization, made union inevitable. BY FERDINAND J. MALKIN. Tomorrow—The German Advance. Formation of the Empire.