WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT; DEVOTED TO HER INTERESTS

This Page is Open to Every Woman to Express Her Views

(Edited by Miss Anna Morrell)

CAN'T HAVE VOTE AND HUSBAND, TOO.

An American-born woman, who becomes the wife of an alien is still to lose her citizenship and whatever voice in the government she may have, according to a decision of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the California court interpreting the federal expatriation law of 1907 as constitutionally applicable to women who continue to live in the United States after marrying foreigners as well as those who marry foreigners and live abroad.

The case was brought by Mrs. E. C. Mackenzie, who was denied registry by San Francisco election officials because she married a subject of Great Britain.

Gordon Mackenzie, it was announced later, however, will, for his wife's sake, renounce his British citizenship and become a sitizen of the United States.

"If it is right and expedient that women should vote in Oregon, it is equally right and expedient that they should vote in Pennsylvania. There is no magic power in a state line to make the women of Illinois fit to govern themselves and in Kentucky unfit to govern themselves."—Representative Kelly, of Pennsylvania, in the debate on equal suffrage in Congress.

WOMEN AND NIGHT WORK.

Of the thirty-seven states where women cannot vote for members of the Legislature very few have prohibited night work for women, only three, unless some recent change has been made in the law, and yet many of the eleven states where women vote for members of the Legislature is an industrial state, and the need of a law forbidding night work has not yet become pressing. Very few women in the suffrage states are engaged in night work.

As a matter of fact, there is more night work by women in Massachusetts than in any suffrage state. Here night work is forbidden in some kinds of labor, but not in others. Mrs. Davis R. Dewey, of the Massachusetts Board of Labor and Industry says in an article in the Boston Post:

"Witness the thousands of night office building scrubwomen who get up at 3 a. m., ride, often standing, in over-crowded 'cleaning-women cars,' to the business buildings, and scrub there on their knees from 4 a. m. till 8 or 9, then go home, do the housework, snatching what crumbs of sleep they may, and soon must take the cars back to the noisy city buildings and again go down on their knees and hands and scrub from 4 or 6 until 8 or 9 p. m."

The telephone girls and others also work at night.

The Civic Betterment League, of Asheville, N. C., has started its winter work with the idea of making the city the cleanest in the state. November 5 and 6 had been set aside by Governor Craig as "Good Roads Days." The women of the league's sanitary committee decided that the roads and streets were closely related and therefore designated November 4 as the day for their appeal. Large ash cans were borrowed from a public-spirited merchant who further helped by decorating the cans with the proverbial new broom and placards bearing the legend, "Men want good roads, women want clean streets and alleys. Will you help us?" Each street corner in the business district was occupied by a can in charge of a woman, and the collection amounted to $128.35, largely in nickles, dimes, pennies and quarters.

Part of this money was used to make "before and after" pictures of back alleys and vacant lots owned by certain merchants who thought Asheville was the cleanest city in the world, and who were not in sympathy with the campaign. Soon the appearance of a camera in the hands of a woman campaigner made the owners of most of the property plead for three days grace in which to clean up.

A lecturer roused school children as well as older citizens and a Junior League was organized which rendered effective co-operation. The Board of Health received active support for some sanitary measures which were hanging fire. The city fathers hastened work on a new incinerator for trash and garbage and as a consequence the beautiful mountain sides and ravines near the town were relieved of some of their "dump." A few cans of the most approved type were placed about the center "square" with the promise of more when the public demonstrated the need by the constant use of these.

SOME NEW RECIPES.

Beef Loaf—Boil 3 pounds of beef until tender, then grind up fine. Boil the liquor down to about one-half pint and add a small envelope of plain gelatine and some sage, salt and pepper to taste; stir together and turn into mold.

Bean Roll—This is a good way to use left-over beans. To 1 cup of baked beans add 1 cut cheese and 1 cup of bread crumbs. Put all through meat grinder. Season well and bake in a loaf one-half to three-quarters of an hour.

Baked Macaroni and Oysters—Cook macaroni in salted water; when done drain thoroughly; then put alternate layers of macaroni and oysters in a deep dish, seasoning the macaroni with grated cheese; bake until brown, having the top layer of macaroni and cheese.

Quick Graham Bread—One and one-half pints thick, sour milk, three quarters cup molasses, 2 tablespoons of soda in a little warm water and mix with the above, then quickly add enough graham flour to make a stiff batter with one-half cup of chopped nut meats, and also raisins without seeds. Pour into buttered baking powder tins and bake about one hour in moderate oven. When cold slice thin and butter, putting two rounds together, then cutting in two.

CLUB WORK.
(By Mrs. J. C. Burns.)

Mrs. Francis Shuttleworth, of Shreveport, state chairman of education in the La. Federation of Women's Clubs has written to the School League of Covington asking for press space to advance the many movements along educational lines.

The campaign this year for compulsory attendance, medical inspection, better teachers, rural homes, etc., will be carried on more vigorously than ever before.

We hope soon to have Mrs. Shuttleworth's splendid ideas given to the public through the columns of this department.

The School League of Covington, met in regular session at the school house Monday, Jan. 3.

We have for more than a year been laying plans and raising money to fill and grade our school yard.

The League has always done good work. We are only discouraged in one thing, the attendance of the actual members and the failure of every mother coming into active service for the school, for our children the School League meetings should be the best attended and largest in Covington.

So in the beginning of our New Year we again ask all mothers of our school to come out to our next meeting, he first Monday of each month, at 3:30 p. m. These meetings are pleasant and profitable.

We cordially invite the Leagues of the parish—Slidell, Mandeville, Madisonville, Abita, and all the rural districts—to send us notes of their work. We want to make comparisons, get into friendly co-operation, and thereby create an incentive to greater work.

The Women's Progressive Union will hold its regular meeting Monday, Jan. 10, at 3:30 p. m. All members are requested to be present as it is the time for annual dues and the election of officers for the year.

MRS. J. C. BURNS,
Cor. Secretary.

Miss Martha Williams, the canning Club Agent for St. Tammany parish will very shortly give us n tes on the work being carried on among the clubs and we hope the readers of the Farmer's Woman's Page will be interested.

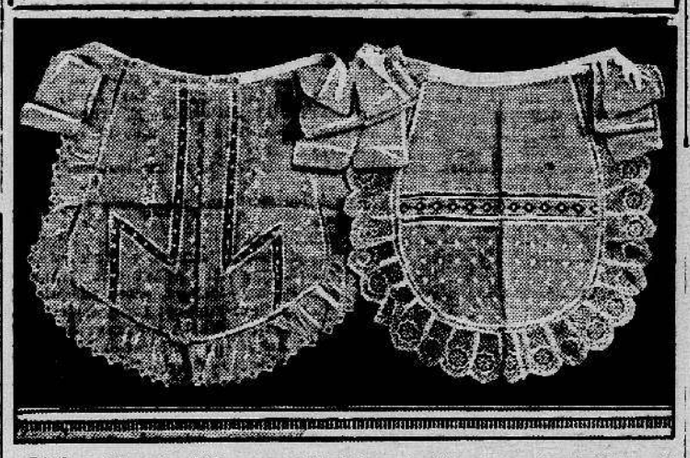
She expects to have a large demonstration at the next fair, and is very enthusiastic in her work.

SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

New Orleans, Jan. 7.—The State suffrage convention will meet January 27-28 in Shreveport, when it is expected that many local suffragists will attend and also many from cities and towns of the state. Thousands of women in Louisiana favor suffrage, some latently, as it were, just awaiting opportunity or prodding to bloom into useful workers for the cause. This fact is no tgenerally known, nor would it be believed by the conservatives who maintain that women should have no ambitions higher than the darning table. But those who have their fingers sensitive to the pulse of opinion aver that the germ of progressive feminism has impregnated the brain of every woman possessing one and she is only awaiting the impelling incentive, which, sooner or later, comes to all who really live. The protected woman should think of her sister who is less fortunate. So are some doing, and hence augmentation in suffrage ranks.

Therefore it is not speculation to announce that the state convention will be well attended. We hope it will be profitable, educational as well, to many who are not yet awakened. The program has not been completed but will be announced shortly.

Some Stylish, Inexpensive Aprons



Little aristocrats of the apron tribe make their appearance at holiday time each year, always sure of a welcome and never failing to find many admirers. It lies without their province to be anything but dainty and becoming, with perhaps a little usefulness thrown in by way of good measure. But usefulness is really a matter of secondary importance, the main thing being the charm that lies in the refinement of these frivolous and pretty furbelows.

Serving aprons and sewing aprons are made of fine cotton goods—organdies, swiss, embroidery, batiste and lawns—with laces and embroidery used for ornamentation and ribbons employed for finishing. They are much elaborated and bedecked, and they are small and gracefully shaped. The materials and trimmings used are washable and the aprons last a long time. They are very easily made, and among the least expensive of really worth-while holiday gifts.

Allover embroideries and dotted swiss are chosen for the majority of the aprons displayed for the holidays this year. Occasionally pretty figured lawns appear among them, or plain batiste with lace insertions let in in various designs and having a lace frill about the edge. They are set on to a narrow band of sheer material, and this is finished with ends for tying in a bow at the back. A belt may be made of wide beading, and satin ribbon, in a light color, run through it and extended into ties. Small bows and rosettes of ribbon are posed on pockets or somewhere at the edge.

Considering the very small cost of the materials used in making them, there is almost no other holiday gift which equals the fancy apron, at so low a price. They are easy to make and most of them are put together with machine stitching. The laces used are washable like those used on undermuslins, and beading, both narrow and wide, serves to carry the ribbon that embellishes so many of these gay little affairs.

Julia Bottomley

Modish Shades of Brown.

Many combinations of material appear in these first general utility frocks; but, as a rule, the materials match in color if not in weave, one-tone effects being the rule. A good deal is being done with light browns, lovely shades with pretty tones or running into fawn and beige coloring. The modish browns shade on down through nut and loam and Havana tones to very dark browns of a softened tete de negre character, and the whole line is promised popularity, as are the soft and beautiful medium and dark greens.

Sleeveless Coatees.

Sleeveless coatees will be worn all through the autumn and early winter. They cling to the figure and can be worn under any of the new loose wrap coats.

Some coatees are made of bright colored shantung; others are made of fine cashmere in brilliant colors and finished off at the neck and sleeve-holes with silk and wool embroideries.

Prevailing Styles in Furs

Looking through the displays of the furriers, for styles in neckpieces and muffs which are representative of the season, one concludes that fur sets, to be alluring, need not run after strange gods of fashion. For in neckwear the flat scarf or muffler of fur, or the pelt of the animal, lined and provided with a fastening, or the short high collar, seem to about cover the variety of the best sellers.

In muffs there is somewhat greater diversity, but the moderately large, almost round muff, the smaller round muff and the barrel-shaped model include the majority of all. They sometimes are finished with tails, but oftener without, and they are smaller than for several seasons. Otherwise there is no decided change in styles. But, for those who insist upon novelty, there are the "small furs" of fashion. This is the name given to wide bands, or collars, for the neck, that are just long enough to encircle it comfortably, and as wide as they can be worn, with small, round muffs to match. And fur usually appears in the turbans or hats worn with these sets. Some of the collars are attached to very narrow capes or collarettes, and there are wide cravats of fur which entwine the neck with one end slipped under a slide made of the fur and extending over the shoulder to the back. It is the fad to fasten these neckpieces, and others, at the back. Even the scarf with long ends is worn muffler fashion, with a knot at the left back and ends hanging over the shoulder and floating behind. To be muffled up in the furpiece, be it ever so small, is the effect to strive for.

As neckpieces and muffs are small and only a touch of fur is needed on the hat to match, these sets are beautifully adapted to the tailored suit. Seal, squirrel, chinchilla, kolinsky, cony and beaver are liked for them, and very attractive sets are made of several fur-fabrics. The latter are not at all difficult to make at home and so inexpense that one may indulge in an extra set for the sake of cheap or to spare the set made of real fur.

Julia Bottomley

Typhoid at Lake Charles.

(Continued from page 2)

duct. The telegram did not reach him, Dr. Dowling having been advised that he was not in Paducah when the dispatch raeched there.

During the early part of the outbreak Dr. White, state inspector, was sent to Lake Charles, but was not heard from for some time. Finally Dr. Dowling wired him, and received a reply to the effect that he was taking steps to combat the disease. Then Dr. Seeman and Mr. Niell, the sanitary engineers, were dispatched to Lake Charles, together with four inspectors, and Dr. Seeman issued instructions to the people about boiling water and the like. It was upon his return a few days ago that the extent of the outbreak became known. Meantime a quantity of anti-typhoid virus had been sent to Lake Charles, but Sunday Dr. Dowling received severa lletters from women in that city saying no one knew where the serum was to be obtained and the local doctors were giving out the information that injections of the virus would cost $3 per patient.

It was the purpose of the state board to supply the antitoxin free that it might be in the reach of the very poor, and this will be done Monday morning, when Dr. Dowling arrives with the new supply. What became of the supply already sent he does not know, but it may be taken with the assurance he will find out soon after he reaches Lake Charles.

With Dr. Dowling also goes apparatus for testing the water supply, and hundreds of handbills, struck off hastily Sunday, giving the public information relating to the epidemic and the means of combatting it. The precautions to be used in treatment of the sick are dwelt upon, and the treatment of potable water with chloride of lime is insisted upon. This chloride is not to be used with hydrant water, the water supply system having already agreed to treat its water as directed by the state board.

The cause of the outbreak has not yet been determined. Whether it comes from fly-blown food or milk, or from contamination of the city's water supply is yet to be discovered. It is known, however, that during the flood, sinks have been emptied in diluted form into the Calcasieu river and when fires have occurred in the town the water of the river has been thrown in such quantities that some of it must have got into the water mains. The water sent here for examination has been so old when it reached the laboratory that tests were worth little, and hence the transfer of a small testing plant by Dr. Dowling to Lake Charles.

Following are the instructions issued by the state board to the people of Calcasieu:

Typhoid fever is contracted only by taking into the stomach the germs of typhoid thrown out in waste of the body from some other case of typhoid. This may occur: (1) By drinking sewage laden water; (2) by drinking sewage laden milk; (3) by direct transfer of typhoid germs from one case of typhoid to another well person; (4) by eating vegetables contaminated with sewage or washed in contaminated water.

To protect yourself: First, use only water that has been boiled or otherwise purified for drinking or culinary purposes; (2) drink only pasteurized milk; (3) protest all food from flies and other insects by screening doors and windows; (4) see that all privies are fully protected from flies by screens; (5) thoroughly wash in sterile water all fruits and vegetables eaten raw; (6) wash the hands, using nailbrush, freely before eating; (7) live in a clean, well-screened house, and observe the rules of personal and household cleanliness and hygiene; (8) keep up your health with good food, pure air, and sunshine, and avoid green fruit and indigestible and raw food. Cooking kills the germs. (9) Keep away from houses with typhoid patients; (10) if you live in the sewered district your premises must be connected; (11) if you live outside the sewered district, have a water-tight, well-screened privy, and a well, with a tight cover and good pump a long distance from the privy or barn; (12) take anti-typhoid vaccine, which will protect you against typhoid fever.

Typhoid fever is a disease of filth; flies carry the germs; screen the house—"Swat the fly."

(Anti-typhoid vaccine administered free to the poor at office of Local Headquarters of Medical Inspector of State Board of Health, Lake Charles, La.)

Act 44, 1900, Section 8:

* * * Cases contagious or infectious diseases shall be reported by local board of health to State Board of Health by the most expeditious means at hand* * * *.

Chap. III, Sec. 13, Code:

All cases of typhoid fever must be reported to the state health officer or his authorized representative and to the local board of health within twenty-four hours.

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LUTHERAN SERVICES.

Abita Springs, first and third Sundays of each month, at 10:30 a. m., every second Sunday at 7:00 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Singing every Saturday at 2 p. m.

Mandeville, second Sunday of each month at 11:00 a. m., in the Union church building.

Bogaluss, fourth Sunday of each month. German at 10:00 a. m., and English at 7:00 p. m., in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Everybody is cordially invited to attend our services.

REV. O. W. LUECKE,
Pastor.

NOTICE.

Any one picking up motherless lambs in our sheep range, which do not belong to them, will be prosecuted by the undersigned.

P. V. MALLET,
W. B. KEEN,
M. R. KEEN,
STEVE ABNEY.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned citizens will not allow any hunting on our lands

DR. YOUNG.
H. CULBREATH.
JOE CULBREATH.
R. QUAVE.
TUNER SMITH.
WALTER LAVINGHOUSE
WILLIS JENKINS
C. W. BUSH,
N. BUSH,
WILLIAM CULBREATH,
P. R. COWART,
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