

# WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT; DEVOTED TO HER INTERESTS

## This Page is Open to Every Woman to Express Her Views

(Edited by Miss Anna Morrell)

### LET US HAVE BETTER BABIES.

"Baby Week" is full of texts for equal suffrage and the women cannot fail to draw the moral. They take occasion to remind the public that the world's lowest infant death rate is found in New Zealand, where women have voted for nearly a quarter of a century; that in almost all of the countries and provinces which make the best showing in this respect, women have the ballot; that, after the passage of the suffrage bill in Illinois, the sanitary disposal of garbage and savings of babies' lives became an issue in the Chicago election, for the first time. They recall the fact that in the Better Babies contest at the Interstate Fair in Spokane, the press reported that the babies broke all records. More than fourteen hundred babies were entered from Washington and surrounding suffrage states and so many of these children of voting mothers were found to be almost perfect, that after the preliminary tests had been made, a supplementary competition had to be held to decide between the many babies who measured up to 98 per cent or over. Julia C. Lanthorn says: "Instead of interfering with child welfare, woman suffrage leads toward it."

The cost of fodder had gone up, and cows were being slaughtered and shipped into Germany. Through its co-operative system, Denmark came to the rescue of the babies by limiting the price of milk to a reasonable sum, by giving out milk tickets to the families most in need, and by doing away with the government profit, so that the milk producers should not suffer either. On the same principle, the government of Australia has brought up the entire wheat crop, paying the farmer the full price for it, and is now selling the wheat itself at reasonable rates, so as to prevent speculation by middlemen in this prime necessity of life.

### ONE IN ELEVEN IS FIT.

The physical efficiency of men seems to stand highest where women vote, and lowest where they do not. Captain L. P. Hinkson, a retired captain of the U. S. Marine Corps, in charge of the recruiting bureau in New York City, has lately published some striking figures showing the proportion of the men examined at different parts of the country who are found physically fit. Los Angeles stands highest, with 33.4 per cent, and New York City lowest, with only 2.8 per cent. Out of 11,012 applicants in New York, only 316 passed the test!

Denver and Cheyenne make a far better showing than Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Paul or Detroit. This rather knocks out the theory that equal suffrage will hurt women's health and weaken their offspring. Taking the country at large, only one man in eleven who volunteered to join the navy was found physically fit. It is high time that the mothers of men were given some thing to say about the health conditions of our cities and towns.

### STRONG CONTRAST FOLLOWS VOTING.

Kansas Out of Debt, Wyoming Harshly Labeled. Kansas has the largest debt of any state in the Union. "Its total indebtedness is 30.1 per cent of that of all the civil divisions in the United States west of the Mississippi river and those of the South Atlantic Division, except Florida," says the U. S. Census, 1913. Alice Duer Miller comments in the New York Tribune: "Kansas is out of debt—Kansas where women vote; whereas New York, the proud, the rich, the Empire State, with its magnificently male finance, and business interests that have looked askance on women taking any part in matters other than the heart, New York has not, from recent information, met every obligation; New York which presently will only let the sex of business experts vote. And yet New York's not out of debt!" Wyoming is hampered with a cash balance which will make taxes for the support of the government unnecessary for at least one year, is the report of the Anaconda Standard. Kansas is out of debt and Wyoming has a small little three-quarters of a million in its stocking, yet women have voted nearly 47 years in Wyoming, and Kansas has had Municipal Suffrage since 1887.

### CHICAGO'S PARADE TO HAVE 50,000.

The parade at Chicago during the National Republican Convention next June, it is predicted, will be the largest demonstration of the kind ever seen in this country. "We expect to have more than 50,000 women in line," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "We shall march on the convention hall and we expect the National-Republican party to give us a hearing there. "Women from every State in the Union, enfranchised women, women who want the vote and women who are voting in the national elections for the first time this year in Illinois will be represented in the Chicago demonstration." Mrs. Catt said the nature of the suffrage demonstration in St. Louis would differ somewhat from that in Chicago.

Why not break the bonds of custom today, and become a leader instead of a laggard in the cause of truth and justice?—J. P. Thomas.

Butler College, Indianapolis, announced last week that its honor roll, which consists of the students receiving the highest grades, was composed entirely of girls. The average grade of the entire school was 75.3 per cent, the girls having an average of more than 79 per cent. The average of the boys was 69 per cent. It is still maintained in Indiana, however, that women are not intelligent enough to vote.

### WHAT WAR ORDERS MEAN TO A RURAL TOWN.

Salem County, N. J., lies along the reaches of the Delaware river just above the bay. The first Quaker colonists settled there, and the county seat, Salem, remains yet a "pleasant little village settled by the Quakers." The country is truly rural with no large towns and no trolleys. It is away from main lines of traffic by railway or highway. Some of its highways are paved with oyster shells which make excellent roadbeds for light traffic.

At the little village of Penns Grove, on the Delaware opposite Wilmington, for years a small powder plant was operated with about 200 men. This year there were great changes. Contracts were signed by the powder company which necessitated extensive enlargements of the works. This caused a sudden demand for all kinds of labor for construction and operation. Today there are 9000 men employed at Penns Grove, and the monthly payroll has leaped to \$500,000 with promise of further increases of men and wages before the end of the year.

Salem County has been roused from its quiet by this rush of new people. There are housing problems, roads, bridges, schools—all problems that follow in the wake of a "boom." The powder works now cover some three miles of ground along the river entirely enclosed with a high wire fence, carefully patrolled within by some 300 guards and highly illuminated at night against marauders. Building operations within the grounds of the company have meant a housing problem for Penns Grove and the village townships about.

One of the incidental features of this great enlargement of the powder plant at Penns Grove has been the influx of all sorts of men seeking employment and of the presence of those who fatten on the wage-worker, all of which resulted in the sudden increase of the county jail population at Salem. The old jail was unable to meet the demands. County officials had to meet the situation. A new law permitting the working of jail prisoners on roads

had come into force in July, the county officials decided to try out the law, rather than go to the expense of enlarging the jail.

County officials unitedly took hold, a portable bunk-house on wheels was constructed, and now this roadside "pullman" travels about the county, carrying the prisoners to places on the highways where work is to be done.

An under sheriff has charge of the prisoners and the bunk-house, and the county road supervisor directs work. The prisoners work eight hours and have been promised a wage of fifty cents a day for approved work. Most of the prisoners sent out from jail are serving time in default of fines for drunkenness or disorderly conduct.

Since this road work was started in July, some of the prisoners have completed their sentence and found employment on farms nearby. The powder works has drawn men of all trades from every community of the county and even from distant cities and farm workers have become scarce.

A teacher in a Liverpool school was trying to hear from a tiny child the name of his father. He seemed quite unable to think of it, so to help him she asked, "What do you call him?" "I call him father," was the reply. "Well," what does your mother call him? The response was eloquent of the manner of the neighborhood: "She doesn't call him anything—she likes him."—Liverpool Post.

### THE PEAK.

(Mary Carolyn Davies.)

There's a far high trail where the pines are,  
There's a gray faint trail to the dawn,  
There's a sudden hush on the hill-side,  
Look! the last star's gone!

And follow, follow, the far trail seems to say,  
Follow, comrade, follow, and you'll make the peak today!  
There's a steep hard trail where the stones are,  
There's a Craig gray at the bend,  
There's a far fine mist where the road winds—  
What is at the end?

Follow, follow, the dark trail seems to say,  
Follow, comrade, follow, and you'll make the peak today.  
There's an unknown trail—but we'll take it,  
There's a steep hard trail—who's afraid?  
There are deep sharp chasms to walk by,  
No one's hands can aid.

Follow, follow, the dark trail seems to say,  
Follow, comrade, follow, and you'll make the peak today.  
SMILES.  
He: "I don't think I should like to marry any girl unless I knew she was self-sacrificing."  
She: "But, wouldn't that prove it?"

"Now why deliberately irritate the cook, my dear?"  
"It is necessary, John. She has to whip the cream."  
"What of that?"  
"She will make a much better job of it if she is mad."—Louisville Courier-Journal.  
"Her house is beautifully decorated throughout," said Mrs. Twickenbury. "But the best thing of all is the magnificent fresco on the ceiling of the drawing room."—Christian Register.

### COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

(By Francis Shuttleworth, Chairman Education, La. Federated Clubs.)  
As a result of the 1913 legislation, South Carolina and Texas are enrolled on the list of states that have compulsory school attendance laws. While the South Carolina and Texas laws are not as comprehensive and strict as those of some of the other states that have had compulsory laws for many years, they are a distinct recognition of the compulsory principle and represent a big step forward in the two states. The Texas law requires all children between the ages of 7 and 14 to attend school—60 days the first year, 80 days the second year, 100 days thereafter in every school year. It provides for attendance officers, fixes penalties for violations, and provides for the establishment of parental or truant schools where necessary. The law goes into effect September 1, 1916.

The South Carolina law is optional, but the state authorities are hopeful that a large proportion of the districts will vote to have the law apply to them. State Superintendent Swarigen is urging that "every local tax district circulate its compulsory attendance petition at once, hold its election, and put every child in school during 1915-16." Officers of the U. S. Bureau of Education believe that the action of Texas and South Carolina is enacting compulsory school attendance laws will have an effect not only on the four states still without such laws, but also on states where the school attendance laws are not in force. Vigorous campaigns are under way in several states to make compulsory education effective throughout all the territory of the states and for longer periods of attendance.

In Alabama, where school problems are receiving special attention this year, the need for a compulsory attendance law as one of the most important steps in progress is keenly recognized. Present and former state superintendents of education have urged the enactment of a suitable law. State Supt. W. P. Feagin declares in his annual report: "No one would question for a moment that the state has the right to compel the parent to feed and clothe his child, and to carry the law-breaking child to the reformatory or the jail to protect society. Has not the state an equal right to require the parent to send his child to school in order to save him from that reformatory or that jail and to make him a producer rather than a mere consumer of the wealth of the state? Alabama needs a form of compulsory education which should be as rigid and as progressive as our ability to cope with the situation will make possible."

Thos. H. Harris, State Superintendent of Education, supported by his corps of able teachers throughout the state; and the State Federation of Women's Clubs and its ally the state press—48 papers of which are carrying the same message every week and are crying aloud the necessity of giving the privileges of education to all of Louisiana's children. The state legislature of 1916 will enact the law of compulsory school attendance. It may be on the gradual increase of number of days per year, the plan which Texas adopted, but Louisiana's minimum number of days per year will equal, if not surpass the maximum number of days per year which Texas has adopted.

Louisiana to the forefront in education!  
BETTER BABIES.  
(By Abita Lady.)  
We are being urged all over the

land to give special attention to the needs for better development of our babies, and our neighbor's babies. I am a great stickler for beginning at home. Bits, child, and talk instruction, like charity, ought to begin right there, and tho it have its nursery in the home it needn't ever grow beyond it, isn't my practice.

Since you have been the mother of those precious little ones, my dear, I have been concerned about their tummies. No, I am not a bit worried about their morals or manners. However, if I should tell you to feed them so and so, I can just imagine how superior you look. Anyway the M. D.'s will give you schedules and measurements and data, and all the necessary and unnecessary theoretical equipment, and I am sure you have a mind reading it in the magazines and papers. I have in mind an "instance" and you know how much longer you remember the preacher's illustration than his text.

Around the corner is a young family. The parents straggle, comely, intelligent. There is a difference, a between knowing and acting, as you may learn, if you get the right bunch. The babies are as nice as any one could wish; fine physique, strong minds, good disposition—above the average in attractiveness. Well born children, four of them, under five years of age! There is a pose for the student of eugenics.

One day I had a summons to advise if a doctor was needed. Advice was needed, but was helpless to avert the results of poisoning. It was the Littlest One, and since he could hold up his head he had been fed what the mother ate. "Just a taste," she said, "and it never hurt him!" Although the doctor did his duty in plain speaking—all honor to him! She will tell you she lost her proudest jewel, her only son, of menial gifts! "So fatal, you know!"

From this time, I became a constant First Aid, and when I found Angel with high temperature I immediately asked what she had been eating—I was an officious, meddling old woman, then, to be properly snubbed! Doctors are natural interrogators, but when he asked only one, the fussed mother saw the point.

It was one of our balmy days in mid-winter, when the great door sick is none too big for us. In that sick room the windows were down and the door closed—avoiding "drafts" my dear. On the little sufferer was a knit union suit, ankle and wrist length, and a "sleeper" with feet made of flannel. Two double blankets and a large comfort! Oh you wouldn't have pined it on like that! No, Bits, but I am telling how our devoted mother was torturing her helpless child through sheer ignorance. Not a bit of it! They were not poor peopled the term implies when hand in hand with ignorance. Their home was better than yours or mine, and she never did a stitch of her own sewing. Now if that isn't a sign of affluence!

After a sponge bath, in which a little baking soda had been dissolved in the warm water, nothing was put on but a nightgown. With the heavy comfort yanked out of the way, the relieved patient went to sleep, from which she awakened with lower temperature and hungry. The poor mother, who had trembled with anxiety at my high-handed proceeding, was delighted to prepare food for her child. Something to eat was right in her line, and Doctor Man had given detailed and careful instructions which had sufficiently impressed the mother. Thanks and Honor to a sensible and ordinary doctor! Mr. but they are a peculiar genus! I heard two of them talking last night, and they were not

aware of it; I am not going to tell you what they said about you, Bits. The day following, I was met with the announcement—who said misfortune never come singly?—that Bee had measles and Flower had mumps!

Confusion worse confounded!—(this isn't swearing. It's a dignified quotation; I know a lot of them.) But did they really? Breakfast was not yet finished. On the table was a large dish of fried steak and ditto potatoes, not too well done, and by each plate a half pint cup of coffee, and piles of peccan auks before the "meaty" and "mummy," ages three and five! That breakfast menu gave me an all-gone sensation. I am sure you see what was wrong with it. It was explained that to keep them from disturbing Angel, they had been fed nuts and bananas, and bananas and nuts, several days, as they had no appetite for meat and potatoes. Milk and cereals and eggs? They didn't like anything like that, and the doctor said that it must be poiled or poached. Nothing hurt her children; they didn't need to be pampered; if mother let her eat what she wanted. (Wonder if she remembers when she was three years old.) It pained her for her children not to have what they liked. Yes, the Doctor actually told her to dump the bananas in the garbage. No, he didn't know about the peccans. All of us wanted her to let her children starve!

No, Bits, no one "else" took the measles or mumps, and the house was not quarantined. No need to ask for a professional diagnosis. The symptoms disappeared after a vigorous dose of oil, administered with tears, and diet, closely monitored. If nature had exacted its toll once more, the bereaved mother would have surrendered her treasure as a good Christian "bowing with resignation to the Will of Providence, who had so afflicted her, never believing in a more concrete responsibility.

As a Trainer of Appetites, as well as Morals and Manners, you "on to the Tricks of the Trade."  
(By Mrs. J. C. Barre.)

### WOMEN'S PROGRESSIVE UNION.

Regular meeting of the Women's Progressive Union will be held Monday, March 13th, at 3:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

### THE SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE.

The School Improvement League and Women's Progressive Union have sent out letters to the School Leagues and all women interested in school and civic work, inviting them to a meeting to be held Friday, March 17th (St. Patrick's Day) at 2:30 o'clock, at the Covington high school auditorium. The discussion will be along school and civic lines, and the educational and woman's buildings at the parish fair. These discussions will be open to all present, and we invite you to come prepared to say something. We hope each town in the parish will be represented, and we especially desire the women of the rural districts to attend.

The entertainment given by the faculty and pupils of the high school last Friday was an artistic and financial success. The program was well rounded. Mrs. Bodebender, a member of the School League, deserves much credit and sincere thanks for her work in training several children in fancy dances. The League handled the refreshments.

### GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

A Summary of the March Crop Report for the State of Louisiana and United States.

Washington, D. C., March 8.  
The following summary is compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates and transmitted through the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Corn on Farms.  
State—Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year, 17,600,000 bushels, compared with 13,124,000 a year ago, and 15,884,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers, 75 cents per bushel, compared with 88 cents a year ago, and 79 cents two years ago.

United States—Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year, 1,140,000,000 bushels, compared with 919,324,000 a year ago, and 866,353,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers, 68.2 cents per bushel, compared with 75.1 cents a year ago and 69.1 cents two years ago.

Corn of Merchantable Quality.  
State—The percentage of the 1915 crop which was of merchantable quality is estimated at 82 per cent, compared with 83 per cent of the 1914 crop and 77 per cent of the 1913 crop.

United States—The percentage of the 1915 crop which was of merchantable quality is estimated at 71.3 per cent, compared with 84.5 per cent of the 1914 crop and 80.1 per cent of the 1913 crop.

Oats on Farms.  
State—Estimated stocks on farms March 1 this year, 420,000 bushels, compared with 161,000 a year ago, and 148,000 two years ago. Price March 1 to producers, 59 cents per bushel, compared with 66 cents a year ago and 62 cents two years ago.



### PRUNING TREES AND SHRUBS.

Shape and Flowering Habits of Ornamental Plants Controlled by Trimming in Early Spring.

A little care given to the pruning of ornamental trees and shrubs during the early part of March will do much to control their growing and flowering habits and enable the home owner to have well-formed plants and well-trained hedges or boundary plantings. The pruning of ornamental trees and shrubs is in fact, one of the first duties that may profitably be performed in the home garden. The amateur, however, should not make a ruthless assault with shears or pruning knife upon everything in his yard.

Flowering trees and shrubs in bloom in the spring or early summer should not receive radical pruning at this time, according to the garden specialists of the department. Of course, if one these plants has dead or weak branches, these should be taken out, and any crossing limbs that are rubbing and seriously interfering with the growth of the bush should be removed. The tips of the limbs, however, should not be cut off, nor should any young wood that does not interfere with the growth of the bush be removed. It must be borne in mind that the blossom buds for this year's flowering were formed last year, and every

BEWARE! lest you lose your best friend—SIGHT. Headaches, dizziness, nervousness, imperfect vision, are some of the Imperfect Nature uses to advise you that you should consult GEO. F. GILLILAM, Doctor of Optics, Office at Ideal Pharmacy, Madisonville, La.

Eyeglasses and spectacles fitted and repaired. Eyesight tested. Covington People Talk Notice! You may come to Madisonville via Dutch's Auto, 75c round trip. Leaves Covington 10 a. m. (Post Office). Leaves Madisonville 1:15 (Ideal Pharmacy).

shoot removed takes off that much of the prospective blossoms. Trees and shrubs that bear their flowers in midsummer and which were not pruned in the fall may be pruned at this time. Plants of this sort are the Rose of Sharon and the shrubby yucca. The old fall varieties whose blossoms effect is destroyed these plants should be pruned but little. If the aim is to secure the largest possible trusses or blossom heads, last year's growth should be pruned back to two or three eyes to a stem. Such severe pruning, however, is not conducive to most attractive development of shrubs.

Pruning Rose Bushes.  
Climbing roses should not be pruned at this time except for the removal of surplus or interfering branches. Every bit of wood removed now reduces the amount of bloom the plant will bear during its coming season. Roses used in border planting should be treated in exactly the same way as other shrubs, except that many of these varieties will be improved by having all their old wood cut away once in every five or six years. This would mean cutting all the old canes off within three or four inches of the ground and forcing the bush to grow up entirely new wood. Roses used for cut flowers, like the hybrid perpetuals, the hybrid tea, and tea, should be severely pruned. The hybrid perpetuals may be cut as soon as freezing weather is past. Pruning of the hybrid teas

and teas, however, should be left until the young growth has started. In both cases the plant should be cut to within 6 inches of one foot of the ground. Four or six eyes to a stem is about the proper amount of wood to leave.

SHERIFF'S SALE.  
P. H. Hanabrough vs. Chas. E. Tally.  
No. 2476.  
Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.

By virtue of an order of seizure and sale issued from the honorable Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, and to me directed, bearing date the second of March, 1916 I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder at the front door of the courthouse in Covington, St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, between legal sale hours, on

Saturday, April 15, 1916, the following described property, to-wit:  
Situating in the parish of St. Tammany, State of Louisiana, and described as follows: Square number 245 and square number 214 on a plan of the town of Mandeville, Square 245 is bounded by Soutz, Loubet, Destin and Laborre streets. Square No. 214 is bounded by Soutz, Loubet, Destin and Dupont streets.  
Terms of Sale—Cash, with benefit of appraisement.  
T. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff.  
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SHERIFF'S SALE.  
Edward R. Brand vs. Levinson-Cross Lumber Co.  
No. 2495.  
Twenty-Sixth Judicial District Court, Parish of St. Tammany, Louisiana.  
By virtue of a writ of fi fa issued from the honorable Twenty-Sixth Ju-

dicial District Court of St. Tammany parish, Louisiana, and to me directed, bearing date the first day of March, 1916, I have seized and will offer for sale to the last and highest bidder at the front door of the courthouse in Covington, Louisiana, between legal sale hours, on

Saturday, March 25, 1916, the following described movable property, to-wit:  
Klondyke saw mill, consisting of the following:  
• 4 steam stationary engines, complete and parts.  
1 stationary horizontal and 1 locomotive boilers, with casings and brick and stack.  
1 lumber trimmer complete; 1 lumber edger complete with pulleys.  
1 duplex steam pump and plunger; 1 circular saw carriage complete.  
1 shingle mill with pulleys and belt complete.  
1 hoop mill with pulleys and belt complete.  
1 over-head log jacker complete with cable.  
1 Soule steam feed with cable complete.  
1 blacksmith forge and bellows and hand tools.  
1 filing room outfit with hand tools and swage.  
5 lots of belting, assorted sizes.  
1 lot assorted pulleys, boxes and shafting.  
20 circular saws, including three-sixth five inch saws, 2 shingle saws.  
1 lot steel rails for carriage.  
4 Paris wheels and axel.  
4 Paris trucks.  
1 box tools.  
1 differential block and chains.  
1 lot of shafting, boxes and pulleys.  
1 lot of pipes and fittings.  
1 lot of boiler fittings, steam gauges, etc.  
5 shovels; 3 picks, 2 mattocks.  
2 barrels oil.  
1 box pipe dies and stock.  
1 box bolt dies and stock.  
1 blacksmith anvil.  
2 jack screws.  
1 bench vise.  
1 drill press.  
Terms of Sale—Cash, with benefit of appraisement.  
T. E. BREWSTER, Sheriff.  
mar11-3t

**NEW METHOD STEAM LAUNDRY**  
FAMILY WASH SERVICE  
Is care-free, convenient.  
Saves time and worry.  
"On time" rain or shine.  
No disappointment.  
Eliminates drudgery.  
Guards against disease.  
We mend your clothes free.  
FINE COLLAR AND SHIRT WORK  
Pressing Club \$1.50 Per Month.  
PHONE 136 COVINGTON, LA.

**RYAN'S**  
March 17 is St. Patrick's Day. I have a line of good cars (one cost each) that are very appropriate. Have you tried the new line of nickel candies?  
RYAN.

REMEDY FOR 30 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 it quick relief for cold, whooping cough and ordinary croup, 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, who have used it and speak highly of it," writes Mrs. Mary Minke of Shortsville, N. Y. Obtainable at City Drug Store.

AT THE METHODIST CHURCH.  
The Methodists of Covington and community will please take notice of the services to be held at the church each month.  
Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock.  
Fasting every second and fourth Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.  
Ladies Aid Society meets every second and fourth Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.  
All members are urged to attend the service and visitors are cordially welcome.  
J. M. BOYKIN, Pastor.  
CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.  
This is a medicine intended especially for stomach troubles, biliousness and constipation. It is meeting with much success and rapidly gaining in favor and popularity. Obtainable everywhere.  
HAS USED CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH