

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

Votes for Women?

This column has been placed at the disposal of the local Woman's Suffrage Association. Extracts from the association's literature.

Suffragists Accept

The Bee has been advised of the acceptance by the Douglas County Equal Suffrage Association of our offer of space in this column, for whom it will be conducted after this issue and during the remainder of the campaign by Miss Daisy Doane as the association's representative.

Relation of Suffrage to Working Women

BY FLORENCE KELLEY.
Never in the history of the human race have children and young women formed, as they do today, an important part of the working force of great industrial communities wholly apart from their parents and the family life.

In the telephone and telegraph service something like a revolution would be caused if suddenly all the young people under the age of 21 were withdrawn. In retail trade the cash children, bundle girls, wrappers and junior clerks are an extremely important part of the whole working force.

Every improvement in machinery and in industrial organization tends to summon to the ranks of industry an increasing number of young recruits.

How long these young workers shall be employed in a day may be literally a matter of life and death for them. Within my own acquaintance more than one young girl has died of pneumonia, rheumatism, tuberculosis and diphtheria, to mention work with the accompanying exhaustion and loss of power to resist disease.

Now the health, morals and intelligence of the rising generation are peculiarly objects of solicitude of women. To deprive women of an equal share of power to determine the laws for these young workers is to give cruelly unequal power to selfish employers.

In manufacturing, older men form a larger part of the total working force than in retail trade. And the older men are voters. Factory laws are obtained, therefore, with greater ease than workable laws for safeguarding the health and welfare of children and young girls.

A sinister chapter too, which too little attention has hitherto been paid to the failure of our legislatures and courts to afford young girls protection from seduction, assault and enslavement in infamous houses. The difficulty involved in obtaining the conviction of malefactors is known only to the few faithful souls who have attempted to obtain due punishment of these grave offenses. Mothers in any community are more deeply stirred by these offenses than by any others, but judges and juries vary beyond belief in their treatment of criminals guilty of crimes against girls.

In one western state a woman worked fourteen years to secure the enactment of a workable statute to punish crimes against female minors. At last such a law was passed and vigorously enforced. Fourteen criminals were sent to the penitentiary. Then a young lawyer offered his services to one of the criminals to free him by showing that the law was unconstitutional, because the title should have read "to define and punish crimes against female minors," whereas though in fact the two words "define and" were missing from the title, the necessary definition was contained in the body of the statute. Upon this frivolous ground the supreme court of the state held the statute invalid and nine of the fourteen criminals were forthwith freed. The remaining five were too poor or too ignorant to obtain counsel and remained in the penitentiary. The patient woman whose work was thus frustrated concluded the agitation. The legislature, after great effort on her part, re-enacted the statute with the title complete. But the nine criminals could not again be tried for the same offense and remained at liberty. It is hard to believe that such weary effort would be needed if the mothers and the teachers were a part of the voting constituency upon whom judges and legislators depend for their political careers.

It is the children of the poor who form the working contingent in retail trade. It is the daughters of the poor who chiefly fall victims to the basest crimes. Poor, young, ignorant, unorganized, they depend for protection upon laws framed and enforced by persons older than themselves. Is it safe or sane to exclude from the full share of political responsibility the mothers and teachers, the older women whose first care is for the welfare of the young?

Suffrage Progress

At the recent annual convention of the International Association of Steam and Operating Engineers it was voted to have the organization of a woman's auxiliary organization absolutely independent of the men.

A proposal to grant women equal rights with men in church affairs was approved at Ottawa, Ont., by a committee to which it was referred by the Methodist general conference, in session there.

Ohio has a Men's League for Equal Suffrage. William Littleford of Cincinnati is president; Prof. J. V. Denney of Ohio State University, J. R. Alexander of Zanesville and Thomas McNameara of Youngstown, vice-presidents; H. P. Boynton of Cleveland, secretary, and J. E. Merrill of Toledo, treasurer. There are active sub-leagues in Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Youngstown and Toledo. The state organization has individual members in more than thirty towns and cities.

The Woman Suffrage Association of Philadelphia has planned to install a Red Cross department at headquarters and collect funds for the alleviation of suffering in Europe. An authorized representative of the National Red Cross, the association will solicit funds through their own channel.

The report that Mrs. Medill McCormick would retire this fall from suffrage work is without foundation.

Basis of Government

The statement that governments are based on physical force always irritates suffragists. It is difficult to understand why. Life itself is based on physical force. We could not remain on earth at all without gravity, which the suffragists will hardly care to deny is a physical force.

Governments presupposes that there is in the state an element which must be governed. Laws are a series of "Thou shalt nots." Whenever a suffragist uses the expression "Enforce the law" she tacitly admits the truth of our argument. Force alone converts laws into government. Unenforced laws weaken government and lessen the respect of the community for law and order.

Governments are established for purpose of protection. Their primary function is to protect lives and property and enforce the law. Governments rest on the physical force of men.

It is not the duty of women to protect lives and property and enforce the laws as long as there are any able bodied men left. As Elihu Root says: "In the divine distribution of powers the duty of protection rests on the male." We anti-suffragists intend that it shall continue to rest on him even if a few so-called men are trying to shirk this duty and shunt it off on the weaker sex.

When peace reigns in the state the citizens go about their business and men relegate their duty of protection to the police force, the fire department and the courts (all male). The female transient officers and probation officers who are figuring in the newspapers today as policemen, cannot quell any real disturbance. This must be put down by a policeman, and he usually needs a stick.

We can dispense with our lady cops—but no city could sleep nights if the men on the force resigned and women took their places. Equal in power to govern? Well, hardly.

When a disturbance arises with which the police cannot cope, the state militia (male) is called on to protect lives and property. This was done in Wilmington, Del., during the race riots this summer. In Butte, Mont., when trouble arose among two groups of miners, and also in Colorado not so long ago, Colorado's state militia proved inadequate to cope with the situation, however, and the entire government machinery of the state fell to the ground. And then what did the dauntless dames of Colorado do? Did they try to maintain the stability of the state government by joining the state militia? Not they. They couldn't do a single thing to put down the disturbance and enforce the laws which they have been making for twenty-one years. In this dire extremity the truth came home to them fully that governments are force—even if this force was not to be found in themselves: What did they do? They uttered a piercing feminine cry for help just as if they had been poor, old-fashioned anti-s.

Some men, like Mr. John Kennedy and Mr. P. L. Brogan, would like to call the women. But real men do not draft women to the support of governments in either peace or war.

In our own civil war the government found state militia and federal troops inadequate to put down the rebellion. So the able-bodied men were drafted. But not the women. If they wished to give voluntary service, well and good. But the states did not call them. The nation did not call them. The women did what women always do, in peace or war. They backed up their men and helped them. But they did not do the men's work for them.

Suppose the male suffragists do force women to make the laws of Nebraska. The duty of enforcing these laws will still continue to rest on men. And if men are not interested enough in a law to frame it, they will not be interested enough in it to enforce it. So that women's ballots are absolutely worthless.

Women make the men who make the laws. Women bear men so they do not need to bear arms. And by the same reasoning they need not bear ballots, which in times of peace men substitute for bullets.

It is most interesting to note that W. J. Bryan's review of the objections to the female suffrage calmly ignores the objection that should be stated most prominently as being sufficient of itself to condemn the fact. That objection is that women do not want to vote.

The National Female Suffrage Association makes officially the claim that the propaganda has the support of "nearly 85 per cent of the women of the country." Analysis of the figures on which this claim is based shows that it is considerably exaggerated, but conceding this point, you will notice that of the 82 per cent a very large number are not indifferent, but actively hostile. The membership of the anti-suffragists among women is increasing by leaps and bounds, the national organization numbering considerably over 100,000, though that body is less than three years old, whereas the suffrage propaganda has been in vigorous operation for over sixty years. The movement, right here in Nebraska, is over thirty years old.

Did any sane being, in any country, at any period in the world's history, propose to impose the burden of the suffrage on any class of people among whom there was vigorous, determined, well organized resistance to receiving it?

Omaha, S. E. SMITH.

Bee readers are too intelligent to overlook the opportunities in the "want ad" columns. They're worth while reading.

Forerunners of Winter Modes

Republished by Special Arrangement with Harper's Bazar

In Martial Armand's model, "Wotan," there is a curious combination of net, spangles and velvet. The skirt of tulle, the net top has full loose panels at the side of self tone felt laid in plaits, a narrow band of spangles finishing the front panel. This is completed by a snug-fitting, cutaway, of iridescent fishscale spangles in blue, green and brown. The girdle is of blue velvet.

Martial Armand shows the full straight skirt, cut circular and with long pointed cores inserted at the bottom in a beige colored cloth model. The skirt and the old-fashioned fitted basque waist are finished with scalloped, piped in blue velvet and outlined with kotinsky.



Family Government a Republic

By ADA PATTERSON.

The domestic tyrant is passing. Would that we might truthfully say he had passed. There are signs all along the horizon that family government has ceased to be an absolute monarchy. A republican form of government is being established in the home circles.

It is well that this is so, for the domestic tyrant is not only an unmitigated evil, he is a relic of barbarism. He belongs in the dust heap of ancient mistakes, with Dr. Lich and the belief that he world is stationary, and the idea that a woman must put on the cap of old age at 30 and that we must die at three score years and ten.

The family motto has changed. "Do as father tells you," has been turned to the wall and "Come, let us reason together," has been substituted for it. It is in line with the march of enlightenment of the age. It is intelligence applied to the problem of family welfare.

The father whose family trembles at the sound of his footsteps is like the buffalo, becoming extinct. "Don't ask questions. Do as I tell you," is a once familiar saying heard less often from the head of the house. Realizing that the pink and white faced, beardless, old-fashioned son has eyes like his and a chin like his, and that when he begins to grow a stubble on his face he will develop a will like his male progenitor, father is beginning to show some respect for the son. He is desisting to talk things over with him, and when a family has formed the habit of talking things over quietly, reasonably and without undue warmth, the household millennium is near. We are upon an era of family peace and prosperity.

There is a better chance of talking daughter out of her attachment for an undesirable son of a neighbor if there be a calm family council about the matter. It may be that little sister's objection

that he is cross-eyed, or little brother's that he "never plays ball with me except when sis is looking," will be the decisive argument. Whereas, locking her in her room will merely have the result of driving her out of the window on a surreptitious ladder, straight to an accommodating parson's. The word "command" is fading from family vocabulary as rapidly as the word "obey" is disappearing from the marriage service.

The intelligent mother gives more time to discussing family ethics with her children and less to fancy work with squares of linen and embroidery needle. The net results are a greater profit to the family peace and progress. "You mustn't go out to play this morning, Mary."

"Why not?" "Because I don't want you to. That's enough."

That is an example of an after breakfast dialogue under the former regime. In the new and better order it runs thus: "It won't be best for you to go out this morning, Mary. It is damp and the little girl next door has a sore throat. They are afraid of diphtheria, and though the house isn't quarantined, it may be any moment. As it is, it would be unsafe for you even to pass the house." "Please tell me why, mother." Mother launces in into a description of the disease, not contenting herself with the general statement that it is "dreadful" and "dangerous," but explaining its symptoms and treatment, and telling of cases that were fatal and others that were cured and how. By the end of the discourse, Mary is convinced instead of cowed, enlightened instead of having been driven into the dark regions of hatred by tyranny. With the era of enlightened motherhood comes better childhood. Specimens of the spoiled child are still seen, but we are seeing they are becoming rarer.

Quarism in any form is vanishing from the family. The father or mother is at best the president of the republic, presiding at the family council by the consent of the governed. The domestic tyrant dies hard, but he is dying.

Herself Before the King.
In the great war at the beginning of the last century the public was asked to subscribe, not merely for relief funds, but for the actual raising of forces. And by no means everybody subscribed even for that.

Dean Ramsey reckons as the best of his stories of the old women of Montrose the one concerning that little old maid who was

Madame Ise'bell

Believes that the European War Gives America the Lead in Beauty Culture and Fashions

"The war is going to make a lot of difference" is an expression that we hear constantly. It undoubtedly will make a lot of difference in every branch of activity, even, comparatively speaking, in so humble one as the subject of woman's dress and adornment.

For over a century now France has been the originator of all that was important in a woman's dress and toilet. The art of beauty culture grew up there; the first toilet creams and lotions were compounded in French laboratories; French silks and laces led the world, and the success of the French industries in the way of combining the products of their looms caused Paris to be accepted as the arbitrator of the fashions.

There have been many attempts to break away from this control, as a rule futile. The Austrians showed that they could copy models cheaper than the French could produce them, but as originators they have never equaled the best designers of the French capital. The ready-to-wear trade grew up in America and achieved an enormous and legitimate success here. There is no country where the ready-made garments are so smart, durable and well-fitting as in America, yet when it comes to producing individual designs and originating fashions, women show a marked preference for French models. What is the reason for this?

No matter what the outcome or how long the duration of the European war France for the moment is out of reckoning as a producer and exporter of woman's apparel and toilet articles. What country will take its place? My answer to this question is America.

My trip abroad this summer was for the purpose of finding out at first hand just what the French had done the last three years in the direction of beauty culture, what advances they had made in dermatology and what improvements, if any, they had made in the preparation of toilet goods. Fortunately, I arrived in Paris before the war and was able to discuss and investigate these subjects before the sad event that emptied the country of its able-bodied men and closed the shops and factories. The upshot of my investigations was that I found nothing that was of use to the American woman.

The French woman is an exotic type. Her features are irregular, the complexion in most cases sallow and thick, the eyes, while brilliant, are not large, and the figure lacks curves and roundness. Yet, with all these deficiencies, she represents a charming type of woman, and in many cases gives the illusion of beauty.

The reason for this is that she understands her type and works to express that only. All the extravagant beauty culture—the tinted powders, colored wigs, drastic reducing treatments, the stinky walk and so on—that has grown up since my last visit to Paris has been in the direction of developing the exotic type of the French woman, not in improving the appearance of women in general.

The American woman is the exact antipode of the French woman. In spite of the mixture of races in this country, the type of feminine beauty remains Anglo-Saxon. The ideal of American beauty is a clear complexion, showing both pink and white, large eyes, more often blue than dark, and brown or light hair. American women of this generation, at least, are larger than French women, their figures are more developed and suggest greater physical strength and vigor. It is impossible that such different types should profit by the same line of treatment.

The French woman does not care for

natural effects because with her natural effects are not good. She does not care for the rosy cheeks that denote health for they only emphasize the heaviness of her skin, on the contrary, she prefers a deep, artificial white that gives an even color to the entire face.

She again disregards the health standard by deliberately blackening the skin about the eyes in the endeavor to make the too small orbs more full and appealing.

The American skin needs a different treatment from the French skin; it is thinner, more delicate, more inclined to dry and take on premature wrinkles. It needs more cream to keep it in condition and cannot stand the heavy powders and liquid preparations that the French use in such abundance. It is no exaggeration to say that the average American complexion would be ruined before 30 years if it was subjected to the same treatment that the French woman used to advantage.

The same is true of the figure. The only reducing method in this country is the natural, scientific one—exercise and change and reduction of food. A figure brought to proper weight in this manner retains its curves and its air of health and well being.

The fashion in France is extreme emaciation; hipless, bootless, the women have simply been willowy supports for the scanty, infantile style of dress that has been in vogue. A proof of the extent to which this craze has gone was shown when some of the new fashions were exhibited in the mid-summer. These gowns were on different lines, they contained more fulness and the waists ranged so as to display the curves of the figure. Alas, none of the professional models who are engaged to display gowns had any curves left to the figure; these had all been melted away by reducing ointments and strong electric baths, and a new set of models had to be engaged.

The ideals of French girlhood and the education to which it is subjected is so different from that existing in America that we can hardly expect the same type of womanhood. The modern French girl has exquisite manners, she is well educated and cultured to her finger tips, but she has not the physical and mental freedom of the American girl. You cannot fancy them clothed in the same manner.

These are only a few of the reasons that I have for believing that America will be able to originate its own fashions, and that American women will only be benefited by a freedom from Paris dictation.

Moreover, if the seat of fashion must leave Paris I believe it will come westward to these shores, that America, with its growing knowledge of esthetics, with its mixed population, is the logical successor to Paris as the world's center of feminine industries.

How this may come about we will discuss in the following lessons.

Mme. Ise'bell

Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

Ask for Her Explanation.
Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a man of 30 years old and I believe it will come westward to these shores, that America, with its growing knowledge of esthetics, with its mixed population, is the logical successor to Paris as the world's center of feminine industries.

Perhaps this girl really intended to do as she said and circumstances prevented. Don't judge her until you have heard her story. But remember, a marriage must be based on truth and faith. If she lies to you, you can never be happy together. Make her feel that.

The Cheeriest Cup for All—

STONE'S Old Golden Coffee

Let it be from the daintiest of china or the old cracked cup—if it's Old Golden Coffee, properly made, it brings cheer to the meal—breakfast, dinner or supper.

Because of our experience of forty years in aging, blending and roasting, discriminating people will find in Old Golden Coffee the flavor and aroma which they so highly prize in a cup of coffee.

Sold in one-pound sealed packages only—air-tight—moisture-proof. The grocer can supply it—ground or steel cut, or in the whole bean for those who wish to grind it at home fresh before each making.

STONE BROS., Des Moines

(Established 1873)

Millers of the Famous Stone Bros. Spice

canvassed for funds to organize a volunteer corps for the King's service.

"Indeed," she replied, "I'll do my best, but I never could raise a man for myself, and I'm no good to raise men for King George."—London Chronicle.

