

The Marriage Vow

WHY SOME WOMEN AVOID CUPID

BY MISS DORA MAY MORRELL

Many women will not marry because they prefer to keep their individuality as they cannot if they wed. They do not care to change their entire scheme of living to suit some man. They are selfish? Perhaps, but at least they make no one else the victim of their fault.

The law in many states so discriminates against woman that it is an argument against marrying to those who know anything about it. The man, generous fellow, says at his wedding, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," and the wife who believes it finds to her surprise that so far from being the recipient of all his worldly goods he owns even the garments she wears. The woman who sees her assistant's salary drawn by the worthless husband with whom she will not live, but who can live on her earnings, is not likely to think well of a condition which permits the injustice; she who reads of a child will be away from its mother for no better reason than the malice of an angry husband is likely to deliberate a little, for if nature teaches anything or proves anything, it is that the child is the mother's. When the law gives children to their mothers it will do much to make women wish to marry and to become mothers. It may seem doubtful if these points in the law would keep any woman from marrying, but they have.

It is true that woman loves her freedom, perhaps the more that it is so new to her. She realizes as no man can the blessings which have been his for ages to work as he will and climb where daring leads, and she longs to work, to do, and to climb, to make herself something to the big world. She loves the possibility of this power so well that she will not resign it for an unworthy claimant. The man who turns an earnest woman from the delights of congenial work and independence must be a man whom she loves more than she does herself. No imitation man attracts her, for she counts the cost before she owns him "lord and master," and in spite of all the talk about the independent woman and how she has changed from the "clinging vine" variety she is like her of all bygone days in that she never does love until her heart tells her here is he who is lord over her.

Women have so long been forgiving

to man's infidelities that it may be surprising to be told that they have kept women from marrying, yet the statement is true. There are women who have what is called instinctive virtue and who have no comprehension and can have none of the average man's point of view. To such a one it is monstrous that a man can be untrue to her before marriage as after. She knows no reason why, he more than she should seek illicit pleasures.

There are always in womanly women two motives in marriage strong within them, and it is often an actual pain to act counter to them. First of all is the desire for children. After a woman has reached 30, unless she is a shallow creature she regrets that she does not know motherhood.

A French woman once said to the writer: "Of course, marriage is a necessary evil. Women don't expect to be happy with their husbands, but then there are the children, and one lives again in them, and has joy even with the sorrow of years;" and the woman who is childless loses all this, her birthright.

Then another inducement to the self-supporting woman toward matrimony is the desire to belong to somebody. It is not that she wants a home of her own—she has it as the fruit of her labors and the independence for which she pays the price; it is not even for the sake of man's society.

These two influences within woman-kind fight for man, and either or both is often stronger than her pleasure in her work, her love of independence, and all the reasons combined which keep her single. Then weigh the balance yet more with a man whom she admires, honors and loves, and there is but one reason why woman does not marry—she can not. Therefore, if man wishes the data concerning matrimony and educated women to change he has simply to make himself the man whom a woman of mind, heart and character will desire, and surely it is better to be chosen as a fine type of higher manhood than as the payer of bills. The man, not his money, is the complement such a woman pays him when she ceases to be the woman who does not wish to marry. Let there be more men of that stamp and the woman will be unknown who does not wish to marry.

(Copyright, by Joseph E. Bowles.)

MATRIMONIAL PARTNERSHIP

BY MRS. VIRGINIA VAN DE WATER

All the sentiment in the world does not make the fact that marriage is a contract.

Nor does the marriage state lose one iota of its solemnity and beauty by being a business contract instead of a mere golden thread of very fragile and fragile love vows.

For only by following out the contract idea and the partnership clause therein implied can marital happiness be made certain and permanent.

Sentiment in married life is very beautiful. Without it such life is like song-words without music. But when sentiment ignores businesslike management of domestic life it haps from sentiment (which is the essence of love) into sentimentality (whose first letter is its only connecting bond with "sanity").

True marriage should be a joint partnership in which "the party of the first part" and "the party of the second part" should (as in regular business firms) be permitted to do as he or she pleases, allowing to the other member of the firm the same privilege; so long as neither does anything to endanger that firm's strength and integrity.

Two men who enter business partnership do not quarrel daily as to which shall rule. There is no question of superiority or mastery. There is equality, and the harmony that nothing but equality can bring. Nagging, too, is a conspicuously absent quantity in the equation. Were two men to plunge into endless disputes as to which was really the ruler, and were they to seek to win each point by nagging, such a firm might, with rare good luck, endure for "one consecutive day."

Yet husband and wife who resort to the same unpleasant tactics are expected to remain as one until "death do them part."

If two people truly love each other mere difference of opinion on a few—or on many—subjects is no bar to happiness. The little differences of opinion amount to no real difference, and

with a tactful hand at the helm it is easy to steer around the rocks. These rocks are, after all, usually nothing more formidable than pebbles.

It is hard to understand why the early fathers did not enlarge the list of seven deadly sins to eight, in order to include nagging. Perhaps because the example of Samson's fall through much nagging was then so much fresher in people's minds as to render a separate warning on the subject less necessary than now. It is a sin that brings its own punishment. Note Klippling's warning to his countrymen, who are prone to nag and worry the Hindu:

For the Christian siles
And the Aryan smiles,
And it wear the Christian down,
Far more doth it wear down both
nagger and naggee in the married
"firm."

Another rock whereon many a goodly marital partnership has come to grief is the subject of money. I truly believe that the greatest drawback to married happiness between persons who love and trust each other is lack of money.

There is still another phase of married life wherein wife and husband might profitably take a lesson from business men: When two men have formed a partnership neither inquires into such details of the other's past as the latter would fain leave buried. Nor does either seek to regulate the personal actions of the other.

I do not believe that if the average woman saw her husband was willing for her to have the same liberty as he himself demands, she would, as a rule, complain or scold as often as she does under other conditions. If a woman insists on being unreasonable and on complaining when the husband who gives her her own way takes his way in return she must expect that he will do as he pleases—and not tell her. That is the invariable result of fault-finding and criticism.

(Copyright, by Joseph E. Bowles.)

WHIST VERSUS ALGEBRA

Former Much Better for Mental Discipline, Declares a Prominent Educator.

A certain prominent educator holds to the belief that the study of algebra, firmly anchored upon the school system of the country, is merely a waste of time and a relic of barbarism. Being tactful as well as prominent, he says nothing about the matter where it might reach the sensitive ears of tradition, but his personal conviction is that a course in whist would be far more valuable training.

"The ancient defence for algebra—the one always advanced"—he says, "is that it affords such valuable mental discipline. My observation among thousands of pupils of all grades has been that it is worse than useless for brain exercise. It is nothing to any pupil but a collection of useless facts. It is properly a special subject, useful in a few scientific employments. For a real mental discipline, one that would require and inculcate log-

ical thinking and train the mind while affording opportunity for original work, I should choose whist.

"As a good illustration of the results of algebra, I recall a class of high school teachers who were taking a summer lecture course at a university. There were four algebra teachers among them. Invariably these four were the ones who could not grasp the subtle points, had not heard what the professor said and needed further explanation. They spent most of their time in class worrying their neighbors with questions and looking over their neighbor's shoulder for a glimpse of her notebook. There is no reasonable excuse for fastening algebra upon the schools as an absolute requirement."

Right Side the Best.

"She is trying to get on the right side of young Skands."
"She knows that a man's right arm is stronger than his left."

Autumn Costumes



The costume at the left is of soft cloth in a "dregs of wine" shade, trimmed with a heavy raised embroidery in the same shade. This embroidery simulates a bolero and trims the underskirt. The princess tunic is ornamented at the bottom with buttons and forms a sort of tabler attached on each side to a girde of the material, the rounded ends of which are fastened with buttons.

The yoke is of white lace bordered on each side with a band of taffeta or liberty.

The other costume is of plum-colored taffeta or cloth. It forms a princess tunic with little sleeves and is turned up at the bottom. It is ornamented in front with straps of cord and passementerie buttons, and is finished around the neck and sleeves with a cord embroidery.

The undersleeves are of Irish lace colored to match the gown, and the little chemise is of white tacked tulle. The lower part of the skirt is gathered at the top and set on underneath the tunic, forming a deep flounce.

YOUNG GIRL'S PARTY



CHARACTER REVEALED BY HAT

The Observant Can Tell at a Glance What Manner of Person Is Wearing It.

That there is any character to be displayed in the choice and manner of wearing a hat will doubtless be a revelation to many girls. But a girl who is at all observing can tell from the hat another woman wears what manner of person it is with whom she is dealing.

There is a little round black hat, with scarcely any attempt at trimming, except a flat, black bow. This hat is sure to be worn by a little old maid, one who is sweetened rather than soured by her single lot. She is one who is absorbed in other people's children.

A simple little toque worn with a veil indicates the girl of great common sense. Nothing especially startling or original about her. Just a good sort.

The girl who chooses a hat with wings or stiff, conventional trimming on her hats, and who never wears flowers, is another kind altogether. You may always know her to be determined, independent, and if given half a chance, she will be domineering.

There is a sort of soft, elusive, feathery kind of creation that is worn by some women. A man would say she was distinctly feminine, womanly in all she did. But she is more than this—she is subtle, elusive and charming. She is the girl all men think they would like to marry, but there are not enough of this sort to go round.

The Blouse.

There are many new developments in the woman's blouse, as separate waists are no longer considered fashionable when they are of an entirely different color. The blouse must be very serviceable, and many of the present-day dressmakers are attempting to disguise them in such a manner that they will appear to be a part of the frock. Yet they are separate and distinct in themselves. They are detachable and can be worn with other skirts. A ribbon girdle, especially with a knot of blue, often adds in giving a touch of color to the dress, being folded across the front and cut in a deep V over the puritan collar. A button of the same color is worn on the belt.

Mark Children's Clothes.

Buy a five-cent bolt of white linen tape; cut in small pieces and write a child's name on each piece. Paste their names written in black ink on white pieces, inside each overshoe, gloves, mitten and cap, and as a result the children's garments never get mixed up or lost at school or church.

Darning Stockings.

Darning stockings is never a very welcome task, and too often where there is a large family the task seems almost endless. The following method will insure less darning, because the darns being more secure will last longer.

Before beginning to darn a hole, tack a piece of coarse net tightly to the stocking over the hole; then darn over the net, and be sure to darn firm into the stocking as well, to keep the darn firm. The net makes such a good foundation that the work is more quickly done, and the result is a much neater darn than one done in the old way.

Bed Coverings.

As fall advances and the country wife is preparing her house for the cooler days, she will find an excellent substitute for flimsy swags and net coverings upon her bed in cotton taffeta. It can be purchased in pretty colors and finished with a flounce of the same material. One can applique immense flower motifs to the cover should a color be desired. There are

MULES HAVE HELPED MAKE MISSOURI FAMOUS

Few Persons Other Than Dealers Know Anything Regarding Versatile Beasts—How They Are Classified.

Kansas City is the world's greatest market for mules, those useful animals that have helped make Missouri famous, yet few persons other than dealers know anything about the versatile beasts. To the average person "a mule is a mule," and that's all. But the dealers will tell you very different. The mule man will talk of "cotton" mules, "mine" mules, "pitters," "levee" mules, "sugar" mules, "rice" mules and even "mahogany" mules. He will talk about a mule's "conformation," estimate his height to half an inch and classify him the minute he looks at the animal.

Over half the mules sold on the market are "cotton" mules. Most of them are bought from December 1 to March 1 by the southern planters, or the dealers who supply them. A "cotton" mule must be a good mule, although an extra large one is not demanded. The height varies from 14 to 15½ hands and the weight is from 750 to 1,100 pounds. Trim, smooth-haired mules that show breeding—the Missouri variety—are the kind sought for by the southern dealers and called "cotton" mules in trade vernacular.

Next in importance is the "construction" mule. With the opening up of work after the financial flurry this class was in demand. The railroad construction camps want big, rugged animals. Style is no object. Big

most any color will do for a "mine" mule except white. At the mine entrance a white mule gets dirty and looks unkempt. Down in the tunnels he remains just white enough to frighten his mates. To the little "pitter" mule in the flickering light of the tunnels there is something so uncanny about his white brother that one white mule in a mine will create a panic.

Then there are "sugar" mules and "rice" mules, used on sugar and rice plantations. The "sugar" mule is a big, fancy priced animal, but the "rice" mule need only be rugged. Mules used in the lumber camps are called "loggers." The principal requirement again is not style but ruggedness. When the call comes from the Central America lumber camps the mule men call the animals "mahogany" mules.

The government buys mules described in their specifications as "wheel" mules, "swing" mules, "lead" mules, "riding or saddle" mules, and "pack" mules. Government mules must be sound and from four to eight years old. The size varies.

Almost any kind of a mule will do for a farm worker, although the farmer will often outbid the representative of a big firm for a pair of "advertisers." Strangely enough, the farmer, the great producer of mules, owns a very small per cent. of them. Most of them are in the hands of the great



A Classy Type of Useful Mule.

footed animals are in demand to make the drawing of heavy loads in loose dirt easier. Where levees are under construction a still larger mule is used. A "construction" mule is 15 to 16½ hands high. A "levee" mule should not be under 16 hands. They are often hitched singly to two-wheeled carts and a big animal is required.

But the mule that brings the highest price is the "advertiser." Size and breeding both count here. For "advertisers" or "wagon" mules, as they are sometimes called, big, well-shaped, nicely matched animals, that make the passer-by turn and look again—in short, a team that advertises the owner—are the kind that bring the big prices. They are gradually taking the place of horses for heavy delivery purposes. Many local firms use them, sometimes hitching them three abreast.

"Mine" mules are a distinct type; they must be broad and "chunky," but not tall. The average height is 14 hands. "Pitters" for hauling ore in underground tunnels should not be over 12½ hands high. An ideal "pitter" is shaped like a dachshund; he has a long body and short legs. Al-

users of the hybrids, the southern planter and contractor.

Mules are high in price now. A good, big "construction" mule sells for \$225 in Kansas City. A well-matched pair of "advertisers" will bring \$500.

Why is there such a demand for the mule? The reason is not far to seek. The "fool mule" of the comic paper is not such a fool after all. He takes care of himself and the barn men of any big teaming company will tell you a pair of mules will outlast two or three pairs of horses at hard work. A mule could give an athlete points on training. He will not overeat or over-drink. After hard work he will not eat or drink until rested. He seems to know that he cost his owner no small sum and will not allow a careless driver to overwork him. He is not of a nervous temperament and loses no energy worrying, as a horse does. To the diseases that attack the horse in the south he is immune. Everything considered, the demand for the mule is a just tribute to his usefulness. Missourians should have a proper pride in the Missouri mule, the ideal beast of draft and burden for the south.

FIRST STEP IN FATTENING

Turn Sheep on Aftermath Rape, Cleanings in Cornfields, Etc., Preparing For Grains.

More or less difficulty will be met by those who are feeding sheep for the first time, and more with lambs than with older sheep, because the first are more delicate. The first

them on full feed. Sheep that have not been used to grain should gain well if so fed. When on fattening feed they will finish off nicely and may be marketed by New Year's. Since they can be finished by that time there is no reason why they should be pushed hard, and possibly at a loss.

The greatest trouble an ambitious feeder has is to feed lightly enough at first, to take enough care in getting the sheep on full feed without over-feeding or causing them to scour abnormally. Patience and care in the work are the chief essentials.

Milk Cement Paint.

"Skim milk paint" has recently been going the rounds of the agricultural press, says a writer in American Cultivator. Skim milk will make a fairly good paint or wash, but whole milk paint is much better, since the grease in the milk is what sets the paint. The following is a personally used formula which has done wonders. It has proven for more effective for rough work, in my experience, than best lead and oil paint. Mix a couple of pounds of standard Portland cement in a gallon of milk—sweet or sour—and add colored paint powder to suit. The cement is heavy and will constantly sink, so keep stirring with every brushful, since it is the cement which makes the paint a preservative, although the grease in the milk seems to set it. After drying—in a few hours—it is impervious to dampness and forms a hard coat on the wood. The cost is very slight and the paint is unexcelled for barns, fences or any outbuilding of rough timber. I regret not having tried it as a shingle dip, as I believe it would double the life of a shingle.

Nest of Hens.

It is a waste of time and power—hen-power—to try to hatch eggs that have really been chilled by the hen leaving the nest.

If the nest is too flat, the eggs are sure to roll out from under the hen, and if too deep the eggs will pile on top of each other and get broken.

MAKING THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

A Little Instance of What Paris, the Metropolis of France, is Doing Along This Line.

Paris.—The secret of the surpassing beauty of Paris lies not alone in the city's prodigality in making broad squares and parks and avenues, but also in the disposition to utilize space, however small, which is capable of adornment. Not only the ground itself, but buildings, private as well as public, are made to contribute to the general beautification.

This was illustrated many years ago when a private resident erected a six-story block at the Place St. Michel just at the head of the boulevard of that name and facing a bridge across



Fountain of St. Michel, in Paris Erected to Hide Unightly Building.

the Seine. The location, adjoining an open space of considerable dimensions offered an excellent opportunity for the work of an artist, but the front of the building, while presentable, was severely plain.

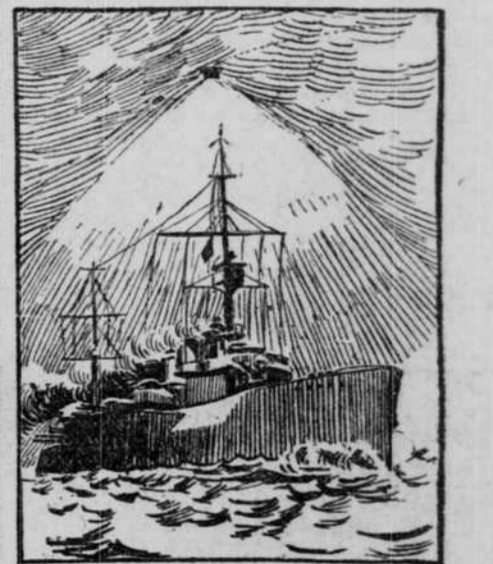
So, in the course of time, the municipality took the necessary steps and proceeded to conceal the entire wall with a fountain 85 feet high and 45 feet wide, which was dedicated to St. Michel. The monument, which was designed by Duret, consists of a triumphal arch in the Renaissance style showing the saint and the dragon, in bronze, placed on an artificial rock from which the water falls into three basins flanked by griffins. At the sides are columns of red marble bearing allegorical bronze figures.

In this way the Place St. Michel was beautified and the owner of the building lost nothing, for its appearance was vastly improved and its rental value increased.

NEW ILLUMINATING SHELL

French Projectile That Clearly Reveals Position of a Hostile Fleet or Army.

New York.—The inventive mind seems lately to have been paying particular attention to the art of war as if in intelligent anticipation of a coming Armageddon, and new weapons or improvements on old ones are constantly being announced. The most remarkable novelty of the kind is that illustrated—a new illuminating shell which bursts into flame in the air and acts as a temporary search light, revealing the position of the army. The projectile is a French invention, and was first tested on the Mediterranean coast with the fortress artillery, the results proving that at night the vessels of an enemy's fleet could be discovered at a distance of several miles, the light burning long enough for the gunners to get the range. The authorities were so well satisfied with these experiments that



Illuminating Shell Reveals Warship.

The illuminating shell was then adapted to the field artillery and subjected to tests on land. Here too the novel projectile proved its usefulness, and it is now being manufactured in quantities.

Another novelty, of which Krupp of Essen has acquired all the patent rights, is the air torpedo invented by Col. Unge of Sweden. This is reported to be one of the deadliest instruments of warfare yet devised, and it is to be introduced into the German army and navy. Other recent inventions are the anti-airship gun, a shrapnel grenade adapted for use with the service rifle, and a new automatic gun mounted on a motor truck, said to be capable of conveying a supply of ammunition and a crew of ten men 25 miles an hour along ordinary roads, and to fire three-pound shells at a distance of three and a half miles at the rate of 250 shots a minute.

Fish Makes Good Candle.

In parts of Alaska is found a kind of fish that make a capital candle when it is dried. The tail of the fish is stuck into a crack of a wooden table to hold it upright, and its nose is lighted. It gives a good, steady light of three-candle power and considerable heat, and will burn for about three hours.

Greek Cheese for California.

A company of Greeks is establishing in California a dairy and factory at which the milk of 8,000 sheep is to be made into a special kind of cheese.