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## SONG POEMS

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## The Art of The Acrobat

ore bit the needless accompaniments of the cossential privilege of the cir of acrobats with their bodles in pey rect condition, to exhibit
purcly physical beanty which we an ever in danger
even forgetting.
11 m ant hato These werobats found them may limus as fin and their grace, standink on a eir ellng steed or swinging from a flying trapeze, revolving on a horizontal
bar or buifing themselvers up into human pyramids on the bark of the arena; but the way in which they may choose to exhiblt their skill and to show themselves is unimportant
While the Greeks had far more portunities than are vouchsafed to us
moderns io behold the human body moderns to behold the human body exhbiting its strength and its skill In graceful play, we have the advanexercises are latterday faventions. It seems unllkely that the Athenfans and the Spartans, even though they were horsemen, had attained to the have bestraddled a saddleless steed, but they had not learned how to stand on hily back and to turn sum-
mersets in time with the stride of the horse. It is, of course, possible that they were familiar with this. but no sculpture and no vase-paint-
Ing, no anecdote in the works of the prosewriters and no line of the lyrprosewriters and no hime of the lyr-
Ists, survives to sathorize us to bec Heve it And it is pretty certain
also that they lacked the horizontal
bar. which affords limitless possibar, which affords limitless possi-
bilitios to the adventurous acrobat of bilitios to the adventurous acrobat of
our own times. The trapeze has a name of Greek
origin and it was posslbly known to origin and it was possibly known to
the Greeks. But the Greeks did not foresee the full possibilities of the trapeze, since its most startling utilization, the feat known as the Flying
Trapeze, was invrnted by the French acrobat Léotard, only a little later than the middle of the nineteenth century. The Flying Trapeze is the ultimate nchfevement of acrobatic
art, and it demands the utmost com. art, and It demands the utmost com-
bination of skilful strength and of blination of skilful strength and of
easy grace. It was a feat that the Greeks would have apprectated and enjoyed; since It demanded and dis. closed the perfection of physlea! courage and of physlcal skill.
$\mathrm{C}_{\text {was the mest mastery of the trapeze }}^{\text {RACE }}$ tif of Léotard; and it may be doubted whether any of those who have folair and who have vanguished difficul. thes beyond those which he conquered, have been able to outdo him
in the essential of grace. The overcoming of difficulty is one of the elements of the pleasure which we take in any art; part of our enfoyment of in any art; part or our enjoyment be a sonnet for example, must be
ascribed to the apparent ease with nscribed to the apparent exase with
which the poet is able to express his which the poet is able to express his
thought amply and completely within the rigid limitations of his fourtecn the rigid thitatrones with their prescribed arrangement of five or six rhymes. Bat our delight is diminished is we are made conscious of the effort it has cost the artist to attain his aim.
Many of the later performers on the Flying Trapeze let us see that the feats they are attempting are so diffcult that they can not be accom-
plished without obvlous effort plished without obylous effort
It happens that the present writer Is able to bring his personal testimony to the fact that this was the principle which atways governed
Letard himself. When the French Lootard himself. When the French
Lymnast pald his only visit to the gymnast pald his only visit to the
Vnited States, more than forty years ago, be used to practice in a gymnasfum which the writer also fre-
quented. He apoke no English and quented. He spoke no English and
the writer had a little school-boy French, so that a certain intimacy sprang up. One day Leotard asked the writer to swing a trapeze for
him and be sprang off and caught I with a aingle hand, and us the seed
ond trapeze retorned be twisted and krasped the Rrst trapege again with
one hand. Thls evoked an imtuedione hand. This evoked an minaed
nte exclammition of astonisliment and admiration at the stavtling conques of difficnty, and it was followed by
the naturat question why so extraor dinary

## hibited in pubile.

## asked.

epeated the feat; and when was over he smiled and asked, "Do you see now
the writer responded that he could not help observing a certain awh ertain volence of effort, anit tain lack of grace
That's just it," Léotard repliced with the ald of one hand to trapez be lopsided, since the body is inev itably more or less twisted. Ther is a sort of wrenching of the perso which can not be avoided. never exhibited this feat in publis: difficult as it
shall exhibit it, for the qualliy s poss lble only when grace, whe is possible only when I can use both hands, 80 that I can make what I d
socm easy, no matter how difficul it may be
It was fin the same winter tha Lootard was in New York about
forty years ago that the Hanlon Brothers paid one of their welcom sisits to America. They were then acrobats pure and simple, although later when they called themselves
the Hanlon-Lees they had become pantomimists. As acrobats they held fast to the same principles which governed Leotard in his perform ances. They insisted upon certainty of execution: they never falled to perform the feat they set out to accomplish, and to perform it success fully, the first time they tried it.
The present writer was told at the Ime that there were two or three surprising and alluring feats which and whlons had invented laboriously and faithfully all that winter, but which they wisely refrained from ever putting on their program be themselves of a unlformly successful result. They could do any one of
these feats four times out of tive, but the fifth time there would be a mis. calculation of energy

HERE again the modern acrobat who is guided by a real feeling orinciples which the Greeks obeyed. In Attic tragedy, for example, ther are no scenes of violonce, no scultles and no assassinations: and this is not because the Greeks shrank from scenes of blood, as some critics have vainly contended, but rather because the actors in their drama were raised on thick boots and were topped by towering masks, which made it al most impossibl
part in scenes
o-hand struggles, in murders befors he eyes of the spoctators, without thereby distracting the attention of the audlence from the immediate pur rose of the dramatic poet. What Greeks refrained from attempting. The exhibition of difficulty for thi sake of diffeulty, still more the fall ure to accomplish a "stunt" for the sake of calling attention to its diffculty - these things the Greeks ab horred. They would surely have dis approved of the continuous toe-dane log which evokes abundant applatse of the true principles of the art of the dance.

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