

# The Bee's Home Magazine Page

## Votes for Women?

This column has been placed at the disposal of the local Woman's Suffrage Association. Hereafter, all extracts from the association's literature.

### Self-Explaining

OMAHA, Oct. 13.—Mr. Dear Mrs. Dorr: Fearing it may have slipped your mind under pressure of so many other things, I write to say that I have arranged to start the department for discussion on the suffrage question in The Bee Thursday, to run two or three times a week, and possibly oftener later. A column holds about 1,500 words of straight-set matter, and we should have the copy tomorrow, Wednesday, noon, and thereafter at least twenty-four hours ahead of time. Thanking you, I am, very truly yours, VICTOR ROSEWATER.

Editor The Bee, Mrs. Rheta Childre Dorr, Omaha.

OMAHA, Oct. 15.—My Dear Mr. Rosewater: Your letter of October 13, to Mrs. Rheta Childre Dorr, was received at the office of the Douglas County Equal Suffrage Association too late to reach Mrs. Dorr, who resigned her position as publicity representative of the association October 10, and left October 12 for New York, where she expects to enter a hospital to undergo an operation.

Our association appreciates most highly your offer to open a department in your paper for the discussion of the suffrage question, but regrets that on account of Mrs. Dorr's resignation it will be impossible for us to accept your proposition at this time. All our workers are actively engaged along other lines, where they are getting excellent results. We have no paid publicity newspaper representative, and no one who could give time to newspaper work at present.

Please permit me to thank you, on behalf of our association, for your kindness and courtesy in offering to open the columns of The Bee to the discussion of the suffrage question. Very sincerely yours, ELIZABETH J. LINDSEY, Chairman Douglas County Equal Suffrage Association.

Hon. Victor Rosewater, Editor The Bee.

OMAHA, Oct. 16.—My Dear Mrs. Lindsey: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday regarding your association's arrangement that had been made by Mrs. Dorr to furnish copy presenting your side of the suffrage question.

For fear you have not been fully informed of all facts, let me say that I had a call from Mrs. Dorr last week with a view on her part to securing greater publicity for the suffragist campaign, which, after talking it over, we agreed should take the form of a column in The Bee two or three times a week or oftener, to be filled with matter furnished by representatives of your organization, the only point left in abeyance being when the start should be made, as that was to depend in part upon copy to come from the anti-suffragists for a similar column. I took it for granted, having had the subject up first with Mr. John L. Kennedy, by whom she was sent to me, that Mrs. Dorr had full authority to conclude these arrangements, and my note to her, to which you have replied, was merely advising her as to the day the column would start, and the details about the copy.

Under the circumstances, all I can do is to hold this column open to your use and in the interval to fill it with extracts from your own suffrage literature, and such communications as may come to The Bee from suffrage advocates. Thanking you for the courtesy of your letter, I am, very truly yours, VICTOR ROSEWATER, Editor The Bee.

Mrs. Z. T. Lindsey, Chairman Douglas County Equal Suffrage Association.

### Judge Lindsey's Word

"The results of woman suffrage in Colorado, since its establishment more than ten years ago, have been so satisfactory that it is hard to understand how it encounters opposition in other states. I have never observed one evil as the result. I have never heard a criticism directed against woman suffrage that ever worked out in practice, or, if it did, was not equally applicable to male suffrage. "It used to be said that the women would not vote—that they were not intelligent. I believe, in proportion to population, nearly as many, if not more, women voted at the last city election as men. In no important election has less than 40 per cent of the entire vote been cast by women, and, considering that there are more men than women in this western city, it is no more than fair to say that the women are equally interested in the affairs of government, and vote as intelligently and as independently as the men.

"One of the greatest advantages which has come to us from woman suffrage is the fear on the part of the machine politicians to nominate for public office men of immoral character or to defeat those who have maintained a reputation for honesty and decency. Again, at critical times and in important elections, when some great principle is at stake, especially with reference to local conditions, where the home and family are involved, the women of the state have always come to the rescue. The powers of evil realize that they have a powerful moral force to deal with when it is once aroused, and they also realize that, when it is aroused, it has the power to strike a blow.

"We have in Colorado the most advanced laws of any state in the union for the care and protection of the home and the children, the very foundation of the republic. These laws, in my opinion, would not exist at this time if it were not for the powerful influence of women, which, at all times, has been back of them and those who have conscientiously and faithfully administered them.

"I believe I only voice the general impression of the best informed as to such matters when I say that we owe this condition more to woman suffrage in Colorado than to any other cause."

Wasn't Ready. "Put on your helmet in your red shirt. Silas, there's a big fire down the road a piece." "Shucks! I can't go. My shirt's in the washbasin and the old woman's out in the garden filling my helmet with a mess of beans."—Birmingham Age.

Conducted By MISS MARJORIE DOBMAN, For the Nebraska Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

### Taxing the Farmers

Ever since Nebraska was admitted to statehood the farmers have complained that men in the cities and towns fixed the tax levies and compelled the farmers to pay.

Would woman suffrage improve this condition? In states having equal suffrage election returns show that farmers' wives rarely vote because they must travel greater distances to reach the polling places than the women in the cities and towns, who can get to the polls easily. The net result is that the taxing power is multiplied by giving the ballot to women, while the farmer must step up and pay the taxes.

While it is true that taxation without representation is tyranny, it is not true that taxation without vote is tyranny. The man who lives in California but owns property in Nebraska cannot vote in Nebraska; the man who owns property in half a dozen towns can only vote in one. Moreover, less than 10 per cent of the women of the state are paying taxes, and suffrage is asked, not only for the women who pay taxes, but also for the nine women out of ten who do not.

Woman suffrage will greatly increase the taxes of the state and community. First, because it will double the electorate and increase the expense of elections. Second, because the proportion of non-taxpaying voters will be greatly increased, and taxes are voted by those who do not have to pay them.

Third, because the city vote, which is largely non-taxpaying, will be increased at the expense of the farmer vote, which is largely taxpaying. City women vote in greater numbers than the wives of farmers, for their opportunity to get to the polls are greater. In Colorado 30 per cent of all women voting come from the cities of the state. In the cities but a very small proportion of the population are the taxpayers. The farming population are the taxpayers. The city non-taxpaying vote will be tremendously increased at the expense of the farming taxpaying vote.

If the entrance of women into politics is not desired by a large majority of women, and is in no respect alleviatory, where is there any gain either for woman or for the state in a grant of the franchise? MRS. J. W. CRUMPACKER.

### Let's Begin at Home

Suffragists ask for the vote in order to raise the wages and better the living condition of the 7,000,000 self-supporting women in the United States. But the suffragists never mention that about 60 per cent of these women are engaged in personal service in the homes of other women. Why not begin by solving the servant problem? What about a nine-hour day in domestic service? Why not raise your maid's wages at once? In this way we can draw the girls back from the street and the factory. Let's begin at home.

Suffragists ask for the vote to obtain "pure food" legislation. Why not begin at home? Mrs. Ellen Richards, former head of the domestic science department of the Boston Institute of Technology, said that 75 per cent of all food contamination takes place in the kitchens of private homes. Let's begin at home.

Suffragists ask for the vote to check the so-called "white slave" traffic. Authorities agree that a wise mother and a good home are the best safeguards for girlhood. Let's begin at home.

Suffragists complain about the N.Y. boards, and ask for a vote to remedy this. Yet 85 per cent of the patrons of the theater are women. Women control the box office receipts. We women must uplift womanhood if we want to uplift the drama. Let's begin at home.

### Old-Fashioned.

There was a big nugget of clear thinking in the remarks of Mrs. George W. Goethals, the wife of the builder of the Panama canal, when, giving her reason for hurrying back to her husband's side from a visit to this country recently, she said: "A woman can do so much for a man when he is working under a strain. He mustn't let it break his nerve, you know. If he once begins to weaken, it is all over."

Old-fashioned, but in these screeching days of sex equality doctrine, it is fine to hear this old-fashioned conception of a wife's part so well expressed by a woman of large vision. Old as the wisdom of Solomon, yet, older, this primal precept is as true today as ever it was. When the eddies and currents that now flack the agitated waters of woman's true place are settled down it will be found that the normal wife and woman is exactly at the place where she was when the excitement began—at the side of a man as the worker, and he at the side of woman as protector. There are some fundamentals of the human race that can never be altered by human effort, no matter how earnestly we may try, and the relative place of man and of woman in the world is one of them.—Exchange.

### MOTHER'S SONG.

All that I am, my mother made me.—John Quincy Adams.

All that I am or hope to be I owe to my angel mother.—Abraham Lincoln.

The future destiny of the child is always the work of the mother.—Napoleon Bonaparte.

Children are what the mothers are; no fondest father's fondest care can so fashion the infant's heart, or so shape the life.—Walter Savage Landor.

### INTELLIGENCE VS. IGNORANCE.

The obvious conclusion of all suffrage arguments is that only suffragists can cast an enlightened and intelligent vote. They are constantly calling our attention to the ignorance, venality and prejudice of all other women. What a pity then that suffragists are a minority of women!

## Milady's Evening Cloak

American Design, Material and Workmanship, and Material Described by Rita Stuyvesant



Paris has sent us some beautiful designs this year. But none of them has been more distinctive, graceful or altogether lovely than this evening coat of American design, workmanship and material. It will be shown at the Paterson Style show, which is going to exploit the work of American dressmakers. Soft, lustrous velvet in any favored shade may be employed by the woman who wants to copy this wonderful design. It goes lengthwise over the shoulder, where several small tucks shape it, and then it falls in deep points front and back, with a cape-like effect across the right arm. The points are finished with cut steel tassels like the one that finishes the throat scarf. The other shoulder is covered with broadcast stain in harmonizing colors. This fits coat-wise and ends in a full sleeve piped in the velvet. The draping of the velvet loops around the deep arm-hole and gives this inset of satin the effect of a one-sided yoke and vest. Gray and rose brocade with mole colored velvet and a lining of rose satin would produce a marvelous effect for the woman who wishes to copy this stunning cloak.—RITA STUYVESANT.

### Advice to Lovelorn

By BEATRICE FAIRFAX

#### Love or Friendship.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I met two young ladies recently and am keeping company with both of them. They both are far above the standard of the other girls I have met, and have no faults in any way that I can see. They both like me and are respectful and ladylike in every respect. As I do not think it right to go out with both of them, and as I do not know which one I like the better, I ask your advice as to what I should do.

#### PERPLEXED.

There is no reason why a man cannot have two girl friends. If you ever come to love one you will know it without my helping you choose between them! In fairness tell each friend of the other's existence.

#### The Girl Who Loves an Actor.

Dear Miss Fairfax: I have kept steady company for almost four years with a young man four years my senior, and recently we have become engaged. My mother objects, and says it is because he played in a theatrical company last winter (she is prejudiced against the stage). Up to this time she had nothing against

him. He comes of a fine family, has a good education, is well able to support me and has even left the stage. He is always a true gentleman and has no bad habits. He has not shown any interest in other girls since he started showing me attention. He seems to love me dearly. Do you advise me to marry without my mother's consent if I cannot persuade her to consent which I think is impossible? My father has no objections whatever. I have known my fiancé's family longer than I have known him, and they all are very fond of me, and there is no opposition from them. What shall I do?

CHERRY. The people of the stage today are for the most part hard-working, well educated, respectable folk. Probably our country never had a better loved and more respected private citizen than Joseph Jefferson, and there are many actors who are men of his fine calibre. So your mother's prejudice against the stage is not fair. It is true that sometimes an actor's wife is given seeming-cause for jealousy and unrest.

But in these cases the man is a weakling who would grieve her whatever his profession. Bring all your best efforts to bear, so that your mother will see that your sweetheart's temporary excursion into stardom has done him no harm. Then, if she cannot be won over, and

your father is willing, tell her lovingly and gently that you must follow the bidding of your heart. I do not advocate marrying without parental consent, but yours is an exceptional case.

#### Jealousy.

Dear Miss Fairfax: A few months ago I was acquainted with a very fine young lady, and on account of jealousy I criticized her severely to a friend of hers for passing me on the street without bowing. My jealousy broke our acquaintance. Now how can I cure my jealousy, and how can I renew our acquaintance? She will not answer my letters. ED. M.

The only way to cure jealousy is to cultivate generosity enough to be glad of any pleasant thing that happens to those for whom you care. Root out any jealous or envious thought by simply turning your mind to other things when jealousy crops up in your heart. If the girl of whom you are fond passed you on the street without bowing, that was probably meant as an indication that she wished to cut your acquaintance. Write her one more letter and ask her to help you cure what you have come to feel is a grave fault. If she ignores that, do not persecute her further.

## Luck--

Sometimes It Is Decisive of One's Destiny. : : :

By GEORGE L. KNAPP.

Luck may be defined as those circumstances which man can neither control nor foresee, yet which influence, sometimes decisively, his fate. Some there are who maintain that luck is not only a great but a decisive factor in the lives of individuals and nations; others there are who will have it that no such thing as luck exists. Neither view can be accepted by one who takes an unprejudiced look at the world. There is such a thing as luck, and sometimes it is decisive of one's destiny. But more often man makes his own destiny, and the troubles which he lays to a malign fate are due to his own self-indulgence and short-sightedness. Of course, he may say that it is bad luck to have such qualities. That is probably true, but it is further than we care to carry the subject. On the surface of things, which is by odds the most interesting region of them, we have stated the rule correctly.

If one looks over the field of human affairs, he will see here and there a case that seems the rank favoritism of fortune, but the longer he gazes the more he will wonder whether the apparent favors are worth having. The young man who is left a multi-millionaire, with neither a trade nor the need of learning one, is one of the unluckiest of men. For, unless he is born with a most unusual measure of foresight and philosophy, he will find that his wealth marks him off from his fellows and isolates him in a gilded prison, where true friendship and human fellowship may not enter. And that is the worst of misfortunes. The common lot may be hard, but far harder are the fortunes of him who is separated too thoroughly from the common lot.

Wellington, you remember, once declared that he made luck. He didn't; at least, not in the sweeping, vain-glorious meaning of his phrase. It was luck, that is to say, it was something that he could neither foresee nor control—which allowed him to face and beat Napoleon's quarrelling marshals and their divided forces, instead of having to bear the crushing onset of the united forces of the French empire, led by the hero of Austerlitz himself. Waterloo was the luckiest day in the history of a very lucky nation, for if one of a half a dozen unpredictable events had failed to occur, Wellington would have been wiped off the state by 2 o'clock while Blucher, with his life-saving battalions were yet miles and miles away. In one sense, Wellington deserved his success. He knew that the only certain thing about luck is that it is bound to change, and he held on with tenacity that even England has seldom rivaled, till the change came—and the Prussians. But one cannot help thinking that Wellington would have shown more modesty not to mention his great sporting blood, had he admitted the help given by his allies and refrained from slandering his army.

And, for that matter, we in America, would do well to acknowledge that in many ways fortune has been very kind to us. The fact that Washington lived at the time of the Revolution, that Clive died before he could take command of the British armies in that war, that Arnold's treason came too late to ruin that Thomas Jefferson was able to push through the first ten amendments to the constitution—these are favors for any of which Rome would have buried the altar of fortune in costly sacrifices. Nor must we forget that the good fortune of having Lincoln for our war president, could not wholly be counterbalanced, even by the frightful catastrophe of his death when his power for good was greatest. Of a certainty, we have been, as lucky people. It would be unbecoming, perhaps unpleasant, to inquire too closely into how much of our luck we made ourselves.

The man most frequently thought of when luck is mentioned is Napoleon. Yet there was never a man whose successes and failures could so easily be traced to himself, his genius and his folly. Napoleon was really two men in one: the first young, sober, a hard working genius; the other a conceited, self-indulgent, gifted gambler. Each deserved just what he got. In his earlier days Napoleon took no chances that genius and study, and incredible effort could rule out. In his first Italian campaign, for instance, though he had less than a fourth of the total number of troops sent against him, in all but two of his four pitched battles he outnumbered his enemy on the field. These two were Aroca and Rivoli. Jourbet's corps marched all night to get to the last named battlefield, fought all the next day, and marched all the next night to get back to the fortifications before Mantua.

In his age, on the other hand, Napoleon trusted to his "star" and played dice rather than chess. He left 300,000 veteran troops in German fortresses and cities, merely to make the stake more valuable if he won, and fought the battle of Leipzig with 120,000 men, half of them raw troops and many of them mutinous, against 250,000 of the allies. There was no element of "luck" about that defeat, for all its factors might have been controlled and foreseen.

But what is the use of writing prose when some one else has already told the tale in verse. Here are a few stanzas of Bax's poem on the theme we have been discussing: The real secret of the certain winner Against the plottings of malicious fate, Learn from the story of a gaming sinner, Whose frank confessions I will here relate.

"In this 'ere business, as in any other, By which a man an honest livin' earns, You don't get all the science from the walls that are so troublesome, as the pictures are held from the wall a fraction of an inch, thus allowing the air to circulate behind them."

"An' I, from being much behind the curtain, An' gettin' often very badly stuck, Finds out at last, there's nothin' so uncertain As trustin' cards and ever'body to luck. "So now, you see—w'ich ratherly ennobles— The faith in fortune that I water-feel—I takes good care to regulate the chances, An' allus has a finger in the deal."

## Madame Ise'bell Recommends Facial Exercises for the Woman of Forty



The Woman at Forty—IV. If a woman wishes to preserve her appearance as the forties begin, she must spend more time over the care of her skin and hair than is necessary when younger. The muscles of the face commence to lose some of their elasticity; it is necessary to correct this by facial exercises and by watching the expression of the face that unpleasant lines may be avoided. When beauty culture was in its infancy, the immobile face was the ideal, on the theory that laughing and, in fact, any play of expression was responsible for lines forming in the face. We have no patience with that theory now. Better the permanent record of pleasant, worthy thoughts, than a stupid, expressionless face. Moreover, unused muscles would soon sag and fall, a most unpleasant form of facial deterioration. One of the questions to back up the theory that expression causes wrinkles is "why do our faces grow lined and wrinkled, while our bodies are smooth and unlined." Those of you who read the lessons on the construction of the skin and the nerves and muscles underlying it can answer this question. The fact is furnished with countless nerves and muscles, in character quite unlike those in any other part of the body. Some of these control the organs of seeing, smelling, tasting, hearing, while others seem merely to be used in the reflecting of thought. That is one of the objects of these muscles, to indicate the emotions, anger, fear, joy and so on; otherwise the face would have no interest beyond that of mere bone and flesh.

These muscles should be used wisely, one not at the expense of another; there should be unity and harmony. For this reason recommend facial exercise rather than massage.

Facial massage has a decided value when done by a well trained operator. It is wonderfully resting and relaxing to the nerves, especially if the muscles and nerves of the neck are treated and, as has been described in previous lessons, is most valuable in conjunction with facial exercises.

The skin secretes less oil in middle age than in youth and this lack should be met by the daily use of good toilet creams.

Any soap, even the purest, has a certain drying effect on the skin and should be discontinued. The skin is cleansed better by a good cleansing cream which at the same time acts as a mild emollient.

Neither facial exercises or massage should be done without a liberal application of massage cream. A properly prepared massage cream contains fats that the skin is capable of absorbing, and, as the skin grows older, it needs a certain amount of feeding in this way.

Home treatment consists in scrupulous care of the skin, massage and facial exercises done with massage cream, and patting in gently about the eyes and places where wrinkles form easily an amount of cream that the skin may absorb during sleep.

Household Hints

Meats for salads should be cut with scissors instead of a knife. If greens are boiled in plenty of water, and with the lid off, they will both look and taste better.

When putting blouses away, place a sheet of tissue paper between them. This will keep them fresh looking.

When chopping suet, if it is sprinkled with a little ground rice it will not stick to the knife and will chop quite easily.

Knives can be cleaned in half the usual time if the knifeboard is thoroughly warmed in front of the fire before being used.

Paint stains, no matter how hard and dry, can be taken out of woolen clothing with equal parts of turpentine and ammonia.

To render garments nonflammable, rinse them in alum water. It is a good plan to do this with all the children's clothes.

Clean mirrors with ammonia water; do not let the direct rays of the sun fall on mirrors if it can be avoided, as they affect the metallic coating on the glass.

Insects will never attack books which are dusted occasionally with powdered alum and white pepper; three parts of alum to one of pepper make the right formula.

If wine is accidentally spilled on a table cloth the stain should be covered thickly with salt. At the end of the meal, when the cloth is taken off, the stained part should be soaked in boiling water.

When a Kettle is "furled" inside fill it with water, add a good sized lump of borax, and let it boil well. Then pour away the borax and water, and rinse thoroughly with clean cold water. This cleans the kettle perfectly.

If a small brass-headed tack is driven into each lower portion of the picture frames, it prevents the marks on the walls that are so troublesome, as the pictures are held from the wall a fraction of an inch, thus allowing the air to circulate behind them.

Instead of peeling potatoes for steaming or boiling, simply cut a narrow strip entirely round the center of each one. After being cooked, drained and dried, in the ordinary way, the potatoes slip easily from the skins when the opposite ends are pressed between the thumb and forefinger.