

The New Social Dances:

By Mlle. Anna Pavlova

The Boston: Lesson 3

The Spanish-Boston 2



This Variation Is a Back-to-Back Figure Which Should Alternate With the Plain Boston.

(This is one of a series of articles especially written for the El Paso Herald by Mlle. Anna Pavlova, the greatest living premiere danseuse, who has posed with her dancing partner, Lawrenzi Novikoff, for each figure. The dances to be explained and illustrated are those now in vogue in society ball-rooms.)

I DOUBT if those who have danced the Boston will concede that any other dance save the Hesitation Waltz and the Tangó offer like satisfaction to the dancers. The fancy Bostons, in which the Dip and Dorothen have an almost equal popularity with the Skip and Variation Bostons, are steadily gaining in general use.

In the two preceding articles the Plain Boston and the first figure in the Spanish Boston were explained and illustrated. Now we approach the Second Variation figure in the Spanish Boston, a back to back affair, which is one of the most beautiful bits I have ever seen done on a ball room floor.

The effectiveness of this figure is totally dependent upon the deliberateness and grace of its execution, and when it is interchanged with the First Spanish Boston Variation—and the Plain Boston figures as chorus—it is astonishing how much variety can be obtained. The use of the Plain Boston,

as may be comprehended, serves to break the monotony to the eye, and on this account these two figures are quite satisfactory as half a dozen others in dances in which there must be a continual shifting of open positions to gain an effect.

Assume, now, that the two dancers are in close position and have completed the Plain Boston—either forward or backward—in the regular turning to the right (not the reverse). As in the First Variation of the Spanish Boston this Second Variation calls for the beginning of the figure with the lady turning to the right, her partner moving in the opposite direction.

The lady continues from the conclusion of the Plain Boston, beginning with the right foot, which moves to the right and slightly forward on the first beat of the music, the left foot following on the second count. There must be a quarter turn of the body to gain the desired position, and while this is taking place the lady raises her arms to the height of her shoulders, extends them fully and permits her hands to rest in the upturned palms of her partner. The photograph of myself and M. Novikoff shows just how this is done.

The man proceeds to the left, as his lady starts in the opposite direction, using the same feet as she does. The difference in this Second Variation of the Spanish Boston is that the weight of the body is supported by the left foot, the toe of the right being pointed. The next article will deal with the Bar Harbor, a new dance which is extremely interesting.—Copyright, 1912, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

The Completed Figure for the Spanish Boston, No. 2

Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Parents and Children—The Most Important Duties of Parenthood Are Often Left to Teachers—What Are You Doing For Your Children?

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

IT is an appalling fact that this institution, preservative of all institutions, if it is to be judged by some modern homes, is actually in danger of becoming a serious menace to American life and national righteousness. The well regulated home, where there is mutual affection and respect, a kind and just exercise of authority, unquestioning obedience, mutual helpfulness and the cherishing of those great principles which lie at the foundation of the Christian religion, is the only hope for the larger and national life. Without such homes the people of this country cannot expect, and have no right to expect, a government that will maintain justice, equity and right, and whose social order and institutions will be perpetuated.

For the most part father has degenerated into or been succeeded by "daddy" or "dad," who is merely a contented fellow. While mother, well, as a general rule, nurse has taken her place in the home, and frequently an incapable and unscrupulous nurse whose influence is anything but good.

Much might also be said of the lamentable lack of parental care and oversight as to the daily and nightly whereabouts of the larger sons and daughters, the doubtful character of the entertainments frequented by

them, and the demoralizing literature admitted into the home, as well as other threatening evils.

Wm. S. Thorington. MANY parents who read the words of Mr. Thorington will resent them. Yet they are needed words, and painfully true of a large percentage of American homes and parents.

Are you a parent of grown children? If so, just what do you know of their methods of enjoyment, outside of the home, or even at home?

Do you take a sympathetic interest in all their pleasures, and do you try to make them feel you are their friend, and that you have not forgotten your own youth?

Are you on happy terms with you that they tell you all their little secrets and talk over all their hopes and ambitions and longings? Have you made your own son feel respect and a high sense of responsibility toward all women?

Does he understand that sex relations are sacred matters, and that any light or low view of the subject is fraught with enormous dangers for him and for his descendants? Do you know what places they visit and who are their associates?

the scientific and medical side, he is not well equipped to go about seeking for social pleasures in safety. He is in danger himself, and he is liable to become a menace to those with whom he associates.

Duty Towards the Daughter. Has your young daughter any knowledge of herself as a woman and a possible mother of another generation, which will protect her from disaster, morally or physically?

Possibly, being your daughter, you feel she must be safe from doing any foolish or wrong act.

But you must remember how many other ancestors have given her tendencies and qualities and impulses of which you know nothing.

First and foremost she is a human being, a part of nature, and she will pass through the same stages of development which flowers and plants and animals pass through.

Just as the tree buds and then flowers, and then bears fruit, so every normal woman experiences these instincts to carry on nature's work.

But as she cannot perform these functions as naturally and frankly as the things in the vegetable and animal kingdom do, she needs guidance and protection through the romantic bud and flower period of her unfoldment. Tendencies which an unkind and undiscriminating world might call evil are simply natural tendencies for mating and bearing offspring. They show themselves in romantic impulses and a desire to enjoy the society of the opposite sex.

That desire should be gratified, but it should be guided and protected.

Are you protecting your daughters? Keep Up With Daughters' Friends. Do you know what hours she keeps with her callers, and when she visits her girl friends, do you know what places they visit and who are their associates?

courts, and what hour she reaches her rooms?

If you are parents of small children, do you give them any foundation of good habits and agreeable behavior and kindly instincts, which will make them tractable students when they begin to attend school, and will cause the tendrils of their young minds to reach up to lovely qualities, instead of trailing down into the dust of selfishness and the mire of immorality? The most important duties of parenthood are often cast on the burdened shoulders of teachers.

Nothing can ever quite recompense a child who has reached the age of 19 without having received the loving, careful training of a patient mother or father in the small, gracious things which make up daily conduct.

Any parent, however poor, can teach a child to speak low, to avoid flat contradictions, to be respectful to elders, to sit correctly, to partake of food silently and enter and leave a room gracefully. So, too, can any parent who has right instincts, avoid having a child bear gossip or unkind criticism or coarse language.

Are you doing all these things? Copyright, 1913, by Star Company.

Fortune Follows Trapper

John L. Blair, Who Had Humble Start, Lays Foundation For Great Blair Fortune.

By Madison C. Peters

THE founder of the Blair family in this country was John Blair, who came of sturdy Presbyterian stock in the lowlands of Scotland. He came to America in 1729 and settled down to farming in New Jersey, which was then the chief agricultural section of the new country. This John Blair was first cousin to the great grandfather of John Anley Blair, who made the great fortune of the Blair family. He was a clergyman and through his father, Samuel Blair, who came with him. Both were among the charter members of Princeton college. Samuel was afterwards vice president of the college and professor of rhetoric.

John Anley Blair became by far the richest man in New Jersey. He was born at Belvidere in that state in 1802. The father, James Blair, had little opportunity for receiving an education. He attended the district school for a few winters. He made his first money by training mink and Brown creek and rabbits, and selling their skins for which he received \$1 for every

starts in business.

At 11 he entered a general country store conducted by a cousin, at Hope, N. J., and remained there for a few years, learning the business and doing all kinds of chores and jobs around the store, and other odd work when he was but 14, and he had to help support his mother, seven brothers and three sisters.

By 1821, when he was 19 years old, he had saved a couple of hundred dollars and then this enterprising and self-reliant youth borrowed \$200 more among his relatives and opened a store for himself in Gravel Hill, which afterwards was to be named Hightstown in his honor. This venture in trade laid the foundation of his wonderful success. He prospered from the first and soon had a chain of five stores in six little towns in New Jersey. For 40 years he kept it and amassed a large fortune by store keeping alone. He dealt principally in produce and in addition operated flour mills and cotton gins.

But in addition to the stores he branched out into railroad building and organizing large corporations and became a real-estate magnate. He built thousands of miles of railroad in the west, especially in Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Texas and besides more than 80 towns were laid out and 100 churches erected mainly through his instrumentality.

He was one of the original directors in the Union Pacific railroad and became a director in almost half a hundred other lines. He was a very large stockholder in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad. His general plan was to organize a company to go into an undeveloped section and persuade the people to issue county and city bonds sufficient to pay expenses, the actual building being done by a construction company which Mr. Blair was the controlling spirit.

As Liberal Giver. Mr. Blair contributed largely to private and public enterprises and was especially a great benefactor of the Presbyterian church of which he was a rich adherent. He endowed the Presbyterian academy in Hightstown,

Chorus As Training School

Chorus Girl of Three Years' Training Declares It Is Not the Profession, but the Girl That Counts—Shows Business Not Bad on Morals of a Girl—Temptations Few.

THAT the chorus of a musical play is a training school for girls who are looking to the ascetic life of the opera singer, and that the girls of today go into it in deadly earnest, is perhaps the natural outcome of the successes that have been achieved by others who began in that humble position. The example of Alice Nielson, who

started in the chorus in California and is now a grand opera singer, and the hundreds of others who have worked their way up from the chorus into more or less high places on the stage, were bound to have this effect.

But now comes a chorus girl who declares that the chorus is not only a school of discipline in which the rules are strict and the life ascetic, but that it is a regular convent where the men are even scarcer than in well regulated finishing schools.

No Temptation in the Chorus. The girl of spangles and grease, who makes this startling declaration, is Miss May Milton, a member of "The Rose Maid" company, which is now at the El Paso theater.

"I have found no temptation in the chorus," said Miss Milton. "I am not a startling beauty of the Lillian Russell type, but still I have been told that I am pretty, but have never received a dash note or an invitation to supper after the show in all my experience."

Fewer Temptations Than Shop. "A girl in the chorus is brought less into contact with men than in any other profession.

"I believe there are fewer temptations in the chorus for the working girl than there are in most any shop or office."

This is the statement of a show girl who has been behind the footlights for three years. That Miss Milton is a pretty girl in spite of her protest that she is not, can be proved by an analysis of her charms. Tall, slender, comely, brown haired, with chic, style and grace, she not only holds her own well with the average show girl, but she would put many of them in the shade.

It is not because she has not had time to attract attention for she has been in Broadway chorus in musical comedy for three years, and at the time of her debut was 15. Why then could so attractive a girl go unmolested? The answer is "Chaperon" first, last and all the time. The uptodate company has discipline that is a chaperon in itself. The office of a millonaire is no harder to penetrate than that mysterious "behind the scenes."

It's the Girl, Not the Profession. "It is outside of the theaters and only there, that the chorus girls of today receive attention," declared Miss Milton.

"The mother who would rather have her daughter stand 10 or 12 hours a day behind a counter in some store, receiving for her labors a wage on which it is next to impossible to the girl to live, rather than have her accept a position in the chorus, would understand that it is not the stage nor the chorus, but the girl herself who is responsible for attentions desirable or objectionable. These attentions cannot be forced on a girl off the stage unless she is amenable, and then only away from the theater—if these points were taken into consideration, there would not exist that general prejudice that does exist, against the daughters choosing the stage as a career."

BEAUTY

Some Irish Secrets from Miss Maire O'Neill



Miss O'Neill in two charming poses illustrating the Irish type of beauty.

BY MAUDE MILLER.

BEAUTY, to my mind, is purely an expression of primitive tact in nature," said Miss Maire O'Neill, of the "General John Regan" company, who has been described by T. B. Yante, the Irish portrait painter, as the most perfect type of Irish beauty.

"The element of grace, of happiness, of joy in living, is the chief attribute of all beauty in human form, just as it is, for that matter, in the breed of a fine horse or a fine dog. I have little patience with the woman who achieves beauty without artificial effect. Personally, and in all that I do, I am a type of Irish beauty. I can only say that I feel very sorry for the girls I have left behind in Ireland. I wish I could show you a real Irish beauty."

which is called after him, and in lands and money spent on it over \$500,000. He founded professorships in Princeton and Lafayette colleges and gave largely to many western colleges in all Mr. Blair says over half a million dollars to the Presbyterian church. He was married in 1835 to NANCY Locke, daughter of John Locke, whose brother, Capt. Locke, was a soldier in the American revolution. His sons are Blair and company, bankers in New York. One of his daughters married Charles Scribner, founder of the famous publishing house. Mr. Blair died in 1885.

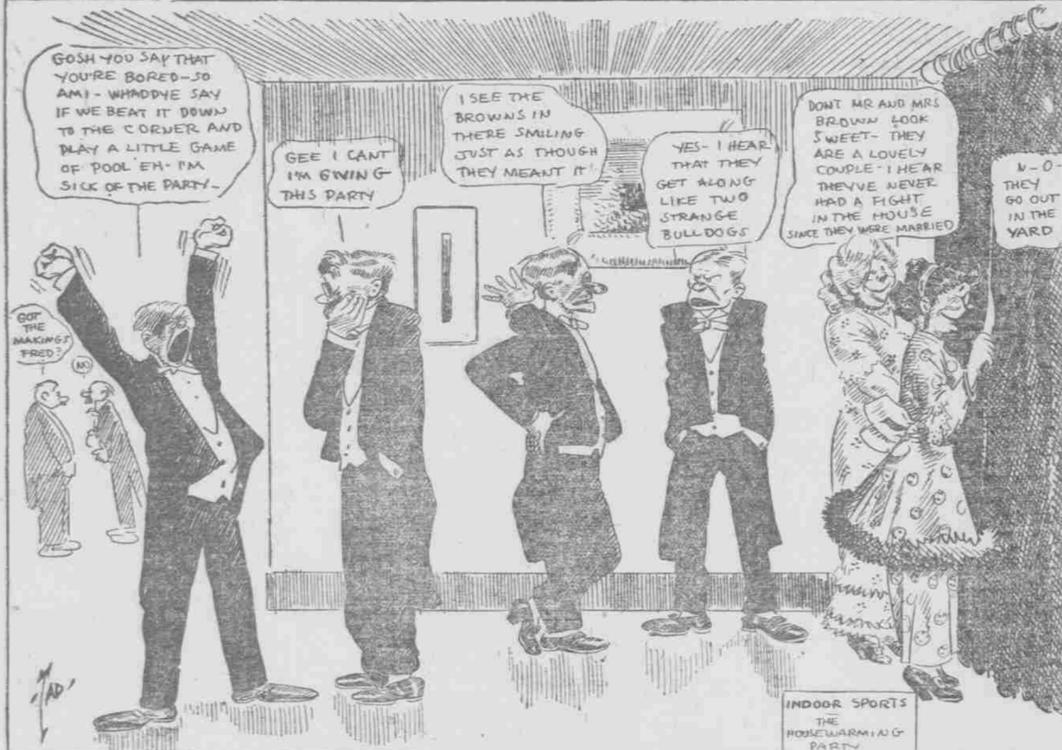
First Woman to Pierce the Wilds of Labrador



MISS LAURIE COATES.

New York, Dec. 12.—The first woman to explore in the wildest sections of Labrador is the daughter of Miss Laurie Coates, a young English nurse, who has just returned to New York. Miss Coates received her nurse's diploma in St. Mathew's hospital, Philadelphia, in 1908. She immediately secured a position as nurse in the Grenfell mission in Labrador, and it was there that she conceived the idea of visiting the vast wastes of the northern country. Miss Grenfell intends to visit her sister in Calgary before returning to her post at the mission. She declares she thoroughly enjoyed her tour of exploration and will repeat it in a few years.

INDOOR SPORTS



(This is one of the regular features of The El Paso Herald.)