

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

Read It Here—See It at the Movies

The Goddess

The most imposing Motion Picture Serial and Story ever created

INTRODUCING
EARLE WILLIAMS
as Tommy Barclay
ANITA STEWART
as The Goddess
Written by
Gouverneur Morris
(One of the Most Notable Figures in American Literature)
Dramatized into Photo-Play by
CHARLES W. GODDARD
Author of
"The Peas of Peasants"
"The Exploits of Elaine"
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Stars Who Are Appearing in "The Goddess"



EARLE WILLIAMS

is 10 per cent air and 90 per cent revolution. The only man with sufficient mind and power to effect anything good is yourself. But if you personally were to preach the gospel of efficiency, people would think you were working to put it bluntly, for your own pocket. This gospel then ostensibly must not come from you. It must not come from the rich. From whom then? From the poor, you answer. But alas, my friend, even the champions of the poor are open to suspicion.

This gospel then must come from where? Why, from heaven, of course, whence all good things have come, and are usually believed to have come. And, seeing that we are in America, where the women are given the best of everything, our heaven-sent messenger must be a woman. I see your gesture of horror. But she shall not be as you see her. She shall be young and beautiful and good and sincere. She shall not speak her own thoughts, but ours. The masses will believe in her. The classes may, and if they don't they will have sense enough to pretend to.

With you to help, I believe, upon my word of honor, that I can make this thing happen. Will you help? What do you think?
Yours as ever,
MILES STILLITER

To this letter Prof. Stilliter received the following answer by return messenger:
Dear Stilliter: I'll help if you can answer one thing satisfactorily. To be a successful evangelist the woman, as you intimate, must be sincere. She must believe what she preaches. If she is sincere, how can she tell people that she comes from heaven? You say she must come from heaven in order to believe. It is quite a sign. I know that you

(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

ANITA STEWART

Genius is Hidden in Every Man
By PROF. MAX NORDAU
We are on all sides surrounded by exalted and touching exhibitions of virtuosity on the part of humanity. Everything speaks to us of great and noble qualities possessed by man: every invention, for example, speaks to us of his ingenious mind and his skillfulness; every science of his talent for patient observation and his earnest, instinctive desire for truth, every fact in the history of morality of his unselfish goodness of heart and his loving regard for his fellow creatures.
I used to be of the opinion that the entire white race of man might be thrown back to the standard of the middle ages, or even still further back, if only their heads were struck off the ten thousand or more copiously clever of my contemporaries, who seemed to be the sole real upholders of our civilization.
Now, however, I no longer hold that view. The superior qualities of humanity are not the exclusive inheritance of a few who form the exceptions, but fundamental attributes which are evenly distributed throughout the entire mass of the race, just as are the organs and tissues, just as are the blood and brain material and bones.
No doubt in individual instances, there are more than the average, but in every case there are none. What a pity that the experiment cannot be tried. On theoretical grounds, however, I can suppose to myself the following case: Take a number of the most ordinary, average men, without any special intellectual training, without professional knowledge, persons who do not possess a more intimate knowledge of anything than is obtainable from a hasty, personal conversation articles or public house conversations

have been thinking and experimenting for years toward some such end as this. But I am a business man, and I have to be shown. Yours with sincere interest, B.
To this Prof. Stilliter answered: Dear Barclay: She only has to believe that she comes from heaven. If she can be made to believe that, are you satisfied?
That night the two men met by appointment. Outlining his plan, and occasionally going into detail, Prof. Stilliter talked rapidly for almost two hours without stopping, till the sweat stood on his brow and his voice began to fall. He finished with these words: "And for a few of us, as a mere side issue, there's millions in it."
(To Be Continued Tomorrow.)

Woolen Fringe a Novel Feature of the Present Season's Fashions

A NEW note in Spring trimming for gowns and one-piece suits is found in woolen fringe. It may either match the cloth of the garment or be used in a contrasting color.



It was Beer who introduced the woolen fringe as a decoration for the spring dress and suit. Sometimes the fringe exactly matches the cloth of the garment or it may incorporate a bit of color, such as green, dull yellow, terra cotta or old blue in a fringe of black or dark blue. As illustrated in the sketch, the fringe is used to define the slightly diagonal seam of the skirt front and to border the hem. This hem, by the way, is cut shorter in front than at the back and the profile view assumes a decided outaway contour.

The blouse has the narrow shoulder lines which fashion has offered as an alternative to the broad epaulette effects brought about by war habitments, and as the latter have not proved becoming to every type of woman, it is some comfort to be able to select the contrary kind and still be in a mode. High collars are gradually being displaced by rolling neckwear, insuring a considerable degree of comfort as the spring season moves forward to greet summer. As indicated in the picture, the collar is of white organdy bordered with French blue, and this combination is repeated in the vestee and in the undersleeve. The latter is cut rather wide through the wrist, after the manner of the bishop adaptation advocated this season by Paris.

Things Not Learned at School

By GARRETT P. SERVISS

"How can the sign of the electricity on a charged body be determined by means of the electrostatic force?"
First charge the electrostatic with, say, positive electricity, which would be produced by a glass rod, rubbed with silk. Then bring the charged body near the knob. If the charge is positive the gold leaves of the electrostatic, already standing apart, will diverge still more; but if the charge is negative they will tend to close up.

"When the full moon shows just above the horizon it looks much larger than when it is directly overhead, and yet it is the same distance away. What is the cause—L. A. C."
It is an optical illusion, due to the presence of a great number of visible objects on the earth, lying at various distances between the eye and the horizon, which have the effect of making the horizon appear to be at a greater distance than the zenith. Owing to the reflection of light from the atmosphere and the clouds the sky appears to us in the form of a material dome or vault, the center of which is called the zenith. The top of this sky-vault seems nearer than its horizon edge for the reason just mentioned, viz., that the eye finds no intermediate objects stretching away, one behind the other to produce, by perspective, an apparent prolongation of the distance. This being so, it follows that when we see the moon poised on the horizon we instinctively judge its distance to be greater than when it is seen in the sky-vault overhead. In consequence of this error in judging distance the form of the moon on the horizon seems to loom into extraordinary dimensions. As a matter of fact, the moon actually subtends a greater angular diameter when it is overhead than when it is on the horizon, because in the former case it is nearly 490 miles nearer the observer.

This kind of optical illusion is often encountered, and it sometimes produces alarming as well as amusing effects. I was once an established victim of such a deception while standing on the summit of Mount Etna and looking off across the Mediterranean Sea. A number of far-distant sailing vessels approaching the eastern coast of Sicily on the sky-blue water looked to me like kite balloons in the air, a mile or more from the mountain, until a sudden readjustment

of the focus of my eyes banished the illusion.

Among Edgar A. Poe's stories is one very much to the present purpose, entitled "The Sphinx." The imaginary victim of illusion in this case is dismayed by the sudden appearance on the opposite shore of the Hudson river of a gigantic monster, which turns out to be nothing but a minute insect, the sixteenth of an inch in length, straggling its way on an invisible spiderweb, covering the windowpane, within a sixteenth of an inch of the frightened observer's eye.

"Are there any astronomical means of positively ascertaining which of the seven days is the last day of the week?—S. W. G."
The week is not one of the natural divisions of time, like the day (measured by the earth's rotation on its axis); the month (measured by the moon's revolution around the earth); and the year (measured by the earth's revolution around the sun). Nevertheless, the seven-day period called a week has been in use from the time immemorial. The names of the days of the week and the order of their occurrence are of unknown, but probably astronomical, origin.

The names are based on those of the sun and the moon and the five planets known to the ancients (excluding the earth). Sunday is the sun's day; Monday the moon's day; Tuesday Mars's day; Wednesday Mercury's day; Thursday Jupiter's day; Friday Venus's day, and Saturday Saturn's day. The question of the order in which the days stand in the weekly round is historical, not scientific. The sun's day seems always to have led the procession, and Saturn's to have ended it, but nobody knows exactly why. Plutarch, even in his time, wondered why the order of the days of the week had not been made to follow that of the distances of the planets.

Very likely the variation was based upon some astronomical superstition. The early Christians adopted the week as they found it, simply changing the name of the sun's day to the Lord's Day.

Do You Know That

- Grephounds belong to one of the oldest known types of dogs.
- The first English field marshal was created as long as 1728.
- There are five peninsulas to each house on an average in Ireland.
- Groats, or fourpenny pieces, were last coined in Great Britain in 1885.
- Two women constables have been appointed by the corporation of Southampton.

Ambition

By JANE McLEAN

He picked a star to follow, high
Above it glimmered frosty, cold:
And yet it warmed the quiet sky
Because his errant heart was bold.

He wove his dreams about it, till
It stood for all he hoped to be—
Hanging aloft, remote and still,
Bearing its message frostily.

The day he, conquering, leaped to fame
The star burned brighter, grew space—
Touching his life, his dreams with flame,
He knew it for a woman's face.

Part Work Ought to Play in Developing Manhood and Womanhood

By DR. CHARLES H. PARKHURST

This article is addressed to young men and young women who work for a living, and its object is to indicate to them the part which work plays or ought to play in developing in them a fine and effective style of manhood and womanhood.
Work is not arranged for in the divine economy because God needs to have it done, but because He knows we need to have it to do. The fact should be conceded that work, in itself considered, is neither moral nor immoral, religious nor irreligious. That, however, in no way counts against this other fact that it plays a recognizably large role in the economy of life, and stands in direct relation to human character and to the achievement of character.
The first gift bestowed upon Adam was the gift of employment. The only change consequent upon his expulsion from the garden was that before expulsion he accepted the work gratefully, and after expulsion he perceived under it grudgingly. But before, as well as after, it was ordained to be an essential element in the scheme for human upbuilding and ennobling.

St. Paul's words are that "if a man will not work neither shall he eat." To work, however, merely with a view to earning a living, extracts from work its principal significance. It certainly helps to keep soul and body together, but there is no observable advantage in being kept together unless soul is going to win something by the arrangement.
Life has its animal side, undoubtedly, and deserves a certain amount of secondary respect. We feel for that restless and dissatisfied element of the community that complains of its lack of creature comforts; but our sympathy would take a different complexion, and be possessed of somewhat more warmth, if it were more evident that while there is wanted (and needed) a fuller participation in bodily satisfactions, there were at least equally desired opportunity to come to one's best in those respects wherein a man is something more than a human body.

This method, therefore, of handling the question of work involves us in no economic problems. It has nothing to do with what work yields in the shape of wages. For work means something more and quite other than the dollars a man carries home after a day's toil. It does not always, but it ought to, for, saving nothing of the fact that a man who labors only for the money that is given him in return is a poor workman, the more serious fact is that, if laboring with that spirit, he misses the very purpose that was in God's mind in putting him in a workaday world.
It is for that reason that tens of thousands of our young men and young women, who labor ten hours a day, five and a half days a week, and fifty weeks in the year, have nothing to show for it all, so far as relates to the benefits intended to accrue to them by the original divine institution of an economy of labor.
Some of you young people, and perhaps older ones, have never thought of it in that way. More is the pity. You have thought only of the wages. There is no exception to be taken to wages. That the laborer is worthy of his hire is good scripture. But wages, if that is all that has resulted to you from your work, leaves you at the end of the year where you were when the year began, with only enough coming to you in the way of hoarding to enable you to buy the things you need for your year. What is the advantage really of toiling through twenty, forty, fifty years of laborious existence and coming out at the end personally untouched and unbettered by a quarter of half century of weariness and wear?
A young man is given a place in an

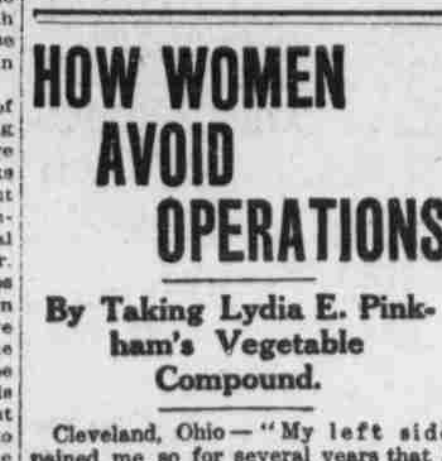
office. After a while, some years perhaps, he comes to me and says, "You have some influence with employers, cannot you recommend me to some position where I can better myself and be in the line of promotion?"
"How long have you been where you are?"
"Half a dozen years."
"No, I cannot. What you have been doing these years is probably this: You have gone into the office at 9 o'clock, not any before unless your watch happened to be fast. At 4, or 4:30, you left the office, not any later than that unless your watch happened to be slow. In the meantime you did chores for your employer, or what amounted to that: so many chores so many dollars. That is all there was to it: chores and dollars, more in your pocket, but no more in you."
"Leaving out of account the dollars—some of which you probably spent in a silly way—there has been no addition made to you personally that would not have been made to a machine if any machine had been invented that would be suited to that kind of work."
In reply to that he says, by way of explanation, that when he took the position he was put at the very bottom grade of service. Surely the bottom is the only suitable place for a novice to be put. The bottom, well occupied, is the only place that makes fair candidacy for attaining the top. There is good Scripture for that: if he chances to be familiar with the Bible, and I would adduce to him instances of men who began low and are now at the summit.

He means that by urging that they were men of exceptional talents, and that he has no talents.
"Evidently, and you will not have them till you earn them," I tell him. "You are just as small a man today and as empty, and living as shallow a life as you were six years ago. You have been in a business house where business meant a great deal, business which, in its connections reached perhaps clear across the continent, and which involved problems of manufacture and finance sufficiently exacting to tax the brains of the wisest and the sagacity of the most clever. And you have been satisfied simply to pocket your attention."
"Practically you have been a chore boy, of the same order as the watchman and the scrubwoman. You have not touched the business or let it touch you. You have not been crowded upon by its immense and significant pressure. The problems involved in it you have made no attempt to solve for yourself. You are at the bottom, and that is precisely where you belong, unless your employer can find some sack-of-rats spot better adapted to your subterranean temperament."
Two or three additional matters along the same line will be deferred to our next article.

HOW WOMEN AVOID OPERATIONS

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Cleveland, Ohio—"My left side pained me so for several years that I expected to have to undergo an operation, but the first bottle I took of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieved me of the pains in my side and I continued its use until I became regular and free from pains. I had asked several doctors if there was anything I could take to help me and they said there was nothing that they knew of. I am thankful for such a good medicine and will always give it the highest praise."
—Mrs. C. H. GRUFFITH, 1628 Constant St., Cleveland, Ohio.
Hanover, Pa.—"I suffered from female trouble and the pains were so bad at times that I could not sit down. The doctor advised a severe operation but my husband got me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I experienced great relief in a short time. Now I feel like a new person and can do a hard day's work and not mind it. What joy and happiness it is to be well once more. I am always ready and willing to speak a good word for the Compound."—Mrs. ADA WILT, 303 Walnut St., Hanover, Pa.



If there are any complications you do not understand write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidentially) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

"One More Chance."
Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young girl of 17. I know a man I have a friend that my friend does not like. He has told me not to chum with her. Eight months ago this girl and I went out together two young men went to a cafe. When my gentleman friend found out he said he would not keep company with me any longer.
About three days ago I went out with the same girl and I did the same thing. I pleaded with him to try me once more and he said to ask you if he should give me one more chance.
Your actions were exceedingly wrong. You must give up the girl whose influence you are not strong enough to resist. I advise your friend to be loyal to you and give you another chance, but more strongly still I advise you to be worthy of his faith in you. What you are doing may easily wreck your whole life. Pardon yourself that it will never happen again—and keep your word to yourself.

WEIGH THIS WAY
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This One keeps a scale sensitive—accurate. Prevents knife-edge bearings from rusting. Pile, too, for surgical and scientific instruments. Keeps rust and tarnish away. A Dictionary of a hundred uses. Use with every bottle. 10c, 25c, 50c mail orders.
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