

Woman's World

A Woman Who Believes in Universal Suffrage.



MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT.

Excerpts of an address delivered by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont at the southern states woman suffrage conference held in Chattanooga, Tenn., November of 1914 are given below. Mrs. Belmont spoke to the southern audience as a southern woman, having been born in Alabama. She is the granddaughter of General Robert Desha of Tennessee, member of congress during the administration of Andrew Jackson.

Mrs. Belmont said in part: Modern society is undergoing a decided revolution in woman's affairs which a few years ago would have been declared impossible. Each day brings fresh evidence of woman's ability to cope with world problems and effect reforms. We are all familiar with the doleful predictions made from time to time regarding the danger of permitting women to interest themselves in matters pertaining to the public welfare. But we have countless examples of efficient women devoting their talents to the common good, and the world not only survives the shock, but constantly demands more and more of their time and effort. Society has come to recognize the advantages derived from their co-operation, and welcomes the enormous benefits accruing therefrom.

Not long ago the distinguished editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, familiarly known as Colonel Watterson, gave an interview to a New York newspaper, in which he said: "Man has no inalienable rights which woman has not, but God and nature have given her a fixed place which she cannot change." Now, as a matter of fact, the "fixed place," which, according to tradition, God and nature gave woman, was in the garden of Eden, without any clothes, any roof over her head, any cooking stove, or any cradle to rock her baby in. If it had been "impossible for her to change it" all of us would be roaming around in the forest at the present day.

Men simply get themselves mixed up with God and nature, and the "fixed place" for women which they have in mind is one that man himself assigned to her some time after Adam had received his first knowledge through her efforts.

Personally, I plead guilty to so strong a desire for the political emancipation of women that I am not at all particular as to how it shall be granted. I have sworn allegiance to the national amendment for woman suffrage, while the southern states woman suffrage conference, of which I am proud to be a member, holds rigidly to the principle of state rights. As a southerner I thoroughly understand the problems which create this attitude, and if that method proves effective I shall gratefully accept the results. In this respect I feel toward woman suffrage as I do about the cotton industry—both should have the undivided support of the whole United States.

Our critics, like those of all times and all places, distort our motives and denounce our efforts, but I insist that woman suffrage is a spiritual movement, for we seek the uplift of the whole dependence, believing that "where the human race is imbued with a desire to promote the principles of self respect and the spirit of the Lord, there is liberty."

Notes About Note Paper.

Pure white stationery is always suitable, but for the debutante an exquisitely tinted paper is in good taste. This can be had in salmon, oyster blue and Dresden. Sometimes the salmon has a dull rose line and the oyster blue a cadet blue line around the edge.

Formerly a monogram was engraved in a corresponding shade in the corner of the sheet, but fashion no longer requires this, for the engraved initials are meant to stay.

The ordinary correspondence card has fallen into disfavor, yet one attractive style for those who prefer the card to note paper is being used. It has about one inch of the card folded back to form a flap, and the monogram is in the center of the flap.

A new style of paper for engraved formal invitations and receptions is the panel sheet. An impressed border about half an inch wide runs around the edge, and the paper itself is long and rather narrow. Although more expensive than the usual formal style, it is distinguished in appearance.

Sealing wax is still in vogue and offers much in the way of charm in the appearance of a letter.

Care of the Baby In Summer

Bottle Feeding.

(Prepared by the children's bureau, United States department of labor.)

The first and most important thing to do for a baby is to find the right food for him. When for any reason he is deprived of the one "right" food, his mother's milk, some substitute must be found. Experience in feeding many thousands of babies in this and other countries has shown that clean, fresh cow's milk is the only food that can be depended upon to take the place of breast milk with even a fair degree of success.

In order to have milk that is clean enough for a baby's food, the greatest care must be taken to keep it clean from the time it is drawn from the cow until it goes into the baby's mouth. If a cow is kept on the place it should be possible for the mother to see that the cow is brushed clean before being milked, that the teats and udder are washed before the milking begins, that the hands and clothing of the milker are clean and that a partly covered milk pail is used, which has been scalded with boiling water before use.

It is sometimes advisable to boil the milk, especially in hot summer weather. Usually the method of treatment called pasteurization renders it safe. Here is a simple method of pasteurizing:

Put a gallon of water over the fire in a large kettle. When the water is boiling hard remove the kettle and let it stand uncovered for ten minutes. Stand the filled and corked bottles in the hot water, cover the kettle and allow it to stand for half an hour. Remove the bottles and cool them, under running water if possible, until they are cold, and keep them on ice or where they will be cold until needed.

Perfect cleanliness must be observed in making up the baby's feedings. The mother's hands should be washed clean, and she should wear a clean apron. All the dishes and articles to be used should have been boiled before being used, and as far as possible they should be kept for the baby's use alone. Milk is very readily tainted by being put into dishes in which food has been cooked. If convenient have on hand a kettle large enough to hold eight nursing bottles at a time, a two quart bowl or pitcher to hold the milk mixture, a funnel through which to pour it into the bottles, a long handled spoon to stir it with, a bottle brush, enough nursing bottles and nipples for all the nursings in twenty-four hours, and the same number of new corks. A graduated measuring glass is a convenience, but a nursing bottle having a scale in ounces blown in one side may be used instead.

It is most important that the bottles shall be kept cold from the time the milk is prepared until it is used. Here is a cheap and effective icebox:

Use a lard or candy bucket or a wooden box for the outside receptacle. In the bottom put a layer of sawdust an inch thick. In the middle of this box place an eight quart tin pail with a cover and fill all the space around it with sawdust. Inside this pail put the ice and the bottles and cover both the inner pail and the outer box. If the ice is broken up and put into a small covered pail which is set inside the refrigerator it will keep longer than when it is not thus protected. If the outer box has a cover on hinges, as will be most convenient, a thick layer of newspapers may be tacked to the underside of the cover. Or a cushion stuffed with hay, straw, excelsior or sawdust, made to fit the cover of the box, may be fastened to it. If properly made this little device will keep the baby's bottles sweet for twenty-four hours with very little ice, provided they are very cold when put in.

When it is time to feed the baby take one of the bottles out of the icebox and put it in a small pail or pan of water over the fire to heat. The water should come up to the milk line on the bottle. Do not make the milk too hot. The mother may test the heat by sprinkling a few drops on the inner surface of her arm; when it feels just comfortably warm to her skin it will be right for the baby.

After the feeding is finished, remove the bottle at once and empty out any milk that may be left. Rinse it with cool water and leave it filled with water. At some convenient time wash the bottles with warm soap and water using the bottle brush to scrub them clean inside. Rinse thoroughly and put them over the fire to boil. The kettle used for pasteurizing may be used for this purpose. The water should cover the bottles and they should be boiled for fifteen minutes. They may stay in the water until the feedings are made up. Wash and boil the corks at the same time.

To clean the nipples, wash and scrub them in warm soapy water. A little common salt rubbed on the inside will remove the milk. Rinse well and drop them into boiling water for five minutes. They will dry with their own heat when removed and should be put away dry, in a dry glass jar, which has been boiled with the bottles. Cover the jar and keep it out of the light. Handle the nipples only by the lower edge, and never by the top, which is to go into the baby's mouth, and guard especially against flies, which like nothing better than to swarm over the baby's bottle and nipple. If this happens, put on a fresh nipple before feeding the baby. Flies are a deadly enemy to humanity.

THE ROSE FROCK.

"Queen Rose of the Rosebud Garden of Girls" Describes Gown.



LINGERIE GOWN.

The month of roses, with its brides and weddings, brings out many versions of the "rose frocks." The gown shown here to be worn at a midsummer evening function is one of the prettiest of the season's offerings in rose.

The gown is of faintly rose chiffon, very simply built, just a straight hemmed and gathered skirt and surplice waist, which serves also for sleeves. But the charm of the frock is in its trimming of roses and the color in which it reveals.

The roses are tiny and set upon the skirt in alluring little circles as finishings of the ribbon trimming. The girdle of ribbon is trimmed in the same manner, and in her arms the wearer will carry a bouquet of pink roses.

CURTAIN LAUNDERING.

How to Correctly Wash Lace Curtains and Dry Them.

There is a right as well as a wrong way to do curtains.

First, take the measure of all the curtains before putting in the tub. Keep this slip of measurements to adjust the stretchers correctly. Second, fold the curtains lengthways and crossways until they are about a foot either way and keep them this way until they are ready to put on frames. This will keep them from stretching.

Third, soak in slightly warm water for a half hour, then squeeze gently (never wring) and put in warmer water and rub them good with any white soap. Let soak while the curtain frames are being cleaned by using a small whisk broom and soapsuds, then rinse and dry. Now squeeze the curtains carefully (never rub on a board), remove from this water and place in a boiler of warm suds and ammonia and let come to a boil and boil about ten minutes.

Fourth, suds, rinse and blue. Now for the starching, which is a very important part. For six pairs use three tablespoonfuls of good starch to three and one-half quarts of water. Dip a small piece of net in the starch to try it and then dry it quickly and make sure the stiffness the curtain will be when dry.

Fifth, now they are ready for the frames. Take the first one and put over the pin in one corner of the top of the curtain; then go to the bottom of the curtain on the same side and catch up the other corner, then the opposite corners. Now begin in the middle of the curtain and pin two or three, then in the middle between this and the ends either way. Same way with the other sides, also the ends or top and bottom.

Do not draw them along the edges, but with both hands bring them up to the pins in a straight line.

Keep the threads of the curtains always straight and ease in any slight fullness, should there be any, rather than let it come out at ends.

When dry remove carefully and do this one important part: Lay the curtains lengthwise on a bed not in use and fold in the middle lengthways, then once again lengthways, never crossways. When the curtains are on the poles they will hang in lengthwise folds.

The surprise and satisfaction that come from curtains done the right way doubly repay one for all the work.

Scalloped Onions.

Boil six or eight onions until tender, changing the water once. Separate them with a fork and arrange in layers in a buttered earthen dish, alternating the layers with buttered breadcrumbs. Season with salt and pepper, pour over the whole enough rich milk to nearly cover, spread with melted butter and brown in a moderate oven.

SUMMER ACCESSORIES.

The Fan With Bag is Another Mid-Victorian Resurrection.



TWO BAGS AND A FAN.

Mesh bag with gate top and silver chain of size just large enough to hold a bit of change. Evening bag and matching fan of flowered satin. The sticks are of white painted wood.

PAINT AND PAINT BRUSH.

Now is the Time When Bright Sunlight Shows All the Dingy Places.

Paint and paint brush should be as close friends of the housewife as are needle and thread. Perhaps it is the unconscious psychology exercised on women by good paint advertising or perhaps it is because they are skillful at it that they enjoy odd bits of painting about the house. The can of "ready mixed" covers a multitude of sins of commission from heels, hands, knocks, scrapings and rough treatment generally.

There is the baby buggy of wicker, stained and dirty from long use. A small can of stain and a couple of coats of black on the springs and wheels will make it withstand the still harder test of spring showers. Then, baby's iron crib looks as though it has incipient measles where baby has dented off the enamel with the stock of its toy gun. Two coats, or, better, three, of white paint and enamel will cover up the blisters and make the crib as sanitary and pleasing as when new.

On close inspection the gas stove and its pipes appear rustily dingy and down-in-the-mouth, as it were. Ah, just the thing! A small can of special stove paint in black will make the stove gleam happily again and remove its unkept air. Perhaps, too, the radiators are spotted and shineless. It is only the work of a half hour to paint them with special silver or gold radiator paint.

The kitchen is an important field for the use of paint brush and paint. Frequently unsightly plumbing can, as suggested, be made attractive by the various laquer paints. The pantry shelves need never be hard to clean if they are treated to one or two coats of white enamel. Table drawers also can be painted, which will prevent them from absorbing grease and getting so dirty. The legs and front of the ordinary kitchen table will look better and stay cleaner longer if given a coat of paint harmonizing with the other colors in the room. Wooden salt boxes, strips on which to hang utensils, the space between shelves in many closets, can all be made brighter and more sanitary by a liberal use of paint.

Under the head of paint must be included the great variety of stains combined with varnish or various other wood finishes. These are particularly useful in "touching up" floors, woodwork, certain pieces of furniture, and in staining silled wicker and basket work. Perhaps it is a favorite rocker which has been kicked and knocked until the finish is spoiled. It is not very difficult to touch it up or to refinish it entirely, first sandpapering it to remove the old varnish and then handling it as if it were an entirely new piece. Taborets, small tables, stools, all these can be made to wear longer and appear like new if treated to the magic of the paint brush.

All woods with exposed pores absorb moisture and grease. Water enters the pores, causes them to swell and thus become disfigured. The more impervious the wood surface can be made the easier it is to keep it clean and the longer the wood will last. Paint, varnish and stain, whose base should always be the best linseed oil, fill the pores of the wood, coating and rendering it impervious. And paint is not hard to clean. It is the open, untreated woodwork which looks dingy, absorbs grease and is hard to care for.

Polishing Silver.

An excellent silver polishing cloth can be made in the following way: Buy an ounce of jeweler's rouge, mix with a little water, rub into a piece of chamolis skin and dry.

Cleaning Raincoats.

To clean raincoats sponge them with a mixture of alcohol and ether, to which a tablespoonful of ammonia to a pint of liquid has been added.

Hints for the Needle Worker

A Crochet Lace Pattern.

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; d.c., double crochet; st.tr., short treble; tr., treble; d.tr., double treble.

The "large" pattern is sure to become a favorite. Its uses are manifold, while its appearance is at once attractive.

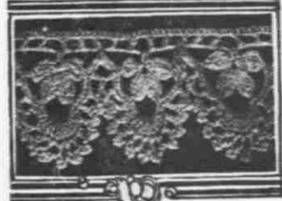
Crochet cotton No. 30 was used for this model, but the worker may vary the width by using coarser or finer cotton as she may desire.

First Row.—17 ch., * 5 ch., 2 d.tr. in first of 5 ch., 5 ch., 1 d.c. in same place, 3 times more work 5 ch., 2 d.tr., 5 ch. and 1 d.c. in same place, 3 d.c. in first 3 ch. of 17 (as they stand), 17 ch., repeat from * for length required, turn.

Second Row.—* 5 ch., 1 d.c. in first point, 7 ch., 1 d.c. in second point, 9 ch., 1 d.c. in third point, 7 ch., 1 d.c. in fourth point, 5 ch., 1 d.c. in centre ch. between two sets of points, repeat from *, turn.

Third Row.—* 5 d.c. in each, 5 ch., 7 d.c. in 7 ch., 1 d.c., 2 st.tr., 9 tr., 2 st.tr. and 1 d.c. in loop of 9 ch., 7 d.c. in next 7 ch., 5 d.c. in 5 ch., repeat from *, turn.

Fourth Row.—1 tr. after the first 5 d.c., * 3 ch., 1 tr. in fourth of 7 d.c., 1 picot (5 ch., 1 d.c. back into first), 1 tr. after seventh d.c., 1 picot, 1 tr. after 2 st.tr., 1 picot, 1 tr. in second tr., 1 picot and 1 tr. in next 5 tr. stitch-



THE "LARGE."

es, 1 picot, 1 tr. in first st.tr., 1 picot, 1 tr. before 7 d.c., 1 picot, 1 tr. in fourth (of 7) d.c., 3 ch., 1 tr. before 5 d.c., 1 tr. between the 5 d.c. and 7 d.c. of next point, repeat from *.

Footing, First Row.—Along the outer side of foundation chain work 2 ch. and 1 tr., missing 2 stitches below. Second Row.—2 d.c. in each space, 1 d.c. on each treble.

The "Stroma" Crochet Lace.

Abbreviations.—Ch., chain; sl.st., slip stitch; d.c., double crochet; tr., treble.

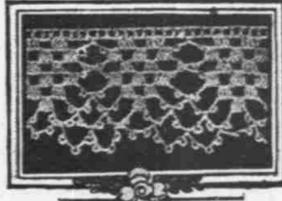
Crochet cotton No. 40 was used for this model, which measures 1 1/4 inches wide. Crochet cotton in No. 50 is also well adapted.

First Row.—Work a chain for length required, turn and make spaces of 1 ch. and 1 tr., missing 1 ch. below, turn.

Second Row.—5 ch., miss 2 tr., 1 tr. on next tr., 1 tr. in space, 1 tr. in tr., 1 tr. in space, * 3 ch., miss 2 tr. below, 4 tr. on next 4 stitches below, 3 ch., 1 picot (4 ch., 1 sl.st. back into first), 2 ch., miss 2 tr. below, 1 d.c. in next space, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., miss 2 tr. below, 4 tr. in next 4 stitches, repeat from *, turn.

Third Row.—2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., * 3 tr. in ch. just before next block of tr., 1 tr. on first of 4 tr., 3 ch., 4 tr. in next 3 ch. space, 3 ch., 1 tr. on end tr. of next four, 3 tr. in ch. before picot below, 2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., repeat from *, turn.

Fourth Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. in 3 ch. space below (between 2



HANDSOME LACE PATTERN.

blocks), 3 ch., 4 tr. in next space, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 1 d.c. between 2 picots below, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. between 2 blocks below, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, repeat from *, turn.

Fifth Row.—Like the third row, but work 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch. and 1 picot instead of 2 ch., turn.

Sixth Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c. between 2 picots below, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. between next 2 blocks, repeat from *, turn.

Seventh Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 4 tr. between 2 blocks below, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c. between next 2 picots below, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c. between next 2 picots, repeat from *, turn.

Eighth Row.—3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 3 d.c. between 2 picots just before first block, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 3 d.c. between first 2 picots directly after block, * 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 d.c. between next 2 picots, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 3 d.c. between next 2 picots, 2 ch., 1 picot, 3 ch., 1 picot, 2 ch., 3 d.c. between next 2 picots, repeat from *.

For the Children

Master Gilbert W. Kahn as an English Officer.



Photo by American Press Association.

Recently there was held in New York an entertainment called a Lafayette fund fete. It was under the auspices of rich and socially prominent people and had for its object the raising of money to aid the wounded soldiers of France. The entertainment was principally of tableaux and living pictures, children dressed in colonial costumes and uniforms being the actors. The boy in the picture represents an English lieutenant of the colonial period, and there were scores of youngsters in equally brilliant and handsome costumes. The boy's name is Gilbert W. Kahn, son of Otto H. Kahn, who is prominent in social and financial circles in New York city.

A Fight With a Cougar.

In company with an Indian a Port Angeles (Wash.) man went fishing for salmon in a rocky river. Suddenly a big cougar appeared at the entrance to a cave and, with a roar, crunched to spring at the Indian.

The white man threw his fish spear at the cougar, while the Indian ran for his life.

The spear entered the animal's neck and ear, and thus the man held him at a distance and tried to drown him. But the cougar was too strong and agile for that, and finally the spear came out of its hold.

For four long hours the man and the cougar fought, the cougar walking around and around and every once in awhile making a spring, which the man every time repulsed with the spear.

The combat only ended when the Indian returned, after a twelve mile trip, with a gun. His first shot wounded the beast in the side; the second lodged in its head and killed it.

Arctic Dogs.

Far up north on the wild and snowy wastes is the home of the Eskimo or arctic dogs. Although many of them are half savage, scarcely more than reclaimed wolves, they are wonderfully cunning and enduring. With the reindeer they are the beasts of burden, valuable to their owners and a great help to explorers and travelers in these cold, trackless regions. Over the untrodden frozen plains these dogs can travel at the rate of seven to eight miles an hour, drawing a good sized load and keeping up the pace for several days. In summer they are turned loose to shift for themselves and are far more care free than in the winter season, when they must toil for their masters.

Sheep Intelligence.

However stupid we have learned to consider sheep, they are not devoid of sympathy and charity for one another. A shepherd was driving home a flock of sheep when he noticed one of them lagged behind and beaten piteously. Then he saw another of the flock run back and walk with it until they overtook the rest. On examining the animal that had stayed behind he found that it was blind and must have called for help, in some manner making an appeal that met with immediate response.

Fairyland.

I wonder if a girlie must, in fairyland, always wear A dress with lace and trimming fused And ribbon bows in her hair.

I wonder when she talks too fast If some one is there to say That children always should speak last And older folks quick obey.

I wonder if she takes the hose And carelessly wets her head, If she is robbed of all her clothes And put at once in her bed.

I wish there was some way to know About such unpleasant things, If fairies treat small children so I'd ask no fairy for wings! —Philadelphia Record.