

## FICTION

## THE BEE'S HOME MAGAZINE PAGE

## HUMOR

## Tan and White Tennis Dress



PHOTO BY JOEL PEDER.

Delightful little frocks have appeared on the tennis courts this summer—one piece affair with loose, roomy bodices, and gracefully cut skirts showing snowy shoes and stockings beneath. The linen was used for this model and collar, cuffs, buttons and handkerchief pocket on the waist are of white linen.

## Brightside and His Boy

"Side-Stepping the Old Shoes." Their Latest Tabloid Sketch.

BY LAFAYETTE PARKS.

"I see that the mayor of a western town has put his foot down and will no longer permit brides and bridegrooms to be publicly annoyed by crowds of their friends throwing all sorts of missiles at them in the streets," begins Brightside, as his omniscient offspring arrives, ready to proceed to the business of educating his parent.

"The bride usually puts her foot down soon enough after the merry wedding bells, so I don't see why any mayor should butt in," comments Son, exhaling a large cloud of Turkish smoke heavenward.

"The throwing of old shoes after the departing carriage is a most ancient and honorable custom," muses Father, who is a lover of trills of romance.

"I'll bet most brides after they've been married six months wish the rough-house brigade had made it new shoes when they chucked the junk in the open-face back that newweds are supposed to go away in," retorts Son. "After the bride has had a little experience prying loose the cash from the average hubby's pay envelope she changes her mind about a bunch of the wedding stunts and the good luck signs they are supposed to stand for."

"Rice that is always thrown," explains Father, "is, I believe, a symbol of plenty. Omission of that important ceremony indicates a life of poverty."

"That's what the wedding drape does look says about it," Son continues. "A girl might weep on her wedding day if her friends happened to forget the rice, but when the bloom begins to rub off the honeymoon, she tumbles to the fact that the main thing to get is the price. With the mamma coming in once a week from hubby's job, little wife knows she can buy the extra pepper the wedding guests threw plain or better rice, tagines, chicken feed, breakfast food or tin cans."

"Scattering showers of confetti is rather a modern, although poetic, custom," observes Father.

"Except when it lands in the bride's eye and hubby has to call in an eye doctor and cough up ten bucks to have the junk swept out of the lady's lamp," says Son.

"This city official who has made up his mind to stop wedding merrymaking," resumes Father, "puts a ban on the decoration of the happy couple's carriage. What's



A MOST ANCIENT AND HONORABLE CUSTOM.

the harm in tying bunches of white ribbon streamers on the vehicle?"

"Or tin cans," interrogates Son, "that frequently send a pair of sleepy nags careening down Main street as if they were running in the Brooklyn handicap? That pretty little stunt always makes a big hit with the boys, especially, as frequently happens, when the couple hit the ground so hard that they land in the hospital for three weeks. When hubby comes out he gets a bill for carriage hire that little attention like that, especially when they get pinched and the whole bunch winds up at the police station."

"How can brides and grooms escape these unwelcome displays?" queries Father.

"By getting hooked up in a justice of the squares whole bill," answers Son. "The square the comic bill, answers on. 'The only extra frill the newweds can get there is a three-color lithographed marriage certificate, with twittering birds perched around the border, that stings hubby one more plunk. That's got your church wedding beaten to a frazzle, and me for it if your little Willie ever stubs his toe.'"

(Copyright, 1910, by the N. Y. Herald Co.)

## Diplomat.

"And how old should you say I am?" queried the golden-haired spinster, with a coy glance at B Jones.

"Ah, Miss Smiley," replied B Jones, with a low bow. "I do not think you are old at all. Ask rather how young do I take you to be."

"And she was so pleased she forgot to—"

Harper's Weekly.

## A LITTLE SERMON FOR THE WEEK END

## The Environment of the Soul.

Text 230.

There are two forces which are most potent in the formation of character. The scientist has called them heredity and environment. Every skillful biographer in presenting a character takes these two factors in consideration. He first presents the ancestry and parentage of his subject and then sets forth the circumstances of birth, education and residence. Thus he takes into consideration these two factors. Of the two environment is the most potent. Given a good gift of heredity, and a bad environment, the chances are that the character will be bad, but even though the gift of heredity may be bad, in the midst of a good environment, a good character may be formed. The importance of this subject is therefore apparent. One's appreciation of it is increased when he considers the true nature of the soul. We hear people talk about having a soul. No man has a soul. He is a soul, and has a body. Paul furnishes a definition of the soul where he says: "Though the outward man diminisheth, the inward man increaseth day by day." "The inward man," as he uses it, refers to what we call the soul, and it is that part of our nature which is to endure throughout the countless ages of eternity. How important then that we should consider its proper environment. In our text Paul says: "Ye are complete in Him."

This teaches the importance of environment. To be perfect means more than to be sinless. A little babe may be perfectly healthful; yet it is not perfect until it has developed to the extent of the possibilities of its nature. Even so, a character is not perfect until it has grown to the full measure of its possibilities. It is in environment that character is perfected. It is true that environment varies life. The polar bear has a coat of white because it lives in the midst of the eternal snows of the frigid zone, while the grizzly bear takes its color from the surrounding rocks and shrubbery in the midst of which it lives. Even so the character of men varies with the nature of the companionship he keeps, of the books he reads, and of the society in which he lives. But environment is more than that. It is the environment in which an organism is found the principle of life. In environment are found the conditions of life. An organism is a part, of which environment is the counterpart. For instance, in an egg is to be

Rev. Robert A. Schell, Pastor First Christian church, Hastings, Neb.

found the principle of life, while the incubator furnishes the conditions of life. The life within the egg would lie dormant if it were not brought in proper touch with the conditions which the incubator supplies. Christ said: "I came that ye might have life, and have it more abundantly." This new life, we are taught, is the result of a new birth, and as such, requires a new environment. The one is just as essential as the other. The moral man cannot be saved because of his morality. He must have the new birth, but after one has had the new birth he cannot be saved without the corresponding environment. It is necessary, not only to "put off the old man," but likewise "to put on the new." Not only "to cease to do evil," but "to learn to do well."

Every form of life requires its corresponding environment. The fish must have the water, the bird must have the air and the beast must have the field. Even so the soul of man requires an environment peculiar to itself. An artificial environment will not answer. No plant can live if shut off from the light of the sun, though planted in a flood of electric light. So the soul of man requires the environment which is natural to it. Now what is that environment? Our text says, "Ye are complete in Him." In whom? In Jesus, the Son of God. He is our spiritual father,

in two senses of the word, in that we not only give us birth, but sustains us after we are born. We must not only be brought in saving touch with him, but abide in Him. He earnestly pleads, "Abide in Me, and I in you, as a branch cannot bear fruit of itself except it abide in the vine, so neither can you, except ye abide in Me." "Apart from Me, ye can do nothing." Paul, in his writings, likens conversion to grafting. In this process the new branch is not alone brought in close contact with the stock, but it is also bound there, with the grafter's wax, so that it continually draws the sap of life for its sustenance. Even so, the soul of man must be kept in intimate touch with Christ, who is the life of the world.

It is true that Christ ascended into the heavens from Olivet's brow, and in His personal presence He is now in heaven, yet He said, "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the age." His spiritual presence is with us now, and our communion with Him is likewise spiritual in its nature. Yet it is nevertheless real. In this day of wireless telegraphy, it should not be hard for one to conceive of a spiritual communion with Christ.

The wireless telegraph called prayer. Needs neither ether, space or air. Or which to flash love's quivering wave. From him who needs, to Him who saves. Prayer needs no instruments lone. The heart of God, and tuned therewith, thine own.

With these two stations in accord, Thou canst hold converse with thy Lord Through land, or plain, beneath the sea, For love is heaven's electricity.

We commune with our distant friends by means of letters. This is also a spiritual communion. It is not the printed page that we value, but rather the memories, and the visions of the loved one, from which it comes. Thus soul communes with soul, though separated by many miles of land, and the human and the divine. Thus we can abide in Christ, and be made complete in Him. This is the glorious possibility and opportunity which is within the reach of every man. How eagerly each one should grasp it, and thus receive that life which will endure.

## Items of Interest to the Women Folk

Feeding and sleeping are the two most important duties of infant life, but unfortunately mothers and nurses often meet unreasonable interference with a baby's desire to perform the latter. They have the idea that sleeping in the open air is harmful, and therefore, when they take baby out in his perambulator, they keep on rousing him whenever he falls into a little nap. This behavior of theirs is very trying to baby's temper and often results in quite unnecessary crying. Baby wants to sleep, and he would be all the better for doing so, and the only thing that should be seen to is that he is laid in a comfortable position and covered with a rug or shawl to prevent any chance of a chill. If this precaution be taken he may enjoy a refreshing sleep—more refreshing, perhaps, than in the house, where the air breathed might possibly be close and stuffy. Mail carts are not very suitable for very small children, for the simple reason that they are not adapted for sleeping in, says Woman's Life. The right sort of baby carriage is a

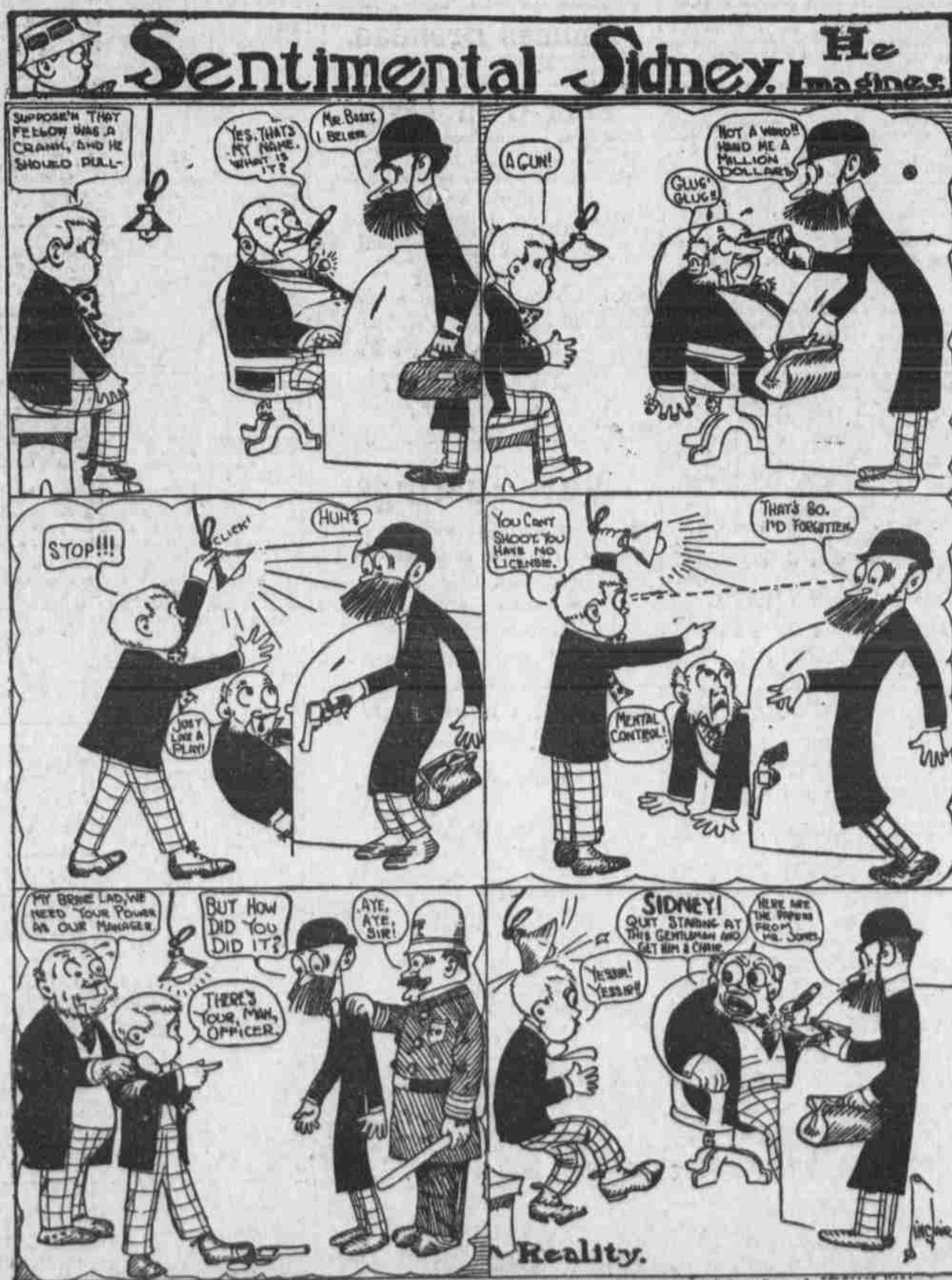
cot on wheels, and in such a one, a hard-worked mother can put her baby to sleep under the trees in summer, while she sits by and busies herself with the family needlework. Many women ought to learn to live more out of doors, and benefit would accrue both to themselves and to their babies if they adopted this suggestion.

It is often difficult to know how to brighten a room facing north. I first, in one of our rooms that face that way, tried banishing curtains altogether, to let the light in, but soon found that it is not only light that is needed but sunshine; so I determined that even if I couldn't have the real thing I would get the effect of it anyway, says Home Chat. I had the room tinted a soft yellow shade, shading off to an almost creamy tint for the ceiling. Pretty, short, soft yellow curtains framed the window, but were not drawn over it in the least.

I put a pretty brass flower pot with a fern in it in a dark corner, and it quite

transformed it. Brass fireirons, candlesticks and ornaments also helped to give the room a cheery appearance, and soon the dull room was dull no longer.

The best bred women do not fuss. They take their gowns and their furniture and their jewels as a matter of course. They are unconscious of their velle and their gloves, and they expect every one else to be equally so. If they see an intimate wearing a handsome gown they refer to it admiringly, but they also preface their comment with an apology. Their differences with their husbands are not aired, neither are the domestic upheavals. The repose of the well bred woman is not the quiet of weakness, says Woman's Life. It is the calm of trained faculties, balanced so nicely that an earthquake may cause a change of color, but will not bring forth a loud cry. Well bred women are a boon to the human race. They help the world to maintain a high standard both of morals and behavior.



## Things You Want to Know

The German Advance—The Formation of the Empire.

The revolution of 1848 succeeded in forcing the king of Prussia to concede a constitution, but it did not leave the people with sufficient power to compel respect for it. The Prussian government permitted the maintenance of constitutional forms, but proceeded to act as if it were an autocratic despotism. The Austrian government also revoked the concessions made to the revolutionists, and the smaller German states readily followed the example. Constitutions were withdrawn or modified and there was great popular discontent. During this period the German emigration increased rapidly, and the United States received from Germany a great number of sturdy German liberals who could no longer brook conditions in their own country. These immigrants became a great source of strength to the American union in the trying period of the civil war and the subsequent era of development. The German nation appeared to be dying.

But the dawn of a brighter day for Germany was at hand. In 1857 King Frederick William IV lost his mind and his brother, the prince of Prussia, was appointed regent. The prince at once set to work to develop a scheme for the reorganization of the Prussian army which would put into general use the military principles instituted by Scharnhorst. He had the powerful aid of Von Moltke. The old king died in 1861 and his brother succeeded him under the title of William I.

As prince regent, William had attempted to force through the Diet his expensive army reform scheme, but as the money was to be raised by a land tax, the prince was deserted by his friends, the aristocrats, and the measure was lost. A new Diet was elected about the time William came to the throne, in which the liberals had a great majority. The Diet was determined to end the army scheme once for all. It also insisted upon many other liberal concessions from the throne, and was disposed to be extremely truculent.

The king had his heart set on the plan to reorganize the army. It was at this stage that, in September, 1862, he sent for Otto von Bismarck. In their interview the king laid before Bismarck his plans for abdication, saying that his convictions forbade him to relinquish his army program, and that there was nothing else for him to do in view of the attitude of the Diet. Bismarck instantly said: "That shall never be allowed to come." Bismarck told the king that he could accomplish his desires despite the liberal opposition. He then accepted the ministry, without a majority of the Diet and without power to form a Budget. It was a bold thing to do, but Bismarck was a bold man.

The next week Bismarck went into the Diet and made what proved to be the most significant speech ever delivered in Germany. He told the deputies that liberalism was not for Prussians; that Germany admired Prussia for its power and not for its democracy; that Prussians were too highly cultured and too hypocritical to tolerate a constitution; that it was the mission of Prussia to lead Germany, and that to fulfill this mission Prussia must consolidate its might. He said that it was well enough for Bavaria, Wurttemberg and Baden to indulge in liberalism and democracy, for they never could play the role of Prussia. He told them that Prussia's boundaries were not conducive to its integrity as a sovereign state, and intimated that they must be expanded and that Germany ought to be united under the aegis of Prussia. He then said: "Not by speeches and resolutions of majorities are the mighty problems of the age to be solved—that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849—they must be solved by blood and iron."

Bismarck did not regard either the speeches or the resolutions of the Diet, and the army reforms were carried forward in defiance of the constitution. The world did not then know, but Bismarck the diplomat, Von Moltke the strategist, and Von Roon the organizer, were at that moment engaged in perfecting the details of the most powerful political and military machine the world ever had seen. The first opportunity to test the efficiency of the new machine came in 1863 in a quarrel with Denmark over the succession to the ducal throne of Schleswig-Holstein. Bismarck craftily induced Austria to join him, and in 1864 the Prussians and Austrians together fought Denmark, and conquered Schleswig-Holstein, and a portion of Jutland. Bismarck intended to annex the territory to Prussia, Austria intended to keep it neutral. The joint occupation

of the territory by Prussian and Austrian troops made inevitable the quarrel which Bismarck was deliberately fostering and which was necessary for the working out of his schemes. Early in 1866 the Prussians politely but firmly forced the Austrian garrison out of Holstein.

Austria appealed to the ghostly Diet of the confederation, sitting at Frankfurt, to use the confederated army against Prussia. On June 14 the Austrian motion was carried by the Diet, an action which proved to be its last, for the next day Prussia wrecked the confederation by declaring war against three of its states—Hanover, Hesse and Saxony. There was no formal declaration of war against Austria, the Prussians simply notifying the Austrian commanders to get ready for a fight.

Bismarck already had concluded a secret treaty with Italy. On June 17, the Austrian emperor published a manifesto of war, the next day the Prussian king issued an address to his people, and two days later Italy declared war against Bavaria and Austria. Thus was begun the seven weeks' war which was decided at Sadowa when the Prussian army utterly defeated the Austrians. Prussia was prepared, Austria was not. Prussia was organized, Austria was not.

Austria renounced its claims in Holstein, acknowledged the final dissolution of the German confederation and bound itself to a modification of the meaning of the word Germany, by which Austria was excluded. It also recognized the creation of the North German confederation. Prussia, thereupon, announced that it had annexed Schleswig-Holstein, the free city of Frankfurt, the kingdom of Hanover, the electorate of Hesse, and the duchy of Nassau to the dominions of the Prussian kingdom. Saxony, the Mecklenburgs, the three Hanseatic towns, Oldenburg, Brunswick and the Thuringian states joined with Prussia in the North German confederation. Added to all this the southern states of Bavaria, Baden and Wurttemberg, although not in the northern confederation, agreed to place their whole military force at the disposal of Prussia in case of war. Prussia, in turn, guaranteeing their sovereignty.

The success of the Prussian program greatly alarmed Napoleon III, then dreaming dreams of a greater French empire. Napoleon attempted to get control of the grand duchy of Luxembourg, and thereby incurred the enmity of the Germans. In this act Napoleon did more to cause the south Germans to consent to the Prussian leadership than Bismarck ever could have done. In 1870 the Spanish cortes invited an obscure prince of the house of Hohenzollern to take the Spanish throne. This was construed by the French as a blow to their dignity, and as in derogation of their interests.

Napoleon sent his ambassador to Ems to see King William. The king granted him a courteous interview, but Bismarck edited the newspaper account of the meeting so that it appeared that the Prussian king had insulted the French ambassador. The telegram with its Bismarckian elisions and emendations went out to the world, and in a day all France was on fire with furious hatred for the Prussians. Bismarck was ready for a war with France. He had been practically ready for a decade, every detail of the war plan had been finally determined for more than two years. France was not ready, but France declared war.

The terrible efficiency of the Prussian military machine again was demonstrated, and within a few months France lay prostrate under the heel of the Prussian invader. The absolute supremacy of Prussia in German affairs was not questioned in any quarter after the victory over France, and it was but a mere matter of formality to unite the several states into an empire. The king of Bavaria proposed to the other German princes that the German states form with Prussia a new German empire, under a constitution, the president of the confederation to be a hereditary right of the king of Prussia. On January 18, 1871, King William of Prussia, in the mirrored gallery of the palace of Versailles, formally assumed the imperial dignity with the title "Deutscher Kaiser." Bismarck had cemented the German states into a German nation and had founded a new German empire based upon the solid foundation of the German nationality, and not upon the ghostly inheritance of the Roman Caesars.

BY FREDERICK J. HASKIN.  
Tomorrow—The German Advance. X—The Tariff as a Factor.

## Types We Meet Every Day Beauty on the Bus.

By Bobbie Baffie.

Thus speaks Bromilda, wretched in smiles, "The easiest way to see the styles is just to climb atop the bus. And there, high o'er the crowds that fuss, From lofty station calm and cool, Observe the new effects in tulle, Chiffon or lace that pleases us—The place to see things is a 'bus."

"Here without rudeness one may stare At modern ways of dressing hair And gaze at each huge pompadour From viewpoint never gained before. Here we guess how large the rat That helps to poise each lady's hat. What fools the fashions make of us Is seen completely from a 'bus."

"There goes the busy millionaire In his machine to take the air. As up the avenue he whirles He tries to note the pretty girls, But ere his eyes and theirs can meet His car goes racing up the street. Yet he finds time to glance at us And smile at beauty on the 'bus."

"Here with a soft cap on his head, With swinging stride and heavy tread, The college athlete lumbers by, And greets me with a twinkling eye. His dear mamma's advice he minds To look not down, but up, and finds



A smile and greeting fall from us Who ride enthroned upon a 'bus. "Ah, happy student, striving still To train your body, mind and will; How fortunate that you too, When passing thus upon your way, Struggling with mundane things and real, Glance up in quest of the ideal. And so your eager eye meets us— Eternal Woman—on the 'bus!" (Copyright, 1910, by the N. Y. Herald Co.)

## Daily Health Hints

A few suggestions for hot weather: Eat very sparingly of meats, and even then only young and tender ones. Fish and poultry should make up for the deficiency. When coffee is taken reduce the quantity

you allow yourself to indulge to a small cup. Fruit and cereals are all that many need for breakfast.

No Picnicker. He had to shun the cool retreat And hold aloof from rustic scenes Because he could not learn to eat Hard tack and olives and sardines. T. E. M.



"I thought you said the bath house had capacity for five hundred."

"No, I said it held 'em."