

# The Bee's Home Magazine Page

## Behavior of Children

### There Is a Vast Difference Between Liberty and License

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

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America is old enough now, to know that the word liberty does not mean license; that freedom does not mean lawlessness. American mothers have a large duty confronting them; the duty of teaching their children the fine distinctions which lie between these words.

Ask any man or woman who has seen many lands and many people, and you will be told that American children are the most lawless and ill bred of all the children on earth.

On any ship, or in any hotel, the children who make themselves obnoxious by their loud voices, their impertinent manners, and their failure to show courtesy to their elders, are invariably American children. It is not an unusual sight to see American children walk or stand before strangers, staring at them rudely, and whispering or tittering as they move away.

Two young girls made themselves so obnoxious on one of the large ocean liners by their impertinent manners to passengers in the dining room that it became necessary to ask the chief steward to remove them. These children were daughters of a New York banker. Their mother was on board with a retinue of attendants, but she had never taken time to teach her children refinement or even common decency of deportment.

When such examples of ill breeding can be found among the rich, one cannot wonder that the poorer classes have not reached a standard where they understand the importance of including good manners in the curriculum of education. A lady who employs boys for all work at her country home, was surprised to discover that children of Americans who came to her for work were always lacking in the little polite habits which it would seem every mother would teach her boys and girls as soon as they were able to talk.

For instance, boys of 16 came into her presence without removing their caps; and often when reporting to her for directions they booted into her private apartments without knocking or in any way making their presence known. It became necessary for her to teach her employes good manners before she taught them their other duties. Every mother should train her children to show good taste and delicacy in their treatment of herself. Then it would follow as a matter of course, that they

would treat others with courtesy. From the time a boy is able to walk, he should be taught to rap before entering a room, and girls should be taught the same act of courtesy.

There is too much freedom in most American homes. It does not indicate affection, or mutual understanding, or good comradeship, when people bolt into the presence of another member of the family with no word or sound to prepare the way. It merely indicates lack of thoughtful consideration.

The refinements of life do much to keep the affections alive.

A delicate code of manners, observed between husband and wife, helps to keep them out of the divorce court.

A gentle tap on a door, even if the door is open and a word indicating who is coming, makes the advent of a loved one no less welcome.

The mother who does not train her son to show to her the little courtesies like this is sowing seeds of annoyance for others who will be irritated by this lack of thoughtfulness.

No matter what position a man occupies in the world, whether he employs or is employed, whether he is waited upon, or waits upon others, good manners and courtesy and politeness will be of incalculable value to him.

A lady had occasion to call at the office of a prominent lawyer in a city of colleges. The lawyer was absent, but his secretary was present, a well educated young man, of good American family. The lady who called was one for whom he unquestionably felt respect, yet he permitted her to stand for five minutes in his presence while she told her errand; and he lounged comfortably in his chair, with a cap on his head which he never thought to remove.

He seemed most anxious to be of service and in every way tried to help her; no doubt he would be greatly astonished and deeply pained if he knew she thought him discourteous. Such conduct is not at all uncommon in America; it is to be met with every day, and it is always the fault of the mother.

The father, too, comes in for his share of blame; but it is the mother who has the child near her hour in and hour out, during those early years when habits are formed; and it is to the mother a child should look for right training in deportment.

Little girls, as well as boys, need careful coaching. They should never be allowed to enter rooms without previous announcement; they should not be permitted to break into conversation without apology, and they should not lounge or sit while their elders stand.

Teach your children these little refinements, good mothers. It is better than leaving them a legacy of hard earned money.

## Unique Afternoon Gowns Seen at the Famous Grand Prix Races



This charming afternoon costume attracted favorable attention at the famous French "Grand Prix" races, where women vie with each other to wear the best and newest models of the season. It is fashioned of heavy white satin and embroidered net. It has a seamed waist or basque that extends low over the hips and shows the graceful lines of the figure.

The bodice is cut in a rounding line that is turned into a V by the tie of black velvet that slips down under the rolling collar of plain taffeta. A series of flat bows of the velvet passing through mother of pearl buckles extends down the front of the waist.

The long sleeves are similarly treated at the wrist. A fold of satin is hemstitched on to the bottom of the basque in an irregular line. From this falls a deep flounce of the net, with a double row of the satin folds. The underskirt is of the satin, with black and white buttons at the side.

With this was worn one of the new irregular-brimmed black satin sailors, trimmed simply in a great white daisy and bud.—OLIVETTE.

Navy blue taffeta was combined with hand-embroidered net in this most original French afternoon gown. There was a dainty elbow-sleeved blouse of embroidered net, the deep, round collar of which fell across an overblouse of navy blue taffeta, with deep armhole and draped girdle.

Over the foundation skirt of plain blue taffeta was a deep tunic of the net, encrusted at its base with fine white linen embroidery and inset with square medallions of the net. A huge butterfly bow of the blue taffeta was used to catch in the fullness at the back.

The black velvet hat, with a deep fringed plume of Nattier blue, sounds a note of suggestion for the return of feathers to favor this winter.

OLIVETTE.

## Folly of "Getting Even"

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

A girl wrote me recently of a man who had transferred his affections from her to another girl, "I'll get even. Don't you worry about that. I'll sacrifice anything to be revenged on both of them."

I suggested that perhaps she ought to be grateful to the girl who had saved her from a fickle man who might have married her and then deserted her. It also seemed possible that the man was a weak creature who ought to be pitied for the unstable affections that would surely hurt his life now and then and other persons.

"That may all be true, but they've belittled me, and I'll get even. I'll hurt them both just the way they have hurt me."

And the girl is going on stubbornly to hurt no less a person than herself. For no one can plan and plot revenge and meanness and cruelty without having it react most strongly on herself. Truly we ourselves are the very ones to fall into the pits we dig for others.

When you plan to pay some one back in their own coin for hurting you, exactly what happens? You make your nature just so much less sweet and lovable than it was when you failed to hold their affection. You make it just so much less likely that you will be sufficiently likable to win another and more lasting regard than the one that hurt you or strayed from you.

Every feeling you have and every deed you do works back to you. We get from life and people exactly what we give to them. Give love and kindness and they will return to you. This is not sentiment. It is stern law. How?

If you rise above unkindness and conquer hatred you become at once sweet and strong. If you are fine and splendid your face will show it in attractive expression that comes from your lovely soul. Affection and admiration will come to you as to a magnet.

Meeting hatred with hatred, giving revenge for mistreatment degrades and weakens you. It hurts your own character and mars your own face.

When you try to "get even" with some one who has mistreated you do you know exactly what you accomplish? You let them see just how they have been able to wound you and so expose yourself to either sneers or pity. You lower your own character so it will not attract the best from others. You encourage bitterness to grow in your nature.

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## Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

Honor Your Father.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am an only child, 17 years of age, and enjoy the company of a man of my very much, but on account of religious differences my father objects to us being such good friends. He is a very ideal young man, well liked by all who know him, is very gentlemanly at all times, and very kind and considerate of all things, and he feels very bad to think he is the cause of any discussion between my father and I in such a way. He is truly worthy of my friendship and we enjoy each other's companionship so much, only the one obstacle in the way, religion, which with us does not affect our friendship at all, only through my father's bitterness.

What would you advise under the conditions, and my being of age, have I not the right of choosing my own friends, that is if they are of the right sort? Lawfully have the parents any control over a girl of eighteen?—OLIVE.

Your case is not a singular one, nor very perplexing. Religious differences have seldom been fatal to true love, nor is it likely your father will be so stubborn as to let a choice of faith interfere with his daughter's happiness. Be patient, and let a little time run. You are both too young to seriously think of marriage, and in the days that ought to elapse before you are old enough for the serious purposes of matrimony will surely come a solution of your present difficulty. Whatever you do, remember you owe a duty to your parents, and you can scarcely hope to be happy without your father's love and confidence. You are of legal age, but morally it would be very wrong to defy your father in this or other matters. Love finds other ways of winning.

## Why Waste Time on Calculations

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

One of the greatest fights in the world, that goes on and on, and shows no sign of ending, one that is as ridiculous as it is fierce, is the struggle between the advocates of the metric system of weights and measures and those who uphold the old British system, which has been discarded by every scientific body in the world.

I see by the English scientific journals that another hot period in this fight has just occurred, leaving each party as determined as ever.

It is a amazing what endless trouble men will give themselves rather than break some hitherto-covered tradition that has become an incubus upon them without their recognizing the fact. People will fight for the old moss-back as if it were their god! These things waste time, squander money, exhaust patience and use up brain-force for nothing.

Let us look a few facts in the face. There is no doubt that the bitter opposition to the universal use of the Metric system in Great Britain (and our inheritance of prejudices of this kind is not yet exhausted) is largely based upon the fact that the system took its shape in France, and was set upon its feet there, during the revolutionary epoch. The metric

names "French Revolution" and "Napoleon" are always a red rag to the British bull.

Nevertheless it appears that the suggestion out of which the Metric system grew was born from an English brain. It is said to have been first offered by James Watt, in 1789, in letters which he wrote to French savants and others urging the adoption of an international unit of weights and measures for the especial use of scientific men who found themselves wasting a great deal of time in turning their calculations from one system into another. The idea was taken up in France and pushed by the government, and France had the honor of really creating the new system. If it had been created in England there never would have been any opposition to it and the world would long ago have forgotten the cumbersome British units, with their base ratio of 12 (the duodecimal system) and their absurd arithmetic complications.

The metric system is taught in our school books only as a side issue. Popularly, and in ordinary business affairs, we still reckon in feet, inches yards, rods, rods, acres, in pounds, ounces (two kinds), tons of various kinds, and in quarts, pints, gallons, pecks, bushels and all the inextricable tangle of wet and dry measures, giving ourselves and imposing upon our children an amount of unnecessary intellectual labor that would make an intelligent horse from the planet Mars laugh at us!

Everybody who has read scientific books, or to do business with foreign

people, other than English, must necessarily learn the metric system, in addition to the British, because scientific men long ago discarded the latter with contempt, and practically the whole civilized world, outside Anglo-Saxondom, uses, or is beginning to use, the metric system exclusively.

It only requires a glance to show the inherent superiority of this system. In the first place it is based on the decimal ratio of numbers, ratio of ten, instead of the duodecimal, or ratio of twelve. As Alexander Siemens has remarked: "All people on earth who count, count by tens." The ease with which calculations made by tens, and multiples and sub-multiples of ten, can be performed is evident to everybody. Arithmetic becomes play in such a case. Then, the metric system is so contrived that all its units, whether they represent length and area or weight are derived from one common base. This base is the meter. By squaring the meter, or its subdivisions, you get the unit measures of surface; by cubing the meter, or its subdivisions, you get not only the unit measure of capacity but those of weight. They are all linked together.

Thus a gram, the metric basis of measure of weight, is the weight of one cubic centimeter (a centimeter is 1/100th of a meter) of water, and all the other weights are related to the gram by multiplying or dividing it by ten, or multiples of ten.

The fact that the French undertook to make the meter a precise fraction of the circumference of the earth (one ten-millionth of the distance from the pole

to the equator), and failed, because nobody has ever succeeded in making an exact measurement of the earth's girth, does not affect the practical value of the metric system, because the length of the meter is now fixed by a standard bar of metal kept under the care of the International Metric commission.

It doesn't really matter what the basal unit is so long as it is convenient to use. The meter is but little longer than the yard, and both are arbitrary lengths chosen for convenience. But the system based on the yard is complicated, confusing, irregular, and mentally wasteful, while that based on the meter is simple, straight-forward, consistent and mentally economical.

The Country's Cripples.

With the increase in manufacturing enterprises and the carelessness of employes and the lack of proper safeguards on the part of employers the number of crippled persons in the United States, not crippled in war, but in peace, now amounts, according to Dr. H. W. Orr of Lincoln, Neb., to 30,734. An illustration of the concern shown in the welfare of crippled children recently taken from a paper devoted to their interests, the American Journal of Cripples for Cripples, published by an organization bearing the name of Federation of Associations for Cripples. The journal pays special attention to the subjects of education and industrial training of crippled children. There is now in Boston an industrial school for crippled and deformed children, which is doing good work teaching various employments that will fit the crippled ones to employ their leisure hours and to earn their own livelihood.—Indianapolis News.



## Madame Isibell's Beauty Lesson

LESSON XI—PART IX.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mabel: A wash cloth of Turkish toweling is too rough for any skin and on a delicate skin will have a disastrous effect. Use a square of soft linen and pass it through boiling water daily. Soiled or soap-soaked wash clothes are great pimple breeders. Never lose sight of the fact that the skin of the face is more delicate than that of any other part of the body, and that, at the same time, it is exposed to every change of temperature as well as dirt and dust. Be careful to use always a pure soap and rinse it well off the skin. If the skin is inclined to be dry and rough, or to inflame easily, dispense with soap entirely and cleanse the skin with a good cleansing cream or cold cream.

L. A. L. writes me that her eyebrows are both thin and pale in color and asks me to advise her as to a dye. At any drugstore you can get a cake of ink called Macassar, either in brown or black and a small brush with which to apply it. This is not a permanent dye, but will come off with water. I should not advise using a permanent dye on the eyebrows. At your age you can count on your eyebrows growing darker with time. Apply yellow vaseline night and morning and brush them with an eyebrow brush. If you cannot obtain this, ask your druggist for a baby's tooth brush.

Grace P. T.: There are many causes for pimples. Dried soap left on the face will clog a sebaceous gland and finally so irritate it that a pimple is the result. Indigestion, which inflames the blood or impedes its even circulation, will cause red pimples. For the hard, red swellings you complain of, paint them with colorless iodine as soon as they appear. This will generally remove the irritation and they will subside, but remember never to touch iodine to broken skin.

Madame Isibell

In Madame Isibell's next lesson to appear in these columns she will continue the subject of physical culture, taking up different exercises to strengthen and improve the figure.

## Do You Know That

The Berlin postoffice authorities announce that throughout the summer and autumn every telephone subscriber may for a cost of 2 cents inquire of his exchange at noon the official weather forecast for the next twenty-four hours. The charges for "weather calls" will be collected by the postman, or the subscriber may have a service at 50 cents a month, \$1 for three months, or \$2 for six months.

Two houses at Farset, near Peterborough, England, which were marked for demolition, have been sold for a pint of beer, the purchaser undertaking to pull them down.

A novel method of searing away birds has been adopted by an English farmer. He has killed a number of cats, had them stuffed, and placed them in various attitudes among the branches of the fruit trees in his orchard.

A crocodile at the Frankfurt Zoo has just been fitted with an aluminum jaw. The crocodile, which originally came from the Ganges, fractured his jaw on the rocks in his basin, and every effort to get the bones to reset proved ineffectual. Accordingly Surgeon Major Marx decided to operate, and succeeded in replacing the fractured mandible by one of aluminum.

Their First Thoughts.

Wine Drummer (to widow of dead customer, a composer)—May I ask how old your husband was when he died?

Widow—Only 6. Who knows how much more he might have done?

Wine Drummer—Ah, yes, and if we calculated it at only a hundred bottles a year!—Pileggi & Bluetter.

## Greatest Event in Woman's Life



All human experience looks back to motherhood as the woman's wonder.

The patience, the fortitude, the sublime faith during the period of expectancy are second only to the mother love bestowed upon the most helpless, but most marvelous creation—a baby.

Women are quick to learn from each other those helpful agencies that aid to comfort, that conserve their nervous energy and yet are perfectly safe to use and among those they recommend "Mother's Friend."

It is entirely an external application designed to lubricate the broad, flat muscles and skin that protect the abdomen. It has been in favorable use for nearly half a century and is known to mothers in almost every settled community in the United States who highly recommend it. You will find it on sale in drug stores. "Mother's Friend" is utterly harmless, contains no dangerous drugs and yet its influence in the skin and muscles beneath as also upon the network of nerves beneath the skin is very beneficial, very soothing and a wonderful help. The muscles expand naturally and are not subjected to unnecessary strain. Get a bottle of "Mother's Friend" today at any drug store and write to us for our instructive little book to mothers. Address—Bradfield Regulator Co., 412 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.