

"INFANT CARE"

Resume of a Pamphlet Recently Issued by the National Child-Labor Bureau.

"INFANT CARE" is the title of a pamphlet just issued by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. It is the second of a series of popular pamphlets for the use of mothers on the care of children. The new publication takes the baby from birth through its second year, dealing with such questions as feeding, clothing, bathing, sleep and exercise, or, in other words, with the questions which all mothers must face, sooner or later, in the care of the baby. The book is written in simple, non-technical language, easily understood by the average American mother. Special mention is made also of the care of American babies in the tropics. It contains 84 pages, is illustrated with a number of plates and pictures, and includes an appendix and a useful index. The appendix gives a list of other Government publications regarding matters of domestic economy, such as milk, foods, home sanitation, and other subjects of importance in the work of making the home suitable for the rearing of children.

The pamphlet will not, of course, take the place of the advice of a physician, but it includes a section on how to keep the baby well, which describes the minor ailments of babyhood and the symptoms indicating the onset of more serious illness. Special emphasis is placed on the danger to infants of whooping-cough and measles.

The pamphlet was prepared, under the direction of Miss Julia C. Lathrop, Chief of the Bureau, by Mrs. Max West, who also prepared the pamphlet on Pre-natal Care, which was the first of the Care of Children Series. Infant Care, like all the other publications of the Bureau, may be obtained free of charge by addressing a postal card request to the Chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

VOTING WAS THE "HIGHEST PREROGATIVE OF FREEDOM"—WHEN SOUGHT BY MEN

Mrs. Beard Appeals to New York's Governor.

IN interviewing Governor-elect Chas. S. Whitman of New York, Mrs. Mary Beard reminded him that manhood suffrage was not divinely appointed, but had been won by petition, reason and appeal. She writes:

"Annual reviews of a nation's history are salutary; but a century's review is often essential. The question of universal suffrage will be decided in New York State in the year 1915, and the women who seek to be included now in the elective franchise call attention to the effort made in this State one hundred years ago, by men, to win manhood suffrage.

Although Bills of Rights in 1776 in several of the colonies declared that "all power is vested in, and consequently derived from, the people," State constitutions generally restricted the suffrage to freeholders, and sometimes superimposed religious qualifications. Men who were not freeholders declared they were people, and as such were entitled to vote.

The following is a type of the memorials presented early in the nineteenth century by male suffragists, asking for the enfranchisement of their own sex:

"Your memorialists, as their designation imports, belong to that class of citizens who, not having the good fortune to possess a certain portion of land, are, for that cause only, debarred from the enjoyment of the right of suffrage. Experience has but too clearly evinced, what indeed reason has always foretold, by how frail a tenure they hold every other right, who are denied this, the highest prerogative of freemen. The want of it has afforded both the pretext and the means of excluding the entire class to which your memorialists belong, from all participation in the recent election of the body they now respectfully address. Comprising a very large part, probably a majority of male citizens of mature age, they have been passed by, like aliens or slaves, as if destitute of interest, or unworthy of a voice in measures involving their future destiny; whilst the freeholders, sole possessors, under the existing Constitution, of the elective franchise, have, upon the strength of that possession alone, asserted and maintained in themselves the exclusive power of new-modelling the fundamental laws of the State; in other words, have seized upon the sovereign authority. * * * To the privilege of the suffrage they respectfully contend they are entitled equally with its present possessors. Many are bold enough to deny their title. None can show a better. It rests upon no subtle or abstruse reasoning, but upon grounds simple in their character, intelligible to the plainest capacity, and such as appeal to the heart as well as the understanding, of all who comprehend and duly appreciate the principle of free government."

HELP THE CAUSE.—Mention the Maryland Suffrage News When Patronizing Our Advertisers.

A Happy New Year To You!

Resolved—

That this year I will make myself thoroughly familiar with every piece of literature which my league considers good enough to carry—that I will help my friends to become acquainted with it, and by this means help myself, my friends, my league, and eventually all womankind.
A good pamphlet to start with would be

"The Relation of Woman Suffrage to the Home and to Morality"

By Mrs. Donald R. Hooker.

(Price, 2 for 5 cents; postpaid, 6 cents)

Now, do not be like the man who said he was going to turn over a new leaf, and when he was asked why he was doing no better than usual, replied that the new leaf was exactly like the old one.

Start the New Year right.

READ AND DISTRIBUTE
THE LITERATURE.

Mrs. CHAS. J. KELLER, Chairman Literature Committee,
222 West Monument Street.

PRACTICAL AID FOR PRISONERS' FAMILIES

State Supports Offenders While Women and Children Are Left Destitute.

MRS. MAUD BALLINGTON BOOTH believes that the State should aid in the support of families rendered destitute by the imprisonment of the breadwinner.

A man is taken off to prison, perhaps for some slight offense; there he at least has shelter and food, while his family is left to struggle along as best it can, often under heart-breaking conditions.

Mrs. Booth is always engaged, and more than ever at Christmas time, in locating and providing food and clothes for the suffering families. Men in prison write to the "Little Mother," begging her to help their wives and children.

This work Mrs. Booth is doing until such time as the State shall realize its responsibilities. So far only two States have taken action in this matter—New Hampshire and Ohio—the latter having voted \$75,000 to the families of its convicts. Mrs. Booth holds that this appropriation should be repaid to the State by the work of men in prison. The support of his family is an obligation resting upon the shoulders of every man in prison. By being allowed to continue his work behind the bars many a man could keep his wife in respectable quarters and save his children from dangers of many kinds.

If women have carried "lazy-husband" acts in the Western States, it may well be anticipated that they will see the common sense and justice of Mrs. Booth's plans to assist helpless handicapped families at a time of greatest discouragement. These families, if neglected, become in their turn State charges.

VICARIOUS SATISFACTION

The German Government is paying maternity pensions, on the grounds, it is said, that the soldiers may feel more comfortable if their women folk are looked after.

A war correspondent suggests that one might as well say that wounded men in the trenches are attended to so that women at home may feel happier.

The Voice of Economy (It's Never Cheaper Elsewhere Because It's Always CHEAPEST Here)

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