

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT; DEVOTED TO HER INTERESTS This Page is Open to Every Woman to Express Her Views

Suffrage Notes---and Other Matters.

By Miss Anna Morrill.

The first measure to be introduced in the U. S. Senate at the opening of Congress was the nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage; it was all-House.

Although the amendment had been asked for by the National Suffrage Association for many years, it has never been looked upon with more respect than it is at this time. Each year the change in the attitude of Congress toward this issue shows the headway which the measure is making.

Up to this time it has been looked upon as a western idea; but the enormous minority vote received in the recent eastern campaigns shows that the conservative east also has an aroused interest and is strongly backing the suffrage movement. The idea is gaining ground and recruits toward its support every day, and woman suffrage is coming and will be with us soon than some of us expect. The toilers who are working while others sleep will appear on the horizon crowned with the wreath of victory, and then there will be no turning back.

Among the many important and momentous questions which will come before Congress, there is none in which a right decision will work such great good and win so much praise from posterity, as this great question of votes for women.

It is not only a matter of dealing out justice to one-half of the citizens of the United States, but it means giving them the power with which to combat the evils that arise to pollute their country.

Let us hope that Congress will submit this nation-wide suffrage amendment to the States.

The indifference of some women is no reason for withholding the suffrage. Give women the right, and then the men and women who do care will educate the rest up to the point of seeing it.

I am fully committed to the belief that woman suffrage is not only right in theory but beneficial in actual practice. None of the evils and none of the tendencies which the opponents of woman suffrage so often prophesy have resulted from suffrage in our State. On the other hand, much good has resulted from it.—U. S. Senator Wm. E. Borah of Idaho.

For the sake of amiability, we will agree with our friends, the anti-suffragists, in the statement that suffrage is not the panacea for all ills, but we will not let this fact prevent us from seeing the narrow-mindedness. Here within the gates of our St. Tammany parish one lady asked another: "Are you a suffragist?" "Yes," she answered, "but not with this crowd."

Let us hope that when she appears before St. Peter with her entrance application she will not forget to consult her as to what "crowd" of angels she prefers to associate with. Such is the "Eternal Feminine."

Hunger knows no sex. Want knows no sex. Law knows no sex. Only the ballot box knows sex.—New York World.

In "Progress," for July, 1914, Judge Linday, founder of the Juvenile Court, wrote: "We have in Colorado the most advanced laws of any State in the Union for the care and protection of the home and the children, the very foundation of the Republic. Those laws, in my opinion, would not exist at this time if it were not for the powerful influence of woman suffrage, which at all times has been back of them and those who conscientiously and faithfully administered them."

What stronger argument than this can be given, and especially coming from a man whose heart is in the quarters of the community and into situations where he comes in direct contact with the conditions from which he can judge?

Some Accomplishments of Women.

Lillian J. Martin, recently appointed head of the Department of Psychology at Stanford University, is the first woman ever placed in charge of a department at that University.

Miss Jennie M. Derrick, who has been teaching for many years in New York, has just been admitted as a member of the bar in Brooklyn, and will immediately open law offices.

Although she is only twenty-four years of age, Miss May Traill is a skilled electrical engineer, and has full charge of the huge electric plant at Studley College, at Warwickshire, Ireland.

Recipes.

Orange Rings—Dissolve two cupsful of granulated sugar and one-fourth cupful of water until it will form a ball in water. Remove and add the stiff white of an egg and a half cupful of orange pulp. Beat until creamy and turn on a greased board. Grease the rolling pin and roll the mixture out thin. Cut rings with a small powder can lid, and dip each ring in glistened almonds.

Fondant—Add a gill of water to

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Christmas Suggestion in Neckwear



Every woman wants to be stylishly dressed, and every woman of the refined taste loves the small luxuries of apparel which belong to womankind alone. And the knack of using the little accessories of dress that are brought out for each season is the stamp of good judgment. They are the things that seize the attention and please the eye and provide that variety which is the spice of life, from day to day.

The clothing of the neck has come in for much extra attention this season. For wear in the house, collars of organdie, lace, net and other of the choicest materials are used together with pretty ornaments of ribbon. Fancy ribbon bands, bordered with fur on each edge, and similar bands of chenille, in two colors, are the very latest arrivals. They are made with cuffs or wristlets to match, and are finished off with small sprays of millinery flowers.

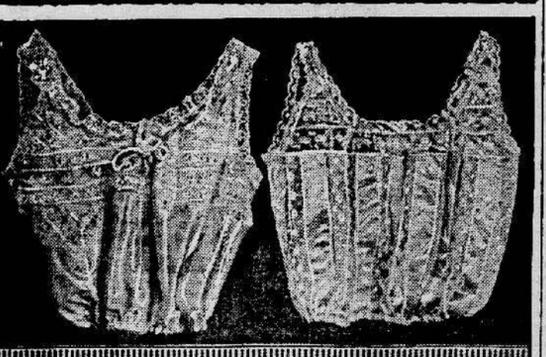
The vogue of wristlets, like that of mufflers, is a revival of an old fashion, but both have been modernized. A comparison of the old and the new shows the present tendency toward dainty finishing and decoration and a taste for the luxurious. A group showing three pieces of neckwear is given above. They are of familiar and conservative design, in organdie and lace, such as may be found in any dry goods store. They are among the least expensive and most acceptable of holiday gifts, and are easily made at home. Although they cost so little ready made, they are among the things that the clever needlewoman can turn out at a considerable saving, especially if she uses needlework in decorating them. It is the time involved in these, as in ribbon neckwear, quite as much as the material, which figures in the price. The materials are at hand everywhere.

Julie Bottrandy

Velvet Basque Revived. The velvet basque is a revival of the eighties, which bids fair to have a great favor in winter costumes. From Paris comes a charming basque, faced with natter blue around the turnover collar and revers and belted at the waist line to stand out below in a crisp frill, also faced with blue. The sleeves are very long and the skirt, of black velvet, has a tunic of black chiffon, bordered with black woven motif stripes.

Becoming Veils. Floating veils are becoming to lithic, charming figures, and one pretty design is round, bound with satin rouleaux. Sometimes this is put on so as to fall equally all around. It is no longer at the back than in the front. The circular shape makes it hang in full flutes and the edge enables it to stand off sufficiently from the face. It is not suited to toques with high feathers or any acute points.

Silken Underbodices



As an ally to the diaphanous blouse which continues to triumph in the face of winter—the underbodice of wash silk and lace is evidently destined to divide honors with it. It is equally soft and attractive, and has only made its entry on a career of usefulness that is to grow in importance.

Washable silks and satins, crepe de chine and some new silk weaves are used, with lingerie laces, to make these underbodices. They launder as easily as cotton or linen fabrics and are just as durable. With these practical attributes in their favor, and the elegance and beauty lent by the silk, to recommend them, it is safe to anticipate their appeal to women.

Two of the most popular underbodices are shown in the picture above, both very simple in construction. Val insertion and edging is used in combination with silk and with ribbon for making them. In one of them the bodice is formed by sewing alternating rows of lace and wash ribbon together with machine stitching. In the others a yoke is made of rows of the insertion, machine stitched together and edged with narrow lace, and having a wide band of thin silk set on to it. When bodices of this kind are made at home the edges of the lace insertion may be whipped together by hand with a little better effect than is possible in machine stitching.

White and light pink silks are used with cream-colored lace for making the majority of silk and lace bodices, but they are sometimes made in a light shade of the color in the blouse with which they are worn, or exactly to match it. Some of the prettiest models have narrow insertions of val or edging lace let in to the silk in figures, and are finished with narrow

Julie Bottrandy

A l'italienne.

This autumn fashions are to be "a l'italienne," if one may believe a persistent rumor that is going the rounds. Several prominent folk in the importing world went to Italy this summer and came back with their trunks full of fabrics from the land of sunshine. There were laces and beads from Venice, ribbons from Naples, lace basques from Florence, and the sort of gaudy striped fabric that the peasant woman fashions into her short skirts. So be prepared. Russian styles have had their inning. Balkan colors are a thing of the past. We are weary of the cry for things oriental. Somehow the predicted Spanish vogue never took root. It is all off with the Turkish trouser skirt and no one ever has suggested going to the buxom blondes of the kaiser's empire for clothes in inspiration.

Gloves With Frills.

New silk gloves for wear with long-sleeved coats and frocks have tiny frills in contrasting color at the top, the little frill running down the wrist, which fastens with snaps. White gloves have navy blue or black frills on gloves in the new sand and putty shades and in a pale champagne tint which is very fashionable. The frills on these new gloves are made of the woven silk fabric of the glove plaited in the tiniest of side plaits.

MAKES HOME IN JAIL

ECCENTRIC CHARACTER IN WICHITA, KANSAS.

In Return for His Board and Lodging He Keeps the City Jail and Its Environments Clean as a Whistle.

Pat is an Irishman. Even Watson, the dull-witted friend of the great Sherlock, would know that without being told. Also he is short, wearing chin whiskers and stepping lively. He is sixty-five, and industrious. And he keeps the city hall and its neighborhood in Wichita, Kan., clean as a whistle without having any stipulated salary, relates the New York Sun. All Pat asks is a chance to sleep inside the city jail, and a bite to eat and a bit of smoking tobacco.

From early morn until dewy eve, with shovel, brush and broom, he operates upon the pavements. The alleys about the neighboring buildings are always spic and span. Nobody told Pat to do the job and nobody can prevent him from doing it. He just annexed it, and for this reason: Pat Ryan used to live on a sand boat on the Arkansas river. It was the only home he had. But someone thought it his duty to object to Pat's presence there and soon he was out of a domicile. He looked about and then his Irish wit came to the rescue. He hit upon a scheme that worked out all right. He simply walked into the city hall and took up his residence in the jail adjoining.

He was not put under arrest. He merely began to stay nights at the jail and days he worked about the building and the streets and alleys in the vicinity. The work he does voluntarily for the city more than pays for the food he consumes and the bed under shelter which he seems glad to get. His hobby is keeping things clean. No one has more pride in a shining brass rail than Pat. If he wore a shoe artil he would give so much time to a single pair that he would prevent customers from catching trains. "Why, he's more conscientious by far than the chaps who spend the money the citizens pay in taxes," say observers who have watched Pat. At first they made jokes about the hobby; now they rather admire him.

One day the rain was coming down in sheets. Pat grabbed a shovel and hustled for the door. "Here," someone yelled, "you don't want to get into that tornado. You'll catch your death." "I'm going to let the water out of that alley," Pat called back, and out he went. He came back soaked, but there wasn't any overflow bothering merchants whose back doors opened on the alley after that storm was over.

After some weeks Pat has become a sort of exhibit A in the city's collection of curiosities.

Building Great Warship.

The new dreadnaught California, to be completed in February, will measure 642 feet in length and for a few months will be the largest craft in the world. England is building one 800 feet long, which will probably be launched next summer.

The California is the first American naval vessel to be built with its bow curved at below the water. The bows of the older boats curved forward below the water, so that they formed rams, which were formidable weapons. They are obsolete now because the high power of the modern naval guns makes it impossible for war vessels to come close enough together to ram each other.

The armature of the California is thicker than that of any other boat in the world. She will have a speed of 21 knots an hour and can carry 1,050 men. The cost of the boat alone is \$7,000,000, but her equipment of guns and ammunition will increase the value to \$15,000,000.

Game-Raising Farm.

From the first game farm in Minnesota tables of epicures will be supplied with pheasants and mallard ducks within two years and possibly within one year, if present hopes are realized.

"We will raise ruffed grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants and ducks on the farm," said superintendent of the Game Protective league. "This is only a starter on the 'more game movement.' More than a hundred citizens, most of them farmers, will begin game breeding next spring both for sporting purposes and for the market. "Every game bird raised and sold in captivity helps to protect the state's supply of wild game, and if my plans work out Minnesota will within a few years be the greatest game-producing state in the Union."

Upside Down and Back Again.

A singular case of salvage has come to light at Queenstown, Ireland, where the Russian vessel Baltzar arrived in tow, laden with timber from Gulf Port, bound to Cork.

It appears that on September 27 the Baltzar was damaged and turned turtle in the Atlantic, but, thanks to her cargo of timber, still remained afloat. She was towed bottom upwards into Berehaven, where a salvage contractor got the vessel to float again in her original position, with her decks upwards. She was then towed to Queenstown, whence she will proceed to Cork to discharge her cargo.

CORN BREAD WAS A FAILURE

But Husband Tried to Be Discreet in His Remarks, to the Discomfiture of the Guest.

They were a newly-married couple. The wife, though a fair cook, did not know how to make things his mother had prepared. And this vexed the husband, although he was disposed to be indulgent for the sake of harmony. But there was one point upon which he sorrowed not a little. His wife could not make edible corn bread, and corn bread was the food upon which he was reared.

One day a girlhood friend of the wife visited her and, after assisting in the preparation of luncheon, accepted an invitation to stay and eat with the newlyweds. The husband arrived and the guest and he took their places at the table while the wife went to the kitchen to bring some forgotten dish. Before his plate was the husband's corn bread, but it was a miserable failure, sickly yellow, flat and heavy. He became confidential.

"There is one of the trials of a husband whose wife can't cook," he said apologetically to the guest. "Just have a look at that corn bread. But you mustn't let the wife know what I said, for it would hurt her feelings." "When the wife entered the room a few moments later she noticed that a deep blush suffused the guest's face. "Why what is the matter, dear?" she asked.

"It's nothing," the guest replied hurriedly. An hour later, after the husband had gone to the office the chorus of two laughing women's voices merrily resounded through the household of the newlyweds.

But the wife has not yet told the husband that her guest made the corn bread on that day she stayed for luncheon; in fact, asked the privilege because she considered herself an adept at making corn bread.

She Knew Amos.

The man who takes trolley rides through the country, says a writer in the Boston Advertiser, sees and hears much that is amusing. A few days ago, while I was riding through the outskirts of Amesbury, an old lady—but a decidedly spry one—hailed the car. She was accompanied down to the road from the house by a young woman, possibly her daughter.

The elder woman put her foot on the lower running board, grasped the upright and was about to climb into the car, when she turned to the young woman and said: "Don't forget that gingerbread in the oven, Liza. You know pa just hates burnt gingerbread."

"All aboard!" shouted the conductor. But the old lady paid no attention to him.

"And, Liza," she continued, "when you pick the eggs, bimby, look out for that Rhode Island Red that wants to set! She'll pick ye if ye ain't careful."

Aluminum in War.

Austria and Germany use aluminum for war purposes because of the other warring nations combine. It has been known, in fact, that many has for some years been mining and storing the metal for uses.

The great majority of the drums, mugs, cans and cups of the German soldier are made of the light metal. The frames for Zeppelins and the fuses for shells are made from aluminum.

One of the difficulties the Germans have had to face is the shortage of copper necessary for the manufacture of shells. Many of the German shells are now provided with aluminum rings.

Although aluminum does not substitute, even in cartridges as shells and fuses, it is not so good as copper. The French authorities experimented with it some years ago for artillery purposes, but rejected it. The Germans are using it in large quantities because they're hard to do so on account of the shortage of copper.

Chase's Valuation.

William M. Chase figured assets in a transaction concerning himself and an unartistic congressman who owns a bad painting. "Isn't that grand?" the latter remarked when pointing out his picture. "A great bargain, too. Got for four hundred dollars, and will M. Chase says it is worth ten thousand dollars."

A friend of the painter heard the statement and took it to Chase, smilingly explained: "He cornered me one day and wanted me to fix a value on it, but I told him I couldn't do it. He then came me with a question I couldn't dodge."

"Well, Mr. Chase, how much would you charge to paint a picture like that?"

Power of Politeness.

"Honesty is the best policy," said the ready-made philosopher. "Of course, it is," replied M. Dustin Stax. "But the public doesn't always realize it. Most people would rather be cheated a little in an affable way than do business with a person whose conscience keeps him in a state of irritation."

BRIDGE IS A WONDER

QUEBEC STRUCTURE SURPASSES ANY EVER ERECTED.

Only the Famous Firth of Forth Bridge in Scotland, Constructed in the Same Manner, Approaches It in Magnitude.

In its general dimensions as well as in the enormous size and weight of the structural members composing it, the Quebec bridge, now in an advanced stage of construction, surpasses any other structure of the kind ever erected, says Popular Mechanics. The bridge structure in the world that approaches it in magnitude is the famous Firth of Forth bridge in Scotland, the main channel span of which is nearly one hundred feet shorter than that of the Quebec bridge. Both structures are of the cantilever type. The channel span of the Quebec bridge, measured between centers of towers, is 1,800 feet. The design and fabrication of the steel for the structure therefore presented engineering problems for which no precedents existed, and the first attempt to build the bridge made by a private company resulted in a collapse of the structure in which many lives were lost. Following that catastrophe, the Dominion government took over the work, and a year later undertook the construction of the bridge. The present bridge is on the same site as the original structure, but owing to an increase of twenty-one feet in the width between trusses and to a considerable increase in the weight of the superstructure, new piers were necessary, and these were built immediately south of, and adjacent to, the original piers. The two main piers alone contain approximately 60,000 cubic yards of masonry and cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500,000. One of these piers goes to a depth of sixty feet below the bed of the river, and the other to a depth of eighty feet.

In the erection of the bridge the anchor arms, which lie between the main piers and the shore, were constructed on steel falsework, while the cantilever arms are being built out over the river without falsework by the cantilever method. The 640-foot suspension truss to connect the cantilever arms will be built on shore, floated into position on pontoons, and then raised by powerful jacks and connected with cantilevers. For the erection of the heavy bridge members two traveling cranes, one working on each side of the river, are used. Each crane weighs about one thousand tons, is equipped with two hoisting machines each capable of lifting one hundred tons. The principal feature of the travelers is a tower that stands 200 feet above the floor of the bridge. Supported on top of the tower are cranes through which the lifting cranes are worked. All the machinery of the travelers is electrically operated. To avoid bringing uneven stresses on the partly completed structure, the cranes are lifted by the cranes erected simultaneously. The length of the bridge between piers is 3,239 feet. As now planned it should be possible for trains to cross the bridge by the end of the year.

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"All aboard!" again shouted the conductor; but as the old lady proceeded to climb on to the car she paused long enough to say to him: "Ye can't scare me, Amos. I've known ye ever since ye was knee-high."

Amos grinned, pulled the bell and we were on our way.—Youth's Companion.

Buy Junk, Get Famous Bell.

One of the most historic bells of the South American churches was discovered and brought to San Francisco by two Oakland junk dealers, William Rosenthal and Lewis Rothenberg, who have just arrived from South America on the steamer Cuzco. They have been on a buying trip in Peru and Chile for two years.

The bell is 325 years old and hung in the cathedral of San Augustine in Lima for more than two centuries. In the revolution of 1895 the cathedral was wrecked and the bell disappeared. The two Oaklanders bought the debris of the cathedral and in excavating among the ruins found the bell. It was thought in Lima that it had been stolen twenty years before.

Peruvians wished to buy the bell, but the new owners thought it would be worth more in this country and refused to sell. The relic weighs 500 pounds and is of bronze, with inscriptions in gold.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Teddy's Good Shot.

One of Colonel Roosevelt's first hunting instructors was old Bill Sewall, a Maine guide, whom, when president, the colonel rewarded for years of friendship and advice by an office. When he was a boy the colonel went into camp with Sewall. Deer season came along, and they went out to give the youthful Nimrod his first chance for a shot. After a time, the colonel says, they saw a stag.

"Shoot!" shouted Sewall, and the future president let go with his rifle.

The stag ran a little way and dropped.

"You've got him! You've got him!" shouted Sewall, as he ran forward to investigate. "How did it happen?"

"Why," replied young Roosevelt, drawing himself up proudly, "I aimed for his breast."

"You done well," said Bill. "You done well. You hit him in the eye."

Assured Him Most Earnestly.

"I assured him most earnestly that I wouldn't paint one like it for a thousand dollars."

Snooping Spinster.

"Queer how nervous elderly ladies get." "Isn't it? Why, I have an aunt who lived near a river would look under the bed of it every night before going to sleep."—Boston Transcript.