

FICTION

THE BEE'S HOME MAGAZINE PAGE

HUMOR

Shawl Scarf Novelty



PHOTO BY JOEL FELDE

These scarfs, worn mostly with the dinner and restaurant gowns of the day, are developed in many novel combinations of materials. This one illustrated is of black chiffon over Persian silk in shades of blue and gold. The ends are shirred in artistic fashion and finished with pendants of cord and chiffon ruffles.

Dottie Dialogues

Converse Exchanged During the Last Rows of Summer.

BY WALTER A. BINGLAIR.

"This is one of the last rows of summer," I remarked, letting the cars pole in midair. "Mop as bad as the last rows of winter," snapped Dottie, "where you usually get the seats when we go to the theater." "Why?" I began, expostulatingly. "Sometimes I, but frequently I," she interrupted. "You invariably say the rest of the house—the 21 rows—are in the hands of the speculators, though what they do with the seats on their heads?" "I suppose the rows by any other letter would be as sweet to you?" I intimated. "Well, thank goodness you usually get them on the aisle."



"You're going home tomorrow?" she queried. "So that's why you've been so cheerful today?" I exclaimed. "I don't think you are to be trusted alone," she continued. "You're always raising windows and eyebrows and pecking up magazines for totally strange girls and otherwise conducting yourself in the cars." "That's because passengers are not allowed to ride on the platforms." "I think you ought to be chaperoned and watched and so I wish you'd act as escort to a friend of mine who's going back tomorrow."

WELL, I'LL WAIT A LITTLE WHILE

BY ED. GRINNAM



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The DIARY of DOLLIE

A Summer Girl.

BY M. F.

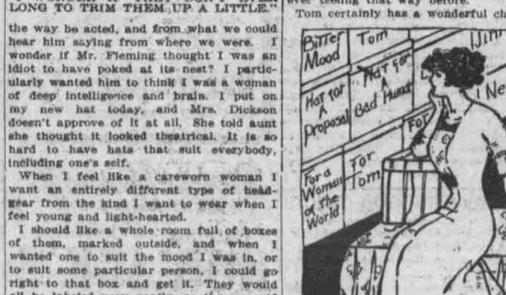
Tuesday—The man named Fleming who came to dinner the night I arrived lives in a cottage quite near Mrs. Dickson's. He is suffering from nerves and is staying here for his health. He is awfully nice, and though he has to take great care of himself and does not in the least treat, or excited, he doesn't look at all delicate. He is allowed to go in bathing. If he only stays in the water a short time. Day before yesterday he went in with me, and Mrs. Dickson says he has been under the doctor's care ever since.

I feel very badly about it, but after all, I'm not a trained nurse. We got in a little rowboat and went out to the end of the diving float and were sitting there, when I noticed such a cunning looking little gray thing under the edge and I felt as though I just had to poke it. I did, even so gently, and out flew the most terrible looking little insect, some awful kind of a wasp. It came straight at me and I screamed and struck at it with one ear, and Mr. Fleming tried to row with the other. The boat nearly upset, which wouldn't have mattered, except for his nerves, but he just managed to right it. A horrible old boatman appeared and was perfectly furious when he found that nobody was drowning. We had a terrible time getting away from it, but finally got quite a distance



"I THINK IT MUST HAVE STUNG HIM SOMEWHERE."

she wouldn't go on making inquiries, but of course, she did. So I said I made wonderful fudge, and could make toast and tea and some other things. If I only could have said a better pudding, or something servicable like that! I remember, though, when I was engaged to Tom, I told him I didn't know much about it, and he said he thought we would always be able to keep a cook, and if we ever couldn't we'd live on fudge and tea and toast. I told Mollie Turner that I thought it so sweet of him, and she said he had probably finished a good dinner when he said it, and was also engaged to me. She is so disagreeable sometimes. Tom came last night. It did seem funny to see him again. I kept thinking of it all day before he came. In fact, I felt just like I did when I was on my way to the circus. Mr. Fleming seemed so dull to talk to. He doesn't understand the things you don't say the way Tom does. I must be very careful and not fall in love with him again. When he arrived I found that my knees felt sort of wobbly while I was saying how her services were terminated in that household. In the next column is the official stamp, seal and signature of the police officer who certified to the correctness of that commendatory or condemnatory "character." Then follows the same thing over again for every job the girl has had.



"THEY WOULD ALL BE LABELLED NEATLY."

Items of Interest for the Women Folks

Betty Tanner, daughter of John S. Tanner, artist, and granddaughter of Abraham Arcthauld Anderson, is being reared in a thoroughly antiseptic manner in Los Angeles, Cal. It is most essential that she reach womanhood, because she will inherit a fortune of \$21,000,000. At present, however, she does not know anything about cents or dollars. She is versed only in antiseptics. Everything she eats or drinks, touches or smells, is thoroughly sterilized before it is put near her. Even the air she breathes in her bedroom is filtered. The toys she plays with are antiseptic, and if she wants to make mud pies, her play books are fumigated, and she has been taught to study the thermometer, to be assured that when she goes out for a walk or a ride the temperature is adapted to her condition. To such sanitary extremes do we go nowadays.

Things You Want to Know

The German Advance—The Rulers and the Bulied.

The German democrat dreams of an industrial democracy and therefore he looks upon the business of government from an entirely different angle than do democrats of Britain or America who dream of a political democracy. This fundamental difference must be kept in mind in considering the relations between the rulers and the ruled in Germany. In other countries the ruling class, whether aristocratic or plutocratic, has been forced from time to time to grant concessions to the demands of the democracy for a more equitable distribution of political power. In Germany the ruling class has been forced to meet demands from the people for a more equitable distribution of economic power by making concessions to socialism. But as a matter of fact the German people, although they have been to a degree emancipated from industrial slavery, are politically several generations behind their American and British cousins. This might be very sad if it were not for the fact that a great many Germans seem to be content with their advanced industrial condition and therefore do not care anything about politics.

Yet the fact remains that the German never is for one moment left without a reminder of the power of his ruler to constrain and restrict his freedom of action. It is possible in England or the United States to live a long and busy life without ever coming into direct contact with any of the coercive forces of ruling power. One pays his taxes, direct and indirect, he is served by the postoffice, and he does his share of talking politics, but unless he becomes involved in a crime or misdemeanor, either as the wrongdoer or the victim, he never will feel the direct restraint of the hand of authority. Therefore it happens that when a constable interferes with his freedom of action he is quick to resent authority, and is inclined rather to complain of the burden of the law, forgetting the protection it affords him.

The German attitude toward the government is entirely different. The German expects to be ruled and controlled in every detail of his relations with the community, and he demands that his ruler exercise similar paternal care over all his neighbors. Germans, as a matter of course, will resent an injustice; but they will not become indignant merely because the authorities compel them to give a reasonable explanation of their actions. Therefore, as long as the rulers stay within reasonable bounds and do not make the taxes too heavy, the German will continue to serve the state and obey his rulers without complaint.

The rulers of the people undertake to supervise and control every act in which more than one person is concerned. For instance, one cannot employ a servant without the aid of the police; one may not remove his residence without consulting the authorities; one may not buy theater tickets except at the time and place decreed by the government; one may not take the cab like, but the one the policeman tells him to take; and so on. The paternalistic control over such little things of everyday life is carried onward and upward, until in the larger functions of industrial and commercial Germany the government is practically in control of every act.

To illustrate what is meant by government in Germany one may take the ordinary domestic servant and consider her relations with her mistress. A housewife desiring to hire a servant goes to the municipal registry office, or employment bureau, where she files a formal application for a cook. In due time the cook appears, and shows her official service book. On the first page this book sets forth in tabular fashion the fact that the cook's name is Anna Schmitt, that she hails from Rheinbach, that she was born on September 1, 1887, that she is short, that her eyes are gray, that her nose is straight, and that she has light blonde hair, and that she entered upon her career as a cook upon such a date, as is attested by the official stamp and seal of the police officer from whom she obtained her first service book.

In this book appears, filled in the forms provided, the name, occupation, social rank, titles, if any, and residence of each employer for whom Anna Schmitt has worked. After the name of each employer is set the capacity in which Anna served in the household, whether cook, maid or nurse, the date of her employment, the date of her leaving the job, and, in the next column, written by the employer, the reason why her services were terminated in that household. In the next column is the official stamp, seal and signature of the police officer who certified to the correctness of that commendatory or condemnatory "character." Then follows the same thing over again for every job the girl has had.

If the housewife finds from reading the service book that Anna Schmitt is likely to be a servicable cook, she employs her. But the transaction does not stand alone between mistress and maid. The mistress must fill out a form for the police, declaring that on that day she has employed a cook named Anna Schmitt, possessor of a certain specified and numbered service book. The cook has to take her book then to the police station, and have entered in it by the police the fact that she has taken a new job, and the police will fill in the necessary data as to the residence, and social position of her employer, together with the date of the new contract.

Anna Schmitt enters upon the discharge of her duties, but the police have not finished either with her or her mistress. Every Monday the mistress must affix a 5 cent stamp to the insurance card, which the law says the servant must possess. Once a month the employer must take these cards with stamps affixed to the postoffice for cancellation. Generous employers pay for the stamps themselves, but many require the servants to pay half. If the card with its stamps affixed is not exhibited at the postoffice at least once a month, a policeman will call every Monday morning and see to it that the stamp is pasted on the card. This 5 cent stamp is credited to Anna Schmitt's insurance fund, and it means that when she has reached the age of 70 years she will receive from the state an old age pension of from \$2 to \$5 a month. If she marries she may drop her insurance, and receive a sum of money representing all the stamps she has collected with interest for her dowry. However, she may keep up the insurance and get the same benefit in old age.

But this is not all. It is provided in the contract that the servant may be dismissed after a certain notice, not under two weeks, and usually four to six weeks. The employer is legally bound to provide for the care of a servant in case of illness for as long as the notice term. In Berlin, and in other large cities, most householders subscribe \$2 a year to an insurance company which undertakes to provide medical help for servants stricken while at work. These insurance companies maintain a hospital and a corps of visiting physicians and nurses.

Freckles Are Generally Hard to Remove or to Prevent

Persons whose skin is inclined to freckle can hardly prevent the trouble, in the discouraging theory held. If women were willing to do this, the sun would be in every time they go into strong light and wear thick stuff under their thin dress sleeves, their arms and face might be kept speckless, but no ordinary human being is likely to wish to go to such extremes and therefore "preaches and cures" complexion is not for all.

Prevention from this extreme should usually be had by the application of creams at night, or after the complexion has been particularly exposed. It is well not to wash it first, but at once to rub in the agent which may prove efficacious. One such is made from fifteen grains of oleate of copper, mixed into one-half ounce of ointment of oxide of zinc. This may be put on morning and night, omitting on such days as new freckles have been gathered. One that is less strong, and may be used constantly through the summer, taking the place of cold cream, is made from one dram of boracic acid, and one-half ounce of rosewater ointment. This is softening and refining, but not efficacious in extreme cases.

Strong applications to remove freckles set by peeling the skin, and I am opposed to this, because the new generation is so sensitive as, if not more so, than the old, and, therefore, is more apt to become spotted. Should a person be determined to resort to such heretic treatment it should not be until the end of the season, I think, and not for days afterwards should they go into the open air. By staying indoors the new skin has time to become slightly hardened before being exposed to the rigor of climate of any temperature. It is a mistake to think that only sun causes freckles. A strong wind will do the same, and one of those overcast days at the seashore, when the atmosphere is warm, though the sun is clouded, will produce burn, tan and freckles almost more quickly than the sun itself. Therefore one's complexion is not to be left uncovered unduly at such times, especially if one is on the water. MARGARET MINTER.

Daily Health Hint

Plasters of various sorts are among the helps in trifling diseases that are not to be ignored. For binding up trifling wounds, arnica ointment is invaluable; and for larger wounds what is called surgeons' adhesive plaster can be had at any drug-gist's.

POINT WELL TAKEN



"Didn't I tell you you were home early?" "You did, Maria. But you didn't say A. M. or P. M.!"