

ARE WOMEN LOWERING THE STANDARD OF CONDUCT?

SEVERE JUDGMENT OF REV. DR. HAYWOOD.

ISAY without hesitation that the New York woman of to-day is dragging down moral standards, not only for the next generation of her own sex, but for the men among whom she moves and whom she endeavors to attract by means to which her mother and her grandmother would never have stooped. If her influence did not extend beyond the confines of Manhattan Island the situation would be less appalling; but, alas! she is selected as a model by women all over the country—women who see her in her own environment or as a guest in their home towns or who read of her eccentricities, her attractiveness, her daring in the public press and periodicals of all sorts. Indirectly, as well as directly, she thus becomes a source of contamination.

ONCE more the New York woman is arraigned at the bar of social opinion. And all because in a recent sermon Rev. Oscar Haywood, pastor of the Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant in West Thirty-third street laid the downtown tendency of New York city's morals at her door, says the New York World.

Following this sermon with a direct statement to the Sunday World, Dr. Haywood says:

"I say without hesitation that the New York woman of to-day is dragging down moral standards, not only for the next generation of her own sex, but for the men among whom she moves and whom she endeavors to attract by means to which her mother and her grandmother would never have stooped. If her influence did not extend beyond the confines of Manhattan Island the situation would be less appalling, but, alas, she is selected as a model by women all over the country, women who see her in her environment or as a guest in their home towns or who read of her eccentricities, her attractiveness, her daring, in the public press and periodicals of all sorts. Indirectly as well as directly she thus becomes a source of contamination."

"New York may well be termed a Babylon. It is poisoning the very foundation of our national social health by drawing women of other cities to itself—and away from the wholesome standards, forms and habits of generations past."

"The women of the household are responsible for the moral slough of New York. Take the single question of where the family of the typical New Yorker shall live. For the sake of his children the husband and father would be quite willing to live in the suburbs, enduring all the inconveniences of commuting. But his wife will not bury herself in the 'deadly dullness' of a quiet suburb. She wants to be where she can see and be seen. She demands excitement, the social life and the night life peculiar to this city. She insists, in fact, on being in the swim, and being in the swim in New York she imagines means indulging in all sorts of dissipation, not only in private, but in public, so that all who come may see that she knows just what 'smart' women are doing."

"Concerning the modern habits of women, let us first consider smoking, I hold that smoking, especially cigars, leads women to a far lower point of degradation than drinking. Many a man or woman who drinks is not morally bad, but the average man or woman addicted to cigarette smoking betrays a moral standard that is appalling, strikes a criminal note that is shocking and shows a decided tendency toward degeneracy. And figures go to show that more women are smoking cigarettes in New York to-day than they ever have before."

"Drinking follows cigarette smoking, and the combination is fearful. Women who indulge in these two habits can wreck a community's morals, for, remember, the old generation is disappearing, and the oncoming generation will look to the woman of to-day, not of yesterday, for its example. And what sort of an example does she set, in dress, for instance? In the ballroom at the theater, on the street, the New York woman leaves nothing to the imagination. The country youth, watching her pass, blushes at the vision of exposed ankles, clinging, suggestive skirts, low-cut necks beneath open furs, the hat crushed down over the eyes as if to half-veil the invitation to admire. 'Look at this woman and ask, if

you can, why immorality among children is on the increase, why chivalry is on the decline, why family life is disintegrating, and why, all over America, there is a tendency to abandon the spiritual for the sensual, why marital infidelity is on the increase and lawlessness is forgiven so long as it goes undiscovered?"

"The New York woman, with her loose habits, will have much to answer for, to her nation and to her Lord."

The foregoing statement was shown to many prominent New York women who agreed that many of Dr. Haywood's statements were only too true. On the causes of existing conditions they did not agree, however, and their comments as here set forth are sufficiently interesting to challenge the attention of every thinking New Yorker.

By Mrs. E. L. Fernandez. Vice-President Professional Woman's League.

IMAY be old-fashioned, yet I am continually engaged in questions of the day. I see and hear things, and participate in affairs that interest the public. But my old-fashioned views inspire these comments on Dr. Haywood's interview:

The trouble with New York women is their lack of interest in their home surroundings. They feel no interest whatever in their homes. Home is a place to sleep, perhaps even to eat in when the bank account runs low and they cannot spend the accustomed amount in public restaurants.

In many households there is little love of family. Women do not wish to have children. This condition in itself is enough to wreck the morals of a country, for no matter how bad the woman if she has a child the spark of goodness and womanliness still burns. On the other hand, the woman who deliberately shuns the motherly duty becomes hard and bad at heart.

This lack of home ties leads to dissipation. The idle wife must be amused. Once she begins to drink she is forever restless. The world holds not enough to divert her. She must go out every night and then to supper and to drink some more. She must lunch and dine here, there and everywhere and liquor accompanies every meal.

Her home bores her. She escapes from it as every opportunity. She is off with other men because they interest her for the moment and furnish excitement. She begins to regard her husband as a human bank account, and resents the situation when she finds she has overdrawn her account.

This condition nine times out of ten will end with divorce. To-day, even, divorce in the eyes of some women is a diversion. It gives them something to do. It furnishes excitement to jaded sensibilities.

Smoking represents exaggerated stimulation of minds and bodies. Vulgarity in dress is the natural result of the woman's deadened sense of decency.

When a woman drinks she turns reckless. Her first recklessness may hardly be apparent even to herself, but gradually it becomes more marked. As a result she will say anything she desires; she will do anything, no matter how disgusting, that she wishes to do, and she will wear the most outrageous clothes imaginable.

Analyze the nervous, high-strung woman of to-day, the woman who flaunts her petty vices in the face of society, and you will find that the word "home" means nothing to her.

By Mrs. Harriet Johnston Wood. Vice-President of the Woman's Equal Suffrage League.

WHAT is the matter with the New York woman? Her husband!

If she has no husband, then her men friends. For New York men are directly responsible for what New York women are to-day.

Does a woman smoke? Then it is because her husband demands her companionship even in smoking. He may have traveled in countries where women smoke. He has become accustomed to this, and misses it if his wife does not join him in a cigarette after the salad, or with her coffee. His selfishness leads her into the habit.

Does she drink? Then her husband, or her men friends, have asked her to do so. They go out to dinner together. The first question asked by the man is: "What sort of a cocktail?" Or if he has learned her preference the cocktail is ordered before she has drawn off her gloves. She drinks at first not because she likes the taste of the cocktail, but because the man expects her to be his "good pal."

When she finally learns to crave the liquor he taught her to drink the man condemns her. Does she wear low-cut gowns or

Indulge in any extremes of dress? Be sure he has admired them on other women. Men of to-day demand that their women folk shall be in style, regardless that styles may be shameless. A New Yorker will not have a dowdy for a wife. And when the women have tried putting on all the finery they can they begin to strip it off again. Just at present it seems to me that they have taken off about all they dare—to satisfy man's desire to parade about with a marvelously-dressed doll!

Why are ballet girls clad in daring fashion? To please male theatergoers! Women at home know this, and sacrifice all womanly dignity to compete with women of the stage whom their husbands may admire.

A woman of leisure must lie, cajole, pet, pamper and please men in order to obtain what she wants or even needs. Marriage as a trade has made women what they are. Some day they will wake up. They will cease to pamper and pander to men.

By Miss Leonora Macadam. Teacher of Department.

WHEN you ask me what is the matter with New York women, their manners and their habits, I see opened up before me a large and painful subject. In sorrow I must admit that women are helping to lower morals in New York.

First, too much liberty is given to the young woman. I do not mean that she should be immured in a convent until she comes out socially, but I believe that she should be taught how to conduct herself properly in public and in private before she goes forth into the world. To-day this is done only in rare cases.

The modern mother therefore is to blame for the conduct of the new generation of young women. She is not content with the sweet manners of a modest girl. She demands that worldly dash in her daughter which causes comment, yes, but which is so often the hallmark of vulgarity. The mother does not recognize this as such. To her it is style, fashion, something sparkling and altogether to be desired in her daughter.

From this scorn of sweetness and modesty in young girls spring looseness and carelessness among women in public. The young woman of to-day thinks nothing of drinking in public; in fact, she awaits eagerly the time when she may go into a restaurant and order her cocktail.

Smoking in public is becoming too common. To see a woman, beautifully gowned, smoking in her motor is most offensive, yet walk down Broadway or Fifth avenue any evening and you will see that very thing.

This all comes from familiarity with the life of the woman in the half-world. It is a difficult thing to-day to tell one class from the other. In dress, in habit, in manner, they are the same. Their walk is filled with suggestiveness. Their clothes are designed to attract the attention of men.

Here is the great trouble with women of all classes in New York. They think only of attracting men. They do not consider that gentleness of manner and dignity will interest the desirable class of men.

Until maternal censorship is exercised over the dress and the habits of the girls who have the wrong standard of manners and dress the moral tone of the city through women will gradually decline.

By Mrs. Belle de Rivera. President of the City Federation of Women's Clubs.

THERE is a vast difference between lowering morals and offending good taste. Many women in New York do both, but, on the other hand, there are thousands of other women in this same city who remain untainted, delightful and charming.

When it comes to smoking in public I do not believe in it. I do not smoke, but I do not object to other women smoking if they choose, so long as they do not indulge the habit in public, where it offends the more conservative element and defies the customs of our nation. It is decidedly bad taste, but not immoral.

I must say right here that I cannot see how a woman's smoking would have any specific or direct effect on the moral drift of a community unless she carried the habit to excess and through that excess became irresponsible.

Drinking is an entirely different matter, and I must condemn it without reservation. I have seen a great deal of drinking among women, and when you ask me what is the matter with them, why do they do it, I would again say that it is a matter of custom, and custom is the New York woman's greatest foe.

Before drinking in restaurants became a custom among women you saw little of it. No what it is customary you see a great deal. The New York woman is a slave of custom, and when she breaks from this taskmaster and does some independent thinking she will gain much.

I do not believe that the older New York woman is leading the younger woman into bad habits. The younger woman now leads her elders. For instance, a middle-aged woman goes into a restaurant; she has never drunk anything in such a place; she sees it going on about her among the young women; it seems to be the custom; she follows the custom because she does not want to appear behind the times.

The dashing young woman in search of new sensations sets the daring example and warns her elders that they must follow or be counted as "has-beens."

Women Explain the Tendencies Deplored by Dr. Haywood



Radical and Careless Mothers Are to Blame.



Lack of Home-Making is to Blame.



Husbands Are to Blame.



Rich Women, by Bad Example, Are to Blame.

KEEPING SHEEP AND CHICKENS IN SAME PEN

Practical House that Shelters Both—How the Structure Is Arranged—Favors Winter Eggs as Money Getters.

If I were asked to name the two things most neglected on the average farm, I should name the two things that pay the best for the amount of capital invested, sheep and chickens, writes R. C. Thomas in American Agriculturist. And with a little more care or a little different care they can be made to pay much better and together make the best combination I know.

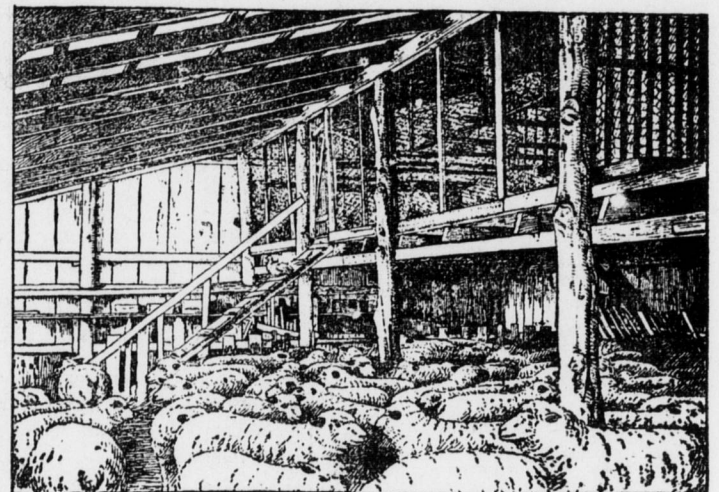
As a rule, when you are busy with one you have very little to do with the other; and the sheep are certainly a great help to the hens in winter, where they are housed together, as the animal heat from the sheep keeps the hens warm at night.

The house we have is built on the lean-to plan, against the hayrack. The back of the house makes it tight and warm. The front faces south. We cut the logs on the farm and had

keep my hoppers in there. I use the dry method of feeding.

The ground floor furnishes scratching room. The other end is the roosting room. I keep from 300 to 400 Leghorns in this house, and make a specialty of winter eggs. I could not keep that many healthy and vigorous in that space only for the fact that they have free range all the year.

The arrangement on the ground floor for the sheep and lambs is as follows: Along the front, running from the double doors to the end, we have small pens for ewes that we want to keep to themselves for any reason, and across the end, running from these pens to the back, we have a portion slatted off as a feeding space for the lambs, the slats wide enough to admit the lambs, but to keep out the ewes. Along the back, one end and part of the front we have the hay racks; and on the ground, under the



Where Sheep and Chickens Live Together.

them sawed and only had the roof to buy, which is of galvanized iron. The house is 50 feet long by 30 feet deep, the back is 16 feet high and the front 8 feet. There are four posts set in the center to support the roof, and running from these posts to the back we have a floor 7 feet from the ground and running the entire length of the building. This gives a floor space upstairs 50x15 feet, which is enclosed by wire netting, with a door at each end.

One end of this room is cut off for a feeding and laying room; that is, I

hay racks and close to the wall, are troughs for feeding grain, silage, etc., to the sheep. On the floor we always keep plenty of straw.

The house is not very tight, and there is a space over each window of about 3 inches that is always open, and we never close the doors only on the coldest nights. We keep about 75 sheep in there, never have a lamb freeze to death, and have no trouble to get eggs in winter. It is a surprise to anyone to go in there on a cold night and find how comfortable it is.

ONE METHOD OF CUTTING BEEF



The illustration shows how a retailer usually cuts beef, the average market price of the cuts, and their uses.

The Loin.—This cut includes short steaks, porterhouse, sirloin, and tenderloin. The tenderloin is a long muscle that may be stripped from beneath the loin, but when it is removed it destroys the value of the porterhouse and tenderloin steaks. The first four cuts, from the small end of the loin are called club steaks because they contain no tenderloin. The next are the porterhouse; the next and up to the beginning of the hook bone are the tenderloin and are the highest priced cuts in the beef. The remaining cuts of the loin are the sirloin.

The tenderloin when sold separately is deficient in fat, hence must be larded when roasted or broiled. The loin is cut into steaks and broiled; occasionally it is sold as roasts, but is more expensive and no better than are the ribs or chuck.

The Round.—This cut consists of very juicy, lean muscles, and but little bone. It is sold as steaks, roasts, and for beef tea, and beef juice. It is excellent for pot-roasts, braizing, for beef loaf, or for casserole of beef.

The Rib.—This cut consists of seven ribs, called prime ribs; the cut is made close to the shoulder blade and separates it from the chuck. It is sold as roasts, being cut into one, two or three rib pieces according to the size of the beef and the wants of the family. The ribs may be removed and the piece rolled. If the ribs are left, it is called a standing rib-roast. Dealers sometimes remove the ribs and cut and sell this piece as steak, calling it New York porterhouse.

The Chuck.—This cut is next to the prime rib cut and similar to it, but contains more bone and gristle, and is not so fine grained and tender; the portion near the point of the shoulder blade is excellent for steak, and the remainder is fine for roasts, mince meat, etc.

The Rump.—This cut contains the end of the hip bone and joint. There is considerable bone, but the meat makes excellent roasts or pot-roasts. The Clod.—This cut is back of the

brisket and below the chuck. It is sold for boiling, stews, braizing, mince meat, etc.

The Flank.—This cut comes from below the loin. It is boneless and coarse, but of good flavor. There is a small lean muscle embedded on the inside of the flank which is pulled out, scored across the grain and sold as steak; sometimes this steak is split, made into a "pocket" trussed and roasted. The flank is a good boiling piece, or it may be rolled and braized or corned.

The Neck.—This cut comes from below the ribs. It has layers of fat and lean, and is the end of the ribs. It is used for boiling and corning.

The Shank.—These cuts are the fore and hind legs. They are tough and contain large bones and tendons. They are used for soup, cheap steaks and chop meats of various kinds.

Cement Floors in Winter.

An excellent suggestion is made by a practical swine breeder to those having cement floors in their pens.

He advises a movable wooden floor for the winter. He makes his own floors of one inch boards and lays them flat on the cement, in sections small enough to be easily removed at any time.

In this way he combines the advantages of both the cement and the wood. He can remove the board floor, scrub out the pen and also thoroughly clean and disinfect the false floor outside.

Cement is the cheapest material in the end for the floor of the hog pen. The floor of the outdoor apartment should be a few inches lower than the house floor, so as to insure drainage and dry sleeping quarters.

Buying Feed.

When much food is to be bought the aim should be to grow so much coarse fodder that whatever is bought will be bought in the shape of fertilizer. The wisdom of doing this arises from the less cost in transporting concentrates because of the less bulk which they contain in proportion to their nutrients. The fertilizer obtained may be very profitably used in growing the coarse fodders needed.