Woman's World

Lively Times For Suffragists at National Capital.

MRS. CATHERINE WAUGH M'CULLOCH AT THE TOP, MRS. THOMAS HEPBURN BELOW, MRS. PATTIE RUFFNER IN THE CENTER.

"How to Keep the Wolf From the Door" will be the topic of discussion at the forty-fifth convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association, which meets in Washington from Nov. 29 to Dec. 5, inclusive.

For years the wolf has squatted pretty steadily at the door of the national suffrage headquarters. Sometimes he actually got inside the door, sometimes only his howls in the distance reminded the national officers of his existence, but always they had him on their minds.

The annual convention has had a disconcerting way of voting large responsibilities upon the national board and neglecting to provide for the money. Last year, for example, the membership dues brought in but $5,000. The expenses of the association, which included the clearing house, provider of literature and the bureau of information for suffragists all over the country, were $53,000. The association was bankrupt before the end of January.

Through the strenuous efforts of the president, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the association pulled itself out of debt. But the board felt like the general who said, "Another such victory will be my death," and at this year's convention a determined effort will be made to place the association on a firm basis and get away from the old plan of trying to worry along on inadequate membership dues and pledges.

The new constitution, over which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and her committee have wrestled and labored for weeks past, provides for a budget and the assumption by the convention of financial responsibility for the budget.

About 500 delegates will attend the convention, and the leaders are expecting a lively time when the new constitution and budget are presented. The greatest enthusiasm of the convention will doubtless be aroused on Illinois night, when the women who are given most credit for the passing of the partial suffrage bill in that state will speak. They are Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Ella Stewart and the four members of the so called suffrage lobby, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Medill McCormick and Mrs. Sherman Booth.

There is to be a "men's night" at the convention, and James Lee Laidlaw, president of the National Men's Suffrage league, will preside, and several members of congress will speak in favor of the cause.

Lady Warwick a Journalist.

The Countess of Warwick has become a journalist. She has undertaken the editorial direction of the woman's page of a London halfpenny illustrated daily newspaper. Last winter the countess spent several weeks in this country lecturing to raise funds for one of the charities in which she is interested.

Christmas Recipes

Let Plum Pudding "Ripen."

It is time for the Christmas plum pudding, which requires to be made long enough in advance of the holidays to allow for its proper "ripening." The secret of making a successful plum pudding will be found by following the English rule. After preparing the fruit and various ingredients do not attempt to stir them together, but knead. After this is accomplished pack solidly in a mold, bowl or bag which has been well buttered and dredged thickly with granulated sugar. Do not leave much room for the pudding to swell, as many puddings are ruined by the water boiling into the space left for it to swell in or even by the steam from the boiling water becoming condensed there. Now cover tightly. If a bowl is used, butter and sugar a large square of cloth in the center, tie over the mouth of the bowl, cross, bring back to the top and tie. Suspend in boiling water to cook, taking heed that the water is not allowed to stop boiling for a moment from the time the pudding goes in until it is done. If the water stops boiling the pudding will be soft and sticky, even if the boiling is speedily renewed. A large pudding requires nine or ten hours' boiling. A small one—and many housekeepers prefer to cook their puddings in several small bags or molds—will require not more than five. If the water boils away and requires replenishing do so from the boiling teakettle. After the pudding is done hang in a cool place until the day it is to be served. Then, still in its mold, plunge into boiling water again for an hour or two. Take out five minutes before serving, have ready some blanched and split almonds, stick around the edge of the pudding, put a sprig of holly in the top, pour a little brandy around the pudding, light and take at once to the table while the brandy is burning.

Boiled Marshmallow Icing.

Ingredients: Two-thirds of a cupful of granulated sugar, a quarter of a cupful of water, a quarter of a pound of marshmallows, a teaspoonful of water and a teaspoonful of vanilla. Method: Cut marshmallows into small pieces, add the teaspoonful of water, set in a cup in a pan of hot water to dissolve, put sugar and water over a slow fire in a small granite pan and let it boil. Do not let it scorch, neither must you stir too much or it will grain. In the meantime beat the white with a revolving egg beater until stiff. As soon as sugar spins a thread when taken up and poured back add slowly to the stiff white, beating until it is beginning to get stiff, then add the melted marshmallows and with a fork beat until stiff enough to apply to cake. A little experience will teach you it is best to pour icing on top and then tip cake until it has run toward the edge, then with broad knife ice sides, and if other ornamentation is wanted place halved blanched almonds around edge.

Roast Goose.

Select a young goose and avoid the rank flavor and tough texture which age always gives this fowl. Draw, clean, singe and stuff with a breadcrumb dressing. Pour a cupful of boiling water over it to cicatrice the skin and keep in the juices. Roast, allowing twenty minutes to the pound, if young. If of uncertain age allow half an hour to each pound and baste often with salted water. Half an hour before it is done dredge it lightly with flour, baste with butter and water and let it brown and crisp.

Throw a cup of cold water into the liquor in the pan, which will cause the grease to rise to the top. Skin it all off very carefully, for, though goose grease is valuable in the domestic pharmacopoeia, it is neither palatable nor wholesome. Thicken the gravy with browned flour, add the giblets, which cook with the goose, minced very fine, boil up once and serve very hot.

Walnut Leaf Cake.

Ingredients: Half a cupful of butter, half a cupful of powdered sugar, half a cupful of granulated sugar, half a cupful of water, three eggs, a quarter of a pound of shelled and ground walnuts, one and a half cupfuls of sifted pastry flour, a teaspoonful of baking soda (careful level measurement) and two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar. Method: Sift soda into flour, cream butter and sugar, add yolks and beat again; whip whites with cream of tartar, as for angel food; add to the rest, then beat in the nuts and the flour and water alternately. Bake in moderate heat in a loaf mold. Ice with maple icing and sprinkle chopped walnuts over.

Decorating the Turkey.

After stuffing the royal bird tie his legs and wings close to his sides and pull out the neck bone so it will project beyond the breast. When done make two niche frills out of folded writing paper (cut fine) and tie one on each leg with a piece of narrow red ribbon. Make a large frill and tie it on the neck bone, completely covering what would otherwise be unsightly. Make a mat of curly celery tops on the platter, place the turkey upon it and send him to the table in all his glory. It will be very becoming to his majesty and please the children greatly.

REVERSIBLE HAT.

Useful and Fetching Motor Headgear.

TAUPE COLORED VELOURS HAT.

The motor maid will find the hat pictured, a reversible piece of headgear, one of the most useful additions to her winter wardrobe. The hat is of taupe colored velours, and so flexible is the brim that the waterproof side of the creation may be turned inside out in stormy weather.

The eccentric movement of hat brims is one of the fads of the season, and this "sport" chapeau has this fashionable feature. The picture also illustrates the manner of dressing the hair over the ears under a modern hat.

Mrs. Garfield Pays Income Tax.

Great indignation has been expressed by members of the Daughters of the American Revolution and kindred societies concerning one working of the new income tax. These women expressed condemnation of the tax after they had heard that Mrs. James A. Garfield, the widow of the martyred president, would be subject to taxation.

Mrs. Thomas H. Fenton, a member of the Philadelphia chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said:

"When we consider how much Garfield had done for the country we must surely realize that it would only be just to exempt his widow from taxation. Men who have given service to their country are worthy of greater consideration than this."

Miss Laura Pancoast, a Colonial Dame and also a member of the Philadelphia chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, said:

"It is an injustice to put a tax on the pension of women whose husbands devoted and finally lost their lives for the sake of their country."

An Attractive Winter Gown.

Velvet one piece gowns are wonderfully popular this season, and the old objection to this fabric as a dress material, its weight, has been eliminated.

IN PANSY VELVET.

In fact, all materials of the season are light in weight, although displaying a rather heavy surface.

The costume in the cut is of pansy velvet, and the pegtop skirt is slit at the front to give freedom in walking. The opening is artistically filled in a gift to its small branches provided with a matching shade of charmeuse, which also makes the wide bodice revers and collar. The chemisette is of cream colored shadow lace. A gold buckle holds the girdle at the waist.

Newest in Boas.

The newest wrinkle in boas is the straight, flat strip of fox skin, finished at both ends with four dangling paws. The pelt is never dyed, but is worn in the same state as when it warmed the original wearer, and above all others the bright tawny coat of the so called red fox is favored. If you don't care for red fox get an ostrich boa two and a half yards long.

HOLIDAY FROCK.

Takes Toes For the Christmas Dance.

OF CHIFFON, LACE AND FUR.

The holiday season will soon be here, and all kinds of "tango teas" will be "on" for the debutantes of the year and entertainments for the college contingent home for the Christmas festivities. So the girl who is of the butterfly type will be delighted to have mother give her a new evening frock for a Christmas gift.

The very charming creation seen in the picture is a dance frock which is smart in the extreme. Eight out of every ten dance gowns one sees this season are inspired by the costumes of Richepin's famous play, "The Minaret." Seven out of every eight show the lamp shade tunic, either plain or broken by flounces wired stiffly from the figure or modified to what is merely a very full hip flounce.

This latter expedient has been carried out in the gown illustrated, the lace flounce, an extension of the bloused bodice, being edged with fur and slightly wired to give the lamp shade effect.

Chiffon cloth in a lovely shade of tawny yellow makes the lower skirt, which harmonizes beautifully with the ivory lace and rich brown fur.

The Maternity Blouse.

Far more trim looking than any garment which previously has been designed for maternity wear is a blouse cut on precisely the same lines as the "middy," but long enough to reach to the knees and with sleeves that cover the wrists. Very practical are the maternity blouses in black satin finished all round with a self piping or with an ajour hem and fastening below the sailor collar with a silk cording run through eyelets. Like the original "middy," the maternity garment goes on over the head and may be sash belted if desired. In satin it may be worn with the skirt of almost any afternoon gown or under a tailored street suit and for morning be worn with linen or pongee skirts.

Christmas Tree Novelty.

A novelty in Christmas trees is displayed. It is a small artificial hemlock about two feet high with tiny two inch white candles fastened here and there on the branches by means of little gilt holders. There are from seven to ten of these candles on each, according to the size of the tree. The tree itself has for base a round bonbon box of Austrian glass. The box is decorated with mistletoe or poinsettia and may be opened without removing the tree from its socket. The tree is so well made that one could suspend a gift to its small branches provided it was something light in weight. These trees with candles and bonbon boxes cost from $2.75 up to $6.75.

The Bustle—Perhaps.

There is a rumor that the bustle may come into vogue again. A certain French dressmaker has adapted it to one of the new gowns, but even if it appears as a freak fancy surely it won't acquire any sort of vogue. Anyway, we are all hoping for the best. We have shown little desire to adopt the freak lamp shade tunic, so a certain firmness on our part may banish the bustle back to the obscurity from which it was evoked.

Good Form

Etiquette of Christmas Giving.

"In making Christmas gifts we should take many things into consideration. We must try to choose something that will give pleasure to the recipient and something of which she has not already more than enough. No one wants to send coals to Newcastle," says Florence Howe Hall.

"If, however, my friend is very fond of reading I may properly send her a book. Unless it is one recently published it is safer not to write the name on the fly leaf, as it may prove a duplicate.

"It is always more difficult to find a suitable gift for a rich than for a poor person, because the former usually has so many possessions of all kinds that a new object really becomes a burden. To a woman of this sort it is almost always safe to send flowers, since they give pleasure for a few days and can then be thrown away, or one can sometimes select a gift that pleases by its novelty or oddity.

"It is easier to find a present for a person who does not own a great many things; but the very fact that she has few possessions makes it important that these shall be good of their kind, so that here also pains must be taken to secure a suitable gift. We must beware, however, of giving useful and prosaic tokens of our regard to a friend of modest means if her taste lie in another direction. Margaret Deland has a delightful story of a woman to whom her friends gave a purse of money, hoping she would spend it on curing her smoking chimney. She did nothing of the sort, buying instead the blue silk dress for which she had longed all her life and inviting all her friends to a party. Few people enjoy receiving purely useful presents. Of course we have to make an exception in the case of good things to eat—turkeys and plum puddings—where we are dealing with those who are actually poor or whose position makes it proper to bestow on them things of this sort. Here again we must beware of making eleemosynary gifts to those who are on the border line between gentility and poverty. To your washwoman you may safely give a pair of chickens or mittens for her children without risk of offense. Your music teacher, who "has seen better days," may be poorer than your kinsfolk, yet you would need to proceed with great delicacy—to feel your way, so to speak—before asking her to accept what she might consider as thinly disguised alms. In a word, she may have a proper pride which you are bound to respect, while you wish in some way to help her.

"Something must depend on the degree of friendship existing between you. We must not make intimate presents, as they may be called. Thus a rich woman who has delicacy of feeling does not give articles of clothing to poor friends without first asking whether she may do so. This would not apply to small and dainty accessories of the toilet, such as handkerchiefs, gloves and neckwear."

When Paying a Call.

Winter is the time of social formality, and as an expression of courtesy the call stands supreme. A formal call should be paid between the hours of 3 and 5:30 in the afternoon. You can readily see the reason for this, as a hostess must not be "caught napping," and the caller should give her time to finish any luncheon, nap or duties around the home, and at the same time a departure should be made that will enable the hostess to prepare for dinner.

It is permissible to make a morning call that is not entirely a social one. A call that has for its object a charitable task, the inquiry after the health of one in the household or the investigation of a servant's standing can be made at a convenient hour in the morning. Do not make a call of this character on the "at home" day, for this entertainment demands extra duties from the hostess, and she ought to be undisturbed. This type of call is not counted a social call and cannot be made to pay off any social debts.

If a friend has a special day on which she receives callers choose this by all means. The leaving of cards stating the day and the hour will make your calling list a very simple thing. Keep cards of this type and enter the facts in a little book.

If a bride is in her new home and has stated on her cards a social date it is discourteous to call before that time. She may not be prepared to receive visitors. Allow a reasonable length of time to elapse and make the first call. In a neighborhood where it is the custom to call on newly arrived residents there should be a comfortable time given to allow of a settling in the new home and an adjustment to one's surroundings.

An unmarried woman should call on a matron first, and a younger woman pays the first call on the older one without regard to the fact of the former's being married or single. The best thing to do is to acquaint yourself with the social customs of the city or country in which you reside.

Now, there are some calls that are obligatory. If you have been bridesmaid or an attendant at a wedding you should call on the true hostess of the wedding reception, the mother of the bride. This should be done shortly after the wedding.

For the Children

A Few Words for Santa Claus to Hear.

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Baby stockings are [illegible] that Santa Claus stocks [illegible] them all as he hurries [illegible] dark distributing his presents [illegible] little children. Then [illegible] that they hold very little [illegible] stuffed to the utmost. [illegible] overcome both of these very [illegible] objections the little girl [illegible] has hit upon a very practical [illegible] will hang up mamma's [illegible] write her name on it. [illegible] good old Santa Claus. [illegible] bly wonder how it is that [illegible] girl's stocking will hold [illegible] his pack is full of good [illegible] is always so jolly and [illegible] that he will rear [illegible] it to the very top.

The Christmas Tree.

Who invented the Christmas tree? Whence does it come? [illegible] fact that most of the [illegible] have thrown a veil of [illegible] the Christmas tree [illegible] tempt to explain its origin.

It has been stated that [illegible] be in fresh Eden. [illegible] presented in the [illegible] fairy tales. The tree [illegible] Egypt they used a [illegible] tree with twelve [illegible] twelve months. Certainly the [illegible] friends of the palm tree [illegible] their feasts even to this day.

Consequently may we [illegible] to the effort may believe that [illegible] ern Christmas tree [illegible] twelve shoots slip of palm [illegible] less stalwart, crudely [illegible] trace the Christmas tree back [illegible] many only, where they had [illegible] trees long before they were [illegible] of in England or France.

Christmas Bells.

When Christmas is over don't [illegible] to write notes of thanks to [illegible] friends and family who have [illegible] kind enough to present you [illegible] Christmas remembrances. A [illegible] many girls and boys receive [illegible] pleasure and show them to [illegible] ers with pride, but neglect to [illegible] the donors. A thing worth [illegible] calls for gratitude.

When you receive the merest [illegible] in the way of a Christmas gift [illegible] forget that it has cost some [illegible] and money and that the [illegible] had you in heart and mind [illegible] choosing this particular little gift. [illegible] ple and inexpensive though it may [illegible] and do not neglect to show your [illegible] preciation of it.

A Tree Party.

Everybody likes a donkey party, but that patient animal has done its duty so long without kicking that we really ought to relieve it. A good substitute for the donkey is a Christmas tree drawn on an old sheet in charcoal or else painted in a vivid green. Each child receives a little parcel (crumpled up newspaper carefully wrapped and tied with red cord). The child is blindfolded, placed at a distance from the sheet, turned around three times and then tries to pin the parcel to the topmost point of the tree.

A Christmas Carol.

Chime, chime, chime, chime,
Christmas bells are calling,
Now, as in the olden time,
On the echoes falling.

Clearly on the frosty air
Of the Christmas morning
Comes the message sweet and rare
As a gentle warning.

Peace on earth, good will to all
Thus the bells are ringing,
Young and old obey the call
Of so sweet a singing.

Petty quarrels are put aside,
Christmas love [illegible]
Banish selfishness and pride,
Every thought of [illegible]

Chime, chime, chime, chime,
Christmas bells are calling,
Joyously as Christmas time
On the echoes falling.