

ARE BLONDES "TROUBLEMAKERS?"

Surprising Evidence Offered to Prove That Fair-Haired Women Are to Blame for Most of the Unhappiness Which Wrecks Homes and Divorces Husbands and Wives



Ex-Crown Princess Louise of Saxony Whose Career Furnishes a Striking Example of the Fair-Haired Woman's Capacity for Causing Unhappiness.



Miss Lulu Glaser, One of the Most Striking of the Blonde "Trouble Makers." She Was Sued by Her Leading Man's Wife for the Alienation of Her Affections.



"Lady Betty" Chapman-Pierce-Henderson, Another Fascinating Woman Whose Record in the Divorce Court and at the Altar Shows Her to Be of "High Blond Power."



Miss Virginia Marshall, the Beautiful Blond, Who Was Attacked in a Theatre Lobby by an Angry Wife.

have a sweetly confiding expression. The male likes to be trusted whether he deserves it or not. But the blonde's trustfulness goes no further than the expression, which is generally assumed because it goes well with golden hair and a blue wash. More deep-seated suspicion of humanity has been voiced by blondes in this office than by brunettes.

"The most legitimate reason for a man's preference for the blonde is that he thinks she is more cheerful. She is more hilarious. Being of a butterfly nature. She more quickly tosses off trouble. The brunette, being of a truer, deeper nature, ponders over grief, broods about it. She is inclined to be sullen and morose. Men like to be amused, and it vexes them to find their wives or any other women in whom they are interested, in the doldrums. That is the handicap of the brunettes on the road to happiness. But I will say this for her. She sulks, but she doesn't nag. It is the blonde who has the nimble tongue and carries at its point a stiletto.

"The blonde is fickle. The brunette is true. That is where the brunette gets her innings. When a brunette is named as a correspondent the man always marries her. The blonde correspondent flits from divorce case to divorce case. Only ten of every hundred blondes correspondents achieve marriage with the defendant."

Assuredly, an avowal of this, in which George Robinson, also a specialist in divorces, joins. Mr. Robinson emphasizes the fact that when a brunette is a co-respondent, she always wins her husband.

"In the final analysis of a man's emotions, even though the man be a fool, he wants a woman who is true, and the brunette is nothing if not faithful," said Mr. Robinson.

Divorce records reveal Margaret Moreland, a blonde, as the defendant in the divorce suit Edna Goodrich brought against Nat Goodwin, and which she won. Miss Bessie McCoy, the blonde dancer, was the successor of Mrs. Richard Harding Davis after her divorce from the author. Lulu Glaser was sued for alienation of her leading man, Tom Richards' affections by his wife. Miss Virginia Marshall, also a blonde, was attacked in the lobby of a theatre by an angry wife. Mrs. Albert Weber, formerly Margaret Dairymple, soon found marriage a galling bond. Mrs. Louis Hemmaway's married life was brief and spectacular. The roll of blonde trouble-makers is long and illuminating.

"Lady Betty" Chapman, a beautiful blonde, caused tribulation in the family of Henry Clay Pierce, the millionaire partner of the Waters-Pierce Oil Company. Mr. Pierce's romantic young son, Roy E. Pierce, wedded her after a spectacular courtship in Paris when the fond youth believing he was "cutting out" Baron de Rothschild. Mr. Pierce angrily demanded that the marriage be annulled, claiming that the blonde loveliness of his unwelcome daughter-in-law had gone to his son's head. In other words, that Lady Betty's light hair had made Roy Pierce light-headed.

Lady Betty vowed she would never give up her young husband, but she did, for a consideration. It was said the consideration was a third of the Pierce millions, made in oil. Her first marriage, with T. Irvin Chapman, of an old Boston family, whose lineage antedated the much crowded Mayflower, was not happy. Each blamed the other. Result, divorce. She has since married Frank Clarence Henderson, a millionaire bachelor, who before the ceremony made a will bequeathing to his bride his entire fortune, all of which proves that Mrs. Chapman-Pierce-Henderson is of high blond power.

through race hatred and selection of races, which doubtless are thoroughly distasteful to many. This will never save human society from degeneration; it will not qualify man for greater efforts or higher aims. These must be acquired solely and alone by our own labor toward a well-determined end.

"If acquired characters, impressions of the individual life, can, as a general thing, be inherited, the works and words of men undoubtedly along with them. Thus viewed, each act, even each word, has an evolutionary bearing. The acquiring of new characters may prove an inherited burden if unhealthy conditions and overindulgence, or lack in all things, or bad passions ruin our body, and therefore our reproductive cells, so that even good germs become strangled in it.

"But the active striving for definite, favorable, new qualities will in a like manner yield the power to transmit the capabilities which we have acquired, the activities which we have busily practised, the overcoming of trials and illness—will leave somewhere their impress upon our children or our children's children.

"Even if ever so much weakened; even if only in disposition or tendency, not in completed form; even if completely concealed for generations, some reflection of that which we have been and what we have done must be transmitted to our descendants. We know, unfortunately, all too little about this, because well-planned breeding experiments are impossible in man, and because statistical investigation which we offered in their place is frequently full of error."

JUSTICE GIEGERICH, of the Supreme Court of New York, has caused fires of wrath to blaze against fair hair by asserting that trouble-wreckers are nearly always blondes. Having recently tried 220 divorce cases he has discovered that 175 of the co-respondents were blondes.

The blonde affinity cuts a large figure in the transientness of American homes," says the grave jurist, "implying that the placard, 'Danger! Beware!' should be carried on the chest and shoulders of a blonde as a warning which man displays his advertisement to a staring world. 'I don't know why it is, but it is,' asserts the divorce court Justice.

Justice L. Roth, who has secured divorces for prominent New Yorkers, and for national celebrities in any other attorney in the United States, not only agrees with Justice Giegerich, but he goes further.

"Ninety-nine of every hundred co-respondents are blondes," he says. "I boldly give the reasons for his faith in the blonde. What he says pour oil upon the leaping flames of rage among the fair-haired women of all countries. Casting his net in the sea of his experience, Mr. Roth brings up these fish of fact: Blondes are vain. Blondes are wilful. Blondes are fickle. Blondes love no one well save themselves. Blondes invite flirtation and hence insult. Blondes bear the mark of the coquette. They have an effect: 'Catch me. I am easily left.'"

On hearing what the Supreme Court Justice and the famous attorney say, blondes will be tempted to change their minds about the desirability of their coloring. Without doubt women have always believed the proof of this is in a blonde. The proof of this is in the fact that they are not blondes many of them endeavor to become so. Coquette women, calculating women, designing women, unscrupulous women, private seances with beauty specialists. They go into the beauty shop for laboratory brunettes or mediums or some of the gray variety of femininity come out blonde. Why? Because they believe that to be a blonde is to be a snarer of men. So women are thought and so men have been.

But blonde character, like murder, is out. The blonde is being found out. Justice Giegerich and Attorney Roth have unmasked them. They have revealed to the world as trouble-makers, heartless, designing, self-willed, without affection, without sympathy, sans will, sans practically anything that is admirable save a high head. And that sunshine, as the man of the Bar have pointed out, is not distilled by nature, but has been poured out of a bottle and set upon tresses that were once of a different shade.

Brigettes will welcome the exposure of the blonde, because it sheds a light on the mental density of the blonde from a bogus one. Mr. Justice knows the wiles of women who know his alphabet, says so. Attorney Roth sums up blondes as trouble-wreckers of the world.

Theatrical managers, who are rather learned in women, have discovered this and are engaging blondes to play the cruel adventuresses and brunettes to play the unhappy victims of their heartlessness. Dorothy Dorr, who plays the wickedest type of woman in "The Lure," is a blonde. Mary Nash, her almost victim, is a brunette. So in "The Fight." The good young heroine, Margaret Wycherly, is a brunette. Corn Adams, the embodiment of all that a woman shouldn't be, is a blonde.

But hear Mr. Roth: "Ninety-one of the women who've caused the trouble in the cases I have tried are blondes. Once I had a sad surprise. A fair-haired woman came to me and wept about her husband's alleged unfaithfulness. When the case was well under way and falling to pieces because the plaintiff had deceived me about its merits, I almost turns the husband and brings a counter charge, and proves it.

"In another case a millionaire's son had married a chorus girl. They struck bad sailing almost at once. She demanded \$250 a week alimony. The fact that when she was married a few months before she had earned \$20 a week made no difference. And she had been notoriously unfaithful to her vows.

"The glitter of golden hair gets into a man's eyes, his brain becomes dazzled by it, and when he awakes from his fool's dream it is to face the derision of the world.

"Men have a wrong conception of the blonde. The world has been fooled by blondes for a long time. The painters have been a great deal to blame. They have painted the saints and angels with golden hair, and, somehow, people have looked and believed that all fair-haired women were in character like these pictures. I asked an artist about this once and he answered me with a laugh: 'We paint blondes only because light hair makes pretty pictures.'

"A blonde attracts instant attention because she bears the trade-mark of the flirt. Her golden hair is a challenge. It takes the place of the

"Come hither" look in some eyes. The average man doesn't know a real blonde from a phoney one. He has no idea of the transforming powers of a bottle of peroxide of hydrogen. It is mightier than bad whiskey applied to a man's stomach. It is curious that while some men think a phoney blonde is real most of them think the nature-made one is self-made. They drop their power of discrimination in a well of folly when a blonde is concerned. But one fact they do grasp, that the woman who is deliberately blonde, who made herself so, has done this to attract a man. His behavior is in line with that belief.

"In this the self-made blonde merely follows the lead of the nature-made blonde. The young bore the few spots in the middle, while the normal young from the control brood in mixed surroundings at once produced an irregular pattern of markings.

"These wonderful new results," says the Professor, "open an entire new path for the improvement of our race, the purifying and strengthening of all humanity—a more beautiful and worthy method than that advanced by fanatic race enthusiasts, which is based upon the relentless struggle for existence.

upon black soil have a row of small spots on the middle of the back. On the other hand, in young which in contrast with their parents have been raised on yellow soil, these spots fuse into a band.

When the Professor used yellow paper instead of yellow soil and began to experiment, as he did before, with scantily spotted individuals, then he

obtained enlargement, but no increase in the number of the spots. When he took black paper, then he obtained a reduction in the size of the spots without reduction in intensity of coloration. The young bore the few spots in the middle, while the normal young from the control brood in mixed surroundings at once produced an irregular pattern of markings.

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Using Little

Lizards to Prove Mankind Can Be Made Better

PROFESSOR PAUL KAMMERER, of the University of Vienna, has made some interesting experiments on the common fire lizard or salamander of Europe, which have a most important bearing on eugenics and the improvement of the human race.

How a Curious Habit of the Fire Salamander Has Thrown Light on a Vexed Question of Eugenics.

He finds that the salamander if kept on yellow soil tends to become yellow, and that its descendants inherit this characteristic. If the salamander be kept on black soil then he becomes largely black and his descendants inherit that color.

through race hatred and selection of races, which doubtless are thoroughly distasteful to many. This will never save human society from degeneration; it will not qualify man for greater efforts or higher aims. These must be acquired solely and alone by our own labor toward a well-determined end.

The Professor thinks that this proves in a general way that acquired characteristics are transmitted, and that if a man be well nourished and developed his descendants will inherit his strength. This is in opposition to the long asserted theory that a child cannot inherit the qualities its parents acquired after their birth and which were not in the parents when born.

"If acquired characters, impressions of the individual life, can, as a general thing, be inherited, the works and words of men undoubtedly along with them. Thus viewed, each act, even each word, has an evolutionary bearing. The acquiring of new characters may prove an inherited burden if unhealthy conditions and overindulgence, or lack in all things, or bad passions ruin our body, and therefore our reproductive cells, so that even good germs become strangled in it.

The Professor says that if the salamander be kept for years upon yellow clay, then his yellow markings become enriched at the expense of the black ground color. If half of the offspring of individuals which have thus become very yellow be raised on yellow soil, the amount of yellow increases and appears in broad regularly distributed longitudinal bands. The other half of the offspring if grown on dark soil becomes less yellow, always, however, in close relation with the opposing influence of the color of the surroundings, and likewise in a regular order—in this instance as rows of spots along the sides of the body.

"But the active striving for definite, favorable, new qualities will in a like manner yield the power to transmit the capabilities which we have acquired, the activities which we have busily practised, the overcoming of trials and illness—will leave somewhere their impress upon our children or our children's children.

If the parent generation of the fire salamander be raised on black garden soil, after some years it becomes largely black, while the young kept

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Successive Changes in Color of a Black Salamander Kept for Two Years on Yellow Ground. Each Generation of Young Inherited the Yellowness of the Parent at the Time of Birth

Successive Changes in a Yellow Salamander Kept for Two Years on Black Ground. Its Little Ones Were Always Born as Dark as Itself

