

Health Hints :- Fashions :- Woman's Work :- Household Topics

Is the Honeymoon a Failure?

That was, perhaps, a sensible bridegroom, after all, who, when the marriage was over, presented his bride with the key of the house, and, parting from her on the porch with, "Jennie, my girl, I'll be home to dinner," went back to his work.

He was, at rate, wiser than the other bridegroom, who, feeling the wedding trip to be a correct and orthodox institution, but not being able to afford traveling expenses for two, went dolorously and sorrowfully alone to Paris, while his wife remained at home.

But, seriously, a wedding trip means to a good many people some-what of a trial. It is a holiday that can ill be spared by many a busy man; it costs very often a great deal more than the young couple can or should afford, and, to conclude with, it is often anything but an un-mixed joy.

Because it is supposed to be fashionable to go somewhere out of one's usual surroundings for the honeymoon, hundreds of luckless young people who don't care for traveling, and who are burning for the delight of beginning housekeeping in their new home, find themselves driven into uncomfortable lodging, or strange hotels, among surroundings where they feel neither happy nor at ease, to spend a time together in which they are thrown entirely upon each other's society, and have none of the interests of their everyday life to occupy them.

Is the honeymoon a failure? Not the honeymoon itself, if it is properly treated. The sweetness of the first month ought to last through the whole of married life, no matter how long that life endures. All that the honeymoon means is not a failure, but the carrying of it out into practical detail very often is.

After all, how many married people can look back upon their honeymoon and confess that they thoroughly enjoyed it? Perhaps if they had had the courage to spend it at home in an unconventional way, and had not felt obliged to sacrifice themselves to the notion of a honeymoon trip, the result might have been different.

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Science as a Nerve Detective

BY GARRETT P. SERVISS.

Testing the Nerve of a Prospective French Airman.

A quick, sure eye; steady nerves, which act swiftly but do not jump at shock; muscles which keep at just the right tension to respond instantly to demands of the brain, and an evenly nourished body which, like a well-oiled engine, acts with the minimum of friction or fatigue—such are the main elements required in the make-up of a fighting "airman."

On account of the supreme importance of knowing, in advance, whether candidates for the aeroplane service possess these requisites, the French army authorities have adopted a number of testing devices, one of which is shown in the accompanying photographs.

Three of these instruments are used simultaneously. One of them is the "pneumograph" (breath marker). It records the rate of the respirations, which varies with both the degree of fatigue and the nervous tension. It is actuated through a grille around the breast which responds to every movement of the lungs.

Another is the "doughtier" (finger-piece), which grasps the first two fingers of the left hand, and records the heart-beats. The third is the "trembler," which is held in the right hand, and which registers tremors very much as a seismograph, or earthquake recorder, indicates the slightest movements of the ground and the underlying rocks of the earth's shell.

The special purpose of this last instrument is to show the degree of steadiness of the nerves, and their controllability under the impulse of a shock.

All three of these instruments are connected with styles, or recording pens, which, acting simultaneously, trace each separate curve upon a single revolving drum, or cylinder, covered with a film of lampblack. The curves are waving, or oscillating, lines, and any unsteadiness, or irregularity, in their forms is a sure



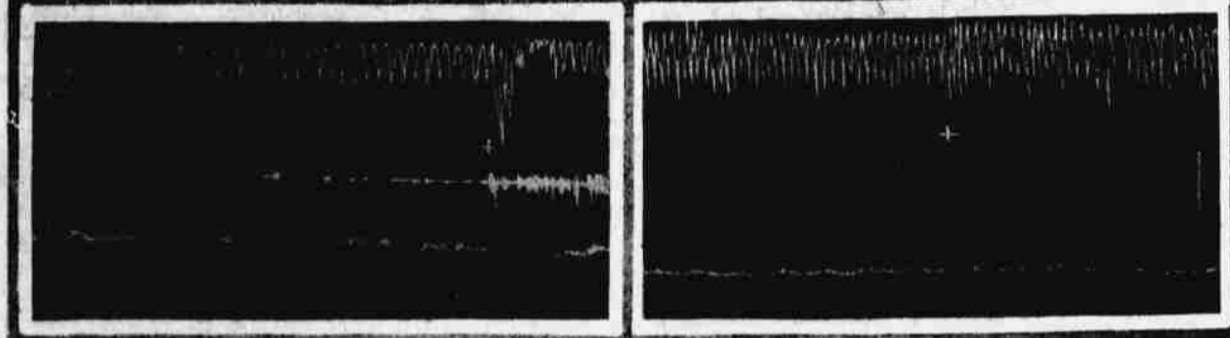
a second around which travels swiftly a revolving pointer making one complete revolution in a second. The candidate holds in his right hand an electric grip, by squeezing which he can instantaneously arrest the pointer. The examiner sets the pointer in revolution by an electro-magnetic connection which makes a loud tap as it starts. The candidate is required to stop the pointer by squeezing the grip the instant he hears the tap.

The distance which the pointer has traveled round the disk before the candidate arrests it measures the time taken by him to respond to the sound. In the same way his quickness of response to impressions on the eye and on the sense of touch is measured.

An acceptable candidate stops the pointer within 15-100ths of a second in the case of touch or hearing, and within 19-100ths in that of sight. Rejected candidates run from 17-100ths to 33-100ths for hearing, 20-100ths to 39-100ths for touch, and 22-100ths to 48-100ths for sight.

Still another test is that of fatigue of the arms and hands, which is determined by the "ergograph" (work indicator) of Mosso and Camus. The candidate lays his right hand, palm upward, on the table before him, inserts a finger in a finger-stall and by bending the finger lifts a weight attached to an apparatus in which a self-recording pen traces on a revolving disk a curve that gives a graphic measurement of the number of bendings and the time elapsed before the finger is "tired out."

Of course, strength and endurance of arms, wrists and fingers are of special importance for the airman, on account of the incessant demands made by the controlling levers of an aeroplane. If such qualities could be transmitted from generation to generation, together with a gradually increasing severity in the selective tests, there can be no doubt that a "race of airmen" would be developed, endowed with many of the instinctive powers of birds. It is, perhaps, as much superiority of mechanism that gives the bird its present advantage over the aviator.



The White cross indicates the moment of the revolver shot. The top line of curves shows variations in respiration, the next those of the pulse, and the third the trembling of the hand.

Tell-Tale Evidence of Unsteady Nerves: the Effect of a Revolver Shot on a Bad Candidate Recorded in Lines and Curves.

Evidence of Steady Nerves: the Effect of a Revolver Shot on a Good Candidate Was Clearly Recorded.

indication of a corresponding defect in the action of the heart, the nerves or the lungs.

Since the curves are independent, though all are traced on the same drum, their indications may be read separately, and thus the relative reliability of lungs, nerves and heart can be analyzed. The source of the shock administered in this triple

test is a revolver fired close by the ear, the sudden flash of a magnesium flare-light, or a cloth dipped in lime-water clapped on the bare skin.

The examination of the physical qualities of candidates for the air service does not, however, end with the tests just mentioned. A good airman must possess one of the prime requisites of an astronomical observ-

er, and that is a reliable, unvarying, "personal equation," by which is meant the promptness of response to the impressions received in the brain through the nerves of the various senses.

To determine this the "chronoscope" (time-measurer) of Dr. d'Arsonval is employed. This consists of a dial divided into hundredths of

Household Helps

Sprinkled on the carpet before sweeping, salt will lay the dust and revive the color.

To clean tin mix some whiting into a paste with a little spirit and apply it with a rag. When dry rub it off with a soft duster.

To cool jellies or blangmange in a short time, take a handful of salt and the same of soda; put it in a bowl of water and stand the jelly mould in it.

For cleaning white kid shoes, a lather made of pure white soap and milk is excellent. Brush off as much dirt as possible before scrubbing with the lather.

TODAY'S DAINTIEST DISH 'COOKERY IS BECOME A NOBLE SCIENCE'



French Fried Potatoes By CONSTANCE CLARKE

French fried potatoes, crisp and golden brown and piping hot, served with broiled chops, ham or bacon, hot buttered toast, home-made jam, a plate of pancakes in which the butter melts away, and coffee served with yellow cream comprise a substantial breakfast, perhaps, but a perfect one.

Peel the potatoes and put them into cold water for twenty minutes. Dry with a clean cloth and cut them into ribbons a half-inch wide and the length of the potato. Dry them in a

clean cloth; lay them in a frying basket (but not overlapping each other) and plunge them into hot frying fat, which must cover them completely; cook till tender, then take up the potatoes and allow the fat to boil again; then plunge the basketful in the fat is enough to cover, till the slices are crisp and a golden brown color; shake from the fat, season with salt and serve very hot. (Tomorrow—Green Peas in Ramekins.)

Tips on Summer Styles

Shoes have long, slim lines. Parasols are hand-painted. Low shoes will show buckles.

Large neck frills are still popular. The newest reticules are very small.

Dresses of wash silk are very fashionable. Pastel blue is charming over petal rose chiffon.

Hand-painted floral designs are still seen on hats. White silk gloves will be worn again this summer.

Bottle green and beige make a pleasing combination. Delicate shades of horsehair are still in favor for hats.

Sports coats of taffeta come in delicate blues and pinks. Square cut necks are finished with white aeroplane collars.

Black brassieres are either plain or trimmed with lace or net. Blazer stripes are used as trimmings on children's hats.

A great deal of ribbon is used on the fashionable nightgown. White gauntlet gloves of kid, embroidered in colors, are smart.

A fashionable fantasy is a tulle frilled cape for summer wear. The wide petticoat is coming into its own at a very rapid rate.

Flesh color is often used to trim navy blue, with excellent effect. Smocking on the hips carries out the idea of fullness of the skirt.

Fashionable spring frocks are trimmed with coffee-colored laces. Bands of cretonne make pretty trimmings for the little girl's dress.

Straw and flowered linen make a pretty combination for a child's hat. Mole fur is a favorite for summer wear, partly on account of its neutral color.

A fawn-like brown paper is a popular shade for a spring or summer dress. Not only do they use beads in embroidery on frocks, but they are using small beans and seeds to make interesting color combinations.

"We Have With Us This Morning"

BY WOODS HUTCHINSON, M. D.

When you sit down to your breakfast table one of these warm summer mornings—if they ever come—you will find an uninvited guest. His name is Musca Domestica, Dutch uncle, or, rather, Spanish stepfather, to the mosquito, (little fly), and though he has no sting, he can raise a blister on your angelic disposition and a bump on your Christian fortitude as if he were the original Spanish fly itself. Don't wait to be introduced to him, or even address him by his common name, "Shoo Fly," for if you do he will be all over the butter and into your coffee, but shoot him on the spot as though he had hauled down the American flag!

Why should we treat a friendly visitor, who has simply invited himself to breakfast, in such an inhospitable, not to say ferocious, fashion? First, because he is himself like Artemus Ward's Injuns, "pizen wher-ever found."

Second, and even more importantly, because he is the forerunner, the potential ancestor, of all the swarming millions that will buzz and crawl and blacken our food all through the summer's heat.

It does seem at first sight rather cruel to advocate killing at sight, every chance we get, a feeble, harmless-looking little insect, buzzing happily from plate to plate and from nose to nose. Especially as it was a part of the sentimental training of the young in kindness to animals to be particularly merciful to flies, fishing them out of the milk jug, or the honey jar, and placing them on the sunny window-sills, where they could dry their wings and fly away rejoicing. We even used to be taught a tag of moral Mother Goose,

"'Tis God hath made the little fly, And if you crush it, it will die."

But modern science has discovered the true nature of the fly, what a pestilent, little fifth-carrying reptile he is, and entirely declines to recognize him as one of God's good creatures, to whom it is our duty to be kind. It is much more inclined to agree with the Mohammedan proverb, which declares that "Flies are the sweat of the devil." Furthermore, if God created the fly, it is man that has made him dangerous and furnished him places to breed in, by his dirty and untidy habits. The fly is one of our domestic animals. We have created him as he is, and it is up to us to wipe him out. To paraphrase Kipling,

"He was not made with the mountains, He is not one with the deer, Men, not God, hath made him, And men not Gods must sweep"—him off the earth.

From the point of view of cruelty to animals, it is a positive kindness to kill the early fly, for by one swift, painless swat you prevent the myriad slaughter and agony of his hundreds and thousands of future descendants by hunger in fly traps, by agonizing thirst on sticky fly paper, by drowning, by poisoning, by burning. The best way to prevent flies in their dog-day swarms is to put a stop to them before they happen by killing the patriarchs of all their tribes in early June.

The strong probability is that the scattering handful of flies which first put in an appearance about now in your dining room and kitchen, or on your back porch, are not strangers or newcomers at all, but household pets, guests of the family who have spent the winter under your hospitable roof. Insects have various ways of surviving the winter and securing the continuation of their species. Most of them hibernate through the period of frost and cold in the form of eggs, or larvae, or chrysalises buried deep in the ground, but the fly, like the bumblebee, takes his chances on getting through the winter in the adult or winged form.

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