The Bee's Home Magazine Page

YES Votes for Women? NO

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

Acknowledgement

On this last day that the suffragists have the privilege of editing this column, so courteously offered them by the editor of the Bee, they wish to say a few words concerning their campaign for "votes for women," now drawing to a close.

No campaign like it has ever been carried on in this state. It has been conducted by women who have had no previous political experience and who, therefore, sought and obtained valuable counsel from men of experience and of high standing in the community, men clean politically and morally. The high standard set for the conduct of the campaign by these men and the suffrage leaders, has been maintained throughout and the suffragists are proud to have had such ideals put before them and proud that they have been realized.

From the day that the women started out with their petitions and obtained 10,000 more signatures than were required by law until today, with the feat of a house-to-house canvass an accomplished fact, it has been a splendid effort carried on in the most dignified, high-minded manner without acerbities and without accusations against the opposition, or personalities of any sort.

The suffragists have not tried to fight the anti-suffragists, but rather have tried to tell the people of Omaha and of the state what woman suffrage means, and they believe that on Tuesday the people will show by their votes that they have understood.

Laws for Women and Laws for the Workingmen

One of the arguments against equal suffrage runs like this:

The working women of the country, through their organizations and their friends, are asking for laws limiting working hours and conditions of service for their special protection. It is said that these things are favors granted to a privileged class. But if women demand the ballot and thereby put themselves on an equality before the law, they will forfeit their right to have laws passed for their special protection.

This argument involves a total misunderstanding of the purpose of all such laws. They are not favors to the class affected by them. They are passed in the exercise of what is called the "police power" of the state, which is grounded on the idea that such laws are for the public welfare, and are not favors to a special class.

So it has, in modern times, been recognized as quite proper to pass such laws for the benefit of workingmen, not because they are entitled to favors, but because it is to the highest interest of society that they should be protected against injustice or injurious conditions. Many states in the union have passed workmen's compensation laws, and we in Nebraska are considering one. The only objection to it is that it is inadequate, not that such laws should not be considered.

Women, then, would not forfeit their right to have laws passed for their protection, in the matter of hours of labor and conditions of service, but would have the same right to ask for them as they have now. The only difference is that they would have a better prospect of getting them more promptly and in fuller measure.

Would it be better to take the vote away from the workingmen and let them depend on the generosity of their employers to vote laws for the benefit and protection of workingmen? It would be just as logical to say that workingmen, by having the ballot, have forfeited their right to have laws passed for their protection.

But who expects to find logic in an anti-suffrage argument?

What Converted Her

Miss Helen Todd of California, who will be in Omaha Monday, was one of the suffragists to appear last winter at the hearing before the rules committee of the house of representatives when the suffrage committee asked for a special committee on woman suffrage in the house. In her statement before the rules committee Miss Todd said in part:

"My conversion to suffrage came through six years of work as factory inspector in Illinois. I have always thought that the reason there could be such a thing as a woman who was an anti was simply that the screen of ignorance and the comfort of home and the protection of home was so thrown around her that she has never had to face the reality. I do not believe there is any woman in the world who, if she could see children toiling as I have seen them, if she could see women driven on the streets to earn their bread because they could not earn enough by honest toil to keep body and soul together, if she could see men—good men—weep as I have seen them weep because in this great mass of the unemployed they could not get work and their families were going down into that frightful abyss, which is not just starvation, but which means filth and wretchedness and degradation; if you could tear the veil of agony of men and of women and of children and let those women look at it once, we would never have to make another suffrage speech in America to those women. It is because they do not understand. No one can go, as I have gone, through the factories of a great state and see the agony just of the children and not want the women, who create human life, to have the power to protect that life which they have created."

AN OPINION.

Hon. Moses E. Clapp, United States senator from Minnesota: "The time is inevitable when the American people will confer upon American womanhood the only peaceable weapon known to free government for her own protection, for the protection of her children, and that is the ballot."

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

Reasons for Opposing Suffrage Canvass

The following letter was received today at the headquarters of the Nebraska Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage:

OMAHA, Oct. 30.—Miss Marjorie Dorman, Leader Anti-Suffrage Movement, Omaha.—Dear Madam: I inclose you the following as some of the reasons why I personally am opposed to woman's suffrage. You may use this in any way you see fit. DR. W. O. HENRY.

Some of the reasons why I am opposed to woman's suffrage:

1. Voting is a duty imposed upon those who are responsible for civil government. Women have duties enough and obligations sufficient to occupy all of their highest and best energies, without having this burden thrown upon them.

2. Those who are charged with the duties of civil government must needs have back of them the physical force necessary to carry into effect any edicts which they may decide are best for those whom they govern, if such edicts are to be effective. And woman's vote does not carry with it the needed force.

3. From 20 to 40 per cent of the male voters do not now perform those sacred duties when the opportunity offers, and it is not likely that if the women were voting their percentage of stay-at-homes would be any better. Therefore we would be but piling up the vote, without improving its quality.

4. In every instance where large tests have been made among the women themselves the vote of the women always has been an overwhelming vote against woman's suffrage. And I am not willing to force a burden upon them which they do not want, nor does it seem fair that the men should force this burden upon them.

5. In Colorado, California and other states where it has been tried many of the best women have now repudiated it as a snare and a delusion, some going so far as to say they have seen it do far more harm than good.

6. No instance has been shown where the city or the state has been made better by the vote of the women, but it does increase the expense, the effort and the labor which might well be used for more needful things.

7. If the burden be placed upon women, then they can only discharge that obligation by making the most efficient use of it of which they are capable. In other words, if they accept the responsibility they are in all honor bound to make the largest possible use of it in the interest of the home, the city, the state and the nation. This of course will mean—

First—Always keeping thoroughly informed as to the best measures and men to support, and the ones to turn down in city, state and nation.

Second—Always going to the polls and casting their ballots in harmony with the known facts. This will bring them many times into conflict with their husbands, where it has already made serious discord in the home.

Third—It will mean using time, influence and energy to get their friends and neighbors to see the questions as they see them and help to get them to the polls to vote as they do.

Fourth—They must be prepared to lay down their home and family or other duties to help manage the campaign, which they are now so much interested in, for you may be just the one (your friend will tell you) to bring success to the men or measures advocated.

Fifth—They must be ready and willing to lay aside all other duties and run for office, for (your friend will again tell you it is a plain duty) you are the only one who can really win and put into practical effect the important measures which you have championed.

Sixth—They must be ready and willing to serve on juries, or in any other public capacity where they may be needed. While that is not now a part of the law, it must necessarily follow as a logical sequence, to their public duties, if they are to do all in their power to make their votes effective.

8. If there is any place in civic affairs where we need the right kind of men to manage well, and with high ideals, it is in our public schools.

In our state the women have had a chance for many years to vote for the school board, and yet what have the women done in Omaha in this regard? Is not the indifference here a proof that the women do not really want the ballot? Does not the small vote, the inconsequential vote in this very important place, show conclusively that all this agitation for the ballot is only a sham put forth by the few?

9. It belittles the duties of wife, mother and homemaker, and by a false standard exalts the women who forego these natural, useful and God-given tasks for the more showy and less useful labors of the public woman.

10. And, finally, I have never yet been able to reconcile the plea for woman suffrage with the clear teachings of the holy scriptures. But I understand the leaders of suffrage do not lay much stress upon this book.

DR. W. O. HENRY.

Mrs. Blatch's Warning

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch says there are 1,000,000 women who are voters, and that they will vote against any party that does not favor woman suffrage. Could there be a stronger proof that they are unfit for the ballot? What! Allow a matter of sex preference and sex rule to determine their vote on questions of national policy—the tariff, the currency, monopolies, relations to Mexico, relations to Europe? That is what we who oppose woman suffrage have always said—that if women were admitted to vote on political questions they would be influenced by personal considerations and not try to find out the merits of the political questions to be decided by the electorate—and now Mrs. Blatch admits this, and warns the men to be afraid of the women voters. The logical result is that we must keep them out of political power.

And sometimes the girl who marries her ideal gets a divorce and lives happily ever after.

Secret of the Smart Gown

Alexandra Carlisle Says Women Are Reverting to the Styles of the Roman Days

By MAUD MILLER.

"How much a style may make or mar a person's looks," said Miss Alexandra Carlisle, who is playing in "The Money Makers" in New York City. I agreed instantly that it would, and waited for Miss Carlisle to tell me some more about the fascinating topic of dress. I thought her well capable of some very good advice on the subject.

"Dress means everything to a woman," she went on. "It always has and it always will, and that is as it should be, of course. But I do think that unless a person realizes just what the present styles are many of the best fields will be left unexplored and many of the best and most becoming effects will be overlooked. This season ushers in a Roman revival. Just as sure as sure can be, we are going back to ancient styles and customs, and in my opinion there is nothing in the world so beautiful and so beneficial for a girl as to be dressed as the Roman girl was dressed long ago.

"The fact is shown in the wider skirts. Once more a girl may breathe with her entire body. Last year her limbs were confined so that there was little or no freedom of movement, and therefore little or no proper exercise. This year the gowns are being suspended from the shoulders, so that there is very little strain and undue pulling about the waist and hips. The shoulders were meant to bear the weight of the clothing. In Roman times there was no thought of tightening the garments at the waist and preventing proper comfort. The tight waist is a product of civilization and calculated to awaken any pride in the heart of any one.

"Sandals are being worn on the feet, meaning that the toes are no longer cramped into a tight slipper for an entire evening that a girl's feet may be properly and fashionably shod, but fashion actually decrees these delightful and comfortable things for wear in the ball room. Made of dainty suede or kid and modelled exactly after the child's bare-foot sandal, they are the most comfortable things in the world for dancing.

"Everything is simpler than it was; everything is neater. There is more individuality; there must be, because there is not such a variety of style. Nothing is terribly obvious unless one sets out to make it so, even to so small a thing as the finger nails, which are no longer so brilliantly polished. Head shapes are coming into vogue, startling head dresses have gone into the realm of the past. Gowns have a tendency to adapt themselves to one-piece garments, and with all this revival of ancient times and ancient methods women are at last coming into their own and are actually glad of the fact. Just as we used to worry lest we get behind a little in the styles, now we must be careful lest we be too obviously gowned, which is this season the acme of poor taste.

"And so with our Roman revival in dress, we are waking our women up to a realization of what dress can mean in its best moments, and what effect it can have upon the health and morals of the people. No woman is frivolous who studies dress as an art. It is an art, and as our women are represented so we are judged as a nation; therefore let every woman study in the great storehouse of dress that she may make the most of her charms."

A simple gown worn by Alexandra Carlisle in "The Money Makers."

A Dip Into World of Infinitely Minute

By GARRETT P. SERVISS.

Let us make a short excursion along with our scienticif friends into the world of the infinitely little.

People have always know that there was such a world, but it is only recently that we have begun to get measurements of its littleness, which possess a kind of negative sublimity—as if regarded through the wrong end of a telescope of almost inconceivable power.

One of the measurements to which I refer concerns the length of the waves of ether which produce the phenomena known as X-rays. Everybody is aware that the X-rays have the power of passing through solid bodies that are completely opaque to light. Nevertheless it is certain that these rays themselves are nothing else than a kind of light. They consist, like the light that we see, of vibrations in the ether, but these vibrations are so short and so rapid that they pass through our eyes without making any impression on the sense of vision, just as they pass through solid bodies without obstruction.

Their shortness has until recently been an insurmountable obstacle to all attempts to prove their relationship to light by causing them to be reflected by mirrors, refracted by lenses, and diffracted by prismatic apparatus, but lately these phenomena have been produced by calling in the aid of crystals, which present natural mirror surfaces so much finer in their texture than any we can make that they are able to deal even with the minute vibrations that make up these wonderful rays.

And now for a glimpse through the puissant microscope of the scientific imagination of an X-ray wave.

We cannot see it at first. We are too big. We must become like Alice in Wonderland, shrinking smaller and smaller until we are at the vanishing point. We approach the littleness of the X-ray by gradations. We reach first other littlenesses which are big to it, and then we drop down and down until at last we are on its level.

We start with a wave of red light—which is a vibration of the ether precisely like an X-ray wave, except that it is longer, and being longer, impresses our eyes. We find that the red wave is about one 38,000th of an inch in length. We descend the scale of smallness, and find that when the waves are only one 42,000th of inch in length, they produce the sensation of orange light. When their length is one 46,000th an inch the light is yellow. At one 50,000th of an inch it is green at one 54,000th blue, at one 58,000th indigo and at one 62,000th violet.

When the waves get shorter than that they produce no impression on our eyes, but they are still light, invisable light. The sensitive photographic plate sees them, and under the name of chemical rays we can trace them down to one 250,000th of an inch.

Arrived at that point in our descent, we suddenly find yawning beneath us an abyss of terrific depth, over which we hang like a climber who has descended a rope to its very end and yet cannot even glimpse the bottom.

We let go the rope that has borne us surely thus far, and, with a cold chill at the pit of our stomach, feel ourselves dropping with only our faith in science to assure us that we shall be buoyed up in safety at the end of our plunge.

We find the void a thousand times deeper than the chasm we had already descended, and when we reach our destination, even the imagination is cowed!

The X-ray wave is only one 250,000,000th of an inch in length!

Do you get any meaning from that statement? Let us look at it in this way: The length of an X-ray wave is less in comparison with an inch than an inch is in comparison to the distance from New York to the North Pole!

And yet science has succeeded in measuring it, if not with absolute certainty, at least with a very high degree of probability. And what is now only probability will become certainty tomorrow.

The length of an X-ray wave compared with that of an average wave of visible light is about as one inch to one mile.

But this is not the bottom of the well of littleness by any means. Where that bottom is we do not know. But certainly the diameter of the corpuscles of which atoms are composed is far less than the length of one of these little waves, and no one can be sure that some time we may not know just how big—or little—a corpuscle is. But will we be at the bottom even then?

Heavens in November

By WILLIAM F. RIGGE.

The chief event of the month is the transit of Mercury on the 7th. As we know, Mercury and Venus are the only planets whose orbits lie inside the earth's, and they are therefore the only bodies in addition to our moon that can come between us and the sun in a straight line, so that we can see them projected on the sun as a background. Such a passage across the sun's face is called a transit and occurs very rarely. The next transit of Venus will not happen until June 8, 2004. Transits of Mercury, however, are more frequent. The last one occurred on November 14, 1907; the coming one is on the 7th of this month, and the next ones visible in the United States will be on May 7, 1924, and November 11, 1940. Very few transits are completely visible in the United States. Only the end of the transit of 1907 was observable, as only the end of the present one will be, and only the beginnings of those of 1924 and 1940 will be seen. It is not until 1953 that we shall be able to see a complete transit.

The entrance of the planet upon the sun's face is called its ingress, the exit its egress. In the present transit of the 7th, the ingress occurs at 3:57 a. m., three hours before the sun rises at Omaha at 7:04 a. m., so that we shall be able to see only the egress at 8:08 a. m. For one hour and four minutes, therefore, if the sky be very clear, we may see Mercury in transit. The planet will then appear as a small black circle one one-hundred-and-ninety-fourth as large as the sun, so that we must use a telescope if we wish to see it at all. It will be found about sixty degrees to the right of the uppermost point of the sun and near its edge.

Delvan's comet has passed its most favorable stage and is fading from view. As intimated last month, it was never conspicuously visible in Omaha. Early risers may find it with a telescope near Arcturus in the northeast.

The sun rises on the 1st, 15th and 30th at 6:58, 7:13 and 7:30, and sets at 5:21, 5:06 and 4:55, thus making the day's length ten hours and twenty-five minutes, nine hours and fifty-three minutes and nine hours and twenty-five minutes, a loss of exactly an hour during the month. The sunset of the 30th is within two minutes of the latest of the year. On the 3d and 4th the sun is sixteen minutes and twenty-one seconds fast, according to a sundial. It then comes to the meridian seven and a half minutes after standard noon, the earliest of the whole year. On the 30th it will be five minutes less fast or later. On the 23d the sun enters Sagittarius.

Venus is fast disappearing from our evening skies. On the first it reaches its farthest south and sets at 6:31 p. m. On the 27th it crosses over to the right of the sun, and is then said to be in inferior conjunction. It passes nearly two degrees south of the sun's center. If it passed in front so as to have the sun as a background there would be a transit of Venus. But this, as said, will not occur in our lifetime.

Jupiter is still our brilliant evening star. It sets on the 1st at 11:43 p. m. and on the 30th at 10 p. m.

Mars is too near the sun to be seen.

Saturn is coming into good position. It rises on the 1st at 8:21 p. m. and on the 15th at 7:19 p. m.

The moon is full on the 2d at 5:49 p. m.; in last quarter on the 10th at 5:27 p. m.; new on the 17th at 10:02 a. m., and in first quarter on the 24th at 7:29 a. m. It is in conjunction with Saturn on the 7th, and with Jupiter on the 23d.

The Big Dipper is in its lowest position at about 9 o'clock on the first of the month; at 8 o'clock on the 15th, and at 7 o'clock on the 30th. Altair and Vega are sinking towards the west. The Square of Pegasus is at its highest. Capella has risen considerably in the northeast, the Pleiades are in excellent position and Orion is just climbing over the eastern horizon.

Creighton University Observatory, Omaha.

Little Mary's Essays

Anti-Suffragists and Some Reasons Why She Thrives

By DOROTHY DIX.

An anti-suffragists is a lady who thinks that she is the only woman in the world who is fit to vote.

She says that women haven't got any sense, and that they can't understand about politics like men can, though I think my mamma, who went to college knows more than our furnace man who told me that Tedda Roosa discovered America, which my papa says is a mistake, for he only thinks he did.

Also the antis say that women are too frail and weak to vote, but it looks to me like it took more strength to do a day's washing than it does to put a piece of paper in a little slit in a box.

Also the anti-suffragists says that women should not vote because they cannot fight, but I bet they wouldn't say that if they had seen our janitor the morning after he came home late and told his wife that he was the boss of the house.

Also the anti-suffragists says that if women had the vote they would sell it and goodness knows if they do I hope they will get a good price, because women need money more than men, for they have to have pretty clothes, or else the men will not love them.

My Aunt Maria is an anti-suffragists and she told me what they believe, and she said: "My child, when you grow up you must always depend on the mighty masculine intellect, and let your husband represent you at the polls," and I said: "But what if I don't have the luck to catch a husband, who will represent me then?" And she said: "Run away little girl, and play."

Anti-suffragists are also ladies who hire a hall and go around telling women that they must stay at home, and that a woman should never be seen outside of the home. They say that it makes them feel perfectly dreadful to raise their voice in public and have their names and pictures in the paper, but they feel it is their duty to do so. Oh how noble and self-sacrificing an anti-suffragist is.

Anti-suffragists are also very modest. They think it is awful bold for a woman to go right up to the voting booth and put in her ballot just like she was mailing a letter, but that it is nice, and sweet, and womanly for a woman to jolly a man, and flirt with him, and make eyes at him to get him to vote for her.

They say why should a woman vote when she can lobby, especially if she's got nice white shoulders and soft squeezeable hands. They say that women should get what they want through woman's sacred influence, but my mother says that she thinks a club is more decent. Also, it is quicker and surer.

I asked my Aunt Maria, why, if she didn't want to vote she just wouldn't vote, and she said that it was just awful the way children were raised in this day, and that suffrage was breaking up the home. Also she said that the country would go to the dogs if women voted, and I asked her why a nice lady like my teacher, who tells us we must love our country, and die for our flag, would hurt the country any more than some dirty tramps I saw at the voting booths, and she said that there were things I couldn't understand. Well, there are.

Anti-suffragists are all old ladies or ladies who think old. I asked my mother why they were all old, and she said it is a well known fact that a woman can't change her opinions after she gets 40 years old.

We should all respect the aged.

Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

Discuss This with Your Mother.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am a girl of 19 and am very much in love with a young man two years my senior, to whom my mother objects because at present he is not in good circumstances. I met this young man about four years ago, but at that time we were simply friends. About a year ago we both discovered that we cared seriously for each other, but on account of my mother's objections I have tried four or five times to give him up, not seeing him for months at a time, but always finding out after a short time that this was impossible. So I am now meeting him outside, and when I come in my mother makes home life so disagreeable that I can hardly stand it.

I have a very good position, and for that reason I don't think I would mind waiting for him, and, as I have tried several times to give him up without succeeding, I feel that I would be doing him an injustice as well as myself. ANXIOUS.

The only thing for you to do is to talk this over frankly with your mother. It is natural that she should want to see you marry a man who can assure you protection and comfort and take good care of you. But it is equally natural that you should want to follow the leadings of your own heart. With due allowance for the mother instinct that wants the best for its child, try to persuade her to listen to your side of the story.

Keep on a Business Basis.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I am 22 and am employed as a stenographer. For the last year and a half my employer has been calling on me, and taking me out. Now, while he has never told me that he loved me he has shown me a great deal of attention. Recently his parents found out that we were going out together and objected to it. Now he has told me that he never will marry against his parents' wishes. I am still in his employ and would ask you if it is advisable for me to still remain with him. ROSE H.

It would be foolish to resign a good position in these days when thousands of stenographers are out of work. But since his parents do not consider you their son's equal, insist on keeping your relations to him on a business basis.

Madame Ise'bell

Talks of Ingrowing Nails—How to Prevent and Cure Them

The Care of the Feet—Part VI.

One of the most common results of neglected toenails and one that often appears in childhood is the condition spoken of as ingrowing toenails. This is the result of allowing the flesh of the sides of the nails to grow over the nail, the result of wearing a too short or too tight shoe. This condition may become very painful, leading to inflammation, pus and sometimes the loss of the nail. Prevention and cure include about the same treatment, only the latter is by far the more difficult.

Take a foot bath sufficiently hot to well soften the skin about the toes; dry them and with the towel gently press back all the skin about the nails. Cut the nails straight across, leaving square corners, and, if the tendency to ingrowing on the sides is present, cut out a little V in the middle of the nail edge. Also, with the cuticle knife, scrape the surface of the nail down the middle. This cutting out the V and thinning the nail in the center forces it to grow toward the center and away from the sides and will correct the tendency toward growing into the skin.

Roll a bit of absorbent cotton about the pointed end of an orange wood stick and moisten it with peroxide of hydrogen. Pass this all about the nail pushing back the loose flesh and run it under the corners of the nail and as far down the sides as it will go without pain. If the trouble is well established and the nail really imbedded in the flesh, the corners of the nail must be gently lifted by means of the stick and a tiny bit of dry, clean absorbent cotton inserted. This should be changed daily, the sore spot treated to dry boric acid or peroxide of hydrogen, and eventually the nail will be free from the flesh.

If there is any formation of pus soak the foot in hot water, press out the matter and keep the spot dusted with boric acid. If there is inflammation and throbbing, application of hot witch hazel will give relief.

Discarding stockings and wearing sandals as much as possible will help any form of foot trouble. Such a form of foot dressing is no more unconventional than wearing a kimono and could very properly be adopted at the hours when one indulges in a kimono. Feet suffer not only from the cramped position that they must take in the fashionable shoe, but from lack of air.

Mme. Ise'bell

(To be Continued.)

Household Hints

To remove coffee stains from wearing apparel rub the mark gently with a little pure glycerine. Afterward rinse the part in lukewarm water, lay a cloth over the damp part on the wrong side and press with a slightly warmed iron until dry.

To slice bacon properly always place it rind down, and do not attempt to cut the rind. When you have the desired number of slices slip the knife under them and cut them free of the rind, keeping as close to it as possible.

To remove mildew from the covers of morocco and roan leathers obtain a tin of ordinary vaseline and rub well into the leather with a piece of soft rag. Then leave for a time, and afterward rub lightly over again with a fresh soft rag.

For removing black beetles put plenty of salt where the beetles frequent and keep it there for a week. Do not leave any water where the beetles go. When the beetles eat the salt it will dry up their bodies.

To get rid of ants, first find the nest, which will be somewhere not far from the house. Having found it, set to work as follows: Place an inverted garden pot over the nest and the ants will work into it. Plunge the pot with its contents into boiling water and repeat this process if necessary. Another way to keep them from getting into the house is to sprinkle sulphur just outside to prevent them entering. They dislike sulphur so much that they will not come near it.

When the top of your silver inkstand is covered with ink and you want to clean it, mix a little chloride of lime into a paste with water, rub the silver top smartly, and it will be brighter than ever.

Window leathers last much longer and produce much more satisfactory results if they are washed in clean, cold water after each time of use.

To remove marking-ink stains from linen peel and slice two average-sized onions; extract the juice by pounding and squeezing. Cut up half an ounce of white soap and mix with onion juice, two ounces of fuller's earth and half a pint of vinegar. Stir this mixture till it boils. When cool lay the marked linen in the sunshine, spread the mixture over it and let it dry. Afterward wash and boil the linen, and the mark will have disappeared.

To clean glass bottles that have held oil place ashes in each and immerse in cold water; then heat the water gradually until it boils. After boiling an hour let the bottles remain in the water until cold, afterward washing in soapsuds and rinsing in clear water.

In sewing on hooks, especially down the front of a bodice, if they are buttonholed on they will become firm with half the number of stitches otherwise required and will not become loosened nearly as quickly.

To clean brass flower pots or trays rub them with a piece over them and finally polish with a soft, dry cloth.