

# SECOND ANNUAL FLORIDA Go To Sunday School Day

FEBRUARY 11, 1917

For all Sunday Schools of all Denominations.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF FLORIDA INVITE YOU TO ATTEND  
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL OF YOUR CHOICE—TAKE A FRIEND

Programs, blanks, and leaflets explaining how to make the day  
a success furnished free to any Sunday School on request to the  
Florida School Association, Jacksonville, Florida.

## A Little Window on the World

ANNE SHERILL BAIRD  
In Southern Woman's Magazine

ne of Fenimore Cooper's stories  
youthful memory a thrilling  
contained this paragraph:  
captain approached, accom-  
by two females."  
"females" were not cows or  
might be imagined; they were  
tain's wife and daughter.  
many old-fashioned novels wo-  
always referred to as females.  
later period the word denoting  
entation of sex as applied to the  
kingdom was dropped, and the  
woman" came into general use.  
to the other extreme, some  
persons eschewed "woman"  
perpetrated the verbal atrocities  
friend and gentleman friend,"  
me of their friends were neith-  
es nor gentlemen. But there  
ed the notion that it is neces-  
all times to be specific in re-  
sex; hence such words as au-  
poetess, editress, schoolmis-  
scantress, and so on.  
ho field of woman's activities  
ed, however, these distinctions  
burdensome and awkward.  
heless, the idea that women are  
beings—factors in the world's  
has not yet percolated into  
usness.  
now that Miss Rankin of Mon-  
as been elected to Congress,  
rs of editors and newspaper  
are perplexed and worried  
the alleged difficulties that are  
o arise. In the first place,  
o call her. A Western paper  
"Somehow, we are jarred when  
nk of her as Congresswoman  
; and it is quite apparent that  
eman will not do at all."  
? She was not elected as a  
but as a suitable person for

the place—an individual competent to  
discharge the duties of the office.  
Another puzzled editor remarks:  
"Suppose it should be deemed wise  
to place Miss Rankin at the head of  
one of the committees. We should  
be compelled, by the poverty of our  
language, to call her the chairman—  
at any rate, chairwoman" has to the  
unaccustomed ear a harsh and un-  
pleasant sound."  
This poor man, of course, is away  
behind the times. No clubwoman  
says "Madam Chairwoman" or "Mad-  
am Presidentress."  
A bewildered newspaper man in Illi-  
nois predicts trouble ahead for the  
Speaker of the House when Miss Ran-  
kin takes her seat. "Let us," he  
says, "try to imagine Champ Clark  
or Jim Mann in the situation of re-  
cognizing an interrupter when the lady  
has the floor. The form now em-  
ployed is something like this: 'Does  
the gentleman from Montana yield  
to the gentleman from Illinois?'  
There must be found a working sub-  
stitute for 'gentleman.'"  
Well, it is easy to say. "The mem-  
ber from Montana." With a little  
practice, no doubt, the speaker can  
manage this. Let him stand before  
a mirror in the privacy of his apart-  
ment, take a deep breath and concen-  
trate his thoughts.  
Perhaps the time will come when  
people will no longer think in terms  
of sex. Already some changes have  
come in respect to this. A woman in  
a newspaper office is not called a re-  
portress; we do not speak of a writ-  
eress; if a woman is fond of walking,  
we do not say that she is a good  
walkeress. Such words as "author-  
ess" and "poetess" are being thrown  
into the scrap heap as people realize

slowly and painfully that women are  
human.  
The old idea was that women are  
merely female, and that any form of  
endeavor in which they may engage is  
female too. In the days when this  
belief prevailed a certain woman, writ-  
ing on historical subjects, apologized  
for describing a battle, saying that  
she knew such subjects "ill besem a  
female pen."  
Last September, when—in order to  
avoid a national calamity in the form  
of a general railroad strike—the  
Adamson law was enacted, Congress,  
by a large majority, committed itself  
to the doctrine that eight hours at a  
stretch is long enough for a railroad  
man to work. A great many states  
already limit the day's work to eight  
hours for all men in public employ.  
In the debates on this topic in Con-  
gress and in the Legislature, many  
eloquent speeches were made on the  
right of every human being to a cer-  
tain amount of leisure.  
In other words, this principle is re-  
cognized by lawmakers: Leisure, in  
reasonable measure, is a good thing,  
especially for men.  
Only a few states have an eight  
hour day for women.  
And all those are states where wo-  
men vote. "Where one woman  
worker is protected by an eight-hour  
law, a thousand men are so protected."  
This is a statement made by the  
president of the National Women's  
Trade Union League.  
But are not women naturally  
stronger than men, less easily affect-  
ed by weather and fatigue? Did not  
the women march in a suffrage parade  
in Chicago last June in a heavy down-  
pour of rain?  
Everybody knows that no man could  
wear a low-necked dress in winter  
time nor furs up to his ears in the  
dog days. No man could wear high-  
heeled shoes without breaking both  
ankles; very few men could sit up  
every night for a week with a sick  
baby without feeling down-and-out.  
Not a great many men would be  
willing to walk in the rain to the  
polls; some of them won't go even in  
good weather, unless a ward heeler

or something comes along with a car-  
riage to haul them free of charge.  
Undoubtedly women are stronger  
than men. But what of that—if  
leisure is a "human right"?  
The right food is a human right—  
regardless of the fact that a woman  
can go down town and shop all day  
on the strength imparted by a cup  
of tea and a cracker or two, whereas  
a man in order to endure such an or-  
deal would require a large steak and  
a hard drink.  
Nobody would argue that women  
are to be debarred from bread and  
meat. Then why is one human right  
different from another human right?  
"Food" is not masculine; neither is  
"leisure"—nor "suffrage."  
With the single exception of Cali-  
fornia, all the states having an eight-  
hour law for women passed it after  
the women got the right to vote. In  
California it was passed by the same  
legislature which voted for the wo-  
man suffrage amendment to the state  
constitution.  
In the state of Washington the  
eight hour law for women was passed  
before women had actually cast their  
ballots but after they had been given  
the right to vote. The legislators,  
of course, knew that women, as well  
as men, would have a vote on their  
re-election, and so their chivalry in-  
creased rapidly. For eight years  
the advocates of the eight-hour law  
had been trying to secure its pas-  
sage but without success.  
The subject of labor is a big one,  
and the regulation of the hours of la-  
bor, with a view to doing justice to  
the toiler, is a work that has pro-  
ceeded very slowly. Only last fall  
was a federal child-labor law put  
through at Washington and signed by  
President Wilson—after being fought  
tooth and nail for years.  
The history of factory life in En-  
gland shows that it took forty years to  
restrict a child of nine to seventy  
hours of labor a week—an average  
of more than eleven hours a day.  
In 1825 a man was sent to jail for  
advocating only twelve hours' work  
a day for a child under sixteen. In  
Georgia the law has permitted chil-  
dren to work in the mills at the age  
of nine. In Alabama the minimum  
age was thirteen.  
Child labor is cheap labor. And  
greed is a human quality.  
Women workers are cheaper than  
men—particularly if a woman's work-  
day is several hours longer than a  
man's.  
The Massachusetts Legislature last  
spring voted down the eight-hour law  
for women workers. There are lots  
of factories in Massachusetts.  
In the state of Maine a bill to limit  
women's labor to fifty-four hours a  
week was submitted by the legislature  
to a referendum vote of the men and  
was defeated. In Colorado the eight-  
hour law for women was submitted to  
a referendum of men and women to-  
gether, and carried. This seems to  
indicate that it makes a difference  
whether the voter is on the outside  
looking in or on the inside looking  
out.  
Louisiana has refused to allow wo-  
men to serve on public boards of edu-  
cational and charitable institutions.  
The amendment to that effect was  
defeated at the last election.  
School boards sometimes are fear-  
fully and wonderfully made. I knew  
a member once who was a butcher  
and could barely read and write; but  
women, no matter how capable and  
highly educated, were debarred in

that state from membership on the  
board.  
The Brewers' Journal, seeing the  
handwriting on the wall, urges separa-  
tion of the beer and whiskey inter-  
ests, giving reasons as follows:  
"The franchise will be extended to  
all women in this country. There is  
little doubt about that. And where  
will the brewing industry be then if  
it is still considered to be in alliance  
with the distillers and whiskey-selling  
saloons?"  
Not all the high cost of living is  
due to the war. Some of it is the  
result of manipulating the market.  
Recently two cargoes of bananas ar-  
rived in New York City at the same  
time. Thereupon the owners towed  
one load of them out to sea and  
threw them overboard in order to  
keep up the price of the others.  
In California, since the housewives  
got the ballot, it has been made ille-  
gal to destroy any kind of foodstuffs  
for the purpose of keeping up prices.  
None of the women voters who cast  
their ballots in the recent presiden-  
tial election were "insulted at the  
polls," as was freely predicted a few  
years ago. The men turned out to  
be more civilized than the anti-suffra-  
gists had picture them.  
The great English essayist, Charles  
Lamb, said, along about 1780: "A wo-  
man who lets herself be known as an  
author invites disrespect."  
Men have improved greatly since  
then!  
"Japan has grown so rich by war  
trade that she has made a loan to  
Great Britain of fifty million dollars.  
We shall be hearing soon, no doubt,  
that Europe despises Japan as well as  
the United States. No belligerent  
loves a rich noncombatant."  
If properly encouraged to read,  
schoolboys and schoolgirls certainly  
would enjoy reading current events  
these days. News items and ancient  
history are closely intertwined now,  
and press despatches run right along  
with classic lore. Saloniki, one of  
the centers of interest in the news  
of today, makes ancient Thessaly and  
Thessalonica seem very real. Caesar  
does not seem so far away when his  
armies and his battlefields are com-  
pared with those of the present.  
At one time during the present war  
there was hard fighting between the  
British and the Turks at the delta of  
the Tigris River, in Asiatic Turkey.  
This spot, according to ancient au-  
thorities, is the exact site of the Gar-  
den of Eden.  
The Garden of Eden is the exact  
place where trouble began. The  
sword soon appeared—a flaming sword  
at that, which "turned every way." A  
revolving blade is no peaceful specta-  
cle.  
It would be a great achievement if  
man could end trouble at the same  
place where he found it. The con-  
flict between Turkish and British  
troops, however, did not settle any-  
thing.  
At the moment of writing Germa-  
ny's offer for peace is an item of very  
recent news. Before these lines are  
in print, the Allies either will have  
rejected the offer or agreed to a dis-  
cussion of terms. On the spur of the  
moment I should say that there is  
nothing in it. Indeed, if war were not  
so grim and terrible the first thought  
expressed would be that Germany  
has added to the gaiety of nations.  
The pompous strain in which the pro-  
posal is set forth provokes a smile.  
Of Germany's remark that it is not  
known whether the terms "will be ac-  
cepted," an American humorist says:  
"Perhaps the Kaiser contributed  
them to Punch."  
Germany asserts that she is "seized  
with pity," and therefore will make  
peace if her terms are accepted.  
The word "seize" implies a some-  
what sudden action. It is late in the  
day to be seized with pity.  
A Welshman is now at the head of  
the British government, in the person  
of Mr. Lloyd-George, the new prime  
minister.  
England has had rather good luck  
in the matter of entrusting affairs to  
men not English. She fixed Nanao-  
leon by starting an Irishman—the  
Duke of Wellington—in pursuit of  
him. She won the Boer war by the  
aid of another Irishman, Lord Rob-  
erts.  
The Irish, Scotch and Welsh are all  
close akin and of the Celtic race.  
An American cartoonist has made a  
picture showing Mr. Lloyd-George as  
the "new lion tamer on the job in  
England."  
As a matter of fact, it is the same  
old lion tamer. It was Lloyd-George  
who several years ago told the lords  
and dukes that they would have to  
pay their taxes. He was active in  
taking away the absolute veto power  
of the House of Lords. It was he  
who presented to John Bull the un-  
welcome invitation to mount the  
water wagon in order to do better  
work in the munition factories.  
Severe Cold Quickly Cured.  
"On December first I had a very  
severe cold or attack of the grip as it  
may be, and was nearly down sick in  
bed," writes O. J. Metcalf, Weather-  
by, Mo. "I bought two bottles of  
Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it  
was only a few days until I was com-  
pletely restored to health. I firmly  
believe that Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy is one of the very best medi-  
cines and will know what to do when  
I have another cold." Obtainable  
everywhere.  
Why Elephants Fear Mice.  
It seems almost incredible that so  
small and harmless an animal as a  
mouse is able to frighten an elephant  
almost out of his senses, yet one little  
mouse in the hay on which they are  
feeding will stampede an entire herd.  
In the elephants' native land there  
are little animals known as chachanas,  
which feed on a small sour berry of  
which elephants are very fond.  
They live in settlements, something  
after the manner of prairie dogs, un-  
der the berry bushes, and sometimes,  
when feeding, the elephants trample  
upon the little towns, and the chachanas  
in their fright frequently run up  
the tubes of the elephants' trunks.  
Their long, sharp claws catch in the  
flesh, and they cannot be ejected.  
The more violently the monster blows  
through its trunk the more firmly the  
hooked claws of the little animal be-  
come imbedded in the flesh, and in-  
flammation and death are the result.  
In captivity, therefore, the elephants  
think they are in danger of the deadly  
chachanas when they see a mouse and  
show signs of great fear.

### MOTHER TELLS HOW-VINOL Made Her Delicate Boy Strong

New York City.—"My little boy was  
in a very weak, delicate condition as a  
result of gastritis and the measles and  
there seemed no hope of saving his life.  
The doctor prescribed cod liver oil, but  
he could not take it. I decided to try  
Vinol—and with splendid results. It  
seemed to agree with him so that now he  
is a strong healthy boy."—Mrs. THOMAS  
FITZGERALD, 1090 Park Ave., N. Y. City.  
We guarantee Vinol, which contains  
beef and cod liver peptones, iron, and  
manganese peptonates and glycerophos-  
phates, for run-down conditions.  
Ackerman-Stewart Drug Co., Palatka.

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### Famous Wash Heals Skin

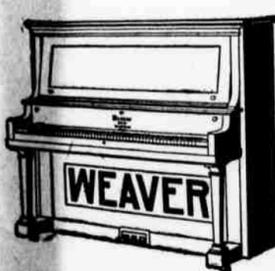
D. D. D., the greatest of skin remedies,  
will remove those unsightly and trouble-  
some skin afflictions that have made your  
life a burden. That intolerable itching,  
burning and discomfort will disappear un-  
der the magic influence of this remedy. It  
has cured many cases pronounced incur-  
able and will reach your case. It will take  
just a few moments to step in and ask us  
what our experience has been in the way  
of satisfied customers. We want you to  
give D. D. D. a trial. 25c, 50c and \$1.00.  
Your money back unless the first bottle  
relieves you. D. D. D. Soap keeps your  
skin healthy. Ask us about it.

**D. D. D. For 15 Years  
The Standard  
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"The Weaver Style 20 came all right and is simply fine. The tone  
is beautiful, the satin finish fine, the joints in the ivory keys are perfection,  
the Action is firm but at the same time of easy touch. The scale is as even  
as any I have seen and the tone is beautiful. I spent some time examining  
the instrument and failed to find a single flaw in it. The result is that I am  
altogether satisfied with the piano."  
A. R. BELL,  
Greensboro, N. C.  
October 18, 1915.

Rev. Bell is a Methodist minister, who before entering the ministry was a piano tuner  
and repair man for more than seven years.  
It is significant that Artists, Artisans and Music Lovers proclaim the wondrous sweet-  
ness of tone of the Weaver Piano. You can make your home a musical center by learning  
of the Weaver. Let us give you our proposition and demonstrate the beauty of the  
tone to you.

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