

The Bee's Home Magazine Page

YES Votes for Women? NO

Conducted By MISS DAISY DOLAN For the Douglas County Equal Suffrage Association.

Women as Jurors

Giving votes to women does not mean that women shall be required to serve on juries. The two things are distinct. The qualifications of voters are fixed by section 1 of article VII of the constitution, which gives votes to males. This is about to be amended so that the word "males" shall be omitted. The qualifications of jurors are prescribed by statute, which may be changed from time to time without affecting the question of voting.

The Nebraska jury law provides that jurors shall be taken from a list made up from "all males residing in any of the counties of this state having the qualifications of electors," with certain other limitations as to age and occupation. Thus, persons over 21 years of age are not required to serve on juries, nor ministers, certain county officers, attorneys, physicians, druggists, letter carriers, members of the state militia and of the fire department. If we can exempt ministers, doctors and lawyers, who are voters, it is quite likely that we can exempt women when they are voters.

Without giving votes to women, laws could be passed permitting or compelling them to serve on juries. If women sit on juries in Seattle, it is because the men and women voters of the state of Washington have decided that it is best for women to do so.

When the suffrage amendment carries in Nebraska, whether women shall be compelled to serve on juries or shall be absolutely exempt, can be considered and settled by statute to be passed from time to time. The only difference will be that then women will have a voice in deciding whether they shall or shall not sit on juries, where now they have not.

A Dialogue

The following conversation took place recently between a suffragist and an anti-suffragist:

Mr. Anti-—No, I don't believe in woman's suffrage. I've got a ranch in Colorado and the women don't vote. We try to drag them to the polls, but they won't go, and I'm going to vote against it in Nebraska. (The question here arises why the women of Colorado should be "dragged" to vote if they don't wish to? Have not they the right to stay at home with the 7,000,000 men in the United States who stay away from the polls on election day?)

A little later: Mr. Anti-—Women in Colorado elected judge—a bad man; women put dishonest men in office.

Mr. Suffragist—But you said just a little while ago they do not vote.

Mr. Anti-—No, they don't.

Protection for Women

Conducted By MISS MARJORIE DORMAN For the Nebraska Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Those of us who are advocating protective legislation for women realize that our great work is in educating public opinion along this line as the suffragists. For the suffragists are demanding absolute equality before the law for men and women.

At the last session of the Connecticut legislature when the fifty-four-hour law for women was recommended by the industrial commission was up for consideration the only woman who spoke against it was a suffragist. She said women needed no privileges and protections not needed by men. She asked for "absolute equality and identity under the law, with the words male and female wiped off the statute books." No woman who, like the writer, has punched a time clock

The Wake Earners' Anti-Suffrage league endorses the nine-hour day for women—but not for men; the abolition of night work for women—but not for men; the prohibition of dangerous occupations, such as working in mines, running elevators, cleaning and oiling moving machinery, handling explosives and all occupations which require constant standing, for women—but not for men. Some slight progress has been made in securing protective legislation for women, although the laws are not as effective as adequate or well enforced.

We can only ask greater protection from the laws for women than we ask for men by admitting that women are weaker than men and against less endurance and self-reliance and to add the weakness to the fabric of government will only serve to weaken the government and lessen the protection which it accords to every one alike, women as well as men.

Wit and Epigram

Mrs. John Martin of New York is one of the wittiest of the speakers against feminism and suffrage in the country today. Among her terse and true epigrams are the following:

"The same course of reasoning which leads a woman to become an ardent suffragist will lead her to become an ardent feminist all along the line whenever she has the courage to follow it out to its logical conclusion."

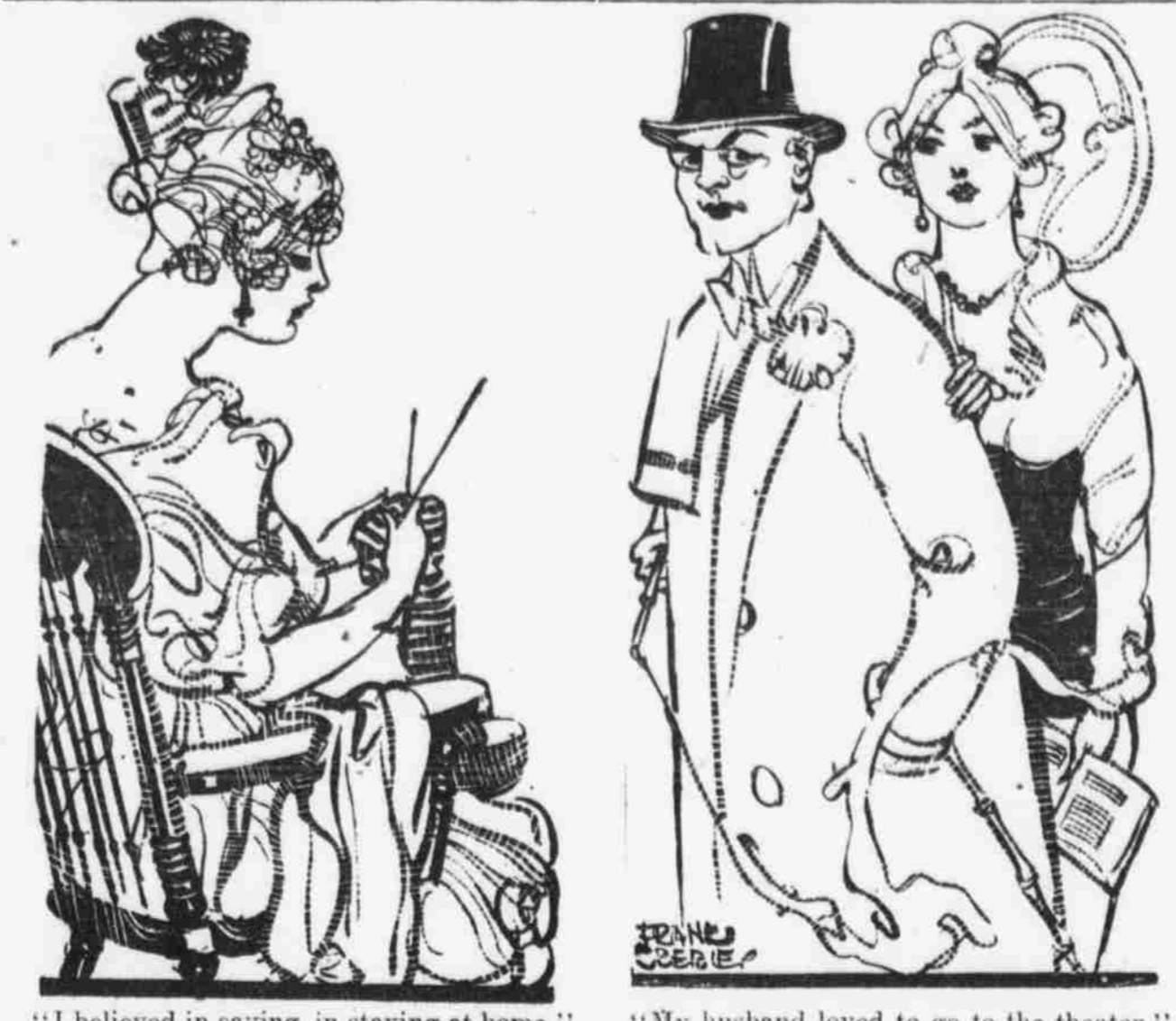
"Every independent woman who takes a high salary as a substitute for a bevy of baldies is murdering posterity."

"It is better to be a good cow than a poor politician."

"The cradle is empty that restaurants may be filled."

Why My Husband Left Me

NO. 1—The Wife Who Refused to Play Tells How Her Marriage Proved a Failure



"I believed in saving, in staying at home." "My husband loved to go to the theater."

By DOROTHY DIX.

The reason that my marriage was a failure, said the first woman, "is because I did not know how to play."

"I come of serious, sober-minded folk, with whom duty is a fetish. I was brought up to consider what was the right thing to do, not what was the agreeable thing, and to be prudent and economical and thrifty, and always keep a weather eye out for a rainy day."

"I fell in love with the most charming, happy-go-lucky fellow who ever lived, a creature of sunshine and laughter, to whom happiness was just as necessary as the air he breathed."

"It was this very joyousness, this delight in life, that appealed to my bleak Puritanism, though I did not know it then, and for which I married him, and it was my lack of understanding this that wrecked our lives."

"My husband loved to go out evenings. He had a child's delight in the light, and music, and good food, and he was mad about the theater. He always wanted to take me with him, but my tastes were all quiet, domestic ones. The

foolish musical comedies that my husband adored bored me.

World Needs Hope and Courage

By ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

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There is a wonderful sentence in the Bible which is seldom quoted in the pulpit, but has been much used of late years by the advanced thinkers along metaphysical lines.

"Here it is: 'My words are spirit and they shall not return to me void, but shall accomplish that which I will, and whatsoever I shall command, they shall do.'"

Commit that sentence to memory and understand its full import and then repeat it many times a day.

If you fully comprehend the meaning of the message you will be careful what words you send out to accomplish that which you desire.

The world needs hope, courage and faith at this juncture, and the man who preaches these optimistic qualities into the ether by his thoughts and his words will be helped and sustained by the invisible helpers who are overseeing our planet and assisting it to evolve a higher type of humanity.

In the turmoil of life make a little center of peace in your own heart. Sit alone a few moments of an hour every day with only thoughts of peace and love and faith in your mind.

Say over these words silently: "Peace, love, faith, prosperity, health, usefulness, happiness."

When you are riding in public conveyances or walking on the street says these words; after you have read the distressing news of wars, say them. Remember that every human being on earth should have these words with reverence and longing to have them demonstrated in life all war would cease."

Therefore do your little part. Make a small world of your own, and fill that world with optimistic thoughts and hopeful and happy and helpful words.

Madame Isebell

Tells How to Detect the Painful Soft Corn and How to Treat It

The Care of the Feet—Part IV.

What is called a soft corn is quite different in structure from the ordinary hard corn and calls for very different treatment. A soft corn is really a blister that comes between the toes, either the result of undue moisture, or from excessive pressure of a too narrow shoe.

No one will ever have soft corns who wears a shoe of proper width and takes pains to keep the skin between the toes always dry. When wiping the toes after a bath particular attention should be paid to this point, and if the skin is inclined to be moist, keep the toes well powdered.

If a soft corn is well advanced it should be treated by a skilled chiropodist who may have to touch the dead skin with an acid. Mild cases and some severe ones may be intelligently handled at home.

The first symptom of a soft corn is a pain when two toes are pressed together. Examination will show a fissure and sore, inflamed skin between the two toes. If the case is more advanced a portion of dead, yellowish skin will be discovered. Home treatment for this trouble is as follows:

Soak the affected foot at night in a basin of hot water to which a few drops of carbolic acid have previously been added. Dry them thoroughly, anoint the sore place with a carbolic ointment and bind it up until morning. In the morning there will be considerable dead flesh; it is the dead flesh pressing on the tender flesh that causes the pain, and this must be removed. Sterilize a corn knife and cut this gently away, bit by bit, using the tweezers occasionally, but taking care not to draw blood. Wipe thoroughly dry and put a generous pinch of dry borax acid between the toes. If a tight shoe must be worn, protect the sore spot by placing a piece of absorbent cotton between the tips of the toes and binding them together.

The principal point to remember in treating a soft corn is to remove the dead skin as soon as it appears and to keep the affected part thoroughly dry. The powdered borax acid is the best agent for doing this. If the dead skin is patiently removed and a shoe worn that allows proper ventilation between the toes, the sore spot will gradually disappear.

But watch out for that particular place. A soft corn generally leaves a memory behind it and, if care is not taken, trouble may break out again in the same place.

Do You Know That The uninitiated often wonder why musicians tune their instruments in public and not before they enter the orchestra. If they attended to them before entering the theater or concert room they might find the temperature different in the place of performance and the instruments would not be in tune.

The keyring symbolizes the old custom of handing over the keys of the house to the lady; this was more often a design used for the wedding ring, but occasionally for the betrothal. Sometimes the key was merely attached to the ring.

Does It Pay to Be Good?

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

"I am 19 and am told I am pretty. I have had admirers of the opposite sex, but have been so unfortunate as to meet only the type of man who is called 'fast.' These young men often say to me: 'Why are you so quiet?' And my girl friends keep telling me I am too slow and that I should act as if I was 'game'—and I have tried sometimes, but I become so disgusted I can't cry. Now, tell me please—does it pay to be good? In my case it does not seem to," writes a disappointed girl.

Yes—it actually pays to be good! The girl who is quiet and modest and well-behaved may miss some of the excitement her gay and giddy sisters take to brighten their days—but she is not a prey to the fever for excitement nor is she ashamed to stop and think of herself and what she has done.

The girl who is not good urges herself on and on from one diversion and dissipation to another because she does not dare to stop to think. Her health, her nerves and her happiness die together and her future is chained to her past. I am not condemning the girl who has strayed. Often she is strong enough to reform; often society is kind enough to help her. But nothing can make her forget, nothing can restore her peace of mind or banish her remorseful musings on what her womanhood might have meant to her.

It pays to be good. It pays to be at peace with yourself, to be able to look the world proudly in the face and know it does not dare think of you disrespectfully. There is infinite satisfaction in thinking you were wise enough and clever enough to pick out a clean path in a world full of boggy, swampy ones.

How the Forest Fires Start

By EDGAR LUCIEN LARKIN.

"Kindly answer this question to settle an argument. A says that a forest or prairie fire can start without the aid of a match, spark or sunbeam; B says that fire can start by spontaneous combustion. C differs from them."—H. T. Reinhold, Woodhaven, N. Y.

A. The question of spontaneous combustion is indeed one of importance. Fires have started from self-combustion of linseed oil and cotton waste, and from sawdust and machine oil. And prosecution for the crime of incendiarism has been made. Finely broken or powdered charcoal and grease at charcoal pits have started fires that spread to adjacent forests.

Hemp, tow, flax and such vegetable fibers, in contact with oil drippings from machinery in factories, have caused fires by igniting spontaneously. Fires have been supposed to be caused by jute and cocoanut fiber in contact with oil. But these have been placed together through carelessness in mills.

It is very doubtful if such combinations could be made by nature in a forest. Grease or linseed oil could be spilled in dry grass and ignite, but I am not able to find such accounts in any record. But to be thus combined would be the work of man, not nature.

Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

In False Position. Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young girl of 18, and deeply in love with a young man three years my senior. We have been going together for a year and a half and he has never spoke of love to me. But last year he gave me a diamond ring to wear, and all our friends think we are engaged. But this is not true. He has often heard his friend talking and asking when he are to be married. But all he says is let people talk, they will find out some day. Now do you think I love him. Should I give the ring back? We live a hundred miles from each other since we started to go together. Please tell me what I should do.

BROWN EYES. Unless you are engaged to wed, you are doing yourself injustice by pretending to be. The young man has placed you in a false position, and you should give him back the ring, unless he asks you, and you consent, to wear it as a token of your formal betrothal.

Accept by All means. Dear Miss Fairfax: I am 19 and know a gentleman three years my senior, whom I see very often in business. I have been out several times and he seems to have serious intentions. Is it proper for me to accept his attention while my older sisters are not keeping company?

Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

Try Staying Aways. Dear Miss Fairfax: I make short visits to a certain town, where I have a big number of friends and relatives. In the town I have a lot of friends, some of them between 11 and 12. Although I have no intentions to dine with them, some times I do. They generally have their dinner at 12:30 or 1.

Kindly advise if I am not cheapening myself, as I don't want anybody to think that I look for meal invitations. Very respectfully, B. H.

If you feel you are not welcome, or that you are burdening the hospitality of your friends, you would better remain away. Little pleasure is possible from a call when one feels that one is suspected of imposing on the host's generosity in any way. A good way to test this would be to desist from calling for a time, and see if you are urged to renew your visits.

Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX.

On Being Introduced. Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a young girl and I would like to know what a girl should say when a young boy is being introduced to her by another young boy. I have been introduced to a young boy and he is being introduced to the girl.

BROWN EYES. The most usual thing to say on being introduced is, "I am pleased to meet you." If you really feel gratified at the introduction, say, "I am glad to meet a friend of my friend." The boy should always express his pleasure at being introduced to a girl. He can do it in much the same form as given here. There is no set form.

To "Lovelorn": Your letter is too long for publication in this column. So far you have acted very foolishly. Go to the girl, ask her pardon for your silly conduct, explain to her frankly and show her by your future actions that you deserve the friendship you seek.

POLITICAL PARTIES ENDORSE SUFFRAGE

Equal suffrage planks have been adopted in more party platforms this year than ever before.

The republicans have recommended the submission of a constitutional amendment to the voters in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Iowa and Vermont, while in Illinois, Maryland, North Dakota and Arkansas they have gone further and declared for the principle. The democrats have recommended the submission of a constitutional amendment in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Illinois, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and have come out in favor of the principle in North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Vermont. The progressives and socialists have adopted suffrage planks practically everywhere.

In several of the states where women already have full suffrage, both republicans and democrats have for the first time adopted planks calling for a nation-wide suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States.

Husband and Wife

More than 75 per cent of the women of Nebraska are married. If the homes of these women are to be represented in politics, the women will have to vote as their husbands' wives, and not against her husband disfranchises him. All she accomplishes by going to the polls is to let his hands. One vote nullifies the other and both may as well stay at home. Wives will be forced to duplicate or frustrate the votes of husbands.

It is obvious that no partnership nor co-operative society could long exist where the partners in a game of bridge partners do not neglect each other's interest and each other's signal, or if they do they lose the game. Suffragists may foresee a society and marriage customs in which such conditions prevail, but they would never last long and would eventually be dealt with like mutiny on board a ship—by firm discipline—and the strongest would triumph. In any real appeal to the voters, the stronger man woman; in any actual industrial competition man can endure longer than woman. The object for which he endures is removed, however, when woman becomes his rival and not his helpmate and ally—and in that case it is more than likely that he may prefer the less arduous position himself, handing over the earning to his mate in her role of equal, or taking to himself the economic independence of the free male.

OPINIONS IN POINT. Miss Ida M. Tarbell—The assumption that the improvement of woman's position depends upon the vote is quite as unsound as the charge of her inferiority. Woman proves her equality by doing the things for which she is fitted and which the world need from her. It is the greatest weakness of this country at present to force certain fundamental things, that life is not saved by politics, but by principles, and that principles are not taught by votes and legislation, but by precept and practice.

William E. Gladstone—A permanent and vast difference has been impressed upon women and men respectively by the Maker of both. I, for one, am not prepared to say which of the two sexes has the higher and which the lower province. I am not without the fear, lest beginning with the state, we should eventually be found to have intruded into what is yet more fundamental and more sacred, the precinct of the family, and should dislocate, or seriously modify, the relations of domestic life.