

FICTION

THE BEE'S HOME MAGAZINE PAGE

HUMOR

Jaunty Jaquin Suit



DESIGN BY JOSE RIBERA

Jaquin costumes always look delectably orange pink. A straight, broad sailor collar is invariably intricate and original.

Types We Meet Every Day :: Deep Sea :: Fishermans

BY BOBBIE HAMBLE

Brownish groans, with a shake of her head, "I've sat in the sun till my nose is all red, my hands are both raw and my hair blown away."



I'd caught a big dogfish, who might bark or bite; Or an awful sea-robin, for they, I am told, look you straight in the eye, and then sit up and soold.

When a Man is 40.

Some men are 40 at 30 and some at 40. Forty is an imaginary line between youth and old age.

years of discretion and generally he has unless some woman wills it otherwise. When a man is 40 he begins to fear that he may have married too early.

A LITTLE SERMON FOR THE WEEK-END

A Look Into the Book of Job, with Some Comments.

The Book of Job is one of the most sublime pieces of literature to be found anywhere. Carlyle says, "This is one of the grandest things ever written by pen. It is our first and only statement of the never ending problem of man's destiny and God's way with him in the earth. There is nothing written, I think, in the Bible or out of it of equal merit."

Job was "perfect and upright, and one that feared God and eschewed evil." He was noted not only for his great piety, but also for his immense wealth. He was also the richest and greatest man in all the east.

After describing Job and his prosperity the scene changes to heaven where the Lord and Satan are represented as holding a colloquy. Satan charges Job with a mercenary spirit. He said, "Doth Job fear God for nought? Take away all that he has and he will renounce thee to thy face."

Once more the scene is in heaven and Satan appears and is rebuked for trying to move God against Job without cause. Satan is quick with an answer. He says the affliction was not severe enough.

In this deeper affliction as in the previous one, notwithstanding his wife, urges him to renounce God and die, Job holds fast his integrity.

Then the narrative tells us of Job's three friends, Eliphaz, the Temanite; Bildad, the Shuhite, and Zophar, the Naamathite, who, having heard of Job's disaster, came comfort and sympathize with him.

When they lifted up their eyes afar off and knew him not, they lifted up their voices and wept. These men were overcome with grief at the sight of their old and honored friend that for seven days and seven nights they sat upon the ground in dust and ashes before they were able to sufficiently control their emotions to speak to him.

Women ought to have a set of rules about the personal note in the press. They should study the colors that become them, as it is from the whole that the result, pleasing or otherwise, is taken.

Man's highest praise is usually "She was awfully well turned out," which means that the object of their admiration has refrained from the ultra eccentricities of fashion and was smart from the top of her

well coiffured head to her trim footgear; and also that her gloves were neat and stylish.

In the cut glass section of one of the department stores is a charming vase designed especially to hold sweet peas. It is eight and one-half inches in height and seven inches in diameter at top and base.

The porcelain jardiniere in mat green are very attractive and may be used for a growing flowering plant (not a fern or palm) or for cut flowers. A bowl of nasturtiums set into a jardiniere of this kind is very striking, and so are black eyed



REV. FRANK A. HIGH, Pastor Seward Street Methodist Church.

ever perished, being innocent? Oh, where were the spright cut off? From this point on to the end of the debate the man who had come to sorrow with him and to comfort him put forth their utmost endeavors to show to Job that his terrible affliction is the result of sin, open or secret.

On the other hand Job strenuously maintains his innocence. Job had appealed to the Lord time and again through the debate to come and explain the mystery of his suffering.

The Lord appears in a whirlwind and in a succession of pictures he causes Job to see the glory and power of God. The Almighty, however, does not solve the mystery. Job for his part does not even care for that now. He has heard the voice of God and has communion with him, and he is satisfied.

The book has its problems, but they are of little consequence to us. That which should interest you and me is, does the book teach any practical lessons? Does it throw any light on the great problems of life? If these questions can be answered in the affirmative, then the book will prove a blessing to very one of us.

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sidow to rejoice and he had stood at all times for righteousness. Had Job been acting the part of a base hypocrite through all these years? Have we been utterly deceived in the man? It must be so, for otherwise how could these terrible afflictions come upon him?

Job is terribly afflicted. There is only one explanation of it to the friends—it is the result of sin. Not some minor sin, but, being measured by the afflictions, it must be some awful sin. Thus all through the debate these men hold tenaciously to their theory. They were eloquent in their vindication of God. They explain, "Doth God pervert judgment? Or doth the Almighty pervert justice?"

On the other hand was Job. He had been taught the same philosophy. He believed the same theory. But now his and their creed is brought to a singular test. Job was large enough to see its failure. He maintains throughout, his integrity. I have not sinned, he declares, over and over again. I cannot understand it, but I know I am right, creed or no creed. He is still more perplexed when he opens his eyes and sees men all about him growing fat by the misfortune of others. Men who pay no regard to the Almighty, who oppress the poor, defraud the innocent, snatch the last morsel of bread from the hands of widows and orphans. Yet they are allowed to prosper while he, a righteous man, is made to suffer untold misery. Perhaps you and I would have cried, "Is God just?"

If a mortal man ever had reasons to complain Job had. He was bereft of all his earthly possessions in quick successive strokes. One mighty blast from heaven and his seven sons and three daughters were swept into eternity. His wife falls him when he needs most her comfort and support. Satan in all the madness of his relentless nature has chased him with the fiery brand of affliction to the very gates of hell.

The suffering man's heart breaks to see his friends, even his bosom friends, one by one forsake him. No wonder he cries out in the anguish of his broken heart. "Have pity on me, have pity on me, oh ye my friends. For the hand of God hath touched me."

But through all this, Job holds on to his God in confidence and trust. He trusts not in vain, for as he lifts his eyes heavenward and through his blinding tears he pierces the heavy clouds which hang over him, and raising his voice to God he gives forth that supreme utterance of faith and confidence, "Oh that now my words were written! Oh that with an iron pen and lead they were graven in the rock forever! For I know that my redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand up at the last day upon the earth. And after my skin hath been thus destroyed, yet in my flesh shall I see God. When I shall see myself. And my eyes shall behold and not another."

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Items of Interest to the Women Folk

Many girls and young married women often are disappointed at the candid criticism passed by their male belongings about their clothes. "You never seem to please a man," said a girl one day. "Something always seems wrong about a gown in his eyes." Doubtless she had reason for her complaint in many ways, but the real secret of pleasing the average man is to avoid the usual extremes in dress—the outrageously flaring hats and the unworkable skirts, she the Montreal Star.

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well coiffured head to her trim footgear; and also that her gloves were neat and stylish.

In the cut glass section of one of the department stores is a charming vase designed especially to hold sweet peas. It is eight and one-half inches in height and seven inches in diameter at top and base. It comes in two designs, the bonball and the chrysanthemum cutting, and costs \$12. A bride would welcome this handsome piece of glassware far above the conventional sets usually taking the form of a water pitcher or the bowl.

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Susans. The designs are very simple, following the lines of the Indian pottery. It is inexpensive, a pot measuring six inches in diameter costing only 50 cents. The nine-inch size costs \$1.75, that measuring twelve inches \$3.50, while the largest size, fourteen inches across, costs \$11.

The blouse cut with body and sleeves in one continues a favorite, and a clever arrangement giving this effect even where it does not exist is the addition of a fitted band to the shoulders, suggesting the outline to a small yoke—with stripes cut in one with this band and the same width—running down the arms to the end of the sleeve, whether the latter is short, elbow, three-quarter or full length. This band is decorative and may be of linen, lingerie velvet silk or any fabric in keeping with the blouse material. A little frill on all edges makes a very pretty finish.

American are beginning to devote economic and social thought to the solution of their governmental problems—national, state and municipal. On abstract political questions the two great parties still are in opposition, but the thought devoted to social and economic problems is now dividing both republican and democratic parties into radical and conservative factions.

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Things You Want to Know The German Advance—Theory of Municipal Govern't.

The Germans, particularly the Prussians, have more nearly approached a satisfactory solution of the problem of municipal government under modern conditions than have any other people. The solution is a remarkably simple one. It is that municipal government is not a political, but a business enterprise; and that as a business enterprise in which every citizen is a partner it should be run not as a private commercial enterprise, but as a huge industrial undertaking to which must be applied the most modern methods of high organization and complete co-operation. To this end it is administered for the purpose of obtaining for each citizen-partner the maximum of profit in matters of safety, health and convenience; mere money profits being a negligible consideration.

Simple as it is, this theory, it is much easier to put into practice in Germany than it would be in the United States, for the reason that there are fundamentally different habits of thought upon governmental problems in the two countries. The advantage is not altogether on either side. Those Germans who are working for reform in their federal and state government deplore the fact that the German gives greater weight to economic and social questions, almost to the utter neglect of political problems. In the United States the municipal government reformers have found their chief obstacle in the fact that the American people think first of politics, and are very often entirely unwilling to give any consideration to social and economic matters. Great Britain, fortunately for its peace and security in its present crisis, occupies a position midway between Germany and America, since it gives politics the place of first importance in national matters, but subordinating political considerations to those of sociology and economics in local government affairs.

Therefore Germany has solved its municipal problem and has failed to settle its national issues because it has applied economic thought to both, success attending the application in a town where economic matters necessarily be not important, and failure resulting from the attempt to substitute economics for politics in the national government where politics always must be first. In Great Britain the compromise between the two extremes enables such a man as Mr. Joseph Chamberlain to be a practical socialist in his municipality of Birmingham, where economics alone is concerned, and at the same time to be a Tory on national issues affecting the vital principles of politics.

In the United States the concentration of public thought upon political affairs has resulted practically in solving all purely political problems. In America there is no longer any dispute as to the political equality of men, the church and state are separated, the land laws prevent the formation of a self-perpetuating property class, there is no dispute as to the form of government, free education is an accepted fact, and the old quarrel between the nationalists and the states' rights party is now nothing more than an academic controversy. There is not now before the people of the United States a single live issue purely political in character, with the possible exception of the agitation for a reform of the rules of the national house of representatives and the demand for popular election of senators.

But even these two political questions grew out of much more important economic problems, which underlie and envelop them. In the present era of agitation in the United States every question before the public is an economic or a social question. This is true in nation, state and city. That it is true is due to the fact that the American people have persisted always in thinking politically rather than economically. Of course, great economic questions have arisen from time to time in the career of the American republic, and have been settled, but in every important instance the issues were given a political cast and in their determination politics and not economics was considered. The tariff question has been in politics in America, as it has in England, and in neither has politics been able to solve the problem. In Germany the tariff is not in politics, but has been adjusted on an elastic basis by economic thought.

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unsuccessful attempts to solve municipal problems by political methods. Galveston was destroyed. Galveston had to be rebuilt. Galveston had to be protected from the waters of the gulf and to that end Galveston did what the Germans always have done—it made the city a business corporation instead of a political corporation. The Galveston plan, in its original form and as modified by Des Moines and other cities, is being adopted in American cities all over the country, and in every instance where it has been at all successful political quarrels have been subordinated to economic problems. But it is difficult to change in a decade the thought habits of a century. No doubt it was the presence of a large number of German voters, possessing German habits of thought, that resulted in the election of the socialist, Mayor Seidel, in Milwaukee a few months ago.

The German theory of a municipality as a business concern in which every citizen is an equal partner is to some extent unsuccessful in practice because of the political backwardness of the general government which denies the principle of equality in political affairs. For the same reason the German theory if attempted in America would to some extent fail in practice because of the fact that American political thought cannot yet tolerate the principle of collective ownership, even in a municipality.

In the German municipality the voters stand in the relation to the government as stockholders in a corporation. Every vote they are asked to give is an expression upon some phase of an economic question. They are asked to decide whether this investment is wise, or whether that enterprise should be abandoned; whether this improvement is needed, or whether that expenditure should be postponed. They are not asked at any time to decide between political parties, nor are they asked to express their preference as among personal aspirants for municipal offices.

All of the municipalities are correlated in the general government just as all of the coal mines of Germany are correlated in the German coal syndicate. The coal syndicate sends to each mine a manager with a technical training, who has been proved to be best fitted for the proper development and conservation of that particular mine. The government furnishes to each municipality a general manager, or a mayor, who is best fitted by experience and training to deal with the problems pressing in that particular city.

A German mayor is trained for his profession just as is a railroad man. He takes a course in the government school, which devotes itself to the education and training of juristic officers. Upon leaving school he is assigned to govern some small village, there to try his skill. If he fails he is dropped from the service. If he succeeds he is in time promoted to a small town. Then, if he has shown aptitude and ability, he is promoted gradually from town to city, from small city to large city, and in time he may come to rule over the great capital city of Berlin—the most perfectly governed municipality in the world.

Americans are so thoroughly indoctrinated with the theory of self government that they would rise in armed revolt against a government which sought to furnish their mayors in this businesslike fashion. Imagine the reception the people of Burlington, Vt., would give a mayor shipped to them from Tombstone, Ark. Imagine Charleston, S. C., receiving its future ruler when he stepped from the steamer which had brought him from Ketchikan, Alaska. And yet Burlington would offer no objections to a railway superintendent imported from the west, and Charleston would not object to a cotton mill manager from New England. This is concretely the difference between political and economic habits of thought concerning governmental affairs.

The Germans do not object to a carpet-bagger mayor, because in Germany holding office is not the chief end of municipal government; what the Germans want is results in the form of adequate police protection, clean and well-paved streets, sanitary water supply and sewerage, convenient rapid transit and all the other things which it is the business of the municipal government to supply. They want a mayor who can deliver the goods, and they are willing to pay him for his work just as if he were a first-class factory superintendent. They do not ask what he thinks about politics, what church he goes to, what lodge he belongs to, or whether his father "fought" for or against the union. The Germans want only results and they get them.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN. Tomorrow—The German Advance. XXIV.—The Practice of Municipal Government.

BOOK TAUGHT BILKINS.



Poems of the Year.

(Harper's Weekly.) AUGUST. When the Woodchuck sounds his note And the Robins gaily float Through the trees; When the Hummer darts his wings Full of happy finances Singing whimsical toolarays At his ease;

Sounds his pessimistic hoot In the box; When the Lark whistles his song Grabs the bather by the toe, Who is he that doth not know It is August.

AS IT HAPPENED. Maud Miller on a summer's day Pretended to be raking hay. A local judge came riding by. He thought he was a bit of a guy. The judge his nether lip did curl; Considered Maud a lazy girl. He gave his nax a sounding slap And bade that animal "Giddap!"

PHILOSOPHY. "So you believe in marrying late in life?" "As late as possible, then you have less time to outlive your illusions!"