

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT; DEVOTED TO HER INTERESTS

This Page is Open to Every Woman to Express Her Views

(Edited by Miss Anna Morrell)

SWEEPING VICTORY WON IN MANITOBA.

For the first time in the history of Canada a Province of the Dominion several weeks ago extended suffrage to women on an equal with men. By a unanimous vote the legislature of Manitoba on January 27 passed a bill to give the women of the Province the ballot. Similar action is expected shortly in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. On the same day that the Manitoba legislature removed the discrimination against women, the Hon. Dr. Fuglesy gave notice in the Canadian Parliament of a resolution to give the vote in Federal elections to women in any Province where they had a vote in the Provincial election.

The pressure of measures has not kept Canadian legislatures from recognizing justice for women. The bill passed the Manitoba legislature amid scenes of unparalleled enthusiasm. It was sponsored by the government and in the absence of Premier Norris was moved by Acting Premier T. H. Johnson, minister of public works. Mr. Johnson is of Icelandic descent, a matter of peculiar interest because of the fact that the first bill for full suffrage in the Manitoba legislature was introduced at the request of the Icelandic colony twenty-five years ago.

Not an opposing vote was heard against the bill.

The Manitoba Free Press of January 28th described the scenes in the legislative hall as follows:

"When the third reading had been duly and formally given, the ladies who thronged the galleries, the men who were also wedged into the galleries and the members on the floor of the House stood up while the rich soprano of hundreds of female throats sang 'O Canada'."

"After singing this anthem the ladies, with much fervor took up the rollicking strain of 'They're Jolly Good Fellows,' in compliment to the members of the House, who modestly sat down. But as soon as the last note had been sounded the members sprang to their feet, not to be outdone in courtesy, sang in return, 'They're (meaning the ladies) Jolly Good Fellows.' The vocal harmony emitted by the members of the House was a revelation, and, if anything, they had an advantage over the women in the matter of verve and melody."

"No previous scene in the history of the House presents a parallel to that of yesterday."

Many speeches of welcome and encouragement were delivered, and for the first time in the history of the House women were invited to a place on the floor of the chamber at a regular sitting.

Manitoba is bordered on the south by the States of North Dakota and Minnesota, and the granting of suffrage to Manitoba women should have a wholesome effect in those states.

Men are superior to women along certain lines, and women are superior to men along certain others; the points of weakness in American politics today are precisely the points where women are strong.—Selected.

therefore, it may simply be dropped out of the argument. As the late Prof. Borden B. Bowne said of some one who had made a meaningless remark, "He has not said anything. He has only made a noise."

Woman suffrage has been beneficial. It has interested women in question of state, and it is difficult to estimate its educative influence.—Sir Robt. Scott, Chief Justice of New Zealand.

"What is an anecdote, Johnny?" asked the teacher.

"A short, funny tale," answered the little fellow.

"That's right," said the teacher.

"Now, Johnny, you may write a sentence on the blackboard containing the word."

Johnny hesitated a moment and then wrote this: "A rabbit has four legs and one anecdote."—Sunshine Bulletin.

The Mary Dawes Hotel for women conducted on the principle of the Rufus Dawes hotel for men but managed by and conducted entirely for women, will be erected in Chicago this summer by Charles G. Wawes, of Illinois.

The World Almanac for 1916 has compiled the qualifications for voting—and for not being allowed to vote—in all of the states with the aid of the various State Attorneys-General. This compilation shows that the classes of adult citizens who are denied suffrage in the different states are: "Felons, idiots and women." Along with them go a smattering of vagrants, illiterates, embezzlers, paupers, duellists, non-taxpayers, bigamists, drunks, and in a number of cases, soldiers and sailors and Indians who have not severed tribal relations.

WHAT IS FEMINISM?

In the vernacular of the anti-suffragist, suffrage and feminism are spoken of as going hand in hand.

Feminism merely means the doctrine of equal rights for women. The word is widely used in this sense in England in Europe, and is just beginning to come into use in America. As most people in this country are still unfamiliar with it, the anti-suffragists are trying hard to tack a sinister meaning to it. They assume that it means suffrage plus love and other vagaries. Forty years ago they declared that woman's rights meant free love; but they are now finding it less easy to make people believe this, and so they have pointed upon the new word and are using it to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

Clearness is better than bravado, when we cannot have both; and American suffragists will be wiser to say "equal rights for women" than to shorten it into "feminism," because the foreign word lends itself to misunderstanding. In Germany the "League to Combat the Emancipation of Women" calls its doctrine "masculine," but there is no more reason why we should go abroad for a name for our idea than to shorten it into "feminism," because the foreign word lends itself to misunderstanding.

The "Men's League to Combat the Emancipation of Women" calls its doctrine "masculine," but there is no more reason why we should go abroad for a name for our idea than to shorten it into "feminism," because the foreign word lends itself to misunderstanding.

When the anti-suffragist uses the word "feminism" as an accusation, a pleasant reminiscence of Lucy Stone is given by Mrs. A. D. Chandler, of Vermont, in a Christmas letter to the editor of the Woman's Journal. She says:

"I was riding with her once in her carriage in Dorchester, while she was distributing milk to babies, and food to others, besides reading matter in some places; and I was interested not only in her charitable work but in her conversation and sweet spirit to all. I asked her how she had kept such a sweet spirit through all her experiences in her work. Her reply was, 'Mrs. Chandler, I never got in front of my work.' What a splendid fortification she had!"

A country weekly says: "We wish to apologize to Mrs. Orlando Overlook. In our paper last week we had as a heading, 'Mrs. Orlando's Big Feet.' The word we ought to have used is a French word pronounced the same, but spelled 'fete.' It means a celebration, and is considered a very tosy word."—Brooklyn Eagle.

WOMEN NEEDED IN PRISON CARE.

Prof. E. Stagg Whittin, of Columbia University, in a speech this week before the Associated Alumnae of Bernard College at their annual luncheon at the Hotel Biltmore in New York, declared that there was a great need for women's work in prison reform.

"We are in the dark ages of jails," said Prof. Whittin. "The Federation of Women's Clubs is helping. They

are sending pamphlets all over the country, telling their women to make investigations. They get full pictures of the rotten conditions. Most jails have little children in them. Have you seen legislators tremble with fear? There is one thing they are afraid of, and that is a strong-minded woman with facts."

KANSAS WOMEN DO GOOD WORK.

Statements from offices of 129 Kansas women's clubs show that Kansas towns owe their libraries, their clean streets, improvements in the schools, playgrounds, parks, sidewalks and even electric lights to the club women, while many poor families have received the clothes they wear and the groceries they eat from the same source.

Sixteen clubs established playgrounds, helped conduct campaigns for the playground or furnished equipment.

GIVE YOUR HOME MERCHANTS A TRIAL.

Now is the time that most people do their spring shopping. Why not look around the spring stock of your home merchants before either going to New Orleans or sending up north or some other place for what you want? If you cannot find everything you want here, you can at least find something, and you as well as the merchant are benefited by the home selection. We also have a milliner who comes highly recommended for her efficiency from the school which she has attended. She is a Covington girl and deserves the trade of the Covington people.

SAFETY FIRST.

If we must go to the crowded picture show while we have a cold or the grip, accompanied by paroxysms of coughing and sneezing, let us carry our handkerchief with us; and not only carry it but use it. The most efficient way of scattering the dangerous cold and gripe germ is by sneezing or coughing. The one who is already infected with the ailment certainly gains nothing by contributing it to scores of other people, except that he sees others a miserably as he himself is. To be sure it has been said that misery loves company, but in this day and age to be openly and altruistic let us try to forego any company in this instance, and as far as in our power, let us sneeze or cough into a handkerchief, thus preventing any infection.

THE BABY'S FIRST TWO YEARS.

Mr. Richard M. Smith has written a book called "The Baby's First Two Years," which may be purchased from Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, Mass., for seventy-five cents. The author's proceeds from the sale of this book are devoted to the work of the Milk and Baby Hygiene Association, Boston. Even without this added appeal the little volume is in itself abundantly worth its modest price.

Dr. Smith draws from his experience in private practice as well as from his work as lecturer in pediatrics at the Harvard Medical School and visiting physician in the Children's Department of the Massachusetts General Hospital. It is difficult to imagine questions about either the care and feeding of infants or the routine of a baby's normal progress which are not more briefly, but adequately in his clear pages.

HOME SANITATION AND SCHOOL PROGRESS.

A relationship between the sanitary condition of homes and the progress in school work of children from those homes, was observed by the United States Public Health Service, this year, in its special studies of school hygiene. For instance, a group of girls coming from sewered homes scored 85 per cent advancement; a group from unsewered homes scored only 72 per cent. So also, boys from sewered homes advanced 81 per cent; from unsewered homes, 60 per cent.

Other factors which influence results in school work must be taken into account—economic conditions

and home influences; nevertheless, home sanitation and school progress are shown to be significantly related.

WHAT EACH COMMUNITY NEEDS IN LOUISIANA.

(By Frances Shuttleworth)

At the Second National Conference on Teach Training for Rural Schools held in Nashville, Tenn., Nov. 15-17, 1915, Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education outlined the government's idea of what should be done.

1. A school term of not less than one hundred and sixty days for each child.

2. A sufficient number of teachers adequately prepared for their work.

3. Consolidation of rural schools with an average area of about twelve miles for each school.

4. Teachers' home and a demonstration farm from five to fifty acres a part of the school property.

5. An all year session adapted to local conditions.

6. A country library, with branch libraries at the centers of population and schools used as distributing centers.

7. Universal high school education for city and country.

Your attention is urgently called to the recommendations of Commissioner Claxton.

The added value of the consolidated school over the small one-teacher rural school as a socializing agency can hardly be estimated. In the consolidated schools may be formed singing classes, literary societies, debating clubs and dramatic associations.

The consolidated school, in addition to the socializing influence on the pupils with the properly trained and efficient principal and assistants will have a similar influence on the community.

Among the teachers "adequately prepared for their work," one of the number must be well equipped for teaching music, that there be music given with an understanding and appreciation at all public gatherings as well as in the homes.

One of the teachers should also be well equipped in library work as well as the teacher for home economics and industrial pursuits and also teachers for the intellectual lines.

The consolidated school to fulfill its obligation in opportunity must give school extension work to the young people of the community not of educable age.

The strongly cannot be stressed, the employment of the principal of the consolidated school by the year, at a good salary, with the free use of the teachers' home.

The consolidated schools with their corps of trained efficient teachers, permanent for a term of years, rooted in every community where conditions indicate the feasibility of the plan, will at the same time produce a network of communities prosperous, permanent and contented; which will make for the nation and states their greatest safeguard and strength—a nation intelligent, moral, industrious, capable and contented and constantly developing in true fitness.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Bulletin No. 3, 1914, issued by the U. S. Bureau of Education, says that obligation is often made that compulsory attendance would work hard ships in the home of the poor. It is not a fact that the poor child is the very one who most needs the aid of the state to bring him into possession of his own? The child of the poor must work, but is it right that he should be forever denied his share of his inheritance? If it be true that the American home cannot be supported by the adult members of the normal family, we are confronted with one of the gravest problems ever met in any country. Frequently the opponents insist that we have not enough school houses and teachers to take care of the thousands of children whom a compulsory law would add to the school attendance. Will the school houses ever be built or the teachers employed until there is need for them?

The argument against compulsory attendance on account of the negro has been worn thread-bare. It is wise or expedient to permit thousands of white boys and girls to grow up in ignorance lest in forcing them in school the aspirations of the negro child should be awakened? Shall the white man remain ignorant in order to encourage or to compel the negro to remain ignorant? Is it better for white and black to remain ignorant than for both to become intelligent. The only logical conclusion to such an argument is that the ignorant white man can compete successfully with the ignorant negro, but the untrained white man cannot compete with the trained negro. The negro child needs no compulsory law to put him in school. He is already there wherever and whenever possible. Of what value are our school taxes, school houses and improved schools to the thousands of boys and girls who never enter the door of a school house.

(By Mrs. J. C. Burns)

One of the developments of the growing interest in the welfare of babies during the past few years is the "Baby Week." It has been requested, especially by the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which has announced its purpose to promote a nationwide campaign of Baby Week. Here in Louisiana the first week of March has been set aside for this campaign.

And at the last meeting of the Women's Progressive Union of Covington, held February 14, the initiative perhaps in St. Tammany parish was launched along this line.

The purposes of making known to parents and communities the facts about the care of babies would vary in different localities.

A rural community will probably not wish to carry out an elaborate

program which would demand expense and much labor, but the great necessity of immediate attention to this great work of love will the sooner bring substantial results.

In planning a Baby Week, two points should be remembered:

First make it a community affair. Have your church or school or club, if you have one, take up the matter in an organized manner.

Second, after the excitement of the week, do not let the effect subside; keep on working for better babies. Let our slogan be, "Better babies, better mothers, better countries."

Let our purpose be to lower the infant mortality. In a letter sent out during Pittsburg's Baby Week, to the Washington Childrens Bureau excellent advice was given.

The following are some of the things we should do and we ask all mothers in every part of our splendid ozone parish to note these things and start a campaign for better babies.

The prospective mother should have first care and advice, the health of the mother protects the coming babe.

The nursing of the baby is the next important step. Overwork, shock, excitement or worry should be avoided. The mother's nursing is baby's proper food. If artificial feeding is necessary, give clean, fresh cows milk, or such prepared food as a doctor advises.

Soothing syrups are dangerous and pacifiers are needless. Let the baby rest and sleep. Do not handle much. Give it sunlight and fresh air. It is like a plant. Cleanliness above all things. Protect it against dust, dirt and flies.

Have the baby registered. You may need it some day for school attendance, work, inheritance and citizenship.

We hope this will be read during baby week in every home, and at the

same time we might celebrate this week by asking all schools in our parish to have a little observance on one day, such as your teacher may advise.

We ask our mayor and press to churches of all denominations and faith to observe Sunday, March 5th, as the first day of Baby Week, and prepare sermons on that subject.

All superintendents are also requested to outline the subject and the meaning of a better baby campaign at their schools on that Sunday.

We ask our mayor and press to endorse the movement; give it a wide publication and circulation.

This campaign is like the baby, it is in its infancy. It is an educational work in which the mother plays a large part.

Intelligent motherhood will remove all doubt of the future of this or any other nation.

The Women's Progressive Union held a very interesting meeting last Monday.

The Federation, Civic, and Cemetery Committees all reported.

Mrs. Wm. Bodehaver, for the Louisiana Federated Clubs, told of the active campaign on now for inquiries into the equalization of taxes.

Baby work was discussed and plans made to observe same, by asking all ministers of every faith and denomination to observe Sunday, March 5, as "Baby Day."

And all school children in our parish to talk about the care of babies one day during the first week of March.

A woman's building at the fair was again discussed and very shortly a mass meeting will be called to further the proposition.

A moving picture show will be given soon to replenish the treasury.

Mrs. W. Molloy was admitted as a member.



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as fresh and sweet as
KING BEE made fresh every
morning right in New Orleans

Made in New Orleans and Fresh as Honey

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There will never be a better time than now for you and KING BEE to come friends KING BEE is fresh and clean as honey cause it is made in a clean factory



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Grand Masquerade

Parade and Ball

To be given by
Firemen's Benevolent Association

Tuesday, March 7

At Park Pavillion

For the benefit of the apparatus fund

Suitable prizes to be awarded for the best decorated vehicle participating in the parade; to be awarded at the ball.

Admission 25c. Children Free.

Southern Hotel Building
Next to Post Office
Covington - La.

RYAN'S

I have received some nice box stationery. Won't you come in and look at it?
Don't forget that a chance on the bicycle goes with every five cents spent here.
RYAN.

HAS USED CHAMBERLAIN COUGH REMEDY FOR 20 YEARS.

"Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been used in my household for the past twenty years. I began giving it to my children when they were small. As a quick relief for croup, whooping cough, and ordinary colds, it has no equal. Being free from opium and other harmful drugs I never felt afraid to give it to the children. I have recommended it to a large number of friends and neighbors, and have used it and speak highly of it." writes Mrs. Mary Minko of Cityville, N. Y. Obtainable at Shot Drug Store.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.

There will be a meeting of the King's Daughters at the M. C. B. Library next Monday at 3:30 p. m.
MRS. W. H. KENTZEL.

WHY DO THESE CONDITIONS EXIST?

Covington, La., Feb. 15, 1916.
Editor St. Tammany Farmer:
Will you kindly give me some information?
Jefferson avenue and Madison street are in bad condition beyond 17th avenue. The latter has not been worked as far as 11th avenue for several years. Occasionally the residents will take a spade and make a small outlet for the water in the deepest holes. The only good road into town is Jahacke avenue. The road on the upper side of St. Paul's College is always impassible in wet weather.

For days the city carts have been hauling earth away from the road on the lower side of the college, making that impassible, too. Will you kindly tell us why this is done? Are the authorities waiting for it to fall and injure some one before it is taken down?

Another thing to which I wish to call attention is the allies between the stores on the principal streets of the town are in a disgraceful condition there no way to force the property owners to clean them.

The back lot on Boston and Columbia streets is full of rubbish. The store is neat and attractive.

Our town has much natural beauty, which is fortunate, as many of the property owners never give a thought to beautifying their yards.

I would like to know how many have set out trees to replace the many destroyed by the storm?

A few trees, shrubs, vines and flowers will convert an attractive house into an inviting home.

I know every one is pleased with the change in the appearance of the courthouse yard. I hope the vandals will let us enjoy it.

Let it be known that any one caught injuring plants or shrubs there will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

If each home holder will clean his own yard, the cost will not be great. Nearly every lover of flowers is generous and will gladly divide with his neighbors.

Let us hear from you in regard to these matters.

MRS. DAN W. DAVIS.