

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XI.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON JANUARY 14, 1898.

No. 1.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

HONOR TO GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT.

One sentence in Governor Roosevelt's message to the New York Legislature gave especial satisfaction to women. It reads:

I call the attention of the Legislature to the desirability of gradually extending the sphere in which the suffrage can be exercised by women.

New York and Brooklyn papers sent reporters to interview prominent women as to their opinion of Colonel Roosevelt's words.

Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman, president of the State Suffrage Association, said: "I am delighted; we simply asked for recognition, and have received all we requested."

Mrs. William A. Putnam, a prominent "Anti," said the New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women would not cease its opposition to the suffrage movement because Governor Roosevelt favored it. A despatch from Albany to the *New York Tribune* says:

The anti-suffragists are much worked up over the matter. They are preparing to hold a meeting, at which a letter will be prepared giving the Governor all the objections which are urged against suffrage for women, and asking him to consider them fully and seriously before he takes any further steps in the matter.

A despatch from Albany to the *Philadelphia Ledger* says:

Albany having for years been the storm centre of agitation among women for and against female suffrage, Governor Roosevelt's utterances on this subject have caused a great commotion here. The women who have conducted the fight in the Legislature against permitting women to vote immediately began taking steps towards a mass-meeting, in which the Governor should be denounced, while those who were in favor of it began to get up a delegation to call on the Governor and commend him.

The Governor was asked to-night if he meant to favor as free exercise of the suffrage by women as by men. He replied that he had voted for female suffrage while he was in the Legislature, but he threw the suggestion out in his message in order that, if possible, there might be a gradual broadening of the lines in that respect in the way of an experiment. He said that the bestowal of suffrage on women at school elections had certainly been good for his school district at Oyster Bay. A new schoolhouse was much needed, but the proposition was invariably

voted down, so long as men alone had the right to vote. When women were given the right to vote on school matters, the district had a new schoolhouse right away.

To an Associated Press reporter Governor Roosevelt said that he believes the condition of a large number of women should be bettered. "He is not sure that legislation can accomplish much, but if it can do a little he is willing to try it. Woman suffrage has worked well in the school district in which Oyster Bay is situated, and the Governor thinks it might work well elsewhere. A gradual extension would not work any radical change, but, on the contrary, would prove, step by step, the value of according this privilege to women."

Women who are glad of Governor Roosevelt's action would do well to write and tell him so; and this applies not only to women in New York State, but to women all over the country. Great pressure will undoubtedly be brought to bear upon him to make him recede from the position he has taken on this question, and although "Teddy" has a sturdy backbone, and is not given to receding, either in war or peace, yet it will do no harm to let him know that many women all over the United States wish to vote, and are grateful to him. His address is Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

CURRENT QUESTIONS IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

Shall the United States subjugate the Filipinos?

Shall Porto Rico be admitted as a Territory in preparation for Statehood?

What are the facts in regard to the army beef contracts?

Were soldiers poisoned by "embalmed" beef?

Shall beer be added to the regular daily rations for United States soldiers as recommended by Commissioner General Egan?

Does the open practice of polygamy disqualify a man for a seat in Congress?

Shall there be an excise commission in Boston, consisting of three members, one clerk, and twenty-five inspectors, at a yearly expense of \$40,000 for salaries alone, to supervise the saloon business?

Are women concerned in these questions? FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

MR. BOK ON "PLATFORM WOMEN."

Mr. Edward W. Bok says:

The platform woman has never been a credit to, but ever a blot upon, American womanhood. I make this emphatic statement from a personal knowledge of the homes which these women leave behind when they go to their meetings.

It would be interesting to know whether young Mr. Bok was ever entertained in the

home of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Lucy Stone, Frances E. Willard, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Ballington Booth, Susan B. Anthony, or any of the most distinguished "platform women" of the United States

Women of all shades of opinion now speak in public when they have occasion to do so. Even the officers of the "Associations Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women" do not hesitate to mount the platform. Clara Barton, probably the most beloved and honored woman in America to-day, has often spoken from the platform,—even from the woman suffrage platform, abhorred of Mr. Bok. Are all these women "blots upon American womanhood"? Or is this assertion of Mr. Bok's a blot upon his own character for common sense?—*Woman's Journal*.

WOMEN VOTING IN FRANCE.

An item is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that women in France have just had their first chance to register to vote, and that few of them have done so, except the marketwomen in the department of the Halles or markets. From this it might be supposed that all the women of France were permitted to vote, and for all officers.

Single women and widows engaged in trade or commerce on their own account may vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. This is the extent of the suffrage enjoyed by French women. Only a fraction of the women in Paris possess the right, and most of these, naturally, live in the department of the markets. The inference that the most intelligent women are the least inclined to vote is quite unwarranted.

In some towns, it is said, no women have registered, in others a good many. Doubtless it will be found that in some towns there was a contest over the election of a judge of the tribunal of commerce, while in other towns there was none, there being perhaps only one candidate in the field.

The justice of letting single women and widows engaged in commerce vote for these judges is clear, and if some of them do not care to exercise the right, that is no reason for debarring those who do. The *Evenement* observes: "Women's voting begins at the Commercial Tribunal; it will end at the Palais Bourbon."

Miss Flora Kuhn, of Davidson, has just been elected engrossing clerk of the Tennessee Senate.

The Mayor of New Orleans, in a public proclamation, appeals to the women of that city to lend their influence and their votes to a proposed city ordinance providing for improved sewerage and water supply. The world moves.

PROF. PECK ON WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, of Columbia University, writes in the January *Cosmopolitan* on "The Overtaught Woman." He discusses "the expediency of assenting to the demand which women are now making for access to the higher education," and gives his opinion against it.

After reading this article, one feels that to reply to it would be, in the words of Carlyle, "attacking extinct Satans." Except in a few remote and belated places, women are not now demanding access to the higher education, because access to it has been almost everywhere accorded them. The fight for admission to the higher education has been fought and won, and the battle of reform has moved on to other fields.

Prof. Peck's objections are, in substance, that if women are admitted to the highest education, they will lower the standard of scholarship, and will be unsexed. This opinion was practically universal in our grandfathers' time, and women were then excluded from almost all institutions of higher learning. The contrary opinion has now become practically universal among educational authorities, as is shown by the fact that women are now admitted to almost all colleges and universities. Stiff old Harvard and Yale themselves admit women to post-graduate courses, and even the German universities, the last refuge of conservatism, are making fresh concessions every year. The world moves; and the discontent of those who are not willing to move with it may well be allowed to exhale in harmless growls.

Far from lowering the standard, women have taken rather more than their share of the prizes in the universities where they study on equal terms with men. Prof. Peck disposes of this inconvenient fact by the ingenious theory that the women reported to have thus distinguished themselves were really "very commonplace girls," but that the professors were so influenced by their femininity as to award them honors which they had not earned, over the heads of the more deserving men. If this were so, it would be not so much an argument against the fitness of women for higher education as an argument against the fitness of some men to be college professors.

Throughout this article, Prof. Peck displays, in a marked degree, the precise qualities that he says unfit women for the highest education. He looks upon women as unscientific and sentimental; but what could be more sentimental or less scientific than his comparison of man and woman to "a war-horse and a fawn?" The scientific comparison would be to a horse and mare, or to a male and female fawn. Again, Prof. Peck says of woman: "Her self-consciousness—the tendency to judge of all things in relation to herself alone—is omnipresent;" and then he lays it down as an axiom, "Woman is never to be thought of otherwise than in the relation which she holds to man." He speaks of women's lack of logic, yet declares women to be specially fitted to bring up children because of their "infinite patience," and specially unfitted for scien-

tific research because they probably "will lack patience to wait for matured and ripened effort to bring about achievements of a lasting value."

The only harm done by such an article is that it will increase the arrogance of such men as may be already inclined to despise women. On the other hand, it will have the good effect of awakening wholesome wrath in almost every woman who reads it; and the gain more than offsets the loss.

Women henceforth will have access to the highest education; this is a settled fact. What use they will make of it will depend upon themselves. If it amuses Prof. Peck to make predictions on the subject, let him continue to prophesy. Wiser men and women will wait for time to show. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

HOW TO MAKE CONVERTS.

Editors Woman's Column:

The problem is, "How shall we convert the indifferent?" Every reform divides the world into three classes: 1, those who favor it; 2, the indifferent; 3, those who bitterly oppose it. Consequently a reform can grow only by converting the indifferent.

Various means of conversion are used. 1. By holding woman suffrage conventions. Who attends these conventions as a rule? Those already converted. 2. By having woman suffrage speakers lecture through the country. Who attends these lectures? Those who are already interested in woman suffrage. 3. By taking woman suffrage papers. Who take these papers? Persons already converted to the cause.

All these methods have failed, for the most part, to reach the indifferent, the class who most need this truth, the class whom we need in the suffrage cause. How shall we suffrage workers reach the indifferent?

I have one solution to offer myself, from my practical experience in the work. I should be glad to hear others. Here it is: "If the mountain won't come to Mohammed, then Mohammed must go to the mountain." If this mountain of indifferent women won't come to suffrage workers to hear the truth, then suffrage workers must go to them with the truth. The best way to reach them, it seems to me, is by the distribution of suffrage literature, suffrage newspapers, and especially suffrage leaflets. Every believer can distribute leaflets, no matter how poor or humble she may be, and it seems to me that the poorer classes of women are especially effective in this branch of work, particularly slum work in cities; for they reach a class of women whom rich women find it hard to reach. I know many women who, like myself, would be glad to work for the cause, but who, like myself, have not the strength or eloquence to go upon the platform, and have not the time or means to attend suffrage conventions, or who are confined at home by ill health or household cares. Such women have never had the importance of distributing suffrage leaflets brought to their attention. If you could enlist this class of women in distributing leaflets, I know, from personal experience, that it would help the cause greatly. Every one of these women

could distribute leaflets, no matter how poor or ill she might be. Even if unable to go outside of their own houses, women could give them to persons who came to their houses as visitors, or on business, to their nurses, doctors, friends, and neighbors, to the butcher, the baker, the grocery man, the milkman.

Just to show how much good may be done by distributing a little suffrage literature, I cite the case of the small farming town of Chesterfield, Mass., where I was living at the time of "the sham referendum." I was in poor health before the election, I had very little money to spare, I had no horse and carriage, the farmhouses were long distances from one another, and I simply had not the strength to walk to every house and distribute suffrage leaflets, as I would gladly have done. I spent what little money I could spare, less than fifty cents, on suffrage leaflets, and made them into little bundles. I went to the village post-office when the stage came in, when many of the villagers come for their mail, and gave out these little bundles of leaflets to women who lived in different parts of the town, with the request that they would distribute them to their friends and neighbors, and to any one who might call at their houses. The result was that Chesterfield gave a majority for woman suffrage. Now I am confident if this simple plan had been followed in every country town, every city, and every city slum, in Massachusetts, the result of the election would have been different. For country people in these lonely farmhouses read a great deal evenings. They have no theatres or lectures. They read eagerly what reading matter they can get hold of. I found distributing leaflets an especially effective method of work in country towns. If every woman who favors woman suffrage could be persuaded to distribute forty different leaflets per year among her friends and neighbors, I am certain the cause would advance rapidly. Forty leaflets cost six cents, one-seventh of a cent apiece. No woman is too poor to do this, no woman is too feeble, for she need not go out of her own house to distribute them.

Woman suffrage, like all other needed reforms, is generally defeated by the slum vote of cities. Who lives in these slums? Foreigners, principally, people who do not speak English as a rule, who speak German, French, Swedish, etc. We need suffrage leaflets printed in German, French, and every foreign language, for distribution in the city slums. I have needed German leaflets so much for distribution in Ann Arbor. I could have distributed hundreds of them to German women, if I could only have got them. Cannot we have some of these suffrage leaflets printed in foreign languages, especially German? Cannot we have more leaflets in the form of stories for distribution in the slums? A woman suffrage principle embodied in a story is very effective there. Uneducated people will read a story and remember it, when they cannot understand abstract reasoning.

I am giving you my own practical experience in this line of work. Being too poor, and not having time enough to

engage in any other branch of suffrage work, I still have been astonished to find how much I could accomplish and have accomplished, by a trifling outlay of time and money in distributing leaflets.

SYLVIA S. VIDETTO.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

TWO NEW LEAFLETS.

Two new equal suffrage leaflets are now ready: "Are Women Too Ignorant to Vote?" by Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, and "Equal Suffrage Promotes Good Order." The first shows how rapidly American women, even those of the poorer classes, are being educated in self-government by their many clubs and societies. Mrs. Hooker also gives statistics from U. S. Education Commissioner Harris, showing that a larger proportion of girls than of boys remain in school to receive more than an elementary education.

The second leaflet consists of testimonies from the enfranchised States.

Both may be ordered from this office, price 15 cents per hundred of the same kind.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ON SUFFRAGE.

Gov. Roosevelt has ridden rough-shod over the susceptibilities of the New York "Anti's."

This is the first time that a Governor of New York has recommended woman suffrage in his message, but in Massachusetts it has been a frequent occurrence. Secretary of the Navy Long was Governor of Massachusetts for several terms, and always recommended woman suffrage in his message to the Legislature. Among other Massachusetts Governors who have done so were Govs. Claffin, Washburn, Talbot, Butler, Ames, and Greenhalge. — *Woman's Journal*.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly last Tuesday proved of much interest. Mrs. Livermore introduced Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who presided on this occasion. Mrs. Howe said, in part:

It seems a long time since women began to ask for suffrage, but it is not so very long, if we consider the slow stages by which moral progress comes. The process seems very slow and long, and then, all of a sudden, the desired reform arrives.

My life has been very long, nearly 80 years (I am three days younger than Queen Victoria). When I was twenty, people did not think that their grandchildren would see the abolition of slavery. I remember, too, the agony about Italy among people of my sort, when we took our Italian lessons from men who had passed their lives in the fortress of Spielberg. The Italian cause seemed hopeless, yet to-day Italy is united and free. I remember Crete, which my husband took so to his heart that he went about and collected money for the Cretans. The deliverance of Crete seemed very far away; but to-day the Turkish troops are turned out, and a Greek prince is installed as ruler. Progress seems slow, but these mighty things do come. Remember, if they ought to come they are to come. My faith glows and grows—not my faith that I shall see it, though I may; but I earnestly and solemnly believe it is to be.

Mrs. Livermore spoke of the need of women's understanding their own business affairs, and the frequency with which they were imposed upon.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, president of the New Jersey W. S. A., was then introduced by her mother, and gave a series of delightful original sketches, of a humorous character, which were much enjoyed. They included "The Judgment of Minerva," and "What may be Done with a Postage Stamp."

After brief addresses by Mr. Blackwell and others, refreshments and a social hour closed the afternoon.

The next Fortnightly will be omitted, as it would fall on the day before the State Annual Meeting, which is to be held Jan. 25.

D. L. MOODY ON WOMEN'S CLUBS.

The *Denver Times* of Dec. 24 devotes a page and a half to letters from prominent persons, commenting on a sermon by Mr. Moody, the evangelist, in which he was reported to have said that he knew nothing about women's clubs; but that he entirely disapproved of them, because they took women out of the home. When asked to write his views for the *Times*, Mr. Moody made a more moderate statement, as follows:

I am unable to say anything about clubs for either men or women from my own personal experience. On general principles, however, I say as I have said before, that for a father and mother especially the first duty is the home, and if the club causes the neglect of home by either father or mother, it is a snare. God instituted the home before the church, and even its meetings should not interfere with sacred duties God has given in the home life.

Mrs. S. S. Platt, Miss Helen M. Winslow, Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker, Mrs. C. P. Barnes, Chancellor McDowell of the University of Denver, the librarian of the Denver Public Library and other prominent men and women give their views of women's clubs, taking for a text Mr. Moody's utterances as first reported. Mrs. Westover Alden, editor of the *Woman's Page* of the *N. Y. Tribune*, writes:

The ignorance and narrowness of mothers has done more to retard the physical and mental development of the human race than any other influence, and the ignorance and narrowness of mothers has sprung naturally from the isolation of the home. In the woman's club a mother compares her ideas with those of other women on diet, hygiene, family discipline, and practical education. That makes her a better mother. She learns to distinguish between real art and the tawdriness of imitation, between good music and musical clap-trap, between good literature and bad literature. These distinctions she will make clear to her children as they grow older. Her sons will not be found revelling in "Dick Deadeye, the Terror of the Prairie," or "The Awful Mystery of Muddy Gulch." Her daughters will discover no fascination in the factory girl novels sold by the million in America.

Moreover, in the woman's club, in learning to express herself clearly, a woman also learns to think clearly. That is a great deal. But the habit of taking part in impromptu debating means much more than that. It means the acquirement of an independent attitude of mind which makes it possible for her to meet the emergency of little Willie's cut hand, or

little Jennie's case of croup, with firmness, readiness, and common sense. It would be unfair to those who think with Mr. Moody, not to acknowledge that a part of each of the two last-named advantages is afforded by the prayer and experience meetings of Baptist and Methodist churches, in which women take part as freely as men.

Like the prayer and experience meeting, like the church sewing circle, like the woman's missionary meeting, the woman's club takes woman from the home for a time, but she is worth more to her family because of the temporary absence. She is also worth more to society at large, to philanthropic agencies, and to the organized church of Christ.

WANTED TO SHINE FOR HER.

The old negro house servants, before the Civil War, knew many of the secrets of the families they served. One old colored man tells, with much delight, the story of the courtship of his present employer, then his "young mas'r."

"I never t'ought nuffin' 'bout his gwine co'tin' any ob de Carr'l or de Pomeroy young ladies," says the old man. "He used to be back and fo'th, in and out de Carr'l and Pomeroy houses, jess like he belong dar.

"And when he'd go a-callin' in de evenin', and I'd say, 'Mas'r Tom, don' you like to change de boots you wore all day, and put on dese nice shined ones?' he'd laugh like he was mighty 'mused, and say, 'Dat ain't de end I wants to shine, Pomp'.

"But fin'ly, one day, I got to hear 'bout a Miss Lothorp, from de Norf, dat was visitin' de Carr'ls; and one night young mas'r he dress up all fine, and den he look down at his boots, w'at shone like a glass, and he say, 'Pomp, is dat de bes' shine you can gibe my boots?'

"And I look at him sober, and say, 'Mas'r Tom, dat ain't de end you wants to shine, you done told me over'n over again.'

"And de red come up in his face, and he say, 'I reckon, if I shine at bofe ends all I can, I won't be too bright fo' some folks.'

"So ob course I saw how t'ings were, and when de 'gagement came out two weeks after dat, it wasn't no mo' than I jess nachelly looked for."

In the past, girls were expected to shine only at one end. The "new" woman will shine at both. Even so, she will not be too bright for the new century, or for the new man who is gradually evolving from the old Adam. — *Woman's Journal*.

Miss J. E. Letson, of Buffalo, N. Y., is a painstaking student of conchology, and her knowledge of every branch of the science is so thorough that her services in arranging and classifying collections are frequently in demand by collectors and institutions. She is soon to visit Milwaukee for this purpose. A short time ago she arranged for a loan exhibition of shells by Buffalo collectors, which proved of great interest.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Miss Susan B. Anthony have addressed to President McKinley an open letter, asking that suffrage may be granted to the women of Hawaii upon the same terms as to the men.

WOMEN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Louisiana State Teachers' Association has recognized its women members more generously than have the Associations of the Northern and Eastern States. At the recent meeting of the Association in New Orleans, women occupied prominent places on the programme and on important committees. During the past year the secretary and one of the vice-presidents were women, and the association has distinguished itself by electing that these offices, together with that of the president, shall be held by women during the coming year. So far as my knowledge goes, this is the first time a woman has been made president of a State Teachers' Association. The New Orleans *Daily Picayune* says:

The election of a lady as president of the Association is an innovation, and a just recognition of eminent fitness and meritorious service in the cause of education. Mrs. Mattie H. Williams is a native Louisianian, a resident of Shreveport. It was through her that the Educational Association was maintained, and from her originated the idea of a summer assembly for the State. She succeeded in guiding the Chautauqua movement through various vicissitudes and difficulties to a successful and permanent career. She is known as the "Mother of the Chautauqua." She is identified with all philanthropic and literary enterprises of her city. She is principal of one of the ward schools, and a teacher of rare tact and attainments. Her name is a symbol of modest culture, sweet Christian character, noble purpose, loyalty to education, and devotion to her friends. The Association honored itself in thus honoring Mrs. Williams as its first lady president.

The Southern Educational Association, which met in New Orleans at the same time as the State Teachers' Association, made women members of important committees. On the programme as speakers were Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, of Atlanta; Miss Celestia S. Parrish, of Randolph Macon College, Virginia; Miss Mary McCulloch, supervisor of public kindergartens in St. Louis; Miss Patty Hill, supervisor of those in Louisville, and Miss Amalie Hofer, editor of the *Kindergarten Magazine*, Chicago. To invite women to speak upon the same general subjects with such men as Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University; Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, president of the University of Tennessee; Dr. Jerome H. Raymond, president of the University of West Virginia; President Wm. Preston Johnston, of the University of Tulane; Dr. Wm. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education; Dr. E. Oram Lyte, president of the National Educational Association, and other educators of national reputation, implies a high degree of appreciation and recognition of the value of women as workers and counsellors.

Concerning that distinguished woman whose work in Tennessee as an educator and a suffragist has been of inestimable value, the *Boston Journal of Education* says:

Miss Clara Conway, of Memphis, is a leading candidate for State superintendent. She is a woman of remarkable power, and would give the State great prominence. Her talent and personality have given her a place with the leaders

for more than fifteen years. She is one of the few women whose advancement has not come because she is a woman, but because she is an educator and a natural leader. Before there was any discussion as to what women have a right to demand by way of official recognition, Miss Conway was honored in many ways without regard to the fact that she was a woman.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

GEORGIA WOMEN DISAPPOINTED.

The women of Georgia hoped for much from the late Legislature. What they asked for and were refused is summed up by Mrs. McLendon, in the *Atlanta Journal*. It is a long list of important measures: police matrons; scientific temperance instruction in public schools; raising the age of protection for girls to 18; the exemption of women's property from taxation until they are allowed to vote; making women eligible to all school offices; providing for women physicians on the medical staff of the State Lunatic Asylum; allowing women the same advantages as men at the State University; a State Reformatory for youthful criminals; and a State Inebriate Asylum. If Georgia women had votes wherewith to help elect a Legislature, more attention would be paid to their requests.

COLORADO'S WOMEN VOTES.

Mrs. Katherine A. G. Patterson, of Denver, wife of the editor and proprietor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, the leading newspaper of Colorado, in response to an enquiry recently addressed to her by the *Pittsburg Post*, replied in part as follows:

As to the conditions of the participation of women in Colorado campaigns, it is to be recorded that they are subject during its course to no rude associations. In the stress of partisan struggles that necessarily precede an election, women of public spirit and good position are chosen to direct the political meetings of women, and it is the rule that from the precinct parlor meetings, preliminary to primaries, to the parlor headquarters kept open exclusively for women citizens, their meetings closely resemble their accustomed club assemblies. There are, besides, women's purely political clubs of every party, whose seasons of activity coincide with campaign seasons. During these times, also, many a friendly *tête-à-tête* upon the situation, or brief persuasive plea for candidate or measure is heard in some quiet corner of hall or library where people meet in amiable mood at social receptions. In the great political mass meetings the proportion of women in attendance is no greater than in the campaigns before their opinions began to be counted at the ballot-box.

On account of the entire absence of the often predicted evil effects of the ballot in woman's hands, and because of the widening of her outlook and the healthful development in good women of their sense of responsibility for the public good, the number of the new citizens who register and vote is on the whole steadily increasing from year to year. Among the women of Colorado who thoroughly believe in both the justice and expediency of equal suffrage are a host of the best women in the State; moving spirits in the work of philanthropy, reform, and education; unquestioned social arbiters; intellectual leaders of thought, and the women of supreme common sense who guide the new, efficient club work.

The present attitude of woman towards public interests and the respect which, in the great West, is accorded her standards of public service, contrast remarkably with the status of a single generation ago. It is but just to state that women's emancipation from perpetual minority before the laws of the land, now complete in four States of the Union, is in Colorado considered the natural result of the thought awakened by the brave protests against unjust limitations of free-born citizens made at Seneca Falls fifty years ago, emphasized fifteen years after by the surprising executive efficiency of women's helpful organizations during the Civil War, and finding its latest expression in the wonderful club movement in which American women, with the spirit of the time, are as irresistibly as unconsciously being carried on towards the universal recognition of their duties and inalienable rights as citizens of a free republic.

THEY NEED THE BALLOT.

The Governor of Alaska laments the fact that the natives are not citizens of the United States, and are not allowed to buy land, take up mining rights, become pilots, or do other things that the citizens of the United States are entitled to do. Alaska has belonged to the United States thirty-two years, yet its native inhabitants are still deprived of these commonplace rights. They have no votes. Let us try to secure at the outset the largest practicable amount of self-government for the inhabitants of our new possessions, both men and women.

Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman, president of the New York State W. S. A., writes: "Please say in the COLUMN that the thanks of every local Suffrage Association in the State of New York should be sent to Governor Roosevelt." His address is Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Executive Mansion, Albany, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS ANNUAL MEETING.

The 30th annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 25.

The morning meeting for business will be held at 3 Park Street, at 10 A. M., for election of officers, passage of resolutions, discussion of the plan of work for the coming year, reports of superintendents of departments, reports from the Leagues, etc.

The afternoon meeting will be held in the vestry of the Park Street Church at 2.30. The evening meeting will be in Association Hall, corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets, at 7.45. Mrs. Livermore will preside, and make the opening address. Rev. Dr. Rainsford, of New York, Prof. Bordan P. Bowne and Mrs. Helen Adelaide Shaw, of Boston, Mrs. Ruth Gibson, of West Medford, and Miss Margaret Chanler, of New York, Mrs. Howe's niece, who has distinguished herself as a Red Cross nurse, and has won great praise from the army officers, are among the speakers invited. Letters will be read from Clara Barton and Governor Roosevelt, of New York.

There should be a large attendance.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE, 3 ParkSt., Boston, Mass. Price, post paid, 50 cents.

The Woman's Column.

Vol. XI.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON JANUARY 28, 1898.

No. 2.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

THE WOMEN OF HAWAII.

Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, of Newton, Mass., Hawaiian Consul, and for twenty years a resident of the Hawaiian Islands, gave at the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association a most interesting account of the women of Hawaii. He said in part:

A singular condition existed at the time of Captain Cook's discovery of the Hawaiian Islands in 1787.

The system of taboo was cruel and tyrannical, and it bore particularly hard on the women. Men and women must not eat together. A woman might eat dog, but not pork. Women were not allowed to eat the common bananas that grew so plentifully at their doors. One woman chief had a great wish to taste a banana. She stole one, and, with a trusted attendant, she rowed far out to sea in a canoe, and then ate it secretly. But a spy had seen her. She was brought before the high priest, and, to punish her for her sacrilege, her favorite page was sacrificed to an idol.

There came a time when the Hawaiians were ripe for a revolt against the system of taboo.

The queen mother and queen regent persuaded the young king to break down the barrier wall that had so long separated the men and women. The act was accomplished at a great feast. The young king took a dish of roast pig, which it was death under the taboo for a woman to eat, and, passing from the men's feast to where the women were eating apart, sat down by the queen mother, and all joined in partaking of the forbidden food; and the cry went forth over all the land, "The taboo is broken! Men and women can live and eat together!"

Mr. Gilman gave an account of various other Hawaiian princesses who rendered great services to education and civilization in those islands. He continued:

While the instances thus far cited refer to women of rank and education, there have also been notable and noble examples of wifely devotion among the poorer people.

A husband and wife were many miles out at sea, when their little boat sank. They had only a couple of buckets to help them make their way to shore. The islanders swim like ducks, but they had fifteen miles to go, and the current was against them. The journey took thirty hours. The husband lost his bucket, and his strength began to fail. His wife made him take hold of her long hair, and towed him for many miles. They were still far from land. When he grew weaker, she made him put his arms around her neck, and still swam on. At last she saw that

he was dead. She still swam on, carrying with her the corpse, which she could not bear to abandon. As the sun was setting on the second day, she reached the shore; and she was forced at last to let go of her husband's dead body, in order to make her way through the great breakers and the powerful under-tow. She was simply a common Hawaiian woman.

Other Hawaiian women, when their husbands have been sent to the Leper Island as incurables, have left all and followed them, though the law granted divorce to the wife of a leper.

The women of recent years have exerted and do still exert a decided influence in political affairs. Their support of Queen Emma's candidacy for the vacant throne was very strong and active, and it was said that they were the instigators of the opposition to King Kalakaua, who only reached the throne through a riot. They have their regular political societies, and are well posted as to what goes on. Some of them are very well educated, and make forcible addresses. Hawaiian women are quite as well qualified for the suffrage, both intellectually and morally, as are Hawaiian men; and I know of no good reason why our government should impose upon them a political taboo, in place of the religious one that has been abolished.

Mr. Gilman's interesting address is given in full in the *Woman's Journal* of Jan. 28.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The Woman's Medical Club of Minneapolis lately succeeded in having a woman, Dr. Bessie Park Haines, appointed upon the health board as one of the sanitary inspectors. Much opposition developed, and it was considered doubtful if her appointment would be confirmed by the city council. An influential official told a prominent Minneapolis woman, "The aldermen keep coming in here and saying, 'What in h— made you put a woman on the board? Here are six or seven good Republicans needing to be taken care of, and you have shoved them all aside for some one who has no vote!'" So much political pressure was brought to bear upon the Health Commissioner that, although personally in favor of having women on the board, he withdrew his nomination of Dr. Haines. This has been a great object lesson to Minneapolis women on the need of equal suffrage.

ANOTHER OBJECT LESSON.

Mrs. Livermore, at a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, said that her attention had just been called to a new illustration of women's legal disabilities. Mr. Edward Boardman had continued to be elected town clerk of Melrose, Mass., and to draw his salary, for several years after every one knew that he was too ill to do any of the work. His wife performed the duties for him; and such was her ability, and such her devotion to her husband, that she mastered every detail, and carried on the office with absolute perfection. Mr.

Boardman has lately died, and the men of Melrose wanted to elect Mrs. Boardman town clerk in his place. They consulted a corporation lawyer. He was as desirous as any one that she should have the office, but after ransacking the laws to find some loophole that would admit of her election, he was forced to tell her disappointed townspeople that she was not eligible. Mrs. Livermore quoted, with emphasis, Charles Kingsley's words to women who complained of social injustices: "You will never have social justice till you have legal equity."

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE HEARING.

The Massachusetts Joint Committee on Election Laws will give a hearing to the petitioners and remonstrants, on Municipal Woman Suffrage, on Wednesday, February 8, at 10.30 A. M., in Room 240 of the State House.

The number of the room in which the hearing is held can be ascertained by inquiry of the men in charge of the elevators. Let the friends of equal suffrage come early in order to secure seats.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

The women of Ireland voted for the first time in the elections on Jan. 17.

Municipal suffrage was granted to the women of England in 1869, and proved so satisfactory that in 1881 it was extended to the women of Scotland. In 1898, both municipal and county suffrage were extended to the women of Ireland, without any opposition whatever.

Now the question arises why English, Scotch, and Irish women who have been enterprising enough to emigrate to America should lose their votes by coming to the "land of the free"?

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

QUEEN WILHELMINA of Holland has become an earnest student of economics. The *Boston Globe* says: "It beats the Dutch how so many women are taking to such things of late!"

MISS JOSEPHINE KIPLING, the eldest child of Rudyard Kipling, was whipped for telling a fib, and went to bed, sobbing rebelliously: "I think it's real mean, so there! My pa writes great big whoppers, and everybody thinks they're lovely; while I just told a tiny little story and gets whipped and sent to bed!"

QUEEN VICTORIA has withheld her assent from the act lately passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica, lowering the age of protection for girls from fourteen years to twelve, and the act accordingly fails to become a law. The Queen has a legal right of veto over all legislation in Great Britain and its colonies, but this right is very rarely exercised.

WOMEN TO VOTE IN NEW ORLEANS.

"Nothing succeeds like success." The South has been regarded as the stronghold of conservatism on the woman question; but the late Constitutional Convention of Louisiana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers, and equal suffrage has at once become a popular thing.

The taxpayers of New Orleans will vote on the first Thursday in March on the question of levying a tax of two and a half mills to provide the city with sewerage, drainage, and an improved water system.

A meeting of the general campaign committee, appointed by Mayor Flower to take charge of this movement for improved conditions, was held in the council chamber on the evening of Jan. 17. Mr. W. D. Denegre mentioned that some years before a drainage tax had been voted down when submitted to the male taxpayers. He said they "would have to get the ladies to vote, and it would require much labor to carry on this campaign of education."

The Era Club of New Orleans is a suffrage club, and was supposed to represent an unpopular cause until a share of suffrage was actually granted to the women of Louisiana. Now the whole tone is changed. The New Orleans *Picayune* of Jan. 17 says:

A big gun in the campaign of education on the sewerage, drainage, and water-works tax proposition was fired yesterday.

And it was fired by the ladies, God bless them! a most auspicious augury for the success of the cause.

When the ladies take a hand in anything in this city, their power and influence are soon felt. They have brought success to every cause they have espoused, and it must certainly be a source of gratification to all progressive citizens to know that they have entered heart and soul into this cause for progress,—for a greater New Orleans.

Yesterday afternoon the ladies of the Era Club held a rousing meeting in the Tulane Theatre, to which every woman taxpayer in the city was invited. That spacious and handsome temple of Thespis was soon filled with the fair sex of the Crescent City. They showed their interest in the cause by their attendance, and by their enthusiasm,—typically feminine,—and listening intently to every word uttered by the gentlemen who had been invited to discuss the subject before them. The meeting was presided over by Hon. A. Brittin, the president of the City Council, and there were on the stage Mayor Flower, and Messrs. E. H. Farrar, W. S. Parkerson, D. M. Sholars, and Drs. Harry Dickson Bruns and Quitman Kohnke, all of whom made short addresses.

The officers of the club occupied a box to the right of the stage, while other prominent ladies were in the other boxes.

The speeches were all short, full of animation, and strictly to the point. Every good point scored by the speakers—and there were many of them—was liberally applauded. At the conclusion of the speeches a resolution offered by Miss Katherine Nobles was adopted, asking all in favor of the organization of a woman's league to work for the passage of the sewerage and drainage tax, to meet at the rooms of the Progressive Union, on Carondelet Street, on Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.

President Brittin said, in part:

I esteem it a great honor to have been

invited by the ladies of the Era Club to preside over the deliberations of this meeting.

It is a matter of great congratulation that the ladies, who are ever foremost in defending the integrity of the home, are interesting themselves in this immense issue, involving as it does not only the health of our people, but the commercial supremacy of our city. The lives of most of us are already well spent. But this struggle to ameliorate conditions is not alone for us, but for those who are to come after us. It is a battle for the lives of our children, and for our children's children. It is a battle for the future, and you are enlisted in the valiant cause.

With the hearty coöperation of the ladies, as evidenced by this meeting, I indulge the prophecy that there can be no such thing as failure.

Mr. Brittin then introduced the president of the city board of health, Dr. Quitman Kohnke, who set forth in strong terms the need of sewerage. He said:

Many of our houses built within recent years are fitted with all the sanitary arrangements demanded by a sewerage system, except the sewer connections. In place of this a receptacle exists which is connected by a concealed pipe with the street gutter. I know that this is hard to believe; but it is true nevertheless. It may be asked "Why does not the board of health correct this?" The reply is simple. The board of health is endeavoring to do so, as far as its limited means will permit. Very recently the owner of six elegant residences was convicted of a violation of the law prohibiting this method of sewerage. The estimated cost to the board of this case was more than \$20. The fines imposed by the recorder amounted to \$12.50. I refrain from comment upon this case. The language which the situation requires should not be used in presence of ladies. I submit it as an argument in favor of sewerage by an approved system.

For the first time in the history of our city women will be allowed to vote on municipal questions. This should, and doubtless will, mark an era of progress, which will demonstrate the wisdom of this course. Some years ago a drainage proposition was submitted to a vote of the taxpayers and was lost. Women were not permitted, at that time, to express their opinion. They are now. Let us hope that they hold the balance of power. We know how they will vote.

Hon. E. H. Farrar, the next speaker, addressed his audience as "Fellow citizens, women taxpayers," and after setting forth the need and the cost of the improvements proposed, said, in conclusion:

Women taxpayers of New Orleans, who happily have a voice in the settling of this question, does not the prospect of a cheap and abundant supply of pure water, a cleanly and wholesome system of sewerage, a complete and efficient system of drainage, bringing in their train sweet, clean, and dry streets, decrease in the sick list and the death rate, increase in personal comfort and in commercial prosperity, appeal to you for ratification and support?

In another relation of life you are called "our better halves," (and I concede the proposition). Signalize, then, the first opportunity given you to vote in this State by showing that you favor progress and improvement, and that you are as good citizens as you are wives, daughters, and mothers.

Dr. Harry Dickson Bruns followed. The *Picayune* says:

He went on to tell the ladies what an ardent advocate he was of woman suf-

frage, and said this was the first time that the ladies would have an opportunity in this city of casting their votes. He told how in the constitutional convention the members had been deeply impressed in favor of woman suffrage, but one member, who had command of ridicule, had killed the proposition with a ridiculous speech, and he knew sentiment so well in the convention that it was futile to contend against it. But while the ladies would not have any other opportunity of voting, there was much that they could do in making this tax a success or a failure. Merely to throw that money into the hands of the city officials was not enough. Every one who votes for the tax should see how it was going to be spent. They would need an honest government to expend that money. He did not care how good the board was that was first appointed, if a bad council was elected, bad men would creep into the board. The women should turn to the men, and see that only good men were put up for office in the municipal elections.

But in order to do this, the women of New Orleans would need to be able to vote on the men as well as on the measure.

Senator D. M. Sholars said, in part:

That this city is to take rank as one of the cleanest and healthiest of the world was assured from the time her women identified themselves with the New Orleans Progressive Union, and became its inspiration and its life. And let it not be forgotten that when our municipal authorities had been influenced to inaugurate a movement which is to free our city from the blighting curse of that policy which has afflicted all lands that ever felt the iron rule of Spain, and in its stead is to give its inhabitants the beneficent results of modern sanitation, it was not the Cotton Exchange, the Lumbermen's Exchange, the Board of Trade, nor any other of the business men's organizations of New Orleans that took the initial step to give impetus to the movement, but the Era Club, an organization carrying on its roll the names of many of the most patriotic and progressive women of New Orleans.

An honored member of the city council has, in a published interview, noticed the fact that the women of New Orleans favor the tax. Let this woman's meeting at this time perfect such an organization as will see to it that every woman taxpayer in New Orleans shall cast her vote in favor of the tax.

The three brightest eras in British history are those in which the sceptre has been swayed by a woman, Elizabeth, Anne, and Victoria. In this country our constitution makes no provision for woman taking the helm of State, but has most wisely permitted her an equal voice in the pending question.

The tax will be voted, and I would still proclaim it, if for no other reason than that the women favor it.

The *Picayune* of Jan. 17 says editorially:

Through the admirable foresight and public spirit of the ladies of the Era Club, a most successful meeting of women taxpayers of this city was held yesterday at the Tulane Theatre, to discuss the proposed water and sewerage tax, and it is most gratifying to know that the women taxpayers were most favorably impressed by the arguments presented. The meeting yesterday will prove an important factor in securing the desired results, and so the ladies of the Era Club will have done no little to usher in a new era for New Orleans.

Next March, the greatest city of the far South will have an object lesson in woman suffrage. The men of New Orleans will

learn, as the men of Colorado and Wyoming have learned already, that a woman does not lose her womanliness nor develop horns and hoofs in consequence of being gifted with the ballot, but that she takes more interest in public questions and has a greater power for good.

U. S. SENATE THANKS CLARA BARTON.

In the United States Senate on Jan. 12, Mr. Hawley, of the Military Affairs Committee, reported a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Clara Barton and the officers and agents of the Red Cross Society for their humane services towards the Armenians and towards both sides in the Spanish-American war.

Mr. Hoar asked for immediate consideration of the resolution.

After it had been read, Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, inquired whether the adoption of the resolution would admit those mentioned in the resolution to the floor of the Senate.

"Oh, I take it," said Mr. Hawley, "that that matter will settle itself."

Mr. Hoar explained that the privileges of the floor would be extended in any event only to Miss Barton, and he did not believe that she would trouble anybody. Mr. Gray, of Delaware, expressed the opinion that none of the Senators would run away if Miss Barton should appear on the floor. The resolution was then passed.

THE CONGRESSMAN FROM UTAH.

The election of Brigham H. Roberts, a polygamist, as Congressman from Utah, has reopened the discussion of the Mormon question. Some persons have tried to find in it an argument against equal rights for women. Mr. Roberts, however, is not only a polygamist, but also a conspicuous opponent of woman suffrage. A leading Gentile woman of Utah writes that his nomination was "railroaded through the convention despite the protests of the women." A prominent Mormon woman in the convention opposed his nomination on the ground that all his time would be needed for his domestic duties,—a delicate allusion to his many wives and families.

Contrary to the expectation that the Mormon Church would have the solid support of the women's vote, some of the most conspicuous opponents of the church in its effort to take despotical control of the State have been women. A notable instance is Hon. Martha Hughes Cannon of the Utah Senate,—the only woman ever elected to a State Senate thus far. When the Utah Legislature elected a United States Senator, Mrs. Cannon, though herself a Mormon, both spoke and voted for the Independent candidate, Moses Thatcher, against the church candidate. The Salt Lake *Tribune*, the leading Gentile paper of Utah, and formerly much opposed to woman suffrage, said, editorially:

Those who have had apprehensions over what women would do in public stations, and have questioned the wisdom of giving them suffrage, should have heard the brave speech of Senator Martha Hughes Cannon yesterday, when, despite influences which have cowed more than one male legislator during the past month, she

explained why she held it a duty to do a certain thing. It required a moral courage which a good many members of the Legislature do not possess. Then, too, she did it as grandly as gracefully. Her face showed that it grieved her to perform an act that would pain her near friends; but she did not hesitate, but, as though her oath and sense of duty were more to her than all else, she faced that duty superbly, and by her words gave a new direction to men's minds, and opened a broad path for doubters if they could but muster up the courage to follow where she led. It was the most manly exhibition that has been presented in the Legislature since it convened.

Senator Cannon prefaced her vote with an address so eloquent that, despite the rigid rules against demonstrations, she was cheered and cheered again at its conclusion. Not the gallery alone, but members themselves joined in the applause. There have been eloquent speeches before in the joint session, but none so thrilled the audience. Even those bitterest in their opposition to Thatcher could not but admire the pluck that animated Mrs. Cannon.

The Mormon Church seems to have got the better of the reform element for the time being; but it is interesting to know that the women were ably represented among the reformers.

JOHN M. CUMMINGS.

IMPERIALISM AT HOME.

At the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Jan. 25, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas it is admitted that the natives of our new possessions will be entitled to self-government as soon and as far as they are capable of it; and

Whereas, if the natives were known to be as civilized, intelligent, and law-abiding as American women, there would be no question of their right and fitness to enter upon self-government at once; therefore,

Resolved, That the principles that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that taxation without representation is tyranny, are as applicable to civilized women in Massachusetts as to half-civilized men in outlying territories; and that the exclusion of women is imperialism at home.

NOT TIRED OF VOTING.

On New Year's Day, the daily *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver, Col., issued an edition of 52 pages, devoted largely to accounts of the prosperity and gains in the State, during the past year, in educational, industrial, and other directions. Woman suffrage is considered worthy of an editorial leader. It gives facts that outweigh all the theories which opponents can muster. The *News* says, in part:

After holding possession of the ballot for five years in Colorado, it has been conclusively proved during 1898 that the women of the State are not tired of its exercise. Their interest in the campaign last fall, with its far-reaching effects, was very noticeable. It was remarked, both by the voters and by the judges and clerks of election, that the women voted all election day more largely than the men.

Each year more and more subjects connected with questions of public interest and good government are studied by the women in their clubs. Each year a more serious sense of the responsibility of citizenship is felt among the women voters of the State. The Colorado Equal Suffrage Association main-

tains its organization still. Its work in this State, to be sure, is accomplished, but it continues in order to help the cause in other States, and to act as a bureau of information for the countless queries sent into Colorado annually, in regard to the State's "peculiar institution." Those interested in the history of the equal suffrage movement in this State would find "The History of Equal Suffrage in Colorado," by Joseph C. Brown, an entertaining little volume. This has been issued under the auspices and with the approval of the Suffrage Association, and is a valuable little pamphlet to send to inquiring friends in other States.

COLORADO WOMAN SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Mrs. F. S. Lee, Representative from Arapahoe County, presided over the deliberations of the Colorado House of Representatives on the afternoon of Jan. 11.

Speaker Smith wished to speak on a bill, and asked Mrs. Lee, one of the three lady members of the House, to take the chair. Mrs. Lee blushed, not expecting such an honor, but her embarrassment soon disappeared. The despatches say: "Once or twice the fair speaker had occasion to sound the gavel to call members to order. Mrs. Lee showed herself conversant with parliamentary tactics, and proved herself a very good speaker."

During the debates she was variously addressed as "Mr. Speaker," "Mrs. Speaker," "Mme. Speaker," "Mme. President," and "Mrs. President." The most popular way seemed to be "Mrs. Speaker," which will be adopted on future occasions.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature by Representative Daly, of Lawrence, to forbid the employment of women or minors in manufacturing establishments between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. This is a bill in regard to which working women have decided opinions. Their wishes would be more likely to be regarded by the Legislature if they had votes.

Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins writes in the Detroit *Free Press* concerning the coming convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Grand Rapids, Mich. She says:

The St. Cecilia clubhouse, with its large auditorium, has been engaged, and the clubs are working to make the convention a grand occasion. The best women speakers on this continent have been secured, and I am happy to be able to state that one of the most eloquent among them, who has not yet been heard in the North, Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky, is promised for the occasion. Delegates are expected from every State in the Union, and entertainment is promised to all who come. Surely Grand Rapids' enterprise and hospitality exceed those of many larger cities. The annual State Convention, which it was expected would be held in Detroit, will also be held in Grand Rapids, one day preceding the National Convention.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, post paid, 50 cents.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AND MRS. PRUYN.

Under the heading, "Mrs. Pruyne's Revenge," the Boston *Globe* publishes the following characteristic action of Mrs. J. V. H. Pruyne, the head of the New York Association that thinks equal suffrage would destroy the sweetness and amiability of women:

Mrs. John V. L. Pruyne, a social leader in this city, has taken a sweet revenge for a social slight, and set Gov. Roosevelt and a portion of Albany society by the ears, so to speak.

Mrs. Pruyne is a widow. The Pruynes are of the bluest of Knickerbocker blood, and Mrs. Pruyne has been conspicuous as a society entertainer. At the time of the reception in honor of Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt by the Fort Orange Club, she did not receive an invitation. It is said she asked for one, and was told that all the invitations had been issued to club members, and that if she wanted to attend the reception she would have to accompany her son-in-law, William Torham Rice.

Mrs. Pruyne didn't apply to her son-in-law. Instead she sent out invitations for a reception of her own, to be held on the night of the club reception. Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt were invited, and they went.

When the guests of the club began to gather in the clubhouse, the guests of honor were not there. The clubhouse filled and still they failed to come. When the club managers learned that Gov. and Mrs. Roosevelt were at Mrs. Pruyne's, they sent a message there, saying that the club's guests were getting impatient. It did not reach the Governor, it is said.

Mrs. Pruyne is said to have sent a serene reply, and to have prevailed upon her lions to stay a little longer. There was time enough to go to the club, she told them.

When at last the Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt reached the clubhouse, most of the club's guests had departed. The reception upon which the club had spent \$1,500 had been spoiled.

The ruffled feelings of Albany's 400 have not yet been smoothed, and Mrs. Pruyne is still enjoying her triumph. The Governor, it is said, has resolved to accept no more invitations to private receptions, and the Fort Orange Club has resolved to give no receptions for many months.

A BRAVE COLORADO WOMAN.

Owing to the large preponderance of the mining element, the small number of women, etc., Leadville has for many years been a hard city in which to preserve good conditions. The *N. Y. Tribune* says:

The bravest person in Leadville is a woman, who has just accomplished what no man had the temerity to attempt. For months the city has been run by the gamblers, who were doing a cash business of \$100,000 a month. Officers, from policemen to judge, were indebted to the Gambling Trust, and no one dared to lift up the voice of complaint. At last Mrs. Margaret Henderson, a pioneer, determined to rid the city of the vampires who were draining its life blood.

On account of the strength of the gambling element in the town, she had to send to Denver for an attorney to prepare the complaint, and to be ready to prosecute the violators of the law. In order to get around the friendly feeling existing between the gamblers and most of the city and county officials, a novel procedure had to be undertaken. The gambling resorts were closed, and the owners and proprietors of the buildings were placed in

contempt of court should gambling be resumed; and past experiences of the gamblers with the District Judge, Owers, let them know that to be in contempt of his court is no trifling matter.

After the initiative was taken, the churches and merchants rallied to Mrs. Henderson's support, and a huge petition has been signed to keep the gambling resorts closed. The gamblers recognize with whom they have to deal, and an exodus is already in progress.

A CARD.

A complete list of women's papers, and papers having women's departments, is greatly desired by one of the National Council committees. Publishers of such papers are earnestly invited to send a copy of the same, or a postal card with name and address of the same, to the office of the president of the National Council, 633 North Pennsylvania Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Exchanges please copy.

"TOO EXCITABLE."

Commissary-General Eagan, before the War Investigating Committee, said in a written statement:

If and when General Miles charges that it (the beef) was furnished as a pretence of experiment, he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body; he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally, and maliciously.

Well, well! Suppose such language had been used by an officer of any of the women's associations towards another officer with whom she differed. Would it not have been quoted from one end of the country to the other as a proof that women are too excitable to vote?—*Woman's Journal*.

IDAHO'S WOMEN LEGISLATORS.

Mrs. Mary A. Wright was elected to the Idaho House of Representatives from Kootenai County, at the recent election, in addition to Mrs. Clara L. Campbell, of Ada County, and Mrs. Harriet Noble, of Boise County, already mentioned in our columns. Miss Permeal French was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In sixteen of the twenty-one counties women were chosen to be school superintendents, and four of the County Treasurers are women.

Mrs. Clara L. Campbell was born in Connecticut, and received her education in the public schools of that State, where she was afterwards a teacher.

In 1875, she went to the Pacific coast, and spent some time in Eugene, Oregon, teaching music. She and her husband then moved to North Idaho, and for nearly five years were in charge of the boarding school upon the Nez Perce reservation.

A little more than five years ago, Mrs. Campbell went to Boise, Idaho, which has since been her home. She is a prominent worker in the Woman's Relief Corps, having served as chairman of the executive board, and also as secretary of the department.

Later we shall give particulars regarding the two other women elected to the Idaho Legislature, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Noble, well omened names.

The San Francisco *Call* lately contained an interesting interview with Miss Permeal French, the newly elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Idaho. It says:

"Miss Permeal French, the brilliant young lady who was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Idaho in November, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Peter W. Hickey, of 2072 Market Street, and will leave for her Northern home to-morrow, in time to assume her official duties at Boise.

"Her present visit to this State is to acquaint herself with the most approved methods in vogue in our schools, and for several days past the distinguished visitor has been in consultation with prominent educators of California. She is determined that the public schools of Idaho shall be in line with the most advanced and progressive ideas, and is equipped with the brains, energy, and enthusiasm to carry out her object.

"While I cannot say that a woman would fill the position of school superintendent better than a man, I know that women are very conscientious, and I think that they are endowed, as a rule, with superior ability for discerning character in children, and that they will be more careful to build up the moral side of youth." Thus spoke Miss French, in an interview last evening, and she continued: "I believe that women will leave out the element of politics in educational affairs more positively than men. Politics should be eliminated from our schools."

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, at the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A., said that the activity of the "Antis" was a mark of progress, as compared with their previous indifference. Mrs. Howe continued: "If these women are in a state of active resistance to their own good, it is better than if they were doing nothing. At present they seem like a hornets' nest stirred up against us. But wait, you who are young enough—for I am too old to wait much longer—and you will yet see them all ranged as good bees, making suffrage honey. If they do not, their granddaughters will."

When Louisiana adopted a new Constitution last year, she provided that tax-paying women might vote on all questions of taxation submitted to popular ballot. The city of New Orleans has now submitted a scheme for city sewerage and water-supply, and the women will exercise this right for the first time. It seems as if even the members of the "New England Society Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women" ought to admit the justice of this, but there is not one city east of the Mississippi River where women are allowed any voice in the levy or distribution of their taxes.—*Mrs. Ida H. Harper, in N. Y. Sun*.

For a club of six new subscribers to the *Woman's Journal* at the special rate of \$1.50 each, "The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony," by Ida H. Harper, will be sent as a premium. Address the *Woman's Journal*, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

No. 3.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.



The Oregon Legislature has just passed an amendment to grant full suffrage to women, by a vote of 48 to 6 in the House, and 25 to 1 in the Senate.

In the woman suffrage movement, it seems to be the unexpected that happens. None of the suffragists at the East, and probably few at the West, had any idea that the Oregon Legislature was ripe for equal suffrage, much less that it would record itself in favor by a majority so magnificent. Only three months ago, the *Portland Oregonian* was declaring that "political suffrage for women is a slowly dying cause." This action of the Oregon Legislature does not look like it.

SUFFRAGE RESOLUTION IN COLORADO.

In the Colorado House of Representatives, on Jan. 30, Representative Bell introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, Equal suffrage has been in operation in Colorado for five years, during which time women have exercised the privilege as generally as men, with the result that better candidates have been selected for office, methods of election have been purified, the character of legislation improved, civic intelligence increased, and womanhood developed to greater usefulness by political responsibility; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That, in view of these results, the enfranchisement of women in every State and Territory of the American Union is recommended as a measure tending to the advancement of a higher and better social order.

That an authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Governor of the State to the Legislature of every State and Territory, and that the press be requested to call public attention to these resolutions.

Several members spoke earnestly in favor of the resolution, which was carried by a vote of 45 to 3.

The resolution passed the Senate next day by a vote of 30 to 1. Senator Barela (a Spaniard or Spanish-Mexican, judging by his name) voted alone in opposition. The *News* says, "Almost every Senator on the floor spoke on the question."

This resolution ought to settle the question as to the prevailing sentiment of Col-

orado on the subject. Eastern papers opposed to equal suffrage claim that the legislators did not vote their real convictions, because they were intimidated by the little knot of ladies who were present as spectators. If so, the possession of a vote must have greatly increased women's influence instead of lessening it; for in States where women have not the ballot, the presence of a little knot of ladies in the gallery, or even of a large number, does not cause legislators who are opposed to equal suffrage to vote in favor of it.

So large a vote as 45 to 3 in the House and 30 to 1 in the Senate can be explained in only one of two ways: Either the legislators themselves believe in equal suffrage, or they think that the majority of their constituents do. As Col. Higginson says, "Saul is either among the prophets—or among the profits." In either case, it is pretty good evidence that the harrowing results predicted for woman suffrage have not been realized in practice. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

The result of the popular vote at the recent local elections in Ireland has caused much surprise. As the new local government act only gave the men and women of Ireland the same rights that the men and women of England and Scotland have possessed for many years, it is odd that the results should be looked upon as so revolutionary. The election of butchers and bakers as aldermen is nothing uncommon in America. Yet a despatch dated Dublin, Jan. 29, says:

The recent Irish elections have brought about something like a revolution.

Such an overturning in the old established order of things has never been known in this country. Traditions and all the old sacred ideas of caste and social position have been trampled under foot. The changes are so amusing in some instances that it seems like a burlesque.

The Laborite upheaval introduces another bewildering complication into the inextricable tangle of Irish politics. The Laborites must be counted with in the future, not only in municipal, but in parliamentary contests, where labor never has been recognized by representation as such, although several Nationalist members spring from that class.

John Daly, the political ex-convict, has been elected Mayor of Limerick. In his speech on assuming the Mayor's chair and chain amid uproarious enthusiasm, he said:

"During my years of suffering in British dungeons my fancy painted many pictures, but never in my wildest dreams did I expect the cruel iron chain of my English jailers would be replaced by the golden chain of the City of the Violated Treaty.

"I will do all in my power to preserve decorum in this council, and I trust it will be found that my party displays a spirit of intelligence and fair play to those who opposed us."

Daly's salary as Mayor is \$2,500. The

old municipal clique of Limerick is dazed by the astonishing upheaval.

William Shaw, one of the wealthiest millers in Ireland, was defeated for Alderman by a drayman earning \$4.50 a week in his own employ.

Maurice Leonard, the Earl of Kenmare's agent, a ground landlord and hitherto dictator of his town, was defeated, while the first place on the poll was taken by one of Leonard's day laborers earning \$2.25 a week.

The silent revolution finds its most grotesque manifestation in the election of two jaunting-car drivers, locally called "Jarveys," one for an Alderman and the other for a Councillor. A local merchant drove to the council chamber for the first meeting of the corporation on an Alderman's car, paid the Alderman "Jarvey" sixpence fare, was saluted with "Thank you, sir," and then both walked in together, the "Jarvey" taking his seat among the Aldermen, while the prosperous merchant subsided into the comparative obscurity of the Councillor's bench. There has been nothing like it off the comic opera stage.

Alderman Kelliber is a working tailor. Three working carpenters have been returned, while Alderman Caves, a most intelligent man, sits all day mending boots in one of the old-fashioned shanties on Quayside.

The other morning a neighbor called to get his boots mended. Alderman Caves's wife put her head out of the window and informed the customer that "his Worship isn't down yet."

Councillor O'Connor is a working baker in the employ of the defeated candidate. Councillor Egan is a printer. Alderman Murphy, the youngest Alderman in the United Kingdom, is only twenty-two.

In Dublin the leader of the Laborites is the former printer of the *Evening Telegraph*. The other Laborite Aldermen and Councillors are workmen of different kinds.

In Listowel, a small town of County Kerry, the whole district board, except one merchant, is composed of laborers. The merchant resigned, refusing to associate with the rest of them.

Throughout Ireland upward of 75 per cent. of the women electors exercised the franchise intrusted to them for the first time. They almost invariably supported the candidates who advocated temperance, and, to the great surprise of the politicians, the bulk of the women voted against the Parnellite nominees. Their registering had been confidently looked on as a solid accession of strength to the Parnellite party. Fortunately for that party, the women are as yet only enfranchised for municipal and not parliamentary elections.

Though cheered or bantered by the crowd at most booths, the women took their privilege in a very serious, business-like spirit, showing a keen appreciation of the personal merits of the different candidates.

Princess Theresa of Bavaria is a scientific writer of considerable merit. She has already published one book on South America, and is now at work on another, to get materials for which she made a journey of exploration in the wildest parts of Brazil.

MRS. CATT IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Mary G. Hay lately visited Colorado for a conference with leading men and women of that equal suffrage State, in regard to future suffrage work. Much social attention was shown them before their return to the East, and, what doubtless gave them even more pleasure, the Legislature passed a resolution, by an almost unanimous vote of both houses, testifying to the good results of equal suffrage in Colorado, and advising other States to adopt it.

Mrs. Catt and Miss Hay arrived in Denver on Jan. 29, and held an informal reception the same evening at the Brown Palace Hotel. Among the callers were Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, president of the State Board of Charities and Correction; Mrs. Katherine A. G. Patterson, president of the Colorado Suffrage Association; Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Fox, Mrs. Thompson, and others. Mrs. Catt said, in part:

Suffragists of the East are more than gratified at the progress which has been made in different parts of the Union since Colorado joined the fold of supporters of the rights of women. Everywhere the fact is recognized that Colorado has aided us in a manner which will not soon be forgotten. Her example has had the effect of bringing some of the radical opponents of the idea to believe that possibly they are wrong. Though the extension of the vote to women is comparatively recent even here, already we can see that our efforts are to be crowned with success. Indiana has taken up the agitation with energy, and the question is being pushed in Iowa and other States. Louisiana has taken one forward step which will soon be followed by another.

On the following evening a reception was given Mrs. Catt at the residence of Mrs. A. L. Welch, 1507 Grant Avenue. The *Denver News* says:

The old-time suffrage colors, yellow and white, which decked so many a hall and parlor in the campaign of 1893, shone resplendent again last evening at the residence of Mrs. A. L. Welch. A pleasant programme was given. Gov. Thomas, ex-Gov. Adams, and Mrs. Catt were the speakers. Mrs. L. M. Stansbury gave a reading, and Mrs. Davison and Mrs. Fred P. Johnson sang.

Gov. Thomas paid an unqualified tribute to the workings of the State's peculiar institution. He said that no one could place a finger on a spot where it had done harm, either to the State or the home, society, or domestic life. Its influence had been quiet, indirect, but constantly good and constantly increasing. The standard of political action, the conduct of conventions, and the character of public men, had all been benefited by it. The presence of women was a restraining influence in the convention, just as it is elsewhere.

Ex-Gov. Adams, speaking of the cause at large, said there was now no contention waged against it by new men, because there was now no longer any argument left against it. Like the speaker who preceded him, he was ready to thank God that women were not angels, for there would be a very poor show for the men if they were. They were human, and they made all the mistakes incident to human nature. But in certain things they were stronger and better than men, and those things were needed in the body politic. They saw the higher uses and the higher needs of the State, and as they grew into more and more influence the State was attaining those higher uses and supplying

its higher needs. The man who says equal suffrage is a failure in Colorado does not know what he is talking about. He had seen many women in politics in Colorado, and he had seen only one against whom he had ever had even a suspicion of corrupt practices.

Mrs. Catt made a little address, which was a gem of salient thought and polished diction. She is one of the finest orators of her sex in the country, and she spoke to an audience of friends who were in sympathy with her. She said that this day had been in some ways the happiest of her life; and then went on to tell that it was because the House of Representatives had extended such kindly courtesy to them when they asked for a resolution endorsing suffrage in Colorado; how they had risen from committee of the whole in the midst of the consideration of a bill, and within twenty minutes after the resolution was introduced, it had been passed, with only three votes against it. Two of these were explained to their satisfaction, leaving only one man in a position of opposition, and he was a very old man.

Woman suffrage would in time produce a higher type of womanhood; one more serious, with a greater feeling of responsibility and duty. The women of Colorado had grown and improved since they received the ballot five years ago. She paid a high tribute to Colorado men.

At the conclusion delicious refreshments were served from a table gaily dressed in white roses and yellow jonquils.

Mrs. Patterson, president of the Colorado E. S. A., presided.

ON BEHALF OF HAWAIIAN WOMEN.

The following is the memorial sent by the officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association to Congress, and a copy has been personally addressed to each Senator and Member:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We respectfully request that, in the qualifications for voters in the proposed constitution for the new Territory of Hawaii, the word "male" be omitted.

The declared intention of the United States in annexing the Hawaiian Islands is to give them the benefits of the most advanced civilization, and it is a truism that the progress of civilization in every country is measured by the approach of women toward the ideal of equal rights with men.

Under barbarism, the struggle for existence is entirely on the physical plane. The woman enters freely the arena, and her failure or success depends wholly upon her own strength. When life rises to the intellectual plane, public opinion is expressed in law. Justice demands that we shall not offer to women emerging from barbarism the ball and chain of a sex disqualification while we hold out to men the crown of self-government.

The trend of civilization is clearly in the direction of equal rights for women. Even where equal suffrage measures have been defeated, as in South Dakota and Washington last November, the vote shows a marked gain over former years. Thus, in 1889, Washington defeated woman suffrage by 19,386 majority; in 1898 by a majority of only 9,882, although there had been a large increase of population.

In South Dakota, in 1890, the adverse majority was 23,610; in 1893, only 3,285.

Sixty years ago women could not vote anywhere. In 1838 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachu-

setts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave school suffrage in 1883, and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 school suffrage was given in Washington, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in New Brunswick and Ontario. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended to all women in Kansas and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, and New Jersey. In the same year, Montana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1889 municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, bond suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women, both married and single. In 1895 full suffrage was granted in South Australia women, both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage was granted in Utah and Idaho. In 1898 municipal and county suffrage were granted to the single women and widows of Ireland, and Louisiana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, calls the opposition to woman suffrage a "slowly melting glacier of bourbonism and prejudice." The melting is going on steadily all over our country, and it would be inopportune to impose upon our new possessions abroad the antiquated restrictions which we are fast discarding at home.

We, therefore, petition your honorable body that, upon whatever conditions and qualifications the right of suffrage is granted to Hawaiian men, it shall be granted to Hawaiian women.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY, *Pres.*
ANNA H. SHAW, *Vice-Pres.*
RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, *Cor. Sec.*
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, *Rec. Sec.*
HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON, *Treas.*
LAURA CLAY,
CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH,
Auditors.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
Chairman Organization Com.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR BOYS.

Rev. Charles F. Dole, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., said at the recent legislative hearing on equal suffrage:

I used to think that as a matter of policy and expediency it was not desirable to hasten the giving of the franchise to women—that they should convert their own sex first. But I have come to feel that there is another element involved in the question.

What we are after in this republic is not the most economical government; an intelligent despotism or an oligarchy might do public business more economically than a republic. The object of our form of government is the training of manhood and womanhood. The disfranchisement of women is a survival of the old life of war and half-civilization. If government were to be instituted as a new thing today, women would be admitted to vote as a matter of course. We ought to take off this old barbarous restriction that limits the women. There is no reason for not taking it off, except that it has not been taken off yet.

I ask for equal suffrage not for the sake of women, though it is bad for women for the State to put a limit upon them, saying in effect, "We do not want you, or we do not trust you."—I ask it for the sake of higher civilization. It is a bad thing for men, a bad object-lesson for every growing boy to find out that his

mother and sister are not thought worthy of trust in public affairs, and are not expected to vote. It is not good for the new immigrants who come here, imbued in many cases with the old barbarous traditions of foreign countries in regard to women, to find that even in free America women are still considered somewhat inferior, and that many things are forbidden to the most intelligent woman which are freely permitted to the most ignorant man. It would be a good object-lesson for the State to say, "We treat men and women alike; we take off henceforth and forever all stigma upon womanhood, every relic of barbarism on the woman question." The granting of suffrage to women is the next upward step in civilization. It may cost something, as every upward step in civilization has done hitherto; but it is a distinct step upward.

A full report of the suffrage hearing is given in this week's *Woman's Journal*.

INDIANA NOTES.

The legislative campaign for the submission of an equal suffrage amendment began in earnest on Jan. 25th. Sixty petitions were presented in the Legislature on that day, with an aggregate of about 16,000 signatures. It is said the petitions were so distributed that almost every legislator had one sent to him to be presented. Indiana women are in earnest, and mean to do their best to secure the amendment from this Legislature.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next Fortnightly meeting will be held in the parlors of the Massachusetts Suffrage Association, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 2.30 P. M. Mrs. Florence Spooner, the earnest and enthusiastic leader of the Anti-Death-Penalty Movement, will be the speaker of the afternoon. Her humane spirit has been stirred to the utmost by the horrors of capital punishment, by its uselessness as a deterrent from the crime of murder, and by the impossibility of rectifying a fatal mistake, if, after execution, the supposed murderer is proven innocent, as has been the case.

The abolition of capital punishment has been before the Legislature for more than fifty years, at one time or other. But it has never had so persistent and tireless a leader as Mrs. Spooner, who counts it a joy to "toil terribly" in behalf of a cause which her heart and conscience compel her to advocate. She will give us the history of the movement in its latest phases, and her reasons for identifying herself with this humane measure. At the close of her address there will be an opportunity for discussion, and the advocates of the death penalty will be at liberty to state their reasons for desiring the present law to remain on the statute books. All are invited, and our friends are urged to invite the opponents of Mrs. Spooner's measure to be present, that the subject may be thoroughly discussed.

Light refreshments with cocoa will be served, and there will be opportunity for social enjoyment. Members will please show their tickets, and all others will be expected to pay 15 cents at the door.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
Pres. Mass. W. S. A.

CONNECTICUT MEN DISFRANCHISED.

In Connecticut, the male citizens of every town and city, irrespective of population, elect two members of the Legislature. Originally this seemed fair enough. But now, with the growth of cities, 500,000 out of a total population of 800,000 send only 18 members, while the 300,000 living in country towns send 264 members.

The Boston *Transcript's* special correspondent says:

There are only two ways of changing this state of affairs, by revising or abolishing the Constitution, or by a revolution. Inasmuch as the change can only be made by the consent of the small towns themselves, and inasmuch as they bristle up at the slightest suggestion of any injustice in the present régime, it appears likely that in time some more drastic method will be resorted to. It is believed that the thing will come to a head in the next few weeks, when the amendments lately introduced come up for consideration. It is said that if the small towns decline this year to institute a just state of affairs it will not be long before the great majority of Connecticut male citizens will rise en masse and violently overturn the present Constitution.

Yet the very men who threaten forcible revolution if their representation is not equalized, look with approval upon the total disfranchisement of 160,000 Connecticut women citizens, and vote down their petitions for equal suffrage. Evidently, in Connecticut, "sauce for the goose is" not "sauce for the gander."

NEW YORK NOTES.

The proposed Consolidation Act, affecting the conduct of the public schools of the State, has met with so much opposition from those who supposed that it would deprive the women of the right of voting for local school officers that Mr. Charles R. Skinner, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, has published an official statement in which he declares emphatically that the measure will bring about no such result. He says:

The bill contains no provision abridging in any way the right of women to vote at school meetings, as guaranteed by the present school law. . . . So far as my power extends, no legislation of any character will be permitted which takes away any of the rights of women under the present law.

It has been stated that I am opposed to extending the privileges now enjoyed by women. This is a mistake. I believe that women serve efficiently upon school boards. I have in mind many instances where women upon school boards represent the most progressive element.

It may be true that women generally do not avail themselves of the privileges enjoyed under the law, and fail to vote except in small numbers. This criticism may also be applied to men. I have always found, however, that where women exercise the right of suffrage at school meetings, they are generally found upon the side which represents the best interests of our schools.

THE WOMEN'S VOTE IN FRANCE.

The light vote of women in France at the recent election for judges of the tribunals of commerce was at once seized upon as an argument against equal suf-

frage in the United States. The election returns for Paris are now at hand. They show that the vote was light among both men and women, but that the vote of the women was more than twice as large, in proportion to their numbers, as the vote of the men.

The total number of persons in Paris whose names are on the register as qualified to vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce, taking men and women together, is 50,188. Of the whole number 14 per cent. voted. But of the women entitled to vote, 33 per cent. voted.

The numbers varied greatly in different *arrondissements*. In one, great dissatisfaction was caused by the officials making difficulties and delays in registering the women. In the *Mairie de l'Observatoire*, where there is a large population of laundresses, many carry on their business under their husbands' names, and the officials found much difficulty in knowing who were qualified. The women voted most numerous in the *mairies* of the Halles and of the Louvre. At the latter, the presiding officer remarked that the women voted as if they had been doing it all their lives.

At each *mairie*, besides the presiding officer, who is either the mayor or his delegate, four assessors are chosen from amongst the voters, the two oldest and two youngest present when the office is opened, and at Fontainebleau the arrangement resulted in four women being the assessors.

In Rouen, where Joan of Arc was burned, a number of women cast their votes. It shows the march of time. A. S. B.

MISS MARGARET ASTOR CHANLER received a vote of thanks from the lower house of the New York State Legislature recently, for her "distinguished and philanthropic services in the late war," and a resolution thanking Miss Annie M. Wheeler for her heroic services in Cuba has just been adopted by a rising vote in both houses of the Alabama Legislature. Miss Chanler is a niece of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, an exceptionally beautiful girl, and an eloquent advocate of equal suffrage. A resolution of thanks to her has been introduced also in Congress.

MRS. J. H. R. BOND, of Chicago, has served on many battle-fields in Egypt and Zululand, and has received five medals for bravery. Two were given to her by the English Government; one, a bronze star, by the late Khedive of Egypt, and the Order of the Royal Red Cross by Queen Victoria. This last is only bestowed for bravery in active service in the field (viz., nursing the English soldiers or sailors during the campaigns), or on members of the English royal family. The letter from the Queen which accompanied the cross said it was given for "special devotion, competency, and bravery while with Her Majesty's troops." Mrs. Bond's bravery was so phenomenal, and the way she bore hardship so remarkable during the Zulu war and the Egyptian campaign, that she was asked to go to Osborne to be personally decorated by the Queen Victoria. She could not go, so the Governor-General of New Zealand publicly bestowed the honor upon her.

THE EVILS OF EVOLUTION.

"Women have no business having children, any way!"

His listener was startled at the energy with which Major John Blank made this remark.

"What has driven you to that conclusion?" he inquired.

"This confounded advanced woman business," was the vehement rejoinder. "Formerly the lines were so distinctly drawn that a 'shrieker' was known at sight. But now things are getting so mixed that a gentleman never knows who he's talking to. Why, the other day, when I got on the car, Smith introduced me to a pretty little woman sitting by him. I didn't hear her name. Smith soon left the car, and I made some casual remark to her. 'Twas her voice that first attracted me—such a genuinely sweet southern voice that I wanted to hear it again. We were soon in the midst of a conversation, I doing most of the talking, for she wasn't much of a talker; but a more delightful person to converse with I never saw. Such a bright smile; so responsive; so appreciative of—ah—um—one's jokes, and all that; and the biggest eyes! so soft and sweet. You know I always was a fool about a woman's eyes. Well, the truth is, I was 'struck,' and went away past my destination. When she got out, one of the Capital City Club boys came over to me laughing. And what do you think he told me? That she was one of those confounded 'Woman's Club' women—a leader, and all that kind of thing! Me!—who flatter myself I know the world, mashed on THAT kind of a woman! But how the deuce could I suspect a shy, womanly little thing like that of having ideas?"

"I'll tell you what it is, Heuraker," he continued, impressively, "these advanced women find they can't achieve their ends in any other way, so they're going in for prettiness, to win us that way. It's a deep-laid scheme; mark my words. They know we can't—"

The Major stopped short, a note of troubled intonation in his voice. He knew his weakness. Intellect he could withstand, but "prettiness" overcame him.

"And here are some of them," his indignation still pouring itself forth, "dainty, feminine creatures, editing papers, advocating suffrage, and the Lord knows what besides. Now, if 'twere short-haired, spectacled Massachusetts importations carrying on this way, I could stand it; but when it comes to the best blood in the South, it's too much—by George!"

"But what has all this to do with women having children?" asked his smiling listener.

"Everything!" was the fierce rejoinder. "Look here, what does history show? It shows that when women were savages they took little more care of their offspring than did the fathers—letting them shift for themselves almost from birth. But in the course of time the mothers began to spend much time on raiment—'my children must be well dressed.' Then they talked about 'those children's education—'higher education for women.' Later on they claim that they must be

educating themselves all through life, that they may rear those children. I heard a woman say not long ago: 'I don't have time for card-clubs, etc. I have to study some every day. I can no more do my duty to my children without special study than a physician can heal disease without it.' Humph! My mother did none of this study, and her children turned out pretty well. And not content with wanting women to be as smart as men—which is unnatural enough, Heaven knows!—they must be on the board of education, 'because nothing can be more natural than for mothers to concern themselves in the education of their children.' It's always their children for whom they take these steps; and some even want suffrage, 'because they have children,' and they must see to it that the best laws are made for 'those children's protection.' The same old cry, 'their children!' So you see all these monstrosities spring from the fact of women being Mothers! Now, if a result is unwomanly, the cause which produces that result is also unwomanly. The Bible doesn't tell you to clip the branches, but to apply the axe to the root of the tree. So I hold—and every man of sense must agree with me—that it's unfeminine for women to have children in the first place."—*Julia O'Keefe Nelson in the Atlanta (Ga.) Saturday Review.*

WOMEN IN AMERICAN STATE UNIVERSITIES.

President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, in an admirable article in the *N. Y. Independent* on "The University and the Coming Man," thus describes the triumph of co-education and its consequences:

In 1887 I spoke before the students of the University of Minnesota. Ten years later, once again I stood on the same platform. The change in these ten years seemed as the work of magic. A few hundred students, housed in coarse barracks, with few teachers and scanty appliances in 1887; in 1897 a magnificent university that would no wise stand in shame if brought in comparison with Oxford or Cambridge, or the still broader and sounder universities of Germany. Beautiful buildings, trained professors, adequate appliances—all gathered together by the common people, all the work of the State, all part of the system of public schools, with upward of two thousand students actually there in person, the controlling percentage of the men and women of college age in the whole great State. In this university to-day is written the history of Minnesota for the next century. It is an inspiring history, a history of freedom, of self-reliance, of wisdom and self-restraint. As I looked down into those bright young eyes, I felt that I was gazing forward into the future of American democracy. I had looked into the middle of the next century and I had found it good.

But more than one-third of the students were girls, and some one at my elbow said, "It looks like a girls' school." So in fact it did. Then, in thought, I looked forward to the day when these six hundred girls should, most of them, be centres of Minnesota homes, homes of culture, homes of power, in the noble influences of which the work of the university should be multiplied a hundred fold. Then I blessed the wisdom of the fathers, I rejoiced in the fact that our State univer-

sities were schools for women as they are for men. In the control of our State universities are the homes of the twentieth century, and from these homes of culture, purity and power will come the fortunate students of the fortunate colleges of the years to come.

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Mrs. Ellen M. Bolles, 405 Pine St., Providence, R. I., expects to attend the National Suffrage Convention at Grand Rapids the last of April. She will be glad to make engagements to give *en route* her lecture on Anna Ella Carroll, which is spoken of in the highest terms by all who have heard it. She will also make engagements to preach, if desired.

BRING IN THE WOMEN.

Mr. James G. Smith, secretary of the Lowell, Mass., Board of Trade, said at the recent legislative hearing on equal suffrage:

I am deeply interested in this as a practical question. We have a municipal reform association in Lowell, and we are trying to improve things by educating public opinion. We ought to enrich the body politic by bringing into it all the good influences in society. Under our present system of suffrage we bring in all the bad elements, and leave out many of the good ones. There is in Lowell a large body of ladies who would do more good than anybody else, if they could be brought into our city politics. The Middlesex Woman's Club, of 600 ladies, in its financial management puts the city government of Lowell to the blush. If these ladies had had the handling of the city funds, Lowell would now have money in its treasury, instead of being deeply in debt.

A WOMAN LEGISLATOR.

Mrs. H. G. R. Wright, of the Colorado Legislature, lately made a noteworthy speech. The *Denver News* says: "Mrs. H. G. R. Wright, Representative from Arapahoe County, yesterday caused members of the House to place a higher estimate on the abilities of the women Representatives than had been awarded them. The women have been credited with being earnest, conscientious, and hard-working, but heretofore their efforts in addressing the House have been confined to a few sentences. Mr. Short's resolution asking the Senators to vote against the ratification of the Paris treaty of peace with Spain was up, and Mrs. Wright rose to speak upon it. Her address was not long, but was delivered in a clear voice, free from embarrassed pauses, to the point, and convincing. She even—and this is what surprised the members most—showed an evidence of being able, if necessary, to deal a little in oratory. She spoke against the ratification of the treaty, not having heard, she said, that the Philippine people had asked the United States to step in and control them. Until that time came, she was not in favor of the United States taking possession of the islands. She could not avert the fate of the resolution, but she did draw out, what is very unusual, applause from the other members when she took her seat."

The Woman's Column.

Vol. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

No. 4.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

VICE-PRESIDENTS AT LARGE.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Hon. John D. Long.

Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw.

Hon. George F. Hoar.

William I. Bowditch.

Mrs. Emma Walker Batcheller.

William Lloyd Garrison.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.

Col. T. W. Higginson.

Hon. William Claflin.

Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz.

Mrs. Oliver Ames.

Mrs. Mary Schlesinger.

Mary F. Eastman.

Hon. J. W. Candler.

Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden.

Hon. W. W. Crapo.

Hon. Josiah Quincy.

William A. Bancroft.

Mrs. Ole Bull.

Mrs. Martha Perry Lowe.

Miss Lucia M. Peabody.

Rev. George Willis Cooke.

Mrs. Fanny B. Ames.

CLERK.

Mrs. Ellie A. Hilt.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

Henry B. Blackwell.

TREASURER.

William Lloyd Garrison.

AUDITORS.

Amanda M. Lougee.

Richard P. Hallowell.

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

PROGRESS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

"The Remonstrance" quotes a list of defeats of equal suffrage bills, and seeks to give the impression that the movement is losing ground. On this point, let the "hard facts" speak for themselves:

Sixty years ago women could not vote anywhere. In 1838 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage

to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave school suffrage in 1883, and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 school suffrage was given in Washington, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in New Brunswick and Ontario. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended to all women in Kansas, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, and New Jersey. In the same year, Montana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1889 municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the province of Quebec. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895 full suffrage was granted in South Australia to women both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage was granted in Utah and Idaho. In 1898 municipal and county suffrage were granted to the single women and widows of Ireland, the women of Minnesota were given the right to vote for library trustees, and Louisiana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. In 1899 the Legislature of Oregon has passed an amendment to grant full suffrage to women, by a vote of 48 to 6 in the House and 25 to 1 in the Senate.

The trend of civilization is clearly in the direction of equal rights for women. Hon. John D. Long calls the opposition "a slowly-melting glacier of bourbonism and prejudice." He adds: "I want to be on record as having melted out early, or rather as having never been frozen in."

WASHINGTON AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

Even where equal suffrage measures have been lost, as in South Dakota and Washington last November, the vote shows a marked decline in the opposition. In 1889 Washington defeated equal suffrage by a majority of 19,386; in 1898 the adverse majority had dropped to 9,832. In South Dakota, in 1890, the adverse majority was 23,610; in 1898, only 3,235.

The long struggle between obsolescent prejudice and modern progress on this question has been aptly compared to a series of wrestling matches between an old man and a growing boy. The man can throw the boy as yet; but it is only a question of time when the case will be reversed.

THE M. A. O. E. S. W.

The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women claims to have 7,000 members. This statement gives a greatly exaggerated idea of its strength, when unaccompanied with an explanation as to what constitutes membership. In most societies, those who join pay a membership fee, and renew their membership from year to year. Those who join the M. A. O. E. S. W. pay no membership fee; they merely sign an anti-suffrage document; and those who have once signed, even if it was years ago, are counted as "members" ever after.

As Mrs. Livermore has pointed out, those women who "join" the M. A. O. E. S. W. show the same amount of interest as those who sign a suffrage petition; no more, no less. If all the women in Massachusetts who have ever signed a petition for suffrage were counted as members of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, it would count at least 100,000 members.

BRINGS OUT THE MEN.

When women obtained the ballot, they wanted to know about public affairs, and they asked their husbands at home (every woman wants to believe that her husband knows everything), and the husbands had to inform themselves in order to answer their wives' questions. Equal suffrage has not only educated women and elevated the primaries, but it has given back to the State the services of her best men, large numbers of whom had got into the habit of neglecting their political duties.—Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Denver.

When suffrage was first granted, we were told we should never go to the primary meetings. We asked our husbands, "Is it our duty?" They answered, "It certainly is. Everybody ought to go, but nobody does." We inquired, and found that nobody ever had. But when we said we were going, they put on their overcoats and went with us. One of the marked results of woman suffrage has been to bring out a much larger attendance of men at the primaries.—Mrs. L. M. Stansbury, Denver.

Equal suffrage has brought a great infusion of conscience into politics. Especially has it elevated the primaries. Before women could vote, you would find at a primary meeting just a small group of men, most of them not of the highest type—professional politicians. Now, the attendance is four times as large, and includes the best citizens in the community, both men and women.—President Slocum, of Colorado College.

MEN AND WOMEN NOT ENEMIES

"The Remonstrance" says it is reported that Miss Anthony once referred to man as "the common enemy." If Miss Anthony ever said it, it was a foolish remark; and it certainly does not represent the general spirit of the equal suffrage movement. The president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, said in a recent address, given a few days before her 78th birthday:

Women are filled with a divine passion for being helpful. They have not merely toiled for our soldiers all through the hot summer weather, but in innumerable departments of philanthropy and reform they are doing everything in their power to put a lever under the lowest stratum of society and to raise it. And all this is but the beginning. I see our young women growing up with this large heartedness and passion to help, and it all points to the larger opportunities for usefulness for women that are coming.

People talk about the descent into old age, and I used to suppose that it was a descent—that you went up for a while, and reached the summit, and then began to go down; but my life has been all up and up. In spite of the drawbacks of old age—the sense of infirmity that haunts you continually, the feeling that you cannot do half what you used to—in spite of all this, I never felt happier or more cheerful, or more full of faith that after all this clashing and discord, the future will come out like the sun after a storm. Women are to be more, and do more, and stand side by side with their brothers, and spur them on.

Since women are already able to do so much, why not stop talking about suffrage? people sometimes ask me. Because legal injustice always begets social injustice. In every statute book we are put down as legally inferior. Do you deny it? Who shall not vote? Women and idiots; women and paupers; women and criminals, unless pardoned out. In what a category we are placed! The ballot is the synonym and symbol of equality in a republic. We must have this symbol of equality before women can do their best work in any department of life. Now, they are most of the time trying to undo the mischief done by others, or by the law in some way, as in this Spanish War. Women are allowed to look after the defectives and unfortunates, but they want to get back behind the causes of pauperism and insanity, and in nine-tenths of the cases these result from bad laws.

Women have no antagonism towards men. We love men quite as well as we ought to, and often better. We condone even too much. They only need to beckon at any moment, and we are ready to rush to help to the uttermost. It is this very wish to help that makes us long for the ballot.

During the Civil War, the major of the 20th Indiana Regiment was brought to my house in Chicago, with seven partly healed wounds, received at Gettysburg. In his eagerness to get home, he had started before he was fit to travel. He got as far as Chicago, and every wound reopened. His mother was a friend of mine, and I took him in. He told me that in the beginning of the battle his regiment was stationed on a hill among the reserves. The smoke hid the battle field; they could not see what was going on, and the screaming of the shells was so terrible that he found himself trembling with fear. He said to the comrade nearest him, "When we are ordered into action, if I start to run away, shoot me. Promise me that you will!" His friend answered, "Make me the same promise,

for I am in the same condition." After awhile the smoke blew away, and they could see, on a hill opposite, other reserves, including the 18th Indiana. Presently the other reserves were ordered down, and the major cried, "Boys, there goes the 18th Indiana into the fight!" It was a magnificent sight. Down they came, like one man, till the masked batteries opened fire on them. The grape and canister tore through them, mowing great swaths. On they went, keeping step and time, making their way around the great mounds of dead. And the 20th Indiana watched in agony the slaughter of their comrades and friends, and the major cried, "O God, why don't they call us reserves into action? We could charge down the hill and spike those guns!" I think of this as I read the papers; I think of it as I go among the slums. I say to myself, "O God, why do not these beloved men, the halves of ourselves, call on us, their reserves? We could save them!" The same lesson comes to us from our sick and wounded soldiers; it comes to us in all work for the uplifting of society. It is this that makes me—now facing my 78th birthday—still keep asking: that we women may be classed not with State prison convicts, but with the men of our own households, whom we have helped to make and rear.

GAMBLING IN WYOMING.

"The Remonstrance" makes much of the fact that gambling is legalized in Wyoming. If the opponents of equal rights could show that this is due to the women, they would score a fair point against woman suffrage. But the evidence is all the other way.

In Wyoming the women constitute only about 33 per cent. of the population. When the gaming law was passed, the papers reported that the women objected to it, but that their objections were overruled. This was claimed by anti-suffrage papers as showing that a vote was of no use to women. It rather showed that where women form only a small part of the population, they cannot accomplish as much by their votes as they could if there were more of them. The influence of the women has been against liquor and gambling, as far as it has gone. Rev. Dr. B. F. Crary, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Churches in Wyoming, wrote, some years ago, of the woman suffrage law: "Liquor-sellers and gamblers are unanimous in cursing it." Ex-Chief Justice Groesbeck, who has been a conspicuous opponent of licensed gaming, and ought to know its friends from its enemies, writes:

The influence of the women voters has always been on the side of temperance, morality and good government, and opposed to drunkenness, gambling, and immorality.

Local option prevails as to the licensing of gaming, and Judge Groesbeck mentions that in his own town (Laramie), it has for many years been forbidden under heavy penalties, "largely owing to the persistent efforts of the ladies."

SUFFRAGE AND LIQUOR.

The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women published an anonymous pamphlet containing a number of totally incorrect statements about the laws of Wyoming, and saying, among other things, that the li-

quor laws "imposed restrictions far less stringent than the average of those in force in other States." In answer to this, ex-Chief Justice Groesbeck, of Wyoming, writes:

Our liquor laws are *not* less restrictive than those of other States not under prohibition; indeed, our liquor licenses are very heavy, the annual licenses here (Laramie) being \$800, and in other towns \$500. The laws and ordinances are severe against the sale or furnishing of liquors and tobacco to minors, and against the furnishing of the former to habitual drunkards.

If the liquor laws of Wyoming were not strict, it might reasonably be attributed to the 67 per cent. of men among the voters, rather than to the 33 per cent. of women. But, by way of proving that the Wyoming laws are less stringent than the average, "The Remonstrance" merely shows that they are less stringent than those of Massachusetts, which are much above the average.

It is inconsistent, to say the least, for the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women to put forward the absence of prohibition in Wyoming as an argument against equal suffrage in Massachusetts. At the suffrage hearing in 1897, members of the legislative committee asked a number of the officers of that Association, including its president, whether they would vote for or against license if they had the ballot. Every one of them answered that she would vote for license; and Mr. Thomas Russell, who conducted the hearing for the remonstrants, made it one of his objections to equal suffrage that if women were allowed to vote, "no license would be carried in every town and city of Massachusetts, contrary to the will of the people."

In Colorado, within four years after equal suffrage was granted, the number of no license towns was quadrupled; and at last accounts it was more than seven times as large as before women voted.

"THE MAJORITY OF WOMEN."

"The Remonstrance" says that the suffragists do not represent the majority of women. Still less do the remonstrants represent the majority of their sex. The majority of women are indifferent. The suffragists represent the great majority of those women who take any interest in the subject either way. This has been proved whenever and wherever the matter has been brought to a test.

For the last quarter of a century, not only in Massachusetts, but in Maine, New York, Illinois, Iowa,—in short, in every State where petitions for and against suffrage have been sent in, the petitioners have always outnumbered the remonstrants at least five to one, and oftener fifty or a hundred to one. The so-called referendum merely demonstrated the same thing by an official count. On that occasion the vote of the women stood—Yes, 22,204; No, 861. According to the women's vote, every county, and every senatorial and representative district went for suffrage by an average majority of 25 to 1. An influential "Man Suffrage Association" was formed, which scattered broadcast literature setting forth reasons why

"women and the friends of women should vote no," and covered walls and fences throughout the State with large posters urging women to vote no. There was not a town or hamlet in Massachusetts where these posters were not conspicuously displayed; yet, in 238 out of 322 towns of Massachusetts, not one woman voted no.

"The Remonstrance" says that only four per cent. of the women expressed themselves in favor of suffrage. Less than one-sixth of one per cent. objected to it. It is constantly said that this question ought to be decided by the wishes of women themselves; yet the very same persons insist that members of the Legislature ought to pay no attention to the expressed wish of the women in their districts. If the women's vote had decided it, it would have been decided in favor, 25 to 1. When anything is submitted to vote, it is settled by the majority of those who care enough about the matter to express themselves on it. The indifferent do not count.

On the so-called referendum, 22,000 women expressed themselves in favor of equal suffrage in one day. The remonstrants have been able to collect only 7,000 signatures in four years. The remonstrants have obtained the signatures of only 1,700 women during the past year; the suffragists have obtained the signatures of more than 4,000 women during the past few months. No candid observer can deny that, of the women who take any lively interest in the question either way the large majority are in favor.

The quality of this interest should be taken into account, as well as the quantity. It takes much more trouble to register and go to the polls and cast a vote for suffrage than it does to sign a return postal card saying you are opposed to it, which is the way many of the remonstrant names have been obtained. Yet 22,000 women cared enough to do the former, and only 7,000 have cared enough to do the latter.

"THRUSTING" THE BALLOT.

Great complaint is made of the injustice of "thrusting the ballot" upon those women who do not want it. But, as Senator Hoar says, "If any person deems the franchise a burden and not a privilege, such a person is under no constraint to exercise it." Our Massachusetts remonstrants do not regard the right to vote as involving any moral obligation to vote. They have proved this by refraining from the use of the school ballot, which they have had for twenty years. They cannot, with any good grace, object to suffrage on the ground that it would be thrusting an obligation upon them. They will be under no more compulsion, legal or moral, to use municipal or full suffrage than they now are to use school suffrage.

Hon. John D. Long says:

Somebody says few women would vote if enfranchised. Well, it oftens happens in an election that more than half the men refuse to vote. But if one man or woman wants to exercise the right to vote, what earthly reason is there for denying it, because other men and women do not wish to exercise it? If I desire to breathe the

fresh air of heaven, shall I not cross my threshold because the rest of the family group prefer the stale atmosphere indoors?

George William Curtis said:

The assertion that when a majority of women ask for equal political rights they will be granted, is a confession that there is no conclusive reason against their sharing them. And, if that be so, how can their admission rightfully depend upon the majority? Why should the woman who does not care to vote prevent the voting of her neighbor who does? Why should a hundred girls who are content to be dolls, and do what Mrs. Grundy expects, prejudice the choice of a single one who wishes to be a woman, and do what her conscience requires?

CONCERNING IOWA.

The letter quoted by "The Remonstrance" from a last year's Boston *Herald* in regard to Iowa is ludicrous to any one who knows the facts. The Iowa Woman Suffrage Association is one of the largest in the United States, the Iowa Anti-Suffrage Association one of the smallest.

At the time referred to, the Des Moines *State Register* printed a few anonymous letters against suffrage, and declared its willingness to publish communications on both sides. Within ten days it received about two hundred letters, from women all over Iowa, in favor of suffrage. It printed forty-one of these in a single issue, and several pages of succeeding issues were filled in the same way.

The Iowa remonstrants had had legislative hearings in previous years, but had always gone before the legislative committee secretly, giving the suffragists no chance to answer their objections. The committee thought that this was not fair, and invited the suffragists to come at the same time. When the leader of the remonstrants found that the suffragists were there, she lost her temper completely, and seriously damaged her cause. It is said that two members of the committee who had meant to vote against suffrage voted for it because of the unseemly behavior of the "Antis" on this occasion. "The Remonstrance" says:

It is evident that they (the remonstrants) made an impression, by the fact that the Legislature voted against the proposition of the suffragists.

The Legislature gave a majority vote for suffrage, but it fell short by one vote of the constitutional majority required to submit an amendment.

THAT POLYGAMOUS CONGRESSMAN.

"The Remonstrance" seems to regard it as an argument against equal suffrage that "a polygamous Congressman" has been elected from Utah. The polygamous Congressman in question was the most prominent and offensive opponent of equal suffrage in the Utah Constitutional Convention. He belongs to the "Antis," not to the suffragists. A leading Gentile woman says his nomination "was railroaded through the convention, against the protests of the women." A prominent Mormon woman wrote to Miss Anthony urging her to come out and speak in the campaign against him and try to secure his defeat. All the general officers of the National

American Woman Suffrage Association have been besieged with letters from Utah begging them to pass resolutions against his admission to Congress; and the general officers have passed a resolution expressing their hope that Congress will expel him. We have not heard that such action has yet been taken by any of the "Associations Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women." As Mr. Roberts is warmly in sympathy with their views, perhaps they would be glad to see him seated, since it would ensure them one more vote in Congress against equal rights for women.

Joking apart, it must be remembered that in the matter of Mormon polygamy, the women have had only a very secondary responsibility. No woman ever received a revelation that polygamy was divinely ordained. The Gentiles are unanimous in saying that the doctrine was urged upon the women as a command of God, and was accepted by them only with great reluctance, and thoroughly against the grain. This stands to reason. There are some men who like to have half a dozen wives, but there is no wife who likes to share her husband's affections with half a dozen other women. As "Josiah Allen's wife" says, polygamy in Utah was a monument not to the depravity of women, but to "the wickedness and smartness of men"—or, to speak more accurately, of some men.

If the practice of polygamy by men and women in Utah is to be an argument against the exercise of the suffrage by either men or women outside of Utah (in which there seems no particular justice), it would be mainly an argument against the sex that is primarily responsible for polygamy. The doctrine was not invented by women, nor has the system been maintained for the gratification of women.

MRS. CANNON.

No authority is given for the remarks attributed to Senator Martha Hughes Cannon, and probably none could be given beyond the doubtful authority of a newspaper interview. A woman with brains enough to be elected Senator would be likely to know more about the relative numbers of men and women in her own State than to say that in Utah "sixty per cent. of the voters are women." According to the U. S. Census, there are in Utah 54,471 males over 21 years of age, and 42,703 females.

Helen Kendrick Johnson, one of the principal writers against equal suffrage, said in a recent letter to the *N. Y. Sun*:

In Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), O., in 1898, only eighty-two women registered, and twenty voted. It cost the State \$15,000 to register these eighty-two women.

A letter addressed to the Board of Elections, Cleveland, O., by Mrs. Ida H. Harper, brought this answer from its secretary, Edward W. Horn:

In the school election held in this city in April, 1898, there were 5,730 women registered, and 4,831 women voted. It cost the city in round numbers about \$1,200 to register and receive the votes of these women.

TESTIMONY OF EXPERIENCE.

It is claimed by the opponents of equal rights for women that woman suffrage must have most disastrous consequences; that it will, as one of the remonstrant pamphlets says in italics, "unloose the very wheels of perdition." But, in the States where equal suffrage has been for years in operation, the wheels of perdition have not been unloosed. A summary of the testimony from the enfranchised States makes this clear.

COLORADO.

In Colorado a statement has been published, declaring that the general effects of woman suffrage are wholesome; that none of the predicted evils have followed; that a large majority of the women vote, and that "the women's vote is noticeably more conscientious than that of men." This statement was signed by the Governor and three ex-Governors of Colorado, all the judges of the Supreme Court, the Denver District Court, and the Court of Appeals; all the Colorado Senators and Representatives in Congress, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the president of Colorado College, the president of the State University, the Attorney-General, the Mayor of Denver, prominent clergymen, and a long list of distinguished citizens, including the presidents of thirteen of the principal women's associations of Denver.

On Jan. 30, 1899, the Colorado Legislature passed the following, by a vote of 45 to 3 in the House, and 30 to 1 in the Senate:

Whereas, equal suffrage has been in operation in Colorado for five years, during which time women have exercised the privilege as generally as men, with the result that better candidates have been selected for office, methods of election have been purified, the character of legislation improved, civic intelligence increased, and womanhood developed to greater usefulness by political responsibility; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, that, in view of these results, the enfranchisement of women in every State and Territory is recommended as a measure tending to the advancement of a higher and better social order.

This resolution ought to settle the question as to the prevailing sentiment in Colorado. Eastern papers opposed to equal suffrage hint that perhaps the legislators did not vote their real convictions. But so large an affirmative vote can be explained in only one of two ways. Either the legislators meant what they said, or they said it because they thought it would please the majority of their constituents. In the words of Col. Higginson, "Saul is either among the prophets—or among the profits." In either case, it is pretty good evidence that the harrowing results predicted for woman suffrage have not been realized in practice.

On the other hand, during the six years that equal suffrage has prevailed in Colorado, not six respectable men have yet been found who assert over their own names and addresses that it has had any bad results whatever. Mrs. Susan Riley Ashley, State chairman of correspondence for the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said a few months ago in the Denver *Daily News*, writing for an audience thoroughly acquainted with the facts:

We have not seen or heard of one com-

munication signed by a Colorado man of either public, financial, business, or even social prominence, declaring equal suffrage to be a failure.

WYOMING.

In Wyoming, where equal suffrage has been in operation for thirty years, the list of Governors, Chief Justices, and other eminent citizens testifying to its good results is even longer than in Colorado. After twenty-four years' experience, a legislative resolution saying that it had worked well was passed without a dissenting vote.

For more than ten years the advocates of equal suffrage have had a standing challenge, inviting its opponents to find two persons in all Wyoming who will assert, over their own names and addresses, that woman suffrage has had any bad results whatever. The opponents have thus far failed to respond.

KANSAS.

In Kansas, women have had municipal suffrage since 1887. A few years ago an inquiry was addressed to the Chief Justice and the judges of the State Supreme Court, asking how it had worked. All concurred in substance with Judge W. A. Johnston, who wrote: "In consequence, our elections are more orderly and fair, a higher class of officers are chosen, and we have cleaner and stronger city governments."

Many other prominent Kansas men have written to the same effect, over their own names and addresses. All that the remonstrants have found to offset this, in twelve years, is the testimony of two anonymous Kansans, and of a Mr. Gardiner, whose name is given but his residence concealed.

IDAHO.

In Idaho, the first result of equal suffrage was the enactment, by the last Legislature, of a law forbidding gambling, which had formerly been licensed there. The law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, because of a technical defect. The present Legislature, of which three women are members, has just re-enacted it.

Equal suffrage was granted in 1896. The *Daily Statesman*, of Boise, says of the election held in November, 1898:

The election passed off very quietly in this city, with no disturbance anywhere. The voters came and went, depositing their ballots quietly. There was even a dearth of challenges, usually a fruitful source of controversy, and the absence of active electioneering gave a Sunday school aspect to the polls. The saloons were closed, and the absence of private bottles was noticeable. No drunken men swagged about the polls, and the explanation was found in the presence of the women. The tidy appearance of the voting-places, which usually accumulate loads of filth before the polls have been opened more than a couple of hours, is also attributable to their presence and participation.

All the judges of the Idaho Supreme Court have united in testifying to the

good results of equal suffrage, so far as tried. No counter testimony from Idaho has yet been offered.

"FOR THE FIRST TIME."

Any one who has read the newspapers during the past few weeks must have been struck by the number of places from which the telegraphic dispatches have announced that women were casting their votes "for the first time."

First, it was telegraphed that women were voting for the first time in France. Under a new law, single women and widows engaged in commerce on their own account may vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. This is only a small fraction of suffrage, but, as the *Paris Evening* observes, "Women's voting begins at the Commercial Tribunals; it will end at the Palais Bourbon."

Next came the report of the elections in Ireland, with the announcement that the women were allowed to take part for the first time—6,500 of them in Dublin alone. By the local government act passed in 1898, the women of Ireland are enabled to vote for almost all officers except members of Parliament.

And now comes the announcement that early in March the women of New Orleans will cast their votes for the first time. The late Constitutional Convention of Louisiana gave taxpaying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. New Orleans is badly in need of sewerage and a better water supply, and a tax levy of two and a half mills for this purpose will be submitted to the taxpayers on the first Thursday in March.

A meeting called in the Tulane Theatre by the local suffrage club, a few days ago, was crowded with a brilliant audience of New Orleans ladies; the mayor and a large group of civic dignitaries occupied the platform; the president of the city council presided, and Senators and other high functionaries of State urged every woman present to cast her vote for clean streets and improved sanitation. Hon. E. H. Farrar voiced the general sentiment when he said: "Fellow citizens, women taxpayers, signalize the first opportunity given you to vote in this State by showing that you favor progress and improvement, and that you are as good citizens as you are wives, daughters, and mothers."

A Woman's League for this purpose has been formed; much enthusiasm prevails, and a multitude of New Orleans women, who never suspected that they wanted to vote until they were given a chance, are preparing to exercise their new right in behalf of clean streets and a pure water supply.

"Nothing succeeds like success." The trend of the times has long been in the direction of equal rights for women; but of late the signs of progress have come so thick and fast that only the wilfully blind can fail to see them.

Our women nearly all vote, and since in Wyoming, as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the result is good and not evil.—*Ex-Gov. Warren, of Wyoming.*

The Woman's Column.

No. 5.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MARCH 11, 1899.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum
Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1885.

UNCONQUERED.

Here's to the men who lose!
If triumph's easy smile our struggles greet,
Courage is easy then;
The king is he who, after fierce defeat,
Can up and fight again.
Here's to the men who lose!
The touchstone of true worth is not success;
There is a higher test:
Though fate may darkly frown, onward to
press,
And bravely do one's best.

TWO COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

Rowland G. Hazard, of Rhode Island, the distinguished grandfather of Miss Caroline Hazard, the new president of Wellesley College, signed the call for the formation of the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869. Dr. Mary F. Thomas, the mother of the retiring president of Wellesley, Mrs. Julia Irvine, was an officer in the same Association, and was for many years at the head of the equal suffrage movement in Indiana, where she was greatly beloved. A recent anti-suffrage pamphlet quotes some obscure professor as saying that the children of woman suffragists are apt to be mentally defective. If so, it is odd that they should so often be chosen as college presidents.

SOME PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* asks some pertinent questions of Mrs. Judith Andrews, who, at the recent hearing on woman suffrage, made the extraordinary statement that we should have more intemperance and more houses of ill-fame if women voted. Mrs. Andrews was also reported as saying that "she had for years annually cast two votes for the best men in the nation, by the hands of her two sons." The *Transcript* correspondent asks:

Why should Mrs. Andrews have only half as much representation as some other woman, no better or wiser than herself, who happens to have four sons? Why should she have twice as much representation as some other woman, perhaps just as wise and good as herself, who has only one son? Who represents the women whose sons are dead, or those who have never had any children, or those who have

only daughters? Who represents the mother whose sons do not always look at political questions through her eyes? Is it not true that a good and wise father generally has even more to do with shaping his son's political opinions than the mother? If so, ought not every good and wise father to be disfranchised, on the ground that his sons represent him?

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held in the parlors of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, March 14, at 3 P. M.

The address will be made by Rev. Ada C. Bowles, whose subject will be "Woman as an Inventor." Mrs. Bowles has made a careful study of the records of the Patent Office, and is prepared with a large amount of information not usually given to the public. The past experience of woman has not been favorable to the development of the inventive faculty, so that little has been expected of her in that direction. Nevertheless, a very good showing can be made for her, which astonishes those who have not investigated the matter.

Discussion will follow the lecture. Tea, chocolate, and light refreshments will be served at the close of the meeting, when there will be opportunity for social interviews. Members admitted on their membership tickets, and all others are expected to pay an admission fee of 15 cents.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, *Pres.*

WITH WOMEN'S CLUBS.

At the quinquennial of the Women's International Council in London next June, one of the two large public sessions will be given to a consideration of woman suffrage, the other to the question of peace and arbitration.

In Wisconsin, the State Federation of Women's Clubs is backing a bill introduced in the Legislature by Senator Stout, to add two women to the State board of control of charitable and penal institutions. The board now consists of five men.

Several State Federations are urging the Legislatures to establish State Industrial Schools for girls. Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, of Colorado, calls attention to the fact that the women of that State tried in vain for ten years by "indirect influence" to secure such an institution, but obtained it from the first Legislature that met after the women had the ballot.

Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, of New York, chairman of State correspondence for the General Federation of Women's

Clubs, has lately returned after two months in Texas. She says:

I found women's clubs starting up all over the country, and they are doing most excellent work. The club movement is quite as developed in Texas as in New York, and I heard many original and interesting topics treated at the meetings. Although the organizations were generally literary, yet civics, relating to town improvements and sanitation, were often discussed, as were many of the current topics of the day.

The other day the president of a large Woman's Club in a neighboring city came into our office, accompanied by one of the members. Mrs. A. J. George had just addressed the Current Events Class of the club in opposition to suffrage; hence these two ladies were filled with even more than usual zeal for equal rights, although both of them have been active suffragists for years. The president said she had been converted when a college girl, by reading the WOMAN'S JOURNAL in the college library. [This should be an encouragement to the good friends who subscribe for the WOMAN'S JOURNAL for college libraries.] She had briefly reviewed Mrs. George's arguments at the close of her address, and, as the meeting broke up, one of the directors of the club, a very quiet little woman, whispered to the president: "I have been upon the fence up to this time, but to-day I have climbed down on your side." Every time the "Antis" state their reasons, they make converts among their more thoughtful hearers to the woman suffrage side. Let the good work go on.

LET WOMEN CHOOSE.

Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, in reviewing the anti-suffrage speech of a member of the Oregon Legislature who had quoted the Massachusetts mock referendum of 1895, says:

We can all remember the objections urged by the opponents of progress against bridging the Willamette River. If a previous sham referendum vote had been taken on the subject, no one believes that one man in twenty would have taken the trouble to record his vote in its favor. But leaders of action and enterprise went ahead and built the bridge, leaving it optional with everybody to use it or not, at discretion. Let the ballot bridge be built, good brother. Then, if a woman does not want to walk dry shod, but prefers to wade, she can take her choice; but so long as we have no bridge, she can compel us all to wade. Wise and patriotic women sincerely hope that after the bridge is builded even those who now prefer to wade will soon learn the value of the better way.

The Illinois Senate has passed without a dissenting vote the bill appropriating \$9,000, for a statue of Frances Willard to be set up in the capitol at Washington, and the acting Governor has signed it

A LAMENT OVER OREGON.

Representative Beach, of the Oregon Legislature, has received a letter from the Anti-Suffrage Association of Albany, N. Y., expressing surprise and grief at the action of the Oregon Legislature "at Portland," in voting for woman suffrage. The "Antis" seem to think that Portland is the capital of Oregon. They have always been weak in their logic, but this looks as if they needed also to brush up their geography. The *Telegram* says:

The communication is accompanied by a number of leaflets upon the anti-suffrage side of the question, and doubtless similar literature has been received by every member of the Oregon Legislature. The communication, which bears the signature of A. P. Pringle, reads as follows:

"Albany, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1899.—My dear sir: I have been greatly pained and surprised to learn that both Houses of the Legislature at Portland have given permission for submitting the suffrage amendment to the people in June, 1900. After the clever paper published in *The Oregonian* last autumn, we hoped that voiced the sentiment of the majority of the people; and I am quite sure that it does. But the mania these suffrage women have is really pitiful, and I fancy that most of the men who voted for it simply did it from the rude pressure of the suffragists. It entails a great deal of work for the Anti-Suffrage Associations, because we all feel that if one more State goes to join the unfortunate four, it will be a very sad day.

"Colonel Roosevelt's position is evidently very much misunderstood. The suffrage women make a tremendous cry about it, naturally; that is their vocation in life. It is pitiful to think of women living such useless lives, going from capital to capital, scattering discontent among the weak women, spoiling households, developing a sort of woman not desirable, to say the least. It was reported, recently, in the newspapers in Albany, that one of the Irish members, when approached by Mrs. Blake, had said: 'But we like the ways of the other side so much better!' And I think that covers a good deal of ground.

"I hope you will at once have the anti-suffragists organize, or within the next year have organizations in all the cities and towns. It seems to be a necessity. We hold the fort, and we want to continue to hold it. If they do not bring up the question, we do not. That is our policy here. But, whenever they get up with their noise, we are steadily and quietly there, not troubling or annoying the members by going to the Legislature, but by silently distributing leaflets, and, if we need to see any of the members, they are very kind in coming to my own house. I think if there is a fair showing for the anti-suffrage side, that is, if the anti-suffragists do their part well, that the vote will be very strongly with us, because of the good common-sense that prevails throughout this great land. Believe me to be

"Very truly yours,
"A. P. PRINGLE."

Mrs. A. S. Duniway writes to the *Telegram*:

Every friend of liberty and self-government should thank Representative Beach for giving out that letter for publication.

We do enjoy that pessimistic Pringleian wail about those "four unfortunate States" that have extended the elective franchise to their wives and mothers. And the worst of it is that the Legislatures of those "unfortunate" States over whom the Eastern "Antis" are so "sad," together with their governors, senators, judges, lawyers, clergymen, farmers, and educators, and women of good repute, heartily indorse their deplorable condition, even going so far as to recommend

its extension till it shall reach those hide-bound obstructionists of New York and Massachusetts, who are filling the Philippines with our dead soldiers, and replenishing our wood-boxes with "remonstrant" literature. The fathers, sons, and husbands of our pioneer, home-making, home-loving, home-keeping women have caught the spirit of liberty and justice for all the people that inheres in our Pacific breezes. They know that ultimately equal suffrage will prevail, even in New England. They see and mean to seize their opportunity as Oregonians to lead the van in this march of liberty from the extreme West to the farthest East.

Mrs. Pringle writes to Oregon that the New York Antis would not think of "annoying the members" by anything so unwomanly as "going to the Legislature;" that they limit themselves to "silently distributing leaflets." Yet within ten days of the date of this letter, a number of "Antis" made speeches at a legislative hearing at Albany—a hearing asked for by their own side. The truth is, the "ways" of the remonstrants are just the same as those of the suffragists. They urge their views, not only by the "silent influence" of literature, but by public lectures, legislative hearings, and letters to the newspapers. They pay Mrs. Crannell to go "from capital to capital," all the way from New York to Oregon; and then they most inconsistently denounce the advocates of equal rights for doing the same things. It has been well said that "the unpardonable sin in debate ought to be hypocrisy."—*Woman's Journal*.

GOOD WORDS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Hon. W. P. Reeves, agent-general for New Zealand, lately gave an address in London on "The Effect of Woman Suffrage in New Zealand and South Australia." He said in part:

Not many weeks' journey away, women's suffrage is an institution of to-day; not a story of Utopia, or of the planet Mars, or of some coming race, but one of the ordinary, every-day facts of life amongst people who speak your language, who belong to your blood and race. It is true that these two venturesome colonies are young and that they are far away. They are young, but it does not follow because a colony is young that everybody is young in the community; young colonies have their share of old heads. They are far away; but people can have good laws even if they do live a month's journey from London. I have known famous historians, great reformers, deep economists, who have paid great attention to the ideas of communities smaller and less populous than New Zealand and South Australia. That being so, I think that women's Parliamentary Suffrage tried, and successfully tried, is worthy of your attention, even at the antipodes. It not only proves a good deal, but it disproves a good deal more. I do not think there is a single argument urged against female suffrage here that was not urged almost as monotonously and drearily against female suffrage at the other end of the world.

Awful pictures were drawn of neglected babies, uncooked dinners, judicial separations, a plentiful crop of divorce suits, deserted domestic hearths. We were told that women did not want the franchise, and yet it was said that no sooner did they get the franchise than they would be so enthralled, so enthusiastic, that they would neglect all the duties of domestic life.

In social life things are very much as

they were. In fact, the complaint of the old prophets of evil now is, not that the skies have fallen or that the country is upside down, but that there is so little change. Well, if female suffrage had only proved that so great and important a constitutional change could come into being so smoothly and easily that the only complaint of its opponents was that it had not revolutionized the country, it would have proved a great deal; if it had only proved that women can go to the polls without being insulted, that when they get the franchise they use it, and that because they take an interest in the State they do not cease to take an interest in their homes and families, I think female suffrage would have proved something. But it has proved more than that to anybody who has eyes to see or ears to listen.

It has distinctly affected legislation. Laws have been passed because of it; other laws have been modified; changes have been made in the administration of the public service; changes are being made in public opinion outside the public service; altogether, people are beginning to look at customs and institutions with different eyes. Personal results are taking place. I do not think any politician or public worker would try now in his daily life to outrage the finer feelings of women.

It is true that, for the most part, women do vote, not against their husbands and families, but with them; that they usually do stand with their class, and to their class interests. No one, except an anarchist, could have expected anything else. But it does not follow that they do not exercise a distinct influence in politics; they do, and they bid fair to influence politics still more.

In addition to that, it is not merely the influence of women upon public life that we have to look to, it is the influence of public life and fuller responsibilities upon women. No one can deny that already the possession of the rights of citizenship has begun to influence women's life and thought and brain in New Zealand, and that that influence is altogether for good.

On the whole, the part they are taking is quiet, but it is none the less real. They do use the franchise; they do discuss; they do join associations; they do read, and listen, and reflect; and they do learn; and it is this that widens their lives, brightens their intellects, makes their lives fuller and more useful to the country, and none the less charming in their domestic circle.

MRS. CRANNELL A SUFFRAGE MASCOT.

Mrs. W. W. Crannell has sent to many New York papers a letter in which she tries to explain away the large falling off of the anti-suffrage vote in South Dakota. Her explanation is somewhat lame.

She acknowledges that the words were clearly printed on every ballot, "Shall the above amendment to the constitution in relation to woman suffrage be approved and ratified?" Yet she claims that many opponents did not vote against it because they thought that by so doing they would disfranchise men! If so, the opponents of equal suffrage in South Dakota must be a very stupid class of people.

The amendment submitted to the voters was an exact transcript of the present suffrage clause of the South Dakota constitution, omitting the word "male." To suppose that the Legislature would frame an amendment so as to deceive the voters for the benefit of woman suffrage is preposterous.

In South Dakota last fall the vote both for and against woman suffrage was light

compared with the vote in 1890; but, while the affirmative vote fell off a little, the negative vote fell off enormously. In 1890, with no Anti-Suffrage Association in the field, woman suffrage was defeated by a majority of 23,610. Last fall, after Mrs. Crannell had worked earnestly against it, it was defeated by a majority of only 3,285.

From South Dakota Mrs. Crannell went to the State of Washington, where another woman suffrage amendment was pending. In 1889, with no Anti-Suffrage Association in the field, Washington defeated woman suffrage by a majority of 19,386. This time, after Mrs. Crannell had labored there, the adverse majority dropped to 9,882.

Mrs. Crannell while on the Pacific coast also visited Oregon, and did some anti-suffrage work there; and the Oregon Legislature has just passed an amendment to grant full suffrage to women by a vote of 48 to 6 in the House and 25 to 1 in the Senate. At this rate, the suffragists will soon come to look upon Mrs. Crannell as their mascot.

Joking apart, there is no need to resort to the far-fetched and unlikely explanation suggested by Mrs. Crannell to account for the decline of the anti-suffrage vote in South Dakota. There are now four States in which a suffrage amendment has been twice submitted to the voters at an interval of some years, and in every case the result has been more favorable to suffrage the second time than the first. Secretary of the Navy Long calls the opposition to woman suffrage "a slowly-melting glacier of bourbonism and prejudice." The melting is going on steadily all over the country.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ARGUING AGAINST FACTS.

In conversation with the most active anti-suffragist in Massachusetts recently, he said to me:

"I never shall favor granting suffrage to a class that is physically incapable of helping to enforce the laws it helps to make. Laws would cease to be respected if women voted."

I replied:

"But the laws are as well enforced in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, New Zealand, and South Australia, where full woman suffrage exists, as in Massachusetts or New York. The police of London, where women have full municipal suffrage, are as efficient as in Boston or New York, where women are disfranchised."

"Those communities are no guide for us," he replied.

"Why not?" I inquired. "Then how about our lawyers, clergymen, physicians, journalists, and merchants, a majority of whom are found to be unfit for military duty, and yet are among our most influential voters?"

"These men are exceptions," he said. "Indeed, such men are not really incapable of rendering military service in case of emergency."

"In emergencies women, too, can and do fight," I replied. "Witness the siege of Saragossa, where the women fought beside the men. Even in war, it is not mere physical force that prevails. Military genius, discipline, improved weapons, enthusiasm,—above all else, a prompt daily supply of wholesome food,—these are all elements of victory. Women are indis-

pensable as nurses in camp-hospitals, and as auxiliaries in sanitary commissions and volunteer aid associations. Moreover, women constitute the home-guard. Every woman, on farm, in shop, or nursery, sets free for military service some man who would otherwise have to stay at home. A nation without women would be at a hopeless disadvantage in war. And wherever, as in the latter days of the Roman Empire, the suffrage is limited to soldiers, war becomes chronic, and society relapses into barbarism. Men are more belligerent than women. A political society of men alone never has kept and never can keep the peace. Congress has just appropriated twelve hundred million dollars. Seven-eighths of this sum is spent for wars past, present and prospective, and women have to help pay the bills.

"They obey the laws far more generally than do the men. Four-fifths of all convicted criminals are men and voters."

"It would be unjust to allow women to vote a war upon men, and then leave them to fight it out. If women vote, they should be subject to military duty. Even suffragists would not approve of that."

"Lucy Stone has well said: 'Some woman perils her life every time a soldier is born. She does picket duty by day and night beside his cradle. She acts as his quarter-master, providing his rations during infancy and boyhood. Must she afterwards be told by her son that "if she wants to vote she must first go and kill somebody"?' It is a coward's argument."

But my friend, the remonstrant, remains unconvinced. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

EMINENT HAWAIIANS FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

It is an interesting fact that the Hawaiian members of the Joint Commission appointed respectively by the United States and Hawaii to draft a constitution for the new Territory, subject to the approval of Congress, were in favor of omitting the word "male" from the suffrage clause. But Senator Morgan, of Alabama, so strongly objected that the American Commissioners decided to exclude women. Hon. W. F. Frear, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii, one of the Commissioners, writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEB. 11, 1899.

I proposed, at a meeting of the Hawaiian Commission, that the Legislature of Hawaii be permitted to authorize woman suffrage, and Mr. Dole supported me, but the other members of the Commission took a different view. I doubt if anything can now be done in this direction, but there is no harm in making the attempt. It looks now as if the Hawaiian bill would not be passed at this session, although it has passed the committees of both Senate and House. There may be an extra session, but the bill may not be passed even then, as there is a disposition on the part of some to postpone action on it.

Among the American families resident in Hawaii, the Castles are among the wealthiest and most influential. A brother of the writer of the following letter has been for years the editor of *The Hawaiian Gazette*, and has always advocated suffrage for women:

THE CHARLESGATE, BOSTON, FEB. 9, 1899.

With regard to the exercise of the elective franchise at the Hawaiian Islands, I think most of the intelligent and enlightened residents were just a little disappointed that the law proposed in the Commission's Report appears to settle it on males only.

Experience there has shown the utter

fallacy of so-called "universal" suffrage. People have grown so conservative that many whose convictions are favorable to woman suffrage have said that it must be dropped now, to be revived when the franchise is otherwise safely restricted. Such people would gladly have the question dealt with outside of the matter of sex, if that can be done, leaving the privilege to be given to those only who possess certain definite educational, income, and property qualifications.

President Dole believes in the elimination of sex from this question. I do; and I think, as before intimated, that the better and enlightened sentiment and conviction of the Islands would be glad to have the Commission's bill so amended as to leave the question to local control.

WM. N. CASTLE.

The Hawaiian bill failed to come to a vote, and goes over to the next Congress.

"ANTIS" GROWING LIBERAL.

The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women has issued a leaflet in defence of the present law of guardianship, by which every husband has the sole legal control and disposal of the children so long as he lives with his wife. This leaflet claims that equal guardianship of the children would be "impossible." The anonymous compiler of the leaflet seems to be unaware that this "impossible" law already exists in eight States, including New York, right across the border.

But the M. O. E. S. W. is advancing. Stimulated by the vote passed by the Suffrage Association a few months ago (to petition the Legislature again for the equalization of the laws of inheritance between husband and wife), the Anti-Suffrage Association has asked for a bill to the same effect. This is the first time in history that any of the Associations Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women have done such a thing. In fact, up to within a few weeks this Society has continued to assert that the laws of Massachusetts were already "more than just to women." Its present action shows a marked advance, and illustrates anew that, in the progress of every reform,

Where the vanguard camps to-day,
The rear shall camp to-morrow.

The suffragists of Massachusetts have been asking for this change for fifty-two years. The Antis have just awakened to the need of it. That they have at last done so is a good thing, and we shall welcome their coöperation.

The report of the debates and votes on the three woman suffrage measures in the Massachusetts House of Representatives will be found in the *Woman's Journal* of March 11. All were defeated.

Miss Bertha Stone, a grandniece of Lucy Stone, is about to graduate from the High School of Beatrice, Neb., and has chosen as the subject of her graduating essay, "Woman's Place in the World."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 19 cts. Address Leaflet Department, M. W. S. A., 3 Park St. Boston, Mass

Tennyson's son and biographer has been appointed Governor of South Australia, where women vote.

The Canadian authorities will respect the peace principles of the Doukhobortski, and will not exact military service from them. Yet no one proposes that they should be excluded from the ballot-box.

A new leaflet, "Three Massachusetts Statesmen," is now ready and for sale at this office, at 15 cents per hundred. It consists of extracts from addresses by Secretary of the Navy Long, Speaker Bates, and Senator George F. Hoar.

Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser, of Boston, has obtained the signature of every practising woman lawyer in Massachusetts to this year's petition for woman suffrage. Apparently the women in Massachusetts who know most about law do not agree with the Anti-Suffrage Association in thinking that the laws are already "more than just to women."

In the New Hampshire Legislature, a bill providing for the disfranchisement of voters convicted of bribery at elections failed in the House by a vote of 57 to 154. Yet the next time New Hampshire women ask for the ballot, they will be told that only those persons should be allowed to vote whose votes will surely and inconceivably benefit their country.

In his letter declining the presidency of Brown University, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, president of Vassar, said: "The chance of directly influencing the life of one's time through the young men of a great college is alluring; but, indirectly, and in an increasing degree directly, the influence of the educated women in the home, the school, the church, the State, and society can hardly be accounted as holding a second place."

Some persons, reading that the Oregon Legislature had voted by a large majority in favor of a woman suffrage amendment, have received the impression that this has already given Oregon women the right to vote. This is a mistake. The favorable vote in the Legislature is a victory, but it is only victory in the first stage of the battle. The amendment must be submitted to the voters, and be ratified by a majority of them, before it becomes part of the State Constitution.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in a letter to the *New Voice*, comments on the seemingly greater ability of women than men to bear pain and fatigue without the help of stimulants or narcotics. She says: "I thank Bishop Potter for mentioning that fact. Yes, through all life's wails and woes, joys and sorrows, woman's moral power carries her triumphant without whiskey or tobacco. Our girls can dance and carry on a cheerful conversation, at parties and balls, until two o'clock in the morning, without slipping into a little side room, ever and anon, for new inspiration. Nature has generously armed and equipped them for prolonged festivities, and the multitudinous and severe duties of life, without the stimulus of opium, wine, beer, eye-openers, high balls, cocktails, or rickey. It makes one sad to think of man's many disabilities; and yet they tell us he is better fitted than woman to express his opinion on the cardinal virtues needed in daily life, and to legislate for 70,000,000 people!"

"MR. LEX."

A bright little book, that ought to be read by all friends of equal rights, is "Mr. Lex; or, The Legal Status of Mother and Child." It is written by a young woman lawyer of Chicago, Mrs. Catharine Vaughn McCulloch, well known to our readers. In this little volume of 85 pages, Mrs. McCulloch, in a lively tale, sets forth the experiences of an imaginary family in which the husband used his full powers under the law. "Mr. Lex" did the things which most husbands are too good to do, but which the law empowers every husband to do if he chooses. Chapter and verse for every incident are given in the appendix, else some of the things related would seem almost unbelievable.

The little book, though based on the laws of Illinois, will be useful for all States where women are trying to secure equal guardianship of their children, since in more than three-quarters of our States the laws on this subject are substantially the same, though differing in details.

Mrs. McCulloch, in writing this book, has rendered a great service to the cause of equal rights. Where one person can take in an abstract argument, a hundred can see an injustice if it is presented to them in a graphic story.

Every local Suffrage Club should circulate the book, and place it in the public library, if the town has one. It is published by Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago; price, cloth, 35 cents; paper, 15 cents. Or it will be sent free as a premium to any one obtaining a new subscriber to the *Woman's Journal* at the special rate of \$1.50 for the first year.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOLS NEED WOMEN.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, and Dr. Martin Kellogg, president of the California State University, have come out with letters in the papers strongly recommending the passage of the bill now pending in the California Legislature to grant school suffrage to women. President Jordan says:

In no function of government are women so vitally interested as in the right administration of the public schools. It is, in fact, the most important function of government, so far as the future of the nation is concerned. As, however, its details have little glory or profit in them, there is no function so imperfectly performed by men. The schools of California, under the control of private schemers and partisan manipulators, are far less effective than the schools of a free commonwealth should be. The main reason of this is the influence of vulgar greed which enters under the name of politics. Teachers are chosen for any reason rather than character and merit, and the children suffer accordingly.

A remedy for this condition lies in school suffrage for women. The interest of women in school affairs is much more vital than that of men, for the school itself is an extension of the home, and belongs, in large degree, to woman's province. This interest dies out if there is no way of working it into action. To give life to it, we must allow woman a voice in school management; to do this is to strengthen and intensify her interest in the schools. This means, in time, the freeing of our schools from incompetent teachers, and the raising of the standard

of intelligence and public interest among women themselves.

The *San José Mercury* says:

Even the most unreasonable opponent of equal suffrage can find no valid reason for objecting to the placing of the ballot in woman's hand in matters affecting the public schools. It is notorious that the contaminating touch of corrupt politics is upon the schools of every city in California. The schools of San Francisco, for example, as the *Post* of that city recently said, "have been completely demoralized by a single reckless, extravagant, and corrupt Board of Education. The teachers' salaries are unpaid, the schools have been closed, and the entire department thrown into confusion and turmoil by the efforts of a ring of politicians to make money out of trafficking in school teachers' positions. If women, by voting, could prevent a recurrence of such a condition as now prevails in the San Francisco school department, they certainly should be invited to take a hand at once." They could prevent it, and they will, not only in San Francisco but in every other California city, if they are given the opportunity. While on this subject, we may add that we believe the welfare of this State would be even better subserved by extending the franchise to women equally with men.

MEN, NOT MACHINES.

The *New Voice* calls attention to the fact that much strength is wasted in efforts to devise new forms of municipal government or other political machinery with which to overcome political corruption. The *New Voice* says:

The great need is not for more of these machines, nor for better ones; it is for a higher standard of intelligence and devotion to duty in those who are to run them. France, for instance, has as good a form of republican government as the United States. Its governmental machine is as well devised—better in some respects. The constant danger of its break-down comes from the character of the people and their representatives. Spain had a republic also not long ago; but it failed for the same reason that her first-class Armstrong guns failed at Santiago to hit anything—it didn't have the right class of men behind it. Nowadays we are urged to adopt various forms of social reform, as the one important thing for the salvation of society. We have no argument to make just now against any of them; but, after all, they mean merely a change in the machinery of society, and after the change is made the same inevitable problem will confront us that worries France, that worried Cervera, that worries us now: how to get and keep the right men behind the machines.

The *New Voice* argues that we must improve the constituency, the quality of the voters at large. As it seems impossible to shut out from suffrage any of those who have already been admitted to it, the only way to raise the quality of the voters at large is by bringing in some new good element. Why not try bringing in the sex that furnishes more than two-thirds of the church members and less than one-fifth of the criminals?

A sample set of equal suffrage leaflets, 40 different kinds, sent post paid for 10 cents. These include leaflets by Clara Barton, Frances Willard, Mary A. Livermore, and many other distinguished women and men. Address WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MARCH 25, 1899.

No. 6.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum
Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.



The bill granting school suffrage to women has passed both branches of the California Legislature by large majorities, and has been signed by the Governor. In the Senate there were only six dissenting votes.

MRS. HELEN L. GRENFELL.

As women are being tried in positions of public trust and responsibility, they are not found wanting. On the contrary, they are found to possess ability, judgment, and a conscientious devotion to duty which make them invaluable in many public positions heretofore considered as belonging entirely to men. Especially is this true in matters pertaining to education.

After an experience of several years with a woman as Superintendent of Public Instruction, Colorado has again elected a woman to that position, with the unanimous vote of all parties. No more flattering recognition of woman's fitness and ability in guiding the educational interests of a State could be given than the unanimous choice of a woman, irrespective of party affiliations.

Mrs. Helen Loring Grenfell, the present incumbent, is a beautiful, cultured, and earnest woman, who will give a great impetus to education in Colorado, as her past record in educational matters shows.

Mrs. Grenfell is a descendant of the old Puritan families of White and Thatcher, her father being one of the Loring's of Boston. She was born in Valparaiso, Chile, but was brought up in Colorado, where most of her education was received. She attended the Albany Normal School, as a preparation for teaching, in which she was engaged for eight years previous to her marriage to Mr. Edwin I. Grenfell.

She was chosen Superintendent of Schools in Gilpin County in 1896, and when the time for election next came, she was nominated upon every one of the four political tickets in the field. Her success

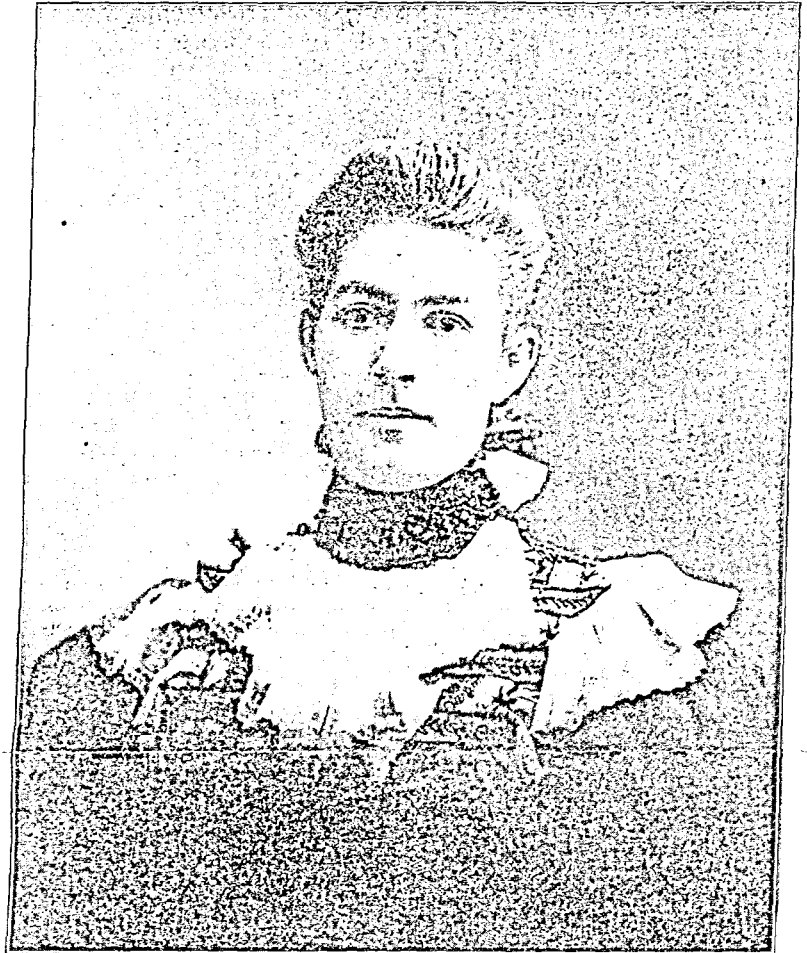
in administering the schools of Gilpin County attracted so much attention that the nomination for State Superintendent of Public Instruction was offered her by the unanimous choice of all parties on the Fusion ticket last fall. Mrs. Grenfell has always been a firm Republican, and while not a politician in the sense usually attached to that word, has evinced so much clear judgment, sound sense, and unswerving integrity upon all questions that her opinions and advice are sought by the lawmakers of her own county, and already receive marked attention from others of the State.

She was the first woman candidate to accompany the nominees for Governor and for Secretary of State on their tour preceding election, when, by her quiet, sensible and powerful addresses, she won many votes for the ticket.

ELNORA M. BABCOCK.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the State Association will be held at the suffrage headquarters, 3 Park Street, on



MRS. HELEN L. GRENFELL.

Tuesday, March 28, at 3 P. M. Mrs. Ellen Johnson, Superintendent of the Sherborn Prison for Women, will speak on "The Duty of Society to Criminals," and it is hoped that others who have made penology a study will be present to enrich the discussion that follows this valuable paper. Light refreshments will be served, as usual. All except members will pay 15 cents for admission.

Wyoming has followed Colorado in passing a law that persons in places of amusement must remove headwear tending to obstruct the view of others. The enfranchised woman seems to have more regard for the rights of other people than some of her unenfranchised sisters.

Miss S. B. Anthony will sail for England June 2, to attend the quinquennial meeting of the Woman's International Council, to be held in London. Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Miss Howland, and other friends are planning to go by the same steamer. It will be a merry party of suffragists.

LOUISIANA NOTES.

Mrs. Col. George Waring addressed an enthusiastic meeting of ladies at the Grand Opera House in New Orleans on the afternoon of March 17, on the question of sewerage and drainage, and urged them to vote for improved sanitation. The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

The distinguished lady unconsciously touched a sympathetic chord in the heart of every woman present when she told the story of her work with Colonel Waring in the cleaning up of New York City. The reason was because of the pretty under-current of romance that lay beneath that tour of husband and wife through those crowded tenement districts of the great metropolis; the love and devotion that bound the two so deeply together that it led a timid, sensitive, shrinking woman out of her home into a great battle for reform measures that had for its basis the all-ennobling desire to benefit suffering humanity.

As Mrs. Waring, referring to these tours, remarked: "During our administration," and then, as if by way of explanation, said, "I always say 'our administration' when I speak of Colonel Waring's work as commissioner of public works under Mayor Strong, and I always say 'we,' because the first person plural defines more clearly than I can say how faithfully we worked together for the greatest sanitary reform achievement of the age," every woman in the Grand Opera House glanced significantly at her companion and then at our own gallant mayor seated in the audience, and from him their eyes turned to the sweet, demure little wife, seated upon the stage as vice-president of the Woman's League for Sewerage and Drainage, and with the quick wit and intuition of women, they at once instituted the comparison between Colonel and Mrs. Waring working for sanitary reform in New York, and Mayor and Mrs. Flower seeking to bring sunshine and gladness and health into darksome places of New Orleans. They recalled how Mrs. Flower, a most devoted and earnest housewife, wedded to all the sacred and traditional associations of her southern home, imbibing the spirit which animated our mayor, and seeing how necessary it was for women to give countenance to a proposed reform which meant so much for the health and preservation of their little children, came bravely forward and was among the first to organize the Woman's League and give it the official sanction of her name and presence. And as Mrs. Waring, all unconscious of how the women's thoughts were weaving their own pretty local love story, kept on repeating "we, that is Colonel Waring and I," and "during our administration," the scribe, peering through the vista of the future when New Orleans shall have accomplished this great project of sanitary reform, and peace and plenty walk with us, caught through the rapidly dissolving views a picture of our mayor and his wife reviewing the history of this memorable campaign, and noting how earnestly they have worked together in this great movement, the words "during our administration" seemed, indeed, a prophecy and a presage that what was done in New York will be accomplished in New Orleans.

The *Picayune* says that Mrs. Waring had never spoken in public before, but felt it her duty to do so when she learned what momentous interests were at stake for the health of New Orleans.

She felt that she must do just what she knew Colonel Waring would have done had he been spared to see this day fraught with so much of good or evil for the future of New Orleans—good if the proper system of sewerage and drainage is adopt-

ed, evil if things are forever to remain as they are. So she consented to speak to the women of New Orleans, and urge them to take up this important question, especially the women taxpayers, whose votes will count so much in the final settlement of the question.

Mrs. Waring lived in New Orleans before her marriage, and her family is highly esteemed there.

In order to authorize the special election required, a certain proportion of the taxpayers must petition for it. Petitions for signature by tax-paying women were placed in different parts of the theatre at this meeting. An invitation to be present had been extended to the colored women taxpayers, and they occupied the position in the theatre usually reserved for them.

Mrs. Evelyn W. Ordway, of New Orleans, writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"A tedious investigation of the Assessors' lists revealed the fact that over 10,000 women are eligible to vote on this question, and it is hoped that through their aid the requisite number of signatures can be obtained.

"If the election takes place, it is hoped and believed that no large proportion of women will vote by proxy,—this being a privilege merely, and by no means a requirement. If a woman votes by proxy, her certificate must be signed by two competent witnesses, and for the first time many women are being made to realize that in Louisiana a woman is not a competent witness, no matter how great her learning or how exalted her station. The proxy may be a woman, however. This shows the advance that has been made during the interval between the making of the old and the new laws."

UTAH NOTES.

The Utah Legislature got through a good deal of business during the crowded last days of the session. The two women members—Mrs. Alice M. Horne in the House, and Hon. Martha Hughes Cannon in the Senate—secured the passage of measures in the interest of health and education.

Mrs. Alice M. Horne's bill for raising the number of free scholarships in the State Normal School from 100 to 200 passed the Senate, and went through in the House by a unanimous vote. Mrs. Horne also succeeded in carrying through the Legislature a bill for the creation of a State Art Institute. On motion of Representative O'Neil, an amendment was adopted by a vote of two to one that it should be named "The Alice Art Collection," in her honor.

Hon. Martha Hughes Cannon introduced a comprehensive health measure, which was carried, providing for the suppression of nuisances and contagious diseases, prescribing quarantine regulations, and relating to burial permits, health of schools, diseased animals, and veterinary surgeons. The Salt Lake *Tribune* calls the passage of this State Board of Health bill, "another instance of feminine influence." The House struck out the compulsory vaccination clause, and passed the rest of the bill by a vote of 26 to 1, after inviting Mrs. Cannon to take the floor and speak in its behalf, which she did briefly.

The Senate presented a handsome gavel

to its president, Senator Nebeker, who had occupied the chair during the long and unsuccessful struggle to choose a United States Senator. They selected Hon. Martha Hughes Cannon to make the presentation speech. She said in part:

I have been entrusted by the members of this Senate with a very pleasant duty. In their behalf I express to you the esteem in which you are held by the friends who now surround you.

The knowledge that we are about to separate and dissolve our relationship as the Senate of the Third Legislature of the State of Utah, makes this a fitting occasion to express what we owe to your constant, unwavering justice and generosity. We wish you godspeed to your northern home, and we trust that the friendship we have been privileged to share in the past, may be confirmed and deepened through many long years to come. We shall think of you when gone as enjoying the change of lassoing the horned steer in the wide-spreading plains of the north, and taking your siesta in the sweet-scented alfalfa fields, and drinking in the "galama" of the pure atmosphere of a valley both rich in name and rich by nature.

In conclusion, let me ask your acceptance of this gavel as a token of our regard. It will be pleasant for you to know that in this small gift every member of the Senate is represented. When you look over the mementoes of the past, may this gavel remind you of the friendship of your colleagues. May good fortune attend your steps, and speed you in safety to home, family, and friends! This is the heartfelt wish of all who have been associated with you in this the Senate chamber.

President Nebeker was much affected. He said in part: "Senator Cannon, I may say dear Senator Cannon, for this token of the esteem in which I am held by the Senate I am exceedingly grateful, and I assure you that the kindly sentiment you express is thoroughly reciprocated. If any ill feelings have been engendered during the session, I am satisfied that as the days go by they will be forgotten. Again I thank you."

ILLITERATES AND WOMEN.

A week or so ago, the N. Y. *Sun* says, a Westchester County politician brought thirty-seven Italian laborers into the Supreme Court room at White Plains for naturalization as American citizens. Judge Dickey was on the bench. Believing that these men had been coached to say "Yes" to certain questions, he asked, in the course of his examination of the first candidate for citizenship:

"Will you swear to support the constitution and the laws of the United States, and the laws of the State of New York?"

"Yes," was the prompt answer.

"Will you bear arms against the United States?" the Judge asked, gravely.

"Yes."

"Will you join the Anarchists?"

"Yes," said Luigi, smilingly.

"Would you assist a foreign power against the United States?"

"Yes," said Luigi, eagerly.

"Would you at all times resist the officers and power of the United States in the execution of their duty?"

"Yes."

"In case of a war with a foreign power, would you give aid and comfort to the enemy with all the power at your disposal?"

"Yes."

"And now you solemnly swear that you will do all these things?"

"Yes," said the candidate, his face lighting up.

"Step down," said the Justice. "That is all."

Of the thirty-seven candidates, only two received their naturalization papers.

The editor of a column in the Brooklyn *Eagle* has received a leaflet bearing the title: "Modo per Farsi Cittadini Americani." The leaflet is issued with a view to making the road to American citizenship easy for illiterates. Graduating into citizenship under this plan of instruction, the candidate will not have to read the constitution or any of our laws printed in English. The leaflet contains questions and answers in English and Italian, which, if memorized, will make the examination a mere form—that is, unless it should occur to a judge to ask questions out of the order expected.

A bright Brooklyn woman encloses this clipping, with the dry comment that it will be hopeless to ask suffrage for women "while we have such material among men still available for citizens."

THE VOTE OF BAD WOMEN.

The New York "Antis," at the recent hearing in Albany on woman suffrage, suggested that the votes of bad women might be manipulated by unprincipled politicians. They added this truly original argument:

Woman is an abider, even if her home is the haunt of vice; and political rascality can lay its hand upon her when her male associates are unknown.

Every human being is "an abider," but the male associates of a woman of bad character are much more apt to have a permanent abiding-place than she is. Does any one suppose that the visitors of such women are not now on the register of voters, and well known to unprincipled politicians? The "Anti" argument is an exact inversion of the facts.

Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, president of the Colorado State Board of Charities and Correction, and vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, says:

Does not the vote of the disreputable, low class of women overbalance the better element? No, because the women of the half-world do not vote. They are constantly changing their residences and their names. They do not wish to give any data concerning themselves, their age, name, or number and street; they prefer to remain unidentified. Occasionally, some disreputable master compels these slaves to vote for his own purposes, but that is a very rare occurrence.

Hon. David H. Craig, of the Wyoming Supreme Court, says:

The good and intelligent women vote more regularly than the bad, for almost every woman who is entitled to vote casts her ballot at every election, while the women whose morals are questionable are of a transient nature, and a great number of them do not stay in one place long enough to be entitled to vote. I find this to be the case generally throughout this State.

Mrs. Katherine A. G. Patterson, wife of the editor of the *Denver News*, the principal daily paper of Colorado, writes:

The "bad women" represent, in any

city of the United States, but an infinitesimal proportion of its population. The vote of that class in Denver is confined practically to three precincts out of 120.

Hon. John W. Kingman, of the Wyoming Supreme Court, wrote, several years ago:

We have had no trouble from the presence of bad women at the polls. It had been said that the delicate and cultured women would shrink away, and the bold and indelicate come to the front in public affairs. This we feared; but nothing of the kind has happened.

Hon. James S. Clarkson, who was Assistant Postmaster General under President Harrison, first president of the National Republican League of the United States, and for many years editor of the *Iowa State Register*, went to Denver on purpose to witness an election, and came away a convert to equal suffrage. He said:

Good women are in the majority. Contrary to the theory of those who have sneered at "petticoat politics," the good women have voted in much larger proportion than the bad. The more refined circles of the great city of Denver have given effectual denial to the stock argument of the Antis, that good women would not vote if they had the chance.

Chief-Justice Potter, of Wyoming, says:

I have often been asked whether the fact that women of bad character possess the right of suffrage does not counteract the benefits which might accrue from its exercise by the better class of women. But in Wyoming so large a proportion of the better class of women vote that they greatly outnumber the worse element.

Ex-Governor Warren, of Wyoming, put the whole matter in a nutshell when he wrote to Horace G. Wadlin, of Massachusetts:

Our women nearly all vote, and since, in Wyoming as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the result is good and not evil.

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, of Indiana, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace says that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," was once asked by a gentleman opposed to equal suffrage, "How about the vote of the bad women?" She answered: "You take care of the bad men, and we will agree to take care of the bad women; and we shall not have nearly so hard a task as you will, for there are not nearly so many of them."—*Woman's Journal*.

TEACHERS IN ALASKA.

In another year or so the little Filipinos may be a great object of interest to teachers with the reformer's instinct. Meanwhile, in others of our out-lying provinces, the school teachers fairly deserve to be called missionaries, whether they are sent out by a religious society or not.

Alaska has a school population of 10,000. Of these 1,395 attend government schools, which support fourteen women and twelve men teachers. The rest of the children go to various mission schools, whose women teachers are usually the wives of clergymen. The pupils afford an endless fund of interest to the teachers, as they include plenty of little Eskimos, Indians, Laplanders, and a fair sprinkling of white children, Russians, Americans,

English and Irish, belonging to miners' families. These prove poor scholars, as miners are always pulling up stakes and seeking better fields. There is no compulsory school law in Alaska, and teachers resort to many devices to keep the children.

One Presbyterian industrial school in Sitka carries on cooking, gardening, carpentry, painting, and glazing. The little girls knit their stockings and sew, and all Eskimos and Indians show the greatest interest. Beside this there are kindergartens, orphanages, hospitals, all instituted and cared for by women, and that in a land where the thermometer is said to drop to 77 degrees below zero. The cold in winter, the mosquitoes in summer, the utter lack of common comforts, the motley and not agreeable population, and the distance from home and friends, make the school teacher's life one of real heroism. No one objects to women's going to Alaska to teach school, yet some people still think women have not stamina enough to go to a ballot-box just around the corner and vote.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SCHOOL VOTE.

Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, of Warsaw, N. Y., calls attention, in the *N. Y. Sun*, to the fact that where elections for school purposes are held separately, the school vote of men is often smaller than that of women. Mrs. Crossett has served for some years as chairman of the County School Suffrage Committee, and she gives some interesting statistics:

At the election in August, 1892,—Warsaw Union School district voting population about 900,—six men voted at school election, four of whom were the trustees, and acted as clerks of the election. One woman went to vote, but the polls were not open at the regular hour. At the next election women began to interest themselves; over 200 votes were cast, about 150 by women. Two women were elected on the board, and since that time, with the exception of one year, about twice as many women as men have voted, although more men than women are eligible. In the township, comprising eleven districts, men's vote at general election being about 1,100, 130 men and 128 women voted in 1897. In the village district about three times as many women as men voted, but the country vote was not so large, although some women voted in all except three districts.

A woman has been president of the Union School Board for five years, and one served as secretary three. Many improvements have been made,—a kindergarten established, and library more than doubled, with excellent books, and opened three times a week to the public, as well as evenings.

No one here could be found, I think, who does not praise the work of the women, and there are several others in the county that have done about the same, and plenty in the State. Women in general who interest themselves in school matters have more leisure than men, and understand many details of home life that are practical outside.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

The Maine Legislature has passed an act authorizing women to be admitted as attorneys to practise law.

The Chicago *Tribune* devotes an editorial a column long to Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch's little book, "Mr. Lex," and says every member of the Legislature ought to have a copy, to bring about the repeal of the relics of barbarism that still linger in the law.

So long as the gentle voice of a woman member of the Colorado Legislature is sufficient to quell incipient riots among the male members of the rather tempestuous lower house, much can be said in favor of that honorable body.—*Denver Republican*.

Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett said, in a recent address at Owens College: "The crying want of women in the industrial and professional world is a larger field and better-paid employment, and, in fighting for these things, they are fighting with one hand tied behind them as long as they have not the Parliamentary franchise."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton calls attention to the fact that in several European countries taxpaying women are allowed to vote by proxy. She says: "Only the other day I was talking with a man from Sweden who told me that at the last election in his district he had cast fifteen votes, one for himself and the rest for his mother, wife, and aunts, all of whom were property-holders."

School meetings were held throughout New Jersey on March 21, and the *N. Y. Tribune* says they "were largely attended by women interested in providing a greater number of school buildings for the accommodation of youth." In New Jersey, women can vote on school appropriations, but not for school officers. In Massachusetts, they can vote for school officers, but not on school appropriations. These anomalies will all be swept away when women obtain full suffrage.

Portland, Me., has just declared by a large majority in favor of women on the school board. The amendment thus ratified by the voters provides for three women on the board, to serve at large and be nominated on the general ticket at the same time with the mayor. Stroudwater District gave the largest proportional majority in favor, the vote there being about four to one. As was to be expected, in the lowest and worst wards of the city, the vote was largest against the women.

Inspired by Governor Roosevelt's example, the Governor of Arizona recommended woman suffrage in his message, and a bill to grant full suffrage to women passed the popular branch of the Legislature by a very large majority. In Oklahoma, a similar bill passed the lower house by an almost unanimous vote; but in each case the measure failed in the Senate. At the West as well as at the East, the Senate seems to deserve its title of "the graveyard of reforms."

THE WOMEN OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Edward C. Andrie, Belgian Consul at Manila, in an article on "The Character of the Philippine Leaders," says:

The native women are superior in intelligence to the men. . . . Their native tact and intelligence make them the superior of the men in all matters relating to civil life. A Philippine native seldom sells his property without getting the consent of his wife.

Whenever the Philippines are organized into a government, territorial or otherwise, suffrage should certainly be granted to the women upon the same terms as the men.

SHE STOPPED THE FIGHT.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is reported as saying, in answer to the argument that women should not vote because they do not fight:

I am old-fashioned enough to believe that woman's moral power, whatever her lack of physical strength, makes up for any inferiority in brute force. I was once going along the street when I saw two men fighting. I just handed my parasol to my sister and stepped between the two men and they stopped fighting. It wasn't because I was stronger than they; it was because I wanted them to stop, and I wanted it so fiercely that my feelings overpowered their brute wrath. One of the men slunk off ashamed; the other thanked me then and there, and sent me flowers every day so long as I stayed in that town. "How dare you do such a thing!" cried my sister, afterward; "one of those men is the worst character in town." "I don't care who he is," I answered, taking back my parasol; "he had no business to be fighting, and so long as I am around he shan't fight. I've stopped too many fights between my own boys at home to be afraid of mere muscle." It was the "worst character in town" who afterwards sent me the flowers.

WOMEN'S VOTE IN DES MOINES.

At the recent suffrage hearing in Albany, N. Y., a statement made by the "Antis" about a late election in Des Moines seemed so improbable that a letter of inquiry was sent to that city. The result is the following letter from Mayor MacVicar:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, DES MOINES, IA., }
MARCH 9, 1899. }

Mrs. Ina M. Light-Taylor, Cor. Sec. Iowa E. S. A.:

Dear Madam: My attention has been called to a paper prepared by Mesdames Johnson and Moody, citing as an object lesson against equal suffrage an election held in the city of Des Moines. I quote from this paper the following reference to said election:

"To further a piece of jobbery, hundreds of vicious women were forced to vote under threat of exposure."

This statement is so grossly unfair that, regardless of the merits of the question of equal rights, I cannot refrain from protesting against this unjust reflection upon the good name of our city.

The election referred to is without doubt one which was held last August to determine whether or not the city should acquire by purchase the local water-works plant for \$850,000. This proposition carried with it authority to levy a special tax; therefore, under the laws of Iowa,

women were permitted to vote. They took advantage of this privilege, casting 2,350 votes, the majority of which were favorable to municipal ownership.

The assertion that "hundreds of vicious women were forced to vote under threat of exposure" is false, and without foundation of fact other than the bare assertions of local prejudiced newspapers which bitterly opposed the proposition. These newspapers are well known to be tools of the corporations, and have but little weight in this community. These same newspapers urged the municipal ownership of our water-works a few years ago at \$2,500,000, but opposed their purchase at \$850,000 for the reason that, at the latter price, \$500,000 in stock and \$150,000 in third-mortgage bonds would be sacrificed.

I question whether there were a dozen votes cast by "vicious" women, and certainly none were coerced. On the other hand, many of the best women of our city took an active interest on both sides of the question, giving the use of their private carriages, and personally assisting in getting out the vote. The result of the vote shows that in strictly residence portions, the women's vote was much larger, sometimes three or four to one, over the precincts where there is a large floating vote, and where these questionable women are supposed to frequent.

Yours truly,

JOHN MACVICAR, Mayor.

Two prominent clergymen of Des Moines, Rev. Dr. Marshall, of the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr. Breeden, of the Central Church of Christ, were also interviewed on the subject. Both expressed their belief that the statement of the "Antis" was erroneous and wholly incredible.

WOMEN FOR ECONOMY.

At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore presiding, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, the Congress that has just adjourned appropriated \$1,566,890,016, much of it for unnecessary purposes, and did this in the face of a treasury deficit which the chairman of the house committee on appropriations estimates will amount by June 30 to \$100,000,000; and

Whereas, the Women's Civic Federation of Denver secured the cutting down of the city's exorbitant garbage contract by one half; and

Whereas, a woman as chairman of the legislative printing committee of Colorado brought in a bill thousands of dollars less than the State printing had ever cost before; therefore

Resolved, That we call attention to the need of economy, and recommend woman suffrage as a step towards it, because it is harder for a woman to get a dollar than it is for a man, and long practice in making a little cash go as far as possible has trained most women to economy.

Rev. Ada C. Bowles gave an extremely interesting talk on "Women as Inventors," the result of twelve years' research. It is reported in the *Woman's Journal* of March 18.

Send a 2-cent Stamp

for a Sample Copy of the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Birds' Nests, a Plea for Beast and Bird," read it yourself, and then pass it to your neighbor, and thus do your mite to save the birds from wholesale slaughter and extinction. Address

JOHN YOUNGJOHN, 297 Congress St., Boston.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, APRIL 8, 1899.

No. 7.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1883.

SENSIBLE MRS. MILES.

Mrs. General Miles is the constant companion of her soldier husband, and the two are known in the army as "the lovers." During General Miles's recent visit to Boston, Mrs. Miles was interviewed as to her opinion on various topics, including the woman question. She is reported as saying: "I am not a bicycle rider, but I see no reason to disapprove of the wheel. I approve of all that tends to make a woman strong and healthy. As to the 'new woman,' so-called, if by that you mean the woman of masculine ways, I cannot say I admire her. But that women should go into business is perfectly right, particularly in the professions of doctor and nurse—two vocations for which women are especially fitted. A woman's happiest sphere is in a home of her own, and that is the sphere to which most are called. But I admire that woman who, being compelled, bravely battles and makes a success of the fight. As to a woman's capabilities for doing work as well as men, that will come from training. As yet, she has not had the schooling or experience which has been for centuries of civilization the portion of the man. If a woman owns property, I see no reason why she should not vote."

NEVER WERE SO CLEAN.

Mrs. A. E. Paul has had charge of the cleaning of the first ward streets of Chicago for the past eighteen months, and the business men of the district have presented a congratulatory address to her, commending the zeal and efficiency of her supervision, and saying that the streets have never before been cared for so well. Mrs. Paul will be among the speakers at the coming National Woman Suffrage Convention at Grand Rapids.

PHILADELPHIA'S WATER SUPPLY.

Philadelphia in twelve weeks has had 4,399 cases of typhoid, and 510 deaths from that cause. For several years Philadelphia women have been calling attention to the scandalous state of the water supply as an object-lesson on the need of letting the city mothers have a voice in regard to the

municipal housekeeping. It is a new proof of the truth of Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's remark (apropos of impure milk) that politics is not something "outside the home," but is often something inside the baby. The names of the councilmen who have obstinately blocked the effort to secure the filtration of the city's water supply, are being published in the Philadelphia newspapers in black type; but it would be more effective to give the mothers of Philadelphia a chance to blackball them at the polls.

POLITICS IN THE MILK.

Chicago furnishes another instance in which politics is "not outside the home, but inside the baby." A suggestive circular has been issued by the Agricultural Department of the Illinois State University, signed by Jane Addams, of Hull House, and Professor Gridley, of the Department of Chemistry. It is a study of the milk supply of Chicago. The Chicago *Unity* says:

It shows a shameful degradation of that which Chicago ought to enjoy in its perfection and at the cheapest rates. Chicago is in the heart of a great prairie country, which literally flows with milk, and still here is abundant evidence that systematic fraud is carried on by the dealers. Milk is impoverished by skimming and by watering, oftentimes to the lessening by half of the nourishing quality of the milk. . . . There is room for legislation, and still more legislation. The corporate conscience must express itself in corporate power.

But fully half the conscience of the community belongs to women, and, therefore, is not allowed to express itself in corporate power.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

Next Tuesday, April 11, at 3 P. M., at the Suffrage Headquarters, No. 3 Park Street, Boston, Mr. James H. Stark, of this city, will speak on "The Women of the West Indies." It is an interesting subject, in view of the close relations which will hereafter exist between those tropical islands and our American people. Mr. Stark has travelled often and extensively in the West Indies and in South America. He is the author of a series of hand books of great value on Bermuda, Nassau, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Trinidad, British Guiana, etc. After his descriptive lecture, he will answer questions concerning the climate, manners and customs of tropical America. Mr. Stark has recently visited many of these islands, including Porto Rico and Cuba. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will preside. Simple refreshments as usual. Admission free to all members of the Association on showing their membership tickets, to others, on payment of fifteen cents.

AN OBJECT-LESSON.

The most striking object-lesson that Boston has furnished for some time on the need of suffrage for women, is the passage by the City Council, over the Mayor's veto, of an ordinance that only citizens of Boston shall be employed by the city, and, if males, only legal voters of Boston. A member who objected to this unwise ordinance was reminded by one of his colleagues that "it was the male voters who sent him to the Council."

For the same reason, in Toledo and other cities, ordinances have been introduced to force the city to dismiss all the women in its employ, and replace them by male voters. Thus far these attempts have for the most part failed, but they are persistently renewed. The bill to restrict public employment to citizens of Boston was passed by so large a majority that there is no telling how soon the Council may be willing to take one step further in the same direction. While public employment is governed by votes, the voteless citizen must always be at a disadvantage.

SOUTHERN CLUB WOMEN.

The State Federation of Alabama has been working to secure a State reformatory for boys; Mississippi women are doing the same in their State, and the Arkansas Federation has been laboring to secure school suffrage, the appointment of a woman physician for the women patients in the insane asylum, and a reform school. The *Western Club-Woman* says:

The State Federations in the South are doing a noble work, and they are doing it in their own way. . . . The most radical woman has her conservative streak, and the most tradition-bound has some one line along which she is in advance of the van. Roger Williams and Cotton Mather might be taken as types of the radicals and conservatives of their time; yet the broad-minded Williams set the whole town of Salem by the ears because he insisted that women ought to be compelled to wear veils in church, and the narrow Cotton Mather calmly proposed to have his oldest daughter study medicine, and probably the first primitive bomb ever thrown on this continent was hurled through his bedroom window when he sought to introduce vaccination into plague-stricken Boston.

The *Western Club Woman* draws the conclusion that the club women of the South, conservative as they are supposed to be, are really doing a great deal of work along progressive lines.

The Nevada Legislature has distinguished itself during the session just closed. It defeated a woman suffrage amendment, repealed the "purity of elections" law, checkmated an attempt to repeal the bill legalizing prize-fights, and provided for a State lottery.

WANTED AN ECONOMICAL WIFE.

A bright, active, impulsive young man, a general favorite and a thoroughly good fellow, had got into a habit of reckless expenditure. He made money easily and spent it freely. At the age of twenty five he had laid by nothing, and his expenses exceeded his income. His friends felt uneasy at the course he was pursuing, and his mother said: "What Sam needs is an economical wife."

One day Sam woke up to the fact that the society of a certain young lady was necessary for his happiness. He asked her to marry him. She had only waited to be asked, and willingly consented. Afterwards his money, formerly spent on follies, was used in making a home. The responsibility of a household put a wholesome check on Sam's easy prodigality. For, as Bacon has well said, "The man who has wife and children has given hostages to fortune."

Uncle Sam is like the young unmarried man we have described. He has made money easily, and has become fearfully extravagant in his expenditures. Congress has just appropriated \$1,560,000,000 for his two years' expenses. What does that mean? It means fifteen hundred and sixty thousand times one thousand gold dollars. In other words, a row of piles of one thousand gold dollars three feet apart, extending nine hundred miles—say from Boston to Chicago. One-third of these piles, say 300 miles of this row, has been spent within a year in the war with Spain. Another third has been spent on army, navy, fortifications, pensions, and interest on our war debt. Two-thirds of this federal outlay has gone to pay for bloodshed past, present, and prospective—in destruction of life, property, and morals. Nor is this all. Uncle Sam has some fifty state dependencies—each emulating its benefactor's extravagance. They have spent another fifteen hundred thousand times a thousand dollars within two years. That would extend the thousand-dollar piles from Chicago to the Rocky Mountains. Put these sums together, and they amount to a tax of twenty dollars annually imposed on every man, woman, child, and baby in America. Say, on a laborer with a wife and six children, an annual tax of one hundred and seventy dollars out of an income of five hundred dollars, or one-third of all he can earn. Is it any wonder that so many people are poor? Is it any wonder that hundreds of thousands are living from hand to mouth, or vainly seeking for work? Is it not rather a wonder that the country fares so well as it does, under so enormous a burden?

For remember, this astonishing sum *all comes out of labor*. It is not all wasted, but it is taken from producers and given to consumers. As a rule, it is taken from the poor and given to the rich.

How shall we check this extravagant outlay of the people's hard-earned money? By giving women an equal voice and vote on the national expenditure. Women are the economists of the world. It is harder for the average woman to get a dollar than for the average man. Therefore the dollar looks larger to the woman. She is more careful in its expenditure. Being

more economical she will vote for economy, for, in the long run, every class that votes makes itself felt in the government. Uncle Sam especially needs an economical wife.

"What good would it do women to vote?" It would reduce taxation one-half and apply the other half to the real needs of the community. What we need is financial reform, and the sooner we have it the better. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

CIVICS FOR CHILDREN.

"Ye'd better stop throwin' stones if you 'spect to be Alderman in our ward," was the somewhat startling warning which a *N. Y. Tribune* reporter heard a tiny mite of a girl offer to a boy much larger than herself.

"Oh, p'r'aps you're goin' to vote me out, Missy!" was the taunt he flung back.

"Me 'n' 'tother girls will, if you don't drop your stones," she replied, and, wonderful to tell, the lad dropped the stone, although he had evidently intended to "shy" it at a passing street-car.

Wondering at the potent secret, the reporter inquired into the motive, and found that the lad was actually in nomination for office in the "Gill School City." Inquiry developed the fact that in the summer of 1897 the first experiment in self-government was successfully conducted in the Norfolk Street vacation school of New York City, and that since then the work has travelled, being in operation in three of the Chicago public schools, the Hyde Park High School and the John Creer and W. H. Ray schools.

It has "gone West" into the high school of St. Paul, Minn., and other schools of other cities, and has been recently adopted by the Hollingsworth School of Philadelphia.

Wilson L. Gill, organizer and founder of the Patriotic League, has "fathered" to success more than one plan for the education and uplifting of his fellows; but it is claimed that no other work has so tended to relieve teachers and anxious officers of discipline as this. Boys and girls who fail to maintain a moderate but certain standard of scholarship and deportment may be incapacitated thereby for the duties and privileges of suffrage, so that the "School City" becomes at once an educator and a disciplinarian.

The object of the Gill School City is to produce a better trained citizenship, and to do this by giving the children themselves a large share in their own government. Along certain definite lines they are taught to think and to act for themselves, and to cooperate for the attainment of common ends, at the same time gaining both knowledge and practice of the duties that will later come to them as voters, taxpayers, and office-holders. Here the child ceases to be a prospective citizen merely, and becomes an actual one, with rights, duties, privileges, and responsibilities as such.

Irrevocable power is not put into the hands of children, but they are led, through their own "city" organization, to cooperate with the teachers in the school government, bringing distinct truths home to the youthful citizens so simply that they can understand municipi-

pal authority, and, in a measure, municipal rights and duties. It is not a play city, but an active and actual living in embryo of what will be real citizenship in a larger municipality later.

The organization is modelled after the city in which the adopting school exists, allowing for great variety of detail, although the general form of government is everywhere similar. A mayor and other officers are elected, and police, health, and other "boards" appointed, and their laws administered in as nearly as possible the same manner.

Teachers claim that children like to help at anything that is of interest to their elders. That they can be made helpful even in administering municipal laws for the public good was ably demonstrated while Colonel Waring had charge of the streets. The children proved to be among his ablest "seconds" in keeping pavements and gutters unobstructed.

A charter has been formulated by the Patriotic League, and Mr. Gill is flooded with requests for a copy.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE DEBATE.

The Ladies' Physiological Institute, at the request of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association to devote one session in the season to some phase of the woman suffrage question, has arranged for a debate to be held in Wesleyan Hall, 36 Bromfield Street, Thursday, April 13, at 2.30 P. M., and has fortunately secured an able, representative speaker to present each side—Mrs. Esther Boland, of South Boston, in favor of woman suffrage, and Mrs. A. J. George, of Brookline, opposed. Non-members of the Institute admitted on the payment of ten cents at the door.

AGAINST WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS.

The members of the Cities Committee of the New York Assembly have received a communication from the Anti-Suffrage Association of Albany, protesting against the bill requiring that women shall form part of every school board. The communication says in part:

To-day the law permits the appointment of women on school boards. To make it obligatory to appoint them is what Governor Roosevelt would call "unnecessary legislation," and it is also unwise legislation. There is no salary attached to the office, and where it has been tried it has been very hard to get competent women to so serve. The woman suffragists, who offer this bill, tried to get the same law embodied in the charter for second-class cities, but the men who framed that charter refused to make the appointment of women obligatory.

We hope that when this bill comes up you will vote against it, for the reasons given above, and also because any legislation that tends to convey an assertion that there is an irrepressible conflict between the two sexes, that in any way suggests, in Miss Anthony's words, that "man is the natural enemy of woman," threatens the home, threatens the sacredness of the marriage tie, threatens the church and undermines the foundation of our great republic.

The bill is only the thin edge of a wedge that the restless, dissatisfied women are trying to force into the laws of our State; and we trust that you will see in it,

what we believe it to be, "unnecessary and unwise legislation."

It is a curious fact that most of the women opposed to equal suffrage seem constitutionally unable to argue without calling names.

It is not at all likely that Miss Anthony ever made the remark attributed to her. The assertion that men and women ought to serve together on school boards is not a declaration that men and women are enemies; on the contrary, it is a declaration that the coöperation of men and women is necessary to bring about the best results. This has been proved so conclusively in the case of mixed school boards that it is surprising how any one desiring the welfare of the schools can oppose the bill. But it is enough for the "Antis" that this bill has been asked for by the Suffrage Association.

As for the difficulty of finding competent women who are willing to serve, there are in every community as many women of leisure as men of leisure—generally more—and if the law required a woman on the board, the woman would be found. Women are now required by law on many kinds of boards, and it has never been found impossible to secure suitable women for such positions.

The protest of the "Antis" ought to be headed "A protest against the best interests of the schools."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF MOTHERS.

That a devoted and irreproachable mother can be arrested and imprisoned in Chicago for "kidnapping" her own child seems almost incredible, yet this is perfectly true under the existing statutes of Illinois. A mother has not even a legal right to give permission for her child to be taken to ride on a street car, and if the father wishes to take from her a nursing child and to give it into the care of a baby farm, or of a dissolute mistress, he can do so, and have all the legal machinery of the courts to support his action. And if a mother, to avoid being thus robbed of her child, tries to escape with it to another State, she can be arrested and subjected to a maximum punishment of imprisonment in the county jail for one year and a fine of \$2,000.

This is but one example of a score of barbarous anachronisms still existing in the common and statute law of Illinois and of most of the States in regard to the status of mother and child. Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, an attorney of this city, has gathered the most glaring injustices of this sort into a little book of fiction called "Mr. Lex." Mr. Lex, of course, is an impossibly hateful father, who takes deliberate advantage of every unjust power which the archaic law gives him, yet each individual act ascribed to him is not only possible, but is supported by actual cases on record, and these are cited by chapter and section. Combined in this form they make an unanswerable brief against the flagrant injustice of the legal fiction by virtue of which the father is sole guardian of his children, no matter how vicious his arbitrary rulings may be.

Under existing laws the father may

choose the clothes his children shall wear, the church they shall attend, the kind of work they shall do, the medicines they shall take when they are sick, and the place where they shall be buried when they die under his treatment—all in defiance of the mother's wishes or judgment, even though she furnish all the funds for running the father's business. If a daughter, at the age of fourteen, falls a victim to a seducer, her father can drive her out of his house and forbid her mother to help the unfortunate girl. If the disgraced girl-mother manages to get something to do and to support her illegitimate infant, the girl's father can go and—with a little manœuvering—collect the money she has earned, for she is still a minor. As long as the father is supposedly in his right mind the mother cannot collect the wages of a child, though the father may collect every cent of such wages and use it all for drink if he pleases. The maximum punishment that can be imposed upon the seducer of a girl of fourteen is to compel him to pay \$550 in the course of the first ten years of the infant's life. Even if he does not pay a cent toward the support of the child, he can at the end of ten years take the child from the mother, who has reared and supported it, and can legally dispossess her and make the child earn wages to keep him in tobacco and whiskey.

If the wife of a worthless husband comes into possession of a legacy, she cannot be compelled to hand it bodily over to the husband, but she can be compelled to pay the husband's bills with it. In the suppositious case of Mrs. Lex, she is compelled to pay for her husband's trousers, for his medicines, and even for his tobacco, upon the theory that he is the lord and master of the family, and that these things are necessary for the support of the family. If anybody doubts the tobacco item, he will find it supported by a specific case in the Illinois Appellate Court records. In the words of Mrs. McCulloch, "a mother is eligible to all duty, all burden, but ineligible to receive benefit in the shape of wages, and ineligible to direct the expenditure of her own funds."

There is not a shadow of question as to the validity of Mrs. McCulloch's indictment of the legal code in relation to the status of mother and child. Three-fourths of our States, including Illinois, still make the fathers sole guardians and custodians of children, and deprive mothers of such authority. The whole idea is a relic of feudalism if not of barbarism—a survival of the law that came into being when the fathers apparently possessed all the intelligence as well as all the strength and all the property. The only reason that these absurd and abominable injustices of the common law are not wiped out is that the majority of fathers do not avail themselves of their legal rights. But there are too many cases where worthless husbands take advantage of their unjust powers. Every legislator would do well to read Mrs. McCulloch's booklet. The laws on this subject will never be worthy of a civilized nation until they are changed so that fathers and mothers may be joint guardians and custodians of their children, with something at least approximat-

ing equal responsibility and authority.—*Chicago Tribune.*

NO CONSUMERS' LEAGUE NEEDED.

Mrs. L. M. Stansbury, of Denver, calls attention to the following paragraph from a paper opposed to suffrage for women, the *Des Moines Register*:

Des Moines clerks contemplate the organization of a labor union to protect their interests, and especially to see that the law concerning the employment of female clerks is lived up to. President A. L. Urick, of the Trades and Labor Assembly, charged, in an address Friday evening at a meeting of the Des Moines Federal Labor Union at Trades Assembly Hall, that the Iowa statute is being ignored on this point. Too long hours, too little pay, too few excuses from duty, and improper accommodations, resulting in evil effects upon the health of women clerks, are the principal features to which he made objection. President Urick said it is necessary to organize into a union. "One employee can do nothing," said President Urick, "by protesting, as she will simply receive a discharge. But by organization, and by the demands of the union, these conditions can be improved."

Commenting on this Mrs. Stansbury says:

"The editor of the *Register* does not appreciate the fact that in this country social and economical questions are political questions, and must be settled largely at the ballot-box. The laboring man has a hard enough time to get legislation for himself, even when he has the ballot. Those who have tried it know how doubly hard it is to get special provisions for women and children. Any one who cares to investigate the situation in the stores of Denver now, and who was familiar with them ten years ago, will discover that there has been a wonderful change. Most of these concessions are recent. One store gives every woman two days a month at home on pay; another has a school for the boys and girls employed there; this same store has a savings bank for its employees, and supplies a rack where all bicycles are checked by a boy employed expressly for that purpose.

"A few weeks ago, when the question of a Consumers' League was brought up in the Woman's Club of Denver, a committee was appointed to investigate the condition of employees, more especially women employees, in Denver stores. A list of twenty-seven questions was prepared, embracing wages, fines, hours, holidays, seats behind counters, equal pay for equal work without distinction of sex, sanitary conditions, etc. The committee reported that there was no immediate necessity for a Consumers' League, as they found in most of the stores that not only were the laws complied with, but employers had voluntarily done more for employees than the laws require.

"This is not saying that there are no abuses in Denver stores, no injustices, and no hardships, but it is saying that the trend is distinctly upward. The moment sex distinctions are eliminated from our minds, and we try to be just, the race is uplifted. When we are just, we have reached the point where we shall shortly begin to be generous."

WOMEN'S PEACE MEETING.

A magnificent audience crowded Tremont Temple at the women's peace meeting held in Boston on April 3, the fourth of the series under the auspices of the Massachusetts Good Citizenship Society.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe presided and made the opening address. The other speakers were Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Miss O. M. E. Rowe, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead gave the economic argument for peace. She told how in Russia, to support the huge army, the peasant and his wife both have to toil all day in the fields, leaving the baby shut up alone in the hut. Before going away in the morning, the mother chews up some of their hard black bread, makes a sort of dumpling of it, and binds it on the baby's wrists and feet, hoping the child may suck some nourishment from it while she is gone. All the European nations spend from two to twelve times as much annually on armaments as on education.

A prominent part has been taken in the previous peace meetings of this series by Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. E. E. Hale, and other men opposed to letting the more peaceable half of the human family have a vote in deciding national questions; but when these gentlemen wanted a women's meeting, and invited the women most prominent in good works and most interested in this particular subject, these women were almost all of them suffragists. All the speakers were believers in equal suffrage, with possibly one exception. So were almost all the women on the platform.

PROF. LE CONTE ON COEDUCATION.

California University, with its 1,500 students, lately did honor to Prof. Joseph Le Conte on his 76th birthday. Early in the morning the young women of the college festooned the lecture-room with flowers. A writing-desk, a present from the student body, was on the table. The room was crowded to overflowing with students. In response to a brief address by Charles B. Thomas, president of the Students' Association, Prof. Le Conte said in part:

My best energies, the best and most productive portion of my life, have been spent in connection with this University. And yet it has come to something very different from what I expected. May I tell some of you ladies a secret? When coeducation was first talked of here, the first year, I confess I was very, very reluctant. It was contrary to all my previous experience. It was an experiment, and like all experiments it seemed to me uncertain. I now see that all my fears were unfounded. I want to tell you now that I ought to have known better. (Laughter and applause.) Why, I had been myself for more than twenty years engaged in coeducation, for what is marriage but coeducation? And it is not only coeducation, but mutual education—not only education together, but educating one another.

The mere herding of men together is apt to brutalize. The mere herding of women together is apt to make them flip-pant. But combine, mutually educate; mutual education imparts character to

both. The one is refined and ennobled, the other strengthened and dignified. I am quite sure that the best effect in character-education is always attained by co-education; from children associating together, youths, men, and women; yes, and old men and old women.

PROGRESSIVE TENNESSEE WOMEN.

The women's clubs of Tennessee have entered upon a campaign to place women upon the school boards, and "having no vote in the matter," says the Memphis *Scimitar*, "will not deter them from making a vigorous effort in favor of this reform."

Miss Clara Conway, of Memphis, it will be remembered, was lately mentioned for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and her appointment was strongly urged by the best men and the leading papers of Tennessee. The appointment went instead to a politician as a reward for political services. The rejection of this able woman and distinguished educator has been an object-lesson to Tennessee women on their need of the ballot.

UTAH'S WOMEN VOTERS.

Mrs. Antoinette Brown Kinney, an intelligent young Gentile woman of Utah, and a niece of Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, writes from Salt Lake City to the *Woman's Journal*:

In Utah we women consider our position as voters not a sinecure but a trust, involving earnest thought and high endeavor. We establish our right to do any and all things that are to be done, by doing our work well. As soon as we once demonstrate our ability to do good, honest work, our ability commands respect and esteem. Here we receive generous aid to our ambitions and warm praise for our success. The simple casting of the ballot consumes very little time, neither is it laborious. Not so much strength is required, and not nearly so many minutes, as in the making of a social call. We use practically the Australian system of voting. It has been modified a little to meet our needs better. At all voting places, so far, some woman has always been on duty as an election officer. Sometimes they are judges, sometimes checkers, sometimes clerk, sometimes party challengers. The voting districts are small, usually including about four blocks. There is no confusion and no crowd. The law requires four booths in each polling place, so four persons may vote at once. You go into one of these booths alone, taking with you a printed ticket containing the name of every candidate. You mark a cross after the name of the party, if you wish to vote the ticket straight, or after the names of the candidates that you prefer, if you do not believe that perfection lies in a single party. Then you fold your ballot, deposit it in a box, and walk out. The average time consumed is from one-half minute to two. Five minutes is the maximum time allowed. There is no peddling of tickets. No party henchmen are allowed within 300 feet of the polling booths.

In my opinion the results in Utah are overwhelmingly in favor of woman suf-

frage. The women are everywhere laboring for honor, justice and truth. In Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and Idaho, women have elevated the tone of public morals, they have been active in securing laws for the protection of minors, also laws relating to the municipal house-cleaning. They have been active in all educational matters. In most cities the question of Public Libraries is early agitated. Here women have proved themselves a reserve moral power, sustaining men in their best endeavors.

In the State Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the auditor's office, as University Regents, everywhere, women's labors so far have proved absolutely satisfactory. In the places of trust that they hold, their honesty, punctuality, and faithfulness are proverbial.

"THE EMOTIONAL SEX."

The last few weeks have abounded in object-lessons for those persons who think women are too excitable to vote. The papers have been full of such items as the following: "Five killed and ten wounded is the result of the municipal election in Hot Springs." "Hot time in Blackstone town meeting. Moderator called a man a liar—almost a riot—rival factions brand each others as robbers—police quell disturbance." In another town not far from Boston, the lie was exchanged, prominent citizens shook their fists at each other, and a quiet member of the Woman's Club who was present to study methods of government closed her note book and went home in scorn. At a political convention in Greenville, Neb., two rival chairmen were nominated. The local paper says:

For three solid hours pandemonium reigned. Men stood on chairs with arms extended and lungs expanded, and no person knew or cared what they said. Enough dirty linen was washed to pollute all the streams in the county. Party secrets were revealed and party treachery ventilated. Neither chairman would allow any business to be transacted, and they were backed up by a howling, discordant mob.

These are a few samples from a multitude of such items. But suppose only one of these incidents had happened in a convention of Daughters of the American Revolution, or any other society of women! How the papers would have trumpeted it from one end of the country to another as a proof that women are unfit to vote!

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Oklahoma this year came within an ace of adopting full suffrage for women. The bill passed the House by a magnificent majority, and was defeated in the Senate by the narrow margin of two votes. It is a Cadmean victory for the opponents of equal rights.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, APRIL 22, 1899.

No. 8.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum
Advertising Rates 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

AT GRAND RAPIDS.

There will be a great gathering of the suffrage clans at Grand Rapids next week. The editors of the *Woman's Journal* and *WOMAN'S COLUMN* are now on their way to Michigan to attend the National Convention. They will stop a few days *en route* to visit Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller at Geneva, N. Y. The senior editor of the *Journal* last saw that classic town fifty-four years ago, when he went there to see his sister, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, take her degree of M. D. at the Geneva Medical College.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has been for several weeks in attendance on her dying father at Charles City, Ia., and it was feared that she would not be able to be present at Grand Rapids. The sufferer has quietly passed away; the long strain of devoted nursing is over; and Mrs. Catt expects to attend the National Convention, where her counsel and coöperation are so much needed.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held in the parlors of the Mass. W. S. A., 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, April 25, at 3 P. M. Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth will read a paper on "The Heroes of the South American Republics." Mr. Butterworth has recently made a very extensive trip through South America, crossing the Andes, and studying the people, their habits of living, their civilization, institutions, and government, for the purpose of writing the history of these republics. He has found the work full of interest, romance, and heroism, and the lecture at the next Fortnightly will be one of the best of the season.

The usual social hour will be observed, with the accompaniment of cocoa and light refreshments. All are welcome, but non-members of the association are expected to pay an admission fee of fifteen cents.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

SUFFRAGE IN NEW MEXICO.

A bill to grant school suffrage to women has been introduced in the lower house of the New Mexico Legislature by Mr. McIntosh. He represents San Juan County, which lies next the Colorado line, and has a population almost wholly American. As more than 75 per cent. of the population of New Mexico is Mexican, however,

there is little likelihood that the bill will ever emerge from the committee to which it has been referred.

THE LADIES, GOD BLESS THEM!

(The following verses were given by Robert Grant recently in response to the toast of "The Ladies" at the dinner of the Tavern Club of Boston, in honor of those who did service in connection with the Hospital Ship *Bay State*.)

You ask me to speak in behalf of the ladies
Who shone in our bout with the cohorts of
Cadiz!

You ask me to speak on behalf of the nurses,
And with your permission I'll do it in verses.

"The ladies, God bless them!" the toast
never varies

From Alaska's cold snows to the sunny
Canaries.

Man fills up his goblet and drains it while
drinking,

But the sentiment lies in the thought which
he's thinking.

Those dear little dolls with their pretty
grimaces,

Their kittenish ways and their delicate faces,
Are precious to some because dainty and
fearful,

Adorably helpless and readily tearful.

The housewives with tact, rather plump and
good-looking,

Nice, amiable souls with a genius for cook-
ing,

Are popular still with the saint and the
sinner,—

When the Chair cries "The ladies!" man
thinks of his dinner.

The daughter of Spain with the night in her
hair,

With the sloe in her eye and an indolent air,
Entrances her lover who taps at her pane;

Delicious! But where are the navies of
Spain?

That new woman is fair no man needs to be
told.

She has night in her hair, she has tresses of
gold;

But what makes her precious for you and
for me

Is the soul which is in her, the soul which is
free;

Which, bursting the fetters of fashion and
caste,

Undeterred by tradition and deaf to the past,
Seeks a post in the ranks, claims the right to
a place

Wherever her presence can succor the race;
Wherever there's room for sweet patience
and care,

For love which complains not and courage
to bear

The stress of life's battle; albeit to tread
A hospital ship in the wake of the dead.

Humanity calls, and undaunted she stands.
There is sweat on her brow, there is blood
on her hands.

Ho! dames with traditions, does this give
you pain?

Take heed, and remember the navies of
Spain!

"The ladies, God bless them!" Long life to
the toast!

A health to the nurses who served at their
post,

In a hospital ship on a hurricane sea,
For the sake of our country, for you and for
me!

—Club Woman.

MISS MAUD MAY BABCOCK, of Salt Lake County, has been appointed by the Governor of Utah a trustee of the State School for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind for the term of four years.

MRS. ANGIE F. NEWMAN, general organizer of the Women's Home Missionary Society, has been appointed by the government to accompany the president of the White Cross Society of America on a tour of inspection of the condition of our military hospitals in Hawaii, the Philippines, and wherever our troops are stationed.

QUEEN VICTORIA will celebrate her 80th birthday next month by opening Kensington Palace as a birthday gift to the nation. The Queen is three days older than Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. The New England Women's Club will celebrate Mrs. Howe's birthday on May 22, as on the day itself (May 27) her large family of children and grandchildren claim her for a celebration of their own.

MISS ELIZABETH BROWN, the English astronomical observer, who has just died observed several total eclipses of the sun, going, in 1887, to Kineshma, near Moscow; in 1889 to Trinidad, and in 1896 to Vadso, in Lapland. The *London Globe* says of her: "Her powers of organization, especially in connection with the British Astronomical Association, and her skill as an artist were of the greatest service to the astronomers of this country, and she proved an admirable director of the solar section of the association."

PRINCESS NAZLI HANUM has paralyzed Cairo society by giving a reception to which both men and women were invited. She is a niece of Ishmail Pasha, and wife of the ex-minister of foreign affairs at Constantinople. The reception was elaborate and magnificent, and most of the distinguished people in Cairo of all nations were there. The princess is said to be deeply versed in Eastern and European politics, literature, and art, besides possessing much charm of conversation and manner. No Moslem princess has ever before ventured to hold a mixed reception.

MISS NORA BLATCH, a granddaughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, has been attending the Horace Mann School in New York during the past year. She will sail on June 3 for England, with Miss Susan B. Anthony, who is to be the guest of Mrs. Blatch at her country home, The Mount, Basingstoke. Miss Nora has been studying manual training in the boys' school, and, although the only girl in a large class, has come off with flying colors, receiving the highest mark possible, "A," in Latin, mathematics, and manual training. Here is another illustration of the "Anti" theory that the children of woman suffrage mothers are apt to be "mentally defective."

THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

A late article in Harper's *Bazar* argues that since women find it hard to get and keep good servants, women must be unfit to vote. The *Bazar* begins by drawing a lurid picture of present conditions:

When presumably capable women give up housekeeping and betake themselves to boarding because they cannot get servants or manage them; when mistresses are palpably afraid of their cooks, and unable to prevent waste and even dishonesty in the kitchen; . . . when an "old family servant" is practically as obsolete as the mastodon—when all these signs show an utterly disorganized state of affairs in woman's especial realm, etc., etc.

But do men so generally succeed in their own "especial realm" of business? It is currently reported that of the men who go into business in Boston, more than ninety per cent. ultimately fail. This popular belief may not be based on any very accurate statistics, but the fact that it is believed shows how plentiful business failures must be. Certainly, there are not more than ninety per cent. of women who make a failure of their housekeeping.

Then, again, do men find it so much easier than women to get servants and to manage them? Is the widower or bachelor of leisure less apt than women of the same social sphere to betake himself to boarding because of the difficulty of the servant question? If a man's wife and daughters are spending the summer in Europe, and it becomes necessary to change servants during their absence, does he find it perfectly easy to engage good servants and to keep them up to their work? Is he not even more likely to become the victim of "waste and dishonesty in the kitchen" than were his women folk? Is not "Bachelors' Hall" a synonym for disorder and dirt?

Is it women alone who are afraid of their cooks? The Boston *Globe* lately printed a little paragraph to the following effect:

How delightful it is for a man to grow familiar with a person of whom he once stood in awe!

"His Cook, for Instance," was the heading the *Globe* gave to this paragraph. Is not literature full of ludicrous portraits of the widower or bachelor, lay or clerical, whose cook is a domestic tyrant over him?

Harper's *Bazar* asks:

If a woman cannot rule one servant, or two, or ten, how can she wisely rule a city?

Many a man has ruled a city who trembled before his own cook. And, even under an inefficient mistress, it is rare to find a cook who rules her little realm quite so wastefully and dishonestly as most of our cities are ruled to-day under exclusively masculine government.

There are two main reasons for the trouble women have about servants. The first is women's lack of business training, and for this the anti-suffragists are mainly responsible. For centuries they have held that a business training would make a woman unwomanly, and they have treated it as a reproach to a woman to be "strong-minded." Now, the weak-minded woman, from Dora Copperfield down, is not likely to make a good housekeeper. Col. Hig-

ginson, quoting the famous dictum, "The perfection of character in a woman is to be characterless," says that a man may think so when he is courting, but that it is doubtful if in later years he really enjoys having to act as mediator between his weeping wife and the enraged "second girl."

The second and chief reason lies in the difficulty of the domestic problem itself, under modern conditions—a difficulty so great that when men undertake housekeeping they generally make a failure of it, despite their business training.

Harper's *Bazar* says:

There are only two alternatives—either the servant question is bigger than any question which man grapples with, or woman is less fitted to grapple with difficult questions than man. I hardly think that even the most daring suffragist would choose the first.

Yet if we did, we could quote a prominent anti-suffragist in support of this view. Dr. Lyman Abbott is editor of the *Outlook*. A few days ago, in describing the necessary qualifications for a successful housekeeper and homemaker, the *Outlook* said editorially:

One is tempted to assert that such a homemaker's executive ability must be that of a railroad president, her financing ability that of a banker, her diplomacy equal to that of a Minister at a foreign court.

There are at least as many women who make a success of housekeeping as there are men capable of carrying on at the same time the business of a railroad president, a banker, and a foreign minister, and making a success of all three.

Consider the conditions of the problem.

The housekeeper has to find a woman who is able to do well half a dozen different kinds of work—cooking, cleaning, laundry work, etc., each of which, if undertaken by a man, is regarded as a business in itself, and as worthy of his whole attention.

Practically, she has to find a young woman, an amateur, who has all these different kinds of skill, or who can develop them in a short time; for girls marry, and will keep on marrying to the end of the chapter; and therefore the "old family servant" must always be an exception. Every one admits that girls should marry; but it greatly complicates the domestic problem. The best foreman cannot turn out first-class results if he has only a constant succession of green hands to work under him.

Last, but not least, the housekeepers of the country, in order to solve their domestic problem, need to find a very large supply of strong and fairly intelligent young women who will choose a kind of work involving long hours, loneliness, and a certain amount of social stigma, when they have their choice of many other occupations that offer shorter hours, greater opportunities for companionship and amusement, and no social stigma.

Farmers are confronted by almost the same problem. Because of the long hours and the loneliness, farm work is unattractive, and the farmers find it almost impossible to get good farm hands.

About two years ago, a large party of Armenian refugees came to America, by

the help of Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset. Those who took an interest in getting work for them found that all departments of the labor market were overcrowded except two—farm work and housework. There were said to be 20,000 men out of work in Boston and vicinity; yet within eighteen miles of Boston there was an actual labor famine among the farmers; they could not get good farm hands for any price they were able to pay. Hundreds of young men and women would crowd to apply for every vacant place in store or factory, and would starve along for months hoping to get such a position, but they would not go to work on the farm or in the kitchen. No doubt they would have been wiser to do so; but young human nature will accept anything rather than an utterly dull life. In consequence of this dearth, we had applications from farmers for twice as many Armenians as we could furnish; and their letters drew as doleful a picture of the farmers' condition as Harper's *Bazar* draws of the housekeepers'. If women ought to be excluded from suffrage because they find it hard to get good help, the farmers certainly ought to be excluded also.

Harper's *Bazar* says:

Since the earliest syllable of recorded time, she (woman) has been struggling with servants, and the 19th century finds her helpless.

Suppose we were to say: "Since Adam delved in Eden, men have been struggling with agriculture, and yet the farmers of the 19th century find it harder and harder to get good help. Evidently they are not fit to vote." How ridiculous such reasoning sounds when applied to men! Is it any the less absurd when applied to women? ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

PURITAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Col. T. W. Higginson, in his address last week at Arlington, Mass., said:

It is a well-known fact that ladies of the highest social position among the Puritans not infrequently made their marks on deeds and other documents, instead of signing their names. I have a deed in my possession where this was done in the 17th century by an ancestress of my own, the daughter of one clergyman and the wife of another, both the father and the husband being highly educated men, both influential preachers and authors in their day. This does not prove that she could not write, but may simply have indicated that through want of practice she wrote with difficulty and preferred the simpler method. We know by the testimony of Abigail Adams, wife of the first President Adams, that in her time, a hundred years later, "female education in the best families went no further than writing and arithmetic." Every step in educational development had to be fought for; down to the time when girls were admitted to the public schools only in summer when the boys were sent into the fields, and thence down to the time when, in 1838, a fund was left to establish the Putnam Free School at Newburyport "for the instruction of youth," and the courts had to be called in to decide whether the word "youth" included girls as well as boys.

A WOMAN GRAND JUROR.

The first woman grand juror in Idaho recently made her appearance at Wallace. The Spokane *Spokesman Review* says:

She was Mrs. Carrie Austin, and she evidently felt embarrassed by her position, but she bore the ordeal well. She took the privilege of her sex, which is something higher than any court in the land, and wore her hat. Her veil was lowered, but it was not heavy enough to prevent her having an unobstructed view of the courtroom, or to keep the curious spectators from getting a good picture of the pioneer woman juror of Idaho, seeing in her a woman with a pleasant face, old enough to realize the responsibility and dignity of her position, and yet young enough to give promise that she may yet serve her State and county in a similar capacity many years hence.

Judge Mayhew found difficulty in training his tongue to run in the channels which the judicial tongue must hereafter pursue in this State, and several times addressed the jury as "gentlemen." Only once did he notice the error and correct himself after a moment's hesitation by adding "and lady."

With three women on the trial jury, it is probable that some of the attorneys will meet the same difficulty when they rise to flights of oratory.

PROGRESS IN LOUISIANA.

The special election for a sewerage and drainage tax in New Orleans is now an assured fact. To authorize holding the election, it was necessary to get the signatures of about 8,000 taxpayers, and 9,500 have been obtained. The Woman's League for Sewerage and Drainage secured 1682 names, and other women, working independently, got over 300 more, making nearly 2,000 names obtained by the women.

At the coming election, taxpaying women in Louisiana will vote for the first time upon equal terms with taxpaying men. Louisiana, in this respect, has taken a step ahead of all her Northern sisters.

A SECOND GODIVA.

Part of the land on the Tichborne estate in England is known as the "Tichborne Crawls." It received its name centuries ago from an act as characteristic of the times as the ordeal of Lady Godiva of Coventry. Much of the admired chivalry of the feudal days was chivalry anywhere but at home. In their families even the humor of the knights and barons could be coarse and unfeeling.

According to the story told in the London *Times* some fifty years ago, the English lord who owned this land had a humane and sensible wife, who took sorely to heart the condition of their wretched tenantry, and made every effort in her power to help them; but she was a cripple.

The peasants, owning nothing, lived idle and squalid lives, being simply "retainers" of the manorial house. If they had one inspiration or superior feeling, it was love for their mistress.

The lady could see that they needed the spur of industry and responsibility, and she often besought her husband to set off to them a tract of land, giving each laborer a life lease of the soil and the annual pro-

ceeds of his tillage. Her importunities finally tired him out, and he told her, half in anger and half in jest, that he would set apart to the tenantry for nine hundred and ninety-nine years as much land as she would travel around alone in a month, beginning at the corner of the parish churchyard.

The crippled lady was resolute, and she surprised her husband by taking him at his word. Carried by her attendants to the churchyard corner, she began her severe task. The servants kept watch, but she could not allow them to assist her. She persevered. Every morning, excepting Sundays, she was set down at her last finishing-point, and made her painful day's progress in all weathers, till, at the end of the month, she had surrounded a number of acres that astonished herself and every one else.

With her bent body and feeble limbs, her motion was little more than a crawl, but she won the land, and the tract has been called the "Tichborne Crawls" ever since.

When the poor tenantry, who with pity and shame witnessed their good lady's sufferings for their sake, had begged her in vain to desist, they resolved to make themselves better worth the sacrifice, as far as they could. They went home and washed themselves and their children, cleaned up their dirty cabins, and contrived ways to keep their hands and heads honestly busy. The day the land came into their possession was a double jubilee, for it found an eager people ready to improve and enjoy it.

It is added that the neighboring gentry became kinder to their poor dependents in consequence of Lady Tichborne's deed, and one loves to imagine a wider influence of the ancient incident as revived by the article in the *Times*. At least one aged woman who read it in her youth lately testified:

The story has always been a stimulant to me. Whenever a church duty or a neighborly kindness or a visit to the sick or a social obligation crossed my convenience or my fair-weather courage, I called it a "Tichborne Crawl"—and it was done. —*Youth's Companion*.

A RADCLIFFE OPERETTA.

The Radcliffe College Glee Club last week gave four performances of "Princess Perfection," with large audiences and great applause, and cleared a substantial sum for the musical library of the college.

The operetta was written, both music and words, by Miss Josephine Sherwood, of Newton, who also drilled the chorus and the performers, all of them Radcliffe girls. Miss Sherwood is a member of the senior class, and leader of the college glee club. She wrote the music for last year's Radcliffe operetta, "The Orientals." She also trained the chorus and played the music for the Greek play, "Antigone," lately given at Fay House. Miss Sherwood is small and pretty, with dark brown hair and mischievous brown eyes. She is said to be a great favorite among her classmates.

KANSAS WOMEN IN OFFICE.

At the municipal elections just held in Kansas, a number of women were chosen

to responsible positions. In Beattie, where there had been much dissatisfaction over the way city affairs had been conducted, the women put up a ticket composed wholly of women, with the exception of one man for the council. The despatches say: "The women drove their carriages all day through a blinding snow-storm, bringing voters to the polls, with the result that they had fifty to ninety majority. The mayor-elect says she will appoint a man to be city marshal."

The successful ticket was as follows: Mayor, Mrs. Charles Totten; council, Mrs. Schligh, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. Watkins and Mr. Smith; clerk, Miss O'Neill.

Miss Elliot, a daughter of Captain D. S. Elliot, of the 20th Kansas regiment, who was killed at Manila, was elected city clerk of Coffeerville, without opposition, her name being on both tickets.

At Mound City, Miss Margaret Marsh was elected city clerk by the Republicans.

MOCK HEARING IN MAINE.

The Equal Suffrage Club of Portland is to give an entertainment in the form of a mock hearing before the Maine Legislature, on the petition for full suffrage. The petitioners, the remonstrants, and the committee will be represented by members. Tickets are selling rapidly, and excursion parties will come from other cities.

The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman — to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON
CATHARINE WILDE.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Aida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claffin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Sample copies FREE. In clubs of six or more, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address Leaflet Department, M. W. S. A., 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

The Woman's Club of Ouray, Colorado, is waging war against the gamblers of that town. The women are backed by the local paper and by the Miners' Union.

Among the women who have recently been elected members of school committees in this State are Mrs. Mary E. Weber, of Charlemont; Mrs. Margaret A. Pease, of Conway; Mrs. W. T. Richards, of Erving; Mrs. Nettie G. Dwight, of Heath; Mrs. O. C. Marvell, of Leverett; Anna L. Henry, of Rowe; Mrs. Martha C. Stetson, of Cummington; Miss. F. E. Hawkes, of Goshen; Luella S. Brailey, of Concord, and Miss Elida Capen, of Spencer.

The headquarters of the National Congress of Mothers have been removed from Washington to Kansas City, Mo. Here Mrs. Mary H. Weeks, corresponding secretary of the National Congress of Mothers, may be addressed. The next meeting will be held at Des Moines, the Governor of Iowa and other prominent persons having united in a cordial invitation. Once in three years the meeting will take place in Washington.

Mrs. J. C. Reed has been appointed to a position on the board of visitors to the public schools of Atlanta, Ga. Mrs. Reed is chairman of the Current Events Section of the Atlanta Woman's Club, and also holds a responsible office with the Woman's Coöperative Association. The *Atlanta Saturday Review* says: "She is a woman with a clear head, a ready wit, and a discreet tongue, and can get through with a tremendous amount of work. And another nice thing about it is—her husband is in complete sympathy with her in all her undertakings."

A County Woman's Club has been formed at Lapeer, Mich., chiefly by farmers' wives and other women who have lived on farms. There were two vacant rooms in the county court house, and the women got leave to use them as club rooms. Each member paid for one yard of carpet, and gave one chair, one cup, saucer, plate, knife, fork, and spoon. They have a literary programme every Saturday, and a meeting with refreshments once a month. The rooms are open all day Saturday, giving the members a comfortable and homelike place to which to come. This club is the first of its kind in the State. The idea started at the meeting of the State Federation in Detroit, and was carried out when a Farmers' Institute was held at Lapeer soon after.

Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe has been the centre of interest to the club women of Massachusetts this week, and has been kept busy attending dinners, luncheons, and receptions in her honor. These are in full tide as we go to press. On April 25 she goes to Providence, where, together with the presidents of the six State Federations of New England, she will be the guest of the Rhode Island Federation, which holds its convention that week. From there Mrs. Lowe will go to Milwaukee, to consider plans for the biennial of 1900; then returning to Philadelphia for the meeting of the council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, on June 2 and 3, she will sail for England to attend the quinquennial of the International Council of Women in London.

WHY FEW ILLINOIS WOMEN VOTE.

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"The following may explain why all women do not always vote for school officers:

Tuesday morning I went to my proper voting precinct in Evanston, about two miles away, to vote for the two school officers to be chosen at the township election. A careful search could reveal no woman's ballots, and the judges and clerks of election said that no women could vote at this election, and that none ever had done so. I said I always had, and one hold-over clerk remembered me. About a half hour of legal discussion was necessary before they were convinced that I had a right to vote. Then they telephoned for ballots, but no reply or ballots came. So I told them I would hunt up the town clerk, as I had done the year before when he had forgotten to print the women's ballots. Then he had got the ballots around about noon. But the town clerk was not in his office, nor any assistant, nor could the supervisor be found, though several efforts were made. The Woman's Club was discussing "Nature Study" that morning, but stopped long enough to say that they had always been told, when they had attempted to vote, that women could not vote for township school officers, but that they would all make another effort in the afternoon.

When afternoon arrived, and the old-fashioned town meeting was in session, I presented the matter there, and many exclaimed, "It is an outrage so to deprive women of their rights." I asked them to instruct the town clerk to print and distribute women's ballots at once, and they were unanimous in assenting.

The long-lost town clerk then appeared, and with some emotion declared that, as it was then three o'clock, it would be physically impossible to print and distribute ballots over a district stretching six miles up the lake shore. The missing supervisor also claimed that he had tried to get the separate ballot-boxes around, but the town meeting passed a vote of censure for the neglect, and instructed the town clerk to print ballots for women in future.

So back I travelled to my voting precinct, and wrote my ballot, but the judges said they had never heard of such a thing. Some more legal discussion ensued; a copy of the election law was consulted and showed no direction that women must use official ballots at this election. Still they hesitated, after a half hour of argument, till I said mildly, "You understand that if you refuse my vote you lay yourselves liable. I should grieve to see any of you behind the bars." They smiled at that gentle threat, and thought I would not proceed to any such extremity, but I said clearly that if I was deprived of my rights as a sovereign elector, I should certainly endeavor to secure the full measure of punishment for those so depriving me. Then they accepted my ballot, about four o'clock. It took six hours, many street-car fares, much argument and patience to get this one ballot deposited, and then it was too late to get out more women.

In every other precinct the women who

desired to vote were talked out of it by the judges, and so a population of between 30,000 and 40,000 had only one woman who voted.

This election was not held in the slums, among ignoramuses, but in a university town, long the home of Frances E. Willard and Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, and the trouble was not caused so much by opposition as by neglect.

If it is such hard work for a woman born and reared a suffragist to deposit a school ballot in such a progressive place, is it strange that some women do not vote even when the law says they can?"

MORE LIES ABOUT COLORADO.

A certain Rev. A. J. Crane, formerly of Colorado, in an address in Tremont Temple, Boston, declared that woman suffrage there had done no good, and that Colorado Springs, where there were seventeen literary clubs composed wholly of women, and where women were "in the ascendancy," had "a lower moral tone than any other city of its size or larger in the State, not excepting mining towns."

Dr. William F. Slocum is president of Colorado College, situated in Colorado Springs, one of the finest institutions in the State, with a faculty of nearly forty professors. When he took charge of it ten years ago it had only 28 students; now it has more than 400.

President Slocum writes:

I have been a citizen of Colorado Springs for over ten years, and may safely say that there are few men who know both the city and State better than I do, and I can unhesitatingly affirm that I know of no one with a true knowledge of the conditions here who would say of this city that it "has a lower moral tone than any other of its size or larger in the State, not excepting mining towns," or that "rum rules the place." On the contrary, it is steadily growing as a city of residence because of its excellent moral tone, which parents recognize and therefore choose as a desirable place to bring up their children. The article seems to claim that the facts it gives disprove the efficacy of woman suffrage. I am glad to give as my testimony the statement that the men and women of the city are working together conscientiously and heartily, both at the polls and in private and social life, to strengthen the good reputation the town has justly earned in the past.

A Colorado man who is a strong opponent of woman suffrage writes in a private letter to Miss Mary Ware Allen, of Cambridge, Mass:

I was in Colorado Springs the whole time Mr. Crane was there, and know him very well. I would not believe him under oath, without confirmatory evidence. It is probably unnecessary to say more, or to tell why he had to leave the city, after doing his worst to break up the church of which he was pastor.

I have had some correspondence on this subject (suffrage) with Mrs. Prunyn, of Albany, ever since the summer of 1894; and not long ago I warned her against using anything said by this man Crane.—*Woman's Journal*.

Every woman in the Colorado Legislature voted against the prize-fight bill.

In Omaha, Neb., at the recent election, about four thousand women voted for members of the school board.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MAY 6, 1899.

No. 9.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

HER RIGHT TO HOLD THE OFFICE.

Attorney-General Oren of Michigan has instituted proceedings to remove Mrs. Merrie H. Abbott, of West Branch, from the office of prosecuting attorney of Ogemaw County, to which she was elected last November. The only question involved is the right of a woman to hold this office. The constitution provides that the prosecuting attorney shall be "chosen by the electors" of a county, but neither the constitution nor the laws expressly state the qualifications requisite to hold the office, nor do they confer upon any woman the right to vote and hold office, except in certain school elections, and district offices, created solely by statute. The attorney-general holds that the common law rule should prevail, which is to the effect that a woman cannot hold a general public office in the absence of express constitutional or statutory authority conferring such right upon her. The case will be heard at the next term of the Supreme Court, and Mrs. Abbott, with able counsel, will make a strong fight for her right to hold the office. It may be remarked in this connection that the eligibility of women to pay taxes or to suffer penalties is never questioned.

THE LAST FORTNIGHTLY.

The next Fortnightly, which will be the last of the season, will be held on Tuesday, May 9, at 3 P. M., in the parlors of the *Woman's Journal*, No. 3 Park Street. The meeting has been arranged to subserve the newly awakened desire of the people for universal peace, and to swell the demand for the creation of a permanent International Tribunal, which shall settle the quarrels of nations, as does the Supreme Court of the United States those of individuals, corporations, and other organizations.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead will speak on the costliness of war, and the enormous taxes imposed on the people for the payment of war debts and pensions, and the maintenance of an armed peace. Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, the first round-the-world missionary of the W. C. T. U., will contribute to the occasion the lessons she learned in her eight years' absence from America, and her travels in the most remote and uncivilized countries in the world. And Rev. Samuel Richard Fuller, who is deeply interested in the peace cru-

sade, will give us the facts and arguments, which must ultimately create a noble sentiment of justice, good-will, and sanity, which shall yet rule the world. All three of the speakers are gifted talkers, so that the meeting will be one of much interest. Our friends are urged to invite their acquaintances generally, and to help make this peace meeting the best and most influential for good of any of the series.

Discussion will follow the addresses, when light refreshments will be served, and an opportunity be given for last words and plans for the future. All who are not members are expected to pay a trifling entrance fee of 15 cents.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, *Pres.*

THE MISSING LINK.

Rev. Anna Shaw, at the Grand Rapids Convention, told the following amusing story:

It is remarkable how readily people will swallow down woman suffrage when it is called by a little different name. I lately lectured before a club that wanted a suffrage address by some other name. I sent the president a list of my subjects, and as we sat on the platform waiting for the meeting to begin, I asked her which of them she had announced. "Oh," she said, "I did not announce any of the subjects on your list. Our club has been studying Darwin lately, so I have announced that you will lecture on 'The Missing Link.' I thought that title would attract people." "But," I said, in dismay, "that is not one of my subjects; I have no lecture on 'The Missing Link'; I don't know anything about it!" I was desperate, when an inspiration came to me. Most inspirations come to you when you are driven into a corner. It flashed upon me, "Woman is the missing link in government," and from that text I made a good speech and quite an impression.

There is nothing people are so much interested in as suffrage; especially when they do not know it. I once gave my strongest suffrage address before a club, and the president said to me afterwards, "Miss Shaw, I want to tell you how much interested I was in your lecture; and now I think I should really like to hear you speak on suffrage!"

CHICAGO BUSINESS WOMEN.

In Chicago, at least three women are managers of large down-town buildings, and from the main office direct the many affairs and details connected with these great moneyed enterprises. Miss Emma S. Blood, who has charge of the Central Music Hall in State Street, looks after the leases of the offices in her building, and the repairs and decorations, and has in charge the superintendent and all employees in the building.

Miss Marie Franciska Lennards, manager of the Oxford, in La Salle Street, has wonderful success in renting offices. An expert accountant, Miss Lennards also occupies the place of clerk in the Jenner Medical College. Miss Mary Squires is manager of the La Moyne building.

MISS CLARA WARE, of Boston, and her sister have successfully revived the lost art of making stamped and gilded leather like that of Cordova.

REV. ANNA H. SHAW and her secretary, Miss Lucy E. Anthony, expect to spend this summer riding through England, Scotland, and Ireland on their wheels.

MRS. ANGIE F. NEWMAN, of Nebraska, the W. C. T. U. National Superintendent of Flower Missions, has sailed for Manila. She goes under the auspices of the White Cross.

MRS. ALICE KENT ROBERTSON, well known in Boston as an interpreter of Shakespeare and other authors, is meeting with success in her readings from Rudyard Kipling's works.

MISS AMY F. ACTON, a practising lawyer of this city, has just been admitted to the U. S. District and Circuit Courts before Judge Mason. Miss Acton is the second woman on whom this honor has been conferred, Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser having been the first.

MRS. CLARA A. McDIARMID, of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas Woman Suffrage Association, sent to the National Suffrage Convention, just held at Grand Rapids, Mich., a telegram of congratulation, humorously couched in darkey dialect: "Look out dar, we'se gwine to vote before Massachusetts!"

MRS. MARY HARRISON MCKEE has been appointed by Governor Roosevelt a commissioner to represent New York State at the Paris Exposition of 1900. Mrs. McKee, who now lives at Saratoga, had a good deal of experience in official life when she lived in the White House during the presidency of her father, General Harrison. She should make a very efficient commissioner.

MRS. KATE TANNATT WOODS writes to the Salem (Mass.) *Observer* of a luncheon at which she was a guest in the beautiful home of the gracious secretary of the Ebell Club of Los Angeles, Cal. The sixteen ladies present represented ten States. One had cast her vote for President of the United States, and when asked to describe the process she modestly said: "Oh, it was just the same as voting in our church or in our club." "And aren't you afraid that depraved women and ignorant women will vote?" asked a guest. "No, in Wyoming the first ladies in our city vote; we wish to control our schools, our libraries, and our representatives." "I have always been afraid that the bad and ignorant woman would vote," said a gentle conservative. "And yet," said the President voter, "all the bad and ignorant men vote now." Club work and methods were of course discussed; the growing influence of the Kindergarten, and woman's influence in municipal affairs.

GRAND RAPIDS NOTES.

The thirty-first annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association is in session at Grand Rapids. The weather has been warm and summer-like, interspersed with occasional thunder showers, all of which thus far have been obliging enough to come during the night. The streets are beautiful with their rows of blossoming trees, the ethereal rose-color of the red bud, the more familiar white and pink of the pear and apple blossoms, and the delicate green tassels of the common roadside trees, less showy but not less lovely. We walk to and from the convention along paths dappled with light shadows from the tender young foliage overhead, under a clear blue sky.

The St. Cecilia clubhouse is probably the most beautiful building in which our Association has ever met, and the platform has been decorated every day with fresh flowers by the leading florists of Grand Rapids, who have vied with one another in their floral tributes. On the wall hangs a blue banner with the four stars of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho.

The city has given its guests a most hospitable reception. Mrs. Emily B. Ketcham, president of the Susan B. Anthony Club, of Grand Rapids, the club which invited the National Convention to meet here, has been indefatigable in her efforts, and, as a local paper says, her face has been "a wreath of smiles," to see how well things were going. The Grand Rapids Ladies' Literary Club, the State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Michigan Woman's Relief Corps, the W. C. T. U., the Woman's Press Association, the Ladies of the Maccabees, and other representative bodies of women united in welcoming and entertaining the convention. The Board of Trade paid for printing the 5,000 handsome programmes, and extended other courtesies never before offered, it is said, to any society of women visiting Michigan.

About entertainment an unexpected difficulty arose. The Grand Rapids women had generously offered to entertain all the delegates and speakers; but so much interest was felt in the convention, that a large number of the hostesses who had promised to receive delegates, had to notify the entertainment committee that their relatives and friends from all parts of Michigan were sending word to them that they were coming to Grand Rapids to attend the convention, and would expect to stay with them; and hence they should not be able to entertain delegates, as they had intended. All the delegates were taken care of, nevertheless; and the general officers were all entertained at the Hotel Warwick, that they might be close together for committee meetings.

There are eighty-seven delegates here, representing twenty-two different States. They have come all the way from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Oregon and Maine both being represented by their presidents. Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick and Miss Frances Griffin are here from Louisiana and Alabama; and other delegates have come from all over the country lying between the two oceans and the Gulf.

The Grand Rapids newspapers have

given the convention large space and friendly notices, which is the more courteous on their part, as two of the three daily papers are not in favor of suffrage. Public interest in the meetings has grown throughout the week, as the audiences have constantly increased. Twelve churches invited our speakers to occupy their pulpits on Sunday, and so great was the demand for women to preach, that several women were pressed into the service who had never preached before.

The Ladies' Literary Club kept open house for us all the week in their beautiful club house on Sheldon Street, and served tea at five o'clock every afternoon. The St. Cecilia contributed delightful music by its members at all our evening meetings. The W. C. T. U. gave us a reception and supper at the Young Women's Building, and a most cordial welcome.

Yesterday the Board of Trade took us to see the sights of the city, in a long procession of carriages. The first place we visited was the carpet-sweeper factory, owned and managed by Mrs. M. R. Bissell, which turns out a complete carpet-sweeper every quarter of a minute, for ten hours a day. The output of this factory is 6,000 sweepers a day in slack times, and 12,000 a day in the busy season. Mrs. Bissell has another factory at Toronto, and a third near Paris, France, also a large storehouse in London, but she says there is not so much demand for labor-saving devices in foreign countries as in America. We went through the whole great establishment. We saw the wooden rollers being pierced with holes in a peculiar pattern by a machine that seemed to have almost human intelligence. Then we saw these holes filled with bunches of bristles by another machine that worked with mathematical precision, putting in the bristles as accurately as a sewing-machine puts in the needle. Space will not permit a description of the whole process that turns out carpet-sweepers of all sizes, ranging in prices from ten cents to five dollars. The ten-cent ones are toy sweepers, but as perfect as the larger ones.

At the top of the building a pleasant surprise awaited us. Neatly arranged on a large table was a whole regiment of little carpet-sweepers, painted bright green, and each bearing in gilt letters the inscription, "Compliments of the Bissell Carpet-Sweeper Co. to Delegates to the National Woman's Suffrage Convention." All these had been made out of the rough wood since the convention was announced. The delegates are delighted to have them as souvenirs, and are studying the problem how to get their handles within the compass of a telescope bag.

The most interesting thing about the factory, however, was its proprietress. Mrs. Bissell is a beautiful woman, with white hair, dark eyes, and a resolute chin. In answer to questions from the delegates as to how she was able to manage so large a business, she modestly gave much of the credit to her assistants. She said in substance: "I have good men around me, most of whom have been in the business from ten to twenty years. When a man gets into Bissell's factory, he is regarded as having secured a place for life, if he does his work well.

"My husband always wanted me to take an interest in his business and to understand it. When he began to raise and sell horses, his friends thought he had at last gone into a kind of business which it would not be possible for me to comprehend. But I undertook the study of it just as you would study French. I read up about horses and their pedigrees, and by study and observation learned what was valuable and what was not.

"When my husband died, he left not only this carpet-sweeper factory, but much fancy stock, including several hundred horses. I sold them all to good advantage. One, Anteo, brought \$55,000 in Kentucky. Only one horse in this country was ever sold for a higher price. I took the horses to Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and other places. Wherever I sent a car-load of horses, I always went with them. I would not trust the Angel Gabriel to sell horses for me."

In regard to woman suffrage, Mrs. Bissell said: "I do not think it would change the condition of the country much, unless the qualifications for suffrage were made higher for women than they now are for men. But I believe in the justice of woman suffrage. My son said to me the other day, 'I don't see why you should not vote, mamma; you pay taxes.' One thing I have always said: I do not see why any man should represent me unless he is willing to be hanged for me."

Mrs. Bissell has conducted her carpet-sweeper factory for ten years, and her fellow townsmen and townswomen are loud in her praise. Among other good deeds, she has founded in Grand Rapids the Bissell Home, with a gymnasium and kindergarten for poor children, and manual training classes for boys and girls.

From the carpet-sweeper factory, with its rooms full of the pleasant smell of freshly cut wood, we were taken to the warehouse of Berkey & Gay, said to be the largest furniture manufacturers in the world. On the lower floor was an array of luxurious couches and easy chairs, into which the weary delegates sank down with sighs of satisfaction; but curiosity soon led them to rise and go through room after room filled with the most beautiful furniture, made of every kind of wood and in all varieties of style and graining. The mirrors were hardly brighter or smoother than the polished tops of the bureaus and tables. The sight was enough to make the mouth of every housekeeper water, and the delegates, though most estimable women, broke the Tenth Commandment on the spot.

The work of the convention is going forward smoothly. Miss Anthony's hair does not grow perceptibly grayer from year to year. The annual receipts of the National American Woman Suffrage Association have risen from \$2,000 eight years ago to \$14,000 during the past year, as shown by the treasurer's report. "Work Conferences," under the direction of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, are held every afternoon, and have been among the most valuable features of the convention. The old officers have just been reelected, by practically unanimous votes.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Editor Woman's Column:

Under the peculiar law of this Commonwealth, husband and wife cannot contract with each other, and the one cannot maintain a suit at law against the other for moneys or other damages arising out of contract or tort.

But I have always maintained the law to be, that where husband and wife have business dealings together there must be a remedy for the wife to obtain her rights, and though I have met with great opposition in this view of the law, the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth has, on April 7th of this year, determined that the wife *can* maintain a bill in equity against her husband to recover money obtained from her by him by fraud, coercion, or other improper means. This was in the case of Frankel vs. Frankel, where the wife gave her husband money to deposit in the bank for her, but he appropriated it. While, of course, no criminal action can be enforced for the misappropriation, the court holds that the wife can maintain her suit, and ordered the money returned.

In its opinion, the court says: ". . . Indeed it would be strange if, in the matter of equitable remedies, the rights of married women had been restricted, when in other respects they have been so much enlarged." This decision settles a long-disputed point in Massachusetts, and is of the greatest importance to women.

ALICE PARKER LESSER,
Counsellor at Law.

CORN BREAD AND BERRIES.

At a missionary meeting not long ago a lady who had spent some years teaching among the mountain whites told of the great poverty of her scholars. As an illustration, she said she had often looked into their lunch pails and found nothing but corn bread and berries!

However this may have impressed the majority of her hearers, there were some who wished that as sensible lunches might be found in the baskets of all well-to-do children from comfortable homes. After all the instruction that mothers have had, it is a surprising fact that many of them still allow their children to carry lunches consisting of pie and cake. Indeed many times, instead of taking the trouble to have a suitable lunch put up for them at home, they give them money to buy something at the baker's. This is usually spent for sweet buns, cream puffs, chocolate *éclairs* or something similar, just the food that children who spend several hours studying in a close schoolroom ought not to have.

Undoubtedly it is a trouble to put up dainty, attractive lunches, and few servants can be trusted to attend to it properly. It is one of the things which require thought and planning, as well as interest in the individual for whom the lunch is prepared. When a child turns from her lunch in disgust, saying, "I'm so sick of taking out two pieces of bread and butter, a doughnut and a piece of pie," it is pretty evident that her mother has not sufficiently interested herself in the child's physical welfare.

Entire wheat bread is of especial value to growing children, and carefully made

sandwiches of this bread are generally liked by them. A good way to make them at first is to have one slice of white bread and the other of brown. The slices should be cut thin, and, if meat is used for the filling, it should be of the choicest, and either minced fine and spread closely or cut in thin, dainty slices and pressed down so that it will not drop out. The sandwiches should be first wrapped in paraffin paper and then in a napkin. Fruit of some kind, or berries, should accompany every lunch, and in winter nuts, cookies, plain cake or homemade candy may be added. Daintiness and variety should always be considered, though it is of the first importance that wholesome, nutritious food should be provided.

"There's no use in my putting up any lunch for Marion," said a kind-hearted mother, as she opened her daughter's lunch box. "She brings it back home half the time, and I'm not sure but she throws it away the other half."

As I looked at the sandwiches made of thick slices of not too attractive bread and "hunks" of cold meat, the big piece of chocolate layer cake and the pickle all jumbled in together, so that the bread was daubed with chocolate and the cake smelled of vinegar, I did not wonder that the delicate girl could not force herself to eat it.

"Let me put up Marion's lunches the week that I'm here," I asked, and permission being granted, I exerted myself to make the very best use of the materials at hand. The result was that Marion's lunch box came back empty all the rest of my stay.

"That celery was splendid this noon," said Marion, one night. "Why didn't you ever think of putting it in, mamma? And those peanut sandwiches! Why, I believe I could have eaten a dozen more. Are they really made of the very same bread that those old thick ones used to be made of? Does just cutting them thin and in pretty shapes make all the difference?"

"It's the very same bread," I answered.

"And I don't see why you can't eat one kind just as well as the other," said Marion's mother. "It's just the same thing, only one happens to suit your fancy better than the other. I'm thankful enough to get something that you can eat, but I do wish it wasn't quite so much trouble!"

Yet since good food is necessary for the proper physical and mental development of school children, and these years of growth are in some respects the most important of their lives, does it not pay to take the trouble? Better the corn bread and berries of the poor little mountain whites than the unwholesome sweets, carelessly thrust into the lunch boxes of some of our Northern boys and girls.—*Martha C. Rankin, in Congregationalist.*

A BUCKEYE ON COLORADO.

The editor of the Lima (O.) *Clipper* lately visited Colorado, and describes the experience as follows:

Not less than the grand mountain scenery, the delightful climate, sunny days, pure air and water and good roads, were we interested in the subject of women as

citizens. To be sure, we had seen here and there a woman, visiting in the East, who had voted "just like a man;" but to be among them, in their homes, their churches, to see them shopping and going about the streets, was an entirely new experience. We tried to keep our eyes open to find the creatures so dreaded by the anti-woman suffragist—the masculine woman—who is not entitled to the courtesy usually accorded the supposed weaker half of humanity—by her brothers, and also the careless slattern who, on account of her duties as a citizen, is supposed to neglect her home and family.

We failed to find either of the above, and we feel certain that one going into either of the four States where women are voters cannot distinguish between the women of these and other States, by any casual observation. We did find this difference, that Colorado women are more interested in politics and elections, and, as a rule, are better posted on these subjects than are our women. This is only natural. Disfranchise the men of any State, and as a result, the majority will not pay as much attention to politics as they do now.

Being in Denver on the last registration day, we looked in to see what was going on at one of the polling places. Business was very brisk, there being about ten clerks busy registering the voters, and more than half of these clerks were ladies. It was an unusual sight to see Mr. John Smith, aged fifty-two, height six feet two inches, walk up to a little lady five feet three inches, answer the questions she put to him, produce his vouchers, and solemnly swear to the oath as read by her. During the half hour we were there, there were probably nearly two hundred persons waiting to register. Men and women were continually coming and going, the majority of women were accompanied by their husbands, though in many cases they came alone, or with friends, just as they do at church, concerts, or lectures. We noticed one woman with a baby, and we also noticed that a gentleman held the baby while its mother registered. The utmost order prevailed, and the women were treated with the same consideration that they would have been at any other gathering.

The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON
CATHARINE WILDE.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claffin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Sample copies FREE. In clubs of six or more, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

In Iceland men and women are in every respect political equals. The nation, which numbers about 70,000 people, is governed by representatives elected by men and women together.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature by Senator Ahearn, which ought to pass. It proposes to allow the children of destitute widows to remain in their custody, and to pay them the same allowance for their support as would have been paid to an institution. Another bill proposes to establish a State industrial training school of girls living in the tenement-house districts.

The New England Historic Genealogical Society, which last year first opened its doors to women as members, has now, for the first time, invited a woman to address it. On Wednesday, May 3, Mrs. Anna Davis Hallowell, of West Medford, read an admirable paper on the life and work of Lydia Maria Child. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Hallowell's example will not prove exceptional.

By a resolution passed at the triennial meeting of the National Council, it was decided that retiring or retired presidents of the Council should hereafter have place and vote in the executive meetings, with the title of Honorary President. Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson and Mrs. May Wright Sewall now bear this title.

The House of Commons has decreed that under the new London government bill women are not to be eligible for the mayoralty or aldermanships, and the anti-women's-rights party, which is not confined to either party in politics, intend to make a fight to render them ineligible for election even as councillors to the new corporation. The government itself is divided on the question, so Balfour left it to the House to decide. He expressed himself as a moderate woman's righter, willing to see women on corporations, but considering them ineligible for any offices.

On the evening of Monday, May 1, the members of the Allen Gymnasium Club and their friends assembled in the Gymnasium building, on St. Botolph Street, to hear Miss Mary E. Allen review what the last twenty-one years have done for the physical training of women in Boston. A clear and interesting exposition of the main principles of her own work followed, illustrated by four of her pupils. Some whistling solos by Miss Chamberlain, and bowling in the alleys below, concluded an enjoyable as well as instructive evening.

Miss Mary J. Rathbone is curator in the department of marine invertebrates of the United States National Museum, and has written a good deal about biology. Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock is the wife of John Henry Comstock, professor of invertebrate zoölogy in Cornell University, and is the only woman given the title of professor at that institution of learning, for she herself is assistant professor of zoölogy as applied to nature study. She is a clever engraver, and has been elected to the society of American Wood Engravers, and because of her belief in the blessings of farm life, she has been made a member of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture in New York State. Her studio is next to her husband's at Cornell.

BEAUTIFUL GENEVA.

Not Geneva, Switzerland, but Geneva, New York. Not Geneva on Lake Lemman, but Geneva on Lake Seneca. Not Geneva historic and the cradle of Calvinism, but Geneva destined to become historic as the cradle of woman in medicine.

Fifty years ago I came to Geneva from New York City to be with my sister, Elizabeth Blackwell, at the graduating exercises of the Geneva Medical College, a department of Hobart College, an Episcopal institution. It was in the winter. The railroad carried me only to Syracuse. Thence I travelled by sleigh—crossing the foot of Lake Cayuga on the ice, but finding Lake Seneca smiling unfrozen in its winter beauty. The bracing weather, the sunny sky, and the cheerful occasion were alike inspiring. The class of thirty-nine students, all of them men but my sister, had treated her during her entire course with chivalrous courtesy. The professors had been kind and respectful. I was welcomed to the commencement exercises, and saw my sister receive her diploma. One of the professors, Dr. Webster, delighted me by his hearty words of commendation, and predictions of speedy fame and fortune for the quiet and unpretending young woman, who had completed her medical studies, preserving the respect of her fellow students and her own. If the policy was too sanguine, so far as her immediate personal profit and success were concerned, it was not so in the larger sense, for no new departure in sociology has ever accomplished wider and more beneficent results, than have followed the admission of regularly educated women as physicians. To-day thousands of women are usefully employed in the care of women and children, not only in America and in England, but in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and in missionary stations the world over.

And now when I visited Geneva a second time, after the lapse of fifty years, no longer young, and with my life behind me, I found the same beautiful shores, the same lovely lake, a much larger and handsomer city, all wearing nature's spring gala dress. My daughter and myself were cordially welcomed on our arrival by Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller, the daughter of our kind hostess, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, herself the daughter of Gerrit Smith, and an early friend of Lucy Stone. I was delighted to meet this lady who first dared to adopt the short dress, two years afterwards named the "Bloomer" from Mrs. Bloomer, who edited a paper and made it famous. Lucy Stone met Miss Elizabeth Smith at her father's home in Washington. The wealth and social position of Congressman Smith and the charm of his youthful daughter disarmed criticism. Her example was followed by Lucy Stone, Mrs. Stanton, and other progressive friends, and for seven years these brave women fought a gallant, though unsuccessful battle against the despotic behests of fashion.

Mrs. Miller's beautiful domain of fifty acres on the western margin of the lake, with its stately mansion and lovely lawn sloping toward the lake and the sunrise, its margin fringed with forest—with its ample outbuildings, large vegetable gar-

den, fine horses, Holstein cows, and other livestock, is an ideal country home, though within two miles of the railroad station. Here we were welcomed with the most kindly hospitality, and spent three delightful days. On Monday evening I addressed the Political Equality Club on "Equal Suffrage and the Home." Miss Anne F. Miller is president of the Club, which numbers 150 members and meets in a beautiful hall, the property of a Geneva lady.

One of the pleasantest features of Mrs. Miller's mansion is a wide veranda, surrounding three sides of the house, which affords a fine promenade. In this veranda an informal party is held yearly in the interest of equal suffrage, at which coffee is served on one side, tea at another, and cocoa at a third, while the large house and spacious grounds are crowded with guests. —H. B. Blackwell in *Woman's Journal*.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FESTIVAL.

The committee in charge of the May Festival has chosen the 31st as the date, and Copley Hall, Grundmann Studios, as the place. This spacious hall will give ample room for all who wish to attend, and the programme will be announced later. Among the speakers who have already promised to be present are Rev. Charles F. Dolé, Mrs. Esther F. Boland, Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer. We shall hope to have with us also Rev. Dr. Nathan Wood, who is mentioned as the future president of Brown University, Rev. Dr. Horton, always a spirited and attractive speaker, Mrs. Day, president of the Maine Suffrage Association, Mr. Sam Walter Foss, Mrs. Sheldon Tillinghast, of Connecticut, Miss Bryant, of Melrose, and others. We may count on the presence of Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Livermore, presidents of the New England and Massachusetts Associations. City Point, West Newton, Brookline, Roxbury, Weymouth, Winchester, and indefatigable Miss Mary Willey, have already secured their respective tables, and are energetically disposing of their seats. Tickets are for sale at this office. Price \$1.00 each.

A WOMAN TENT-MAKER.

Last summer Mrs. Ida V. Worth, of Baltimore, sent to the authorities at Fort Henry a sample tent with the request that it be given a fair trial. She was met by a decided refusal at first, upon the ground that the United States Government never awarded contracts to women. But the woman tent maker was persistent, and finally succeeded in having the sample used, with the result that her tent was reported as the best submitted to the government, and she was awarded a contract for 400 shelter tents to be delivered in seven days. Later the order was increased to 2,600, and 500 common tents were also made by Mrs. Worth for the use of the soldiers. To fill these contracts it was found necessary to work on Sunday, and permission was secured from the Mayor of Baltimore. The house in which the work was done was, singularly enough, the old-time mansion, 840 East Pratt Street, in which was shed the first blood of the Baltimore riots in the late Civil War.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, MAY 20, 1899.

No. 10.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

Alice Stone Blackwell.

Subscription . . . 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 13, 1888.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, at its recent annual meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich., adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we reaffirm our devotion to the immortal principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and we call for its application in the case of women citizens.

We protest against the introduction of the word "male" in the suffrage clause of the proposed constitution of Hawaii, and declare that upon whatever terms the franchise may be granted to men, it should be granted also to women.

In all the great questions of war and peace, currency, tariff, and taxation, annexation of foreign territory and alien races, women are vitally interested, and should have an equal expression at the ballot box, and we recommend to the President of the United States the appointment of a committee of women to investigate the condition of women in our new island territories.

We congratulate the women of Ireland who have just voted for the first time for municipal and county officers, and we call attention to the fact that 75 per cent. of the qualified women voted, and that the dispatches say they discharged their duty in a serious and businesslike spirit, with a keen eye to the personal merits of candidates.

We congratulate the women of Colorado, whose Legislature lately passed a resolution testifying to the good effects of equal suffrage by a vote of 45 to 3 in the House and 30 to 1 in the Senate.

We congratulate the women of New Orleans, who are about to vote for the first time on a tax levy for sewerage and drainage, and we commend their patriotic activity in collecting the signatures of 2,000 taxpaying women of that city in behalf of clean streets and a pure water supply.

We congratulate the women of France who have just voted for the first time for judges of tribunals of commerce, and we call attention to the fact that in Paris, of the qualified voters, men and women taken together, only 14 per cent. voted, but of the women 30 per cent. voted.

We congratulate the women of Kansas on the increased municipal vote of April, 1899, over the entire State, Kansas City alone registering 4,800 women and casting over 3,000 women's votes at the municipal election.

We thank the representatives of Oklahoma for their vote of 14 to 9 and the representatives of Arizona for their vote of 19 to 5 for woman suffrage, and regret that the question did not reach the councils of these territories.

We thank the Legislature of California for its enactment, with only one dissenting vote in the House and 6 in the Senate, of a school suffrage law which failed to receive the approval of the governor; also we thank the Legislatures of Connecticut and Ohio, which have defeated bills to repeal the existing school suffrage laws of those States.

We thank the legislators of Oregon who have just submitted an amendment granting suffrage to women by a vote of 48 to 6 in the House and 25 to 1 in the Senate, and we hope that Oregon will add a fifth star to our equal suffrage flag.

This association is non-sectarian and non-partisan, and asks for the ballot, not for the sake of advancing any specific measure, but as a matter of justice to the whole human family.

In all the States where equal suffrage campaigns are pending we advise women and men to base their plea on the ground of clear and obvious justice, and not indulge in predictions as to what women will do with the ballot before it is secured.

We protest against women being counted in the basis of representation of State and nation so long as they are not permitted to vote for their representatives.

We appreciate the friendly attitude of the American Federation of Labor, the National Grange, and other public bodies of voters, as shown by their resolutions indorsing legal, political, and economic equality of women.

We rejoice in the Peace Congress about to meet at The Hague, and hope it may be preliminary to the establishment of international arbitration.

The following was taken out of the general series of resolutions and was incorporated in the plan of work:

We recommend the friends of woman's equality to aid the Oregon Equal Suffrage Association in the amendment campaign now pending, by preparing articles for the national table at the Oregon Amendment Bazar, and to forward such articles to the State headquarters, 294 Clay Street, Portland, not later than Oct. 14, 1899.

AN ANGRY MAYOR.

"Liar, coward, fakir." were among the epithets applied to ex-Chief of Police McCullagh by Mayor VanWyck of New York, during his examination before the Mazet Investigating Committee, on May 16. The reports say that the Mayor got very angry, and that some of the language he used while giving his testimony was "unprintable." We do not claim this as showing that men are unfit to be mayors or to perform political duties; but that would certainly have been the conclusion drawn regarding women, if the lady who was lately chosen mayor of Beattie, Kansas, had indulged in such an exhibition.—*Woman's Journal*.

A PROGRESSIVE ARCHBISHOP.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is among a long list of distinguished persons who have lately signed a petition to the English Parliament, reading as follows:

Your petitioners hold that the recognition of the full rights of women as capable citizens is essential to the establishment of social justice, and to the wise and efficient government of the country. Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable House will pass a measure securing to women the right of voting for members of Parliament on the same terms on which that right is or may be exercised by men.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is the highest dignitary of the Church of England. He is the primate of all England, has a prominent place in the House of Lords, and by immemorial usage he presides at the coronation of the kings and queens, and places the crown on the head of the sovereign. Many conservative Episcopal clergymen will shudder at the

action of the Archbishop in signing a woman suffrage petition; but the late Phillips Brooks, whom Americans look upon as an even higher authority, used to sign the woman suffrage petition every year.

A BRILLIANT SOUTHERN WOMAN.

Miss Frances Griffin, of Alabama, proved a great star at the recent National Woman Suffrage Convention in Grand Rapids, Mich., delighting the audience by her eloquence and her quaint humor. After her first address, there was a general desire to hear from her again, and she was accordingly called on for several other speeches. In one of these she said in part:

In my home in Alabama there are four educated women. My father has passed away. My sisters are widows, and I an old maid. We have as our gardener a negro boy twenty-three years old. When he came to us, he said that he had been in the first pages of the *Second Reader* for ten years and had not made much progress; but on election day he goes over and votes to represent our family. If we complain of having no vote on the expenditure of our tax-money, we are told we must "influence" men; in other words, we must influence that gardener. But when we start to do so, and ask him how he means to vote, he says he doesn't know yet, because he hasn't seen "Uncle Peter." Uncle Peter is the colored minister, who exerts much more political influence than I do.

When I was out West I was told of a mining camp where all the men went out daily to their work; and one old miner came back one evening with a vinous stimulus around the convolutions of his brain, and reported that he had discovered a place full of wonderful petrifications. Everything was petrified; there was a petrified man, holding a petrified gun, pointing at a bird that was petrified in mid-air. "The force of gravitation would have brought the bird down," objected his hearers. He answered, "But the force of gravitation was petrified too!" When people declare themselves opposed to equal suffrage for women, it is because all the machinery of their mental organization, which should have been working our way, is petrified. The day will come when people will look back with shame on the time when the best brains and virtue were shut out from the ballot-box, if they belonged to a woman.

The *Woman's Journal* of May 27 will be published on Mrs. Howe's eightieth birthday, and will be a Julia Ward Howe number.

The last literary meeting of the New England Woman's Press Association for the season, held at the Parker House, the afternoon and evening of May 17, took the form of a commemoration of the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe. Nearly all the members, with their guests, gathered to greet and to honor Mrs. Howe, and to hear her new paper on "Patriotism in Literature." Mrs. May Alden Ward was chairman of the day.

THE ORGANIZATION WORK.

Especial attention is called to the report of the National Organization Committee, which has been sent to all the local suffrage clubs, and also published in full in the *Woman's Journal*. It is a remarkable record of able, faithful, and well-planned work.

The great extension of the activities of the National American W. S. A. during the past few years—an extension strikingly shown by the increase of its annual receipts from \$2,000 in 1891 to \$14,000 in 1898—has been due mainly to the chairman of the Organization Committee, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. The National Convention showed its sense of the value of her work by accepting her report with a rising vote of thanks, and reelecting her by a unanimous vote to her arduous and responsible post as chairman of the committee.

The organization work is the most important department of the manifold activities of the Suffrage Association. Other departments can only create public sentiment; the Organization Committee, besides itself creating sentiment, takes the loose sentiment that is drifting about unorganized and helpless, and welds it into an efficient instrument that brings definite results in constitutional conventions and amendment campaigns.

Mrs. Catt has been associated with every important victory that equal suffrage has won of late years. She was in Colorado during the amendment campaign, and the Colorado women attribute their success to her more than to any other one person from outside the State. She was in Idaho, and all four political parties put suffrage planks into their platforms, and the amendment carried. She was at the Louisiana constitutional convention, by the earnest invitation of Louisiana women, and the convention gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. Of course, in all these cases many persons contributed to the success, and it would be invidious to ascribe it to one. Mrs. Catt herself never says, "I did it," but wherever a substantial victory is achieved, we have got into the habit of expecting to find that Mrs. Catt was there.

Whatever other department gains or loses, the Committee on Organization ought to receive continuous and ever-growing support. There is every reason to believe that it will. The confidence, esteem, and admiration of the Suffrage Association for the chairman of that committee grow steadily year by year. So does its appreciation of her peculiar talent for political work. We have other brilliant speakers and able writers, but no other woman who has yet developed real statesmanship, the far-seeing political sagacity that can plan out campaigns on long lines, combine all the elements leading to success, and carry them to victory.

The moral of this homily (which is published without Mrs. Catt's knowledge or consent), is to urge all persons intending to give money for the organization work to send in their contributions early. Mrs.

Catt gives her whole time and labor, without salary, and can with difficulty be got to take even her expenses while in the field. With abilities that, if she were a man, would make her the Governor of a State or the president of a university, and that even as a woman might bring her in thousands of dollars a year as the head of a great business establishment, she prefers to give her energies, without pay, to the struggling cause of justice for women. But anxiety about how to meet the cost of the work, the running expenses of the necessary machinery, weighs upon her year in and year out. As she says in her speech at Grand Rapids, reported in the *Journal*, these constant little financial worries are more wearing than all the work. If we let our ablest worker have her strength frittered away by worry, for want of prompt and generous financial backing, we shall be killing the goose that lays the golden eggs for the suffrage cause. If Mrs. Catt lives and keeps her health for the next ten years, it may well make the difference of adding to our suffrage flag half a dozen new stars that would otherwise remain below the horizon for many years to come. Let those who mean to contribute to the Organization Fund not wait till autumn, but send their gifts now to the National Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O., specifying that the money is for the Organization Committee. It will be spent with economy, judgment, and rare sagacity, and with an eye single to the good of the cause.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

HELEN CAMPBELL AT SALT LAKE.

Mrs. Helen Campbell contributes to this week's *Woman's Journal* an interesting account of the Mothers' Congress lately held in Salt Lake City. She says:

This Congress, which has just ended its second year's session, and which has branches all over the State, means at many points one of the most vital influences at work for the State as a whole. Born of the general effort for extension, at the time of the first Mothers' Congress in Washington, it has demonstrated even more fully this year than last the unifying effect of a common wish and purpose. A theory, it is said, had been held by many Mormon women that the Gentile mother, above all if a club woman, was likely to be indifferent to home duties and the children of that home. There was, however, no hint of this state of mind, at any point in the harmonious, smooth-working convention, its speakers of varying faiths, but utterly one in the consideration of how best to meet the demand of the new education for the child.

It is Miss Mary May, formerly of the Chicago Kindergarten Association, now head of the Kindergarten department in the Normal Training School at the University of Utah, whose tact, good sense, and devotion to her work, have helped to bring about this happy result. She and others stand for what in Salt Lake City counts as "Gentile." There were also Mormon names,—women as earnest and eager at every turn for fuller light on methods, the programme being divided between them.

Large and interested audiences filled the Assembly Hall, an adjunct of the Mormon Tabernacle, admirably adapted for speaking, and holding some 2,500 people, and discussions of the most animated nature followed the speakers. In one of these, several Mormon mothers gave their views as to education.

This is no place for the discussion of the problems that confront the dweller in the beautiful city, with its setting of glorious mountains. The University itself, which includes also the normal school, rejoices in a type of educator whose work would vitalize a clod, and whose life there means the steady progress of all good. It is a delight to watch the children through all grades, and note the simple, unconscious manner with which their work is done.

An extraordinary city; at points a baffling one; but suffrage and the calm acceptance of all its responsibilities, and the work of a now more than twenty years' old woman's club with its steady push forward,—these, and the new trend of education, mean all that the most ardent wisher for betterment could desire.

WOMEN AND WAR.

Mrs. Evelyn H. Belden, president of the Iowa Equal Suffrage Association, a bright little lady who looked absurdly young to have a son in the army, spoke on "Women and War" at the recent National Suffrage Convention in Grand Rapids. She said in part:

Did you ever have to live with heroes—with men who have survived the hardships and dangers of war? One of the reasons for my mildness in public is that I have to be mild at home. I live with the heroes of two wars. The elder put down the rebellion; so he tells me. The younger, for whom I am solely responsible, has accomplished an even more perilous feat; he met in mortal combat every day for six months the product of the commissary department of our late war. He is still alive, but "kicking"—and so is his mother!

Note that there were no women on the War Investigation Commission. Brutal officers, incompetent quarter-masters and ignorant doctors were tried before a jury of their peers. Every department that was conducted without the help of women has been for months writhing under the probe of an official investigation, and is still writhing under the lash of public opinion.

When the war broke out, the women of Iowa, with the suffragists at their head, cheerfully consecrated themselves to the service of a State that does not recognize them as the equals of their boys. I have one old trunk that made six trips to Chickamauga Park, filled with delicacies for the soldiers. About August I made up my mind to go to Chickamauga and see for myself.

I found the condition of things far worse than I had expected. I found the boys yellow and hollow-eyed, who had left home strong and rosy. There was no excuse for it. The camp was at the end of a railroad, in a land of abundance, whose people were eager to contribute to all the wants of the soldiers. There were plenty of supplies on hand, but it was almost impossible to get an order to issue them. Men lay for days delirious under a burning sun, because it took several days to get an ambulance to carry a sick soldier to the hospital. Do not discount anything you may hear about Chicka-

mauga or the divisional hospitals; the worst has never been told. I asked the chaplain, several officers, and a number of private soldiers whether they would back me up if I made the truth known through the papers; but they all said they could not; it would bring too heavy penalties upon them. I believe the real reason why Surgeon-General Sternberg did not want women nurses was because they are not subject to the severity of military rules, and would be free to tell what they saw. Only three women ever forced the lines of the Iowa regiment to which my son belonged. The two others stayed two days, and then both fled. I stayed a month, because I did not care how unpleasant it was.

If there had been women on the commission, would they have pitched the camp five miles from water? Or provided only one horse and one mule to bring the water for two companies? Or ordered the soldiers to boil and filter their drinking-water, without furnishing any filters or any vessels to boil it in? It is said that suffragists do not know how to keep house. If so, the men who managed the war must all be suffragists.

But Clara Barton and the women nurses have won golden opinions from every one. If any man had given a tithe of what Helen Gould did, he could have had any office in the gift of the administration. So could she, if she had been a voter. She might even have been secretary of war.

We raise our sons to die, not for their country,—no woman grudges her sons to her country,—but to die unnecessarily of disease and neglect, because of bloody red tape.

THE GOVERNOR'S WIFE VOTED.

Dr. Mary H. Barker-Bates, of the Denver School Board, said at the recent National Suffrage Convention in Grand Rapids, Mich:

"I see that the Rev. Thomas Van Ness, of Boston, regards it as an argument against equal suffrage that in Denver the Irish washerwomen vote. We have some good Irish washerwomen in Denver, and they know how to vote. But it is not true that women of high social position are less inclined to vote than the others—quite the contrary. Some one asked me the other day, 'Does your Governor's wife vote?' At the last election I saw her doing it, for when I went into one of the row of little booths to mark my own ballot it so happened that I stood in the next stall to her. In Colorado it is the better sort of women who started the movement, and who keep up the movement; and they are followed by all the rest."

Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Kentucky, was one of the speakers at the recent National Woman Suffrage Convention. Here are a few sparkling sentences from her address: "The light and the eager interest in the faces of American women show that they are going somewhere; and when women have started for somewhere, they are harder to head off than a comet." "All roads for women lead to suffrage, even if they do not know it. We are daughters of Evolution, and who can stop old Dame Evolution?" "We must live up to our principles, or, as a nation, we are not going to live at all. Then it is time for Liberty to throw down her torch, and go out of the enlightening business." "Woman's sphere"—these are the two hardest worked words in the dictionary." "They call in the mental and moral wreckage of foreign nations to help rule us. A man was asked, 'How are you going to vote on the constitution?' He answered: 'My constitution's mighty poorly; my mother was feeble be-

fore me.' There is deep tragedy in giving such men control of the lives and property of American women." "There is not so much the matter with the U. S. Constitution as with the constitutions of some of our statesmen." "It is not an expansion of territory that we need so much as an expansion of justice to our own women." "American men have had a hard struggle for their own liberty, and some of them are afraid there will not be liberty enough to go around." "What relation is woman to the State?" She is a very poor relation; yet her tax-money is demanded very promptly."

A PAIR OF SHEARS.

Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway, of Oregon, said at the recent National Woman Suffrage Convention:

Men sometimes have an idea that our movement grows out of an antagonism between the sexes, and that we want the ballot for the sake of ruling them. You must make a man see that you want the ballot for just the same reasons that lead him to prize it. It is not a question of antagonism, but of coöperation. Man without woman is like one-half of a pair of dislocated shears. Woman without man is like the other half of the same disabled implement.

WOMEN'S WORK IN CIVICS.

The Twentieth Century Club of Boston, at a recent meeting, became the scene of quite a lively woman suffrage debate. Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, president of the Civic Club of Philadelphia, which numbers six hundred women, read a very interesting paper on "Woman's Work in the Municipality." She expressed the opinion that women's municipal work would be larger and completer when they had the ballot. She compared the opposition of the "Antis" to the resistance of the Hindoo widows when the British government undertook to abolish suttee. In the discussion that followed, Mrs. A. J. George, of Brookline, and Prof. Mary Jordan, of Smith College, controverted this view, Professor Jordan going so far as to intimate that even to receive official recognition as a member of a committee was a detriment to a woman's power for good, rather than an addition to it. Her influence, Miss Jordan thought, should be as nearly as possible that of a "disembodied spirit." Rev. Charles G. Ames, Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln, Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell took part in the discussion, most of them speaking in favor of the ballot. Mrs. Stevenson, in closing, took occasion to reiterate her belief that women's civic work would be helped and not hindered by the ballot. She said: "After five or six years of hard practical work, it is my deliberate conviction that both women and their municipal work must be benefited, not injured, by having direct influence. It is not dignified always to beg; and I do not think it adds anything to our spirituality. In my own work, there have been many times when I could have accomplished more if women had had votes."

Send 15 cents to the *Woman's Journal*, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass., for the three numbers containing the report of the Grand Rapids Convention.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, of Warren, O., the treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, wore a brilliant bird on her hat at the recent National Convention of the Association in Grand Rapids. She was taken to task for this by the other officers, who are warm supporters of the Audubon Society in its effort to protect the birds. But Mrs. Upton had a satisfactory explanation to offer. She said: "My husband's business lately took him on an exploring expedition up a South American river, and he and his companions had to eat birds, monkeys, and every sort of game they could find. Whenever they ate a bird that had particularly beautiful plumage, my husband saved its skin for me. But the birds were killed for food, not for ornament." Mrs. Upton contributes to the *New England Magazine* for May a story called "Heinrich Huff versus Arthur Van Wyck."

The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON
CATHARINE WILDE.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia C. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claffin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Sample copies FREE. In clubs of six or more, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cents. These leaflets include speeches by Secretary John D. Long, Clara Barton, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Frances Willard, and others, as well as valuable testimony from States which have woman suffrage. Address Leaflet Department, M. W. S. A., 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

THE WISCONSIN CITIZEN

Recently removed to Evansville, Wis.

IS a monthly paper devoted to the interests of the women of the North West. It is an excellent advertising medium, being a great favorite with its ten thousand readers. For advertising rates, address

THE WISCONSIN CITIZEN

Evansville, Wisconsin

Marilla Andrews, Editor

MRS. ELNORA M. BABCOCK, of Dunkirk, N. Y., is the newly elected committee on press work for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Let every one who has news items of interest send them to her, to be scattered broadcast over the country.

GOVERNOR STONE of Pennsylvania has cut down the Legislature's appropriation for the common schools by a million dollars on the ground of economy. When mothers have a vote, State governments that need to retrench will economize somewhere else than on the education of the children.

At a meeting of women's clubs in Maine, one of the speakers told of a girl she had known early in life and who had died insane. After the funeral the husband remarked that he "did not see why Mary Ann should have taken crazy, for to his knowledge she had not been out of that kitchen for thirty years."

"I think I may formulate as the first good result of women's clubs in America the evolution of a woman's world, quickened to new and precious activities, pervaded by a new and gracious dignity, and illuminated by a deep religious faith in the progress and destiny of the human race," says Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in reply to the question, "What is the Use of the Woman's Club?" This question was the subject of a recent symposium in the *Boston Sunday Globe*.

The Peace Congress at The Hague opened yesterday. Its deliberations will be the centre of interest to thoughtful men and women all over the world, and women in particular will earnestly hope that it may prove a first step toward the substitution of arbitration for war as a means of settling international disputes. Some day these gigantic duels between nations will be recognized as even more uncivilized than duels between individuals.

MISS LAURA CLAY has given out to the Kentucky press an explicit denial of the sensational reports that appeared in some Northern papers as to her utterances on the color question at the National Suffrage Convention in Grand Rapids. A correct report of the debate on the color resolution appeared in the *Woman's Journal* of May 13. Miss Clay says that, personally, she does not believe in the separate coach law; but she does believe strongly in keeping extraneous questions out of the suffrage convention, and in this a large majority of the convention sustained her.

The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs has made Miss Susan B. Anthony chairman of its Committee on Political Study. At the annual meeting of the State Federation, to be held in Rochester next November, an hour will be given to this committee. Addresses will be made by Miss Anthony, and by two other speakers to be chosen by her as chairman; and five-minute speeches will follow. Even in conservative New York, the headquarters of the "Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women," the Women's Clubs are getting bravely over their fear of having equal suffrage discussed.

WOMEN AND FIRE-DUTY.

Telegrams in the papers chronicling the recent destructive fire at West Falmouth, Me., add this paragraph:

The villagers organized a volunteer fire brigade, and fought the flames with switches and agricultural implements. Mrs. Leighton, of East Deering, led a brigade of women fire-fighters, who did valiant service with switches.

This seems to do away with Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale's favorite objection to equal suffrage. For many years he has declared that women ought not to be allowed to vote because they cannot do fire-duty. It appears that they can. Certainly, there are many women who could render as efficient service at a fire as Rev. Dr. Hale, or most other clergymen of his age. The clergy in general perform their fire duty chiefly by earnest exertions to save people from the flames of hell; and Dr. Hale cannot claim to do even this, since he does not believe in hell.

With entire respect for the good work done by self-sacrificing ministers of all denominations, and notably by Dr. Hale, in trying to save their fellow-creatures from sin, it remains true that a full share of this work also is done by women. In fact, there is a saying, "An ounce of mother is worth a pound of clergy." Women can do fire-duty, both metaphorical and literal.

The fire-duty argument against equal suffrage was seriously shaken when Miss Helen Gould gave so much aid and comfort to the New York fire department as to be awarded several fire medals. The action of the women of East Deering has given it the finishing blow. Indeed, there could never have been much logical force in that particular objection, except for those persons (if any) who would favor restricting suffrage to such male citizens as are able and willing to be firemen.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

WHAT SORT OF WOMEN VOTE?

S. S. King writes from Kansas City, Kan., to the *Boston Woman's Journal*:

Some additional facts from the recent Kansas City election cannot fail to be interesting. The registration and vote of the women of this city being much larger than ever before, a better occasion than usual is found for the study. I take great pleasure in sending you the result of my examination of these facts and figures.

What class of women voted? Opponents of woman suffrage insist that the lower classes freely exercise the franchise, while the higher classes generally refrain. I will not undertake to designate which are the lower and which the higher classes; that must be left for individual judgment. As women in registering usually give their vocation as "house-keeper," it is impossible to learn from their record what particular ledge of the social strata they stand upon. Therefore, in order to locate the women as to trades, business, etc., I will give the positions occupied by their husbands and fathers. Take our 17th voting precinct as a typical one. It is about an average in voting population, in the proportion of white and colored men and women, and in the diversified industries. The 149 white women who registered in this precinct, as indi-

cated by the vocations of their husbands, fathers, etc., would be classified thus: Trades (all classes of skilled labor), 32; professions, 26; merchants (all manner of dealers), 16; laborers (unskilled), 15; clerks, 10; public officers, 8; bankers and brokers, 7; railroad employees, 7; salesmen, 5; contractors, 2; bookkeepers, 2; foremen, 2; paymaster, 1; unclassified, 16. These 16 are largely widows occupying their own homes, and by no rule could be designated as among the "lower classes."

Thus, if the opponents of equal suffrage, by the term "lower classes," mean to classify according to some ill-defined rule of *élite* society, the example given above would be a complete refutation.

WITH WOMEN LAWYERS.

The High Court of India has refused, on general principles of sex, to enroll as a legal practitioner Miss Cornelia Sorabji, a brilliant Parsee girl, who distinguished herself in her studies at one of the great English Universities, and returned to India to practise law. There would be a wide field in India for a woman lawyer, since the zenana women cannot consult a male lawyer any more than they can a male physician.

PROF. COPE ON PRIZEFIGHTS.

An anti-suffrage correspondent of the *N. Y. Sun* calls attention to the fact that Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, has signed a bill permitting prizefights. All of the women in the Colorado Legislature voted against the prizefight bill; a majority of the men in the Legislature voted for it. The incident can hardly be said to show that women are less fit for public duties than men, unless on the ground (publicly taken by some opponents of equal suffrage) that prizefights are to be desired.

Prof. Cope, in an article published several years ago in the *Monist*, asserted that American men were in danger of growing effeminate; that prizefights tended to keep them from growing effeminate; that woman suffrage would tend to prevent prizefights, and that therefore woman suffrage ought not to be granted—Q. E. D.

If Prof. Cope had been a member of the last Colorado Legislature, his experience there might have convinced him that even when women vote solidly against a prizefight they may not be able to prevent it, especially in a State like Colorado, where the men outnumber the women about two to one.

ETHEL C. AVERY.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE has just destroyed the manuscripts of a hundred and twenty original poems written by her. She is going over her papers and ruthlessly burning up all her old compositions, essays, and even the manuscripts of her lectures. A whole regiment of scrap-books full of her written comments on the books that she has read during the last half century have lately gone to feed her furnace fire, and still the work of destruction continues. Mrs. Livermore is determined not to meet the literary fate of Thomas Carlyle, and pays no heed to the remonstrances of her friends, who are distressed at the loss of so much material that would be precious to the world.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, JUNE 3, 1899.

No. 11.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

THE HALF-MAN AND THE WHOLE-MAN.

Written for the Woman Suffrage Festival, May 31.

BY SAM WALTER FOSS.

No carpenter can build a man the way he
saws a shelf;

The wisest way to make a man is—let him
make himself.

The way to build a giant, and the surest way
I know,

Is to drop him in the sunshine with this
one commandment,—“Grow!”

The way to make a perfect race, the lords of
sea and land,

Is to unloose its bibs and belts and tell it to
expand.

The race down Fate's great turnpike road
has lurched from side to side

With one good arm strait-jacketed and one
good ankle tied;

And thus, through many sun-parched days
and many storm-drenched nights,

With all its chain-gang fetters on, has climb-
ed to starry heights;

And gazing down the vista of the journey
that remains

It asks no staff, no crutch, no help, but says
“Take off the chains!”

One man and woman make one man. Is
either half denied

The fullest freedom of its rights? The whole
man then is tied.

The race is fettered foot and wrist, a hamper-
ed chain-gang, when

'Tis bound by fractional half-laws enacted
by half-men.

One man and woman make one man, with
self-same rights to be—

Take off the half-man's shackles, then, and
set the whole-man free.

To drain the moral Dismal Swamp and
cleans the social fen

We need the power of whole laws enacted by
whole-men.

The half-man since the years began has
staggered towards the light

And climbed to many a table-land and
many a star-kissed height;

But down the vistaed distance far are sum-
mits more sublime

And mantled peaks, beloved of heaven,
which the whole-man shall climb.

The cosmic yeast is working; the centuries
ripen fast;

And strange new shapes are looming dim
from out the distant Vast;

Strange sunbursts on strange mountains,
wide gleams on many a sea.—

Let the whole-man march unfettered toward
the greatness yet to be;

Let him front the coming glories and the
grandeurs that remain

With feet ungyved and fetterless, and hands
without a chain.

MRS. HOWE AT EIGHTY.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's 80th birthday has called out wide-spread congratulations, and has been celebrated not only by the Woman Suffrage Association, of which she is president, but by innumerable Women's Clubs and other organizations that do not yet accept the idea of suffrage.

As the *Woman's Journal* of May 27 was published on the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Howe, who is the president of the *Woman's Journal* Company, it was made a Julia Ward Howe number. It contained portraits of Mrs. Howe, her famous husband, and their brilliant children; a full report of the celebration of her birthday by the New England Women's Club, and many incidents of her childhood, girlhood, and married life. Mrs. Livermore contributed some unpublished reminiscences of Mrs. Howe, and Mrs. Howe herself contributed an account of how she first became a suffragist. She writes:

“I was for many years opposed in my mind to woman suffrage, on the ground that any public activities embraced by women would tend to efface the distinct outlines of womanly character and duty. In the years of trial preceding the Civil War, I sometimes found myself called upon to speak, and was glad to do so. When the action of Congress promised the ballot to the colored men, the situation seemed to be changed. I now saw one sex completely under the government of the other sex, with no guaranty of the fitness of one to rule the other. This somewhat shook my faith in my preconceived notions. It was, however, when I first met the suffragists face to face, and heard them plead their own cause, that the truth in regard to it became manifest to me. When I met on the suffrage platform Lucy Stone, Henry B. Blackwell, Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, and my own dear pastor, James Freeman Clarke, a gate seemed to open before me, leading to a new and better way. The whole glorious gospel of the higher womanhood was revealed to me, sanctioning my dearest aspirations while overthrowing my timid prejudices. From this new view I have never gone back. It has given me the inspiration of a reasonable and religious hope, and has confirmed my faith in the divine ordering of the universe.”

COLORADO WOMEN AGAINST PRIZE FIGHTS.

The two principal women's organizations of Denver, the Women's Civic Federation and the large Women's Club with its 1,200 members, have passed resolutions of protest against the law permitting prize-fights, and both have formally petitioned the Governor, in case a call is issued for a special session of the Legislature, to include in the list of subjects with

which it has to deal the repeal of this law. All the women members of the Colorado Legislature voted against the prize-fight bill.

MRS. HOWE AS A MOTHER.

Beautiful glimpses of Mrs. Howe as a mother are given in Mrs. Laura E. Richards's charming book, “When I Was Your Age.” Of “The Battle Hymn of the Republic,” Mrs. Richards writes:

Our mother's genius might soar as high as heaven on the wings of such a song as this; but we always considered that she was tied to our little string, and we never doubted (alas!) our perfect right to pull her down to earth whenever a matter of importance—such as a doll's funeral or a sick kitten—was at hand.

Very, very much our mother loved her books. Yet how quickly were they laid aside when any head was bumped, any knee scratched, any finger cut! When we tumbled down and hurt ourselves, our father always cried, “Jump up and take another!” and that was very good for us; but our mother's kiss made it easier to jump up.

The walks with her are never to be forgotten,—twilight walks around the hill behind the house, with the wonderful sunset deepening over the bay, turning all the world to gold and jewels; or through the Valley itself, the lovely wild glen, with its waterfall and its murmuring stream, and the solemn Norway firs, with their warning fingers. . . . I have described the Valley very fully elsewhere, but cannot resist dwelling on its beauty again in connection with our mother,—who loved so to wander through it, or to sit with her work under the huge ash-tree in the middle, where our father had placed seats and a rustic table. Here, and in the lovely, lonely fields, as we walked, our mother talked with us, and we might share the rich treasures of her thought.

“And, oh, the words that fell from her mouth Were words of wonder and words of truth.”

One such word, dropped in the course of conversation as the maiden in the fairy-story dropped diamonds and pearls, comes now to my mind, and I shall write it here because it is good to think of and to say over to one's self:—

“I gave my son a palace
And a kingdom to control,—
The palace of his body,
The kingdom of his soul.”

Through all and around all, like a laughing river, flowed the current of her wit and fun. No child could be sad in her company. If we were cold, there was a merry bout of “fisticuffs” to warm us; if we were too warm, there was a song or story while we sat still and “cooled off.”

It was very strange to us to find other children holding their revels without their father and mother. “Papa and Mamma” were always the life and soul of ours.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day has come and gone. All honor to the valiant dead! It is well also to remember Admiral Schley's words, that the man who serves best behind the guns is the man who has the best woman behind him.

THE NEW ENGLAND FESTIVAL.

The 31st Annual Festival of the New England W. S. A. was a great success. Many pronounced it the best they had ever attended. More than four hundred persons sat down to dinner in Copley Hall, which was handsomely decorated with bunting and flags, and adorned with beautiful flowers given by Mrs. Mary Schlesinger. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who was elected president of the New England W. S. A. thirty-three years ago and is its president still, sat in the centre of the long table on the platform, with a beaming face that was a benediction in itself. Music by the Cecilia Ladies' Orchestra, under the direction of Miss Harriet Brown, enlivened the dinner. At its close Mrs. Howe called the meeting to order and made the opening address. She then introduced Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, who acted as toastmaster. Addresses were made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, Dr. Nathan E. Wood, of the Commonwealth Avenue Baptist Church, Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon Tillinghast, of Connecticut, Mrs. Esther F. Boland, Rev. Edward A. Horton, Miss Sarah Cone Bryant, and Rev. Charles F. Dole. The addresses were on many varied keys of wit and wisdom, but maintained a high level of excellence. Mr. Sam Walter Foss read an original poem that contained the whole gospel of equal rights in a nutshell. The report of the after-dinner speeches will be given in the *Woman's Journal* next week. Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, of Rhode Island, and Mrs. Lucy Hobart Day, of Maine, who were to have been among the speakers, were unable to be present, and Mrs. Livermore was kept at home by the illness of her husband. In a private letter she wrote: "Never in the fifty-four years of our marriage has he once failed me in any emergency. Wild horses cannot drag me from home now that he needs me."

Copley Hall had been chosen because a large place was needed, a great many suffragists having been disappointed last year through their inability to get tickets. The size of the hall was ample, but its nearness to the railroad proved a drawback. Whenever a speaker was rising to a climax of eloquence or argument an engine would come puffing along, till William Lloyd Garrison declared, *sotto voce*, that that locomotive was certainly sent by the remonstrants. In spite of these disadvantages, however, the meeting was thoroughly enjoyed.

A pleasant feature of the occasion was that all the women who spoke were beautiful, and, with the exception of Mrs. Howe, all of them were young. Miss Sarah C. Bryant is a graduate of Boston University. She has been lecturing acceptably for two or three years before clubs and literary societies, but made her maiden speech for equal suffrage on this occasion. All who heard her will wish to hear her again.

Dr. Nathan A. Wood, in his address, said that woman suffrage was sure to come, and that those who doubted it, or who were impatient, lacked faith in God. At the close of his remarks Mrs. Howe rose and said: "I agree with what our brother has said; but if he were a woman,

and a woman suffragist, and eighty years old, he would think that a little hurrying up would not be amiss,"—a sentiment received with much applause.

The presence of our National Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, at the reception which preceded the dinner, was an unexpected pleasure. Mrs. Upton is spending a few days in this city with her husband, who is here on business. The business meeting of the New England W. S. A. was held the next day at 3 Park Street, and was followed by a Conference of suffragists with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

Horace G. Wadlin writes to the *Boston Herald*:

In your morning edition to-day there is an editorial upon labor legislation, which refers to the bulletin recently issued by this department, and which contains the following paragraph:

There are only eight States—California, New Jersey, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Wisconsin—that have laws prohibiting the employment of women, and minors under eighteen, for more than sixty hours per week in factories and workshops. In the other States the limit rests with the employer.

This paragraph is not quite exact, the error it contains no doubt arising from a hasty inspection of the summary in the bulletin. To the States mentioned as having laws prohibiting employment of women in manufacturing establishments to 60 hours per week should be added Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Rhode Island; and in these States the labor of minors also is restricted, although in Connecticut and Rhode Island the limit is placed at 16, instead of 18, years.

In Maine the law is practically the same, the exception covering only 60 hours during the entire year. The law in Michigan is identical with that in New York. In Maryland (in textile factories) and in Virginia the law restricts the labor of women to 10 hours per day, while in North and South Dakota and Oklahoma women, except by their own consent, are limited to 10 hours per day, or practically, in each of these cases, to 60 hours per week.

This correction does not, of course, affect the point you make as to the effect which reduced working time has upon output, but the exact facts as to the law may possibly be misconceived from the statement contained in your article.

HORACE G. WADLIN.

Bureau of Statistics of Labor, Boston.

MOCK HEARING IN MAINE.

On Saturday afternoon, May 20, 1899, the Portland Equal Suffrage Club gave a unique entertainment to raise funds to meet their pledge to the National American Working Fund. It was in the form of a mock suffrage hearing before the judiciary committee. The clever idea originated with Mrs. Zenas Thompson.

Each person was supposed to "work up" her part, but the general plan and most of the dialogue between the committeemen and many of the "situations" were thought out by Mrs. Thompson. The remonstrants were personated by well-known suffragists. Three of the ladies appeared in costume, and created no end of amusement by their quaint attire. There was a crowded house, and many requests for a repetition have been received.

The judiciary men wore tailor suits with

white fronts and black string ties. They were addressed as "Gentlemen of the committee," read papers, looked indifferent, bored, or interested, as the occasion demanded, quite like the real article. They assumed the names of prominent senators and representatives.

ETTA H. OSGOOD.

PROF. MARY JORDAN ON WOMAN'S SPHERE.

At a recent meeting of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston, a paper on the municipal work of women was read by Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, president of the Women's Civic Club of Philadelphia, which has a membership of more than six hundred women, and has done remarkably good municipal work in many lines. As has already been mentioned in these columns, Mrs. Stevenson took the ground that women would be able to do still more and better municipal work after they had the ballot. So much has been said about the discussion to which this gave rise that, in answer to many requests, we publish this week the speech made by Prof. Mary A. Jordan of Smith College, and Miss Blackwell's remarks in reply. Prof. Jordan said:

I must differ with what has been said by Mrs. Stevenson about the ballot. I have never known a woman to be materially benefited by official recognition, even on committees. She arrays against herself, by the known possession of such power, two injurious influences—the suspicion that she is a partisan, and the distrust of ignorant women. The best work up to this time has been done by women whose motives were entirely above suspicion, and of whom it could not be said by any stupid, prejudiced, or ignorant woman that they have an ax to grind. When the home is invaded by questions of party, woman will find herself on the way to the insane asylum instead of at the head of a happy and united home. Woman must be distinctly a spiritual source of influence. Men value a woman's opinion on practical matters because she comes to them fresh, and as nearly as possible like a disembodied spirit. Up to this time only the ablest, most competent, and most magnanimous women have been allied with experiments of this sort, but in time incompetent and bad women must come in. In order to believe that woman suffrage will do good, we must assume that good women have more influence over bad women than good men have over bad men. The case is the reverse. I would rather be Daniel in the lions' den, with the intention of making an after-dinner speech, than talk to women who think their interest is against mine, with any hope of persuading them. Women distrust each other. Ignorant women will take their ideas from the men nearest them, rather than from a woman of superior advantages to theirs. Such a woman finds her spiritual superiority a wall of difference between her and inferior women. My own experience has convinced me that the organization of women by women is one of the hardest things in the world. Jane Addams finds that she has to keep a man in charge of her model lodging-house, because the women are jealous of a woman. The great value of women is moral and spiritual. If women are to do the work in which we are all interested, it will be side by side with men, but this is nothing new. History tells us of Deborah and Miriam.

Miss Blackwell said:

It gave me much pleasure to hear Mrs.

Stevenson say that she believed women could do more and better municipal work after they had the ballot, because on this point the opinion of the women who have done the best municipal work has especial value. Not long ago I listened to an address by an anti-suffrage lecturer on the same subject discussed here this evening, the municipal work of women. The speaker sought to prove that the ballot would be a fatal hindrance to women in such work. She described the good work of a series of women, implying in each case that the woman could not have done it if she had been a voter. But these women do not think so; for most of those whom she mentioned are believers in equal suffrage. She spoke of Mrs. A. E. Paul's work for clean streets in Chicago; and Mrs. Paul at that very time was advertised among the speakers at the National Suffrage Convention. She spoke of the work of the Women's Health Protective Associations; but the president of the New York Health Protective Association is a suffragist, and is quoted in "Municipal Affairs" as saying that the women of Denver have done more to stop expectoration in public places in two years than the women of New York have been able to do in seven. The anti-suffrage lecturer praised the work of Miss Octavia Hill in London. She forgot that Octavia Hill has during all these years been burdened with the municipal ballot, which ought to have proved ruinous to her work, according to the remonstrant theory. She spoke of Jane Addams; but Jane Addams tells us that women need the vote to awaken their consciousness of civic duty; that it is hard to expect them to have a sense of duty in matters where they have no recognized responsibility.

Professor Jordan says a woman's influence is lessened rather than increased by her being an official member of a board or committee. Many of you will remember a case where the ladies who had been made advisory members of a certain board all resigned, because they found that, being merely advisory members without a vote, their advice was not heeded. Few of the many women who are now regular members of our various official boards would prefer to forego their vote as members of the board and to hold a merely advisory position.

Professor Jordan says women must be placed above suspicion—must be so situated that no stupid or prejudiced woman can accuse them of having an ax to grind. But no human being can be above the suspicion of stupid and prejudiced persons. When Florence Nightingale and her nurses went out to the Crimea they were very generally accused of having unworthy motives, and even Mary Russell Mitford wrote to a friend that men nurses would be far more useful, and that she had no patience with these "notoriety-seeking ladies." On the other hand, when a woman has proved her high character, sensible people will not attribute mean motives to her. They will not look upon her as a partisan unless she is one. During the last thirty years of her life, no matter how many boards Florence Nightingale may have served upon, she was not regarded as a partisan, nor was her influence lessened because she possessed the municipal vote.

I do not think that a woman of superior spirituality finds herself unable to influence ignorant women because of it. Look at Elizabeth Fry and the women prisoners; look at Josephine Butler and the most unfortunate class of women; look at Mrs. Booth and the officers of the Salvation army, and the women among whom they work. When an educated woman finds that there seems to be a wall between her and her less fortunate sisters, it is not because she has too much spirituality, but because she has not enough.

[Miss Blackwell might have added, if she had thought of it, that Frances Willard's experience shows the great success which a woman of superior spirituality may have in organizing other women, when her spirituality is coupled with sympathy and with a natural gift for organization.]

It has been said that if equal suffrage is to do good, we must assume that good women will have more influence over bad women than good men over bad men. No; we need only assume that bad women are less numerous than bad men, and this is borne out by statistics. Women constitute more than two-thirds of our church members and less than one-tenth of our criminals. A gentleman opposed to woman suffrage once asked Mrs. Z. G. Wallace (from whom General Lew Wallace says that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur,") "How about the bad women?" She answered: "You take care of the bad men and we will agree to take care of the bad women; and we shall not have nearly so hard a task as you will, for there are not nearly so many of them."

It is not true that thus far only the best and ablest women have been associated with experiments of this kind. In the equal suffrage States all classes of women have the right to vote; yet the results are good. It is said that a woman's influence should be moral and spiritual. The moral and spiritual influence of Phillips Brooks was not lessened because he had a right to vote.

Miss Jordan says that when the home is invaded by party questions, woman will find herself on the way to the insane asylum. After full suffrage had prevailed in Wyoming for ten years, the census showed that in all Wyoming there were only three lunatics, and those three were men. Women go insane most often from monotony; it is the farmers' wives who furnish the largest contingent to the asylums. A recent newspaper paragraph reports that a man whose wife had gone insane said he could not imagine what made her do so, since, to his certain knowledge, she had not stepped outside the kitchen for thirty years.

Miss Jordan thinks that with equal suffrage there could not be "a happy and united home." The Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, of New Zealand, says that when men began to take their wives and daughters with them to political meetings, and found that they could understand and take an interest in the large public questions in which they themselves were interested, it was often the beginning of a new and better family life, much richer in common thoughts and aspirations. I fully believe that the best results must come from men and women working together. It is true that this is not new. As Miss Jordan says, there was Deborah. But the Maine Legislature has only just now passed a bill to enable a woman to practise law. The *Jewish Messenger* has pointed out that a woman could be a fighting judge in Israel thousands of years before she could be a practising lawyer in the United States.

THAT COLORADO POSTMISTRESS.

It is reported that Mrs. Emma J. Smith, postmistress at Dallas, Col., is \$3,000 short in her accounts, her defalcations covering a period of nearly nine years. Comments are already being made on the fact that almost the first dishonest woman employee of the post-office should have been found in "the suffrage State of Colorado." As Mrs. Smith's defalcations, however, had been going on for three years before equal suffrage was granted, her dishonesty cannot be charged to the demoralizing effect of equal rights.

MRS. HOWE AS A SINGER.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe in her youth was an exquisite singer. Her daughter, Mrs. Laura E. Richards, writes:

Our mother's story should be sung rather than said, so much has music to do with it. My earliest recollection of my mother is of her standing by the piano in the great dining-room, dressed in black velvet, with her beautiful neck and arms bare, and singing to us. Her voice was a very rare and perfect one, we have since learned; we knew then only that we did not care to hear any one else sing when we might hear her. The time for singing was at twilight, when the dancing was over, and we gathered breathless and exhausted about the piano for the last and greatest treat. Then the beautiful voice would break out, and flood the room with melody, and fill our childish hearts with almost painful rapture. Our mother knew all the songs in the world,—that was our firm belief. Certainly we never found an end to her repertory.

There were German student songs, which she had learned from her brother when he came back from Heidelberg,—merry, jovial ditties, with choruses of "Juvevaller!" and "Za hi! Za he! Za ho-o-o-o-oh!" in which we joined with boundless enthusiasm. There were gay little French songs, all ripple and sparkle and trill; and soft, melting Italian serenades and barcaroles, which we thought must be like the notes of the nightingale. And when we called to have our favorites repeated again and again, she would sing them over and over with never failing patience; and not one of us ever guessed, as we listened with all our souls, that the cunning mother was giving us a French lesson, or a German or Italian lesson, as the case might be, and that what was learned in that way would never be forgotten all our lives long.

It was worth while to have measles and things of that sort, not because one had stewed prunes and cream-toast—oh, no!—but because our mother sat by us, and sang "Lord Thomas and Fair Elinor," or some mystic ballad.

MUNICIPAL WORK OF WOMEN.

Mrs. A. E. Paul, who was inspector of street cleaning in the first ward of Chicago during the previous city administration, has been appointed by Mayor Harrison and Commissioner McGann as superintendent of streets in the first ward. She has taken full control of the street and alley cleaning, the removal of the garbage and the paving and street repairs. In addition, Mrs. Paul will assist Superintendent of Parks William Wells in the development of playgrounds for children in the poorer districts of the city. A system of small parks is planned, and already \$1,000 has been appropriated for their equipment.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cents. These leaflets include speeches by Secretary John D. Long, Clara Barton, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Frances Willard, and others, as well as valuable testimony from States which have woman suffrage. Address Leaflet Department, M. W. S. A., 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

RUDYARD KIPLING ON WOMEN.

Not all the widespread sympathy felt for Rudyard Kipling in his late illness, nor all the delight derived from his stories, will save him from the righteous indignation awakened among women by an ill-judged remark in a serial he is now contributing to *McClure's Magazine*. It is a story of schoolboy life, and is so excruciatingly funny that the elders as well as the boys are enjoying it, although the parents shake their heads over the amount of slang the rising generation will learn from it, and the number of pranks and practical jokes it will put into their heads. But in the current number the author becomes quite unintentionally funny in another way, when, in the course of the tale, he throws in this remarkable explanation of schoolboy shyness:

"The reserve of a boy is tenfold deeper than the reserve of a maid, she being made for one end only by blind Nature, but man for several."

The "one end only" for which Mr. Kipling supposes women to have been created is, of course, maternity. Motherhood is an important part of the life of every normal woman; probably the most delightful part, and certainly one of the most useful, if her children grow up such as to be a help in their day and generation. But no one is excusable in this age of the world for asserting that motherhood is the sole end for which women are made by nature.

If Mr. Kipling had been a wounded soldier nursed by Florence Nightingale, or a Cuban reconcentrado fed by Clara Barton, or a prisoner changed from a beast to a human being by Mrs. Fry, or a drunkard reclaimed by Frances Willard, or a poor Londoner indebted for the wholesome housing of his family to Octavia Hill, or a "boy in blue" saved by the supplies raised for the Sanitary Commission by Mrs. Livermore, or a sinner won to righteousness by the preaching of Mrs. Booth, or a black man owing his freedom in part to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, he might have had the conviction brought home to him that women as well as men are made for several things, and not for one thing only.

There are a number of women who are as clearly designed by nature to write short stories as Rudyard Kipling himself: Sarah Orne Jewett, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, Mary E. Wilkins, Octave Thanet, and others. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was as evidently made to write the *Battle Hymn of the Republic* as was Mr. Kipling to write the *Recessional*. The possession of a faculty is the best proof that nature meant it to be used; and all women have other faculties besides that of bearing children. They are using them, too, more and more every year. Any one that doubts it should look into the record of the Women's Health Protective Associations, the Village Improvement Societies, and the organizations that are to-day doing the bulk of the world's charitable and philanthropic work.

These other powers are not incompatible with motherhood. One of our most popular story-writers, Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, never found out that she could write, it is said, till after she was the mother of

fifteen children. Mrs. Stowe's son, at the celebration of her seventieth birthday, told a friend that he wished the world could know how completely, in the eyes of her own family, the famous writer was overshadowed by the perfect mother.

Mr. Kipling is still young, and that is some excuse for him. Moreover, there is probably an object-lesson in store for him. He has a little daughter growing up. It is to be hoped that marriage and motherhood will come to her in due time; but whether they do or not, if she inherits any share of her father's brains she may be relied upon to show him that women are good for several things, and are not made "for one end only."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MRS. HOWE ON PATRIOTISM.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in her paper on "Patriotism in Literature," read before the New England Women's Press Association, said that the truest patriotism is told in poetry. From each of many poets she quoted a patriotic stanza. Speaking of Margaret Fuller, she said that one of the most significant utterances made by that remarkable woman was "The earth awaits her queen." "I think," said Mrs. Howe, "that now the queen awaits her sceptre. As you know that I am a suffragist, I need not tell you what I think that sceptre is."

THE WOMEN OF LONDON.

As a result of a series of divisions on the London government bill in the English House of Commons last week, it was decided by 179 votes to 77 that women should not be eligible as mayors of London. The minority consisted mainly of liberals, but also included Colonel Hughes, Mr. Wylie, and several other conservatives. Upon a further proposal that women should also be excluded from office as aldermen, which was carried by 155 to 124, Mr. Balfour and many other conservatives voted with the liberals in the majority. The minority consisted almost exclusively of conservatives. The question whether women should be qualified to sit as councillors was deferred, and will probably be decided in favor of the women. Women are already serving acceptably as county councillors in other parts of Great Britain, and there seems no reason why they should be excluded in London. The men on the London County Council wish for the coöperation of women, and petitioned Parliament some ten years ago to let women serve.

In the course of the debate Mr. Balfour declared that he should regard the presence of women in Parliament as almost intolerable. Mr. Asquith proposed to make a special memorandum, for future use, of the speech of the leader of the House, who, though in favor of granting the franchise to women, could not without horror contemplate the prospect of seeing them as his colleagues in the House. Mr. Boulnois, a London conservative, said: "Women on vestries had not proved a success." If so, it is curious that women should be elected to the vestries in increasing numbers. He added that "the

sanitary duties to be intrusted to the new bodies were not such as they should perform. Women should not be brought into the political atmosphere. If they were allowed to serve, then it was inevitable that they should be admitted to the House of Commons." It is an amusing fact that the lower the office, the less the opposition to letting women hold it. The members of Parliament willing to let women be aldermen of London were almost twice as numerous as those willing to let them be eligible to the mayoralty. Twenty years ago there would not have been found a baker's dozen of members of Parliament who would have thought it possible for women to serve in either capacity. It is only a question of time when they will be eligible to serve in both. The whole discussion was funny, in a Parliament that is both called together and dissolved by a queen.

"THE EMOTIONAL SEX."

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies the other day, ex-Premier Crispi asked permission to explain the circumstances leading to the Italian rout in Erythrea. The despatches say: "His remarks led to an immense uproar, during which anathemas were hurled indiscriminately, and the din became so great that the session was suspended. After its resumption there was a repetition of the scenes previously witnessed. Sig. Ferry, Socialist, accused Gen. Baratieri, who commanded the Italian forces in Erythrea, of fleeing and leaving his troops in the lurch. Ferry refused to withdraw his accusation, and in the midst of indescribable confusion the House adjourned." Yet no one argues that men are too excitable to vote.

Archbishop Ireland delivered an eloquent eulogy on Joan of Arc in the cathedral at Orleans, France, a few days ago. "From the religious point of view," he said, "I can find no explanation of this personality except the one she gives herself—'sent of God.'"

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson lately addressed the Sesame Club of London on "The Club Conscience." A long and very appreciative account of the lecture is given in the *London Chronicle*. Mrs. Stetson is writing busily in her quiet lodgings in Hammersmith, and expects to go on to Australia and New Zealand in a year or two. Her book, "Women and Economics," is to be translated into French.

In consequence of the recent paragraph saying that Mrs. Livermore was burning her manuscripts, Mrs. Livermore has been deluged with letters of protest. Some of the yellow journals, thinking that she would not destroy these precious things unless she were at the point of death, have announced, with flaring headlines, that she was dying. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Livermore is at present in better health than usual. The only good thing about the mistake is that it has given her a chance to find out how highly people think of her, by furnishing her the opportunity of reading her own obituary notices.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, JUNE 17, 1899.

No. 12.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum
Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.



LOUISIANA WOMEN VOTING.

All over the country, women who hope some day to vote on the expenditure of their taxes were thinking with joy and congratulation, on June 6, of the women of New Orleans, who then did so for the first time. Our readers will be glad to have a full account of the election. The result was a victory for sewerage and a pure water supply, and the New Orleans papers say, "The women did it." The *Picayune* says:

All honor to the fair sex! The women, or, rather, the few women who were in the Sewerage and Drainage League, probably did as much work as all the men in this city put together, for the special tax, and they did it quietly and thoroughly.

It was the first time in the history of New Orleans that women were allowed the proud privilege of the suffrage, and it was a novel sight to see them at the polls, producing their certificates of assessment and then retiring to the booths, fixing their ballots and then depositing them in the boxes. The women have proved to the community that they are a deal more competent to wield the ballot than a vast majority of the suffragans. From what some of the commissioners of election say, the women demonstrated that they had observed the instructions as to voting with a great deal more punctiliousness than the men. They had no difficulty in arranging their ballots, and knew the routine better than many men who had been in the habit of voting not only early but often.

This is not the first attempt to secure sewerage and drainage in New Orleans, but hitherto the effort has always failed, owing to the apathy of the male taxpayers. The late Louisiana Constitutional Convention gave taxpaying women the right to vote on questions of taxation. Responsibility aroused the interest of the women, and they helped materially to bring out the men, besides adding a large vote of their own.

The taxpaying women of Baton Rouge, La., exercised their right to vote for the first time under the new State constitution, a few days before the election in New Orleans. The question at issue in

Baton Rouge was the levying of a special tax for sewerage, public school buildings, paving the streets, owning a new city hall, and other improvements. The Baton Rouge *Evening Truth* says:

One of the hitherto unknown facts brought to light by to-day's election is that the number of female property holders in this city is equal to that of the males. It may also be added that the women did not fail to exercise their suffrage on the occasion, and polled an enormous vote, which was greatly responsible for the passage of the measure at issue. This, like many other such occasions, proves the old theory that any movement in which the ladies are interested is bound to succeed, and in this case they have rendered signal service to the city and its entire population.

IRISH WOMEN ON COUNTY COUNCILS.

A correspondent of the *Boston Transcript* writes from Ireland:

One of the unique elements in the composition of the new councils is the number of ladies who have been elected. Woman suffrage is not regarded here with the antagonism or bitter opposition that it meets with in Massachusetts. It is a practical reality, exercised extensively in local government for several years in Great Britain, and now it is in operation in Ireland. In fact, some of the most efficient members of the new councils are women. Miss Frances Donovan, at the first meeting of the Tralee District (County Kerry) Council, was the member selected to propose the home rule resolution, which she prefaced with an eloquent speech. And her resolution was seconded by Mr. Henry Latchford, a revered magistrate and well-known Protestant home ruler. Miss Annie M. Kenney presided over the first meeting of the Castlecomer (King's County) District Council, of which she has been elected vice-president. In other councils, also, ladies have been elected to responsible positions, and have acquitted themselves with credit.

WOMEN AS ALDERMEN.

The announcement that the House of Commons has voted to make women eligible as aldermen of London, recalls the fact that a few years ago good citizens of Chicago were seriously discussing the eligibility of Jane Addams to be elected an alderman of that city. She was the only person whose popularity in the Nineteenth Ward equalled that of the notoriously corrupt alderman, "Johnnie" Powers, and it was agreed by all that she was the candidate with whom the friends of honest politics would have the best chance of beating him, if she were eligible. After full investigation, the conclusion was reluctantly reached that, under the constitution of Illinois, a woman could not hold the office. The municipal reformers had to make their fight against Powers with a weaker candidate, and were beaten. At the reception given to Miss Addams in Boston a year or two since by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Col. Higginson introduced her as "the future Mayoress of Chicago." Stranger things have happened. Now that conservative old London is to have women among its aldermen, who knows what may come to pass in enterprising Chicago?

frage Association, Col. Higginson introduced her as "the future Mayoress of Chicago." Stranger things have happened. Now that conservative old London is to have women among its aldermen, who knows what may come to pass in enterprising Chicago?

PAUPER WOMEN'S NIGHTGOWNS.

Annie C. Muirhead, in the *N. Y. Evening Post*, describes the good work that women are doing in England as members of the boards of Poor Law Guardians. She says:

"The work of the Poor Law Guardians has been defined as 'public housekeeping,' and women do not seem to be venturing far from their universally acknowledged sphere when taking part in that. The Guardians' work consists in looking after the aged poor, caring for the sick in the infirmaries, superintending the housekeeping in the workhouses, the quality of the food and clothing, and so forth; seeing to the training of the children in the schools, and starting them in life afterwards, in trade or domestic service. In matters of detail, the feminine mind is invaluable; the women guardians have been the means of discovering defects and abuses that had escaped the eyes of men. On one occasion, for instance, they found that the poor old pauper women had been doing without nightgowns—not an absolutely indispensable garment, to be sure, but the use of which contributes somewhat to health, comfort, and decency. There is something ludicrously incongruous in the idea of a company of business men sitting down solemnly to deliberate about the nightgowns of pauper women, and since even such trivial matters require the supervision of the conscientious Poor Law Guardian, for such matters women guardians are indispensable in any community professing to be civilized."

The bill before Congress providing for the employment of women as military nurses in the army was formally indorsed by the American Medical Association at its recent meeting.

"What do women know about sewerage?" scornfully demanded Mr. Prentiss Cummings, in his speech in the Massachusetts Legislature, some eight or ten years ago, against extending municipal suffrage to women. Well, now that Louisiana has given taxpaying women the right to vote, the women of New Orleans and Baton Rouge have answered his question. Both of those cities, with the help of the women voters, have just adopted systems of sewerage which the men alone had been unable to secure. In New Orleans, in spite of a heavy rain, the women, in person or by proxy, cast about one-third of the total vote.—*Woman's Journal*.

A SOUTHERN WOMAN PIONEER.

The New Orleans *Picayune* said, the day after election:

By far the happiest woman in New Orleans yesterday was Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, widow of the late distinguished jurist, Judge Edwin T. Merrick. Mrs. Merrick was the pioneer woman suffragist of Louisiana. Years ago, when it was considered almost a crime for a woman to voice a suffrage thought in this State, Mrs. Merrick took the stand that men and women were equal before the law, and that taxation without representation was unjust and should be discontinued.

All her life Mrs. Merrick has been longing to cast her vote, at least on questions where property and taxation were concerned, but she passed her seventieth birthday, and the day seemed as far distant as ever, and Mrs. Merrick had made up her mind to die without exercising what she considered her just right of voting, when the question of the good sewerage and drainage of New Orleans became a great municipal question, the success or failure of which would doubtless hang upon the vote of the women.

Curious to know just how Mrs. Merrick felt after casting her first vote, the writer of this department sought an interview with her yesterday, at Merrick farm, the beautiful rambling old homestead, corner of Napoleon Avenue and Prytania Street. Mrs. Merrick came into the elegant salon, looking every inch the sweet and lovable lady she is, in her close-fitting black gown and dainty lace cap.

"You want to know how I felt when I cast my first vote?" she said, laughing. "Why, it seemed just the most natural thing in the world. Long ago, when I was with dear Susan B. Anthony in Washington, one day she took me up and introduced me to Senator Brown, saying, 'Senator, you said that you never saw a Southern woman yet who wanted to vote: well, here is Mrs. Merrick, wife of the chief justice of Louisiana, who is very anxious to have the privilege of voting.' Senator Brown looked at me quietly a moment, and then said: 'Well, Mrs. Merrick, I hope that you will have that privilege before you die.'

"That privilege came to-day; in a curtailed way, it is true; but, nevertheless, it was a great step forward for Louisiana.

"I got up this morning bright and early, and I said to myself, 'The great day has come at last. It means much for the women of Louisiana, and New Orleans in particular.' And so I put on my best black silk dress and my best bonnet, and my son Ned came to take me to the polls. As I rode along, with my bright, bonnie boy, I recalled the day when he cast his first vote. You see, he was at college, and the first Cleveland campaign was on. I told my husband that Ned was just turned 21, and we should bring him home that he might cast his first vote for the Democratic party and Cleveland. As he went out to the poll that morning I took his hand and said to him, 'My son, when you cast your first vote to-day, think of your old mother, who must remain a perpetual minor.' He looked at me, and said, 'Mother, I wish you could vote.' 'Never mind, my child,' I said, 'I have you as my son, and to see you, at your age, so young and happy and so sincere and brave as to wish to share your political privilege with your mother, is enough for me, and makes me very happy.' When the question of sewerage and drainage was first broached he came to me, and said, 'Now, mother you can vote.' And I answered, 'Not without you, my boy.' 'Oh, I am coming to get you,' he said. And he got a carriage and came for me, and took me to my precinct polling place. I took a seat which was kindly

offered me, and I said to the gentleman who presided at the ballot box, 'I need not tell you that I am no longer a minor; that I am over 21 years of age.' 'Yes, ma'am,' he answered, and I went up and voted according to the Australian ballot. And then I drove with my son to four other polls, and voted as many ladies whose proxies I held. I would have gladly voted for the whole city, and in every precinct, if I could.

"When I cast my vote, my son asked the gentleman, 'Is this the first lady that has come to vote this morning?' for it was still very early. But he answered, 'Oh, no, several ladies have already been here in person and cast their votes.'

"Oh, it was not a difficult thing," she continued with a merry twinkle in her eye, "not a difficult thing to vote; as I said before, it was very easy, very natural, and it seemed to me that I had been doing it all my life.

"Yes, this election means a great deal for the women of Louisiana. They will see that the women who voted were among the very best women of the city, and that they went to the polls themselves and didn't part with one jot or tittle of their womanhood; that they did not soil their skirts with the dust of politics, and that gentlemen were uniformly kind and courteous, treating us with the greatest deference everywhere."

"Women are saying everywhere, Mrs. Merrick, that much of the glory of this day is due to you, for you were the first woman in Louisiana to pin your faith to the suffrage cause."

"Without boasting," she said, modestly, "the women of Louisiana, I think, do owe a little to me. For years I stood alone for woman suffrage, especially where questions of property and taxation were concerned. Twenty-odd years ago, when the first constitutional convention of Louisiana was called, my husband said to me: 'You have always been wanting to do something for the women of your State; here is your opportunity to go before this constitutional convention and have the disabilities removed from the women of your State.' We made a brave fight, but lost. After his death I went again, remembering how he thought, before the late constitutional convention, asking with my collaborators for the suffrage clause to be inserted in favor of women. I may say I have fought and labored and died for suffrage. I do hope to see the women of New Orleans have the privilege of school suffrage and municipal suffrage, before I die. I am getting old now," she said sweetly; "I am three score and ten; I cast my first vote to-day. It was only for sewerage and drainage; but, then, it was for the protection of the home from the invasion of disease, the better health of our city, the greater prosperity of our commonwealth, and I am satisfied; for it will be discovered that women hold the balance of power in all good things and true, and our votes will soon be wanted in other good and praiseworthy reforms."

CONSERVATIVE CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut is logically consistent. She refuses to alter her constitution, which gives towns of 500 population as many votes in the House of Representatives as cities of 50,000. The inequality is justified by the farmers on the ground that the interests of good government are promoted by the partial disfranchisement of city populations. Exactly the same arguments were used in the Connecticut Legislature as are used in other legislatures to justify the exclusion of women citizens. One member said, "It is not a question of

suffrage, but of good government." Another said, "It would be unsafe to trust the foreign voters of the cities with the government of the State." Yet the Boston *Herald*, which uses these very arguments to justify the disfranchisement of American women, calls the Connecticut system "unjust and iniquitous," and declares that "there is really no argument for continuing this inequality" in the case of male citizens. Evidently "what is sauce for the goose is (not) sauce for the gander."

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 10, 1899.

The protracted and long-to-be-remembered campaign for sewerage and drainage in New Orleans is ended at last, and the election returns are beyond our most sanguine expectations. There is much rejoicing among our citizens, while telegrams received from Northern cities, and cablegrams from Paris, London, Liverpool, and Amsterdam, sent voluntarily, and bringing congratulations on our success, testify to the interest with which the campaign has been watched by the outside world.

It is extremely fortunate for the suffrage cause that this occasion—the first on which the women of New Orleans have been permitted to vote—should happen to be one of such paramount importance, and also that the women should have been able to demonstrate so clearly how important is the aid they can render when necessary;—for it is conceded on all sides that without the women this measure could not have been carried.

Next fall the election of State and city officials for the four years following will take place. As there is great danger that a corrupt city administration will come into power, similar to the one displaced four years ago, it is safe to say that the men then, in view of this recent experience, will realize how great is the loss they suffer by not having the help of the women.

The cordial recognition of our work given by the press, heretofore much averse to woman suffrage, and by the public generally, has been very gratifying; and we believe the uniform approval has been in part due to the quiet, unostentatious, and harmonious manner in which the women have conducted their part of the campaign. What could be more unexceptionable than the parlor meetings held in various parts of the city? Or the mass meetings at the Grand Opera House and fashionable Tulane Theatre, addressed by prominent speakers, and at which as much decorum prevailed as at any concert or lecture, quite unlike the mass meetings of the men, where they smoke and keep their hats on? It has been so different from the preconceived ideas of many that some have said, "Oh, this is not suffrage. This is a question of health and cleanliness."

Once let the Southern men be convinced that women can take part in political matters in a way of their own, avoiding what the men find so unpleasant for themselves, and they will withdraw their opposition.

One of the most valuable features of

the campaign has been the awakening of the women to an interest in municipal affairs. Never before, probably, was there such a universal eagerness on their part to see the newspapers on the morning after an election.

A large proportion availed themselves of their privilege of voting by proxy, but many of these are now sorry that they did not vote in person, especially in view of the fact that as taxpayers they may have to wait a long time for another opportunity to vote. Such occasions are rare.

As the proxy papers had to be signed by two competent witnesses, many, both men and women, learned for the first time that in Louisiana a woman cannot witness any document. The information was received with so much indignation by the women, and so much incredulity by the men, that we feel assured this experience will considerably lessen our difficulty in getting this relic of barbarism repealed.

When we consider the force of example, we may say that truly the new century promises to open auspiciously for the women of the South.

EVELYN W. ORDWAY.

INDIANS AND WOMEN.

Mrs. Esther F. Boland said in a recent address:

This country has stood the strain of a practically unlimited manhood suffrage, but the proposition to confer political rights upon women, the class in the community of which men profess to think most highly, arouses in our opponents an overpowering solicitude for the stability of American institutions, and they take so lofty a position concerning the responsibility and importance of the franchise that no mere woman, unless possessed of the wings of an angel, can aspire to reach its high altitude. I once heard the Rev. Anna H. Shaw relate a personal experience which beautifully illustrates the inconsistency of this position. She was in South Dakota, several years ago, lecturing in behalf of the suffrage amendment, when her attention was called to an editorial in one of the leading papers, in which the amendment was opposed, on the ground that women do not by nature possess the logical minds, the calm and reflective judgments which the weighty duties of citizenship demand. It so happened that when walking up the street just after having read this article, Miss Shaw saw approaching her an Indian, a fine specimen of a recently enfranchised tribe. He was like Solomon arrayed in all his glory, with moccasins on his feet, leggins on his legs, a beautiful bright red blanket on his shoulders, paint on his face and feathers on his head. He was altogether a most imposing spectacle, and Miss Shaw, reflecting that this opportunity might never come to her again, overcame her natural reluctance to speaking to a stranger, and addressed him in something like the following strain: "Kind sir, I understand that you have had conferred upon you the inestimable boon of citizenship; you must therefore have acquired that judicial mind, that calm and unbiassed judgment which I am told that I, as a woman, lack. Now I greatly desire to possess myself of these desirable mental attributes, and I beg that you will be good enough to tell me what I shall do, what you did, by way of acquiring these indispensable qualifications of American citizenship." The Indian gazed blankly at her for a moment, and then uttered the

monosyllable "Ugh!" the only English word, if I may call it so, which he had mastered during his prolonged and successful preparation for citizenship. Disappointed and disheartened, Miss Shaw, the cultivated, University-bred white woman, turned away from her political superior.

SHE SOLVED THE PROBLEM.

Rev. Dr. Nathan Wood, pastor of the Commonwealth Avenue Baptist Church of Boston, said at the recent annual Festival of the New England Woman Suffrage Association:

"I happen to be a trustee of Vassar. At first I shared with all my fellows the old-time feeling about its not being quite possible for women to be dignified and intelligent in the business matters of a corporation that should manage a great institution. I well remember when the alumnae of Vassar College finally persuaded the trustees to let them nominate three women to be fellow trustees with us. There were twenty-seven of us on that board of trustees, and all of them, except the present speaker, were very distinguished gentlemen. We had before us a very grave problem, as the city of Poughkeepsie had determined that we must do something about the sewerage of the college. We had spent money and money and money in endeavoring to remedy its defects, but the city still followed us up and threatened us with suits. The matter was brought up in the board of trustees and we were at our wits' end, when a woman got up in the board, and in a very simple and modest fashion she said, 'Gentlemen, I think if you would follow this plan you would succeed.' And she went on and outlined a plan in detail, giving us specifications, probable cost, probable amount of time, just what would need to be done, all in the most methodical and business-like and clear fashion that you can imagine. We all gasped. We saw at once that she knew what she was doing, and that she was talking from actual knowledge of the facts, and we adopted her plan. That woman was Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of the Institute of Technology.

"For a great while we have recognized women as competent to do certain things. For instance, ever since Sappho's time we have known that women could write poetry. We have known ever since Hypatia's time, all the way down to George Eliot, that they could write prose; but it has not been until latterly that we knew women could do what we call the exceedingly practical things in the life of business. To-day we find a multitude of educated, keen, bright, active, capable women in every walk of life. What does this signify? It means, in the ultimate issue, that women will come also to equal rights with men at the ballot box."

MEN AND WOMEN CO-OPERATING.

Further illustration of the manner in which men and women are learning to work together in the realm of higher politics for the common good of all, is afforded by the announcements of two coming gatherings:

First, on June 19, a training class in practical philanthropic work will be opened by the New York Charity Organization Society, to last six weeks. Two classes of persons will be accepted as members—college graduates who have become interested in social philanthropic movements, and wish to become familiar with the conditions of life in a large city, in order to fit themselves better for ser-

vice as volunteers or otherwise, and persons with experience in philanthropic work, who wish to enlarge their knowledge of effective methods in improving the existing social situation. No tuition will be charged, but each member of the class will enter the service of the Charity Organization Society for six weeks, and be subject to direction in pursuing the course as outlined.

Second, from June 23 to July 3, a meeting of men and women of various political and social beliefs will be held at Buffalo, to consider the present condition of American politics and economics, and what is the next thing to do. On Wednesday, the opening day, the subject will be "Monopolies;" Thursday, "Nonpartisan Efforts;" Friday, "What Can the Parties do?" and "Is a New Party Needed?" Saturday, discussions; Sunday, sermons; Monday, "What to Do Next."

F. M. A.

Mrs. Abbie Welch, president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, is visiting Massachusetts, her old home. She made a pleasant call at the *Woman's Journal* Office a few days ago, wearing a flower in her bonnet, and looking as feminine as if she had not lived for years in a State where women have municipal suffrage. She assured us that women had not been made unwomanly, nor had homes been broken up. The prophecy that the bad and ignorant women would vote more generally than the good and intelligent had proved entirely unfounded; it was just the other way. In the next town to her,—Gaylord,—Mrs. Antoinette Haskell had served two terms as mayor with much acceptance. Mrs. Welch has been visiting Lowell, where she used to teach school. She is now staying with friends at 7 Bishop Street, Jamaica Plain.—*Woman's Journal*.

The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON
CATHARINE WILDE.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Aida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claffin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Sample copies FREE. In clubs of six or more, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

THE NEW ORLEANS ELECTION.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says:

The great election for sewerage and drainage has come and gone, and with it a memorable chapter in the history of woman's work in New Orleans in behalf of municipal improvement. It is unanimously conceded as incontestably proven by facts that, but for the number of signatures of women sent to the mayor, the election for good drainage and sewerage would never have been called. It was also conceded late yesterday afternoon that the noble work of the women had won the day in behalf of these much-needed improvements.

The history of this election will be inseparably connected with the name of Miss Kate Gordon, leader and inspirer of the woman's movement in behalf of better sanitary and hygienic conditions. Miss Gordon was the head and front of the movement among the women. For months she has worked with a zeal and energy and unselfish patriotism which no discouragement could daunt. She believed in the work she had taken up, and rallying a few other brave spirits to her side, together these women performed wonders in turning the tide of public sentiment in favor of the proposed tax, in winning the men to the idea that it was dignified and proper for women to take a part in this great contest, and in overcoming the prejudice of the majority of the women themselves to the thought of going to the polls and casting their first vote.

Two of the women of the *Picayune* staff had a little talk with Miss Gordon in her pretty home on Prytania Street, and offered her congratulations. She said:

"We know that it was the number of women's signatures secured that enabled the mayor to call the election. Without us there would have been no election.

"A splendid sentiment has also been created. We women, by our parlor meetings, social gatherings, and so on, at which sewerage and drainage have been discussed in all their phases, have succeeded in educating women up exactly to the true status of these important matters, and their bearings on the home and society and the city at large. No woman can now say that she does not understand the sewerage question. The various meetings have been the means of bringing all classes of women together and in closer touch and communion. They have been made to see that the interest of one is the interest of all, and that they cannot afford to hold aloof from one another when such vital questions are at stake. Such pleasant meetings they were, so cordial were the friendships formed, and so true a sentiment was discovered that wherever a great principle is involved, the women will always be found ready to stand by the real interests of the city, that the memory of this campaign must always be a very happy one, notwithstanding the arduous manner in which we worked.

"The women voted solidly for good sewerage and drainage, and for the mayor to have the appointive power. Many of the women went to the polls themselves—hundreds voted by proxy. But it is safe to say that the number of taxpaying women who had voted up to noon was a revelation to me. Most of the women who went personally to the polls voted about 11 o'clock, when the crowd of men was not great. They simply went up and deposited their vote, and then as quietly returned home. No, women will never hang around polls. Voting was an innovation in their lives yesterday, but the regular work of the day in housekeeping, etc., went on just as though such a momentous affair as casting 'her first vote' was not the question of the hour. I voted, this morning, and then went down to the

city hall, where I was kept busy for some time securing affidavits, and then I went to the various polls casting the votes of the various women whose proxies I held. Many of these proxies I distributed among other women, who voted them in the proper precincts. We had a regular system of organization—in each precinct we had a special committee of women at work, and these saw that each taxpaying woman did her duty.

"As soon as the result of the election is known the Woman's League will disband, for our work will be over. I do not know when we will see women at the polls again in New Orleans," she smilingly concluded.

"Not until they go forward to vote for you for mayor," put in the dear little woman of the *Picayune*.

"Oh, that will never be," said Miss Gordon, laughing; "but I do hope to see women on the school board, before I conclude my work."

MEDIEVAL PROF. PECK.

Professor Harry Thurston Peck of Columbia University has been "contributing to the gaiety of nations" by a series of singularly reactionary articles, in which he protests against all modern ideas. First he declared himself opposed to education for the majority of men. In his article on "Modern Education," Prof. Peck says:

Linked closely with many other very serious educational mistakes, and from many points of view the most profoundly serious of them all, is the curious fancy, which is almost universal among our people, that education in itself and for all human beings is a good and thoroughly desirable possession. So axiomatic is this held to be that its principle has been incorporated into the constitution of many of our States, and not only is education made free to all, but in most States it is made compulsory upon all. There is probably in our whole system to-day no principle so fundamentally untrue as this, and there certainly is none that is fraught with so much social and political peril for the future. For education means ambition, and ambition means discontent.

Prof. Peck declares himself frankly in favor of government by an aristocracy. "Every really great thing that has been accomplished in the history of man," he says, "has been accomplished by an aristocracy." Of the purpose of university training, he says: "It should produce for the service of the State men such as those who in the past made empires and created commonwealths—a small and highly trained patriciate, a caste, an aristocracy, if you will." And this small patriciate should "dominate and control the destinies of States, driving in harness the hewers of wood and drawers of water who constitute the vast majority of the human race."

Having thus condemned popular education in general, Prof. Peck in another article took up the higher education of women, and condemned that, as might have been expected. He admitted that women might be given primary and secondary instruction, education enough to enable them to teach school, though he declared that even against this, serious objections might be urged; but he emphatically denied "the expediency of assenting to the demand which women are now making for access to the higher edu-

cation." He seemed not to be aware that women have already obtained access to the higher education, and are now taking it, all over the country.

In his latest utterance on "The Women of To-Day and of To-Morrow," Prof. Peck shows the same curious blindness to modern conditions. His article is nominally aimed against the economic independence of women, but is really a diatribe against every attempt to alter "the position held by woman in the existing scheme of things"—or, rather, the position that was held by her a few centuries ago; for Prof. Peck cannot get his eyes open to the fact that that position has changed. Indeed, his main argument consists in an obstinate assertion that women's place is and always has been substantially the same in all ages and nations; that it never has changed, and therefore never can change. But the condition of women differs enormously to-day in different parts of the world. It varies all the way from complete servitude in China and Turkey to full enfranchisement in Colorado and Wyoming. In our own country, it has been revolutionized within the memory of persons now living. Sixty years ago, the legal status of the average woman—i. e., of the married woman—was about the same as that of a five-year-old child. She had no control of her property, her earnings, or her personal liberty; was debarred by law from making a will; was debarred by custom stronger than law from receiving an education; she was, in short, a perpetual minor, and might even be beaten, in moderation, like other children. Will Prof. Peck say that that is the condition of American women to-day?

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

(To be Continued.)

In the British House of Commons, on June 6, during the report stage of the London local government bill, an amendment was moved by the Rt. Hon. Leonard Henry Courtney, advanced Liberal member for the Bodmin division of Cornwall, declaring women are eligible to election as aldermen and councillors. It was adopted by a vote of 196 to 161.

Mme. Zolenka, on behalf of the Women's International Peace Association, has presented to M. de Staal, president of the peace conference, a handsomely bound album containing peace petitions from women's organizations in eighteen countries.

The Somerville Board of Trade is getting ridiculed all around for its refusal to admit a business woman as a member. The New Bedford *Standard* says:

The argument which seems to have been considered as ending the whole discussion in the Somerville board was that "men are the only ones who can settle questions which are of prime importance to the city." It is not worth while to argue out this assertion, because, as a matter of fact, men are not the only beings who are settling questions of prime importance to communities. There are questions that boards of trade studiously ignore which are of as prime importance as any with which they deal, and women help to settle a good many of them. By the way, what questions of prime importance to cities do boards of trade settle, anyway?

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, JULY 1, 1899.

No. 13.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

Alice Stone Blackwell.

Subscription . . . 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

"THE EMOTIONAL SEX."

Mrs. Francis Scott's paper against equal suffrage at the Women's International Council was received, according to the despatches, with "a storm of hisses," and its reading was "punctuated with ironical cheers and laughter." The distress that this caused to the American chairman of the meeting, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, herself a strong suffragist, merely shows the difference in the way of conducting public meetings in England and America. In this country, it is considered the proper thing to express dissent only by the absence of applause. In England it is the custom to receive unwelcome remarks with hisses and groans, and to interrupt the speaker with questions. Hisses and noise at public meetings are common enough in America, but such demonstrations are always looked upon as indecorous, and are disapproved by the best people; while abroad they are the regular thing.

The Boston *Advertiser* comments wittily upon those persons who have tried to twist the incident into an argument against equal suffrage, as follows:

We shall be told that this shows that women are so intolerant of opposition to their opinions that they are disqualified for taking part in public affairs. Presumably it is, in the opinion of such critics, only women who want to vote who are thus disqualified. The "leading New York society lady," who generously crossed the ocean and made a speech in the world's metropolis, in the presence of reporters for all the newspapers of the world, to prove that it is a shocking thing for women to want to take part in any kind of proceedings which will bring them into public notice, could not possibly, of course, be included in any such highly logical condemnation as will be visited upon the bold, bad suffragists who did the hissing. . . .

Even putting the worst possible construction upon the London incident, it only proves that some women are as intolerant as some men. At the moment when Mrs. Scott was hissed in London, there was in session in Louisville a convention of political delegates, a majority of whom had, on a number of occasions during the sittings of that body, interrupted the proceedings with hisses, groans, cat-calls, hootings, yellings, angry epithets, violent threats, boisterous singing, and a variety of other unseemly demonstrations, intended, and with the effect, to make it impossible to transact business. These people, observe, please, were not only male voters, but were selected, and presumably supe-

rior, male voters, especially chosen by male voters of less distinction to act as representatives of the party in high deliberations concerning affairs of State and national importance.

On the same day, the papers reported a much more striking exhibition of intolerance in the Chamber of Deputies at Brussels. These Deputies, too, were picked men, chosen to take part "in high deliberations concerning affairs of national importance." Yet when the majority passed a vote of confidence in the president, "the announcement of the vote was the signal for a general uproar, all the Deputies rushing to the centre of the floor, where a free fight took place. M. Guchtenacro, member from Ghent, was badly beaten. A guard of soldiers on duty finally cleared the galleries, and the session was suspended."

The English Women's Suffrage Association, headed by Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, have been opposed to allowing the Council to be addressed by representatives of the Anti-Suffrage Association, which they regard as a preposterous body. The American suffragists, however, favored giving the Antis a chance to present their views, having learned by experience that the oftener they can be induced to state their arguments, the more evident the weakness of those arguments becomes.

"IGNOBLE PEACE"—WOMEN AND WAR.

In an article in the New York *Independent*, headed "Ignoble Peace," by Prof. Goldwin Smith, LL. D., Governor Roosevelt is sharply arraigned for his declaration that national character can only be maintained by "strenuous endeavor"—a phrase which Professor Smith considers to be "a euphemism for war." But Professor Smith, a woman-hater, destroys the moral effect of his otherwise excellent article by the following astounding tissue of misstatements:

It is not in manly hearts, but in those of women or of men of feminine temperament, that the war fever most fiercely rages and most clearly manifests its effects. Of this, if your journals do not misinform us, you have had some striking proofs. It was always said that in the War of Secession the spirit of the Southern women was fiercer than that of the men, and that the women wished to continue the war when the men would have gladly accepted peace. Nothing could be more sanguinary than the tone of your *Yellow Press* on a late occasion. Yet few would say that it was masculine. I remember still, with abhorrence, how in England our ears were filled, at the time of the Indian mutiny, with the yells of sentimental eunuchs for more blood.

Surely, this man must be a little beside himself! Where are the "women, or men of feminine temperament," who have figured among American jingoes? Is it Clara Barton and her Red Cross nurses, the women of the Volunteer Aid Association,

or the Women's Relief Corps that he thus characterizes? What are the "striking proofs" of women's advocacy of war, which he finds in American journals? Does he really believe that our so-called "Yellow Press"—the *New York Journal* and *World*, for instance,—are under feminine supervision? Who are the "sentimental eunuchs" who filled the professor's ears with yells for more blood at the time of the Indian mutiny? And is it possible he believes that eunuchs are women? If Goldwin Smith continues to write in this strain, people will begin to suspect that his title of LL. D. really means not "Doctor of Laws," but "Disseminator of Libellous Lies" against all women.

War is the natural and inevitable consequence of the disfranchisement of women. The male animal, everywhere throughout nature, is the fighting animal. Every class that votes makes itself felt in the government. Nature, reason, justice, and common sense all affirm that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." The only form of consent known in a republic is the ballot. One half of the governed are women. Therefore a government without women is an unjust government, and represents only the unduly belligerent spirit of its masculine constituents. A government of men alone never did, never will, and never can keep the peace. And Prof. Goldwin Smith, with his aversion to war, is doing his level best to make war chronic and perpetual in human society by denying the ballot to women.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

If that Chicago mail agent who opened 30,000 letters, "just out of curiosity," had been a postmistress, wouldn't the newspapers have had a lot of things to say about the besetting sin of woman?—Mrs. Ida H. Harper, in *N. Y. Sun*.

DR. CORA SMITH EATON, of Minneapolis, has made some clever maps to illustrate a talk on "Women in Politics." They show in different colors the States that have school suffrage, municipal suffrage, and full suffrage.

MRS. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY has just insured her life for \$2,500 for the benefit of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Rev. Anna H. Shaw took similar action before sailing for England to attend the Women's International Council. Women of small means often express regret that they cannot bequeath money to the Suffrage Association; but any woman in fair health might insure her life for its benefit. The idea is novel and ingenious.

For the first time in the history of Onondaga county, N. Y., a woman has been chosen president of the County Medical Society. She is Dr. Margaret Stanton.

MEDIÆVAL PROFESSOR PECK.

Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, discussing in the *Cosmopolitan* "The Woman of To-Day and of To-Morrow," says:

The place of woman in this world of ours has been marked out for her by man, and he has so marked it out for her with a perfect knowledge, in the first place, of his own necessities, and, in the second place, of her nature, her endowments, and her limitations.

Wiser men than Professor Peck have sometimes doubted their ability perfectly to comprehend women; but Professor Peck has no doubts whatever. He continues:

In that place she is bound to stay, because for him, and, it may be added, because for her as well, it is wholly best that she should do so.

The majority of the women of the world live in India, China, and the Turkish Empire. The place that has been marked out for them by the majority of the men of the world is a state of ignorance and complete subjection. The Chinaman, the Hindoo, the Turk, devoutly believe that it is wholly best for them, and, incidentally, for their wives also, that women should hold this position. But the men of the West, being more progressive, have found out that it is not best, either for them or for women, that the mothers of the race should be kept in ignorance. They are also finding out that, to a free man, a free and intelligent helpmate is worth more than an ignorant and subject companion can possibly be.

Professor Peck holds that men are immensely superior to women, not only mentally, but morally. He boastfully declares:

It is man who is the finest and the noblest and the most godlike figure in the world wherein we live. The earth has been given to him. It is his own.

To be sure, the Bible says, "Male and female created He them, and gave them dominion;" but Professor Peck thinks that dominion over the earth belongs to man alone. He says:

He is its master, and in him are found implanted all those qualities and attributes that have made his mastery unquestioned in the past, and that will keep it indestructible in the future. He has the physical power to work his will, and this alone is a lasting badge of his superiority.

This test would equally prove the superiority of Jeffries or Fitzsimmons over Professor Peck. Happily oblivious of this fact, the professor continues:

It is he, and not woman, who has battled with the forces of nature and subdued them; it is he who has swept away the jungle and the forest, who has made the desert blossom like a rose, who has reared great cities, created states, founded empires, flecked the ocean with his fleets, and girdled the earth with the cincture of civilization. . . . It is man, and not woman, in whom are born the instinct of even-handed justice, the love of unsullied truth, the capacity for large-minded generosity, and for civic self-devotion.

Unsullied truth would say that "the capacity for large-minded generosity" does not belong exclusively to men. Witness Miss Helen Gould, and a long train of benevolent women. "Even-handed justice" would point out that while the men were rearing cities and building

fleets, the women were preparing the food and clothing for the men, and were also producing and training the children—a work quite as important in the creation of a State as building cities or navigating ships. The women have always done their share of the world's work, and borne their full share of its burdens. If that is to be the test, they certainly ought to have a voice in choosing its law-makers.

Professor Peck is so little acquainted with the history of the equal rights movement that he actually attributes its growth to the lack of energetic opposition!

Men have carried conventional deference towards women to a rather dangerous extreme. The same courtesy and consideration which they show the sex in the daily intercourse of life, they have also shown upon the platform and in public discussion.

As an example of this courtesy in discussion, Professor Peck calls the utterances of the women who do not agree with him "the neurotic caterwaulings of feminine hysteria." But this is mild to what the pioneers had to encounter. Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony were assailed with hootings and spit-balls; Lucy Stone was played upon with cold water through a hose while lecturing; and for half a century all the advocates of equal rights have been deluged with floods of unmeasured vituperation. Professor Peck has awakened from a Rip Van Winkle sleep, and declares that now, for the first time, some one must speak out frankly in opposition!

Every step of women's progress, whether in regard to education, property rights, or access to the trades and professions, has been opposed with the same prophecies that Professor Peck makes in regard to economic independence and the suffrage—that it will lead to the destruction of society and the "elimination of sex." Economic independence is coming gradually and steadily, with the invention of machinery and the transformation of modern industry. Suffrage is already a fact in four States of the Union, in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and the "elimination of sex" has not followed.

Professor Peck, of course, misrepresents Mrs. Stetson's argument. He could not answer it if he did not. He says that if Mrs. Stetson's independent woman ever married, "she would do so in an unemotional way, and would take a husband, as she would lease a house, with a view to purely practical considerations of expediency." One of Mrs. Stetson's arguments for the economic independence of women was that women would then marry only for love, and not for "purely practical considerations of expediency"—in plain terms, for money. No one wishes to abolish love. But, on the other hand, "if a woman were nothing but a bundle of emotions, she would not be fit to bring up children," as an indignant matron remarked, after reading Professor Peck.

Perhaps the funniest part of Professor Peck's extremely funny article is his scornful allusion to the "meek and spineless men" who favor equal rights for women. The latest man of prominence to come out for woman suffrage was Colonel Roosevelt, who is popularly supposed to have one of the sturdiest backbones in the

United States. Our Secretary of the Navy, Hon. John D. Long, is not generally regarded as an invertebrate, but he has proved himself an inimitable presiding officer on "the platforms where these women hold their powwows." Garrison and Phillips, Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, Whittier, Emerson, Robert Browning, Henry Ward Beecher, George William Curtis—the list is so long that one hardly knows where to stop. Any one of these men had backbone enough to fit out a dozen of his average fellow-citizens. In the past, indeed, it has been only men of exceptional backbone who have championed the equal rights movement, because until within the last few years it has been an unpopular cause. "Any piece of driftwood can float with the current, but it takes a live fish to swim upstream."

Professor Peck predicts that one of these days men will set their foot on the equal rights movement and crush it, suddenly, sharply, and forever. The friends of equal rights can afford to smile at the prophecy. The signs of the times are all the other way. While we do not believe that men monopolize all the generosity and justice belonging to the human race, we know that the majority of men have a fair share of these qualities, and we see that, as enlightenment increases, they are more and more recognizing the principle of fair play, and applying it in the case of women. It is Professor Peck and his like who are destined to be crushed in the inevitable march of progress.

Meanwhile his articles may do a little harm by intensifying sex-arrogance in such men as happen to be arrogant by nature; but, on the other hand, they make every woman who reads them indignant—even women who had never suspected that they were suffragists. We are often told that what we need is to convert the women, and articles of this ultra-reactionary sort help powerfully to that end.

There is an Oriental saying, "A man may live in a cabbage-garden and dream of Paradise, or he may live in Paradise and dream of a cabbage-garden." Professor Peck is proof that a man's body may live in the nineteenth century, while his mind lives in the dark ages.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MANNERS OF COLLEGE GIRLS.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall has in the *N. Y. Independent* an article that will arouse discussion, on "The Home-Life Ideal and College Manners."

Mrs. Hall speaks of the bad manners of some college girls, and attributes them to the need in college life of some influence like that of home life. She says:

The mother of a feminine undergraduate spoke to me lately of the difficulty she found in persuading her daughter to keep her things in order. The young lady had become accustomed at college to leaving her belongings scattered about her room, knowing that the faithful and long-suffering chambermaid would come in and straighten out the chaos as often as might be necessary. When her mother pointed out to her that in her own home the maid had not time to perform these labors of Sisyphus, our Junior replied: "I have no sympathy with menials." Poor girl! However well versed in Latin or Greek

she may be, she has learned a very small fraction of the true lessons of life if she has no sympathy with the toilers of this world, the hewers of wood and drawers of water.

The undemocratic spirit shown by this remark is one which we note with pain in some college-bred women, though not in the majority. It shows itself in a lack of appreciation of the institutions of our country, in a disbelief in universal suffrage, and an opposition to the enfranchisement of women. The conceit of a feminine Sophomore, when it does show itself, is even less agreeable to the on-looker than that of her male prototype. In justice to our girls, however, it should be said that they display conceit less often than our boys.

The manners of women are in a transitional state, owing to the great changes which their condition and status in society have undergone, and are still undergoing. The new has not fully come, the old has not entirely passed away. Our college girls see the new worlds of power and opportunity that are opening before their sex; they are so dazzled by the prospect that they are in danger of losing sight of the old kingdom of woman, the home, and of forgetting that their sex stands above all things for the altruistic principle. This principle finds its first development in the home, in the family, and while it may spread out later, till it takes in the whole earth, the growth must be in the natural order, from the individual to the family, thence to the community, next to the State.

MRS. ELLEN C. JOHNSON.

MRS. ELLEN CHENEY JOHNSON, for fifteen years the efficient superintendent of the Woman's Prison and Reformatory at Sherborn, Mass., died suddenly on June 28, in London, England, at the residence of the Bishop of Rochester, while in attendance at the International Women's Council. Tuesday Mrs. Johnson delivered an address on "Women's Prisons," at the meeting of the Council. Mrs. Johnson had been in weak health for several days previous to reading her paper. Her friends tried to dissuade her from reading it. She persisted in keeping faith with the public, but returned from the meeting in a state of semi-collapse. Death came suddenly after arising in the morning. Dr. Barrows' diagnosis was angina pectoris.

Mrs. Johnson was born at Athol, Dec. 20, 1829. She was the daughter of Nathan Cheney and Rhoda Holbrook Cheney. Her husband was Jesse C. Johnson, of New Hampshire. She was an only child. Her husband died eighteen years ago. Mrs. Johnson received her education in New Hampshire public schools and at an academy of which John Cartland, cousin of John G. Whittier, was principal. Her father was a cotton manufacturer at Athol, and she accompanied him on his trips through the country, thereby acquiring a training for business, which was of much worth to her in after life.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Mrs. Johnson manifested much interest in the soldiers' welfare, and as the boys in blue marched up to the State House to receive the godspeed of Governor Andrew, it was supplemented with the blessing of a kind and tender-hearted woman who kept open house for them. She was associated with Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis in the relief movement for the soldiers, simi-

lar to the organizations that looked after the welfare of the men in the late war. She was greatly interested in temperance, becoming affiliated with total abstinence work as early as 1847, when she joined the temperance guild, and in all her long life her interest was never relaxed. She also became associated with the Daughters of Temperance in Concord, N. H. During the Civil War she was connected with the United States Sanitary Commission, and instituted an auxiliary branch in New England. She served with distinction on the finance and executive committee of the association until the close of the war. She raised as much as \$40,000 for the work, and was one of the leading spirits in a big fair. She travelled all over New England, visited every town and city in Massachusetts, soliciting, and raised large sums of money as well as great consignments of supplies for the soldiers, and she paid all her own expenses, excepting railroad fares. At the close of the war she continued to look after the soldiers, and widows and orphans of soldiers, giving generously of her personal funds. She was assigned to the North End district of Boston to look after destitution among soldiers' families. She found some of the soldiers' wives and other members of their families at Deer Island. It was then the thought struck her that there should be a separate correctional institution for women. She urged its adoption by the State nine years before the Legislature voted to establish the women's reformatory.

Mrs. Johnson was appointed superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn, in May, 1884. Five years previous to her appointment she had served on the Board of Prison Commissioners, during which time the office was held successively by Mrs. Audora C. Atkinson, who organized the work and then resigned, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, who met with an accident in 1882, making her retirement necessary, and Miss Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame, appointed by Governor Butler in 1882, and resigning in January, 1884. In those years Mrs. Johnson became familiar with the work, having had much to do with the institution during Dr. Mosher's disability. From the day she took charge of the reformatory she directed her whole attention to improving its condition. A firm believer in outdoor life and an enthusiastic lover of animals, Mrs. Johnson soon directed her attention to things outside the institution, to which the main duties had heretofore been confined, and soon the few acres belonging to the reformatory began to assume a farmlike appearance. Additional lands were purchased, both to provide work for the inmates and to furnish food. From being a mere luxury, secured at large cost, which some people imagined the new industry would prove, it became profitable financially, and a tonic for women in poor health, who tended the horses, cows, hens, sheep, etc. The farm in one year yielded more than \$10,000 worth of produce, nearly one thousand bushels of potatoes, nearly \$1,000 worth of hay, and almost as much more green feed; thousands of pounds of squashes, beets, onions, peas, carrots, asparagus, rhubarb, currants, cabbages, cucumbers—

in fact, almost everything which a Boston market gardener would raise.

The livestock, too, was profitable. The cows consumed the hay and grain raised on the farm, and turned it into milk—almost 75,000 quarts. The swine consumed the refuse from the tables, and, after they had helped to redeem the newer land, contributed to the treasury nearly \$400. The milk, valued at more than \$8,600, was mostly consumed by the prison, but nearly \$1,500 worth of butter was made from the cream. About one-third of this was used at the prison, and the remainder found a ready market, at good prices. The \$10,000 worth of farm products did much to reduce the cost of maintenance, and under the management of Mrs. Johnson, these products cost the State very little money.

Flowers have a large place in the work of the institution. Mrs. Johnson was very fond of them, and long ago satisfied herself of the value of their power in her work. In the summer the grounds were well filled with flowers, and in the winter the greenhouse makes constant contributions for the enjoyment of the inmates and the cultivation of them.

Under Mrs. Johnson the prison became in truth a reformatory. Corporal punishment became needless. Most of the convicts became converted into honest and useful citizens, regaining their self-respect. One of her first points was never to know the history of any woman in her charge. Sometimes they urged confidences upon her, but she preferred not. Her idea was that if they could be persuaded to believe that their past had been forgotten by others they might see a way of hope and make another trial.

Naturally, Mrs. Johnson was a suffragist. Only a few months ago she addressed one of the Fortnightly woman suffrage meetings organized by her friend, Mrs. Livermore. Next to Clara Barton, her predecessor in office, no woman or man has ever achieved greater success in reformatory work.

H. B. B.

MRS. DARIO PAPA, whose appeal in behalf of the political prisoners of Italy is published in another column, would like engagements to speak before women in the West. Mrs. Papa is a pleasant and interesting speaker, and should have a wide hearing. Her address is Winnetka, Ill.

The Women's Sewerage and Drainage League of New Orleans has disbanded, its work having been satisfactorily accomplished. At its closing meeting, the president, Miss Kate M. Gordon, made a graceful address, summing up the good work that had been done by the League. She pointed out that for the first time the women of New Orleans had had power added to their "influence," and predicted that it would not be long before larger voting privileges were accorded them.

The House of Lords, true to its record of blocking each step of progress as long as possible, defeated on June 26, the bill to make women eligible as councillors and aldermen of London, 182 to 68. Miss Anthony attended the debate.

FOURTH OF JULY IN 1851.

Few people are aware of the hard fifteen years' battle which was fought by American women from 1838 to 1853 in order to obtain the right of free speech upon a public platform. Sarah and Angelina Grimké, Abby Kelley, Lucretia Mott, and Ernestine L. Rose were the pioneers. Already in 1836 and 1837, Fanny Wright had secured a limited hearing among the radical disciples of Thomas Paine and Abner Kneeland; but her theological radicalism served only to intensify the prejudices of the community, and especially of the religious world, against the public speech of women.

Among the correspondence preserved by Mr. Samuel May, of Leicester, agent for many years of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, is the following interesting letter from Lucy Stone, who began her career as a lecturer on woman's rights and anti-slavery, on her return from Oberlin College in 1847. It shows the obstacles and discouragements which a woman had then to undergo to get a hearing:

To SAMUEL MAY, JR.

WEST BROOKFIELD, JULY 9, 1851.

Friend May:

I am going to write you an account of my recent meetings, and you will see that there is no occasion to use the space of *The Liberator*, as I promised you.

Charles Burleigh, by reason of illness in his family, could not attend the meeting, either at Cummington or Chester Village. At Springfield I tried to get Dr. Hudson to accompany me, but he could not leave his business.

You may envy me, if you can, as I went on to make a Fourth of July celebration alone. At Northampton, the "team" (driven by a stranger to me, with a long cigar in his mouth) was waiting. It was an open wagon with only one seat, and a large barrel in front, filled with bottles of mead. The back part of the wagon was filled with tobacco and cigars, with both of which the driver stopped to supply the grocers on the road.

I comforted myself on the way, by thinking that we were in a free country, and that it was a capital thing to be very independent. When within seven miles of Cummington, we were overtaken by a severe shower, which stood by us like a friend the remaining distance, and poured into the wagon such a quantity as to give us a delightful foot-bath. When we arrived every article of my clothing was wet through, and my bonnet, which was almost new, hung around my face like paper. These little things, added to the disappointment we all felt at the absence of Charles, with the morrow in prospect, made it very pleasant for me.

The Staffords gave me a generous welcome, and cared kindly for my comfort. It rained almost the entire day of the Fourth, so that a grove meeting was out of the question. The meeting-house was engaged for a tea party, and the little red schoolhouse was the only place we could have, whither, at one o'clock, we repaired. The room was not filled, but we had a pleasant, and, I trust, profitable meeting. Mr. Chapman, the Congregational minister, was present, made some remarks, in which he said he loved the anti-slavery cause, and would not knowingly do a thing to sustain slavery, though when I inquired, he said he belonged to the association, and hoped he could do good by staying in it. He however manifested a very friendly spirit—has recently been preaching against slavery and the Fugitive Law, and is raising a storm about himself.

He said that several years ago, while preaching in Connecticut, his meeting-house was burned, his horse mutilated, and the carriage and harness literally cut to pieces, because they were going to hold an anti-slavery meeting in the church, and that the next day, they went and held the meeting on the smouldering ruins. Perhaps that early baptism did him good. At his suggestion, his son and daughter gave us a song. The friends paid me five dollars, and thus closed our celebration of the glorious Fourth.

One church-member had given it out that I was coming there with a "nigger," and that we were infidels, too.

The next day Mr. Stafford carried me to Chester Village. Both meeting-houses there were closed against us, and the hall was occupied by the Sons of Temperance, so that there was no place for a Saturday evening meeting. Sunday morning I had no congregation, only four persons being present, except the families of our friends Whipple and Hinckley. So we went to the Methodist meeting, and found them without a preacher, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Hinckley, and by the vote of the congregation, I preached for them, and invited them to my meeting in the afternoon, which some of them attended.

We had a pleasant, good meeting, both then and in the evening, though the last was somewhat disturbed by the crackers, which had not all been spent on the Fourth. Procured two subscribers, one for *The Liberator*, and one for *The Standard*. Thus ended my tour. Mr. and Mrs. Stafford sent kind remembrances to you, and spoke of your visit to them as very pleasant to them. I shall go to Gardner this week, and remain there until I go to Milford.

In good courage, yours truly,

LUCY STONE.

This Deacon J. S. Stafford was the of grandfather the eminent lawyer and friend of woman suffrage, Wendell Phillips Stafford, Esq., of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

APPEAL OF ITALIAN WOMEN.

The following appeal has been published in Italy, and is now sent to the United States for publication, in the hope that American women, especially Italian-Americans, will listen to the appeal of Italian women in behalf of the political prisoners of Italy.

Tragic events have been taking place in Italy during the last year. A year ago, what was wrongly called a revolutionary uprising was suppressed with violence. Though there were grave causes for revolution, extreme poverty and despotic oppression, the patient Italians had not planned revolt. It was merely an uprising of the starving poor, crying for bread; and the Government, terror-stricken, instead of bread, gave lead from their guns and cannons. Hundreds of defenceless people were killed, and thousands of innocent people were imprisoned.

The prisoners were afterwards tried by court-martial, and condemned to from one to twenty years of imprisonment, though most of them had neither taken part in disorders nor led others to revolt. Since their condemnation, excepting the two thousand condemned for less than two years, released by the amnesty, they have lain in prison; and the prisons of Italy are horrible. Many of them are the prisons of mediæval times, which are generally supposed to have been destroyed.

As the prisons are filled to overflowing,

old convents and castles have been turned into prisons. These are deathly damp and unhealthful places. To make life more precarious, insufficient food is given; so permission is granted prisoners to spend five cents a day of their own money to eke out their miserable portion of food.

Many of the political prisoners are people of means. They are of all classes—deputies to Parliament, journalists, workmen, even priests and women; but there are also those who cannot buy this absolutely necessary supplement of food. For these Signora Ravizza implores aid.

Signora Alessandra Ravizza has passed her life in relieving the sufferings of the poor in Italy. She knows, better perhaps than any other woman, the great distress in the country, and she realizes the critical condition of the political prisoners. This is her appeal:

WOMEN OF ITALY:

The Government has recognized that those condemned to prison for political reasons should have more humane treatment, and has given the prisoners permission to spend a certain amount of their own money, in order that they may not suffer from hunger.

Only a few have been able to take advantage of this concession; the greater number, being poor, not only are unable to avail themselves of the privilege, but have not even the 25 centesimi (five cents) a day for extra food permitted by the prison regulations.

Italian women, you responded to the appeal to send your names for a petition to Parliament in behalf of the political prisoners. Have the goodness now to make the small offering of one penny each, and if you are not in a condition to give that trifling amount, ask some one to do so. The sum collected will represent the number of Italian women who, by that tribute, express themselves, saying that the political prisoners shall not, in addition to their moral anguish, suffer the pangs of hunger.

Milan. ALESSANDRINA RAVIZZA.

Contributions may be sent to *L'Italia Femminile*, 17 Via Montforte, Milan, and, though the appeal asks for but one penny, no limitation is fixed for those who are able to give more.

A committee for the Italian Political Prisoners' Aid has also been formed in London; Hon. President, Sir William B. Richmond, K. C. B., R. A. The representative names of Rev. Stopford Brooke, George Meredith, Algernon Swinburne, P. W. Clayden, of the London *Daily News*, Sir Edward Russell, and James McDonald, Secretary of the London Trades Council, are a guarantee of its character.

The American Committee is headed by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, and numbers leading men and women from many States of the Union; Secretary and Treasurer, D. C. Heath, 110 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. (to whom all contributions should be sent).

If the brave and generous men struggling for political freedom in oppressed countries could have material aid from men of advanced nations, there would be no need of revolutions nor of cruel wars of deliverance.

FIDELIA PAPA.

Winnetka, Ill.

QUEEN WILHELMINA, of Holland, is said to be not only a good cook but an expert laundress.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, JULY 15, 1899.

No. 14.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

REFORMERS OR FOOLS?

BY SAM WALTER FOSS.

The world has had reformers, men who were sternly just,
Who smote the thrones of wickedness and laid them in the dust;
Meek, tender men, made mighty by man's blood and woman's tears,
Strong men, whose words were thunderbolts to smite the wrong of years.

Were all these stern reformers of a breed too weak to last?

Did all the great wrong-smiters wane and perish in the past?

Did they fight a losing battle? Were they conquered in the fray?

Why are there no reformers fighting in the world to-day?

Well, 'tis but a thing of labels; the reformers have not gone,

But they're mixed up with the people with misleading placards on;

For we placard them "fanatics," "visionaries," "cranks," and "fools"—

Men denounced by clubs and churches, by the journals and the schools.

There are men who bear these placards daily in the market place,

Heroes of the ancient lineage, kings and sovereigns of the race;

And we never see their greatness through life's trivial events,

But our children's sons will read it on their granite monuments.

WOMEN ON VESTRIES.

Archbishops and Bishops have a reputation for conservatism, and have often deserved it; but when the House of Lords divided on the question of making women eligible as municipal councillors and aldermen of London, the Archbishops and Bishops supported the right of the women to serve. In Parliament the vote is taken by the members in favor filing out into one lobby, and those opposed into another, both parties being counted as they go. The procession of those who favored the women was led by the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, and behind him followed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, and the Bishops of London, Ripon, Bristol, Rochester, Gloucester, and several others.

The Archbishop of Canterbury lately signed a petition for the granting of full Parliamentary suffrage to women, so he might have been expected to favor mak-

ing them eligible to serve on municipal councils. But there must be a reason why so many Bishops of less advanced opinions took the same view in this particular case.

The reason is not far to seek. Ten women have served on London vestries since 1894, when they were made eligible, and their work on these bodies is admitted to have been invaluable. It is declared that some matters, relating especially to women and children, could not have been dealt with half so satisfactorily by a board of men alone. The new municipal councils are to assume the work hitherto done by the vestries, with an added function, the looking after the housing of the poor. The municipal councils are to be merely "glorified vestries," and the strong argument made was that women should not be debarred from work in which their services had proved not only useful, but almost indispensable. The majority of the Lords, true to their reputation of blocking all progressive measures as long as possible, defeated the bill; but the strongest and wisest of the peers as well as the Bishops, voted with the minority.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

The Texas-Colorado Chautauqua at Boulder, Colo., was a great occasion. Brilliant weather and large crowds combined to make it a success. Three hundred Texans were encamped on the grounds, and there was an enormous attendance of Colorado people. The address of welcome on July 4 was given by Mr. T. M. Patterson, editor of the *Denver News*. He reviewed the progress of the last half century, the abolition of serfdom in Russia, the establishment of the French Republic, the end of slavery in the United States, and the growth of the humanitarian spirit in many directions. Being a Colorado man, Mr. Patterson did not forget the women, as Fourth of July orators outside the enfranchised States are apt to do. He said:

It was only yesterday that woman was recognized as the equal of man before the law; not yet everywhere, but here and in some neighboring States. It was but the starting of the ball of equal justice from the mountain tops which is gathering speed and power as it reaches the plains and rolls toward the oceans. It was the response of Colorado's chivalrous men to the earnest appeal of woman for a fair, free field to women who, driven by necessity, must enter into the struggle with hand and brain for daily bread. The men said: "Women bear and rear the children, they contribute their equal share of taxes, they do the gentler part in war, but that is as vital to victory as the posting of battalions for attack and defence; they are the weaker, and are handicapped in life's struggle with the bondage they have borne through all the ages and prejudices begotten of weakness and dependency. There is but one royal

road to woman's mission, and that is the ballot." And the men of Colorado gave them the ballot. And now, with influence and dignity as their handmaids, they are swiftly and surely widening the field which women may occupy with men as breadwinners. They are learning that labor is dignity. As this spirit rises, the walks of sin are avoided. The ballot by its strengthening influence gives women courage, and the courageous woman is a beacon light of sweetness and virtue. In the hands of the more fortunate sisters—those who need not work for bread or who live in affluence—the ballot is a power for good in society, and is a means of protection to all. With it they destroy the monopoly which man so cheerfully arrogated of all the comfortable and money-making callings in life; they place in dread the public officers who would surrender our towns and cities to the cunning element of the criminal classes; they stand for laws and customs and observances which insist that for the same services women shall be paid as well as men; they are wearing away the obstacles of conventionality and selfishness that have ever stood in the pathway of women.

THE BALLOT AND WAGE EARNERS.

The anti-suffrage paper by Mrs. Francis Scott, read at the Women's Council in London, says: "Every privilege should be shared by men and women, but the ballot is not a privilege. It is an obligation." In the same paper Mrs. Scott says that the wage-earning man possesses "the privilege and duty of voting." Will some one explain why, in the case of men, suffrage is both a privilege and an obligation, while in the case of women it is only an obligation and not a privilege?

Mrs. Scott also says that the wage-earning man gets his rights "not through the ballot, but only through organization." Does any person of common sense believe that the labor organizations would be able to exert as much influence as they do now if they were organizations of men without votes? The ballot has not done everything for the working man: it cannot be expected to do everything for the working woman: but is there any wage earner who doubts that he would be worse off without it?

ETHEL C. AVERY.

Miss Flora Shaw and Mrs. May Fitzgibbon, of Toronto, are actively interested in bringing women colonists from the mother country to settle in Canada. Miss Shaw believes this is a great opening for many of the poorer women of the educated classes of England. Mrs. Fitzgibbon originated the idea of a training school for the women colonists in connection with the government experimental farm in the northwest. It is said that the plan has been actively taken up by influential women in England, and that committees are being formed to place it on a practical basis.

THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ARGUMENT.

The great audience of intelligent and progressive women who laughed at the anti-suffrage paper sent to the Women's International Council by Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Cabot would have laughed still more if they had known more about its authors, and had realized the inconsistency of such arguments from such a source.

Mrs. Cabot, the president of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association, is a woman for whom, personally, I have much esteem; but is it not a little inconsistent on her part to object to suffrage on the ground that "the ballot implies the holding of public office," when she has herself for years held two important public offices, as member of the School Board and Overseer of the Poor? The ballot does not imply the holding of office by all women, and if some women are able and willing to hold it, as Mrs. Cabot herself is, why should they not do so?

Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Cabot say: "Woman is not excluded from the constitutional ballot by man, but by nature." There used to be a law in the South against teaching a negro to read. There never was any law against teaching a horse to read. One was excluded from a knowledge of the alphabet by nature, the other was not. As John Stuart Mill wrote years ago, "What women by nature cannot do, it is superfluous to pass laws to forbid them from doing." If women were excluded from suffrage by nature, the opponents of equal rights would not be so anxious to keep the word "male" in the Constitution.

Mrs. Scott and Mrs. Cabot say that they believe in the higher education, and that they rejoice in seeing women "physicians, lawyers, professors," etc., but that when women seek to vote, they "ignore the physiological line of distinction between men and women." The physiological objection was used for all it was worth against the admission of women to the professions and to the higher education, and it was a good deal more plausible in regard to these than in regard to suffrage. To approve of women's pursuing the most arduous courses of study, to rejoice in their being physicians, lawyers, professors, and office holders, yet to object on physiological grounds to their being voters—this is straining at a gnat after swallowing a whole caravan of camels.

Mrs. Scott says, "The physiological aspect is the kernel of this question." But the physical nature of women is much the same all the world over. If they can vote without hurting their health in Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, and Idaho, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, it is likely that they could do it in New York and Massachusetts.

One of the most amusing things in the anti-suffrage paper is the conviction of its authors that, in opposing equal suffrage on physiological grounds, they occupy "the scientific attitude." The scientific method is to observe the facts first, and then to deduce your theory from them. The anti-suffrage method is to start out with a preconceived theory, and cling to it in disregard and defiance of the facts. The woman voter is a fact. She actually

exists, hundreds of thousands of her, in many different parts of the English-speaking world. The scientific way would be to observe her, and see whether she has in reality made government unstable, ruined her own constitution, or ceased to be a good wife and mother. But this is the very last method the Antis will adopt, because it would give no support to their theory.

The "Anti" article says suffrage would be disastrous to home duties. The majority of women will always be wives and mothers, and if equal suffrage were incompatible with home duties, that would be enough to condemn it. But the testimony is practically unanimous, from all the places where women vote, that they are as good wives and mothers as ever. Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, President of the Colorado State Board of Charities and Correction, said in answer to a question about the ballot and home duties: "My dear Mme. Behind-the-Times, it takes just about one hour in the year to cast all the ballots necessary and allowable!"

It may be urged that it takes longer than that to learn to vote intelligently. But Mrs. Scott says women should "intelligently interest themselves and others in public affairs, arouse public opinion against wrongdoing, be quick to see and to support every wise movement toward the higher development of the State." If women are to take time to inform themselves at any rate, the small amount of extra time needed to cast a ballot would not be very formidable. Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, of Denver, says that when she went to vote she took her little girl along to school, stopped in and did her marketing, and got home inside of twenty minutes.

But the anti-suffrage style of reasoning is like that of James II. "His mode of arguing, if it is to be so called," says Macaulay, "was one not uncommon among dull and stubborn persons. He asserted a proposition, and, as often as wiser people ventured respectfully to show that it was erroneous, he asserted it again, in exactly the same words." No doubt the Antis will go right on asserting that the ballot implies military service, and that women are prohibited by nature from voting, no matter how often the contrary may be demonstrated.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

TEA WITH THE QUEEN.

A number of the American, colonial, and continental guests of the International Congress of Women having expressed a desire to pay their respects to the Queen, Lady Aberdeen arranged a trip to Windsor on the afternoon of July 7, when the Queen assented to the suggestion that she should drive slowly through the quadrangle of the castle, and receive a few of the more prominent delegates. It was about 5.20 when the delegates took up a position in front of the private entrance. A quarter of an hour later, Queen Victoria appeared, and Lady Aberdeen made the presentation.

Miss Susan B. Anthony, who, with Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the newly elected president of the Congress, enjoyed the

privilege of presentation, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press, afterwards:

I had never seen the Queen before, and could not but feel a thrill when, looking in her wonderful face, I saw her, as her life is going out, welcoming the women's movement, which is the precursor of the 20th century. What pleased me most was when the Queen said:

"Now, I cannot have these ladies who are visiting me return without giving them a cup of tea." Sir Arthur Bigge, the Queen's private secretary, replied: "But, Your Majesty, they are here in hundreds." "I do not care," said the Queen, "if they are here in thousands. They must all have a cup of tea when they come to see me."

And we had it in the Queen's palace, as a recognition of the womanhood of our country.

Mrs. Sewall said: "The Queen looked ten years younger than when I saw her ten years ago. Every line in her face displayed serenity, sweetness, and pleasure. She looked us each full in the eyes with a quick, keen glance. Her voice is melodious, and there is a total absence of certain lines of the mouth shown in most photographs of her, indicating disdain. The whole bearing of Her Majesty was a symbol that she, who has governed the mightiest of empires for sixty-three years, has finally recognized intuitively that she crowns her work in recognizing the claims of her sex to equal rights with men. With what womanly pride we joined in the anthem 'God Save the Queen!' The impression we all carried away of the greatest woman of the century was of strong intellect governing fine and womanly sentiment."

DEBATE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

The debate in the House of Lords over the question whether women should be eligible as municipal councillors and aldermen of London called out unwonted excitement. The *London Standard* says:

There has not been such a great muster of noble Lords since the Home Rule debate. Five unbroken rows of Tory peers stretched from the right of the throne to the bar, and that ample space being unable to accommodate the number present, they spread over into the Episcopal quarter of the House. The Opposition peers also had assembled in their full strength, but their meagre numbers left great gaps in the space reserved for them. The cross benches in the middle, and the whole space between the Chairmen of Committees' seat and the Woolsack were thronged, and when the Lord Chancellor left the Woolsack he had to thread his way through a narrow and tortuous path to the Bench usually occupied by the members of the Government. Both of the upper side galleries were filled with peeresses in the brightest of summer costumes. The space around the throne was densely crowded with Privy Councillors and members of the late and present Governments. Mr. Courtney was one of the first to take up a position on the steps of the throne, and was speedily followed by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, and many others, until there was no standing room left in that part of the House. The two galleries which flank the Strangers' Gallery were also filled with members from the Lower House, and the Strangers' Gallery itself was tested to its utmost capacity.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

Too rarely it happens that the House of Lords is the arena of a first-class display of argument, but when it has the opportunity it takes advantage of it with inter-

est. The House of Commons in its most exciting moments has not presented a scene so fascinating or so brilliant as that of yesterday, and for interest it has not been matched by any gathering that London in the height of the season can show. The topic which drew the peers to the House in unwonted numbers was the question of the admission of women to the new London municipal councils. For six sessions past no question has proved so potent in attracting attention to the Peers' Chamber. When Lord Halsbury took his seat, the afternoon sun streamed through the gorgeous windows upon a busy and animated scene. The crimson benches on the Government side of the House were packed, and the Unionist peers overflowed and filled the gaps in the ranks of the Opposition. Two benches full of bishops made a white blotch in the symphony of black and gray. There was a hum of low conversation as the formal business was run through, and the House got into Committee about a quarter to five. At this time the aspect of the House was kaleidoscopic in its coloring, and exceedingly vivid. In the background was the gorgeous dull gilt canopy of the throne, before which stood such interested members of the other House as Mr. Balfour, the Marquis of Lorne, and Mr. Lecky. Every seat in the galleries was taken. The crowd of peers included many who had not been seen this session before, and others who took part in a first-class debate for the first time.

The Earl of Dunraven arose, "with pince-nez carefully balanced," and moved to supplement the words ordering that the new municipal councils should consist of a mayor, aldermen, and councillors, with the proviso that "no woman shall be eligible for any such office." A report of the debate is given in the *Woman's Journal*.

REV. D. P. LIVERMORE.

The passing away of Rev. Daniel P. Livermore at the age of 80 recalls the tribute paid to him by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in her recent autobiography:

In all the labors that I have undertaken during the last fifty years, or in which I am still engaged, I have been superbly helped by my husband. His never-failing good-will and hearty and efficient assistance have lightened my cares and transmuted unwelcome duties to pleasures. Whatever his own occupations have been, —and until 1885 he had charge of a parish —he has found time to search the libraries for facts I needed in the preparation of a lecture, the inditing a magazine article, or the writing of a book. He has personally accompanied me to lectures, debates, conferences, and symposiums, rejoicing more when I achieved a success than any of my audience. If my Western lecture trips have extended through two or three weeks, at the end of every third week my husband has made me a visit, when there have been a few days' rest and recreation, which have toned me up for the continuance of the work. We have been housekeepers over fifty years, and in all the manifold cares and perplexities of the home-making and home-keeping, in the rearing of children, their training and education, their sickness, death, marriage, and settlement in homes of their own, I have been sure not only of sympathy and appreciation from my husband, but of active, wise, hearty cooperation. To no other person am I so deeply indebted as to him, who has been for more than fifty years my lover, friend, husband, housemate, and efficient helpmate.

Throughout his long life, Mr. Livermore had enjoyed perfect immunity from

sickness, and every form of bodily suffering. He had passed his eightieth birthday, before he required the services of a physician. He always insisted that his equable temperament, his abounding good-nature, and his exhaustless patience were due to his perfect health, and not to any excellence of character. When he began to fail, his decline was so gradual, painless, and uncomplaining that his family felt no anxiety. Not till the late spring, did it become evident that his earthly life was drawing to a close. He was the first to recognize it, and with characteristic promptness, he addressed himself to the performance of a few last duties, and then waited tranquilly for the end.

His mental attitude throughout the last weeks of his life was one of expectancy and of great thankfulness. "I am profoundly grateful for the eighty healthy, joyous years of my life," was his frequent remark; "I should be glad to live them all over again, if it were so ordered. I owe so much to the fifty-four happy years of my married life, and to my delightful home! I am so thankful that I am free from pain and suffering, that I have no anxiety, and am sure of the future! For, with Whittier, 'I judge from blessings seen, of greater out of sight.'" He desired that there should be no emblems of mourning for him after his death; that the order of the family life should continue as before; that the funeral services should be simple and cheerful, with sunshine, music, and flowers to brighten them. When asked for the last time, if he wished anything, his cheery reply rang out, as all through his illness, "No, I am all right!" And then, with his family gathered about him, while a look of unutterable peace rested on his face, the beloved husband and father "fell asleep." "The tomb is not a blind alley," says Victor Hugo; "it is a thoroughfare. It closes in the twilight to open with the dawn."

THE AUTHOR OF THE 16TH AMENDMENT.

The death of Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, removes a man to whom all women have reason to be grateful. Before and during his long and brilliant Congressional career, he was a steady champion of equal rights. He was the first man to move in Congress (on March 15, 1869) a joint resolution for a Sixteenth Amendment enfranchising women. About the same time, he introduced bills to enfranchise the women of the District of Columbia and of the Territories. In renewing his effort for the women of the District of Columbia on Jan. 10, 1871, Mr. Julian said: "I believe the question of woman's rights necessarily involves the question of human rights. The famous maxim of our fathers that 'taxation without representation is tyranny,' applies not to one half only, but to the whole people."

At a meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association held in New York, May 12, 1870, Mr. Julian was among the speakers. Lucy Stone, in introducing him, said: "His name will always be held in grateful remembrance by good women as the author of the Sixteenth Amendment."

Mr. Julian said:

As a thorough-going radical in politics and a sincere believer in democracy as a principle, I cannot see how I am to argue the question of woman suffrage, even if I had the time. Woman's rights, to my mind, rest upon precisely the same grounds upon which man's rights rest; and to argue the question of woman's rights is to argue the question of human rights. Subscribing, as I do, to the great primal truth of the sacredness of human rights, the same logic which holds me to that compels me—the logic is inexorable—to stand by the legitimate results to which it leads. This issue is between aristocracy and privilege on one side, and democracy and equality of inherent right on the other.

MISSISSIPPI NOTES.

A spirited meeting of the Mississippi Equal Suffrage Association was lately held at Clarksdale. The address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Walter Clark, Mayor of Clarksdale. He said:

Look at the political situation of Mississippi to-day. I confess it is not very flattering. Men say that if women had the right to vote, every married man would simply have two votes. Now, don't deceive yourselves. You are a Democrat, right or wrong. You would vote for a Democratic thief against a good Republican. Well, you couldn't make a woman do that—she would vote for the man every time. She has more back-bone than you have. If women had the right to vote, I think I know just a few politicians who would get into some other business in short order. They would not have the nerve to ask the women to vote for them.

Miss KATE GORDON has been voted a gold medal by the Progressive Union of New Orleans for her work in connection with the sewerage tax election. The Progressive Union is composed of the leading business and professional men in the city.

The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman —to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON
CATHARINE WILDE.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen F. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Clafin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Sample copies FREE. In clubs of six or more, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

A VOICE FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. E. H. Martin, one of the vice-presidents of the Mississippi Woman Suffrage Association, a leading physician of Clarksdale, said at a recent meeting in that town:

I have found only one man who, when pinned down to the question, "If there is but one woman in the State who wishes to vote, should she not have the right to do so?" did not answer "Yes." So, except for a very few narrow people, we may take it as commonly accepted that a woman has the right to vote if she wishes to; only the privilege is denied.

The reason for the existence of this Club is our duty to help gain as a privilege what almost all concede as a right. The aim is purely altruistic, as probably not one of the present number of members feels the personal need of a vote. The men of us have the ballot, and value it as a sword against tyranny; the women present are all so happily represented by their husbands or sons that they do not feel the injustice done them in being deprived of their right; so none of us are seeking equal suffrage for our own sakes. Then, why? Because we have no right to be quiet when there are millions of women in the world who do wish the right to vote, and who need the ballot. Shall we all sit quietly by because the shoe does not hurt us?

Remember, the work before us is to interest those who really believe with us, and to cause them to work to the same end; not to convince the hide-bound, bigoted, narrow opponents of every change in the accepted order of things. This class has always existed, and will in all ages be found following intelligence, but about a century behind the procession. People of the class which predicts a loss of modesty on the part of any woman going to the polls, and even hints at a growth of whiskers on the face of a woman running for the office of Superintendent of Education, are not to be argued with. They constitute that great conservative element that always pulls back against advancement, but readily accepts any order of things present. That very characteristic assures us their support, when once the order of things is changed, for they accept whatever they find, without question. They are of the same sort as certain members of the British Parliament who, not so many years ago, refused to grant a franchise to a gas company on the grounds that common sense taught them that when the gas was lit the flame would necessarily travel back into the pipe and set the house afire. The same conservative element in Constantinople was recently very much scandalized at the Sultan's permitting women to appear in public in hot weather with but one veil. For ages women had worn two veils, a thick one wrapped closely about the face, leaving only the eyes bare, and a thin, loose veil over that. You can imagine how uncomfortable such face gear is in hot weather, but when the Sultan permitted some of his wives to start the fashion of leaving off the heavy veil and wearing but one, the conservative people predicted immediate and dire results to Moslem civilization and total destruction of feminine modesty. The pressure they brought to bear was so great that the Sultan was compelled to issue an edict requiring the two veils to be worn, as before, in all public places. It is manifestly useless to argue with people of this class; they only wish to see things one way, and will only accept what they are accustomed to. But we can accomplish a great deal, and swell our Club membership to large proportions by interesting those who are willing to admit woman's right to suffrage, but have not considered the subject enough to actively advocate giving her the privilege.

Even with these, argument had best be sparingly used; facts to throw light on the need of the privilege are our best resource, and these we will find in our Club literature.

The point which will strike honest men most forcibly is the mere fact of a natural right denied a worthy class of people. If every individual has an inborn right, and to some it is denied, then society owes a debt to that class, and all debts should be paid without question as to what the creditor intends to do with the proceeds received. I have confidence enough in the womanliness and nobility of women to believe that they will not squander their inheritance when they come into it.

"FREAK LEGISLATION."

The Hessian Diet has passed a law requiring bachelors to pay 25 per cent. more income tax than married men. If this measure had originated in any of the equal suffrage States, it would certainly have been quoted as an example of the "freak legislation" that might be expected from women. The Hessian Diet, however, was not in an equal rights mood, for when the bicycle tax was under discussion, a motion was made to lay on women's wheels a tax twice as heavy as that on men's wheels, and it failed by a close vote.

IS IT "THE PEOPLE"?

The *New Voice* says, referring to the way that gambling houses and the most glaringly disreputable dives are allowed to run openly, day and night, in New York City:

At a recent session of the legislative committee of investigation now at work upon the government of the city of New York, one of the police commissioners upon the witness stand said that if New York is "wide open" the people want it so.

Wholly without precedent as such a thing may be, there is reason to believe that in this one instance the witness spoke the truth. The administration of government in New York is unquestionably in the hands of men who are perfectly willing to give to the vicious elements every possible advantage. Our officials are not the friends of virtue; they are not the enemies of vice in any form. Such an opinion might under other circumstances seem harsh, but the proof of the facts is overwhelming.

And yet these men are in the positions that they hold because the people—full well knowing their character—put them there. They continue to hold their positions by the people's leave, and realize that fact. Even with their strong personal inclinations in favor of the baser side of the city's life, they value their offices more, and would, were there need, willingly sacrifice their friends among the lawless classes for the sake of retaining their offices. If Chief Devery knew today that by such a course only could he retain the favor of Wall Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, of the banks, homes, and churches, he would close "wide-open New York." He does not do it; he does not have to do it. The inference is perfectly fair—the people want things to be as they are.

This is a little too hard on "the people." Half the people of New York are not allowed to vote, and they are the half who take the most interest in "the homes," and who make up three-fourths of the membership of "the churches." It is not the homes and the churches of

New York that want to have gambling-dens and disreputable houses wide open day and night. If the opinion of the homes and churches were taken, it would be the other way; and no one knows this better than the gamblers and the dive-keepers. They can be counted on to oppose equal suffrage with might and main. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MRS. LAURA HANBECK has been appointed superintendent of the Girls' Reform School at Beloit, Wis., and will enter upon her duties to-day. Mrs. Hanbeck was matron of the Topeka Insane Asylum at the time of the appointment. She is the widow of ex-Congressman Lewis Hanbeck.

LADY CURZON has entered actively upon philanthropic work in India. As vicereine she is president of the Lady Duffein fund for providing hospitals for women and training medical attendants. Lady Curzon has visited the wards in some of the hospitals, and she and her husband have subscribed liberally for the medical work among native women.

MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL has been elected president of the Women's International Council. Mrs. Sewall and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery are the two women to whose untiring labors the success of the National and International Councils was chiefly due in the first place. Mrs. Sewall's great executive ability is a guarantee that the work of the International will not languish under her administration.

QUEEN WILHELMINA, of Holland, gave a dinner the other day to the delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague. At the banquet she proposed a toast to the success of the Conference, and to the healths of the heads of the States represented. Baron de Staal, president of the Conference, responded. The guests stood with raised glasses while a band played the national anthem. A largely attended reception in the throne room followed the banquet.

MRS. ESTHER HERRMAN, of New York City, in consideration of her many charities, has received the decoration of the International Society of "Les Sauveteurs" of France. The decoration, a gold cross and star, with the motto: "To save or perish," and a tricolored button, were granted on the report of Tello d'Apery, the society's New York agent. She is also chairman of the charity committee of Sorosis, and has contributed largely to its funds. She is an active member of the New York City Woman Suffrage League.

An Armenian student, twenty-five years of age, and already speaking a good deal of English, is willing to do housework without wages, for the sake of perfecting himself in the language. An Armenian boy of sixteen, speaking but little English, wants a similar opportunity. He is the son of a widow who has been trying to earn the money to educate her children by keeping a boarding-house in a country town, but has lately been burned out. Both these young men are well recommended as to character. Address this office.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, JULY 29, 1899.

No. 15.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

A WOMAN PRISON CHAPLAIN.

Mrs. May Preston Slosson has been appointed chaplain of the Wyoming State Penitentiary in Laramie by the prison authorities. Mrs. Slosson is an active worker in the Presbyterian church of Laramie, and has taken great interest in the prisoners at the penitentiary. She is a graduate of Vassar, and is the wife of one of the professors at the State University. Her talks at the penitentiary during the last few months have been a great treat to the men, who are much attached to their new spiritual adviser.

THE WOMEN OF KOREA.

The introduction of the trolley car may enlarge the privileges of women in Korea. Formerly, women were not allowed on the streets in the daytime, but a curfew bell was rung at eight o'clock in the evening, after which hour the men were required to remain indoors, while the women took their exercise. When the Seoul Electric Railway line was completed last May, the second paragraph of the rules prepared by President Yi-Cha-Yun announced that "women, as well as men, can ride on the cars." Unfortunately, the natives came to the conclusion that the electric railway was the cause of a drought which afflicted the land, and when the first accident occurred, and a child was caught under the wheels and killed, the people lost their self-control, stoned the company's employees, battered the car to pieces, and threatened to destroy the power-house. At this juncture the authorities gained control, and order was restored. But it remains to be seen whether the Korean women will neglect their homes and children and unsex themselves by riding on the cars in the daytime.

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL.

The London correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*, Arnold White, writing of the International Council of Women, says:

Perhaps the most interesting feature in the congress is the fact that nearly all the progressive ideas are of Anglo-Saxon origin, and that in the future any advance in the position of women of other races will probably be due to the efforts of their English and American sisters. The *Times* and many other redoubtable organs of public opinion favored by mere

man sneer at the congress, asking whether the experience of some thousands of years does not suggest doubt whether the voice of woman is not most persuasive when it is pitched in another key. On the other hand, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour, two members of the triumvirate now governing England, have pronounced strongly in favor of the woman's movement. It is understood that the Prime Minister regards the gradual entry of women into municipal and public life as constituting a reserve force against the brutal materialism visible in the recent developments of democracy.

COL. ROBERT INGERSOLL.

The death of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll removes a true and fearless friend of equal rights for women. Many professing Christians have less of the spirit of the Golden Rule in their dealings with women and the woman question than was shown by the famous heretic.

MRS. ELIZABETH THOMPSON.

Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, the philanthropist, who has just died at Littleton, N. H., was born in Lyndon, Vt., in 1821. She was the daughter of Samuel Rowell, a poor farmer, and at nine years old she went out to service as a maid of all work. She toiled early and late, but found time to educate herself, taking advantage of every opportunity, however slight, that came in her way. In 1844 she married Thomas Thompson, a Boston millionaire. He was a man of marked philanthropy, and together they expended his large income for charitable purposes. At his death in 1869, he left her his whole fortune, and she continued the benevolent work they had done together. She contributed largely to woman suffrage, expended great sums in helping heads of families who had fallen into misfortune, gave largely to temperance, devoted \$10,000 to the investigation of yellow fever, and founded the town of Longmont, at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, giving 648 acres of land and \$300 to each colonist in Saline County, Kan. Her good deeds were too many to enumerate. She contributed largely to the purchase of the Vassar College telescope. Later she presented Francis B. Carpenter's painting of the "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln" to Congress, for which she was granted the freedom of the floor, a right which no other woman then possessed. She contributed large sums to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was made its first patron. She was a strong advocate of the idea of an international republic. She was attacked by a stroke of paralysis several years ago, and has been in delicate health since that time.

The next quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women will be held in Berlin.

Remember the Suffrage Bazar next December. Are you making articles for it, and asking your friends to do likewise?

MRS. THOMAS GRAHAM, of Seward, has been appointed a member of the advisory board of the Nebraska Industrial Home.

MRS. STANLEY, wife of Governor Stanley, Mrs. Belle Harbaugh, and Mrs. Ollie Royce constituted a committee which lately visited the various State institutions in Kansas in which women are inmates.

MRS. E. A. PAUL, superintendent of streets in the First Ward of Chicago, is leading a notable agitation in the interest of small parks, people's breathing places in the heart of the great noisy city.

MISS BELLE KEARNEY, of Mississippi, has written a new book, which will contain some chapters on the "Negro Question," from a Southern point of view. Miss Kearney and Miss Hale have recently been in Boston on business connected with the publication of this book.

MISS KATHERINE E. GOLDEN, who graduated from Purdue University in 1890, has been instructor in biology there ever since, and has done much good work on yeasts and fermentations. "Yeasts and their Properties," and "Bread and Bread-making," in the series of Purdue University monographs, are reports of her experiments.

A woman's university is to be established at Moscow through the generosity of a wealthy Russian engineer, who recently gave \$500,000 towards the foundation of the institution. The university is to comprise a mathematical, a scientific, and a medical faculty. The municipal council of Moscow has voted it an annual grant of \$1,500.

GOVERNOR GAGE has issued a commission to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst as regent of the State University of California. Mrs. Hearst was appointed regent by Governor Budd for the short term, and Governor Gage withdrew her appointment from the State Senate, together with others. Subsequently he appointed her for the long term, but withdrew the commission, as Mrs. Hearst was absent from the State at the time. Mrs. Hearst has returned to California.

The Woman's Club of Denver has formed a Band of Mercy among the children who frequent the River Front Park, the recreation ground opened by the club in the slum district. Sixty-nine children were enrolled at the first meeting, and donned brand new badges. Lovely blue and white stars shone resplendent on torn aprons and shabby jackets. No young officer with his first shoulder straps could have been prouder than were these little folks, banded together for deeds of kindness.

POETICAL JUSTICE IN CONNECTICUT.

An odd piece of poetical justice has lately befallen a large number of people in Connecticut.

The Legislature that has just adjourned had to deal with the question of amending the State Constitution. According to that antiquated instrument, towns with less than 5,000 inhabitants send one member to the House of Representatives, and towns with more than 5,000 inhabitants send two, but no town can send more than two. So long as Connecticut had no very large towns, this arrangement was fair enough; but with the growth of great cities it has become glaringly unjust. At present the nine largest towns of Connecticut contain 500,000 people, about two-thirds of the whole population of the State. These nine towns elect eighteen representatives to the Legislature, while a mass of little country towns, aggregating only 300,000 inhabitants, elect 234. In other words, about one-third of the men in Connecticut elect almost the whole Legislature, and the remaining two-thirds are taxed without representation, and governed to all intents and purposes without their consent.

This state of things has called out protests from the partially disfranchised cities, and this year the protests became vehement. But the members from the country towns had the power, and had no mind to part with it; and they voted down overwhelmingly every proposition looking toward a more equitable adjustment. They had shortly before voted down woman suffrage, and the arguments used in the two debates were amusingly alike.

One member said that political representation was not a question of justice, but of expediency. People were not entitled to self-government, only to good government; Connecticut had good government, therefore no change was needed. (This is Dr. Lyman Abbott's favorite argument against the women.) Another member said it would not be safe to trust the foreign voters of the cities with the government of the State. (The vote of the foreign women is the great bugbear of the "Antis.") Another member said that if the cities were allowed a fuller representation, the Representatives' Chamber would have to be enlarged. (At one of the suffrage hearings in Massachusetts this year, an "Anti" objected that if women were voters it would be necessary to enlarge the town halls.) Still another member said that the farmers ought to control the Legislature, because they were the great producers. The manufacturers and working people in the cities made only the conveniences, not the necessities of life. It was not right to speak of them as part of the bone and sinew of the nation. (This recalls Prof. Harry Thurston Peck's argument that it is men and not women who have cleared the jungle and felled the forest, and who possess the stronger bone and sinew.) In vain the more fair-minded members pointed out that the individual ought to be the unit of suffrage. The representatives of the cities, who had joined with the country members to vote down the women, were voted down in their turn, and upon argu-

ments equally absurd. The real reason for the defeat of both bills was the same—hide-bound adherence to tradition, and the unwillingness of those who possess a monopoly of political power to share it with others.

The curious thing about it is the unanimous chorus of indignation that the action of the Connecticut Legislature has called out from the entire press of the country outside Connecticut. "Unjust and iniquitous" are the mildest words applied to it by the Boston *Herald*, and the other papers which have been assuring us for years that political representation is not a matter of justice at all, but wholly one of expediency. Now that the persons concerned are not women, but Connecticut men, Dr. Lyman Abbott entirely loses sight of his oft-reiterated theory that people have no right to self-government, only to good government. The very men and the very papers that have been preaching expediency most loudly in the case of women, now disdain even to discuss the question of expediency in the case of Connecticut. They roundly condemn the present state of things on the sole ground of its injustice. From the standpoint of expediency, a pretty strong argument might be made out for letting the little country towns continue to govern the cities. But this aspect of the question is not even mentioned in the face of so manifest an injustice.

This inconsistency is not due to conscious hypocrisy, but to a sense of justice that is sensitive only in spots. It makes a difference whose ox is gored. No doubt, it is very shocking that a Connecticut town with less than fifty voters should elect one representative to the Legislature, while New Haven, with 120,000 inhabitants, elects only two. But is it any less shocking that half the adult citizens of Connecticut should be debarred from electing any representatives at all, although they are equally subject to taxation? ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MAKING HER WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

Miss Mary C. Crawford, of Charlestown, Mass., is contributing a series of articles to the Philadelphia *Press*, on "The Perplexities of a College Girl," in which many questions are treated from a college woman's standpoint. She denies, emphatically, a statement recently made that the poor girl in college is ostracized. She says: "Poverty of genial friendliness, poverty of warmheartedness, poverty of brains may be condemned, but pecuniary poverty, never. The poor girl will not be ostracized because of her limited means. If she is let alone, it will be because she lacks lovable human qualities. For a lack of money she would be held blameless, but for a lack of such qualities of character as would gain for her the friendship of other girls, her associates feel, and rightly feel, she is responsible."

Concerning the ways and means whereby a college girl can earn some money, Miss Crawford makes the following suggestions:

The mending in a large college should be sufficiently remunerative. Dress braids will wear out, sleeves will rip and fray. Then there is the making of gymnasium

suits. This can be done on a machine, and when undertaken by a firm of chums, might be decidedly paying.

Naturally, there are opportunities to do all sorts of canvassing. Firms are always devising new ways of getting their wares into the hands of college girls, and the popular girl student can often sell souvenir spoons, dainty china, and so on, to her more wealthy friends. Book and periodical canvassing is as obvious as tutoring.

The girl with an artistic faculty can find enough to do designing posters and preparing programmes. A girl in my class, at Radcliffe, used to sell snapshot photographs of things that had happened. This has been developed in another New England college, with the result that it is possible to preserve a complete pictorial record of events during one's college course.

Some bright girls can earn money by furnishing college news to one or more papers in different cities. This, however, is not so simple a method of earning money as it looks. For newspapers nowadays want descriptions of affairs almost before the things themselves have occurred.

WOMEN ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Miss Mary Bartelme of Chicago has been admitted to practice in the United States Courts for the Northern District of Illinois. Miss Bartelme has been a practitioner in the State Courts for many years. Her immediate object in applying for admission to the Federal courts was that she wished to file a petition in bankruptcy for a client. The Chicago *Legal News* says: "We hope that Miss Bartelme may be as successful in bankruptcy practice as she has been in probate practice."

The French Chamber of Deputies agreed recently, by a vote of 319 to 174, to a bill allowing women graduates in law to take the oath and practice as barristers. Another reading of the bill is required, as also the assent of the Senate, before it can become a law. Then the bar in each district will have arbitrary power to reject applicants for admission.

Two years ago Mlle. Chauvin, after brilliantly passing the examination for a degree at the law school, was denied enrolment as an advocate of the Appeal Court, the contention being that men alone were eligible. In discussing the bill, M. Vivian argued that in the United States there are one hundred and twenty-seven women barristers, and that there are some in Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland. He added that there is no fear that the courts will be flooded with women barristers, for, like women doctors, they will always be the exception. M. Massabau, on the other hand, said:

"This is a stepping stone to further demands, such as the abolition of marriage, and it would be much better for the French girls, like the English, to go to the colonies. This would induce men to precede them thither, whereas now the French colonies are not peopled because young men are not sure of getting wives. Let woman keep to her proper sphere of wife and mother instead of disorganizing the family."

Mlle. Chauvin will file a new application for enrolment among the barristers next October, and her example will probably be followed by others who have passed the examination of the law school.

For some months Mlle. Chauvin has been established in a villa at Passy, where she has received clients as a consulting lawyer. Those who sought her were mostly women, but she is also frequently consulted by barristers, for whom she prepares cases.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The Congregational Theological Seminary in Chicago has taken action admitting women to its course on the same conditions as men. The faculty in making the recommendation instanced the facts that women are entering the educational and missionary service of the church at home and abroad whose efficiency would be increased by a theological course; that the number of such women grows from year to year, and that other professional schools are open to them.

Rev. Margaret B. Barnard has accepted a unanimous call to the pastorate of the first Unitarian Church of Chelsea, Mass. Miss Barnard was ordained to the ministry from the pulpit of this church two years ago, and has been its acting pastor since the resignation of Rev. Mr. Place several months ago. She is a former president of the Chelsea Woman's Club, and is active in religious, philanthropic, and educational enterprises.

The People's Church (Unitarian), of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been without a permanent pastor since the first of May, but its pulpit has been ably filled by the State missionary, Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker, of Ann Arbor, and Rev. Lucy Textor, of Grand Haven. The church has been closed for July and August.

During the recent national convention of the Universalist Young People's Christian Union at Lynn, Mass., a reunion was held by the Tau Epsilon of Tufts, women graduates of the divinity school. A banquet to the women ministers attending the convention was given by this "secret society." Seventeen women ministers, about half of whom are pastors of churches in various States, were feasted and toasted. The tasteful programmes were tied with the dark blue and brown of Tufts College, and the light blue and white of the Y. P. C. U. The banquet was presided over by the president of the Tau Epsilon, Rev. Hannah J. Powell, who after a graceful welcome introduced Rev. Frances A. Kimball as toastmistress. "The Women of Tufts Divinity School," was responded to by Rev. A. Gertrude Earle. Rev. Lucy A. Milton, of Chester, Vt., responding to the toast "et al.," gave some amusing incidents of a country minister's experience. Rev. E. K. M. Jones, pastor at Barre, Vt., followed with words of advice. Rev. Sarah M. Bock, of the Associated Charities of Boston, gave a very humorous response to "Man in the Pulpit." Rev. Amanda Deyo, of Philadelphia, answered the question, "Why Have a Summer Peace Institute?" in an earnest presentation of the claims of such an institute now started at Mystic, Conn., of which she is a business manager. The Mascot of the Tau Epsilon was held up as a model for all societies, by Rev. Nancy W. P. Smith, pastor at Newfields, N. H., and the exercises closed with a poem writ-

ten for the occasion by Rev. Ada C. Bowles, of Gloucester, Mass. The only other guests present were Dr. Abby M. Adams, of Ohio, and Mrs. Sarah E. Wilkins, of Salem, Mass.

Mrs. W. A. Montgomery occupied the pulpit at Lake Avenue Baptist Church, Rochester, N. Y., last Sunday morning and evening in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Clarence A. Barbour. The evening sermon was the first of a series of six to be given while he is away.

The *Mission Record* says: "In March, 1837, the women of the Church of Scotland decided to send out their first missionary to India. Then there was not a single zenana open to a white woman; to-day our missionaries visit 157. Then the one missionary that we sent out started the first girls' school; to-day we have 49 schools, with over 3,000 pupils in them. Our one missionary has increased to 36, and there are 1,084 women in zenanas under instruction."

The laying of the corner-stone of the new United Presbyterian Church of Rochester, N. Y., recently, was an occasion of unusual interest. The pastor, Rev. J. P. Sankey, who has been connected with this church for over thirty-five years, his wife and his son, who is also a minister, took part in the services. One of the speakers, Rev. Ward Platt, of Epworth Church, in the course of his address touched upon the part Mrs. Sankey had had in the pastoral work of the church in assisting her husband, and said: "Let woman, who has been so much to the church in the past and who prophesies its future greatness, and who is in reality its corner-stone, let her lay it." When the corner-stone was put in place, Mrs. Caledonia J. Sankey, the pastor's wife, took the trowel in hand and formally laid the corner-stone of the new church with these words: "For the extension of God's kingdom and glorification of His word we have now laid the corner-stone of this church, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost." F. M. A.

SOME "DON'TS" FOR CLUB PRESIDENTS.

"Don't" aspire to hold the office of president. If the club wants you it will elect you, and if it elects you without your showing your desire you will have stronger support. It is human nature to admire and uphold anything of our own making, including presiding officers.

"Don't" say to anybody, not even yourself, that the club interest is waning or that you are discouraged.

"Don't" say at a meeting that you are sorry to see so few present. Those present are not responsible for the absent ones. Calling attention to the fact emphasizes it.

"Don't" confine all your work to your own club; make the officers of other clubs feel your interest in their work. Such friendliness may lead them to become members of your club, or, at least, it will disarm criticism.

"Don't" expect lay members to take the same interest you do.

"Don't" have anxious care of the club at any time. A woman at the head of a large Political Equality Club in the West

says, before she goes to preside at a meeting, she always sits down in her own room and says to herself, "All will go well this afternoon. I will be gentle, patient, and loving." She calls this calming herself. It is needless to add that her club not only lives but grows. PRUDENCE H.

The Denver Woman's Club passed resolutions condemning objectionable advertising in the daily papers. Then Mrs. Herbert George, of the North Side Club, took action by cutting out these advertisements and forwarding them to the postal authorities. The following Sunday all such advertisements had disappeared.

The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman — to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON
CATHARINE WILDE.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claffin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Sample copies FREE. In clubs of six or more, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—*Clara Barton.*

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review.*

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore.*

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—*Josiah Allen's Wife* (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard.*

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe.*

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cents. These leaflets include speeches by Secretary John D. Long, Clara Barton, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Frances Willard, and others, as well as valuable testimony from States which have woman suffrage. Address Leaflet Department, M. W. S. A., 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

A SHARE OF THE PURSE.

Although the season is young, and hotels are just filling up, yet already the cosy corners of the piazzas have their regular occupants, and many themes are discussed by the matresfamilias who sit there. The other day somebody read in the paper that "Old Skinflint" was dead, and announced the fact to the assembled coterie.

"If he were my husband I shouldn't mourn much for him," declared one matron, "and I don't believe his wife will." The others looked astonished and asked the reason for her statement.

"You know what a rich man he was? Well, he never allowed his wife to have any spending money. Not one cent if he could help it. I have often had to lend her a nickel to pay her car fare, and I know she frequently borrowed of her cook for the same purpose."

"But she always had lovely things," said another woman.

"Of course she did. You don't suppose a shrewd man like Old Skinflint would let his wife look shabby, do you? But she paid for nothing. Everything was charged, and often he paid the bills, or only gave her just enough money to pay them.

"It was just the same with the house-keeping. Not a penny went through her fingers except for the payment of bills. I know she often got her milliner, whom she had employed for years, to charge her \$5 extra for a bonnet, and then when the bill was paid she would get the money for her own little wants. But think what a life to lead. She couldn't give 50 cents to a woman to keep her from starving, because she never had it. Yet her dresses and her diamonds have been the envy of half the women in town, while really she had less to do with than a poor shop girl who has her regular salary, small though it may be. I hope he didn't make a will, for if he did I am sure he fixed his property in such a way that it won't do her much good. I should like to see her have a little money to spend."

"What do you think was the reason he acted so?" asked one of the listeners.

"Nobody knows. He seemed to be fond of her, too, and never was tired of buying her pretty things."

"I think," said a woman who had not spoken before, "that it all came from his not having a right idea of woman's place in the household. He treated his wife as the men in the far East treat their slaves, or as nearly like that as he could in this country and in the 19th century."

"I agree with you partly," said the first speaker, "yet I think the Skinflints' case rather unique."

"Perhaps so," was the reply. "Yet, without seeming to pry into your private affairs unnecessarily, I would like to ask how many families you know where the purse is a mutual possession, where husband and wife have equal access to it and equal liberty in spending its contents?"

Nobody answered. The coterie, for once, was silent.

"And yet," she continued, "such should be the case in an ideal household."

"I don't believe it would work. I know my husband never would agree to it. Yet he is a most generous man, and

if he ever forgets to give me money, I put my empty pocketbook on his dressing table and he fills it. That is for my spending money. He pays all the household bills." This was from a bride of only a few months.

Some of the other women sighed, as if their experiences were not so pleasant, but nobody else said anything, and then the inquirer continued:

"I never knew but one household where this ideal plan was tried; and the man had only a fair salary. In fact, the most of us would consider it a small one. Together, the man and his wife divided it up. So much for rent, a certain amount for the living expenses, a small contingent fund for the unexpected, a tenth for charity. All the rest went into the common purse, and each drew upon it as he or she liked, and no questions were asked. It was an ideal arrangement, and there never was any of the trouble over money matters that is so frequent in many households, and that causes so many heart burnings and hard words.

"They began that way. For though they were very much in love with each other, and are a most sentimental pair to this day, the husband at least realized that matrimony is to a certain extent a business arrangement, and a household should be conducted on business principles to be successful.

"While he, to the world, was the working partner, he knew that his wife had her work also. He brought in the money while she made the home. She contributed as much as he did, but in a different way. Therefore, if he shared in the results of her labors, she should share in his. Both were common property, and, as I have said, it worked to a charm."

"But what if he were a very rich man, and she had nothing to do, while he, with vast interests on his hands, had to work hard? It seems to me the partnership would be a little unequal," said one of the listeners.

"Not at all. For with larger wealth, responsibilities increase, and though the wife may not have to do as much actual work as would the wife of a poor man, yet her duties to society increase, while her household is even harder to manage than if it were smaller.

"I have fully made up my mind that the cause of much unhappiness in families comes from this very reason. Men look upon their wives as belonging to them; to receive what they are willing to allow them, and to be content with it; while really they should be equal partners with equal property rights.

"Men say their wives do not know the value of money, and so they fear to trust them. But how are they ever to learn it if not in their own homes?"

"The wife of whom I have been telling you manages the household money, as well as having access to the common purse and the charity fund, while her husband's special care is the rent money and the contingent fund.

"She has become a good manager, and often saves enough from the housekeeping allowance to buy her husband a Christmas or a birthday present.

"The plan works well in this case, and

I wish more families would try it."

Nobody said anything. It showed that the ladies were thinking it over.—*Boston Herald*.

PROGRESS IN GEORGIA.

The University of Georgia has covered itself with honor and praise by conferring upon Miss Julia Fleisch, of Milledgeville, the degree of Master of Arts, says the *Atlanta Saturday Review*. The Trustees will not agree to admit women students, but the wedge has been entered, and time is fleeting. The stoutest heart will not long hold out against the pressure for co-education, and the honor paid Miss Fleisch proves that women have a "friend at court." This event is prophetic of the day when men and women will share all good things, and when the State will make no distinction between her sons and her daughters.

WOMEN AND WAR.

The Baroness Bertha Von Suttner, a lady whose name has been conspicuously and honorably associated with the movement for the advancement of peace, sets forth in an article, entitled "Universal Peace," in the July number of the *North American Review*, her reasons for believing that the time is at hand when war will be abolished among the civilized nations of the world. The influence which will be exerted upon the direction of national affairs by women, when women finally attain rights and franchises equal to those now enjoyed by men, will be, she contends, one of the most effective agencies in bringing about that most desirable consummation. Baroness Von Suttner deprecates the general indifference to the work of the Peace Conference and the lack of understanding of its real purpose.

WOMEN OF SIAM.

In a recent address on "The Women of Asia," Miss Jessie Ackerman made this startling statement:

More than one-half the women of the world are matters of merchandise. In the Orient a man buys his wife just as he does his buffalo or ox, and has just as full control over her as he has over his beast. In India the degradation on the part of women is more marked than in China, by reason of the very early period at which a girl's earthly destiny is sealed. In Siam a woman is branded, as we brand cattle. A mark on her wrist indicates what brand of the imperial family she belongs to. While visiting that country I was granted an audience with the King, who received me in state. In referring to the degraded condition of his women, he brought forward as clever an argument as I have ever heard. The King is a "muchly" married man, having forty wives, sixty children, and 1,500 women in his harem each woman having a slave. When the great gate closed upon me I found myself in an inclosure where there are 3,000 women who never go out. In speaking of the lack of education of his women, the King argued thus: "You know with education there always come culture and refinement. If I educated my women I should educate them into a state of discontent, for they would want many things that it is impossible for them to have."

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, AUGUST 12, 1899.

No. 16.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

We implore every woman who sees this week's paper to read the shocking facts entitled "Women Slaves in Japan." A similar state of affairs exists in the Philippines, and in every other Oriental country. Do women want such populations added to our own? What will be the result upon the future status of American womanhood? Let women be warned in time.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has informed Collector McClain in Philadelphia that women purchasing agents, who buy goods outright at the stores and direct the stores to deliver the goods to the parties giving the orders, are not commercial brokers, as defined in the war-revenue act, and therefore not liable to the \$20 tax.

The Medford Woman's Club, always fruitful of able, thoughtful work, will next year, through its Ethics Committee, take up the question of social conditions. This committee will follow the course of any bills brought up before the Legislature, concerning woman suffrage, prison reform, and temperance, and will study these questions in detail.

A national Sociological Convention will be held at Lake Bluff, Ill., August 16-27, "to discuss all sociological questions, with a view of disseminating information that will tend to remove the social conditions which are a source of unrest and unhappiness among the people." The speakers include noted ministers, teachers, scientists, lawyers, reformers, and business men, and the attendance promises to be large.

Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, is at present in Cuba, extending aid to orphans. She estimates that in that unhappy island there are 50,000 destitute orphan children of reconcentrados, whose parents have died of want. "Almost every living child among them represents the sacrifice of a heroic mother. When there was little food the mother went without it and died. The children ate and lived."

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, who recently did the Greenacre people a service by consenting to take the place of an absent speaker, proved a most worthy substitute. She was fresh from the Buffalo Conference, which she called "the most important gathering ever held there in the interests of patriotism and social reform." Mrs. Mead said that woman suf-

frage was not among the questions discussed, simply because every one of the delegates appeared to be in favor of that reform.

In Switzerland the right of women to vote in church affairs is being earnestly discussed. The "free church" of Canton Waadt has given women this right, and other churches are forced to face the question. A movement in favor of women is spreading through the national churches. In Chexbres a large majority of the congregation favored it. So did the church in Oron. Other churches wait to see how it works in Waadt. In Bale the theologians opposed, the laymen largely favored, the rights of women.

THE KING OF SIAM.

"The King of Siam," writes Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman, "has forty wives, and in the harem are three thousand women who never go out. When Miss Jessie Ackerman, in a missionary spirit, urged upon him the benefit of education for them, he replied: 'You know with education there always come culture and refinement. If I educated my women, I should educate them into a state of discontent, for they would want many things which it is impossible for them to have.' Now that is a perfectly logical statement; and the king's mind has travelled as far as that of the Lord Chancellor of England, to all appearance.

"The Lord Chancellor is very anxious lest woman should enter the franchise department of the English Government, because 'she will accept nothing but that which she believes to be right, a quality which renders her a dangerous guide in political questions.' Neither man has apparently grasped the thought that there is something wrong about the institution itself that needs mending. The one pool will have its waters stirred to advantage by education, and the other will gain by having in it more people who 'will accept only what they think is right.'

"If the English Government has not enough unprincipled voters to balance it on the other side, it is a very fortunate nation. In Siam the education of women would be the beginning of beneficent revolution. In England it would be only one more roll of the wheels in a car of progress nearly arrived at its goal. Let us be gentle with the King of Siam!"

NEW YORK WOMEN VOTERS.

The annual school meetings in the towns and villages of the State of New York, which took place last week, were in many cases largely attended by women who own property or who have children in the public schools. The meetings and elections were held in Westchester County on Tuesday evening. In some of the larger and more important districts there were

bitter contests, due in some instances to the efforts of politicians to control the schools. The most exciting were held in White Plains, Sing Sing and Dobbs Ferry. The candidates for trustee in Sing Sing were County Judge Smith Lent, president of the Board of Education, and Dr. E. B. Sherwood, president of the village. The friends of both candidates had been canvassing the vote for several days. There was a representation of twenty-three women, who stayed through the meeting, which lasted for three hours, and voted on every candidate. It was the first time women had voted at a school meeting in Sing Sing, and their presence kept many angry partisans of both sides in restraint.

MISS MARY C. DARBY has been appointed postmistress at Wilmington, N. C., by President McKinley.

MRS. A. P. STEVENS, of Hull House, and Mrs. Edna Sheldrake, of Northwestern University Settlement, have been commissioned as probation officers to serve under the new juvenile court law of Illinois.

MME. LILLI LEHMEN, of operatic fame, is said to have refused to appear in "Selika," an opera which requires personal adornment with feathers. She has left her fortune, by will, to the Berlin Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

MISS SARAH HALLOWELL has sent from Paris to the Art Institute of Chicago, a collection of medals engraved by Chaplin, Roty, and other medallists. She has secured for the fall exhibition in Chicago a large number of important pictures.

MRS. ROSWELL P. HITCHCOCK, author of "Two Women in the Klondike," has gone back to the Yukon. This time she is upon a humanitarian mission. She has interested the Canadian Government in the improvement of the drainage of Dawson City, which stands in the centre of a malarial marsh.

MISS SUSAN DE FOREST DAY, the New York society woman, who, a year or so ago, converted a trading steamer into a handsome steam yacht, and went sailing away, has written a book in which she describes a cruise through the West Indies. Miss Day belongs to several yacht clubs, and is one of the few women in this country who are practical sailing-masters.

THE DOWAGER QUEEN KAPIOLANI, who died recently at Honolulu, had no children, and lavished her affection and her fortune, which at one time was large, on the unfortunates among the people she once reigned over. Among the many good works with which she is credited is the establishment of the home for leper girls which bears her name. She was also interested in and contributed to many of the hospitals, schools, and public gardens of the islands.

WOMEN SLAVES IN JAPAN.

In a letter to the Toronto (Can.) *Woman's Journal*, Eliza Spencer Large, the missionary in Japan, describes the quarters and conditions of women slaves in that country. She writes:

Our Florence Crittenton Home is filling up; we have now seven in it—six of these are saved from an evil life. Mr. Crittenton has been most liberal, and promises us still more toward the carrying on of the Home. And could you visit, as I did a few weeks ago, the Yoshiwara licensed prostitutes' quarter, you would indeed rejoice that such a haven of refuge had been made possible.

Accompanied by Mrs. S. K. Gooderham, one of our leading W. C. T. U. workers, and the matron of our Home, we entered this prison house of over 3,000 of our sisters just at seven in the evening. It was the time of the cherry blossoms, and the row of trees down the centre of the streets were in full bloom. Parents with their families wandered up and down, admiring in turn the beauty of the flowers and the painted, gorgeously arrayed human wares that were fast filling the show-windows of every house on either side of the streets. The houses are from two to four stories high. On the ground floor are windows, such as you see in our large stores in your own city; nothing but wooden bars between them and the street. These are carpeted with red or crimson. The background is a mass of gilt, massive carving, and mirrors. Here and there are set brightly polished braziers of brass, and around these in some windows were seated the slaves. The hour was early, and the toilet arrangements were not all completed. Some were putting on the finishing touches to the painting and powdering of face, cheeks, and lips. Others paraded before the mirrors to see if the outer garment—the upper part of which is crimson—was properly adjusted; while soberly dressed women of advanced age went in and out among them to see that all were in proper order. These sisters of ours are arranged in order—the one who has brought her master the greatest gain during the previous month being at the head of the class.

As the darkness fell the streets were lighted brilliantly with electricity, and the numbers of men increased. As we passed along we were whistled at, called to, and invited in, now and then hearing the remark, "They are only women." Once in good English we heard, "Please come in and see us." From such a one, in such a place, it seemed terrible to hear our own tongue, and we wondered where she had gotten her knowledge of English. Had she ever heard of a better way? Was she there because she wanted to be, or had filial duty compelled her to sell her womanhood?

Outside of each cage of human souls sat a man calling out the merits of his special cageful, and inviting the passers-by to come in and examine for themselves. In one window there was a notice to the effect that in this collection there was a new article—positively first appearance; any one desiring such may ask for—, and here was given the name by which this soul was to be known.

As the crowds increased, men entered the windows, accompanied by the beating of drums; and over the heads of the girls they scraped flint, causing showers of sparks to fall on them, this signifying the purifying that would bring good luck. One girl, as the man passed on, in a coy way called him back, saying, "I must have more for good luck," and when a double share had fallen upon her, smilingly she said, "Now I shall be fortunate." We wondered what were the real thoughts of her heart, for upon many of the faces despair was plainly written.

An hour passed, and though we had not yet gone a fourth of the way around the streets of this walled city, from which there is but one way of entrance and exit—on every other side being water—the constant stream of jinrikishas bringing the patrons of these human wares, warned us that it was time for us to leave. Passing out through the massive gate, guarded on either side, so that flight is impossible, we interviewed a policeman as to the number of inmates, and were told that there were something more than 3,000, over 250 houses, while the average number of visitors each twenty-four hours was five to each inmate—15,000 a day!

Have I written too plainly? Do you turn in horror from the terrible picture as it is presented before you? Do you wonder that all night I could not sleep, and that before me were those cages full of my sisters, sold by heartless parents in order to meet some trifling need? Even now, though two months have passed, I cannot blot the terrible impression from my memory. It has been a new revelation to me of the need of more earnest work than ever for the uplifting of women, and the teaching of that purity that calls for clean living from men and women alike.

Remarking a few days later on the number of parents seen in this quarter with their children, I was told that was done to familiarize the girls with the scene, and to arouse in them admiration and longing for the brilliant surroundings. Every article of clothing bears the mark of a prostitute, from the head-dress to the wooden clogs, so that, were a girl to succeed in escaping, she would be known at once as a licensed prostitute. Thirty-five thousand of our sisters are thus bound by government permission in this land. On my desk lies a letter from an Englishman, who has long been a resident of Japan. He writes: "I think that a judicious effort to arouse public opinion abroad, so as to create something of a stir, would result in the world's press taking up the question." Can it not be done?

KIPLING ON THE AMERICAN GIRL.

In his newly completed book, "From Sea to Sea," Rudyard Kipling says: "As to the maiden, she is taught to respect herself; that her fate is in her own hands, and that she is the more stringently bound by the very measure of the liberty so freely accorded to her. Wherefore, in her own language, 'she has a lovely time' with about 200 or 300 boys who have sisters of their own, and a very accurate perception that, if they were unworthy of their trust, a syndicate of other boys would probably pass them into a world where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. And so time goes till the maiden knows the other side of the house—knows that a man is not a demi-god nor a mysteriously veiled monster, but an average, egotistical, vain, gluttonous, but, on the whole, companionable sort of person, to be soothed, fed, and managed—knowledge that does not come to her sister in England till after a few years of matrimony. And then she makes her choice. The golden light touches eyes that are full of comprehension, but the light is golden none the less, for she makes just the same sweet, irrational choices that an English girl does, with this advantage—she knows a little more, has experience in entertaining, insight into the businesses, employ, and hobbies of men, gathered from countless talks with the boys and talks with the

other girls who find time at those mysterious conclaves to discuss what Tom, Ted, Stuke, or Jack have been doing. Thus it happens that she is a companion, in the fullest sense of the word, of the man she weds, zealous for the interest of the firm, to be consulted in time of stress, and to be called upon for help and sympathy in time of danger. Pleasant it is that one heart should beat for you, but it is better when the head above that heart has been thinking hard on your behalf, and when the lips, that are also very pleasant to kiss, give wise counsel."

THE HELPING HAND.

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, who is responsible for much common-sense philanthropy, says *Harper's Bazar*, has recently been urging that colleges throughout the country should use their fine buildings as inexpensive summer schools for business women. In summer not only do teachers have several months of freedom, but stenographers are frequently at undesired liberty, many trades are less active, workers laid off, and employees of all kinds have from one to two weeks' vacation. It is always difficult for them, with their limited means, to obtain a country holiday, and most of them would eagerly embrace an opportunity for cultivated society and intellectual occupation. Yet precisely in these summer months do great airy buildings in beautiful grounds like those of Wellesley or Clark University stand idle. The average trustee is fearful of allowing them to shelter any others than those they house in winter. And yet the college girl and the kind of working-woman who yearns for a little instruction are not so far apart in the scale of created being that the one is unfit for the surroundings of the other. Eight years ago Miss Addams prevailed upon Rockford College, Illinois, to try the experiment. There every year a number of working-girls attend courses of nature study, Shakespeare classes, correspondence, drawing, botany, and other branches not too severe for holiday work. There is no lack of volunteer teachers, and good ones. They and the pupils both pay a trifling board and do a small amount of household work. Absolutely no injury has resulted to the college property, and undoubted good to hundreds of hard-worked women. Many a college girl, instead of stripping her room of its treasures when she leaves, fits it up prettily for the enjoyment of the less-fortunate sister who will occupy it after her. Yet Rockford has had no imitators.

There is one woman county superintendent of schools in Pennsylvania, Mattie M. Collins, Driftwood, Cameron County. Louise D. Baggs is superintendent of the Bristol city schools.

Six women are county commissioners of schools in Michigan, viz: Alger County, Flora McLaughlin, Grand Marais; Crawford County, Flora M. Marvin, Grayling; Gladwin County, Kate Boden, Gladwin; Grand Traverse County, Nettie C. Gray, Traverse City; Gratiot County, Retta Peet, Ithaca; Oceana County, Vesta B. Smith, Shelby.

A WORD ABOUT DUST.

The silly, selfish slaves of fashion, with their trailing skirts, not only injure themselves, but are constantly invading the rights of others, by stirring up the dust filled with microbes wherever they go in the streets as well as on the floors and carpets in our palace homes. It is reported that in Vienna they have constructed hygiene telephone stations in which the girls employed must wear short dresses to prevent their stirring up the dust on the floor. It was found that the dust stirred up by the long skirts injured the telephone. A similar method has been adopted in Chicago. If dust injures the telephone, it surely must the working of the lungs and air passages. If women, to fulfil the requirements of business, are forced to adopt a rational costume, why do they not on moral grounds adopt one for the street and the house? If business demands a certain costume on the ground of health, why should not morality on similar grounds make its demands in all places? One never in a dry day sees a woman with a skirt which touches the floor get into a street car or walk over a carpet, but they see, if the sun shines right, a cloud of fine dust rise after her.

If the votaries of fashion remain oblivious to all considerations of convenience, beauty, grace, and health, some stringent measures must be adopted to abate this nuisance, which concerns the public as well as themselves.

As an extra session of the New York Legislature is proposed, Gov. Roosevelt might suggest some consideration of this question to his compeers on the ground of public health and morality.—*Elizabeth Cady Stanton in Woman's Journal.*

"SOME WOMEN AND SOME MEN."

The New York *World* draws an amusing contrast between certain men and certain women. It says:

"At the Woman's International Council in London, some American sisters have succeeded in getting themselves talked about by opposing female suffrage.

"We don't know whether they are right or wrong. We shall not discuss the matter, anyhow. But the arguments against female suffrage offered by the American sisters seem to us pretty weak. They declare that women cannot act as soldiers, since they are busy as mothers between the ages of eighteen and forty, and that they have no right to vote compelling men to be soldiers when they themselves are not prepared to serve in the army.

"Considering that their sons and brothers and fathers and husbands serve in the army, and that these sons and brothers and fathers and husbands are all supplied to the world by women, it would seem to us that women might possibly have something to say about the army. Besides, we allow a toothless old gentleman of ninety to vote on army matters, although we know that he can no longer go to war.

"About woman suffrage this can be said: The average woman is at least as intelligent as the average man, although

she has not as much power of sustained effort, either physical or mental. Whether or not this is because she has never had a chance to exercise her mental capacity fully we do not know.

"Besides being as intelligent as man, woman is more honest and her moral tone is better. She has more sympathy. We are quite sure the great, intelligent American vote, which is invariably cast without much thought or judgment, would be vastly improved if the good qualities of woman could be injected into it.

"For instance, we think Chicago would be better off if it could get the votes of Mrs. Cyrus McCormick and her daughter, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, in place of the votes of two of the Armour family. Mrs. McCormick and her daughter have consciences and brains which lead them to declare their personal property for purposes of taxation at more than a million each. The Armour gentlemen have consciences which lead them to poison soldiers with rotten beef. If we were Uncle Sam, we would take two votes away from the Armours and give them to these two women."

A COLORADO CLUB-WOMAN'S VIEW.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Harper of Durango, Treasurer of the Colorado State Federation of Women's Clubs, writes in answer to a letter of inquiry about the direful results that are said by certain anonymous correspondents to have followed equal suffrage in Colorado:

It is hard to imagine how such false reports could gain circulation. To one living in Colorado, and knowing that woman suffrage has proved satisfactory beyond the hopes of its most ardent advocates, to attempt to speak of its benefits is like writing of the blessing of health, the benefit of sunshine, or any other self-evident fact. I would think it unnecessary did I not remember that when the men of Colorado in 1893 voted for equal suffrage, many of our women were opposed and worked against it; and I shall always be mortified to have to admit that I was one of that number. It was not that I did not believe taxation without representation to be tyranny, but I thought woman suffrage unnecessary and inexpedient.

Seeing is believing, and it is seeing the benefits of equal suffrage, not only to our women, but to our men, that has made me the most enthusiastic of equal suffragists.

We do not claim that no mistakes have been made or that women have completely purified politics. As some one has said, "They have not yet purified society, though long members of it." But because of women's interest, better polling places have been provided and better men are placed in nomination, as all parties realize that it is useless to nominate men whom the women will not support. Politicians have learned that for a principle women will organize, work without pay, and vote to put down the wrong, and they are, as one expressed himself, "appalled at the interest the women are taking in the thing."

It is our progressive, intelligent club women who take the most interest in our elections. While women register and vote more generally than men, the illiterate and disreputable are not much in evidence, as they do not take the same interest in the vital questions of the day as their more intellectual sisters. I doubt if any woman of intelligence, who has lived where she could vote, would be con-

tent to live in a State where she was denied this right.

Instead of equal suffrage causing men to have less respect for women, one of its most noticeable results is the increased respect and deference with which we are treated. Besides men's natural admiration for bright, progressive women, they never lose sight of the important fact that we have a vote.

So far as the home is concerned, we recognize that the ignorance and narrowness of mothers has done more to retard the physical and mental development of the human race than any other influence, and the ignorance and narrowness of mothers has sprung naturally from the isolations of the home. If suffrage takes a woman from the home for a time, she is worth more to her family because of her temporary absence.

After five years of equal suffrage in our State, I know I am voicing the opinion of our leading men and women when I say that the result has been good, and nothing but good. It has made our women more self-reliant, more tolerant, more keenly interested in affairs of State and nation, and broader in every way.

When any one from Colorado asserts that equal suffrage is a failure, it will be a man (or the wife or relative of a man) who has political aspirations, but whose life will not stand the test of the women's vote.

To one who is familiar with, and who partially believed in, the prophecies of dire calamities to follow women's voting, it is rather amusing to see how ridiculous they now seem. In Colorado, women's voting is an accepted fact, and excites no more comment than trial by jury.—*Woman's Journal.*

The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON
CATHARINE WILDE.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claffin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Sample copies FREE. In clubs of six or more, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cents. These leaflets include speeches by Secretary John D. Long, Clara Barton, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Frances Willard, and others, as well as valuable testimony from States which have woman Suffrage. Address Leaflet Department, M. W. S. A., 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

Charlotte Perkins Stetson has reason to feel gratified that her book, "Women in Economics," is to be translated into Dutch, German, French, and Italian.

Suffragists will regret to learn that Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, of Round Pond, Me., has been severely injured in a bicycle accident, and is confined to her bed by a severe fracture of her ankle.

The woman's petition, which originated in Cambridge, Mass., to be sent to President McKinley, urging the cessation of hostilities in the Philippines, now numbers 824 signatures of women of the city of Cleveland.

Lady Shelley, the widow of Sir Florence Shelley, son of the poet, has just died. After the death of her husband she lived in complete retirement at her beautiful residence on Boscombe Cliffs. Only recently she presented to the public a piece of the land there as a park, which will soon be thrown open.

Mrs. Joanna E. Wood, a young Canadian author, is spoken of by the book critic of the *Forum*, as the Miss Wilkins of rural Ontario life. Two of her recently published books are "The Untempered Wind," and "Judith Moore," and a third has just been completed as a serial in the *Canadian Magazine*, "A Daughter of Witches," which shows unusual talent.

A corner lot on a crowded street in Toledo, O., has been carefully prepared for a children's playground. It is expected that the children of the neighborhood, who heretofore have had only the streets wherein to play and exercise, will gather in this playground, and under wise supervision and helpful influences will acquire healthy physical and moral growth. Mayor Jones said in his speech at the opening of this ground that, costing less than a thousand dollars, "it is of more value to the citizens of Toledo, to the state of Ohio, and to the Christian world, than the jail costing a hundred thousand."

The Rev. James De Normandie thus tells of the publication of Mrs. Celia Thaxter's first poem in the *Atlantic Monthly*: "Once, when the longing for her island home at the Shoals was strong, she wrote 'Landlocked.' Writing a letter to Mrs. Channing, she slipped in the poem, and great was her surprise to find the verses later in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Mrs. Channing had sent them to Mr. Lowell, then editor of the magazine. This recognition of her gifts opened new interests to her, but she never turned aside from the constant duties of her home life."

Queen Margaret has promised to climb Rocca Melone, one of the highest peaks of the Italian Alps, to take part in the dedication of a statue of the Virgin of which the queen herself is the sculptor. About two years ago a company of Alpine militia were marching over Rocca Melone when an avalanche started and nearly all were buried beneath a vast mass of snow. Assistance was summoned quickly from the nearest military post, and all the entombed men were rescued. The queen was strangely moved by the incident. She composed a thanksgiving prayer to the Virgin, and resolved to make a statue and erect it on the spot of the rescue. A verse of this prayer is engraven upon the pedestal of the statue.

WOMEN'S WRONGS IN INDIA.

"The High-Caste Indian Widow" is the title of an unpretending little volume published in 1888, by Pundita Ramabai, a young Hindu woman, by whom "the silence of a thousand years has been broken." Dr. Rachel Bodley, in her introduction, well said that "these utterances, throbbing with woe, first revealed to intelligent, educated, happy American women the pitiful condition of the native women of India," numbering possibly one hundred million.

Ramabai's description of the married life of a Hindu woman in 1887 (a description equally applicable in 1899) is terribly realistic. Cruel social customs, inexorable as the grave, are based upon the religious teachings of "the code of Manu." That ancient code affirms the superiority of male children, for it is only by a son's birth in a family that the father is redeemed. "Through a son he conquers the world, through a son's son he obtains immortality, through a son's grandson he gains the world of the sun. There is no place for a man in heaven who is destitute of male offspring."

Hindu fathers seldom wish to have daughters, because every girl must be married or disgraced, and when married she becomes the property of her husband and his relatives. Every girl must be married within a fixed period, and the caste of her husband must never be inferior to that of her father. In order to ensure such marriage, the Brahman in some cases avails himself of the custom of polygamy. Some Brahmans of a high caste make a business of marrying ten, twenty, even one hundred and fifty girls. These Brahmans receive presents from the parents of the brides, and immediately after the ceremony say good bye to them, for the father in these cases pledges himself to maintain the daughter all her life, even if she remain a married virgin to the end. Many girls are given in marriage while still in their cradles, and from five to eleven years is the usual period of marriage all over India. Boys of ten and twelve are often doomed to be married to girls of seven or eight, whom they have never seen. Neither boys nor girls have any voice in the selection of their spouses. And since every girl *must* be married, it often happens that girls of eight or nine are married to men of sixty or seventy, and even to men of infamous character, of the same caste as themselves.

The marriage, thus concluded, is henceforth on the wife's part indissoluble. "Neither by sale nor by repudiation can a wife be released from her husband." Henceforth she is dead to her parents and her former home, and is not only her husband's property, but that of his relatives. Men spend their evenings and leisure hours with friends of their own sex. A false modesty prevents the young father from even speaking freely to his own children. The women of the family take their meals after the men, and the wife, as a rule, eats what her lord leaves on his plate.

If the young wife is so fortunate as to have a son, she is esteemed as his mother. But if she have no children, or gives birth only to daughters, she is regarded as a

criminal and may be repudiated altogether. If a husband die, the widow is held responsible for his death. The child widow, or the childless widow, or the widowed mother of girls still unmarried, is considered by the husband's relatives and by the community as a sinner in a former life upon whom Heaven has thus pronounced its judgment. The custom of burning widows upon the funeral pyre of their husbands has been abolished by the British government, but only to leave them to a living death of starvation, abuse, and ignominy. Under such conditions infanticide of female infants is common, and though forbidden by law is sanctioned by public opinion.

An execrable code of morals imposes lifelong slavery upon women in India, as it still in our own country imposes marital subjection and political disfranchisement. But we have happily outgrown the extreme contempt for women which the Hindu law indicates as follows: "A woman is as impure as falsehood itself." "Day and night women must be kept in dependence by the males of their families." "Her father protects her in childhood, her husband in youth, her sons in old age; a woman is never fit for independence."

There are women in America who think they "have all the rights they want," and who do not know that these rights have been secured for them by the labors of pioneer women like Lucretia Mott, Frances Wright, Ernestine L. Rose, Abby Kelley, the sisters Grimké, Elizabeth Blackwell, and Lucy Stone. But in view of the cruel wrongs inflicted upon Oriental women, even the most conservative woman should join the American Ramabai Association, which is supporting that noble Hindu woman in rescuing the child-widows of India from slavery, and training them to lives of usefulness. She has recently gathered three hundred starving young widows from the famine-stricken districts of central India, and appeals to her more fortunate sisters for means to carry on the work. The treasurer of the Boston Circle, Miss Harriet E. Freeman, 384 Commonwealth Avenue, will receive subscriptions, which it is hoped will be numerous, generous, and prompt. The annual subscription for circle membership is one dollar and upwards. Donations are urgently solicited.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

The Philadelphia *Times* announces that the Conshohocken school board has selected a woman—Miss Ida Davis—as head instructor of the wood and metal-working department of the local Manual Training School. In wood working Miss Davis has taken a deep interest for many years, and around her father's house has been quite handy with the ordinary carpenter's tools. Not only is Miss Davis proficient with the ordinary tools used in wood-working establishments, but she is an expert in handling the finer tools, especially in hand engraving, scroll work, etc. Among her possessions is a hand-made chair, carved with her own hands, and for which she declined an offer of \$100. Miss Davis resides with her parents. She is an only daughter. Her father is an attorney at law, practising in the Philadelphia and Montgomery county courts.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, AUGUST 26, 1899.

No. 17.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

Alice Stone Blackwell.

Subscription 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

ANOTHER FREE STATE FOR WOMEN.

PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AUG. 18, '99.

The Legislative Council of Western Australia to-day passed a bill enfranchising women. This progressive and prosperous community has joined South Australia and New Zealand in extending equal political rights to all citizens, irrespective of sex.

A CUBAN WAR.

Clara Barton fears a Cuban war if the starving reconcentrados are not cared for. She says:

A Cuban war is the outcome of the situation unless the half-starving boys and girls in the woods are cared for. Starvation has taught the little ones to look out for themselves on that island, and is still teaching them bitter lessons. If food is not given them they will steal it. In this way they take the first steps in brigandage. If the police prevent them from securing food in the cities, they take to the woods and get it the best way they can. They become bands of desperate marauders. Within ten years, if these evils are not adjusted, the United States will find that the Cuban woods are filled with brigands, and another war will be necessary to suppress the brigands.

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

The veterans of the 17th Massachusetts Regiment Association held their annual reunion at the Pines, Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 23. A notable incident of the reunion was the conferring of association membership upon Mrs. Thomas C. Dugan of New Orleans. She is a daughter of Col. J. A. Amory, who was commander of the regiment. She was born while the regiment was encamped during the civil war at New Berne, N. C., and in conferring the membership upon Mrs. Dugan, the veterans also conferred the title of "Daughter of the Regiment." Mrs. Dugan came from New Orleans purposely to receive the honors, and was one of the guests of the day.

AN IRRESISTIBLE TENDENCY.

In the August *Atlantic* Charles Kendall Adams writes thoughtfully of "Irresistible Tendencies," and quotes George William Curtis in the interests of wisely guided liberty, but Mr. Adams omits to mention another irresistible tendency, growing, broadening, strengthening with

the years, the tendency to respect women as responsible individuals, and to accord them their proper, dignified position as citizens. Geo. William Curtis said:

From the theory of ancient society, that woman is absorbed in man, that she is a social inferior and a subordinate part of man, springs the system of laws in regard to women which in every civilized country is now in course of such rapid modification. And also conscience asks,— "Do women have fair play in this country?" A sneer or a smile of derision may ripple from one end of the land to the other; but that question will swell louder and louder, until it is answered by the ballot in the hands of every citizen, and by the perfect vindication of the American fundamental principle, that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The forty-seventh annual report of the Boston Public Library is a model of comprehensive statement, explicitly given, and illustrated by diagrams of all departments. It recommends that teachers inform themselves and their pupils more fully as to the resources and methods of the library. The "woman question" is among those on which information is frequently sought, and the list of donations includes "From Col. T. W. Higginson, 105 volumes for the Galatea Collection (established by Colonel Higginson in 1895); and in this connection 12 volumes from De Witt Miller, Esq.,—all relating to the history of woman."

CHINESE GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Dr. Young J. Allen writes to the *Woman's Missionary Advocate* concerning female education in China:

I know of nothing more encouraging, more interesting, suggestive, or inspiring than the new impetus given to female education in China by the recent establishment of a Chinese girls' school at Shanghai by the Chinese ladies themselves. I believe in woman's work, have always believed in it, and now that my recent visit home has more fully taught me the place of woman in our civilization, I am the more convinced that this beginning of the enfranchisement of woman in China is at the same time the beginning of China's regeneration, and that there is, after all, a grand and glorious future for the sons and daughters of China redeemed.

MRS. DYER AND THE CHARITY CLUB.

Mrs. Julia Knowlton Dyer, who on August 25, was "seventy years young," is founder and president of the Woman's Charity Club of Boston, president of the famous Wintergreen Club, which admits none to membership who are under fifty years of age, ex-president of the Ladies' Aid Association, ex-president of New Hampshire's Daughters, and member in good standing of twenty-seven different

clubs and societies. The Charity Club, composed originally of a group of leading women who worked to assist Mrs. Charpiot in raising means for the present building of the Inebriate Women's Home, and who, this work over, desired to take up other good deeds, is now 700 strong, and owns and maintains the Charity Club Hospital at Parker Hill, with a wonderful record of cures performed. It is estimated by club women that not less than \$250,000 has been raised for charitable work by Mrs. Dyer, through her own personal work, and by means of fairs, kettle-drums, and other entertainments carried out under her leadership by the scores of women who are always glad to assist her. In 1888 she was at the head of the great fair for the Home for Intemperate women which netted \$13,000. A Dickens carnival, under her management, for the benefit of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, netted \$7,000. Fairs and kettle-drums for the Soldiers' Home and the Charity Club have often netted from \$4,000 to \$6,000.

MRS. A. S. TOWNSEND, a member of the San Francisco (Cal.) Red Cross, has spent fully \$20,000 to provide for the comfort of soldiers.

MRS. WALTER TOWLE, of Duluth, Minn., has been making an effort in behalf of humane education, which has been so successful that about nine thousand children in the public schools of Duluth are now members of the "Bands of Mercy," and a large mass meeting has been recently held with great success.

MRS. C. W. GOODLANDER, the wife of the Mayor of Fort Scott, Kan., is proving an efficient helper of her husband in the matter of relieving city poor. She personally visits all those who ask for help, thoroughly sifts each case, and the shiftless and lazy find little sympathy from her, and the saving to the city must be material.

MRS. A. P. STEVENS, one of Chicago's two newly appointed women probation officers, is known to almost every philanthropic resident of that city. The work just officially declared as hers she voluntarily performed for over two years, visiting the police stations at least once a day, personally watching over and interesting herself in the youthful offenders brought there. Mrs. Edna Shelldrake, the second officer just appointed, also comes to the work prepared to carry it on successfully. For some time past she has lived at the Northwestern University Settlement House, and has done much work among the children of this neighborhood. The work of a probation officer consists in keeping a watch over the boys who are sentenced to the John Worthy School, or a reformatory, for a first or partly excusable offence, but whose sentences are suspended during good behavior.

A COLORADO EDITOR ON PROF. PECK.

The editor of the Greeley (Col.) *Tribune* reviews Prof. Harry Thurston Peck's recent diatribe against the "new woman" in the following witty fashion:

Everybody is familiar with the nightmare. We eat an unwholesome article of diet, retire to rest, go to sleep upon our backs, and she visits us in our dreams, a "monster of hideous mien." We are terror-stricken, and for a time see no avenue of escape, and, if there were, we are unable to move. Sometimes in desperate fright people jump out of bed suddenly, and dislocate joints or break necks; but usually we survive to laugh at these phantoms, grown tame and commonplace in the sunlight of morning.

Harry Thurston Peck, professor, scholar, writer, political economist, and what-not, was recently seized by the nocturnal jade, and the terrible impression he received, and the shock he sustained in his nervous system, being still upon him when the night waned, he has done an unusual thing under such circumstances—has rushed into print. The apparition he saw was evidently "the new woman," and that she nearly frightened the life out of him the public will believe when they read his article, "The Woman of To-day and of To-morrow," published in the *Cosmopolitan*.

The editor quotes Professor Peck's assertion that "in the last resort it is physical strength that rules the world," and says:

But oh, Mr. Peck; what a mistake you made in that last clause! For physical strength, dear Mr. Peck, never has ruled the world. Man could not compete as to physical strength with the lower orders of the animal kingdom, and even among mankind, and males at that, the race has neither been to the swift, nor the battle to the physically strong. Don't you know, Mr. Peck, that the great Napoleon, who at one time frightened all Europe, and whipped the larger share of it, was only five feet three inches high, and could have been well spanked by any able-bodied woman long after Lodi and Marengo?

Wake up, Mr. Peck! Shake off this horrid nightmare that has been obscuring your mental vision. The world is moving right along at its customary gait; the women are going to be more independent of us, and take a larger hand in public affairs than ever before in the history of civilization; and nothing awful is going to happen to society or us lords of creation as a result of it. The *Tribune* only knows you by reputation, Mr. Peck, and knows nothing whatever of your relations to the other sex that is so disturbing your equilibrium of late; but if single, and some strong-minded new woman of the day has recently spurned your offer, and preferred instead the independence you so much deplore, to sharing your perhaps indifferently lot in life, be sure that there "are others" still left who might be persuaded. Or if, on the other hand, you are already mated, and *hen* Peck-ed—as indeed the tone of your diatribe might lead the world to suspect,—then let the *Tribune* beg of you, Mr. Peck, to put a damp towel about your heated brow, and listen calmly to us while we recount to you "even deeper wrongs" that we have suffered out here in Colorado in the wild and woolly West—and without squealing, Mr. Peck, without squealing!

You have doubtless heard, Mr. Peck, that the women vote in this State—it is a fact; we granted them the franchise, and could not now withdraw it if we wished to do so. But, as a matter of fact, not one man in ten would vote to take the franchise away from them if we were able to do it. And so, Mr. Peck, they vote,

and not only vote and hold property, but office; and not only hold office, but we cannot participate without their consent. Just let the *Tribune* recount some of our hardships, borne cheerfully, Mr. Peck; cheerfully and without a complaint from any source worthy of notice.

In this town, for instance, we have a woman for city treasurer, and in this school district a woman for president, and another woman secretary of the school board; and in this county a woman for county clerk; and in this State a woman for superintendent of public instruction; and in our General Assembly three women members in the lower house. Just think of these wrongs, Mr. Peck; and then learn to bear your own with composure. Now this county clerk, Mr. Peck, had served under her chief in the same office for eight years before being elected; you see she was one of these ambitious, independent women you so fear and dread; and she actually supported herself in that way, and reared her family by the means. Then she took a notion that as she knew the office from A to Izzard, she would have herself elected to the chief position; and she did. There wasn't a bit of sentiment in it, Mr. Peck; she announced herself an independent candidate and had the votes. Two of the most diametrically opposing political parties in existence had to endorse her to escape ignominious defeat; and of course she got there—in fact, got about all the votes.

And this State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Peck, you see she had been county superintendent two terms before that, and she had taught school years before she became a county superintendent, and had earned the money to educate herself beside. Of course she was capable and able, and we had to let her have the place. Awful, Mr. Peck, but absolutely inevitable out here in Colorado, and probably elsewhere in the near future. You see, too, we had already established the precedent in the election of her predecessor, who was also a woman, and we may as well confess, too, an able, efficient officer.

And those members of the lower house—there we touch upon a tender point, but to tell the exact truth, Mr. Peck, those three women members were much the best of the lot. The editor of this influential country journal was in a position to know, Mr. Peck, for he sat with them, and it is perhaps better to give well-deserved credit late than never, which he now does, when he says that they were away above the average of that body. One of these women had already reared a family, Mr. Peck; she had not shirked her maternal duties. One of them was a comparatively young woman, with a young family, and she no doubt neither neglects her home nor her public duties. Finally, one of them was single, and besides being in politics was in business; terrible, isn't it, Mr. Peck? She is not only a member of our law-making body, but a practising physician, and, the *Tribune* is informed, well up in her profession, and successful.

Please allow us, Mr. Peck, to introduce these "new women" of the West to your notice, by name and politics. Mrs. Harriet G. R. Wright, Populist, of Arapahoe County. Mrs. Frances S. Lee, Democrat, of the same place. Dr. Mary F. Barry, Silver Republican, of Pueblo. Let the *Tribune* assure you also, Mr. Peck, that they were able on occasion to rise above party, and directly oppose the wishes of every boss in the State; that they voted on the various legislative measures before them, nine times in ten, intelligently, impartially, and justly. And they voted against the infamous prize-fighting bill, which ultimately became a law in spite of their united opposition. "As from sentimental considerations she might be expected to do," Mr. Peck will no doubt

reply; but the *Tribune* will gently remind him that under the old régime he so much reveres, she sat in the gladiatorial arena, and clapped her hands at the sight of blood. Get off the track, Mr. Peck, or you will be run over by the car of progress!

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

In an article on lady doctors in *The Young Woman*, an English periodical, we are told that there are in London and the provinces no fewer than thirty-seven institutions, officered wholly or partially by lady doctors, and there are nearly two hundred registered medical women, who have been educated at the Handel Street School or the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn road.

But striking as has been the advance of women in the medical profession in England, it has been even more so in the United States. *The Young Woman* says:

Twenty-five years ago there were 500 lady doctors in practice in the States; to-day there are 4,500—one in 15,000 of the population. Among these are a few distinguished homœopaths, hospital physicians, and surgeons, professors in medical schools, oculists, and electro-therapeutists, the great majority being ordinary doctors. The first lady doctor in the world was an American woman—Miss Elizabeth Blackwell, who was enrolled as a physician in the Medical Register of Jan. 1, 1849. One of America's most noted lady doctors, Marie E. Zakrzewska, was a native of Berlin, but she had to leave the German capital in consequence of the strong prejudice aroused against her. That was many years ago, and the lady doctor is now tolerated even on the continent. Even the Far East has its lady doctors, the best known among them being a Chinese lady, Dr. Hu King Eng, first physician to the household of Li Hung Chang. Dr. Eng is a Christian, and comes of a wealthy family. She took her degree in the United States, and is now in charge of a hospital at Foo Chow. As to the earnings of the lady doctor, they vary, of course, very largely. There are women who count their income in thousands, and one lady practising in the West End of London earns \$20,000 a year. Miss Annie Romberger, of Philadelphia, has a practice worth \$6,000 a year, and she is one of many who earn as much.

STAND BY THE PRINCIPLE.

Miss Helen M. Winslow, suggests that the resolution passed by women's clubs condemning the action of the great and powerful Northwestern Railroad in discharging all women employees from their offices, not from incompetency, nor from any other reason but because they are women, should be enforced in a way that "may show such great corporations the worth of organizations for women." She says:

There are two parallel roads running between Chicago and Milwaukee, the Northwestern and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. These roads make the same time, charge the same fare, and are in all ways equal in service. The patronage of club women has come to be a matter of importance to the business world, and every individual of us has a vote—or better than a vote—in this matter. It would seem that common courtesy requires that we stand by the route which is loyal to the interests of women. And, besides, a vital principle is involved in this ostensibly small matter of our choice of routes. Let us not forget it.

NEWSPAPER WOMEN.

The August *Club Woman* quotes Mrs. Estelle Mendell Amory of Belmond, Iowa, on the subject: "In What Branch of Newspaper Work Do Women Most Excel?" as follows:

By way of getting an opinion on the subject I asked several friends, whom I thought good judges, in what branch they thought women most excelled, and I hardly know how I felt when they said, as one man, "in writing recipes." Suffice it to say that my opinion of their judgment was very suddenly and very decidedly lowered, but a broad second thought and the discussion that followed stayed the indignant protest that fell to my lips.

I will take as my example for illustration a family woman, burning the midnight oil, with her family of twelve children and her liege lord in the land of dreams, and as she sits by the fireside after a vexatious day of soap making, she resolves for the fourth or fifth time that she will write out her recipe for Mrs. Hezekiah Brown, who declares that she makes the best soap in the whole neighborhood; and as she works away she thinks if she gives Mrs. Brown her recipe for soap she should return hers for making brown bread, and then she thinks if they could only be printed in the *County Gazette*, it would greatly expedite matters, and in this way meet a long-felt want. I seem to see this faltering sister, as, with bated breath she goes to the editor of the county paper,—she and he used to debate in the old red school on opposite sides, or else she might not have had the courage to address him—and she tells him how they might exchange recipes through a column in his paper. The editor at first objects, saying it is not the proper sphere for woman, and points out the domestic ruin that will follow such a step by a woman. Then is when she convinces him there is money in it; that such a little corner where women could exchange ideas would increase the circulation; that there is not a woman in the county but by some means would have that paper just for the sake of the recipes—there you have the secret of how woman has excelled and does excel in making the newspaper a family institution. The husband and father can no longer leave the paper on the office desk down town, for his wife and daughter are deeply interested in it, and he knows with satisfaction that they are getting a taste for news in political, scientific, and other matters of the outside world, and that they demand it fresh, too. Thus woman's field was perhaps the lack in newspaper management, the true lack of the woman's touch, which some one has been gracious enough to say makes everything sublime, and entering this, the only open door, we will grant that woman has largely reciped her way to the present. A good meal centres round a few tested, well-written recipes that some woman has given—and who does not know the weal or woe that hangs on a good meal? And have not the recipes that have been written and printed by the women been for the betterment of the home, that centre of all true life, and have they not wrought marvellous changes in its management? So, when woman's hand wrote naught but recipes her work began towards elevating the world into a new, larger, and grander kingdom. And woman has so excelled in newspaper work that she is not now compelled to have only her column pertaining to the domestic and social side of life, but she has branched out into other parts of newspaper work, and the articles from her pen, every one admits, are just as keen and witty as those of her brother. Indeed, woman's pen, like her tongue, we are coming to realize is an inherent part of her.

To-day women are successfully running newspapers, weeklies, city dailies, and occupying every position, from that of the advertising agent to the correspondent on the battlefield—and is it not woman who has given the newspaper its present power and hold upon the people, until it is part and parcel of our national home and our individual life, entering into every fibre of our thoughts?

Mrs. Henry Wallace spoke of the opportunities for women in journalism that are on every side and close at hand. "Women have lived down the reputation of caring only for light reading and gossip. The large sphere now opening everywhere to them and the numerous Federations of Women's Clubs have united them in demanding a higher moral standard of literature and journalism. Women are now studying good government, nutritious food, sanitation, and all the great principles that are so helpful in making happy homes and useful lives. As reporters, women receive a fine literary training, meeting as they do with all kinds of people and all phases of life. One opportunity is their power of throwing a searchlight in dark places which cannot stand public opinion when it goes hand in hand with the public press, for editors always publish what a critical public demands.

The day is past when woman's work is confined to the society columns. We are progressing, our field is broadening; women are physically as well able to handle the pen and typewriter as the broom or the needle. There are legions of them to-day acting as editors, business managers, and heads of departments, as well as reporters on many of the largest and most influential papers in this country. Conscientious work, faithfully done, will bring success, and an honest, pure, truthful newspaper is always in demand, one whose headlines can be depended upon, and which, if opportunity offers for a grand "scoop," will take a modest advantage of it. A successful woman journalist claims that there is no vocation in which the fact that "Eternal vigilance is the price of success" applies more truly than in the work of the descriptive writer for the newspaper. Clear-headed, accomplished women, with the news instinct, swift pen, and broad knowledge, combined with their enlarged opportunities and enthusiasm as journalists, now have the chance of coming to the front as special writers for newspapers and syndicates, and many are fast making their way into the industrial world.

FACTORY INSPECTION IN CANADA.

In the Province of Ontario, which is the most populous of the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, the Factories' Act applies to all establishments where five or more women, or minors, are employed.

No woman is allowed to take her meals in any room where a manufacturing process is being carried on, and if the inspector so direct, in writing, the employer shall provide a suitable room in the factory for a dining-room. Every factory must be kept clean, and not overcrowded, and must be ventilated, so as to render harmless, as far as practicable, all unwholesome effluvia, and to take dust and other injurious impurities generated by manufactur-

ing machinery. Separate closets must be provided for women, with separate approaches, which must be kept clean, and well ventilated at all times. The Ontario Shops' Act relates to shops and places other than factories.

Miss Carlyle, the woman inspector for factories in Ontario, found that in the large departmental stores the department in which goods were manufactured came under the Factory Act, and she had a supervision of the women and girls working therein, but not over the women and girls in the shop department, though in the same establishment. The Local Councils of Women in Ontario took the matter up, and largely through their efforts the Shops' Act, in its amended form, was passed. Several of the sections in this Act are the same as the Factory Act: seats must be provided for women, and they must be permitted to use them. A penalty is attached in case any employer endeavors in any way to prevent the seats being used.

In the Province of Quebec the Factory Act is very similar to the one in Ontario, the sections on sanitary conditions are very explicit, and they are under the control of the Board of Health for the Province. There are women inspectors in Quebec.

The women inspectors in the Dominion are doing valuable work. A woman enters more into detail than a man; they visit the smaller establishments which have not, in most cases, been touched by the inspectors through want of time, owing to the large number of important factories demanding their supervision, and often it is these smaller workshops where inspection is most needed.

BUILDING THEIR OWN HOUSE.

In Chicago, at Elston Avenue and Humboldt Boulevard, three women, a mother and her two daughters, are building a two-story brick house in the little "prairie" space just off the street, and the whole northwest side is watching them. They are mixing the mortar themselves, cleaning the brick, tossing it up, carrying buckets of mortar, laying brick, sawing timber, doing the whole thing with as much unconcern as though building a house were no more for women to do than washing clothes or baking bread. They go about it like expert builders, working from dawn until sunset. They have already completed the first story, and are putting in the window frames for the second. It will be more solidly built than many Chicago houses, for the reason that the walls are three brick deep, and no laths at all are used.

These women would have to pay at least two dollars and a half a day apiece to three men to do this work for them. That would cost them forty-five dollars per week. They could not earn half that sum at any ordinary feminine employment. While it is only in exceptional cases that women can build a house, there are many lighter occupations like house-painting, paper-hanging, upholstering, and small repairs, whereby they can earn or save. They should be encouraged to do so. "The tools to those who can use them."

THE WOMEN WHO WORKED WITH WASHINGTON.

"The Men Who Worked with Washington" was the title of the lecture which Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer gave lately to the Old South audience of young people gathered in the Park Street Church.

Speaking in a conversational style, she first reminded the children that if Washington had been obliged to do, himself, the great work of saving this country, it could never have been done. For the accomplishment of his task he had to have a large number of people, working not only all over this country, but also abroad, all imbued with a spirit like his own, and devoted to the cause of freedom.

Among the first of those who aided Washington in his work were great Englishmen, like Lord Chatham and Edmund Burke, who resisted and spoke against tyranny, in the interest, not only of the English, but also of the American colonists. Then there were the people of this country, women as well as men, who did so much for freedom, and gave their aid to the revolutionary troops in their hard struggle.

Washington was also assisted by such men as Patrick Henry, Sam Adams, and James Otis; by the brilliant officers from Virginia; by such men as Schuyler and Putnam. He had the help of distinguished foreigners, such as Lafayette, and of statesmen, lawyers, and diplomats, like John Hancock, John Jay, and John Adams. Such men as Madison, Jefferson, and Alexander Hamilton took part in his work, to make it possible. He was also indebted to the merchants, the bankers, and the financiers, who provided the sinews of war for his campaigns.

Mrs. Palmer, in closing her lecture, showed that all of these classes put together could not have saved the country if they had not been imbued with a common spirit of devotion, and if they had not been willing to give up everything in its interest.

Mrs. Palmer should have added that Washington's efforts would have been of no avail had not the women of America stood beside the men and labored in her behalf. The woman's part in the Revolutionary War should never be overlooked.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

At the International Council for Women, recently held in London, Frau Stritt gave an interesting account of the woman suffrage movement in Germany. She said that although German women appear to be so far behind on the suffrage question, they are convinced that "suffrage belongs rightly to the taxpaying woman citizen just as much as to the taxpaying man; that, without this right, women must, at the best, content themselves with scanty fragments of their full human rights; that an exclusively male legislation can never do full justice to the female half of society, as male and female nature are entirely different." "All this," she said, "was as well known by our first pioneers as it is by ourselves. At the same time, when

the first woman suffrage bill was brought before the English Parliament, Louise Otto, whom we call the mother of the German women's movement, and others, openly dwelt upon the necessity of municipal and political suffrage, but recommended as wise tactics not to bring forward these claims."

For nearly thirty years German women have worked and waited in accordance with this early counsel, but of late they are realizing "that too much prudence may tend to imprudence," and are changing their tactics. Frau Stritt said further:

The generally unfavorable and negative results in our Reichstag and the different States Parliaments, concerning the position of women in our new Civil Code, the opening of colleges, universities, and liberal professions to women, labor legislation for women, etc., constantly give us fresh proofs of how badly the interests of our sex are watched over by men, and that woman can only be effectually represented by woman herself. So, to-day, we openly say what we all know and wish. In word and print, in our women's journals and pamphlets, at every convention, even at those of our National Council, which, according to its constitution, only deals with such subjects of which all its members can heartily agree, in short, on every opportunity we propagate the principle of woman suffrage,—but, as I am bound to say, only as an ideal claim, and as the self-evident theoretical consequence of our efforts.

Beyond this German women have not been able to go, because by law they are denied even a hearing on the subject, as Frau Stritt explained:

The reason why we have never yet been able to carry out this theory into practice, why no woman suffrage society exists in Germany, why no woman suffrage bill has yet been presented to Parliament, does not lie to-day in the want of knowledge or foresight of the leading persons, and not in a cowardly fear of public opinion, which has been influenced now for more than 30 years by the woman question—the reason lies only in outward circumstances. Besides the prohibition of coalition of political unions, which is equally unfavorable for both sexes with regard to trades unions, there still exists in most German States a special law, forbidding school-boys, minors, and women to take part in any political society or political meeting. That is to say, no woman may become a member of any political society, and the presence of a single woman in the meeting of a political party can cause its dissolution by the ever-present police agent. You see by this that an insuperable barrier still keeps us out of the arena, in which to enter our hearts are set, filled with ardent desire for combat, and with the invincible conviction that only on this battle field we shall gain freedom for our sex.

For us, of course, everything now depends upon the throwing down of this horrible barrier. Our National Council, the Bund deutscher Frauenvereine, which at the present time represents the women's movement in Germany, has, in its last convention in Hamburg, unanimously resolved to take its stand from the women's point of view in this question, which is one of the most actual and interesting to all classes of people. In the petition drawn up in accordance with this resolution and addressed to the Reichstag, the Bund demands on the ground of the German Imperial Constitution the creation of one general law regulating associations and assemblies for the whole empire of Germany, but including full equality with the male citizen. It is not quite so hope-

less as other petitions from German women to their legislative bodies are apt to be, as our wishes in this case coincide with those of the progressive political parties, and with those of several members of all parties. The first slight success in this direction will give us the possibility of taking further and more energetic measures.

It will be seen that the struggle in Germany is to obtain the primary right of petition.—*F. M. A. in Woman's Journal.*

A COLORADO WOMAN ON SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Ralph W. King, president of the Saturday Afternoon Club of Greeley, Col., writes:

I cannot understand how enlightened people in other States can have received any such impression, unless it is through a certain class of individuals who seem to take delight in opposing and thwarting any popular movement. At any rate, I am glad to be able to assure you that the condition of affairs is quite the reverse of the reports of which you spoke.

I will confess that when the law was passed I was rather skeptical as to the outcome, but I can truthfully say that I believe already very great benefits have been derived by it, and if there have been any evil results, I have never seen them.

The first good effect noticeable was the changed condition of the voting places. The presence of women has completely done away with rough language, loud talking, and many other disagreeable features before prominent. There has been a great improvement in municipal affairs because of the women's vote. I think they are less bound by party than men. One thing is certain, and acknowledged by all, that if the matter was again put to vote, woman suffrage would be carried by twice the previous majority.

I know that the bad and ignorant women do not vote more generally than the others. They, of course, have the same opportunity as the bad and ignorant men, but so also have the good and refined women, and in this, as well as in other things, the good women's work outweighs the others. As to the impairing of home happiness, I have never seen any such result. I know that women take pride in being able to converse intelligently on questions of public interest with their husbands and friends.

A more perfect woman never lived than our State Superintendent of schools—and no one more efficient ever filled the place. In the last General Assembly in the House were three women members, who never missed roll-call, nor in any way neglected their duties. My father, Mr. J. Max. Clark, was also a member of this body, and in his estimation as well as in that of other members, the three women filled their positions in every way as efficiently as their forty men colleagues, if not more so. More than this, their presence added a reserve to the proceedings of the body which was admired and respected by all.

As I write, I am lying propped up in bed with a tiny mite of humanity beside me, and you may understand how earnestly I feel when I tell you that I believe I shall be a better mother to my baby, and be more able to guide his thoughts in the right way, because of the rights I have in being a Colorado woman.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

No. 18.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum
Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

The Sioux County, Iowa, Republican Convention, convened in Hull, Aug. 30, unanimously resolved that it was the sense of the Convention that the question of equal suffrage should be submitted to the people. The resolution was drafted and placed in the hands of the resolutions committee by Mrs. R. J. Ballard.

The convention of the National Army Nurses' Association, at Philadelphia, Sept. 6, had an unusually large attendance. The feature of the session was the appearance of Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, who made an address. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Ewing, of Phoenixville, Penn., president of the Association, submitted her annual report, and those of other officers were read.

The New York Life has lifted the "classification" ban from risks on women, and they are now insured on the same terms as men. The company cautions its agents to use great care, however, in selecting female risks. Agents will not be allowed to submit applications or to incur the expense of examinations upon the following classes of women without first submitting the facts to the home office: Domestic servants and factory operatives, illiterate women, women over 55 years of age, and girls under 15 years of age. While the company will write whole life and limited payment life policies upon select risks, it recommends that endowment or bond policies be written.

COL. HIGGINSON LOYAL TO WOMEN.

Col. Higginson addresses the following spirited letter to the editor of the *New York Nation*, declining to become a member of a "National Institute of Art, Science, and Letters" which excludes women:

Sir, I have received with much regret a proposition, signed by several eminent names, and looking towards the establishment of "The National Institute of Art, Science, and Letters," to consist of 200 members. My special ground for regret is that this organization, unlike almost all organizations established for similar purposes in America within the last half century, appears to be limited to one sex only.

Among national societies based upon the larger membership, and including women as well as men, are the American Social Science Association, the American Philological Society, the American Folk-Lore Society, the American Modern Language Society, the American Historical

Society, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Associated Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, and the Association of American Authors. Many of these organizations have had women not merely as members, but as officers. Thus, Prof. Abby B. Leach was vice-president, and is now president, of the Philological Society; Miss Alice Fletcher is vice-president of the Folk-Lore Society; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is a vice-president of the Association of American Authors, and Mrs. Caroline Healey Dall has always, I believe, been a director of the Social Science Association.

I have been, at different times, a member of each of these societies, have been an officer of several of them, and, indeed, president of three, and I am not aware that the slightest inconvenience has ever followed from the union of both sexes in their membership, or that any proposition has ever been made looking toward a change. Meanwhile, there have been similar societies which, while originally based on a narrower plan, have expanded their membership to include women; as has been done, for instance, in the American Oriental Society, and the New England Historic-Genealogical Society. Other learned societies have admitted women occasionally and sparingly, though enough to establish the precedent. Thus the late Prof. Maria Mitchell was admitted to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and also to the Academy of Arts and Sciences; while women are now chosen freely, I believe, into the Society of American Artists. In fact, it may safely be said that in recently formed societies of a national character for the promotion of "Art, Science, and Letters," the tendency has been all one way. Can any good reason be given why the proposed "National Institute" should attempt to turn back the tide? For one, I can take no part in such a movement, and have, therefore, felt obliged, however reluctantly, to decline the honor of its membership.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.
Glimpsewood, Dublin, N. H., Aug. 20, 1899.

VOTERS PREFERRED.

Women are being practically barred out from government service in the departments at Washington. There is an immense pressure brought to bear by local politicians throughout the country for these places. Consequently whenever there is a vacancy to be filled, the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus almost invariably ask for a man. The civil service regulations recognize the right to discriminate between the sexes, and whenever a requisition is made for a male clerk, stenographer, or typewriter, the commission certifies only the names of men.

Civil-Service Commissioner Harlow says that the commission has a long list of excellent women eligible for appointment, but that it cannot get the appointing officers to take them. Of course there are various excuses given. The principal one, perhaps, is that "while women may do as well during the regular working

hours, if there is a rush, and it is necessary to work over hours, the work can be crowded on the men better than on the women. The women are not so willing to work over hours, and the heads of offices feel more reluctant in asking them to do so than is the case with men."

Chief Examiner Servin, of the Civil Service Commission, confirms the statement of Commissioner Harlow. "It is claimed," he says, "that women cannot adapt themselves to as great a variety of work as can men. They may be all right in a certain line, but when they are put on something else it is very hard for them to get the hang of it. They are also inclined not only to insist on having all the privileges in the way of vacations and sick leave to which they are entitled, but they often expect special consideration and special favors." Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Vanderlip, who has general supervision of the clerical force of the Treasury Department, indorsed practically all that the officials of the Civil Service Commission had said.

The discovery of these feminine disabilities has only recently been made. Ever since the experiment of appointing women was first tried, nearly forty years ago, successive heads of departments have testified to the satisfactory work of their women employees. They have even in some cases given women credit for greater punctuality, industry, and efficiency than men. We must, therefore, be permitted to question the correctness of these novel assertions. The real reason why women are being displaced is political. More and more the offices are used as perquisites, and are given in payment of political services. Women have no votes and are not wanted.

MRS. IDA H. HARPER, since the close of the Women's International Council, has been sight-seeing in England, Scotland, and Ireland. She expects to visit friends in St. Petersburg, and to return about Dec. 1, to Washington, where she will spend the winter.

MISS JOANNA E. WOOD, of Queenston, a well-known Canadian author, has written two novels, "Judith Moore" and "The Untempered Mind," which have been favorably received. A third, dealing with life in a Scotch mining town, will be published this fall. Miss Wood is now travelling abroad. She is described as a young woman of charming personality.

MRS. A. P. NORTON, of Boston, is conducting a School of Housekeeping for Women, at the N. Y. Chautauqua, which is exciting considerable interest. Situations, plans, finishing, furnishing, plumbing, draining, cleaning, and the general care of the house are receiving attention. The last three weeks of the course will be given to the study of foods, food principles, and problems of housekeeping.

LETTERS FROM COLORADO.

In reply to some questions by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Frank N. Briggs, president of the Women's Club of Victor, Col., writes:

Before answering your questions, I will state that I am one of those women who did not care for the ballot; but, realizing that there are many of our sisters who must take a man's place in the world, I now believe that they should have a man's privileges. Realizing, also, that woman's influence is largely for good in other directions, I believe it should be in this.

I do not find that equal suffrage has increased corruption in politics. While it may not have greatly changed things for the better in a general way, the polling places are certainly more quiet, orderly, and respectable. The women's vote is not decreasing, but rather increasing, particularly in municipal elections. Some few may wish to be deprived of the suffrage, and may refuse to vote, but they are not numerous. I do not find that the bad and ignorant women vote more generally than the better class.

As for marring the happiness of the home, the woman politician who neglects her home and children, and makes herself an object of ridicule, is a woman who in her very nature would be going to the same extreme in some other direction were she not interested in politics. There are a few such women in this State, but we are thankful that they are only few, and not increasing. I do not believe there is a State in the Union where the true, womanly woman receives more respect and consideration socially than in Colorado, both in general and special ways, and there has certainly never been a time when her influence has been so marked.

Summing up, as to bad results, I think they are largely negative. Some possibly expected great results to follow at once, and have been disappointed. The results have been emphatically good along the line of stimulating women to a more intelligent study of public questions. The broad woman's club idea, in connection with the suffrage, has done wonders for the broader education of women, giving them an expanded horizon in all things, and especially along the line of civic responsibility.

I regret that I have not more of a definite nature to send you. My remarks are based upon the opinion of a conservative club woman, who is decidedly not a politician.

Mrs. H. J. Furness, president of the Mutual Improvement Club of Longmont, Col., writes:

I wish to answer your questions fairly, particularly as I was one of those who were not in favor of women's voting. You ask, Has equal suffrage increased the corruption of politics? Not in the least. Has it impaired the happiness of the home? No. There are always plenty of Mrs. Jellybys, but they might as well be occupied with equal suffrage as with the Hottentots. Has it caused women to receive less respect and consideration socially? That idea is all nonsense. A lady is a lady, "for a" that and "a" that," and whether she be in the parlor or in politics, she will receive the consideration she deserves. This has been thoroughly demonstrated in Colorado, and no women in Boston are regarded with more respect than the refined and cultured ladies who are leaders in this movement. Has it lessened women's influence for good? Not a bit. Wherever they have taken a hand in public political work, the moral atmosphere is admitted by all to be purer. Have the women generally ceased voting? At every election more women vote than at the previous one. Do the bad and ignorant

women vote more generally than the good and intelligent? The good and intelligent women who go to the polls far outnumber the others.

Has it had any bad results, and, if so, what? I do not believe there are any that will be lasting. Women are generally more impulsive than men, and, perhaps, do not look before they leap quite so long. So, when the franchise was given them, a good many seized the equal suffrage broom and commenced the much-needed house-cleaning in public halls, without wise and concentrated action. In consequence they became enveloped in the cobwebs and clouds of dust they stirred up, without doing much, if any, good; and such action was used against them, and did do harm at first; but the fog is clearing rapidly, and, in a few years, with women to the fore not alone, but together with the men, although they may not bring the work to absolute perfection, yet the change for the better will be marvellous.

What are the good results? In many cases better men have been elected. In towns where the license question has been the issue the temperance party has nearly always won; and equal suffrage certainly has stimulated women to a more intelligent study of public questions, and given them a broader outlook generally, and they certainly have a growing sense of civic responsibility as citizens of Colorado.

Mrs. William J. Kerr, president of the 19th Century Club of Pueblo, Col., writes:

You ask, Has woman suffrage impaired the happiness of the home? I answer, emphatically and positively, No. Its tendency in the home has been to bring its members closer together. The family now feel a common interest in the public weal. They discuss existing conditions, proposed remedies, and pending legislation. Topics of new interest engross their thoughts, and the family life takes on new coloring and broader sympathies. In all my acquaintance, I cannot recall a single home made less happy by equal suffrage. In my own home, husband and sons join me in the discussion of live topics. The enlarged and widened fields have opened up new and delightful avenues of thought.

Since the adoption of equal suffrage, there has been a great change in the conduct of the primaries. At elections, the booths are free from rowdyism, brawling, and fighting. The two-dollar bill is no longer flashed in the face of the voter; if bribery is resorted to, it is by stealth. To the honor of Colorado manhood, women are treated with marked courtesy in the exercise of their right to vote. Any attempt to insult them would be promptly punished. Political parties no longer dare to affront public sentiment by the nomination of an open profligate or debaucher. Consequently our offices are filled by incumbents who are at least outwardly respectable. There is a large increase in the woman vote at each succeeding election; the number who remain away grows "smaller and beautifully less" year by year.

Our intelligent women almost all vote. Among the ignorant and degraded foreigners employed in our smelters and coal-mines, a large number of the women are averse to voting.

With the unfolding of women's intellect, stimulated by club studies, Colorado women have largely extended their usefulness. The saloon question is now a practical one. What was formerly a mere sentiment has rapidly developed into a keen sense of personal responsibility and personal duty. Civic affairs have been grasped intelligently, and in this and other Colorado cities women have inaugurated and carried into successful practice

park and street improvements, sanitary reforms, Pingree Gardens, rescue homes, and kindred work.

The entry of women into the domain of active politics has created no Utopia, established no millennium; but it has done much to encourage progress, stimulate moral sentiment, purify the political atmosphere, add to the beauty of the home and of the community, and foster and promote every good work. In a word, equal suffrage in Colorado has disappointed its enemies and gratified its friends. It is an unqualified success, and is here to stay.

Mrs. Ednah Roney, secretary of the Women's Literary Club of Ward, Colo., writes:

My experience of equal suffrage is confined to the narrow limits of a mining camp high in the Rockies. The women here, with few exceptions, vote, and are glad of the opportunity. We, as a rule, go to the polls with our husbands, vote as we think right, and there as elsewhere are always treated with the greatest consideration and respect, and have never yet experienced any unpleasantness of any nature. Indeed, everything is done decently and in order. From my experience, I can truly say I do not believe that equal suffrage has increased political corruption. There has been one great good result, if no others—that of stimulating women to a more intelligent study of public questions.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

A paper in the *New York Evening Post* relates the experiences of a college student who went out to serve as a second girl, in order to help herself on with her college expenses. The mistress was not hard, but inconsiderate. She simply did not think of the maid and her possible fatigue when the family was allowed to sit for an hour or two over the dessert, so that the dishes could not be washed before 11 o'clock. The writer says:

The mistress ordered the meals in what seemed to me the hardest possible way; the meat must be baked on "baking day," and boiled on the day when the top of the stove was in use for the ironing.

A chief cause of complaint by many servants is the long hours. This writer says:

"My days were more often sixteen hours long than twelve," and she adds: "I hesitate to confess that we all made common cause against our mistress. We systematically resented everything she did. But I would not give the impression that our mistress was intentionally unkind to us. At this distance of time I am sure she was not, though I do think that she intended to get an extraordinary amount of work out of us."

If the educated, intelligent young woman holds such views of the relations of mistress and maid, what can be expected from the ignorant?

ELIZABETH M. F. DENTON, of Wellesley, Mass., is author of a poem entitled "Life," a reply to the question, "What is Life?"—from bird, child, sage, earth, sun, stars, and old Father Time.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON has contributed a paper on the International Congress of Women to the September number of *Ainslee's Magazine*. The article is illustrated from photographs, and the magazine frontispiece is a photograph.

MISS SARAH J. FARMER.

A beautiful pen-picture of Miss Sarah J. Farmer, the presiding genius of Greenacre-on-the-Piscataqua, comes by the roundabout way of New Orleans:

Miss Farmer is a tallish woman of gracefully slender proportions. Her light brown hair is drawn back from her fine brow into an unobtrusive knot on her neck. Her complexion is suggestive of exquisite cleanliness, and her eyes of inward purity and upward devotion. Her morning dress is of soft gray wool, mysteriously fashioned to half define and half conceal her figure. Her afternoon gowns are of crêpe or dull silks or satiny cashmeres, gray always, of the pale silver shade, and whenever she appears with a bonnet, which is rare at Greenacre, it is small and close, and covered with a silvery nun's veiling, which hangs to her waist behind. The cordiality—no, that is too superficial a term for the genial warmth of this magnetic woman—her Christly kindness to her kind, is manifest at all times. She loves life and the people of the world. She is so strong in her belief of the influence of projected thought, that she throws outward her best spiritual strength and powers to benefit, which return to her tenfold in freedom, joy, love, and infinite blessing. It is impossible to meet Miss Farmer without feeling at once the electrical inspiring for better living which she radiates. Her trust is implicit, her love boundless, her good deeds incalculable. It would be well if every family possessed a house-angel productive of so much good.

Miss Helen Pitkin, who writes the above description of Miss Farmer in the *Times-Democrat*, continues:

This pretty little story was told by Miss Farmer the other afternoon in a corner of the Eirenion—House of Peace—during a thunder shower which no one regretted, because time is not wasted in any way at Greenacre:

A young woman she knows, one who sheds sunshine far ahead of her actual footsteps, alighted from a hansom one afternoon in New York City, and moved toward a shop. A newsboy of the usual tattered sort, sprang forward and offered the afternoon papers. She shook her head, smiling as she did so at his enterprise. She completed her commission, and without thought of the incident left the store and proceeded toward the carriage. The newsboy—a youth of eleven years, perhaps—stood by the wheel holding a fresh newspaper which was spread along its muddy curve. The young woman entered the hansom, her dress free from the soil of the wet streets by this courteous act. "That was for the smile," the boy said, taking off his ragged cap.

Could a Raleigh or a Gil Blas have done more for his queen?

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

Women have a conspicuous part in the life of Syracuse University. It is vaguely hinted at times, when they take extra honors, that they have rather too conspicuous a part. In scholarship the women outrank the men. Records of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity show this. Elections to membership in this fraternity are based solely upon scholarship. The Syracuse chapter was established in 1896, and each class since has sent up more women than men for election. In 1897 the class was led by seven women, with the eighth place a tie between a man and a woman. When the Phi Beta Kappa

elections took place, only two of these women were chosen; the third member elected was the man whose standing for eighth place was a tie, and the fourth was a man whose name was not mentioned in the posted list of class standings, and whose record placed him somewhere below eight young women in scholarship. At the expense of the five young women who were entitled to them, keys were awarded to the men ranking beneath them. The young women who were thus deprived of their honors have this year finally received their keys as members of the alumnae. This, the girls think, is not even tardy justice, since the membership records will show that their keys were received after the regular class elections. It is also, they think, an acknowledgment of injustice on the part of those who made the awards. This year's elections to the Phi Beta Kappas show the girls again in the majority. In the oratorical contests the women have always made a good showing. They won most of the prizes in the first contest for the Chancellor's Prize, after which, upon objection of the men who disliked to have them for competitors, they refrained from entering for two or three years. This year the women reentered the contest and carried off one of the three prizes. Until this year the Hiram Gee fellowship in painting has been won regularly by women. It provides for one year's study of art in Paris. Athletics are receiving more attention from women at Syracuse than ever before. The only athletic victories ever won from Cornell by Syracuse were won by the girls this year at basketball.

WOMEN VOTING IN WISCONSIN.

A correspondent writes to the *Wisconsin Citizen* concerning the annual school meeting at Stoughton, and says:

Stoughton is a city of about 3,500 population. Considerably more than one-half are Norwegians and they retain most of their native customs. No suffrage work to speak of has ever been done here; in fact, I do not think there is an announced suffragist in the place.

Yet, at this school election, the largest hall in the city was filled with earnest voters, nearly one-half of whom were women. The hall was so crowded that one side of the hall at a time had to be voted. That is, all one side marched in single file past those awful polls and deposited their ballots. Women and men, old and young, foreign and native, waited for each other to exercise their rights as citizens of a free country in the most cordial matter of fact comradeship, as if they were doing the natural thing in the world. Nearly 900 votes were cast. Women not only peddled tickets in the hall, but for days before the election, canvassed the city for their candidates. When the vote was announced, men cheered to the echo and women waved their handkerchiefs. Do you think these women will always be satisfied with just this much of Freedom?

VACCINATING THE INDIANS.

The smallpox broke out among the Moqui Indians not long since and spread so rapidly that it was feared that the whole tribe would be swept away. The agency physician is Dr. Mary McKee, and she, together with Mr. Shoemaker, a

farmer sent by the United States government to instruct the Indians in agriculture, have been using their utmost endeavors to stem the disease. All the known methods to attain this object; Miss McKee has attempted to put into force, such as vaccination, fumigation, and destroying the effects of the sick and those who have died. As may well be believed, the task has been no light one. The Indians believe that disease proceeds from an evil spirit, and their only way of fighting against it is by means of incantations and other ceremonies. Miss McKee, however, is a woman of spirit, and, by the consent of the agent of the Moqui Indians, commanded the entire tribe to be assembled for vaccination. To vaccination the Indians made no objection; in fact, regarded the matter as somewhat of a joke. The fumigation gave rise to a certain amount of dissatisfaction, but the climax was reached when Miss McKee seized and committed to the flames the clothes, bedding, and household furniture of those who had died of smallpox. The relatives who hoped to inherit the property regarded this as a most high-handed procedure and protested in the most vigorous terms. Nevertheless, the plucky lady, nothing daunted, pursued the even tenor of her way, nor did she desist until two of the seven villages had undergone a thorough fumigation and cleansing, and every one of the dwellers therein had been vaccinated. The other villages got wind of these proceedings, and, when Dr. McKee and Mr. Shoemaker came to the third to commence operations they were met by the head chief, who refused to admit them. They chief remarked that his people were willing to take any medicine that Dr. McKee prescribed, but when it came to burning their furniture and scratching the arms of their women and children they objected most strongly. Explanations as to the benefits of vaccination, disinfection, etc., were useless, and the warning that unless she were allowed to take these measures the entire tribe would probably die fell on deaf ears. Dr. McKee was determined to have her way and to save the stubborn Indians in spite of themselves. Accordingly she induced the agent to telegraph to Washington for troops to exert a little moral suasion. Secretary Alger gave orders that a company should be immediately dispatched from Fort Wingate to protect Dr. McKee and to see that her will was carried out.

"Think," says the *Kansas City Journal*, "of a Kansas sunflower blooming in far-off Luzon—the first American flower of any sort to spread its petals in the Oriental sun! Writing from Manila to his folks in Ottawa, Harry Heck, a member of the 20th Kansas, who is on detached services in the headquarters telegraph office, says: 'I believe I have the distinction of bringing the first American flower over here. I brought some sunflower seed and planted it in pots. One of the plants is in bloom, and the rest have buds on them.'" The Kansas suffragists several years ago chose the sunflower as the suffrage emblem. It seems singularly out of place in Manila.

Miss Minnie Marsh, of Dennison, has recently been appointed State Examiner by the State Superintendent of Education of Texas, an honor never before conferred upon a Texas woman.

Dr. Mary H. Murray has been appointed to the medical inspectorship of the twelve public schools in the Third Ward of the Borough of Queens, N. Y. Dr. Murray is a daughter of William K. Murray, of Flushing, Long Island, and she studied for five years at the Woman's Medical College in the city of New York, in the hospital of which she was assistant physician for a year.

The Board of Managers of the Hudson (N. Y.) House of Refuge for Women recently appointed Caroline S. Pease, M. D., of Ogdensburg, superintendent of the institution. She took the required examination, and stood highest in a class of twenty-five. Miss Pease was obliged to decline the position on account of ill health, and Mary S. May, of Rochester, who stood second in the examination, was appointed to the position, to take effect Sept. 1.

The Newport woman is not afraid of rain. She has a long rubber coat, and a rubber golf hat, and she drives out in any weather. In the heaviest downpour, fashionable women may be seen on Bellevue Avenue in rubber driving-coats, driving at a good pace in an open run-about. The young contingent among the cottagers have their coats, hats, high rubber shoes, and delight to give rainy-day fishing parties. Women who like to walk array themselves in like manner, and start out without any umbrellas.

The annual register, or catalogue, of the University of Chicago and President Harper's annual report have just been issued by the University Press. The register is a volume of 501 pages, surpassing in size the catalogue of any other university in America. The list of faculty and fellows alone covers twenty-two pages. In the graduate divinity school there were 214 men and ten women students and a total of 336 students in the theological department. There were 951 students in the entire graduate department, 627 men and 324 women. In the senior college the total attendance was 178 men and 178 women; in the junior, 284 men and 261 women; and in the normal college, 75 men and 231 women. The total registration for the year was 2,959.

The U. S. Labor Commissioner, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, says in a recent report that although the number of women laborers is increasing, they encroach comparatively little upon the occupations of men, but are more and more taking the place of children. Mr. Wright says, also, that where women are employed they are regarded as more reliable, neat, industrious, and polite than men, and consequently are more desirable in places for which they are fitted. Wyoming and Utah, the commissioner says, are the only States where women receive equal wages with men in return for equal work by legislative enactment. Although some progress has been made in this direction in the last few years, Mr. Wright thinks there is still too much inequality.

CO-EDUCATION AND MARRIAGE.

It is a matter of regret that college graduates, as a rule, marry more rarely and later in life than men and women who have not had the higher education. This is especially true of women, according to Rev. Dr. E. W. Donald, quoted by E. E. Slosson, professor of chemistry in the University of Wyoming, in an article on "Coeducational Marriages" in the *New York Independent* of Aug. 17. Out of 234 graduates of Bryn Mawr up to and including the class of 1894, only 32 have married—that is, only 14 per cent. of the number, while 202 remain unmarried. This is readily accounted for. The isolation of the sexes for four or more years during the period when the affections are most easily enlisted, is the chief reason why old bachelors and unmarried maidens predominate so greatly among B. A.s and M. A.s. It is a great and growing evil, since men and women with college education are exceptionally qualified to become the wise parents of superior offspring. How can the evil be remedied?

Only by coeducation. This is no longer a theory, but an established fact. Out of the 130 graduates of the University of Kansas up to 1894, 65 have married, that is, 50 per cent. of the entire number. Not only so, but 31 of the 50 women graduates have married fellow students. Also it appears that these marriages were largely between students whose names are closely associated alphabetically, as M. and N., or S. and T. That seems to result from the fact that the students are seated alphabetically in the class rooms. "In short," says Professor Slosson, "if you want young people to marry, let them be together; if you don't want them to marry, keep them apart." A few years of isolation are sometimes sufficient to make a confirmed celibate of either a man or a woman, and "for a couple to fall in love it is usually necessary that they should meet."

As an amusing illustration I will quote a remark once made to me by the principal of a woman's college. She said: "In the East, where class distinctions prevail, coeducation will never be popular, because families of sufficient means to give their daughters superior educational advantages, do not want them to marry out of their set. What would happen if the daughter of a millionaire should fall in love with a fellow student of a different social grade? Why, she might marry the son of a carpenter!"

I suggested that the greatest character in the world's history had been derided as "the Son of a carpenter." "Ah," said the lady professor, "but that was different." She was silenced but not convinced.

Now the underlying principle of woman suffrage is the coöperation of the sexes in every form of social activity. Therefore suffragists, if consistent, will always be in favor of marriage upon equal terms and under right conditions. Celibacy is a life where that coöperation in its most primary form has not taken place, and is usually the result of isolation and preoccupation, physical and mental, during the formative period of youth.

But coeducation not only doubles the ratio of marriages; it also vastly promotes

domestic happiness. As Professor Slosson well says:

"The opportunities for the right people to meet and know one another are better in college life than anywhere else. In a coeducational college a young man makes the acquaintance of some hundreds of the young women of his classes, congenial to him by social position, education, and ideals. He is more likely to find a suitable mate among them than among the fewer women that he would meet in ordinary life. Daily association under such circumstances gives that intimate knowledge of character and tastes which is essential to a proper choice. A girl knows more of the attainments and disposition of her male classmates than she can know of any men outside her home. The common intellectual ideals, the equal treatment, the informal association, the hard work—all enable the sexes to meet and mingle with less self-consciousness than in any other form of society. The sex element is minimized. Marriage is, for the time, out of the question, and out of their thoughts as much as it can or should be for young people. Frankness supplants affectation, and good comradeship becomes possible. The path to matrimony is through platonic friendship instead of through flirtation. Affection is founded on the realities of mutual knowledge instead of the illusions of ignorance."

We say, therefore, to all wise parents who believe that "education should produce normal human beings, not mere research machines," and who know that happy and congenial marriage is the most important success in human life,—do not subject your sons or your daughters to the monastic system that still survives in the Eastern States, but send them to a coeducational college—Cornell or Oberlin or Boston or Wesleyan, or one of the great State universities open to both sexes. When coeducation becomes fully established, happy marriages will become the rule and celibacy the exception among college graduates. And they will be such marriages as Tennyson pictures:

Then comes the stately Eden back to men;
Then reign the world's great brideals, chaste
and calm,
Then springs the crowning race of human
kind.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

Sixteen windows in the dome of the new capitol of Colorado, at Denver, are to have portraits of leading citizens of the State, and the women have demanded of the managers that their sex shall be represented in at least five of them.

The *Mayflower Descendant* announces that the Massachusetts Society is about to begin a compilation of the genealogies of the *Mayflower* passengers and all of their descendants, in all male and female branches under the direction of its Committee on Historical Research. Its stock of accumulated data is already considerable, and for a fee of two dollars the Committee will make a preliminary examination of it for the satisfaction of those who wish to perfect their lines of descent. For this the editor, Mr. George Ernest Bowman, should be addressed. We are glad that the Pilgrim Mothers will at last receive recognition!

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1899.

No. 19.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . 25 cents per annum
Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 13, 1888.

Boston women can now be registered to vote for school committee by applying at Room 8, old Court House, Court Square, any day from now until Oct. 18, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., and afterwards at any time between Nov. 7 and Nov. 22, at the same hours. They have only to answer a few simple questions, and show ability to read and write.

Our truant editor hopes to return to Boston next week. She will bring back with her an ample supply of fragrant fir balsam for pillows, which will be offered for sale at the woman suffrage bazar next December.

The Dreyfus trial at Rennes is described in this week's *Woman's Journal* by an eyewitness and special correspondent, Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the brilliant daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She gives a graphic pen-picture of that historic scene.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

The magnificent meeting of the International Congregational Council, in session as we go to press, is composed of a fine, earnest-looking body of people as one would wish to see. A noticeable feature of this council is the number of women who are enrolled as delegates. There are more than thirty of them, and it is the first National or International Council where any of the delegates have been women. The arrangements for comfort and convenience of the delegates show thorough, intelligent work on part of the committee. On Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 26, the platform will be occupied by Mrs. Elkanah Armitage, of Leeds, England, Miss Margaret J. Evans, A. M., professor at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., who will speak on "Woman's Work," and Grace Niebuhr Kimball, M. D., assistant physician at Vassar College, who will speak of "Women's Work in Foreign Missions."

The American delegates will probably number about 200, of whom, as thus far reported, there are 134 ministers, 56 laymen, and three women. This is, on the whole, a gratifying representation of the lay element. Of the clergymen, 17 may be classified as educators. As respects the delegates from Great Britain, 76 of the 119 are ministers, 39 laymen and four women, a still larger proportion of laity

to clergy. Canada's delegation of 22 divides itself into 14 ministers, seven laymen and one woman, while in Australia's group of 15 are nine ministers and six laymen. The council as a whole, therefore, will not be a clerical assemblage. We rejoice that the lay element is so large.

BAZAR NOTES.

The time has come for active interest and vigorous work for the Bazar which opens Dec. 5, 1899, at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

A large number of salable articles will be required to furnish twenty tables for five days, and to raise as much money as in 1897.

Will not every person who has any interest in our great cause contribute generously?

Useful and fancy articles, materials, work, or money, should be solicited from friends; and everybody may aid in some way.

Mrs. Carrie Anders will again have charge of the "Lucy Stone" table, and she desires to make it as successful as before. Articles intended for this table should be marked "For the Lucy Stone table," and sent to this office.

The Winchester League will furnish a table for aprons and domestic linen.

The City Point Juniors have chosen a chocolate table, and the City Point League a miscellaneous table.

Brookline, Newton, Somerville, Allston, Charlestown, Roxbury, and Winthrop, will have tables.

Will not every housekeeper give a jar of jelly, marmalade, or pickles for the Bazar?

Reports from leagues will be expected at the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Association, on Friday, Oct. 6.

The Bazar Committee is sending out large numbers of circulars asking cooperation.

Any suggestions will be cordially received by the undersigned.

HARRIET E. TURNER,
Chairman Bazar Committee.

A TALL STORY.

Laden with relics of the cliff dwellers, Rev. Dr. George L. Cole has returned to Los Angeles, Cal., from a journey to the ruined cities of southeastern Colorado and New Mexico. Valuable results were secured by excavations in an ancient communal dwelling, as yet unnamed, which stands on cliffs of the Santa Fé River, 14 miles from Espanola, N. M. There were not less than sixteen hundred rooms in the larger building in its prime. It was 240 by 300 feet. Dr. Cole estimates that from 4,800 to 6,000 people lived in the pueblo. Among the bones taken from the burial mound was a woman's femur fif-

teen inches long, showing a giantess seven and one-half feet tall. The cliff on which the ruin stands rises a thousand feet above the surrounding country.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The large number of women ministers and evangelists who are at work in the Congregational churches in the West and the faithful service they have rendered doubtless had weight with the directors of the Chicago Theological Seminary. Beginning with this fall the degrees of the institution are to be granted to women on the same terms as are applied to men. This remarkable advance in liberality is the result of the recommendation of the faculty made to the board of directors and the favorable action of that body at its annual meeting. The recommendations of the faculty are as follows:

"That women shall come up to the existing standard of scholarship for admission to the seminary.

"That they shall receive certificates and degrees on the same terms that are laid down for men.

"That they shall receive rooms, library and other privileges at the same rates which are made for men.

"That they shall receive scholarships and loans on the conditions prescribed for men, as far as such appropriation may be available from funds which are at present possessed or may be acquired in the future."

IN CASE OF FIRE.

"Number 37," a young woman of Omaha, Neb., has charge of the city's fire and police telegraph alarm system. She is notified by tickers inclosed in glass cases and standing on a long table at regular intervals as to the movements of the police—and woe be to the policeman who does not every hour turn in his number at the patrol box! His lot is not a happy one! She is also responsible for the ringing of the fire gong in every fire station in the city. When a fire is "rung in," she reaches over and touches a black button, somewhat after the similitude of a telegrapher's key, and at once a gong sounds in every station and every office where a fire gong is located. The same touch of the button drops the chain from the front of horses in the fire department, and they jump under the swinging harness. Then, while the men are hitching, the foreman goes to the "phone." By this time "37" has connected all the telephones in the station in a bunch, and as the foreman at each stands with his ear to the receiver, she informs them individually and collectively where the fire is located. Then those who are far away unhitch their horses and turn them back into their stalls. This accounts for the notice "In case of fire, call up No. 37."

SCHOOL SUFFRAGE IN OHIO.

BY HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

Formerly I was much opposed to any form of partial suffrage, but I think that one of the best arguments we ever have had to awaken indifferent women has been the school suffrage question. When I went before the most conservative bodies of women I was never afraid to talk school suffrage. It always touched them when I said that it was the mothers and not the fathers who watched over the children's education. We could make almost any woman feel the injustice of the limited condition.

When our Ohio State Executive Suffrage Committee took up the question of school suffrage, I opposed the matter; but when the Executive Committee decided to ask the Legislature to grant school suffrage, I would not hold out, and worked for it. At the first election the women voted in goodly numbers throughout the State, but in many places, although elected by women's votes, men would not place women on committees, and women had no chance to show what they could do.

The following year the vote was light, and the "antis" said, "I told you so." I trembled. Then there seemed to be a third stage; men began to treat the elected women as if they were men, and made no difference in regard to them.

After three years' trial I am wholly convinced that school suffrage does a great amount of good.

1. It accustoms men to seeing women at the polls, and, in many, I might say in a majority of places outside of the cities, their presence has resulted in the cleaning up of the old voting places or providing new ones.

2. It has brought men into business association with women to the advantage of both.

Suffragists claim that the State needs the woman element in the administration of its affairs as much as in the home. This has been proven true in the department of State which belongs to the schools, for women have studied the sanitary condition of schoolhouses, the ventilation and the sewerage, as few men have studied it. In some places they have disinfected a whole schoolhouse, washing the walls with bi-chloride of mercury, and constructing new sewers. In Warren, Ohio, so well was this work done that the local Board of Health, in making its report to the State, mentioned the fact, and said that this work was done in a studied manner. (See report.)

In the third place, school suffrage has done good in bringing the question to the attention of men who would never have thought of it. When women have been placed on the regular committees, they have made contracts, and authorized the payments of bills, and have transacted business so carefully that business men have approved. In this way the propriety of women being in such places has been demonstrated as it could be in no other way.

Women members have been of invaluable service in the construction of school-

houses. Long ago men used to build houses without the advice of women, and many women remember how doors opened the wrong way, and how closets were too shallow and too few; but during the last twenty-five years, when a house is to be built, which is the home of the family, the mother has quite as much to say about the arrangement as the father. For this same reason the woman's suggestions in the construction of the schoolhouse are desirable. Not only are the architects and the male members of the board educated as to the desirability of women on the school board during the building of a schoolhouse, but every set of workmen who come in connection with women school-board members receive an object-lesson. Then there are the competing architects, who soon find that they receive valuable suggestions. Then the bond buyers, often young clerks who have never thought of women in official positions. Then the contractors, then the sub-contractors, etc., etc. Each in their turn attend board meetings, showing at the outset that they do not approve of women's presence, and ending by considering them valuable if not invaluable.

4. The presence of women on the school boards brings the fact before the children at an age when they are impressed most easily. The fact that women members believe in all the details which make commencement attractive, endears them to the scholars, and early displaces any feeling of disapproval which many of their fathers and mothers had at their age.

To sum up, I should say that one of the values of women on the boards, from a suffrage standpoint, was the object-lesson it gives, the making familiar the practice of sharing in public work.

Warren, Ohio.

WOMEN AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY ESTHER F. BOLAND.

The interest shown in educational matters by woman's clubs in Massachusetts, as evinced by the recommendation that every club in the Federation should devote at least one meeting a year to some phase of education; also that women should investigate the sanitary conditions of the schools in their own neighborhoods, the disinfection of text-books, the advisability of manual training, and other details of school administration vital to children, is a welcome indication that women appreciate their opportunities for usefulness in strengthening the educational system of the State.

It should be remembered, however, that every detail of school management is in the hands of the school boards, and the most direct way by which mothers and other interested women can promote the efficiency of the schools, is by helping to elect men and women of known fitness and integrity to administer them.

Recent scandals in school management, and the consequent demoralization of the schools in several of the large cities of this country, together with a growing apprehension that we shall not be free from like conditions in this Commonwealth unless there is a decided awakening to

the danger by our better men and women, leads to the conviction that conscientious women should qualify themselves to vote, thus putting themselves in a position to render the most effective service to the schools.

A large increase in the number of women voters would make it possible, in most communities, to elect a better school board, and a constituency of intelligent, earnest women would have a grand moral effect upon every member.

Women who have hitherto failed to consider the subject from this point of view, are urged to take it into serious consideration, and see if the interests at stake are not of sufficient importance to make active participation in this form of "social service" an imperative duty.

809 Broadway, South Boston, Mass.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Julia Holmes Smith has been elected dean of the National Medical College of Chicago. This is the first time that a woman has attained this place in a co-educational medical school. Dr. Holmes has had a busy life, and has been active in educational, club, temperance, and suffrage affairs, as well as in her profession. She is prominently associated with national and international medical organizations. In connection with an extensive practice, she is a director of the Illinois Training School for Nurses, and attending physician at both the National and Temperance Hospitals of her residence city, Chicago. She was vice-president of the Homoeopathic Congress at the Columbian Exposition, as well as a member of the Woman's Congress committee. Dr. Smith has also served one term as trustee of the University of Illinois, and three terms as president of the Chicago Woman's Club. She is a member of the Chicago Press League, and president of the Chicago Political Equality Club.

Dr. Lucy M. Busenbark was elected vice-president of the Hahnemann State Medical Association of Iowa, at its recent annual convention in Burlington. The men in the Association outnumber the women twenty to one. The nomination was made and seconded by men, and the vote was unanimous. Dr. Busenbark was chairman of the board of censors last year, a position of trust and responsibility, as well as hard work, and this year she has been placed at the head of the bureau of obstetrics. She has a large practice, and is rated among the foremost physicians of Des Moines.

Dr. Luella S. Cleveland, a graduate of the medical school of Michigan University, is medical superintendent of the Honolulu health department in *The Searchlight*, a monthly paper recently started in Honolulu by Henry V. Morgan.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REGISTRATION MEETING:

A parlor meeting in the interest of the Boston public schools will be held at the residence of Mrs. Dorcas H. Lyman, 38 Newton St., Faneuil (Brighton, Ward 25), on Monday evening, October 2, at 7.45 o'clock. All are invited. Mrs. Esther F. Boland, Mr. H. B. Blackwell, and others will speak. There will be music and light refreshments.

PENDING PRESIDENTIAL ISSUES.

In four States women will vote next year for President and Vice-President of the United States. The issues of the next Presidential election are, therefore, of special interest to women. These issues are not yet fully made up. The Philippine question, now preëminent, may be modified or wholly changed between now and next year by the results of war or diplomacy. But, as matters stand to-day, the alternative offered to American voters who are invited to support the Republican or Democratic parties will be distinctly and definitely Imperialism on the one hand and Free Silver on the other.

That this is the present alternative is evidenced by the tone of the party press throughout the country—pronounced Republican daily papers, from the *Boston Journal* to the *Portland Oregonian*, with substantial unanimity, sustain the Administration in its prosecution of the war in the Philippines upon the basis of "unconditional surrender" of the so-called "rebels." Republican State Conventions and the Republican machines in every State take similar ground. That is Imperialism pure and simple. On the other hand, the Democratic party everywhere, East and West, North and South, by its responsible managers and by an overwhelming majority of its leaders and members, is committed to a support of the Chicago platform of 1896, which means a silver dollar at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Now a considerable proportion of the Republican voters are opposed upon principle both to Imperialism and to the silver dollar. If these are made the alternatives, there seems only one consistent course for such persons to pursue. "Conscience Republicans" will have to do in 1900 what the "Conscience Whigs" did in the fifties—form a third party and nominate a separate ticket. With them would probably be united, as in the fifties, "Conscience Democrats," who cannot support either Imperialism or a depreciated dollar. The result would be a secession from both the old parties.

On the new lines thus formed, it is questionable which party would win. On the subject of trusts, the Democrats will win many votes, and the war taxes of fifteen millions a month will begin to be felt. In 1896, 22 States voted for free silver and 23 States for a gold standard, when that was the sole issue. In connection with these new issues the balance may be reversed, and the Democrats may regain national control in 1900.

In that case, no legislation would be needed to change the meaning of the word "dollar." A simple order from the executive to his secretary of the treasury to "pay out silver" is all that would be necessary. Gold would instantly go to a premium, and the silver standard would be an accomplished fact. With hundreds of millions of paper in circulation promising to pay a silver dollar, and with hundreds of millions of silver dollars in the treasury vaults available for redemption, there would be nothing to prevent or retard the monetary revolution.

The business and financial classes throughout the country are in favor of

the gold standard. Yet these very classes sustain the war policy. It seems strange that they do not urge the Administration to adopt a conciliatory policy, and, while doubling its standing army in the Philippines, propose to the Filipinos a guarantee of home-rule under an American protectorate, subject to the ratification of Congress—hostilities to be meanwhile suspended. If the President should signify his intention of recommending to Congress the adoption of a resolution similar to the one adopted in the case of Cuba, it would lead to a reconciliation, and would greatly strengthen the Administration politically.

Women, like men, are of many minds on public questions. While keenly alive to national honor, they are naturally averse to bloodshed, and in sympathy with peaceful measures. Let us hope that their influence will be felt in that direction.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

COLORED WOMEN.

This summer the third biennial session of the National Association of Colored Women, and the first annual conference of the National Afro-American Council met in Chicago during the same week, and the sessions were not only significant in themselves, but of singular importance as marking the development of this race.

The Colored Woman's League of Washington, under the presidency of Mrs. John F. Cook, began some six years ago an excellent work in local reformatory enterprises. At the same time Colored Women's Clubs were formed in various parts of the country, and through the agency of Mrs. Josephine St. P. Ruffin, of Boston, and her bright little paper, the *Woman's Era*, these clubs were federated under the title of "The National Association of Colored Women."

Few cities of the nation have such luxurious colored churches as Chicago; and when one remembers that the church is the most thorough expression of organized life among negroes, this statement has peculiar meaning. When I first visited Chicago some ten years since, Quinn Chapel was in one of the crowded back downtown streets of Chicago—a great homely barn of a place with a teeming congregation; the Quinn Chapel, where the National Association of Colored Women met, Aug. 15, is a fine stone and brick structure at Twenty-ninth and Wabash Avenue, with a beautiful interior. The Chicago reporters were somewhat puzzled at the women's meeting. Certainly nothing is more striking to the eye than an assembly of colored women; the animation and enthusiasm, the varying hues of female costumes contrasting with infinite variety in color and tint of skin, the predominance of the soft Southern accent, and the many striking faces and physiques, all combine to make the scene unique. Undoubtedly the women assembled at Chicago were rather above the average of their race, and represented the aristocracy among the negroes. Consequently their evident intelligence and air of good-breeding served also to impress the onlookers. Some striking personalities were noticeable. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, a tall, handsome woman,

the wife of a Harvard man, now principal of the Washington Colored High School, was the president, and presided with dignity and tact. Perhaps the finest specimen of negro womanhood present was Mrs. Josephine S. Yates, of Kansas City, a dark-brown matron, with a quiet air of dignity and earnestness. The widow of ex-Senator B. K. Bruce and the wife of Booker T. Washington were also noticeable figures.

NO ENGLISH WOMEN MINISTERS.

In one of her letters from London, Mrs. Ida A. Harper writes that there is not an ordained woman minister in Great Britain. "At not one meeting where an English woman presided was Rev. Anna Shaw introduced by her title. She was looked upon as the most remarkable product of advanced America. When she preached in Westminster Chapel, at the invitation of its Congregational pastor, it was crowded to its limit and all were amazed at her eloquence combined with so much womanly sweetness."

Nevertheless, more than fifty years ago, Elizabeth Evans, immortalized by George Eliot in "Adam Bede," preached the gospel in Worksworth, Derbyshire. A recent visit to the scene of her labors is described by Miss Agnes E. Slack:

We went through a very narrow alley to the little Methodist Chapel through the narrow lanes where Dinah used to gather the people around her and tell them of the love of Christ. The chapel is a most plain, unpretentious building half buried by the small workmen's cottages, which are built up quite close all around it. I sat in the narrow front pew with my head thrown back to look up to the tiny wooden pulpit from which Dinah used to preach. I pictured the beauty those talks of hers threw into the lives of the villagers. When I was here some years ago the woman who had charge of the chapel told me that "Dinah did not talk or preach at you; she made everybody feel at home like and had no pretense about her."

On the chapel wall is a marble slab with the following inscription: "Erected by numerous friends to the memory of Elizabeth Evans, known to the world as Dinah Bede, who, during many years, proclaimed alike in the open air, the Sanctuary, and from House to House the Love of Christ. She died in the Lord Nov. 9th, 1849, aged 74 years. And of Samuel Evans, her husband, who was also a faithful Local Preacher and Class Leader in the Methodist Society. He finished his earthly course Dec. 8th, 1858, aged 81 years."

MISS ANTHONY IN MAINE.

It was the happy fortune of the Maine W. S. A. to have as their guest last October Susan B. Anthony. So that it goes without saying that the society entered upon the year's work on a higher and broader plane. Miss Anthony's name and equal suffrage have been synonymous for fifty years. Whenever asked how her subject shall be announced, she invariably replies: "Call it what you please; I never speak but upon one subject, 'Equal Suffrage.'" As she went over the border of our State, she called back: "Work to get the ballot, pure and simple;" and this has been the keynote of the suffrage work of the Maine W. S. A. during the past year.

Miss Caroline L. W. French, of Boston, who generously gave to the Nantucket Historical Association, in 1895, the amount of the mortgage on the property (\$750) and later gave \$135 to complete the sum required to buy the old mill, has recently offered further proof of her interest in that society by a gift of \$500 for the fireproof building fund.

Miss L. L. M. Coote, the daughter of the secretary of the British Vigilance Association, has just accomplished the feat of climbing the Wetterhorn. The summit of this—one of the most difficult mountains of the Alps—was first reached by a Mr. Mills in 1854, but until Miss Coote got up to the top no woman had ever succeeded in making the whole ascent.

The Woman's Medical College of Baltimore, now in its eighteenth year, was the first of the Maryland institutions to adopt a three-years' course, and to inaugurate a preliminary examination, lengthened annual courses, a graded curriculum, and other improved methods of medical education. At the beginning of the session of 1895-1896 it made a further improvement by lengthening the required period of medical study to four annual courses. The college will open on Sept. 29. Dr. Claribel Cone, an alumna, is president of the board of trustees.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Single Tax League will be held Sept. 28 at 7.30 P. M., in Social Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, for the election of officers and transaction of business. All interested friends are welcome. The Executive Committee have arranged with the American Press Association to have it sent to each of its five hundred customers in the New England States a "Single Tax Page." It is proposed to send a page once in three weeks, to be used at the rate of two columns a week. The terms are one dollar a page. The continuance of the page is contingent on securing fifty orders.

"Woman as an Inventor," is the subject of a lecture given by Rev. Ada C. Bowles at one of the Fortnightly meetings of the Massachusetts W. S. A. last winter. It has received much attention from the press, showing a widespread interest in this phase of woman's work. The facts it contains have been a genuine surprise to many who had made little inquiry in this direction. Mrs. Bowles offers it to all suffrage and other clubs on specially favorable terms. Her address is Greylegge, Gloucester, Mass.

Mrs. Isobel Strong, the stepdaughter and amanuensis of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, will deliver lectures on "In Stevenson's Samoa" and "Stevenson in Samoa." Mrs. Strong is an American, but she has lived most of her life in the tropics. She has travelled in England, France, and America, and lived in Hawaii, New Zealand, Australia, and in Samoa for nine years. She learned the language of the Samoans in order to write letters for Mr. Stevenson to the Samoan chiefs. She also wrote at Mr. Stevenson's dictation much of his latest literary work, including "St. Ives" and "Weir of Hermiston."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 19, 1899.

At the very time when I was writing my last letter to you, a prize-fight was taking place within a few miles of this city. This is not the first occurrence of the kind here. In the summer there was a similar exhibition at Coney Island, which is now within the limits of Greater New York. Tuesday's brutal spectacle was witnessed by a crowd of eight thousand men, representing every class of our citizens, even those who claim to be most refined, and who consider themselves entitled to be called "gentle-men" in the best sense of the word. Yet not one voice was raised to rebuke the cruel spectacle, and the unanimous regret of all those present was that the "sport" closed so abruptly, and that the tortures of the antagonists were not more prolonged.

Not long ago, when the "match" between Corbett and Fitzsimmons was proposed, it was extremely difficult to find a place wherein the contest could be permitted. Texas, Louisiana, and other States refused to allow the exhibition on their territory, and it was only in the State of Nevada, the smallest in population in the Union (though one of the largest in area), where the conditions are very peculiar and frontier life still exists, that a place could be secured for the battle. It was fought out with great brutality, and we who read of the occurrence were rejoiced that only where Utes and Apaches still roam could such an "event" take place.

But to the horror of every tender hearted woman and of many good men, last summer a prize-fight was arranged, as has been said, at Coney Island. This, like the other, was prolonged and cruel in its details, resulting in the "downfall" of the victor of Carson City, and now there is another such exhibition at Tuckahoe, within a few miles of the city. In this last, two "light-weight" champions contended, with the usual degrading surroundings; but, as they were by no means equally matched, one of them was "knocked out" in the first round, and left disabled and insensible from merciless blows on the heart and stomach.

It is understood that these so-called "sparring matches" are fought "with gloves," and this is supposed to make them harmless and unobjectionable; but, as a matter of fact, there is about the same amount of damage inflicted in this fashion of contest as in those with bare hands, as Fitzsimmons has never recovered from the injuries received from the gloved fist of the victor last summer, and in the details of this last "mill," we read that the defeated man (he was little more than a boy), "writhed in pain, and could not raise himself from the floor even with his hands."

The brutal details of these contests are spread before the people, whole pages of the papers being devoted to accounts of the various "rounds." All this to be read by our boys, giving a stimulus to every brutal instinct that good mothers have been endeavoring to subdue. To be read also by the mothers themselves, with who can tell what unfortunate effect on the children that may be in the future.

Thus far I have seen no word of protest against these shameful exhibitions. The feminine spirit is so entirely unrepresented in the councils of our State that no one seems to care to protect us in the future from similar spectacles, nor have I yet seen any disapproving comment in any of the papers to which I have access, though the volume of publications is now so great that no one can see them all, and it may be that there has been somewhere some word of censure. One would think that with such object-lessons as these, the "antis" would see that there is need for the gentler influences of womanhood in our public life!

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

210 West 59th Street.

A TOWN BUILT BY A WOMAN.

According to the *N. Y. Tribune*, Preston, California, near Cloverdale, is a village consisting of a station and a post-office, which is combined with a telephone station and a general supply store. There are also a shop or two, and a goodly number of cosy cottages.

H. L. Preston and his wife left West Virginia twenty-nine years ago and settled where the village now stands. Mr. Preston bought the property. The land was cleared and planted, water piped for household use and irrigation, and the homestead grew prosperous. Mr. Preston died seven years ago, leaving his wife alone, with the exception of a son by a former marriage.

Up to this time there had been no village, nothing but a nicely cultivated fruit farm. But Mrs. Preston, who is a native of Connecticut, set about building a town. For a number of years she had been treating persons for slight ailments, and had gradually won a reputation. Many persons came to her. Liking the surroundings, they stayed on in the neighborhood, and, little by little, houses were put up. Mrs. Preston busied herself in making life pleasant for the people gathered about her. She did not organize a colony, but kept all her interests separate. First she built a pretty schoolhouse, and for six years she taught the children herself. Then she put up a church, in which the services are entirely original, and Mrs. Preston preaches.

The Preston settlement is thoroughly independent. There are children enough to justify asking the State to provide for their education, but instead, the teacher of the school is hired by subscriptions of the parents. Mrs. Preston had bridges constructed, the roads kept in order, and new ones laid out at her own expense. Her tenants are given a life tenancy free, which is secured for themselves and their children, but Mrs. Preston keeps the title in her own name. No liquor is sold. The people live in pretty vine-covered cottages, and during the summer they all go to a lake in the mountains, ten acres in area, and stocked with fish, where camping facilities have been prepared by the settlement's fairy godmother. Everything is free to the villagers of Preston at this mountain resort.

The active work of women all over the country is recommencing.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

No. 20.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum

Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

WELLESLEY'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Thirty-one colleges and Universities, including the oldest and most conservative institutions of the country, were represented by their presidents, deans, or professors at the inauguration of Miss Caroline Hazard, the new president of Wellesley. The brilliant occasion was a milestone marking the great advance of public opinion in regard to the higher education of women.

When Vassar College was founded, thirty-eight years ago, it was the object of general jibes and jeers. Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone of Kalamazoo, who, with her husband, was chiefly instrumental in opening Michigan University to women, went abroad about that time, in charge of a travelling party of young women going to visit the Holy Land. Among their fellow-passengers were a band of ladies going out as foreign missionaries. Vassar was the topic of conversation, and public opinion was strongly unfavorable to it. Mrs. Stone tells how the leader of the missionary party, a woman of intelligence and cultivation, voiced the general feeling when she said: "The mere fact of its being called a 'college for women' is enough to condemn it. We may be sure that no refined Christian mother will ever send her daughter to Vassar College!" To-day men and women notorious for conservatism on the woman question attend the inauguration of the president of a woman's college, and join cordially in congratulatory speeches. There never was a stronger illustration of the saying that—

"Where the vanguard camps to-day
The rear shall camp to-morrow."

CONGREGATIONALISTS AND WOMEN.

The great International Congregational Council which lately met in Boston was a remarkable gathering. About three hundred delegates were present, from England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, China, India, Africa, Turkey, Micronesia, Mexico, Hawaii, and Japan, as well as from the United States and Canada. For the first time, women were placed on the programme.

It is significant that the three women selected out of all Congregationalism, on account of their worth and wisdom, to be honored by that conservative denomina-



PRESIDENT CAROLINE HAZARD.

tion at this great Council, are all of them believers in equal suffrage. So is Dr. Llewellyn D. Bevan, leader of the Australian delegation, who presided on the occasion; and the utterances which savored most strongly of equal rights sentiments were warmly applauded by the vast audience.

Dr. Bevan told an amusing incident, illustrating the power of women in the Congregational church, even in the days when they were supposed to be shut out from all voice in church affairs. It took place in the old Stepney Meeting-House of London, which dates back to the far-away non-conformist troubles, and still has in it the hiding-places prepared as refuges for pastor and people in time of danger. Dr. Bevan said:

About the beginning of this century, a church meeting was held by the eleven male members to choose a pastor. The women of the congregation clustered about the door. When their fathers, brothers, husbands, and those who were to be their husbands, came out, the women asked, "Whom have you called?" "Mr

So-and-So," was the reply. The women answered: "We will not have him. Go back, and call Mr. So-and-So!" They went back, and called the pastor whom the women wanted; and he served the church acceptably for fifty years. We kept the women outside, only to have them rule us. Now we invite them into our councils.

AUTOGRAPHS OF NAVAL HEROES.

A good friend of woman suffrage has kindly placed autograph letters of Captain Sig-see of the *Meine*, Admiral Sampson, and Captain R. D. Evans of the *Iowa*, at the disposal of the Bazar Committee.

These choice autographs ought to command a high price. We shall accept the best offer we receive for them.

A new conundrum is now going the rounds in equal suffrage circles: "Why is Admiral Dewey like woman suffrage?" The answer is, "Because he comes before he is expected."

A "MAN'S RIGHTS" MOVEMENT IN CONGRESS.

A special correspondent of the *Boston Daily Transcript* writes from Washington, D. C., that a certain Judge Cox, in his new code for the District of Columbia, proposes to prohibit married women from engaging in independent business on their own account, without their husbands' consent, "unless he shall fail, or refuse, or be unable to provide for his wife and minor children." Judge Cox does this on the ground that inasmuch as husbands are under legal obligation to support their wives, they are entitled to their wives' services in return in the care of home and family.

Judge Cox's code proposes to give to husbands the sole custody and control of minor children, and even, in case of the husband's death, it provides that "every father may, by his last will and testament, appoint a guardian of the person to have the care, custody, and tuition of his infant child." "In case, however, that the mother of such infant survive its father, the court, upon her application, may appoint her guardian of the infant's person."

In other words, Judge Cox proposes to restore the cruel and unjust disabilities formerly imposed by the old common law upon the wife in regard to person, property, and earnings.

Judge Cox, in his code, also provides that "immoral conduct on the part of a wife before marriage, not known by the husband at the time of marriage, and subsequently discovered by him, should be cause for divorce." But he does not make any corresponding provision for the wife, in case she discovers previous immorality on the part of her husband.

This is the latest application of jingo imperialism versus personal rights. At present, thanks to the efforts of Mrs. Mussey, a bright-minded woman lawyer of the District, fathers and mothers have equal custody and control of their minor children, and a wife may engage in separate business, and enjoy her separate earnings. All this Judge Cox proposes to recall. The monstrous provisions of his semi-barbaric code would reduce married women to a condition of serfdom. The fact that such reactionary legislation should be seriously proposed is an evidence that the privileges wrung from reluctant Legislatures during the past sixty years by the advocates of equal rights for women may be swept away at any time, so long as women are not represented in the government or allowed political representation.

The only excuse for the proposed sweeping changes lies in the fact that husbands alone are now legally responsible for the support of wives and children, although practically, in thousands of cases, wives find themselves obliged to support not only themselves and their children, but their husbands also. Nothing would be easier than to equalize the law by a simple provision that when married women engage in independent business they and their property, if they have any, shall be jointly responsible with their husbands for the support of themselves and their minor children. But that is not at all what Judge Cox desires. He regards

a woman wage-earner as a harmful competitor of men, assuming that there is only so much industrial work to be done in the world, and that every working woman is depriving some working man of a job. He loses sight of the fact that every person engaged in productive industry creates work for others. He regards the realm of productive industry as belonging exclusively to men, and that of domestic industry as the sole appropriate sphere of women. Accordingly he would treat women workers outside of the home as interlopers, and would place every possible obstacle in their path.

Let every woman who desires rational freedom for herself and her sister women read this extraordinary letter, which we copy entire from the *Transcript*. Mr. Seward well said, 40 years ago, that the nation cannot long continue to exist on a compromise between slavery and freedom. It was true of the negro then; it is true of the woman to-day. If women do not advance they will retrograde. Suffrage or subjection is the inevitable alternative.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE FIRST FORTNIGHTLY.

The first Fortnightly of the season will be held at 3 Park Street, Boston, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 10, and will take the form of a discussion on a subject familiar, but no less dear, "Our Country."

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who has just returned from a successful lecture tour in England, will be present, and take part in the discussion. As it is a very rare thing for the Fortnightly to secure Mrs. Stetson, she is so incessantly on the wing, and in such great demand as a lecturer, we hope our friends will be present in large numbers to hear her. Bring your acquaintances and friends with you, and pack the hall with an attentive and appreciative audience. The discussion will be open to all present.

A social hour will be enjoyed at the close of the exercises, when light refreshments will be served. Members will please show their tickets at the door. All others are expected to pay an admission fee of 15 cents.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
Pres. Mass. W. S. A.

PANDITA RAMABAI.

In August, Ramabai continues the report of her work as follows:

"Our weaving department is closed for want of room. The oil press is a great success. We get very good oil, and the girls are learning a simple and profitable trade. The business gives us a profit of twenty-five per cent. The cattle are fed on the oil cakes, and the husks of the oil seeds make a very good fertilizer.

"The dairy, too, is a great success. I spent about \$900 for sixty-nine buffalo cows and six English cows, all of which have pretty little calves that are great pets. The above sum included the price of the animals, their fodder, and other things necessary for them.

"In the nine months of experiment we have recovered \$800, and the other \$100 will be paid very soon. You see that in less than a year we shall have made one hundred per cent. on our dairy. The churns

and milk cans sent from Boston are splendid! Taking all things into account the dairy has already paid its expenses, and we have fifty good animals for nothing at all.

"In the washing industry we cannot progress so rapidly, because we have no proper laundry. The girls wash in the sun by a well in which there is but little water left. I do hope, however, that we may be able soon to build a little laundry where tubs, washboards, and stoves can be properly fixed for work.

"The story about the farm is a sad one. Our two good wells are almost dry. Khedgaum and the villages around it have had no proper rain for the last four years. This year it is worse than ever. We are in danger of a water famine, unless the Lord mercifully sends showers before the rainy season is over. The girls have scarcely any vegetables to eat. The cows are now suffering for want of green grass, and yield but little milk.

"People in neighboring villages are starving. Between two and three hundred besieged me yesterday and the day before, begging piteously for work. It is a good thing that I had money sent me just at this time to start the Mukti school building. I was so much moved by the sight that I started work at once. One hundred and fifty are already employed, and another hundred will be employed next week. Old, weak women and little children come to me for food. I shall give them help from the little portion set apart by the Mukti girls for helping the poor starving people. This will develop kindness in their hearts, and they will learn to sympathize with helpless people.

"Our Shâradâ Sadan is closed since July 26, and I am feeling very lonely as I write in this empty school building. The plague is increasing fearfully in Poona. Yesterday the death returns were 212. Bombay, at its worst, never had so high a death rate in proportion to its immensely large population. I went out this morning to buy building materials for Mukti. Nearly all the shops were closed; people were fleeing in all directions; death seems to have left its stamp all over the city, and the sound of weeping and wailing is heard in every quarter. All the Sadan girls are at Mukti, and I have proclaimed a quarantine to the people who come from Poona and other plague-stricken places."

This graphic and pathetic account of the situation at Poona and Khedgaum must touch the hearts and open the purses of all interested in Ramabai and her blessed work. No official word can add to its pathos and force; but it may be well to answer here two questions that might be asked by those who had not the privilege of hearing her story, as she told it last year, and who would gladly assist her if satisfied on certain points.

"How much is required for the support of the two schools?" Ramabai has always stated that \$14,000 annually would be necessary for Mukti, with its nearly four hundred inmates, after the buildings were erected and industries started, and \$6,000 annually for Shâradâ Sadan, with pupils numbering from fifty to seventy-five. The buildings at Khedgaum are not yet completed; the water famine and plague are at present increasing the ex-

penses of both schools; and Ramabai avoids debt as she does the plague. When funds give out, the work invariably stops.

"Is Ramabai economical in her expenditures?" She has recently sent to the Executive Committee an account of receipts and expenditures from July, 1898, to July, 1899, duly audited by Rev. D. O. Fox, of Poona, personally known to the Chairman as a man of undoubted integrity and good judgment. He testifies strongly to the wise management, the generous yet economical provision in both homes. Other testimonies will be given with Ramabai's report for September.

JUDITH W. ANDREWS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

THREE CONGREGATIONAL WOMEN.

Prof. Margaret J. Evans, Mrs. Ella S. Armitage, and Dr. Grace N. Kimball were the three women among the forty-five speakers at the great Interna-



PROFESSOR EVANS.

tional Congregational Council, held in Boston recently. Miss Evans is professor of English literature and modern languages at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn. She is also president of the Minnesota State Federation of Women's Clubs, and chairman of the Educational Committee of the General Federation. Mrs. Armitage is the wife of Prof. Elkanah Armitage of Leeds, and is prominent in Congregational church work in England. Dr. Kimball is now assistant physician at Vassar College, but is best known for her organization of the industrial relief work at Van after the Armenian massacres, a work that saved thousands from starvation by the best method—that of helping them to help themselves. She had to leave Turkey to save her life, and the Sultan has forbidden her to return. Mrs. Armitage and Professor Evans are both of them tall women, of fine presence. Dr. Kimball, before the meeting, privately expressed the wish that she were not so small. "How can I come after you two?" she said. "Never mind," said Professor Evans, "when you get through, we shall feel small enough!" Both Professor Evans and Mrs. Armitage were cordially greeted, but when little Dr. Kimball came forward she received an ovation, the great audience rising *en masse* and giving her the Chautauqua salute. The three addresses by the women are given in full in the *Woman's Journal*.

HELP FOR ARMENIAN ORPHANS.

It was pleasant to see the great audience at the International Congregational Council the other day rise en masse to welcome Dr. Grace N. Kimball with cheers and waving handkerchiefs. It was a deserved tribute to the industrial relief work that she started after the Armenian massacres—a work that saved thousands from starvation by the most practical method of help, that of helping them to help themselves.

But the best tribute to Dr. Kimball's work would be to furnish the means to continue it. She writes:

Can you find space for an appeal for more aid to the work that is being carried on at Van, in Armenia, for over 500 orphans and for the support of many hundreds of destitute women and children, through the industrial relief work with which I was formerly connected? A letter of the greatest urgency has just come to me from Rev. G. C. Reynolds, who has the general charge of it, begging me to use every means in my power to help him to continue this work. The absolute destitution of the people, especially of the village farming population, and the dangers of continued and increased scarcity of bread next winter through lack of seed-corn, led those in charge of the relief work to use every endeavor, and all the funds at their disposal, to provide against this calamity. The wisdom of this distribution of seed-corn cannot be doubted, as it by so much diminishes the future demand for help. But the result is that the regular work is now much hampered for funds, and calls for immediate exertions just now to care for the present needs. I think if there could be a full appreciation of what it means to have 500 homeless, friendless waifs taken in from the streets and hovels, clothed, fed, kindly treated, taught trades and the elementary school branches, and brought to a knowledge of the wisdom that is profitable for the life that now is and that is to be, it would cause many a generous gift to be sent to aid this work, as well as many a cheering word to those who are doing it—heavily burdened.

Contributions for the industrial relief work in Van may be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York.

A. S. B.

FROM THE ANTIPODES.

A number of prominent Congregationalists from Australasia were present at the



DR. KIMBALL.

recent International Congregational Council in Boston.

The leader of the Australian delegation was Dr. Llewellyn D. Bevan, professor of Old Testament Exegesis and Church His-

tory at the Congregational College of Victoria in Melbourne, and pastor of the Queensberry Street Congregational Church in the same city. In answer to questions about equal suffrage, Dr. Bevan said:

"The movement with us in Victoria is going on. We have carried it in our Legislative Assembly, but the Council has thrown it out, by mere force of numbers,



MRS. ARMITAGE.

not by intelligent defeat. Its success is assured, and the Government will make it one of their own measures.

"In New Zealand I think on the whole the extension of the franchise to women is proving useful. New Zealand is highly adventurous in political experiment, and it is difficult to decide as to how far any effect is to be traced to the operation of merely one progressive measure. Certainly there have been no evil effects observable from the franchise. Nothing obnoxious to women occurs at the polling. All is orderly. Most people are impressed, I think, with the fact that the change in political conditions is not so very great as it was supposed by some and feared by many it would be.

"Whatever may be the immediate effect of the franchise extension to women, its essential justice and irresistible logic, where government is of the people, and the taxed are represented, make its adoption certain. It will be the universal rule of Australia when we federate. It cannot fail of being such, for the franchise will follow that of each province, and some already have it. Hence it must extend to all."

One of the most striking and impressive speakers at the Council was Rev. Joseph Robertson, M. A., pastor of Stow Memorial Church at Adelaide, and principal of the Congregational College of South Australia. He has seen equal suffrage in operation, as South Australia already has it. In answer to the question, "Do you find that the bad and ignorant women vote more generally than the good and intelligent?" Mr. Robertson said:

"No. It is rather the other way. The good and intelligent women, I should say vote more generally than the bad and ignorant. Equal suffrage has not given rise to family quarrels, nor made women less womanly, nor led them to neglect their homes and families. The fact that they have the vote certainly does not cause them to receive less respect and consideration socially. In short, it has had no evil effects, and has introduced a refining influence into politics."

THE JUBILEE YEAR.

II.

The earliest event to be commemorated in the suffrage jubilee year, 1900, is the convention at Salem, O., which met, not in May, as was said in a previous paper, but on April 19, 1850, the seventy-fifth anniversary of the battle of Lexington. This, the third woman's rights convention, was the first State convention. It continued through two days. Twenty-two resolutions relating to women's political, religious, civil, and social rights were discussed and adopted. All the officers of the convention were women, and it is said that "not a man was allowed to sit on the platform, to speak, or vote." The account goes on to say that "the gentlemen in the convention passed through this severe trial with calm resignation; at the close, organized an association of their own, and generously endorsed all the ladies had said and done."

The first suffrage memorial to a State Constitutional Convention was presented at this convention by Mariana Johnson. It called especial attention to the legal condition of married women. The wife could own nothing; from her bonnet to her baby, everything belonged to her husband. In conclusion, the memorial said:

We earnestly request that in the new Constitution you are about to form for the State of Ohio, women shall be secured not only the right of suffrage, but all the political and legal rights that are guaranteed to men.

An address to the women of Ohio was sent out from this convention, together with the memorial. In May two meetings were called in Morgan County by Mrs. Frances D. Gage and others. One of these meetings was held in a large barn, after having been refused admittance to a church and to a schoolhouse. About four hundred farmers and their wives and children were at this barn meeting, and many signed the memorial. Other county conventions were held, and when the Constitutional Convention of 1850 met, the memorial was presented with 7,901 signatures for "equal rights," and 2,106 for the "right of suffrage."

On the authority of Mrs. R. A. S. Janney, one of the earnest, early workers, it is said that the discussions on the memorial in the Constitutional Convention were voted to be expunged from the records, because they were so low, and obscene!

Further details of the remarkable uprising of women in Ohio fifty years ago may be found in Vol. I. of the "History of Woman Suffrage."

When the anniversary days of the jubilee year are fittingly celebrated, there may yet be a remnant of the old guard left to tell the story of heroism, suffering, and persecution in which they shared; a thrilling story in the annals of the struggle for liberty, of which the young people of to-day have little or no knowledge. The sons and daughters of suffrage veterans may gather in loving remembrance, and greet one another, and rejoice over the many gains of fifty years.

So much remains, however, to be gained, so many unjust laws are still in force, so few States have invested women

with full citizenship, that the semi-centennial of the first State and of the first National woman suffrage conventions should be signalized by a general and enthusiastic forward movement.

Such a movement can be inaugurated and achieved if the suffragists in every State will undertake and by determined and united effort will carry through successfully the measure most needed in their respective States. Whatever the thing most needed or most to be desired may be, whether a largely increased vote of women in school elections, or the election of women to the school boards, or to other positions to which they may be eligible, or the repeal of an unjust law, or the enactment of a good one, or the adoption of a suffrage measure by a Legislature, it can be accomplished, if enough women work together with discretion, and begin early enough, and work hard enough, and long enough.

F. M. A.

SUFFRAGE BAZAR NOTES.

Encouraging reports of work for the Bazar are beginning to come in, and we hope for good results from the weekly meetings of the Bazar Committee to be held Friday mornings, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Headquarters, 3 Park Street, Boston.

Appeals for coöperation may be made to women who have registered to vote for school committee.

Some one has offered to buy old-fashioned braided rugs for kitchen use, if any were for sale.

Mrs. A. D. Hollowell, of West Medford, who had charge of the basket table at the Bazar two years ago, would be glad to buy two white aprons trimmed with hand-wrought lace like one she bought in December, 1897, but she does not remember at what table it was sold. The price was \$2.50.

Rev. Ada C. Bowles has given a new American typewriter which will be on exhibition at the Bazar.

POLICE OUTRAGE ON A BOSTON WOMAN.

Miss Nellie Hanlon, of Charlestown, a respectable girl, who was arrested a few weeks ago by two officers of Station Four on the charge of being a night-walker, was discharged by Judge Bennett, in the Municipal Criminal Court, last week. Five police officers gave direct evidence, but on cross-examination all their testimony was materially shaken, and not one of them saw a single act that was sufficient to warrant holding the girl for a minute. Judge Bennett was so satisfied that the officers had made a mistake, that, after the evidence was in, he did not care to hear from Congressman Napfen, who defended the girl, and he promptly ordered her discharge.

Think what this means. A respectable young lady, quietly walking on the street, is arrested, taken to the Station House, locked up with women similarly accused, and when brought to trial, after several weeks, is discharged, although five police officers conspire to testify against her.

If Miss Hanlon had not had friends able to employ legal counsel to cross-question these policemen, she would have been

branded with lifelong infamy. How many of the 100 women recently arrested were really innocent of the charges alleged—the victims of policemen's malice—no one knows.

The Boston *Herald* says editorially:

The importance of having discreet men upon the police force has been strikingly illustrated in this city the present week. A case of hardship which appeals much to public sympathy has been developed. A pure and innocent girl, who was out in the evening in the execution of an errand for her family, was rudely seized by two police officers, carried to the lock-up, and there confined with night-walkers and other criminals. When her trial came on the next day, it was shown that there was no evidence against her. She was arrested and imprisoned only on the suspicion of these men who were set to guard the public peace, and who outrageously abused their authority. The event has its lesson, and it is the necessity of placing men of intelligence, and at least ordinarily good judgment, on the police of the city. The presumption is pretty strong that it was not done in this instance.

And now, what will be done in the present case? Have these five policemen been dismissed from the force? Have they been punished for false imprisonment and defamation of character? It does not so appear. The victim is a woman. The five policemen are voters.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

Few persons have any idea of the extraordinary amount of work which Queen Victoria has to get through every day, an amount which would tax the energies of an able-bodied man, let alone those of a frail and infirm woman of more than 80. It has been calculated that during the course of the last twelve months the Queen has affixed her signature to no less than 50,000 public documents. Yet some people still think that an active American woman could not find time to mark an Australian ballot once a year.

REV. ANNA SHAW made one of her rare calls at this office last Tuesday, looking very bright after her foreign trip. She left London after the Women's International Council, making a delightful trip to Paris, Antwerp, Brussels, The Hague, etc., then to Scotland and England for a few weeks, enjoying especially a visit to Alnwick, her mother's birthplace. Miss Shaw spoke for the W. C. T. U. at Portland, Sept. 28, at Felix, R. I., Sept. 29, made an address at Worcester last Thursday, and to-morrow is to preach the 25th anniversary sermon of the State W. C. T. U. in Philadelphia.

MISS MARGARET ASTOR CHANLER, of New York City, will accompany her brother, Congressman-elect William Astor Chanler, to Washington when Congress meets, and will make her home there. Miss Chanler so distinguished herself in Red Cross service in Cuba that she was given a vote of thanks by the New York Legislature. She is a grand-niece of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and before she took up the Red Cross work was a society girl famous for her beauty. Miss Chanler was one of the speakers at the legislative hearing in Albany in behalf of the bill to let New York women who pay taxes vote on questions of municipal improvement.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, OCTOBER 21, 1899.

No. 21.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum
Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next regular fortnightly meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held at 3 Park Street, Boston, on Tuesday, Oct 24, at 3 P. M. Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker will speak on "Some Things the Disfranchised Citizen can do for Home and Country." Mrs. Crooker is well known as one of the ablest and most attractive among our women ministers, and we insure her a hearty welcome and interested attention. Members will be admitted by ticket, and non-members on payment of 15 cents. Light refreshments will be served as usual.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, *Pres.*

BAZAR NOTES.

The tickets for the Bazar are now for sale at Headquarters of the Association, 3 Park Street, Boston. Single admission tickets, price 10 cents. "Family tickets" with seven punches admitting one person seven times, or any number in groups, until the ticket is used up, price 50 cents. The evening entertainments alone will be worth the price of a "family ticket."

Committees in charge of tables are requested to take as many tickets to sell as possible.

Please remember to send delegates to the regular Friday morning meetings of the Bazar Committee at 3 Park Street, Boston, 10 to 12 o'clock.

HARRIET E. TURNER,
Chairman Bazar Committee.

WOMAN'S CENTURY CALENDAR.

The Woman's Century Calendar, edited by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, promises to prove a popular souvenir of the year. Nothing like it has been published in this country, although a similar one was prepared by Miss Helen Blackburn in England upon the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, and covered a period of the half century of Victoria's reign. The Calendar will be issued in the form of a booklet.

The chief features will be "Landmarks of Woman's Century." Each year of the century is enumerated, and under it are recorded the most important events of the year which concerned women. It is not a history or encyclopædia, and is not designed to tell the whole history of the progress of the century, but the "Land-

marks" give a glimpse into the past, revealing much of the difficulties, hardships and struggles which have made the present liberty possible.

Brief chapters on the "Progress in Education," "Progress in Occupations and Professions," "Progress in Social Liberty," "Progress in Political Equality," and "Gains of the Century" sum up the record of the hundred years.

Twelve page cuts of great women of the century illustrate the Calendar, and a picture of an up-to-date college girl in cap and gown adorns the cover. The booklet is tied with handsome cord, and makes a dainty yet suggestive holiday gift. Price, twenty-five cents postpaid. Address Headquarters N. A. W. S. A., 107 World Building, New York.

THE DIVORCE QUESTION.

Divorce is again under discussion, and Bishop Potter, the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and others have been giving their views upon it. The best way to prevent divorce is to prevent people from wanting to be divorced. Equal suffrage seems to tend toward that result. In Wyoming full suffrage was granted to women in 1869. During the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, divorce in the United States at large increased about three times as fast as the population. In the group of Western States, omitting Wyoming, it increased nearly four times as fast as the population. In Wyoming it increased only about half as fast as the population. Yet in Wyoming, as in most of the Western States, divorces are not particularly hard to get. This makes it the more remarkable that so few people wish to get them. Charles Kingsley said: "Wherever man and wife are really happy together, it is by ignoring and despising, not by asserting, the subordination of woman to man which they hold in theory." The two great foes of domestic happiness are frivolity on the part of women and licentiousness on the part of man. Whatever tends to make women more thoughtful and broadminded tends directly to increase the happiness and stability of the home. So does everything that tends to make men believe in an equal standard of right and wrong for themselves and their wives. Other causes may contribute to lessen divorce in Wyoming, but while divorce in the country at large has been increasing, it is noteworthy that the one State in the Union which has been fully committed to equal suffrage for a generation shows a relative decrease.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

BOSTON SCHOOL SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN.

Successful school suffrage campaign meetings have been held during the past week by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and the Independent

Women Voters. They have been held in Roxbury, Dorchester, Charlestown, Allston, etc. The one which met in the parlors of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, of Allston, was very largely attended.

Next week the following meetings will be held: Monday, Oct. 23, Mrs. G. D. Crouse, 57 Rockwell Street, Ward 24. Speakers, Mrs. Carrie Anders and Mr. H. B. Blackwell. Tuesday, Oct. 24, Mrs. Starratt, 39 Walnut Avenue, Ward 21. Speakers, Miss Adams, of Quincy, and Mr. Blackwell. Wednesday, Oct. 25, Parlors Harvard Street Baptist Church, Ward 7. Speakers, Mrs. Esther F. Boland, Mrs. Martha M. Atkins, and Mr. Blackwell. Thursday, Oct. 26, Mrs. Murray, 63 Hancock Street, Ward 8. Mrs. Anders and Mr. Blackwell. Meetings will be continued until registration closes, Nov. 22. Meanwhile, let every reader find five women, each of whom will at once put her name on the list of voters, and then find five more to do the same. If every one of our readers would do this, the vote for school committee could easily be brought back to its former dimensions.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MRS. PAUL AND CLEAN STREETS.

Mrs. Paul, of the street cleaning department of Chicago, has been distinguishing herself again. At the close of the great carnival and parade, the crowds left on the streets at midnight a million or more newspapers, which they had used as cushions in windows, and upon the pavements were hundreds of boxes and barrels, and billions of scraps of paper which had been torn up in high offices and scattered into the crowds below. At noon the following day the streets were practically clean, and before dark they had been swept carefully. Mrs. Paul, in charge of the downtown district, put her men to work at two o'clock in the morning picking up the boxes, broken boards, and paper which littered the street. She had twenty-five wagons and eighteen carts, operated by sixty men, and she succeeded not only in making the streets presentable for the early morning crowds, but in having the streets swept during the day by men with brooms. By nightfall the city was clean, in spite of the immense mass of debris which had been carried into it by the crowds of the day before.

The second mass meeting of the Roxbury and Dorchester Women's Clubs will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 25, at 2.30 P. M., in the Dorchester Woman's Clubhouse on Centre Street, Dorchester, Mass. This meeting is open to all club women of Roxbury and Dorchester. A full attendance is desired, as the committee on vacation schools, and the committee to investigate the physical standards of the public schools, which were appointed on May 3, are to report the work.

MADAME DREYFUS—HEROINE.

BY FOLGER MCKINSEY.

When they come to tell the story of a shadow
on a life,

When they sound the praise of heroes,
meaning those

Who stood four-square for Justice in the
issues of a strife

That trembled with a nation's awful
throes,—

Let a woman's name be added, and a wo-
man's courage sung,

For she fought against the shadow, greatly
true

To the light beyond the darkness that above
her battling hung,

The light that held the deathless love she
knew.

Ah! woman, woman ever, when the bat-
tles are to fight,

And a name to lift from darkness of a
crime,

Around the world behold her, with her
love, and faith, and might,—

God bless the little woman every time!

When they come to write the annals of a
soldier and his fate,

When they tell of how a nation to its deep
Was stirred to mighty passions and to
thoughts that undulate

Round the rims of red volcanoes where
they sleep,

Let them add a woman's glory to the long
roll,—add it high,—

Of the heroes that in every time and land,
Have put their faith in Justice as a thing
that cannot die,

And in its holy crusade dared to stand!

When they make the solemn records of the
tablets of the years,

When they cite the soldier's valor and his
dreams;

When they con the later chapters,—with
their exile and their tears,

Their shadows darkling down the faded
gleams,—

Let them tell of one who trusted, one who
taught her children trust,

One who cried against the Universe and
fought

Till she roused a mighty nation to a sense of
all things just,—

Ah, the wonder that a woman's love hath
wrought!

Ah! woman, woman ever, when the bat-
tles are to fight,

And a name to lift from darkness of a
crime,

Around the world behold her, with her
love, and faith, and might,—

God bless the little woman every time!

— Baltimore News.

TWO SUFFRAGE FRIENDS.

One of the pleasures to which the COLUMN editor always looks forward, on her return trip from the vacation in Canada, is a visit *en route* to Miss Laura Moore, the faithful and indefatigable secretary of the Vermont W. S. A., at her home in beautiful Barnet. This time I found that peaceful home-nest occupied by two good suffragists instead of one.

About a year ago, Miss Moore acquired a congenial house-mate in Miss Caroline Scott, formerly of Shirley, Mass., a sister of the late Amasa Scott, of Craftsbury, Vt., and a distant cousin of Mrs. Abigail Scott Duniway. The two ladies had corresponded on equal suffrage; then Miss Scott got into the habit of making Miss Moore a call *en route* every summer when

visiting her nieces in Vermont. The two became friends, and, learning that Miss Moore wanted to rent a part of her house, Miss Scott took it, saying modestly to Miss Moore, "If you will be head for me, I will be feet for you." Miss Moore is crippled; Miss Scott is eighty-four years of age, but as nimble as a girl. Last year she walked seventy-four miles in circulating the suffrage petition. No one who saw her as she walked would imagine that she was not a young woman. This summer, a niece was visiting her, and when the aunt was starting out blithely one day to descend on some errand the long, steep Vermont hill at the top of which Miss Moore's little eyrie is perched, the niece protested earnestly against her undertaking a climb that might have appalled most young women not bred in a hill country. Miss Scott yielded with reluctance, and said confidentially to Miss Moore, "If people can't walk themselves, I don't know that they need hinder people who can!" She says she finds it no harder to walk up hill than on level ground.

Miss Scott is a remarkable woman. She began her business life at nine years old, going out to take care of a neighbor's baby. Later she worked in a factory, then in her brother's store; then went out to Dakota and took up a homestead and pre-emption claim, which she made profitable; and after nine years she came East again, and took boarders. Having accumulated an independence, she retired to Shirley, and later moved to Vermont. She has never known what illness was, except for a fever; and she seems to be a stranger to fear.

During her nine years in Dakota, she lived alone in her little house on the prairie, her nearest neighbor being a niece a mile away. She said: "I was not afraid. There were no tramps in those days. Everybody in that part of the country was there to work. I had nine acres of land broken, which I rented; and my own chief occupation was cultivating a large flower garden. My niece asked if I were not lonesome. I answered, 'I cannot be lonesome with so many flowers.' When I stood at the door about nine o'clock on a bright sunny morning, all the garden seemed alive with flowers of every color." Once hailstones as large as eggs broke all her windows; once the badgers overturned her front steps during the night; and once she had to stand in the dark in her nightgown, drenched with rain, holding the door to keep it from blowing open, during a storm that swept away houses and barns. When a neighbor made his way through the subsiding tempest to offer help, she thanked him, but told him she needed no assistance. She lay down peacefully to sleep in her wet nightgown, and felt no ill results. When Miss Moore expressed doubt if she would be contented in a little Vermont village, she answered, "I am always contented."

After all her varied experiences, Miss Scott's manner remains as modest and simple as that of a girl. Her presence in the house has added so much to Miss Moore's happiness that Miss Moore believes her coming to have been a special Providence. She said: "If the soul of my mother had passed into her Miss Scott could not be

kinder to me. We carry on our separate housekeeping, but we constantly visit back and forth. Just before our State annual meeting, when I was so busy with correspondence that I used sometimes to forget my breakfast, she would quietly appear at my elbow with something nice on a tray. My friends notice that I am less crippled than I was. It is because of her rubbing. She does all the errands, and the nimbleness of her feet is a constant surprise to me. She did more financially last year for the Vermont W. S. A. than any other person. She does not spread out over so many foreign missionary societies as most women do; her heart is in this one thing."

Miss Moore and Miss Scott are both of them more interested in equal suffrage than in any other subject, and it is easy to see what a bond this must be between them. Miss Scott is working tea-cloths for the Suffrage Bazar, and in the sitting-room my mother's portrait looked down upon me, draped in the suffrage flag.

It was delightful to sit down once more in that ever-friendly house, with its dainty housekeeping and spotless Vermont neatness; to see the cheerful autumn sunlight coming in at the windows, the Virginia creeper wearing its fall colors and laden with dark-blue berries, the flower garden tended by Miss Scott still bright with blossoms, the glowing sumachs circling the little house like a ring of fire, and all around it the beautiful, wild Vermont hills rising in the full glories of the autumn foliage. It seemed a worthy setting for the home of those two admirable and unselfish workers, women of whom the world is not worthy. One always goes from Barnet with fresh inspiration to labor for the good cause.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

DEWEY AND HIS SISTER.

Admiral Dewey spent his younger days at Norwich, Vt. All the old residents of that placid New England village remember him. As a lad Dewey had a most congenial companion in his sister, now Mrs. Greeley. They were fine, vigorous children, with a large amount of courage and imagination. They delighted in dangerous adventures. They were fond of making believe that the boy was some mythical warrior and the girl a forlorn princess about to be devoured by a sea monster. They put into their play some very realistic action. A neighbor who watched the scene said: "I saw Mary wade out into the river where the water was up to her knees, and then George, with a wild yell, dashed out after her, brandishing a big stick, with which he beat the water in every direction. He threw his left arm around her, and escorted her to the shore. When they came up the bank I asked what the matter was, and the little girl, with a charming lisp, said: 'I was being rescued from a ferocious alligator by my brother George, who came just in time to save me.'"

Several new plans were made at the State Convention of the Woman's Suffrage Association, which was held last week at Albert Lea, Minn., for the carrying on of the work of the State.

TWO COLORADO WOMEN'S VIEWS.

Two letters lately received from Colorado give the views of two women living, one in a small village, the other in a large city.

Mrs. Alice Randall, president of the New Century Club of Manzanola, writes:

"My point of view may be of interest, as representing the conditions in a very small town and its environs. At the election last fall, I heard of only two women who did not vote. The men seem to be just as respectful and just as good husbands here as elsewhere. Political questions are oftener discussed in general society, and the opinion of the women seems to carry more weight when there is a vote behind it. In local politics, equal suffrage certainly makes a difference. For instance, we had a very poor school last year, and this spring the politicians, who wanted to run the school 'cheap,' nominated the village blacksmith for school trustee, as he was willing to be 'shaped' by them. Had it not been for the women, he would have been victorious, instead of a college graduate of fine attainments.

"On election day, it was interesting to watch the line of farm wagons around the polls, in which were seated whole families out for a holiday. Either the father or one of the older children would hold the baby while the mother voted. The farmers' wives vote, almost without exception. Several have told me that it had opened their minds to a broader outlook, and given them thoughts beyond their daily toil. These farmers' wives have often had better educational advantages than their husbands. No one, I believe, regrets the privilege given her. In every community, the good outnumber the bad, and the influence of good women will far outreach the influence of the baser element.

"One old lady told me that she always took a great interest in politics, and thought she knew as much as her two sons; and that it was the proudest moment of her life when she could go with them and vote. She said she regarded it as a duty for every good woman to vote.

"The Cannon prize-fight bill has stirred up every woman in the State, I believe, and they looked to see if their representative voted for it. It will be a long time before he is reelected if he did. We were glad that our representative voted against it."

Miss Minnie J. Reynolds, president of the Denver Woman's Press Club, writes:

"You ask whether the bad and ignorant women vote more generally than the good and intelligent. I suppose you refer to fallen women. Their vote is supposed to influence the result in two out of the fifteen districts of the city of Denver. They are not found in sufficient numbers in any other locality in the State to affect results. Aside from the fallen women, it would be difficult to separate any class of our women as 'bad' or 'ignorant.' Some of our best informed women are the wives of men in very humble circumstances, perhaps working men. They have turned to politics as the source of a new interest in their lives, and have been constantly informing themselves since they obtained

the ballot. Among the leisure class, the club women are generally more interested in politics than others.

"Equal suffrage has most decidedly not increased corruption in politics. I believe that any impartial and well-informed observer would admit that political conditions have been better and cleaner during the present and the last administration in Colorado than under the administration in power when women were granted the ballot, or the one immediately following, when they were perfectly ignorant and untried. Any person who should suggest that equal suffrage impaired the happiness of the home in this State would be laughed at.

"It has not altered the social position of women in any way, and it has increased rather than lessened their influence for good. All sorts of public officials pay more attention to their requests. For instance, the other day at a meeting of the City Improvement Society, a woman stated that pictures of an unsuitable nature were being displayed with the biograph at the city park nightly. The society immediately took action, and a letter of protest was sent to the City Hall. The same night the objectionable pictures were removed. It is true that the prize-fight bill went through the last Legislature, giving the State a temporarily unhappy reputation. The reason was that nobody knew such a bill was before the Legislature. It was carefully kept quiet until the last days of the session, when it way rushed through before people knew what it meant. Great public indignation was aroused, and the bill will undoubtedly be repealed at the next session. The Woman's Club immediately communicated with the Governor, asking him to include the repeal of the bill in his call for an extra session, should the latter be issued this fall, and he promised to do so.

"As to the treatment of women, I have lived in Vermont, New York, New Jersey, and Michigan, and in none of these States do women occupy a position of such respect and consideration, from little things like giving them a seat in the street cars, to big ones like equal pay for equal work.

"I can see absolutely no bad results from equal suffrage in Colorado. The good results are mainly indirect, and it may be difficult at times for a person who has not watched the whole course of the movement from the beginning to define them. But no one who knew Denver women intimately, both before and since their exercise of the suffrage, can doubt that the possession of the ballot has very largely increased their interest in public affairs, and their efforts to study and understand them. The women of Denver are far better informed to-day, and have far more definite opinions on all public questions relating to city, State and nation, and also on economic questions, than they had six years ago. Any one who studies political affairs, and takes an active part in them, however small, comes to know in time that reforms can never be effected suddenly, or even speedily. Reforms depend entirely on the education of the whole mass of voters, until among a majority of them the standard of opinion has been so elevated that

things which were once countenanced and permitted will no longer receive this acquiescence. I believe it was this discovery, borne in upon women in the early days of their participation in politics, which so discouraged some of them that they felt as if they never wished to have anything to do with politics again. But to the more careful observer the fact that laying the responsibility of the suffrage upon women has increased both their interest in and their information upon public affairs, is a sufficient compensation to the State for the extension of the privilege; because the careful observer learns that only by the slow process of educating the whole people will better conditions in politics and government ever prevail. And those who realize the vast influence which women wield in the home, the school, the church, and society in general, will perceive that it is an immense gain to the State if this is an intelligent and educated influence. It is simply the old question of an educated and enlightened mother.

"It may be objected that women can inform themselves and exercise an influence without possessing the ballot. That is true abstractly, but the fact remains that they did not do it, in Colorado, until they were given the suffrage. I think exceptional women will study economic questions everywhere in these days when such questions are so much in the public mind. But the masses of the women will not do so unless they feel a sort of responsibility in that line. Moreover, it is certainly true that the opinions of women on these matters have more influence when the woman is a voter. The very fact that, whether you agree with her or not, she can go to the polls and back up her opinion with a vote, has an influence upon her listener.

"A marked example of the effect of the bestowal of suffrage may be found in Mrs. A. L. Welch, the recently elected president of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association. Mrs. Welch has long been one of the social and intellectual leaders of Denver. Prominent in club circles, her home was also the centre of a gracious hospitality. Like many women of this class, she was opposed to the extension of the suffrage, and while she took no active stand against it, she did nothing to help it. She now openly proclaims herself a convert, on the sole ground of the good it has done the women of Colorado in broadening and educating them. To the astonishment of many of her old friends, she accepted last spring the presidency of the Suffrage Association, and at her own expense attended the National Convention at Grand Rapids."

Mrs. MARY LOWE DICKINSON has just been appointed by the United States Government as special agent to the Paris Exposition. Her specific work is confined to social economy. All working girls' societies, luncheon clubs, resting rooms, gymnasiums, libraries, lecture courses, or other philanthropic movements will be fully exploited. Circulars requesting full information, with photographs, have been sent throughout the country to all organizations of this kind.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Collegiate Alumnae Association will be held in Chicago on Oct. 26, 27 and 28.

According to the census of 1880 there were 165 women occupying pulpits in the United States. In 1890 this number had increased to 1,235, and more women have been ordained every year since.

The Countess of Ravaschieri has, according to a Naples journal, given all her extensive possessions in Pozzuoli to an Italian hygienic society, with the provision that a hospital for incurable consumptives is to be erected on them.

There are more girl graduate students at Columbia University this year than ever before. The total number of students at Barnard will probably reach 300 this year. Of these 179 are undergraduates against 131 last year.

Mrs. Izetta George, secretary of the Charity Organization Society, is taking steps looking to the establishment of a soft soap factory in Denver, which will furnish employment to needy indigents. Mrs. George believes that such an industry can be made a success.

Miss Margaret Sherwood, author of the novel, "Henry Worthington, Idealist," is a graduate of Vassar College, and took the degree of Ph. D. from Yale in 1898. She has taught for a number of years at Wellesley, where she was associate professor of English literature.

The nominations for members of the Legislature have now been made. Question the candidates in your own district as to how they stand on suffrage, and if they are not in favor, try to convert them. Experience has proved that they are more open to persuasion before they are elected than after.

It is reported that the women students of the university at Madison, Wis., have adopted short skirts for everyday wear. There are more than two hundred freshman and sophomore girls in the gymnasium classes. A class of forty juniors and seniors has elected an advanced physical drill, consisting of exercises with dumb and bar bells, parallel bars, rings and overhead ladder.

There will be a meeting in the interest of equal rights next Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, at Oxford Street Chapel, Lynn. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Foster, of Lynn, will be the speakers. Mrs. Ellen F. Wetherell, and her sister, Mrs. Berry, are the active instigators of this and other meetings, to the arrangement of which they have given much thoughtful care.

A memorial of the late Miss Elizabeth Miller Bardwell, for thirty-three years a teacher at Mount Holyoke Seminary and College, and since 1886 the director of the astronomical observatory, has been published by the alumnae association of the college. It is a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, containing a biographical sketch by Mrs. Sarah D. Locke Stow, and outlines some of Miss Bardwell's talks to the students. The proceeds from the sale of the sketch will go toward a memorial fellowship fund of \$10,000, which is now being raised by the alumnae of the college.

A HINT FOR PRESERVING.

"Just a year ago," says a writer in the *New Century Journal*, "I remonstrated with a Philadelphia housekeeper who proposed to leave an idyllic spot, where she had been gaining great benefit, in order to come home to do preserving. I informed her that, rather than lose all the benefit I had gained, I would let the fruit go to pot, or, better yet, would give an order to the Woman's Exchange, and so help another while preserving myself."

Preserve yourself by giving your order for preserves and jellies to the Suffrage Bazar, instead of putting up the fruit yourself. In this way you will also help to preserve women from the hardships and unjust laws resulting from disfranchisement, to preserve men from the temptation to injustice inherent in a monopoly of power, and to preserve society from many kinds of corruption now unchecked through the lack of the mother element in government.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

We give this week the testimony of two prominent Utah women, one a Mormon and one a Gentile, as to the workings of equal suffrage.

Miss Roseltha Moore, president of the Nineteenth Century Club of Provo City, writes:

As I am not a member of the dominant church, which largely controls politics in Utah, and have not taken an active part in the political conventions, my answers to your questions will be based entirely on observation.

I do not think that equal suffrage in Utah is any different from what it is in other States, and the idea that it has increased political corruption is absurd. As a rule, the good and intelligent women take far more interest in the questions of the day than the bad and ignorant. The latter cut very little figure in politics.

At present I can see no bad results from equal suffrage. Among the good results, I might mention that it has given women a better opportunity as wage-earners. In almost every county some women are office-holders, and I believe perform their duties equally well with men. It certainly has stimulated women to a more intelligent study of public questions, given them a broader outlook, and a deeper sense of the responsibilities incumbent upon the citizens of this republic. No doubt there are some women who take an active part in politics, and neglect the higher duties of home; but I have noticed that those women showed the same indifference to husband and children before equal suffrage was given them, and it is hardly just to give that as the cause.

I am not a woman suffragist in the common acceptance of the term, but I recognize the prominent part that women are taking in the furtherance of many reforms which are much needed, and it gives me pleasure to correct any erroneous impressions that may have gone out.

Mrs. Susa Young Gates, also of Provo City, writes:

I went into the *Woman's Exponent* office, Salt Lake City, one day soon after Utah women were enfranchised, to speak to the editor, Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells, who is well known and well beloved in Utah.

"Can you come with me," she said, "down to the Legislature to appear before a committee?"

"What about?" I asked.

"Well," she answered, in her energetic fashion, "the age of consent in this State is now fourteen years. There is a bill pending to raise it to eighteen; and I want to meet with the committee this afternoon and work for its passage."

"I wish I could go with you," I said, "but I am not well. Let me stay and keep office for you, and send my sympathy with you."

Mrs. Wells secured another companion, and I waited for her return.

It was nearly the close of the day when she came back, weary but triumphant.

"How did it turn?" I asked, eagerly.

"As it ought to turn, to the right," she answered. "Two of the three men on that committee were not of our religious faith, nor had they lived long in Utah; but after I had exhausted nearly all my arguments, I found the two were open to one kind of reasoning at least."

"Well, go on!" I cried, impatiently.

"Oh!" she replied, deliberately, "you are in a hurry. However, we went down there, Dr. Pratt and myself, and when we were at last admitted to the committee-room, I stated our business. One of the two is almost an old man; he is comparatively a stranger here, and sneers at every thing pertaining to our people and their history. He is also opposed to woman suffrage, and I could see he was full of venom for us on that score. While I was explaining the injustice of the present law, and the suffering even now resulting from it, he looked mockingly up in my face, and said:

"Shan't we raise the age of consent to ninety years, Mrs. Wells, instead of ninety?"

"You can imagine how indignant I felt; but I kept my voice perfectly calm, if my eyes did flash; I looked the old man in the face, and said, deliberately:

"If one of you men dare to refuse to raise that age of consent to at least eighteen years, I will see that you never get another woman's vote for any public office as long as you live in Utah!"

"What did they reply?" I asked.

"Oh, nothing much. I had gained my point, and they knew it, and I knew it; so the doctor and myself soon came away."

"That was all because I sent my sympathy with you, Aunt Em," I said, banteringly.

"Nothing of the kind," she retorted; "it was because we have the franchise."

The law passed, and the age of consent in Utah is eighteen years.

The letter from Mrs. Gates is printed as a leaflet by the N. A. W. S. A., and may be ordered from 107 World Building, New York City. The leaflet also mentions that in 1896 the age of consent stood as follows in the States of the Union:

Seven years, Delaware;* ten years, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina,† and South Carolina; twelve years, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee,‡ and West Virginia; thirteen years, New Hampshire; fourteen years, California, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, Vermont, Virginia, Wisconsin, and North Carolina;‡ fifteen years, Iowa and Texas; sixteen years, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Washington, and Tennessee;‡ eighteen years, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Utah, Wyoming, and Delaware.*

* Between ages of seven and eighteen it is not a crime, but only a misdemeanor.

† Between ages of ten and fourteen it is not a crime, but a misdemeanor.

‡ Between ages of twelve and sixteen and one day it is not a crime, but only a misdemeanor.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, NOVEMBER 4, 1899.

No. 22.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription . . . 25 cents per annum.

Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass. Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

MISS MARY JOHNSTON.

Some egotistical persons, like Professors Harry Thurston Peck and Goldwin Smith, are very positive in their assertions of what women can and cannot do. They measure out the limitations of feminine capacities with a high and mighty assurance which would be impressive if it were not asinine. And just as they affirm that such and such an achievement would be impossible for a woman, lo! some woman distinguishes herself brilliantly in that very line.

A woman may do well in languages, but cannot excel in mathematics, says the belated critic. And straightway Philippa Fawcett takes rank above the senior wrangler at one of England's greatest Universities. A woman may write stories of sentiment, but she cannot equal the male novelists in tales of stirring adventure, or illumine historical characters and events with the white light of a comprehensive masculine imagination. And here comes a young Southern girl, and weaves for us in the *Atlantic Monthly* a tale of wild, romantic adventure so powerful as to leave most of the masculine novelists of our day in the background.

The most brilliant story of adventure since "A Gentleman of France" is Miss Mary Johnston's "To Have and to Hold."

The appearance of "Prisoners of Hope" last season made its young author famous. In responding to a request for some biographical data soon afterward, Miss Johnston wrote:

Since the loss of my mother, nine years ago, I have been at the head of a large household. I am a busy woman, with many interests and responsibilities, and frail health, and my writing is largely of the nature of fancy-work—to be picked up at odd moments when nothing more pressing engages my attention.

A recent number of *Time and the Hour* contained an interesting sketch of the life of this new addition to the small coterie of American writers of recognized talent. Miss Johnston was born on Nov. 21, 1870, in Buchanan, a town picturesquely situated on the James River, where it breaks through the Blue Ridge, in the heart of one of the loveliest sections in Virginia. Here most of her childhood and early youth was spent. She is a Virginian by birth and ancestry, of a fine Old Dominion family, with strong-blooded Scotch and Scotch-Irish forbears. Through her mother she is a descendant

of one of the thirteen apprentices who closed the gates of Londonderry in the siege of 1688. Her paternal great-great-grandfather, Peter Johnston, was the first of the family in Virginia, coming from Scotland in 1722. He became a



MISS MARY JOHNSTON.

planter of wealth and influence in the colony, and was the donor of the lands on which the College of Hampden-Sidney now stands.

Miss Johnston's father is a lawyer. Since the Civil War, in which he was a major of artillery in the Confederate army, he has been connected with internal improvements and industrial development in several Southern States. When Miss Johnston was in her sixteenth year the family moved to Birmingham, Ala., Major Johnston being then engaged in building the Georgia Pacific Railroad, of which he was president. Birmingham has since been her home, with the exception of four years spent in New York. She has travelled much, in her own country and abroad, and observed much.

Being a delicate child, she was taught at home. Her education was desultory, and for the most part gained by browsing at will among "old-fashioned books in old-fashioned libraries,"—those Southern home libraries, strong in the classics and scant of modern works. She roamed at pleasure over the beautiful country about her home, loving nature at least as much as books. The exquisite descriptions of scenery in her tales bear witness to this fact. The Natural Bridge of Virginia was only twelve miles from her home, the Peaks of Otter half that distance. The town was so small that a mile in any direction brought one into thick woods, to mountain streams, or out upon the mountainside itself. With old servants of the family, she and her sisters travelled over every hill and stream, and through every gorge and piece of woods around the place. "Like others of its ilk, it was a leisurely, dignified, pleasant little town"—until two railroads came.

Miss Johnston's first literary attempts were in verse, for her own amusement, to beguile the tedium of a winter's invalidism. Then she began her first novel, and

two years of her scant leisure were devoted to it. When finished she offered it to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who at once accepted it. They were rewarded for their prompt recognition of genius in an unknown writer, for "Prisoners of Hope" had a large sale, and "To Have and to Hold," appearing unheralded in the *Atlantic Monthly*, has by its own unaided merits won public favor, and greatly increased the circulation of the magazine.

A remarkably large proportion of the new American writers of real talent are Southern women, and Miss Mary Johnston, though she has so lately risen above the horizon, is already showing herself one of the brightest stars of that fine galaxy.

OF INTEREST TO TEACHERS.

The New York *Journal* says:

There is a disgraceful situation in the Brooklyn schools. The teachers have had no pay since June, and some of them are reduced to absolute distress. Some of them have been turned out of their boarding houses, because they have been unable to pay their board, and others have been refused credit for meat and groceries.

The trouble grows out of the Ahearn law, which was passed for the benefit of the teachers, but which, thus far, in Brooklyn, has had the opposite effect. The law prescribes minimum rates of pay for different periods of service, but certain formalities have to be observed before the new pay-rolls can be approved, and this work has not yet been accomplished. The result is that the payment of salaries has been suspended, and the teachers have to devote their spare time to placating their creditors.

Of course, there is always some excuse for such an outrage as this. Every official concerned is able to shift the blame from himself by showing that somebody else is responsible for the delay. But it is a noteworthy fact that it is only the teachers that have these troubles about salaries. This is not an isolated instance, and the hitches by no means began with the Ahearn law. Nor is it only in New York that such things occur. The teachers have often had to go without their salaries as far west as San Francisco, and doubtless they will have the same experience, sooner or later, in Manila.

You never hear of policemen, or street cleaners, or clerks in the City Hall working without pay. Why are the teachers always sufferers? Can it be because the majority of them have no votes?

Mrs. Mary E. Williams is supervisor of cookery in the public schools of New York City.

How many tickets have you sold for the Suffrage Bazar, to be held Dec. 5-9? Family tickets, seven admissions, 50 cents; single admission tickets, 10 cents. Those who cannot make or solicit a great number of articles for the Bazar, can help by selling tickets among their friends. There is no one who cannot sell a few tickets, and every active woman can sell a great many.

LORD MAYOR TALLON ON WOMEN'S VOTING

Hon. Daniel Tallon, Lord Mayor of Dublin, has been received with much enthusiasm during his visit to the United States. In answer to questions from a representative of the *Woman's Journal*, he wrote:

The Irish Local Government Act of 1898, which came into operation on Jan. 16, 1899, gave the suffrage to women equally with men on all questions of local government in Ireland; that is, on every question on which the Irish people vote, except that of sending Parliamentary representatives to the British House of Commons in London.

In Dublin, previous to the Local Government Act, we had only about 8,000 voters, none of whom were women. Now our voters' list numbers about 45,000, of whom about 15,000 are women.

Women in very large numbers availed themselves of their new privileges or rights in January, and I have every reason to believe that their votes helped to secure the election of candidates pledged to important social reforms.

As regards the manner and conduct of the elections, not alone in Dublin, but also in Ireland, they were most orderly and well conducted; no disorder of any kind took place at any of them. This was certainly unique, as it was the first occasion on which the masses of the people exercised the franchise, and the sudden enfranchisement of an entire people might not have been expected to work smoothly on the first occasion it was exercised.

I also desire to point out that the new privileges of women are not confined to the franchise. The Local Government Act of 1898 created the following bodies:

1. County Councils for the 32 administrative Counties of Ireland.
2. Borough Councils for the six cities of Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford.
3. Urban Councils for all other towns.
4. Rural District Councils for the country districts.
5. Boards of Guardians for the care and control of the poor.

Women can be elected members of the Urban Councils, Rural Councils, and Boards of Poor Law Guardians; and the enactment did not remain a dead letter even on the first occasion of its application. The talented wife of a foremost merchant of Dublin, Mr. Maurice Dockrell, was elected a Councillor of the Urban district of Blackrock, and on the first meeting of the Council she was unanimously elected Deputy Chairman—if such a name is permissible—but I do not know that any other name is used. I have every reason to think that the presence of Mrs. Dockrell in the Blackrock Urban Council is for the good of the Council, and that the womanly dignity of Mrs. Dockrell has in no way suffered, but on the contrary has been enhanced.

In Templemore, Mrs. Bracken, a graduate of the Royal University of Ireland, was elected chairman. I think the lady was the only member of the Council possessed of a University education.

But the bodies to which the largest number of women were elected were the Boards of Guardians. I myself nominated

a lady long distinguished for her charitable and philanthropic work in Dublin for the position of Poor Law Guardian. She was elected. In all, as well as I remember, about fifty women were elected Guardians. As the Guardians control the Poor Houses, the Poor Hospitals, and the administration of medical relief to the poor, I am satisfied that the election of women on these boards is for the advantage of the community.

In conclusion, I have no reason to think that the women who voted or were elected Councillors and Guardians in any way suffered a loss of dignity or domesticity; but, on the contrary, I think the entire community is better and richer by the new powers accorded to women, who are so devoted to the social amelioration of the human race. Very truly yours,

DANIEL TALLON, *Lord Mayor Dublin.*
Parker House, Boston, Mass.,
Oct. 31, 1899.

THE BALLOT AN EDUCATION.

There is a popular delusion that women should be grateful and contented with the opportunities for mental training that the progress of the latter part of the nineteenth century affords them. But those who have expended thought upon the subject cannot say that women are given equal educational facilities with men, until the barriers that exclude them from the great school of the ballot-box have been removed.

Women need the enlargement of ideas, the sharpening of their mental faculties that result from political study, and what incentive have they for such study, when deprived of the power of exercising it?

One of our great statesmen said: "The result of the destruction of personal freedom is the enfeeblement of the moral fibre, and the paralysis of the individual's intellectual and moral growth." What freedom have they who suffer by laws to which they gave no assent? The degraded condition into which human beings fall when deprived of this freedom was forcibly illustrated to me a short time since.

Travelling through South Carolina, I missed railroad connections and found myself stranded at a remote town. I resolved to make the most of my time by delivering an address on woman suffrage. To accomplish this design a house-to-house canvass was necessary. The men who populated the business centre of the village were normally intelligent. My subject was new to them, but they soon became deeply interested in discussing it. The bar-tender exhibited signs of friskiness, the shoemaker grinned amid his grime, the watchmaker was more tickled than his tickers, the chicken man outchucked his poultry, and every man of them had a quip and a gibe on "the day that was comin'," "when the chickens an' chilluns would be left to tek keer o' themselves, an' their wimmin folk would be a-whoopin' things up at the polls."

Feeling encouraged at this wide-awake community, with renewed energy I set forth on my tour amid domestic life.

There is a pallid indifference, a sodden hopelessness depicted upon the countenances of the inmates of pauper asylums, but in an intensified degree was this in-

difference and hopelessness stamped upon the faces of the women I met that day. They were all poor; they had swarms of children. Into their drouth-smitten heads I hammered woman suffrage for a half hour, but not a ray of intelligence struggled through their brains.

Their bovine vacuity of expression betokened lives devoid of all interest, much less enlightenment. Imprisoned within the walls of homes that had no comforts, debarred from intellectual companionship with their husbands, even the joys and aspirations that should accompany motherhood had been converted into bitterness.

The baker, the butcher, the blacksmith, amid all their grinding toil were stimulated by the knowledge of their importance in the world. They met together, talked politics, had ambitions, expanded in their freedom, while their wives had contracted into nonentities, who were not helpmeets, but only drag-downs. The men never talked to them. Their opinions were worthless, and so they were left to a withering decay of their mental faculties.

These women are not isolated cases. There are thousands of them over the whole country. Do they tend to the world's advancement? Are they fit to rear intelligent citizens? Have they the ability to inculcate the great principles of liberty, of philanthropy, of patriotism? Are such women as these capable of moulding the characters of future generations so that they shall be an honor and a glory to our republic?

What broader field of education can be found than the ballot-box? Women deprived of this enlightenment are stunted in their intellectual growth. Were these women voters, their husbands would converse with them, and instead of making outside constituents, would be making constituents by their own firesides.

Suffrage for women will open the windows of these darkened homes, and let the sunshine of enlightenment and freedom nurture the nurseries of our nation.

HELEN MORRIS LEWIS.
Asheville, N. C.

BAZAR NOTES.

Contributions for the Suffrage Bazar are coming in from different places, all the way from California. These articles sent from outside the State for our State Bazar are received with especial gratitude and pleasure, as they show how strong is the feeling of solidarity between the suffrage workers all over the country.

Friends in Georgia propose to send some choice black-faced rag-dolls, most artistically made.

Springfield, Mass., expects to have a table at the Bazar, for the first time for many years. Mrs. Eliza R. Whiting is in charge.

Mrs. M. J. C. Russell, of Milford, Mass., offers a beautiful Phoenix palm, three years old, three feet six inches in height, with a spread of thirty-two inches. It has eleven character leaves, and a twelfth coming out. It is healthy and flourishing, and very symmetrical. It has just been repotted in a ten-inch pot. Such palms sell for about \$15 at a florist's. Mrs.

Russell will sell this one for \$8, for the benefit of the Bazar, and will send it by express at her own expense, if not to a greater distance than Boston. The price of the palm may be paid to Miss Wilde, at the WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, for the Bazar fund. This offer will remain open for a fortnight only.

Meetings in the interest of the Bazar are held at 3 Park Street every Friday at 10 A. M. Remember that only a month remains, and let all be busy. Tickets are now for sale, "Family Tickets," seven admissions, 50 cents; single admission tickets, ten cents.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

IF LOUISIANA WOMEN VOTED.

Under the heading, "A Practical Reformer," the New Orleans *Picayune* says:

The Woman's Municipal Ownership League of Chicago, under the direction of Mrs. Minona Fitts, has started a unique crusade against the men who monopolize the seats in the street cars when women are standing. Cards have been issued, which say: "Gentlemen, stand up, and give the women your seats. You can vote for municipal ownership, and stop this thing. They cannot." Mrs. Fitts is credited with being the originator of this scheme, which created quite a sensation. The idea was to call the attention of the men to the fact that voters were responsible for existing conditions, and to show both men and women that if men claim that women are a protected class, women, some of them at least, have sufficient courage to demand that protection. Many men confessed that the card was the first reminder they had ever had that men are, indeed, responsible for evil civic conditions, and that women are not responsible, yet suffer equally with the men in the injury done. The Chicago women's idea of holding men responsible for the laws which they make might be applied with advantage here. There are plenty of changes in New Orleans that women would institute if they had the power. It was the women property owners who carried the day for drainage and sewerage, and who cast their vote as one woman for all that went to make this a progressive city, and put it in line with other cities in sanitary conditions. Nor would they stop there. For one thing, if they had a vote in city affairs, the streets would be kept clean, and merchants would be required to sweep in front of their stores. For another, the banquet ordinance would be enforced, and the piles of hardware and cases of dry goods and the thousand and one obstructions that encumber the sidewalks and lie in wait to snag gowns would be removed. But women have no voice in the matter. Men make the laws for them, and, gentlemen, the question is up to you here as it is in Chicago.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following amendments to the Constitution of the National American Woman Suffrage Association are proposed, and will be voted upon at the coming annual meeting:

Presented by Lillie Devereux Blake, of New York:

To amend Article III., Section 3, by adding at the close of the Section the words, "But no person shall cast more than one ballot for the election of any officer, nor vote more than once on any question."

To amend Article VI. by striking out Section 4.

Presented by Rachel Foster Avery:

To amend Article V., Section 1, by omitting the words, "and the Chairman of the Organization Committee."

To amend Article VI., Section 1, by omitting the words, "and the Chairman of the Organization Committee."

Presented by Alice Stone Blackwell:

To amend Article IV., Section 1, by inserting the words, "Two Honorary Presidents."

To amend Article V., Section 1, by changing the words "Honorary President" to "Honorary Presidents."

WITH WOMEN LAWYERS.

Mrs. Mary Alice Wupperman, who lately received her diploma from the Chattanooga Law School, is the first woman lawyer ever graduated in that city. Mrs. Wupperman is described as a very gifted woman and a close student, and she has decided to follow her chosen profession in Chattanooga.

She was born in Summerville, Ga., Aug. 4, 1876. She is the daughter and only child of Junius A. Donaldson, a son of Judge R. A. Donaldson, lately deceased. She came to Chattanooga in 1886, and entered the public schools. Later she graduated from the Mountain City Business College. She married Mr. H. H. Wupperman, an employee of the Southern Express Company. Mr. Wupperman had studied law, and his wife began reading with him.

When the law school opened, she decided to take the course, and matriculated at once. She has taken the whole course, attending both night and day, and graduated with credit, having passed an excellent grade.

Mrs. Wupperman was elected permanent secretary of the law class of '99.

APPEAL TO NEW ORLEANS WOMEN.

Under the heading, "Power and Duty," the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says:

In the approaching election, an enormous power will be wielded by the young men of New Orleans, and they should make no mistake as to the issue that confronts them. A band of superannuated politicians have been regaling their over-patient hearers with a windy discussion of matters which have been settled for good and all. The ghost of negro supremacy has been laid forever, and other questions press upon the attention of the people.

The women of New Orleans should round out the record they made in the matter of the special tax. The gentler sex is peculiarly interested in all that relates to the health and comfort of the home, and work in favor of good government is simply obedience to the law of self-preservation. Women can work for the good cause in a hundred ways. With good drainage, good sewerage, and good water, a new era will dawn on this sorely tried community. If the young men and the women bend their energies to the task, one may safely predict that the success will be overwhelming. The cause is entirely worthy of the fullest measure of devotion.

Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, of New Orleans, makes the following pertinent comment:

"This editorial urges women to bend their energies with the young men to secure the success of the party trying to keep out the old corrupt ring who are working to regain their hold on the city

government, in order to control the millions which the taxpayers (the women and men) have voted to give for the improvement of New Orleans in drainage, sewerage, and free water, which our city has never before enjoyed. The editor says: 'Women can work in a hundred ways,'—I say no, we can only work honestly, effectively, in one way,—with the ballot in our hand. The men of Louisiana ought to have given us the ballot in the interest of good government when they had the golden opportunity, at the last constitutional convention, and then they would not now be urging us to go beyond what they call our sphere.'

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The appointment of Miss Munro to the pastorate of the Brotherton Congregational Church marks a new era in Congregationalism in England. Miss Munro is the first woman minister in Great Britain.

Miss Wray, who has been conducting the noon meetings in the Bromfield Street M. E. Church of Boston, is a young woman of rare oratorical power, and makes a profound impression upon all who hear her.

SCHOOL SUFFRAGE LITERATURE.

The Massachusetts School Suffrage Association announces to the Leagues and Clubs of Massachusetts interested in educational work, that a number of pamphlets are obtainable for free distribution. They include:

A Neglected Duty of the Women of Massachusetts, by George Pellow.

The Opportunity and Obligation of Women in School Suffrage, by A. D. Mayo. Brief History of the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association, by Eva Channing and others.

Those desiring to take advantage of this offer will please write, stating amount of literature desired, and whether it shall be sent by express or will be called for at Office WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 3 Park Street, Boston. Address all communications to Miss A. M. Whiting, 11 Washington Street, Newton, Mass.

NO FORTNIGHTLY.

There will be no Fortnightly next Tuesday. The Fortnightlies are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. There were five Tuesdays in October this year, which will make an interval of three weeks between the last meeting and the next. The Fortnightly will take place on the second Tuesday of the present month, Nov. 14.

Wars and rumors of wars fill the air, and even those who believe in the necessity of war are saddened by the daily reports of bloodshed and slaughter in the morning papers. Let all these things inspire us to work more earnestly than ever to hasten the time when the less belligerent half of the human family shall have a voice in public affairs.—*Woman's Journal*.

Miss Ella McCaleb has been appointed secretary to Vassar College.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

A number of rich and benevolent women in Bridgeport, Conn., knowing of the destitute condition of thousands of Armenian orphans, decided to undertake the care and education of four of them. The four children were brought to this country, but the immigration commissioners decided that they must be sent back, because their passage had been paid; and Secretary Gage has upheld the ruling. If this is the law, the sooner it is changed the better. The prohibition of "assisted immigration" was never meant to apply to young and healthy children, all whose expenses in this country are guaranteed by persons of means, and who are in no danger of becoming a public charge. Every year thousands of Irish boys and girls, and boys and girls of other nationalities, have their passage paid to America by their hard-working sisters, who have come over here and earned the money by domestic service; and they are allowed to enter because their fare has been paid by their own relations. Yet a boy or girl who has only the assistance of one poor young woman to depend upon after arriving here is in far more danger of becoming a public charge than these Armenian orphans. No obstacle ought to be placed in the way of rich and childless women adopting orphan children; it is one of the best forms of charity, and is often as great a blessing to the rich woman as to the destitute child. And a healthy child whose passage has been paid by a "sister in Christ" ought to be admitted as freely as one whose passage has been paid by a sister by blood. Here is a stupid law which might more easily be made to square with common-sense if women had votes.

TEACHERS MAY MARRY.

In San Francisco, Judge Seawell recently decided that the Board of Education had no power to discharge a teacher because he or she married while holding a position in the department.

The decision was on the application of Mrs. Emily W. Beanston for a writ of mandate compelling the School Board to reinstate her in her position as teacher in the Hawthorne Primary School.

The decision of the court is of importance to every teacher, and forces the Board of Education to cancel the anti-marriage rule which has been in force for many years, greatly to the disgust and inconvenience of those affected.

Mrs. Beanston, *née* Wholley, became the wife of a nephew of ex-Secretary Beanston of the School Board during the summer vacation. The marriage was reported in due course to Secretary Simpson, who laid the fact before the School Superintendent. The order dismissing Mrs. Beanston from her position as teacher was then made and served upon the bride.

Mrs. Beanston, who is a determined woman, ignored the dismissal, and, after consulting with her attorney, decided to defy the board. When the schools reopened for the fall term, Mrs. Beanston was at her post. Her successor was also there, but Mrs. Beanston refused to recognize her authority, and took charge of her class.

On the second day when Mrs. Beanston appeared at the school she was met by Secretary Simpson, who personally notified her of her dismissal, and on her denial of the right of the board to dismiss her except for legal cause, Mr. Simpson took her arm and escorted her into the street. Her connection with the Hawthorne school was thus forcibly severed.

Mrs. Beanston then applied for a writ of mandate to compel the board to reinstate her. The ground of the suit was that the board lacked power to dismiss a teacher simply because the teacher married.

The court, on Oct. 24, granted the writ. He said the contention made by the applicant was sound in law. The political code specified a number of offences for which teachers could be dismissed, but the crime of marriage is not among them. In other words, the law does not authorize the School Board to class marriage as an offence punishable by dismissal from the department, and the court thereupon held that the anti-marriage rule of the board so long in force is null and void.

SCHOOL SUFFRAGE THE ENTERING WEDGE.

In 22 States and Territories women may now become legal voters for school committees in the towns and cities where they reside. It is a most valuable privilege, and its exercise should be regarded by every public-spirited woman as an imperative duty.

Hitherto the importance of this form of suffrage has not been appreciated by suffragists. It is so absurd and illogical to give a woman a partial expression of opinion upon a single question, while the full suffrage is withheld from her, that self-respecting women have felt reluctant to accept so limited a responsibility. But this is a mistaken view. The best way to win the full franchise is to use the measure of power already attainable. The limited number of women that vote for school committee is made by our opponents their main objection to granting the unrestricted right. They claim that women show that they do not want the ballot by their neglect of the right already conferred.

Let every woman of every State wake up to her duty and opportunity. Our common schools are the most important concern of our government. They are also the most neglected. Let the women lose no time in registering, so as to vote at the approaching municipal elections for the best possible school committee. By demonstrating their value in this particular, they will help create public opinion for their complete enfranchisement.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

A recent issue of *The Transvaal Critic* contained this suggestive bit of news: "The man Uys, who thrashed two native servant girls to death in the Wakkerstroom district some months ago, has been sentenced to two years' hard labor. Mild as the sentence may appear to those who correctly estimate the value of human life, it has astounded the relatives and friends of the accused. It says a good deal for the jury that they did not decide on

an acquittal, seeing that the State Attorney stated in the Raad, not so long ago, that to thrash a native servant to death was not a dishonoring crime."

What are you making for the Suffrage Bazar, and how many friends have you asked to contribute?

The wife of the Hon. William Pember Reeves, Agent-General for New Zealand, who has been visiting this country with her husband, addressed the girls of Bryn Mawr College on Oct. 26, on "The History of Woman Suffrage in New Zealand."

The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON
CATHARINE WILDE.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Clafin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Sample copies FREE. In clubs of six or more, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—*Clara Barton*.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore*.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—*Josiah Allen's Wife* (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard*.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe*.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cents. These leaflets include speeches by Secretary John D. Long, Clara Barton, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Frances Willard, and others, as well as valuable testimony from States which have woman suffrage. Address Leaflet Department, M. W. S. A., 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, NOVEMBER 18, 1899.

No. 23.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum.

Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

LADIES VERSUS POLICE.

The election reports from the equal suffrage States show it to be still true, as Judge Kingman of Wyoming wrote years ago, that "the presence of a few ladies is worth that of a whole squad of police in keeping order." A cartoon published in the *Denver Daily News* the day after election shows two street scenes. One is labelled, "On Election Days—Years Ago." It represents two voters rolling on the ground, locked together in a free fight, while a policeman is bearing down upon them with a club in one hand and a revolver in the other. The second picture shows a young lady being bowed into the polling place by a polite election officer, an old lady and gentleman peacefully following arm in arm, while a small boy with juvenile chivalry offers his hand to a little girl to help her up on to the curbstone. Underneath is written, "Effects of the Australian Ballot and Women's Suffrage in these Modern Times." An officer of the law is represented fast asleep in a corner, with the legend, "Special Police a Useless Luxury Nowadays."

The *Salt Lake Tribune*, the leading Gentile organ of Utah, says:

Throughout the city the voting was heavy. Generally speaking, the election was quiet, and neither incident nor annoyance marked the exercise of the suffrage.

OBJECT LESSON IN NEW ORLEANS.

The election just past in New Orleans affords a fresh and striking object lesson on the need of full suffrage for women. New Orleans has long been almost the only city of its size in this country without a regular system of sewerage and drainage. Again and again it has been the gate through which yellow fever has entered the United States. Every effort to levy a special tax for sewerage and drainage had failed through the apathy or opposition of the tax-payers. At length Louisiana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions of taxation; and last summer the women of New Orleans, by their work, their enthusiasm, and their votes, carried the proposition for a special tax-levy to provide sewerage and a pure water supply. The whole country rejoiced and congratulated them.

Even at the time of the victory, however, Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, Mrs. Evelyn W. Ordway, and other New Orleans

women who had been active in the campaign for improved sanitation, predicted that the need of the women's votes would be bitterly felt by the friends of good government in New Orleans at the approach of the fall election. The prophecy has been verified. For weeks past the New Orleans papers have been pointing out that all the fruits of the victory of last June would be lost unless an honest city government was elected to spend the money, and they have been fervently urging the women to use their "indirect influence" to that end. The women tried; but they have found that influence minus votes is far less potent than influence backed by votes. In spite of their efforts, a corrupt "ring," opposed to sewerage and all improvements, has been placed in power. The women who worked so hard in the Sewerage and Drainage League will have to sit by and see the money voted for improved sanitation embezzled, and their children continuing to die of yellow fever, because the mothers have no votes. It is not enough for women to be allowed to vote on questions of taxation. To make their votes effective, they must also have a voice in choosing the officers by whom the money is to be spent.

VOTE OF DENVER WOMEN.

Denver, at the recent election, won a victory for a pure and adequate water supply. The *Denver News* says:

The overwhelming majority for the water bond issue is significant. Against the bonds the corporation influence was concentrated with all the force that could be brought to bear. Every pressure was resorted to and every device used that could affect the result adversely. But a solid thinking majority of the taxpayers went to the polls and voted their convictions.

It is a satisfaction to know that in this case the women voted not only for the tax but for the men who are to spend the money.

The *Denver News* also notes that "an increasing number of women refused to be conveyed to the polls in carriages paid for by political organizations. 'If I can't go to the polls myself I won't go at all,' was the remark which greeted the ears of more than one solicitor. The entire election was the quietest ever known in the region."

Are you busy selling tickets and soliciting articles for the Bazar? Remember it is only about two weeks off.

Hon. Grover Cleveland tried to cast his ballot in the wrong district, and caused the election officers much trouble before his mistake was rectified; and in Kentucky Goebel forgot to register, and so lost his vote altogether. If women of equal prominence had made these blunders, it would surely have been quoted as an argument against equal suffrage.

Mrs. Louisa Lawson, editor of the Australian women's paper, the *Sydney Dawn*, has invented a patent mailbag-fastener, which has been adopted in the New South Wales postal and telegraph service, and has given great satisfaction. Mrs. Lawson has received complimentary letters from the Department, and, what is still more gratifying, large orders for her invention.

The election reports from all parts of the country abound in headlines like the following: "Light Vote in Pennsylvania;" "Small Vote in Mississippi;" "Little Interest and a Light Vote in Kansas," etc., etc., etc. But no one holds this up as a proof of the unfitness of men for suffrage, or argues that the minority of men who were public-spirited enough to wish to vote should be prevented because of the indifference of those who did not care to do so.

Have you asked all your friends to buy tickets for the Suffrage Bazar, to be held Dec. 5-9? Family tickets, seven admissions, 50 cents; single admission, ten cents. It is our hope to dispose of \$300 worth of tickets in advance, so as to cover the hall rent before the Bazar begins, and let the receipts from the sale of goods at the tables be clear profit. Everybody can sell a few tickets, and every active woman can sell a large number. The first thing to be done for the success of the Bazar is to push the sale of tickets.

Professor Barrett Wendell, perhaps smarting a little under the criticisms called out by his recent article against the opening of the graduate courses at Harvard to Radcliffe students, has given one of his classes in English composition, as a subject for their themes, the question, "Ought the present tendency toward co-education at Harvard to be encouraged?" It is said that the same subject has also been given out at Radcliffe. It would be of interest to compare the compositions of the young men and the young women on this debatable topic.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in spite of her 78 years and her recent widowhood, has resumed her public work, not only presiding at the Fortnightly Meetings of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, of which she is president, but lecturing as usual for many charitable and philanthropic objects. In a private letter to a friend, she says: "Among the last words of Mr. Livermore was his wish that I would go on as I had been living. 'Don't give up any work you are engaged in, only try not to overdo.' I have great need of work now. It is to me more than money, sympathy, food, or raiment. I must live worthily—I cannot be overborne now, at close of my life, by sorrow, depression, and loneliness. And the very last work I shall relinquish is work for suffrage for women, as it underlies the whole matter of women's advancement."

JOHN J. INGALLS ON WOMEN.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, who distinguished himself a few years ago by declaring that the possibility of keeping the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule in politics was "an iridescent dream," has now given the world his opinion of women. He says:

It is, perhaps, not unmannerly to say that, compared with man at his highest and best, all women are inferior and defective.

Man at his highest and best never makes that sort of assertion. Woman is different from man, but it is only men of the less intelligent type who believe that difference necessarily implies inferiority. A man who happens to be of the arrogant stripe naturally regards himself as the standard, and every one who differs from him as defective—as Queen Elizabeth is reported to have said, when told that Mary Queen of Scots was a little taller than she, "Then she is too tall, for I am just the right height." A mare is different from a horse, but she may be just as perfect a creature.

Mr. Ingalls continues: "Physically, mentally and morally, they (women) are infirm." Here again is the delusion that difference implies inferiority. Women lack some physical capacities that men possess, but they possess others that men lack. A woman cannot lift a 500-pound weight, but neither can a man bear a child. As for women's being "mentally infirm," ask the young men in coeducational colleges whether the girls do not take their full share of the prizes!

But perhaps the most extraordinary assertion is that women are "morally infirm." Mr. Ingalls should glance over the prison statistics. According to the census of 1890, the percentage of women in the different State prisons was as follows, omitting fractions: In the District of Columbia women constitute 17 per cent. of the prisoners; in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, 14 per cent.; in New York, 13; Louisiana, 12; Virginia, 11; New Jersey, 10; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 9; Connecticut, 8; Alabama, New Hampshire, Ohio, and South Carolina, 7; Florida, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico, and Tennessee, 6; Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina, and West Virginia, 5; Arkansas and Delaware, 4; California, Minnesota, North Dakota, Texas, and Vermont, 3; Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska, and Utah, 2; Arizona, Kansas, Nevada, and South Dakota, 1; Washington, eight-tenths of one per cent.; Oregon and Wisconsin, four-tenths of one per cent.; Wyoming, and Idaho, none. The small per cent. of crime among women is attributed by some anti-suffragists to their being debarred from a vote and shielded from political temptations; but it will be observed that in the enfranchised States the percentage of crime among women is even less than the average.

Mr. Ingalls says, "They originate nothing." If he had made this assertion before 1808 he would have been excusable, for up to that time no woman in this country had ever patented an invention. But in the quarter of a century following 1808, women took out fifteen patents; in

the next quarter of a century thirty-five; in the next 1,503; and between 1884 and 1895, when the reports of the Patent Office were last published, women took out patents for 3,905 inventions, some of them of great value. Yet Mr. Ingalls says, "They originate nothing!"

He continues, "For courage, they have craft and compliance." Men undoubtedly have by nature more physical courage than women; and in addition women have been taught for ages that craft—"indirect influence"—was the only proper and womanly way to attain their ends. But no one has shown greater courage than women inspired by duty or affection. Look at the Red Cross nurses and Sisters of Charity in times of war and pestilence; look at the martyrs of the early Church. And courage is all the more honorable when it is a victory over naturally weak nerves. Two officers were advancing under a heavy fire, and one, seeing that the other was pale, said with scorn, "I believe you are actually frightened!" The other answered emphatically, "I am; and, if you were half as much frightened, you would run away." Men should think twice before they deny the possibility of valor to the sex that produced the mother of the Maccabees.

Mr. Ingalls says of women: "Their victories are those of diplomacy and not of the battle-field." As civilization advances the most important victories are more and more won through diplomacy instead of through blood. "They view politics from the personal standpoint." Common report says that Mr. Ingalls's extreme rancor on the woman question has a personal cause, and dates from the time when the women of Kansas helped to defeat his reelection. Yet they did it wholly by what he regards as the legitimate method of "indirect influence," for in Kansas women have only the municipal vote. "They support a candidate not for the principles he represents, but because he dresses becomingly." This amazing statement would be received with "inextinguishable laughter" in the equal suffrage States. In Mr. Ingalls's own case, the women made no complaint that he dressed unbecomingly, but they did object to his principles.

"In religion they are emotional." The Scripture says: "With the heart man believeth unto righteousness." "They establish no faiths." If this were true, it would be to their credit; for the Christian world in general holds that the founder of Christianity was not a man, and that all the men who have established other faiths were deluders or deluded. Would it be an honor to women to have started Mohammedanism or Mormonism? "They write no creeds." They furnish the bulk of those who live up to the old ones. The writing of creeds is recognized nowadays as of small importance compared with living the doctrines of practical religion.

"Even in those callings considered peculiarly their own, they are surpassed by men. Men are the best cooks, the best musicians, the best composers, the best nurses."

It remains to be proved that men are the best nurses and cooks. Does not almost every man, even after a long ex-

perience of hotels, insist that he has never found any one who could come up to his mother's cooking? It is certainly news that musical composition has been considered a calling peculiarly belonging to women. So far is this from being the case that Fanny Mendelssohn had to publish the songs which she composed under her brother's name, to avoid the reproach of unwomanliness. We shall know better whether women can do as well as men in musical composition after women have for a few centuries had equal encouragement to undertake it, in the countries from which most of the great composers have sprung:

Hon. William Dudley Foulke of Indiana said, in answer to the argument that women ought not to vote because no woman ever wrote a great epic or painted a Transfiguration:

This might be an excuse, and a very poor one, for passing laws forbidding women to paint or to write poetry; but it is the poorest possible excuse for a rule excluding them from duties they have positively proved themselves able to perform. Where woman has been tried, she has proved not merely equal to the average, but to the highest instances of king-craft. It is but seldom that she has had an opportunity, but where she has, it is not in that kind of work at least that her inferiority appears.

Mr. Ingalls says:

Perhaps the strangest feature of this movement is the fact that, from the time Eve left Paradise till the advent of Miss Anthony, woman was apparently content with her subordination.

He says women did not think of the Declaration of Independence as applying to them. Mr. Ingalls is as ill informed in regard to the history of the movement as in regard to its philosophy. In March, 1776, Abigail Adams, who was destined to be the wife of one President of the United States and the mother of another, wrote to her husband, then in the Continental Congress:

I long to hear that you have declared an independency; and, by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. . . . If particular care and attention are not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation.

Mrs. Hannah Lee Corbin, the sister of Gen. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, wrote to her brother in 1778 protesting against the taxation of women unless they were allowed to vote; and Margaret Brent, of Maryland, a lady with large possessions and a great stake in the country, applied unsuccessfully for the right to vote, as far back as 1747. All down the ages, there have been occasional protests from exceptionally enlightened men and women against the position in which women were held.

But Mr. Ingalls's most monstrous assertion is that woman has become "man's enemy." So great is the natural good will and attraction between the sexes that men and women in general never can be enemies. Even in the ages when women were most grievously imposed upon, they loved their tyrants; and even to-day, when

men find their wages seriously lowered by the competition of unorganized and underpaid women, woman-haters are as scarce among men as man-haters among women.

These sweeping diatribes against women need not trouble any woman of sense. When Mr. Ingalls, or Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, or Mr. Edward W. Bok goes on the war-path, experienced advocates of equal rights laugh in their sleeves, knowing that the adversary is playing right into their hands. We are often told that what we need is to convert the women, and there is a good deal of truth in it. Many women are willing to be treated politically as inferior, but when they are bluntly told in so many words that they are "inferior and defective," they wax indignant, every mother's daughter of them. The Suffrage Association ought to pass a vote of thanks to Mr. Ingalls for helping the cause.

Mr. Ingalls raises the question whether married women have a right to work for money if they are not forced to do so. This topic will be considered later.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

WOMAN'S CENTURY CALENDAR.

The Woman's Century Calendar, compiled by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and sold for the benefit of the Organization Committee of the N. A. W. S. A., is now at hand. It is prettily got up in white and gold, with the picture of a young college woman in academic cap and gown as frontispiece, and portraits of suffrage leaders scattered through it. Within, it is a treasury of facts which are not to be found anywhere else in so condensed and convenient a form. The aim has been to give for every year of the present century one or more facts illustrating the condition of women at that time. The progress of the movement, thus vividly brought before the reader, is most inspiring. Let all suffragists invest liberally in Woman's Century Calendars, to be given to their friends as Christmas presents. Price, 25 cents. Address National Headquarters, 107 World Building, New York City, N. Y. Or the Calendar will be sent as a premium to anyone obtaining a new subscriber to the WOMAN'S JOURNAL (3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.), at the trial price of \$1.50 for the first year.

NEW YORK CLUBWOMEN.

The annual meeting of the New York State Federation in Rochester last week was a notable gathering of 400 delegates, representing 204 clubs with an aggregate membership of 27,000 women.

The hour devoted to political study, under the chairmanship of Miss Susan B. Anthony, was one of the liveliest of the Convention. "Aunt" Susan received great applause from the large audience. She said:

For three days you have all been talking on my topic. I consider this the greatest event of my life, one I never expected; that is, to be chosen to stand before the Federated Clubs of New York as leader of the hour's discussion on political study.

Miss Anthony then introduced the other speakers on this topic, Miss Harriet May

Mills, Mrs. W. C. Gannett, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Mrs. Fannie Humphrey Gaffney, Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, and Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

Miss Harriette A. Keyser was chairman of "Practical Reforms in Labor." In opening the discussion she said:

One of the most important problems is the organization of women. This is exceedingly difficult, on account of a sex disability which cannot be mentioned here, because it is political. Some urge that in spite of this unmentionable disability working women should unite with workingmen's unions. This is not so often done as would be wise, because in a badly organized trade the ideal of the trades union, equal pay for equal work, is not carried out. The printing and tobacco trades are well organized, but in some others a woman may enter a union shop and receive the usual womanly pittance. They are often too exhausted by their ill-paid work to realize that, although they organize in weakness, strength will come by and by. The National Federation has begun the work of attempting to create an overpowering public sentiment in favor of the organization of women for their industrial interests.

Mrs. Helen B. Montgomery, of Rochester, was elected School Commissioner while the Convention was in session, and she was greeted with warm applause when she next entered the hall.

A great number of interesting papers were read, and the Convention got many doses of good strong suffrage doctrine, from many different standpoints.

A number of receptions were given to the delegates, not the least pleasant being an "At Home" by Misses Susan B. and Mary Anthony.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, British Secretary of War, has written to Miss Ward, M. D., who volunteered to go to South Africa as a physician, saying that, while he appreciates her offer, he is not prepared at present to allow women doctors to join the forces in the field.

Dr. Jane R. Baker, daughter of the late J. Mitchell Baker, and sister of ex-Senator Baker, of Delaware County, Penn., has been chosen by the Board of Poor Directors General Superintendent and Medical Director of the Chester County (Penn.) Insane Asylum, which is nearing completion. Dr. Baker will take charge of the institution on Dec. 1, and immediately afterward the work of removing the county's insane from the Norristown Asylum will begin. Dr. Baker is a graduate of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, and since leaving that institution, twelve years ago, has had experience in caring for the insane.

A CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE SCHOOLS.

Registration for school committee will close in Boston and other cities of Massachusetts four days hence. Women who apply on or before Nov. 22 to the registrars can have their names enrolled without cost. They can then vote on Tuesday, Dec. 13, for the best possible school committee.

It seems impossible that any Boston woman can read the facts stated in the appeal to women recently made by the

Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, without applying at once for registration. Forty-seven schoolhouses "dangerous" and "offensive," so declared by the City Board of Health, imperfect ventilation, defective drainage, insufficient light, and vile sanitary conditions,—these constitute an indictment which ought to show every woman that mothers and housekeepers are needed as voters for school committee to compel a reform in the interest of cleanliness and decency.

This year a consideration even more important confronts Boston women. There is a conspiracy among active politicians of both parties to elect members who will oust Superintendent Seaver for his strict adherence to the merit system in his nominations for teachers. Some 200 graduates of the Normal School, who have failed to receive creditable markings, find themselves unable to secure places as teachers, because brighter and better fitted graduates are preferred. Their friends on the school board are determined to introduce the "spoils" system in order to make places for their incompetent clients.

Let every woman register during the next four days, and urge her friends and neighbors to do likewise.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

A NOVEL PLAN.

Great success has been achieved by the Political Equality Club of Castile, N. Y., in securing new members. Last spring, at the April meeting, the club was divided into sides as if for a spelling-match, the leaders, who were appointed by the president, choosing their following. The two parties were pitted against each other in a contest to see which side could secure the largest number of new members, the losers to give a "contest supper" to the winners this fall. When October came, it was found that the winners had seventy new paid-up members to report, and so much interest was aroused by this novel contest that others gladly came in, until the goodly number of eighty-two was reached. Eighteen of the new accessions were men, including the mayor, the town clerk, a banker, and an ex-assemblyman. The supper took place at the Town Hall, where covers for 168 were laid. After the good things were disposed of, there were speeches and toasts by the president, Mrs. Lucy Shay Pierce, the honorary president, our long-time co-worker, Dr. Cordelia A. Green, and others. This story is full of suggestiveness for other clubs.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

Mrs. A. S. Duniway, president of the Oregon E. S. A., begins with this month the publication of a neat little four-page bulletin, the *Campaign Leaflet*, issued in the interests of the pending equal suffrage amendment. The first number contains Mrs. Duniway's speech for equal suffrage, made before the Idaho State Constitutional Convention in 1889. Mrs. Duniway says:

The *Campaign Leaflet* starts with a paid-up subscription list of 1,000, and expects to reach 50,000 before Christmas. Subscriptions solicited at 25 cents. Address The Campaign Leaflet Co., 294 Clay Street, Portland, Ore.

MRS. LOWE ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, of Atlanta, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, made a noteworthy address at the meeting of the Ohio State Federation in Cincinnati the other day, on "The Industrial Problem in its Relation to Women and Children." A great audience gathered to hear her. She said in part:

"Much gush and sentiment is afloat on the subject of women leaving the home; but how do such sentimentalists propose to meet the demands of the great army of women who have no homes? And what about those who are left with no means of support in the home? What will become of them if they are not allowed to work without being looked upon as man's rival? The matrimonial market is full to overflowing with marriageable women, and yet there are untold numbers outside of this mass who must work for a living, unless they will obligingly starve and get out of the way.

"Do not think that I am urging man to yield one jot or tittle to woman because she is a woman. If justice be allowed to prevail, there will be an evolution of courtesy and chivalry into an open-handed fairness which will give to the woman the same chance to feed her dependent babies and aged, helpless parents that is accorded to the laboring man.

"Men are not to blame to-day for the position of the woman in or out of the industrial field; only those ignorant of social processes could take this view. It has been the inevitable evolution of natural processes. Social conditions are such that she must work for the living she cannot do without. The question is merely one of detail as to how, when, and under what circumstances she shall work. Toward this solution many considerations will arise as to her suitability for various crafts, and the wages she can or shall earn thereby."

The speaker here quoted statistics in regard to the work for which women are supposed to be particularly fitted. In the factory the reason for the large number of women as compared with the men was given as their being "more docile, having better habits, and being more contented." Women showed the same desirable traits in other trades.

"A great matter must soon be permanently adjusted—the matter of better wages for women doing intelligent and satisfactory work. Organization will largely bring about this desideratum. And this is what the club women of the nineteenth century, looking into the promised land of the twentieth century, are working most anxiously to accomplish. Organization is the one great lesson that the working woman has yet to learn. Co-operation of the sexes is the lesson for both men and women to learn, and to put into active daily practice. The wage-earning woman can only advance by co-operation with the laboring man. She must travel the same road that has brought the man up, and only through organization and co-operation with man can her condition be bettered and wages regulated. It is as much to the benefit of the man as of the woman.

"The employer has used her, in her

unorganized condition, as a lever to force down the wages of the man, and thus we see, when the economist begins to figure woman as a factor of economic value, and she becomes a part of the organized labor union, that she will, through the man, reach that adjustment which now seems impossible.

"It is not sex distinction that is hurting the woman, but her unorganized condition. The employer will never suggest higher wages until the woman, backed by the labor union, demands the best price for her skill.

"Her wages must be made, not by her own standard of living, which is below that of the man, but when she becomes one of the group whose price of living demands higher wages, then she will receive the benefits which come to the man."

A HAPPY TOWN.

The little city of Beattie, Kan., which last spring elected a municipal government of women, is said to be enjoying unusual prosperity in consequence. Streets are kept clean, sidewalks repaired, laws enforced, and municipal affairs administered with an economy unknown before. Mrs. Elizabeth Totten is the mayor, Margaret A. Sheldon, Lulu Smith, Elvira Watkins, Lettie Kirlin, and Mary E. Schleigh are councilwomen, and Kate O'Neil is city clerk. The nomination of a board of women was at first regarded by the irreverent as a joke, and was nicknamed "The Mamma Ticket" and "The Broom Brigade," but the new officers have done so well that a prominent citizen of Beattie is now reported as saying: "Women can beat men in domestic economy, and our experience looks as if they could beat them in political economy, too."

The ticket was a strong one. Margaret Sheldon is the richest woman in Beattie; Lulu Smith is a college graduate, and has been a teacher; Lettie Kirlin is the wife of a travelling man; Mary E. Schleigh is the mother of a family, and is training her children to be good citizens; Elvira Watkins belongs to one of the wealthy families in the business connection of Beattie, and Mayor Totten is a matron descended from a long line of New York politicians.

Councilwoman Sheldon mentions an entirely new and original way in which politics may benefit women. She is reported as saying: "Politics is the best cure for rheumatism." Mrs. Sheldon was a rich woman with nothing to do; an inactive life made her an invalid; active work in the service of the city has cured her.

Kansas women in general have shown no desire for office. It is a curious fact that where tickets composed exclusively of women have been put up, they have almost always been nominated by the men. Marshal Suvarof, chief commander of the armies of Catherine of Russia, was a wonderful general and strategist, unequalled in the field; but he could not control his own appetite. After several times bringing himself to the verge of death by his excesses at the table, he stationed a sentinel over him at meals. When the soldier saw his commander stuffing himself beyond the point of safety, he would respectfully tell him that he must stop. The

Marshal always bristled up and demanded, sternly: "By whose orders?" The soldier answered: "By the orders of Marshal Suvarof." Then the Marshal would smooth his terrible brows, and say, "Marshal Suvarof must be obeyed," and push away his plate. American men have shown that they can do almost anything in war or in business, but they have failed thus far to check the appetite for public plunder which prevails among the lawless class in our large cities. In at least a dozen Kansas cities, at one time or another, the men have got disgusted with municipal wastefulness and corruption, and have placed women as sentinels over the public treasury, generally with good results. These women are the choice of the citizens, and are obeyed as implicitly as officers of the male sex. They are elected for the purpose of having a municipal housecleaning, and that result seldom fails to follow.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Mrs. Rebecca Collins, of Rockland, Mass., has sent in five pairs of pillow-cases for the Suffrage Bazar. Her son brought them in, and said, with evident pride, "My mother is eighty-two years old, but she is younger in spirit than either her daughter or her son."

The Friends' Yearly Meeting, lately held in Baltimore, decided by unanimous vote of both the men's and the women's branches to meet hereafter in joint session. It has been the custom for the men and women to meet separately, each branch with its own officers.

Last week ten women were chosen as school commissioners, in New York State. At the head stands Miss Arria Huntingdon the daughter of Bishop Huntingdon, of the Diocese of Central New York. Two years ago Miss Huntingdon was chosen to the place of school commissioner in Syracuse by a good majority; so well has she performed the duties of her office that this year she received the nomination of both parties, and had an immense vote.

The sweet-souled Whittier, in writing to a woman suffrage convention, said:

"A prophecy of your triumph on no distant day is in the air; your opponents know it and believe it. They know that yours is a gaining and theirs a losing cause. You can afford in your consciousness of right to be as calm and courteous as the archangel Michael, who, we are told in Scripture, in his controversies with Satan himself, did not bring a railing accusation against him."

The new gymnasium for the use of the women students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was opened a few days ago. The faculty have long seen the need of regular exercise for the women, but they have been hampered by lack of room. Last year they received substantial aid for this purpose by the will of the late Miss Marian Hovey, of Boston. Miss Hovey, herself a life-long invalid, was deeply interested in the physical culture of women, and has presented several colleges with fine gymnasiums for their women students. Miss Hovey, it may be said in passing, was an advocate of equal suffrage, and often gave financial help to the cause.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DECEMBER 2, 1899.

No. 24.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum,
Advertising Rates 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

AN ILLOGICAL PROTEST

The little knot of Oregon women who have published a protest against their own enfranchisement, show a curious want of logic in the objections they put forward. They say the small school vote proves that women do not want the suffrage, and they protest against having the full ballot "forced upon them." The small school vote proves that women are not forced to vote because they have the right to do so; and in Oregon, as in Massachusetts, the women who object most loudly to full suffrage on the ground that the right to vote implies the duty, are conspicuous by their neglect to use the school ballot, even when the interest of the children urgently requires it.

No one proposes that suffrage should be forced upon any woman who is averse to it. The proposal is to give every woman the option of voting or not, as she chooses, just as every man now has the option. George William Curtis said, when an equal suffrage amendment was pending in the New York Constitutional Convention, years ago:

Some men say that they know a great many women who do not wish to vote, who think it is not ladylike, or whatever the proper term may be. Well, I have known many men who habitually abstained from politics because they were so "ungentlemanly," and who thought that no man could touch pitch without defilement. But what would be thought of a proposition that I should not vote, because my neighbors did not wish to? Suppose there are a majority of the women of this State who do not wish to vote—is that a reason for depriving one woman who is taxed of her equal representation, or one innocent person of the equal protection of his life and liberty? The amendment proposes no compulsion like the old New England law, which fined every voter who did not vote. If there are citizens of the State who think it unladylike or ungentlemanlike to take part in the government, let them stay at home. But do not, I pray you, give them authority to detain wiser and better citizens from their duty.

The Oregon "Antis" further say that they object to the obligations of jury duty and office-holding. They seem not to be aware that in most of the enfranchised States women are exempt from jury duty, and that in this country nobody is obliged to hold office against his will. Mrs. Livermore tells about a neighbor of hers who objects to equal suffrage because he does not wish his wife to hold office. She

said: "He is the sort of man who is in about as much danger of being elected to office as he is of being struck by lightning, and his wife is another person of the same kind as himself, yet both of them oppose equal suffrage for fear she would be forcibly torn from her domestic duties and elevated to the governorship!"

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

THE SUFFRAGE BAZAR.

The Suffrage Bazar will open next Tuesday noon, Dec. 5, at Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston. There will be a large display of beautiful and useful articles. Remember that the success of the Bazar depends upon the zeal of the friends of woman suffrage. Let every one come, and bring as many friends as possible.

The Bazar will be opened Tuesday evening, with addresses by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Rev. Charles G. Ames. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, a play, entitled "Their First Dinner," written by Mr. Rufus Gillmore, will be given by graduates of Radcliffe College and their friends. For a full list of the tables and the ladies in charge of each, see *Woman's Journal* of Dec 2.

A QUESTION OF MICROBES.

The *London Globe* tells of a young woman in Hungary who, being a student of medicine, desired to witness the operations of a certain famous surgeon. She found admission denied her, and on her inquiring why, the surgeon said that she had too much hair; that hair was a home for microbes, and so she might render his best operation dangerous to the patient. The girl was ardent in the pursuit of science, so she cropped her hair short. But it happened that one of the other hospital surgeons had a magnificent beard, so the young woman went to the great surgeon and said, "Doctor, you made me cut off my hair, but you allow one of your assistants to come to your operations wearing a long beard. Does not a beard shelter microbes as much as hair?" The great surgeon acknowledged the truth of this, and said that his colleague should either shave or leave the hospital. But the young surgeon was not so keen in the pursuit of science as the "doctress;" he refused to cut off his cherished beard, and preferred to leave the hospital, and go, microbes and all, somewhere else.

ARTICLES FOR THE BAZAR.

Articles for the Bazar may be sent to the Headquarters of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass., before Tuesday, Dec. 5; afterwards, to Lorimer Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston, in care of Miss H. E. Turner. All articles should be carefully marked for the table for which they are intended.

IT DID NOT MATTER.

At a recent meeting of the South Carolina Equal Rights Association in Charleston, Miss Frances Griffin of Alabama told how once upon a time a man ran up to the passengers going on board a ferry boat to Jersey City, and begged each for money enough to pay his passage to New York. He was generally refused, but his earnestness was such that an old gentleman approached him and asked him why he was so anxious to cross the ferry.

"Have you any money on the other side?" asked the old gentleman.

"No, I have not a cent in the world," replied the man.

"Well, then," said the old gentleman, "it makes no difference on which side you are." So it is with a woman who has no vote; people do not care on which side of a question she is; her opinion doesn't count.

COLLEGE GIRLS AS DEBATERS.

Vassar has two debating societies, *Qui Vive* and the *T. and M. House of Commons*. Membership in each of these societies is held by alternate classes for two consecutive years. As the whole class is included, the membership is large, and the interest in the societies general. *T. and M.* is modelled upon the *British House of Commons*, and the amount of parliamentary knowledge necessary to get this body through a session is appreciated only by the girls who have tried it. Regular meetings for debate are held by each society, and once a year an open debate between the two societies is given, to which the whole college is invited. This is always one of the great events of the year, the entire audience being vitally interested in one side or the other. "Times have changed since the days, more than half a century ago, when Antoinette Brown and Lucy Stone secretly organized, in an old colored woman's back parlor at Oberlin, the first debating society ever formed among college girls, and had to hold the meetings without the knowledge of the faculty. Success to the young debaters! Some of them may have occasion to use their knowledge of parliamentary practice in the State Legislatures—perhaps even in Congress before they die.

Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz has been generously giving readings from "The William Henry Letters" and her other books, in aid of the Suffrage Bazar. The receipts from her reading at Belmont were so far beyond the utmost expectations of the officers of the local Suffrage League that they tried to prevail upon her to accept a part of the proceeds, as an acknowledgment of her services. Mrs. Diaz, however, insisted that the whole should go to the suffrage cause, and assured them that "nothing short of a surgical operation" could compel her to receive a cent of the money.

SI AND I.

BY ANNA B. BRANDT.

When Si and I lived 'way back East,
Where folks in ruts are plodding,
Where old conventions hold their own,
And Justice sits a-nodding,
He always plumed himself so much
Upon his power of voting,
And if I'd hint I'd like it, too,
St. Paul he'd go to quoting.

"You are not strong enough," he'd say,
With condescension oily.
"It takes a MAN, so stay at home
And work your little doyley."
Then when election time drew near,
He'd take a long vacation,
And let me chop the wood, while he
Would help to save the nation.

He'd perch upon the topmost rail,
And to his next-door neighbor
Show how the country should be run,
And leave to me all labor.

"It can't be helped," he'd always say,
To my expostulation,
"The party needs my time and brain
To miss annihilation.

"Electioneering's very hard—
This work of votes a-polling!"
I guess it was. I know his pants
Required much half-soling.

At any rate, Si always thought
The world was on his shoulders,
That men were champions in the ring,
And we but bottle-holders.

But things have greatly changed since then;
We've moved to Colorado.
Si's had the moss scraped from his back
With force of a tornado.
He finds, also, that though I vote,
His meals are always ready,
His socks are darned, his buttons on,
And home affairs are steady.

His eyes pop out in blank amaze
At peace of polling places,
Where whisky and profanity
Give way to silks and laces.
The thought that rankles most, and through
His egotism whizzes,
Is that my vote is worth as much
To the party's cause as his is!

Woman's Journal.

INSIGNIA OF FASHIONABLE WOE.

Mrs. Jacob Bright, in announcing to her friends, without the usual emblems of gloom, the death of her distinguished husband, one of the great English reformers, and for many years a member of Parliament, sets a good example for the common-sense women of America to follow. The pure white paper, without the traditional black border, is headed with a laurel wreath, and a glorious rising sun, a prophecy of the higher life to come, with the following statement:

JACOB BRIGHT
Entered the Land of Light
Nov. 7, 1899, Aged 78 years.

There should not be a shadow of gloom
In aught that reminds us of thee.

The recipient of a black-bordered letter is always oppressed with a transient sentiment of pain. Do we not all have sorrows and disappointments of our own, without being burdened with the troubles of others?

I knew an American lady who was so desirous of doing the right thing, on the death of her husband, that she made a journey to our metropolis to inquire of an

English harness-maker the style for the equipment of her carriage, harness, coachman, footman, horses, and dog, as her husband was English, and she wished everything done according to the custom in his native land. As the dog was expected to trot demurely under the coach, his collar was wound with black ribbon, with a large bow on the back.

The wife, draped in the deepest black, wore a long, double crape veil that touched the ground, which style required should be kept over the face during the first year of widowhood—a most uncomfortable and unhealthy fashion.

These mournful figures always call to mind the lines in Wesley's hymn:

Hark, from the tombs a doleful cry!
Sinners, come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie.

The Brights belong to a religious sect called Friends (or Quakers), who never change their dress for these habiliments of woe.

I hope the readers of this article will do what they can to banish this oppressive, gloomy fashion.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.
250 West 49th Street, New York City.

SOUTHERN NOTES.

The first State Convention of the South Carolina Equal Rights Association was held in Charleston on Nov. 22, and was a great success.

The president, Mrs. Virginia D. Young, occupied the chair. Rev. Dr. A. J. Stokes, presiding elder of the Charleston district, opened the meeting with prayer. The address of welcome, on behalf of the city, was given by Mr. F. H. McMaster. The speakers were Mrs. Virginia D. Young, Miss Claudia Gordon Tharin, secretary of the E. R. A. and an active worker in the Christlove Mission of Charleston, Mrs. Prentiss of the same city, and Miss Frances Griffin, of Alabama. The *Charleston News and Courier* gave half a page of fine type to a friendly and respectful report of the addresses.

A message was received from Mrs. M. C. McLendon, of Atlanta, president of the Georgia Equal Rights Association, saying that a resolution offered by Mr. Calvin, of Augusta, in the Georgia General Assembly, offering the hall of the House of Representatives to Mrs. Virginia D. Young, Miss Frances Griffin, and Mrs. J. W. Parks of Georgia, for the evening of Nov. 28, was passed by a vote of 70 to 20.

MICHIGAN WOMEN'S CLUBS.

At the recent meeting of the Michigan State Federation, one hundred and twelve clubs were represented. This Federation was organized in 1895 with sixty-four clubs. Its next meeting will be held in Lansing, at the dedication of the noble Woman's Building at the Agricultural College. The Federated clubs of Michigan exerted themselves to secure from the Legislature an appropriation for this building. Dr. Snyder, president of the college, recognizing the value of their aid, has invited the State Federation to participate in the dedicatory exercises. "The work done by Michigan club women toward securing this much-needed build-

ing for young women students, gives a hint of the value of club federation," says Mrs. Belle M. Perry, in the *Charlotte (Mich.) Tribune*. "It is the power and efficiency of united effort. The passage of a bill providing for women physicians in our State institutions where there are women or children, is another measure which was brought about through the efficient service of the legislative committee of the Federation."

WOMEN LAWYERS.

One of the successful lawyers of Lower Canada is Miss Clara Brett Martin. She is of good family, is said to be handsome, has had an exceptionally fine education, and is very capable, yet it was with great difficulty that she obtained the chance to practise. Professor Goldwin Smith was particularly sure that the foundations of society would be overturned if she were admitted to the bar, and he so expressed himself in letters to the Canadian papers. Her college degrees, her diplomas, and even the excellence of her preliminary examination, had no softening effect on that venerable body known as the Benchers, made up of old and conservative lawyers, whose official approval had to be gained before leave to practise could be had. After failing in her application to them, Miss Martin laid her case before the International Council of Women, its president at the time was Lady Aberdeen. She became warmly interested, and, as a result of her efforts, a series of resolutions were sent in to the Benchers from all over the world. Then followed a volley of letters in the daily, weekly, and monthly journals, all recommending Miss Martin, and censuring the Benchers, until the old gentlemen were fairly worn out, and glad to yield. Miss Martin has since shown her ability by winning two important cases, opposed by some of the foremost practitioners of the province.

A CLASS IN JOURNALISM.

Mt. Holyoke College has a school of journalism, under Prof. Stevens. Admission is limited to members of the junior and senior classes who have taken a good rank in English and in literature, and who mean to make newspaper work their profession. Each girl has some standard newspaper assigned her for study, and after she has mastered its style, she writes reports of college incidents supposed to be adapted to that paper, and submits them to Miss Stevens for correction. Those who become proficient are advised to correspond with a real newspaper; and any paper wishing a correspondent at Mt. Holyoke must take one recommended from the class in journalism. The press censor is said to be the bane of the class, as only dry facts are allowed to be sent out. At the time of a somewhat sensational incident at the college two years ago, the students, who were then allowed to correspond freely with the papers, furnished all the details they could gather. The faculty was displeased, and made a rule that nothing should be sent out which had not first been submitted to Prof. Stevens. The girls complained, and the class in journalism was formed to

soothe their feelings and to regulate the reports sent to the press. After the preliminary work, Prof. Stevens gives each girl an "assignment"—some college event, real or fictitious, to "cover." It may be an imaginary fire in the boarding hall, a subject which would lend itself to brilliant description. The articles are carefully criticised, and the training given is of practical value. For an understanding of national traits, the members of the class are required to read dialect stories. They also read good fiction to get an insight into the minister, the doctor, the professor, the mechanic, and the laboring man. In the senior year the girls are allowed to try their hand at editorial writing on national topics. One of them is said to have declared that she should dearly like to see her editorial on Alger in a real newspaper. Some day these bright Mt. Holyoke girls will perceive that they know enough to vote.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

At the Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. last Tuesday, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore presided, and Prof. Anson Titus, of Tufts College, spoke on "The New England Primer." He gave many quaint and curious facts regarding the early days in New England, on which his antiquarian and genealogical researches have made him an authority. He paid a tribute to the wife and daughters of Jonathan Edwards, who were women of remarkable force and ability. A vote of thanks was given Prof. Titus for his interesting lecture.

The following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That we congratulate the suffragists of Massachusetts upon the successful results of the campaign of meetings held in Boston during the past two months. As a result of these meetings, the number of women registered to vote for school committee is now about 10,500, being an increase of 3,000 over last year. This shows that women, like men, are willing to vote when they see something to be done that ought to be done. We commend the example as one to be followed everywhere.

Mrs. Livermore announced that there would be no Fortnightlies in December, as the first, if held at the regular time, would come immediately after the Bazaar, and the second on the day after Christmas.

Refreshments and a social half hour followed.

WOMEN IN ELECTRICITY.

"I do not understand why more women do not study electricity," said Francis B. Crocker, an authority on electrical engineering at Columbia University. "To my mind it is a profession far more suited to women than many of the callings they flock to. Electricity is clean, requires no strength in manipulation, and calls for only nicety in deduction, mathematical precision, and no greater order of ability to understand its laws than is required to master other learned professions. The few women who have applied themselves to it anywhere have made good progress and excellent records, and proved in every sense their fitness for the work. It is a fascinating study, one likely to increase in interest and supply an ever-broadening incentive for work. It moreover offers plenty of chance for substantial benefit.

The country is full of up-to-date young women, anxious to enter professions that will be a resource for them, either to make a livelihood or for mental employment. Yet they hold aloof from electricity. Columbia has had a special course in electricity for ten years. There is no clause in the University rules to keep women out, but neither from outside nor from Barnard, just over the way, have we had a single woman applicant for the electrical course. The Massachusetts Institute of Technology has turned out a few women graduates in electricity. Nearly all the State Universities have at some time or other had women students in the electrical engineering class rooms, but they have been the exception, not the rule. I have never talked with a professor who did not think electricity a branch of study much more suited to woman's capacity, physical and mental, than was generally believed. They study physics and chemistry, they go all around the subject in its underlying relations, but they give electricity pure and simple the cold shoulder. It may be that it seems too awesome, and it is certainly an agency little understood."

ARE WOMEN PROTECTED?

The Michigan Supreme Court has handed down another remarkable decision. Some years ago a prominent Michigan politician died, and his portrait was adopted soon after by a tobacco company as the trade-mark for a brand of cigars. The widow objected to the use that was being made of the face of her dead husband, and after a vain protest applied for an injunction against it. The case reached the Supreme Court and inspired a decision that the law does not prevent offences against good taste, nor does it discriminate between persons who are sensitive and those who are not.

Mrs. Estelle G. Mauff, 4906 Washington Park Place, Chicago, through injunction of the circuit court, seeks to prevent the use of her portrait as an advertisement of a brand of liquor. In addition to the display of her likeness on bottles, Mrs. Mauff objects to the prominence given to her features on a moving picture advertising board.

The uplift of thought and effort toward the betterment of humanity, which is rapidly becoming a characteristic of women's clubs, was expressed at the Illinois State Federation meeting by the adoption of a resolution which, after citing that nothing has been done toward the building of additional cottages at Lincoln for feeble-minded children, declares:

Resolved, That this Federation hopes the appropriation of \$200,000 by the last Legislature for new cottages will be put by the trustees to as immediate use as possible, since it has been brought to our notice that more than 1,000 applications for admission to this institution are now on file, and that many of the children for whom these applications have been made are now of necessity inmates of poorhouses and insane asylums.

Emma Lucy Gates, a granddaughter of Brigham Young, has entered the Royal Conservatory of Music in Berlin with the highest honors. Professor Shultze has received her as one of his four private pupils.

Mrs. M. E. Brigg, No. 64 Church Street, Atlanta, Ga., has invented an "atmospheric churn."

"Do you think Congressman Roberts is guilty of bigamy, Aunt Melissa?" "Bigamy? He's guilty of trigonometry!"—*Chicago Record*.

Lavater once said: "He who in questions of right, virtue, or duty sets himself above all ridicule is truly great, and shall laugh in the end with truer mirth than ever he was laughed at."

Miss Emma M. Hery, the newly elected superintendent of schools for Arapahoe County (Denver), Col., is twenty-three years old, has been a successful teacher in the South Denver schools for several years, and is an active member of the Denver Woman's Press Club.

In New Jersey, according to statistics just published from the annual report of the State Board of Education, the average monthly pay of male teachers is \$86.21, that of female teachers, \$48.12. Essex pays the highest average salaries of the counties of the State, \$162.62 per month to men, and \$62.89 to women.

Mrs. Jane Dougherty, of Rahotu, New Zealand, has lately been elected a member of the school committee. She was already chairman of two public halls, local representative of the Liberal Federation, and treasurer of the Church of England. Yet some people still think that if women are allowed to vote they will not have time to do anything else!

The Salt Lake *Tribune*, the leading Gentile paper of Utah, says in its account of the recent election: "Mrs. Nettie Palmer, of the third municipal ward, did splendid service in behalf of the Republican party in the matter of registering voters. She furnished her own conveyance, and took to the places of registration eighty-one Republicans."

Rev. Samuel May, one of the last survivors of the historic band of early Garrisonian abolitionists, and for more than fifty years an earnest advocate of woman suffrage, died at his home in Leicester, Mass., on Friday, Nov. 24, aged 89 years. By his death Massachusetts loses one of her noblest citizens, and the cause of women one of its firmest supporters.

KENTUCKY ANNUAL MEETING.

The 11th annual convention of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association will be held in Lexington, Dec. 11th and 12th. We have been fortunate in securing the presence of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Mary G. Hay, for both days; and Mrs. Catt will occupy the platform both evenings. To all who know these ladies, their assistance is an assurance of an interesting and delightful convention.

All the delegates will be entertained, and those intending to come are requested to write at once to Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, mentioning the time and train on which they will arrive.

It is very much desired that there shall be a large attendance, and the auxiliary associations are urged to send a full representation, on the basis of one delegate for each ten paid-up members, and one delegate at large. LAURA CLAY, Pres't Ky. E. R. A.
MARY C. ROARK, Cor. Sec. Ky. E. R. A.

SHE BUYS LOCOMOTIVES.

Mrs. Ree, of Chicago, began business as a professional shopper for persons living where shopping facilities are meagre, but she has enlarged the scope of her operations to an extraordinary extent. Now, according to *Leslie's Weekly*, she buys everything, from gingham aprons to locomotives. In fact, locomotives and other railroad equipments have become her specialty. She has lately been appointed purchasing agent of the new Pacific & Northern Idaho Railroad, and has already bought many tons of railway machinery, steel rails, and other railroad appurtenances. She has not relinquished her general shopping business, but she says it is easier to buy a locomotive than a new spring bonnet. She is the only woman on record who goes "shopping" in steel-works and machine-shops, but she is fond of the work, and has made it an eminent success.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PARDONS.

Governor and Mrs. Roosevelt to-day celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of their marriage by a family dinner. The papers are commenting upon the fact that Gov. Roosevelt has granted fewer pardons than most of his predecessors in office, and that he has made it a rule never to pardon any man who has been convicted of wrongdoing or abusing a woman. The advocates of equal rights have often commented upon the fact that many Governors have shown themselves especially prone to pardon out offenders of this class—so much so that it has been made an excuse, though of course an inadequate one, for the practice of lynching.

MEN, WOMEN AND BIRDS.

The enormous destruction of birds to supply trimming for women's hats was shown at the fire that took place the other day in a factory at Wautagh, Long Island, N. Y., when among the property destroyed were 10,000 stuffed sea-gulls, 20,000 wings of other birds, and 10,000 heads of birds representing varieties from the plumed birds of the South to the ordinary Long Island crow. The factory belonged to William L. Wilson. He had just received a large shipment of valuable bird-skins preparatory to beginning his preparations for next season's trade, and thousands of these were destroyed. The establishment has men stationed at different points along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Florida, and some of them kill a vast number of birds during the season. The greatest record made by any one man was 141,000 killed in one season in Florida.

Much has been said, and deservedly, in criticism of the women who, tempted by the love of beauty, adorn themselves with the plumage of slaughtered song-birds. But how about the men who do the slaughtering, tempted by the love of gain? Not one woman in a hundred would wear feathers if she herself had to kill the birds.

A. S. B.

The hospital ship, *Princess of Wales*, which has just sailed from England for Cape Town, was paid for entirely by the Princess.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOR 1900.

While other women's papers are limited to a few subjects, or to special reforms, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL gathers the news from ALL fields in which women are interested and occupied. Every person who desires to keep in touch with women's work and their organizations must read the WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

One of the leading features of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL for 1900 will be correspondence from the

FOUR SUFFRAGE STATES,

Describing the part taken by WOMEN VOTERS in the coming Presidential campaign.

In view of the growing interest and activity of women in Municipal Affairs, the WOMAN'S JOURNAL has secured a series of articles on

Civic and Sociological Work.

Papers on civic and sociological subjects will be contributed by Miss Alice W. Fletcher, who will discuss "The Indian Woman and her Problems." Prof. John Graham Brooks, who will write on "The Ethics of Shopping." Prof. Graham Taylor, who will write on "Social Settlement work at Chicago Commons."

Mrs. Ellen A. Scrimgeour, President of the Women's Health Protective Association of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. Helen M. Campbell, author of "The Prisoners of Poverty."

Mrs. Cornelius Y. Stevenson, for five years President of the Civic Club of Philadelphia.

Robert A. Woods, Andover House, Boston.

Miss Laura Fisher, Superintendent of Kindergartens in Boston, and others.

What Can Women Do Toward Good City Government?

Will be answered by Hon. Heney V. Johnson, Mayor of Denver, Col., Hon. Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, O., Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, and Hon. A. R. Kiefer, Mayor of St. Paul, Minn.

The work of several great

National Organizations of Women

Will be presented in the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, by

Susan B. Anthony, President, and Carrie Chapman Catt, Organizer, of the National American W. S. A.

Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, President General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, President of the National W. C. T. U.

Mrs. Harriet B. Bodge, National President Woman's Relief Corps.

The purposes of the International Woman's Council will be described by the new President, Mrs. May Wright Sewall.

We hope also for an article from Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, General Secretary of the King's Daughters.

A series of reminiscences will include "Memories of the Civil War," by Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

"The Association for the Advancement of Women," by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

"The New England Woman's Club," by Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney.

"When Women First Went to Oberlin College," by Rev. Antoinette B. Blackwell.

Other notable articles promised are

"Women Nurses in the Army," by U. S. Surgeon Anita McGee.

"Factory Inspection," by Mrs. Fanny B. Ames.

"Education for Housekeeping," by Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel.

"Care of Dependent and Delinquent Children," by Mrs. H. T. Rainey, Secretary Illinois State Board of Charities.

"Birchbay, a Woman's Camp for Boys," by Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows.

"Cremation," by Dr. James R. Chadwick, President of the New England Cremation Society.

"The Women of Hawaii," by Mrs. Henrietta L. T. Wolcott, lately from Honolulu.

"What a Scientific Training May Do for Women," by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

"The School of Housekeeping of the Boston Educational and Industrial Union," by one of its officers.

Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain, the brilliant author of "Sally Ann's Experience," and other incisive tales, will also be among the contributors for the year.

A monthly article from Mrs. Judith W. Andrews, in relation to Pundita Ramabai and her work, will be one of the features of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

Special attention will be given in the WOMAN'S JOURNAL during the coming year to the work of women's clubs and organizations; to occupations and enterprises in which women are engaged; to church activities, educational news, and college advantages.

Portraits of women distinguished in many lines will be presented in the JOURNAL. The progress of the SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN in Oregon will be reported, and news and methods of suffrage work in the different States will be discussed by officers of the State suffrage societies.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copies	\$.05
Six months	1.25
One year	2.50
First year on trial to new subscribers	1.50

CLUB RATES.

Three subscribers one year in advance, \$6.00.
Six subscribers one year in advance, \$9.00, and in addition one copy free for one year to the person getting up the club of six.

Sample copies of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL free on application.
To new subscribers, on trial, three months, 25 cents.

Twenty Dollar Premium.

To any one getting up a club of twenty-five new subscribers at reduced club rate of \$1.50 in advance, we will give a special premium of Twenty Dollars. These subscribers need not all live in the same place. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON DECEMBER 16, 1899.

No. 25.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum.

Advertising Rates 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18. 1888.

OFF WITH HER HEAD!

The report of A. R. Serven, the chief examiner for the Civil Service Commission, shows that within the past ten years less than ten per cent. of the women who have passed the examinations have been appointed to government positions, while more than 26 per cent. of the men who pass receive appointments. The number of women employed, however, has gradually increased until this year, when there was a sudden and marked decrease. The highest percentage appointed among the women who passed (13 per cent.) was in 1898, and the lowest in 1899, when it dropped to six per cent. This looks as if some, at least, of the heads of departments had determined that these positions should be reserved for voters. Napoleon once told Madame de Stael that he disapproved of women's interesting themselves in politics. She answered: "Sire, when women are liable to have their heads cut off, it is natural that they should wish to know the reason why." The women in the departments at Washington who are having their (official) heads taken off, have now a very practical reason for interesting themselves in politics, and especially in the effort to secure the ballot for women.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MRS. S. S. PLATT MARRIES.

Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was quietly married last week in the chapel of St. John's Cathedral in Denver, to Judge Westbrook S. Decker. Those present were Mrs. Platt's two daughters and son-in-law, and Judge Decker's son and daughter and son-in-law and daughter-in-law. The bride and groom made their wedding trip to St. Louis, where Judge Decker had to argue a case in the courts. The *Denver News* says: "Mrs. Decker looked very happy as she stepped aboard the train." Evidently, the right of suffrage does not turn women into haters of men. Neither does matrimony cause enfranchised women to lose their interest in public affairs. Mrs. Decker is president of the Colorado State Board of Charities and Correction. A few days before the wedding she visited the State Insane Hospital at Pueblo, in company with other members of the board, and expressed herself much pleased

with the changes for the better that had been made there, and mapped out still further improvements for the benefit of the patients. A wide circle of friends will wish her joy, and there is every prospect that she will have it, as Judge Decker is said to be an excellent man. Mrs. Platt has been brought much into business relations with him for some years, as he had the settling of her late husband's entangled estate.

THE SMALLEST FARM.

The smallest farm in the United States is to be found at Molina, Ga. It is owned by a stock company of six men, and contains one foot of land. A few years ago the question of liquor license was to be decided by a vote of the freeholders. A local politician deeded one foot of land to six men jointly, thus giving each of them a vote. But the woman who possesses in her own right the largest landed estate in Molina cannot vote. This is one of the anomalies that the Georgia Equal Suffrage Association is trying to cure.

CHRISTMAS GOODS FOR SALE.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Bazaar is holding a supplementary sale at the Suffrage Parlors, No. 3 Park Street, Boston, of fancy articles not disposed of at the Fair last week. Among these are jewelry, new books, shawls, knitted worsted goods, a very handsome embroidered centre piece for the table, suffrage calendars, crazy quilt, aprons, etc.; also cream cheese and grape juice.

DUST AND MICROBES.

Prof. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in a recent lecture before the Boston School of House-keeping, compared the relative hygienic advantages of different kinds of street-paving. He said: "A sealed, non-porous pavement like asphalt makes the least dust. Yet a few years ago the residents on Commonwealth Avenue paid \$40,000 to the city of Boston to have the avenue macadamized instead of covered with asphalt, because horses' hoofs make more noise on the latter. By experiment, I have found a quart of air, taken from a dust-cloud on this avenue on a windy day, to contain 200,000 microbes."

Some kinds of pavement make more dust than others, but the danger of breathing in the dust depends largely on whether the streets are kept clean or not. In New York, the deaths from the class of diseases due to breathing putrid dust have greatly increased since Col. Waring was removed from the head of the street-cleaning department, and a Tammany man was put in. Yet some people—Prof. Sedgwick included—think that women have no call to meddle with politics. Politics meddles with women, and in

every large city where the streets are not kept clean, it costs many women and children their lives. Prof. Sedgwick also said:

Twenty years ago Boston was supplied with distilled coal gas for illuminating purposes. It contained six per cent. of the deadly carbonic oxide. Our present water gas contains thirty per cent. of carbonic oxide. The year following its installation in this city, the number of deaths from gas poisoning was greater than during the previous fifty years, and the rate has not decreased since.

Prof. Sedgwick may well say, "Public supplies are public dangers." Yet he will still tell us that politics is "outside the home." Neither poisonous dust in New York, nor poisonous gas in Boston, nor poisonous water in Philadelphia, is "outside the home;" and what sort of air, gas, and water we shall have depends upon politics.—*Woman's Journal*.

DISCOURAGING MARRIAGE.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General, Perry S. Heath, in a decision on Dec. 5 in the case of Mrs. Jennie J. Drown, at Moodus, Conn., announces that "the Department has decided it will be incompatible with the best interests of the service to retain married women as post-office clerks. The Department has, therefore, ruled that when a female post-office clerk marries it will be necessary for her to resign from the service." Postmasters under this ruling hereafter will have to call for the resignations of such employes, and recommend their successors to the Department. The *Boston Herald* wittily says:

While Congress is discouraging polygamy, the post-office department is discouraging monogamy. What else can be the meaning of this ruling that all the women clerks in the post-office department who get married must go?

It will be remembered that the school authorities of Chicago lately made a rule that all women teachers with children under two years old should be dismissed. One teacher, who said that her husband was bankrupt and that she must work or starve, had her young child adopted by her widowed sister to avoid being dismissed. Though she is now legally childless, the school authorities have decided that she must lose her place all the same.

Suffer, if you must: do not quarrel with the dear Lord's appointments for you. Only try, if you are to suffer, to do it splendidly. That's the only way to take up a pleasure or a pain.—*Phillips Brooks*.

M. Arton, the chief briber in the Panama Canal scandals, has been released from prison through the unceasing efforts of his daughter, after four years of confinement which have broken his health. But Mrs. Maybrick is still in prison, and it is announced that there is no prospect of her release.

HELP PUNDITA RAMABAI FIGHT FAMINE.

As the September report from Ramabai was quite similar to that of August, and also of a business nature, it was not given to the public. During September, notwithstanding all the precautions she herself had taken, and caused to be taken in the adjacent towns whence her workmen came, three plague cases appeared in Khedgaum, resulting in death. But God wonderfully protected her own little family; there was scarcely a sick girl in the Home; all seemed healthy and full of life.

In October Ramabai writes: "The famine is setting in. We had several showers, and sowed seeds which are beginning to grow, but want of more rain will destroy the growing crops. Jwari, the cheapest grain, that sold at the rate of 24 seers per rupee, is now selling at 9 seers per rupee. The famine is very bad in Gujerath, and experienced people say that, if we do not have the much-needed rain, we are in danger of a famine worse than the last in Central India. Thousands of people living in villages have no water for bathing and washing their clothes. They are as filthy as filthy can be.

"Yesterday I paid the wages of over a thousand people who were employed on the relief work. Many were the tears and sobs with which they turned their steps homeward. The money for the building had come to an end, and I could not promise another day's work. But I told the hundreds gathered under a tree by the roadside that the Father who counted the very hairs of their heads, and had provided each hair with a bag of oil to keep it soft and strong, was not unmindful of our needs."

Later, Ramabai writes: "I am now on my way to Gujerath to see if I cannot save some young widows and girls. Are you surprised? I have left my home in good hands. The work will be carried on by the older girls under Miss Abrams, and I can leave for a fortnight. I had not realized that the famine had made such fearful progress there. Thousands will soon die if not helped now. What I fear most is that thousands of young girls will go to the devil, and I cannot bear the thought of it. I know that I am doing what God wants me to do, and He will see that His child does not suffer for want of strength or means to carry on the work. God bless all who have made it possible for me to have a large sheltering place at the Sâradâ Sadan field for the destitute girls!"

The Bombay *Guardian* reports that the increase of famine in Gujerath, the district for which Ramabai had started, was appalling:

A peculiar feature of this famine is the startling rapidity with which the acute stage has been reached. Yesterday comparative plenty—to-day destroying famine! There has been no famine in Gujerath for nearly a century, hence every one confidently expected rain to save the crops, and precautions were not taken in time. Government also was taken by surprise—they are now making strenuous efforts to cope with the situation. At a recent conference at Kasar, the preachers representing forty-five villages, when asked if the people were actually suffering for want of food, replied: "If

they eat this evening they will eat again in the evening of day after-to-morrow." One meal in two days! And that sure to be insufficient!

This is the famine district to which Ramabai was hastening. Again she goes forth unprotected and alone, but with an unbounded confidence in the watchful Father who has thus far kept her from all harm. She goes forth to save her poor sisters, and *our* sisters, from deaths more terrible than deaths by starvation. She makes no appeal. She utters no cry for help. But is not this humble, heroic self-sacrifice a more eloquent appeal than words can utter? Can fathers and mothers in this Christian land look upon their young innocent daughters, so carefully shielded from all evil in homes of love and plenty, and not respond generously to Ramabai's silent appeal for the children of her heart, daily, hourly exposed to insults, injury, cruel temptations, and moral deaths?

It should be remembered that, in this time of dire distress, one dollar is of more value than ten times one dollar in days of prosperity; and that "he gives twice who gives quickly."

JUDITH W. ANDREWS,
Chairman Ex. Com.
36 Rutland Square, Boston, Nov. 30.

THE INDIANAPOLIS CONFERENCE.

The National American W. S. A. held a conference at Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 7 and 8. The several committees having charge of the different parts of the work executed that work most creditably. The day preceding the Conference Mrs. May Wright Sewall gave a luncheon to the National officers, followed by a general afternoon reception. She had guests to dinner to meet Miss Anthony, and an informal reception in the evening.

The church where the Conference was held had fine acoustic properties, and was beautified with stage decorations of green vines and flags. At each of the four meetings of the Conference there were three selections of music, and every one of them was well rendered. Miss Anthony presided at all the meetings, save the first afternoon, when Mrs. Sewall took the chair. The addresses were divided about equally between men and women. A high degree of excellence characterized them all. Mrs. Sewall remarked that the audiences were the largest she had ever seen at a suffrage convention in Indianapolis.

On the morning of Dec. 8, an Indiana Woman Suffrage Association was formed, with a very efficient corps of officers. On the morning of the 9th, the Indianapolis women organized a local association, which promises to organize other locals.

The National officers met in business session at the Hotel Denison. There were present Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw, Miss Clay, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Catt, and Mrs. Upton. The special business of this meeting was to settle the details of the convention in Washington and to discuss the policy and work of the Association for next year. The Committee asked President McKinley to appoint a woman or a number of women on the Board of Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, one of them to be Mrs. Potter Palmer. It also

recommended the appointment of May Wright Sewall on the Congresses of that Exposition. Mrs. Catt gave a detailed account of her long western trip, and of the condition in which she found the States. Mrs. Upton reported that a majority of the States which had paid their dues for this year showed a gain in membership. The Committee voted to hold a Bazar in Philadelphia for the benefit of the Association next year.

HARRIET TAYLOR UPTON.

GERMAN GIRLS ARE BRIGHT.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* says:

The German pioneers in the field of higher education for women have been having experiences which would make very familiar reading to those who blazed similar paths in this country several decades ago. For instance, a society of Wiesbaden women, formed to secure better advantages for students of their sex, has recently been forced to put forth positive proof that familiarity with the classics does not destroy the "womanliness" of the students. At their request a high authority in all matters pertaining to education, Dr. Wendt, of Carlsruhe, Privy Councillor, has publicly stated the results of his supervision of the classes for girls in various schools. He ridicules the report that the "true womanliness" of the students has suffered from their incursions into the works of Horace, Homer, Cæsar, Livy, and Tacitus, and says that all the teachers declare that their students have not lost any of their "womanly attractiveness or modesty." He then praises highly the "most extraordinary diligence" of the girl students, "which far surpasses, on an average, the work of older male students."

THE BOSTON SCHOOL ELECTION.

The result of the Boston school election shows once more that Boston is a Democratic city. Therefore only a combination of all non-partisan voters with the Republicans can overcome the regular Democratic nominations. The election of Mayor Hart by less than 3,000 majority was due to Democratic disaffection. On school committee there was no such division. Upon this the party was a unit.

Accordingly, two candidates having only the Democratic endorsement,—Abraham and Baldwin—were elected. It is still undecided whether Bulger is elected (with only a Democratic endorsement) or Ernst (endorsed by the Independent Women Voters, the Public School Association and the Republicans). Meredith, endorsed by the Independent Women Voters, Public School Association, and Republicans, is defeated by a Democrat.

Of the three (or four) reform candidates elected, Coolidge and Mrs. Fifield had also the Democratic endorsement, while Cushing and Ernst were endorsed by the Independent Women Voters, the Public School Association, and the Republicans, and could not have been elected had either body of supporters been lacking.

The result shows that only by a thorough and cordial coöperation of the non-partisan organizations, first in increasing the registration of women as voters, second in uniting upon a common ticket, and third upon combining with one of the political parties, can success be at-

tained. In making up such a ticket considerations of locality and availability, as well as of personal fitness, must be considered. The Democrats, this year, with much sagacity, made up a school committee ticket representative both of place and personnel. Jews and Gentiles, Catholics and Protestants, Americans, Germans, Italians, Irishmen, labor-reformers, and women were all considered in its make-up. In average character and culture the Republican nominees far excelled their opponents, but they did not appeal in the same way to class feeling, or considerations of locality.

The only organization which can justly claim in this election an absolute and unqualified success is the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Three thousand new women voters have been added to the list. They were enrolled on the two definite issues of "clean school-houses and maintenance of the merit system in the appointment of teachers." Every one of the eight candidates elected has pledged himself in writing to support both these issues.

But the battle for reform in the Boston schools is only begun. To change the school board, three successive campaigns will be needed, since of the whole number (24) eight only are annually elected. If the non-partisan voters can be induced to work together with harmony and common sense, success may be achieved. But its primary condition is a larger enrolment of women. To reform politics we must begin by reforming the voting constituency. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE SUFFRAGE BAZAR.

The returns from the suffrage Bazar are not yet all received. The Supplementary Sale of the goods left over is still in progress at No. 3 Park Street; the reports from the different Leagues that took tickets to sell are slow about coming in, and a number of accounts are still unsettled. But it is clear that the Bazar has been financially successful beyond our utmost hopes. The good friends who gave their time and effort so devotedly will feel that they have not had their labor for naught. We shall publish a detailed report as soon as the treasurer has made up her account. Meanwhile we postpone it, believing that our friends would prefer to have it complete. A. S. B.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMICS.

An admirable work is being done by the New York Household Economic Association in establishing cooking classes, open alike to rich and poor, but designed especially for those who cannot afford an expensive course. When any woman is willing to give the use of her kitchen for a lesson, and can find seven other women wishing to learn, a skilled teacher is sent to them. To remove any odor of charity, each woman pays five cents toward the cost of the food. The class, then goes to market and buys it, the teacher showing the most nutritious and cheapest cuts of meat, and explaining the nutritive qualities of the other materials. The meal is cooked in the kitchen of the hostess, and

then all sit down together and eat it, while a talk is given on sanitation and hygiene. Seven trained teachers are kept busy going from house to house in the tenement district giving these lessons. Their salaries range from \$75 to \$85 per month. Among the pupils are housekeepers unable to keep servants, who wish to learn how to live well and economically at the same time; women of means who help the work along by taking full-pay courses; and saleswomen and factory girls. Many of these are getting ready to be married, and want to learn to cook first. They come after their working hours and eat the supper prepared by themselves, the materials for which, with the lesson, cost only five cents. The headquarters of the Association are at 1773 Broadway. Free lectures are given Friday afternoons, and travelling libraries bearing upon household economics are a feature of the work.

READING-MATTER FOR SOLDIERS.

Good reading-matter, carefully selected, that will not grow stale during a seven-thousand mile journey, may be sent to the Philippines by any one who is thoughtful enough to gather and wrap it. Such boxes and packages, whether intended for the general benefit or for individual soldiers, should be sent, prepaid, to the Commissary Department, U. S. A., at Boston, New York, or San Francisco, which will forward them from these points free of charge to Manila. Packages intended for shipment from the East must be at Pier 22, Columbia Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., not later than Jan. 10, as the last transport scheduled will sail on the 15th.

PROF. BYERLY ANSWERS PROF. WENDELL.

At the request of the editor of the *Harvard Graduates' Magazine*, Prof. W. E. Byerly discusses, in the current issue, the other side of the question raised by Professor Wendell's protest in the October number against the encroachments of Radcliffe, tending towards coeducation at Harvard. Professor Byerly shows that coeducation is confined chiefly to graduate work, and continues:

I pass on to the consideration of the remaining danger, or rather present evil, that Radcliffe has worked perceptible harm to Harvard instructors through the weakening of intellectual fibre, the "slowly enfeebling infatuation," for which it is responsible. It is true the professor acknowledges that this injury is to some extent a matter of opinion, but he defends his own decided opinion by a piece of ingenious *a priori* reasoning. Now I think I may say that in psychological matters the modern investigators are inclined to distrust theories that rest upon *a priori* reasoning, and to insist upon subjecting all hypotheses to the test of observation and experiment. Can we do this with Professor Wendell's rather startling thesis? Is it not reasonable to suppose that the victims of this new disease (should I call it fatty degeneration of the intellect?) who have suffered from it ten years should show signs of its ravages? They are Professors Goodwin, Greenough, Paine, Goodale, Smith, Palmer, Bartlett, De Sumichrast, Davis, Emerton, Mark, Sheldon, Macvane, Wright, Briggs, Boyce, C. P. Parker, B. O. Pierce, Von Jugemann,

Wendell, Channing, Hart, Kittredge, Grandgent, and Baker. But these are men of whom the University and her sons are justly proud, and whom no one can suspect of being intellectual degenerates, and yet they, and they only, are the Harvard instructors who have taught for ten years or more in Radcliffe. Surely Professor Wendell's opinion is strangely at variance with the facts, and perhaps we need not yet despair of the University.

LITERARY NOTICE.

REMINISCENCES. 1819-1899. By Julia Ward Howe. With portraits and other illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1899. Price, \$2.50.

This delightful book is the compilation of reminiscences published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, with manifold additions and illustrations. Mrs. Howe's career is unique. Born in New York eighty years ago, the child of wealthy parents, in the highest social circle of her day, she recalls New York society, her home life, her studies and aspirations, her marriage and successive tours of Europe, her experience of Boston fifty years ago, and her literary and war and anti-slavery and woman suffrage work; her efforts in behalf of peace, so sadly unavailing to prevent the ever-recurring curse of bloodshed and devastation, her visits to Cuba and Santo Domingo, and labors for the advancement of women. It has been the singular good fortune of Mrs. Howe to come into intimate personal relations with very many leading thinkers and actors of the 19th century, and her narrative sheds vivid side-lights upon men, women, and events which will give this autobiography a distinct historical value. Mrs. Howe's modesty has led her to speak only in a brief and general way of her activity in woman suffrage work. She was elected a vice-president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association thirty years ago. She has been its president for many years, and was for one year president of the American Woman Suffrage Association. Always an officer and active worker in the Massachusetts Suffrage Society, Mrs. Howe has brought for thirty years into the movement an element of social refinement, culture, and brightness, which has been of great value. She says:

"As I take account of my long life, I become well aware of its failures. What may I chronicle as its successes?" After enumerating the many things over which she has reason to rejoice, she says in conclusion: "Lastly and chiefly, I have had the honor of pleading for the slave when he was a slave, of helping to initiate the woman's movement in many States of the Union, and of standing with the illustrious champions of justice and freedom for woman suffrage, when to do so was a thankless office, involving public ridicule and private avoidance."

Mrs. Howe for thirty years was the loyal friend and life-long co-worker of Lucy Stone, who said that when Mrs. Howe joined the movement, in 1869, it was to her "like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." H. B. B.

MISS MABEL HAY BARROWS has just given her Greek play, "The Return of Odysseus," for the benefit of the Social Settlement at Hull House, Chicago. The actors were native Greeks, chosen from among the friends of Miss Jane Addams in that polyglot quarter of the city. The affair was a great success. Four performances of the play were given, and each time every seat in the theatre was sold.

WOMEN ARTISTS.

Mlle. Anna Klumpke, to whom Rosa Bonheur left all her property, has informed the president of the Société des Artistes Français of her intention to found an annual prize of 1500f. (\$300) in memory of Rosa Bonheur. The prize will be awarded next year and every year hereafter by the Salon jury to the best painting, whether by a man or a woman, French or foreign.

Miss Emma Siboni, of Milwaukee, who has been commissioned by the Dowager Empress of Russia to paint a miniature of her on ivory, was born in Denmark twenty-two years ago, and came to America when her parents died. She first established herself in Chicago as a portrait painter, but latterly has confined her attention to miniature work. Erich Siboni, her father, was music teacher to the Dowager Empress and her sister, now the Princess of Wales, before their marriages.

Amalia Kussner, the celebrated young miniature painter, and another American girl, Nancy Banks, are war-bound in Kimberley, and are having many strange adventures as the guests of Cecil Rhodes. Miss Kussner went to the Transvaal to paint a picture of Mr. Rhodes, and Miss Banks went as a war correspondent. In spite of the siege, the picture is going on apace.

SAMUEL MAY AND LUCY STONE.

Rev. Samuel May, of Leicester, Mass., whose death at 89 has called out so general a tribute of respect and esteem, is almost the last of the "old guard" of the Abolitionists. When Lucy Stone began her anti-slavery lectures in 1847, Mr. May, as the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, made the arrangements for her meetings, and the two became warm friends. He believed fully in equal rights for women; but he felt compelled, for prudential reasons, to object to the amount of woman's rights that she mixed with her anti-slavery lectures. The climax came when Powers's statue of the Greek Slave was on exhibition in Boston. The regal figure, with its bound hands, appealed to her as the visible symbol of disfranchised womanhood. As she said years afterward: "It took hold of me like Samson upon the gates of Gaza." In her lecture that night she poured out her whole soul upon the woman question, saying comparatively little about the slave; and after it was over, Samuel May gently took her to task. He said: "Lucy, what you said to-night was beautiful, but upon the anti-slavery platform it will not do." She answered: "I know it; but I could not help it. I was a woman before I was an Abolitionist, and I must speak for the women." She determined to resign her position as lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society, but they were very unwilling to give her up, as she was one of their most eloquent speakers; and it was finally arranged that she should speak for the women on her own account on week-day evenings, and speak for the Anti-Slavery Society on Saturday evenings and Sundays, as these times were regarded as too sacred for any hall or church to be opened for a meeting in behalf of women's rights. Mr. May always remained a

strong and generous friend of equal suffrage, and was an officer of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at the time of his death. A. S. B.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

In making up your list of Christmas presents, remember that the Woman's Journal is a good gift for a friend, whether a suffragist or an "Anti." We offer the following premiums: To any one obtaining one new subscriber at the introductory price of \$1.50 for the first year, a set of fifteen pictures of persons interested in the advancement of women, as follows: Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, William Lloyd Garrison, Col. T. W. Higginson, Rev. Samuel May, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. George F. Hoar, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Alice Brown, Miss Caroline Hazard, Mr. Henry B. Blackwell. For three new subscribers, the "Reminiscences" of Julia Ward Howe or Aaron M. Powell; for six, "The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony," by Ida Husted Harper.

MISS ANTHONY AND ROBERTS.

Louise C. Jones, of 222 Madison Ave., New York City, has sent to various papers a letter against equal suffrage. Commenting upon Miss Anthony's remarks before the State Federation of Women's Clubs, she says: "The woman suffragists endorse Roberts because Utah endorsed universal suffrage." The official board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association petitioned Congress for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts very early in the present agitation; and Miss Anthony's name headed the petition. On the other hand, not one of the "Associations Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women" has asked that he should be expelled.

If the friends of equal suffrage were as "hard up" for rational arguments as its opponents, and were therefore under as much temptation to appeal to prejudice in place of reason, we might say: "This silence of the 'Anti' Associations is significant, at a time when almost all other societies of women have taken action, the Suffrage Association included. Does it not show that the 'Antis' secretly favor polygamy? Or do they sympathize with Mr. Roberts because he was the most prominent and offensive opponent of woman suffrage in the Utah Constitutional Convention?" This would be quite as forcible as the reasoning of Louise C. Jones, whose letter is filled with abusive and unfounded charges against the friends of equal rights. But we do not believe in bringing false accusations even against our opponents. We do not doubt that the majority of the "Antis," as well as of the suffragists, would be glad to see Mr. Roberts expelled. But the Suffrage Association has defined its position on the question, and the "Anti" Associations have not defined theirs.—*Woman's Journal*.

Venture to take the wind in your face for the sake of the right.

TEN STORIES FOR TEN CENTS.

Ten back numbers of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, each containing a good short story, will be sent to any address for ten cents in postage stamps.

A Western woman, whose name is withheld, has made Booker Washington's school a conditional gift of \$25,000.

Mrs. Emil Belinke has been appointed adviser on voice and speech to the Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, London.

The Woman's Journal.

Founded by Lucy Stone.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON
CATHARINE WILDE.

OCCASIONAL CONTRIBUTORS:

Julia Ward Howe, Mary A. Livermore, Helen E. Villard, Alice Wellington Rollins, Mary Putnam Jacobi, M. D., Frances E. Willard, Laura M. Johns, Lillie Devereux Blake, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Dr. Emily Blackwell, Dr. Lelia G. Bedell, Dr. Alida C. Avery, Adelaide A. Claffin, Candace Wheeler, Baroness Alexandra Gripenberg, Prof. Ellen Hayes.

Sample copies FREE. In clubs of six or more, \$1.50. Regular price per year, \$2.50. To Libraries and Reading Rooms, \$1.25. Address

WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—*Clara Barton*.

"The best woman's paper in the United States, or in the world."—*Englishwoman's Review*.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore*.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—*Josiah Allen's Wife* (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard*.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—*Julia Ward Howe*.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Tracts for use in debate, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cents. These leaflets include speeches by Secretary John D. Long, Clara Barton, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Frances Willard, and others, as well as valuable testimony from States which have woman Suffrage. Address Leaflet Department, M. W. S. A., 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. XII.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON, DECEMBER 30, 1899.

No. 26.

The Woman's Column.

Published Fortnightly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass

EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Subscription 25 cents per annum,
Advertising Rates . . . 25 cents per line.

Entered as second class matter at the Boston, Mass.
Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

PROGRESS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The Chicago *Tribune* intimates that the woman suffrage question is "disappearing from the political field." Few except those who have made a special study of the subject realize its constant advance.

A hundred years ago, women could not vote anywhere. In 1838, Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1850, Ontario gave it to women both married and single. In 1861, Kansas gave it to all women. In 1867, New South Wales gave women municipal suffrage. In 1869, England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, Victoria gave it to women both married and single, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women.

In 1871, West Australia gave municipal suffrage to women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1877 by New Zealand, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1880, South Australia gave municipal suffrage to women. In 1881, municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. In 1882, license suffrage was given in New Zealand. Nebraska gave women school suffrage in 1883, Ontario and Tasmania gave them municipal suffrage in 1884, and Wisconsin gave them school suffrage in 1885. In 1886, school suffrage was given in Washington, and municipal suffrage in New Zealand and New Brunswick. In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted in Kansas, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, and New Jersey. In the same year, Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In 1888, England gave women county suffrage, and British Columbia and the Northwest Territory gave them municipal suffrage. In 1889, county suffrage was given to the women of Scotland, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1891, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1893, school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894, school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895, full suffrage was granted in South Australia

and Mr. Heath betrays the fact that his real objection is a sentimental one. He is reported as saying: "A woman whose husband is employed in the post-office has a visible means of support. There are 10,000 deserving unmarried women without means of support, and one of them ought to have the place." It seems that the employment of married women is not incompatible with the interests of the service, but only with Mr. Heath's idea that a married woman ought not to hold a place which some single woman presumably needs more than she does.

and Mr. Heath betrays the fact that his real objection is a sentimental one. He is reported as saying: "A woman whose husband is employed in the post-office has a visible means of support. There are 10,000 deserving unmarried women without means of support, and one of them ought to have the place." It seems that the employment of married women is not incompatible with the interests of the service, but only with Mr. Heath's idea that a married woman ought not to hold a place which some single woman presumably needs more than she does.

His reasoning would be sound, if it were the accepted principle that each position should be given, not to the most capable, but to the neediest, applicant. On this principle, an experienced man employed in the post-office ought to be dismissed whenever an inexperienced man needier than he comes along and applies for the place. Proof that a clerk has received a legacy ought to cost him his position, since there are ten thousand men with no legacy to fall back upon who would be glad of the place. But, in the case of a male clerk, the department takes no account of whether he is married or single, whether he has a large family to maintain or a small one, whether he has or has not means of support apart from his clerkship; it considers only his capability and (tell it not in Gath!) his political "pull." This being the case, it is an impertinence for the government to be more meddling in regard to women clerks, or to impose special regulations and restrictions upon them. If a woman does her work well, and continues to do it well, it is none of the government's business whether she marries or not.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

WOMEN IN THE POST-OFFICE.

First Assistant Postmaster - General Heath has brought upon himself a flood of questions and remonstrances by his announcement that it was incompatible with the best interests of the department to retain married women as clerks. He now explains that none of the married women at present employed are to be dismissed, but that hereafter any woman who marries will be required to resign. This goes either too far or not far enough. If it is really against the interests of the service to employ married women, those already employed should be dismissed; if it is not, there is no reason for dismissing those who may marry in the future.

Mr. Heath says it is "inimical to the best interests of the service" to have husband and wife employed in the same office. The interests of the service should be paramount, of course. If it can be shown that two clerks who are husband and wife can never do as good work as two clerks who are not husband and wife, that ought to settle it. But it is doubtful if this can be maintained. Clerks in the same office are liable to fall in love and marry, and it was such a case in Moodus, Conn., that excited the wrath of Mr. Heath, because the young woman "insisted on retaining her position." To an outsider, it would seem as if the work of the office were less likely to suffer after these two clerks had settled down into a steady married couple than while they were going through the uncertainties and agitations of courtship. Neither is it obvious how the interests of the service would be promoted by dismissing an experienced woman clerk to give place to a "green hand."

John Stuart Mill acutely said that the law had always treated women in a manner "at once sentimental and unjust;"

and Mr. Heath betrays the fact that his real objection is a sentimental one. He is reported as saying: "A woman whose husband is employed in the post-office has a visible means of support. There are 10,000 deserving unmarried women without means of support, and one of them ought to have the place." It seems that the employment of married women is not incompatible with the interests of the service, but only with Mr. Heath's idea that a married woman ought not to hold a place which some single woman presumably needs more than she does.

His reasoning would be sound, if it were the accepted principle that each position should be given, not to the most capable, but to the neediest, applicant. On this principle, an experienced man employed in the post-office ought to be dismissed whenever an inexperienced man needier than he comes along and applies for the place. Proof that a clerk has received a legacy ought to cost him his position, since there are ten thousand men with no legacy to fall back upon who would be glad of the place. But, in the case of a male clerk, the department takes no account of whether he is married or single, whether he has a large family to maintain or a small one, whether he has or has not means of support apart from his clerkship; it considers only his capability and (tell it not in Gath!) his political "pull." This being the case, it is an impertinence for the government to be more meddling in regard to women clerks, or to impose special regulations and restrictions upon them. If a woman does her work well, and continues to do it well, it is none of the government's business whether she marries or not.

In the great majority of cases, a woman in government employ resigns her position of her own accord when she marries, or soon after, as family cares generally make it inconvenient for her to retain it. In the exceptional cases where she is able and willing to keep on with her work, "the interests of the service" will clearly not be promoted by turning out a skilled clerk to make room for an unskilled one. —*Woman's Journal*.

THE SUFFRAGE BAZAR.

The accounts of the Suffrage Bazar are not all in, even yet; but an approximate statement of the result can now be given. In view of the New England Hospital Fair, which came at the same time with ours, we thought we ought to be satisfied if the Bazar cleared \$1,000. It now appears to have cleared nearly \$2,000.

A Happy New Year to the friends of equal rights for women!

It is true that all men are dust; but all dust does not degenerate into mud.—*Zion's Herald*.

RUSSIAN WOMEN'S LOT IN 1850.

In 1850 serfdom in Russia still existed. It seems only yesterday, and yet, to-day, even in Russia, few realize what serfdom meant to women. Here is what Prince Kropotkin in his *Reminiscences* describes as happening on his father's estate:

"A landowner once made the remark to another: 'Why is it that the number of souls on your estate increases so slowly? You probably do not look after their marriages.'

"A few days later, my father, General Kropotkin, returned to his estate. He had a list of all the inhabitants of his village brought to him, and picked out from it the names of the boys who had attained the age of 18, and of the girls just past 16—these are the legal ages for marriage in Russia. Then he wrote: 'John to marry Anna; Paul to marry Paráshka,' and so on with five couples. 'The five weddings,' he added, 'must take place in ten days; the next Sunday but one.'

"A general cry of despair rose from the village. Women, young and old, wept in every house. Anna had hoped to marry Gregory; Paul's parents had already had a talk with the Fedótoffs about their girl, who would soon be of age. Moreover, it was the season for plowing, not for weddings; and what wedding can be prepared in ten days? Dozens of peasants came to see the landowner; peasant women stood in groups at the back entrance of the estate, with pieces of fine linen for the landowner's spouse, to secure her intervention. All in vain! The master had said that the weddings should take place at such a date, and so it must be.

"At the appointed time the nuptial processions, in this case more like burial processions, went to the church. The women cried with loud voices, as they are wont to cry during burials. One of the house valets was sent to the church, to report to the master as soon as the wedding ceremonies were over; but soon he came running back, cap in hand, pale and distressed.

"'Paráshka,' he said, 'makes a stand; she refuses to be married to Paul. Father (that is, the priest) asked her: 'Do you agree?' But she replied, in a loud voice: 'No, I don't.'"

"The landowner grew furious. 'Go and tell that long-maned drunkard (meaning the priest; the Russian clergy wear their hair long) that if Paráshka is not married at once, I will report him to the archbishop as a drunkard. How dares he, clerical dirt, disobey me? Tell him he shall be sent to rot in a monastery, and I shall exile Paráshka's family to the Steppes.'

"The valet transmitted the message. Paráshka's relatives and the priest surrounded the girl; her mother, weeping, fell on her knees before her, entreating her not to ruin the whole family. The girl continued to say 'I won't,' but in a weaker and weaker voice, then in a whisper, until at last she stood silent. The nuptial crown was put upon her head; she made no resistance, and the valet ran full speed to the mansion to announce: 'They are married.'

"Half an hour later, the small bells of the nuptial processions resounded at the

gate of the mansion. The five couples alighted from the cars, crossed the yard, and entered the hall. The landlord received them, offering them glasses of wine, while the parents, standing behind their crying daughters, ordered them to bow to the earth before their lord.

"Marriage by order was so common that amongst our servants, each time a young couple foresaw that they might be ordered to marry although they had no mutual inclination for each other, they took the precaution of standing together as godfather and godmother at the christening of a child in one of the peasant families. This rendered marriage impossible according to Russian church law. The stratagem was usually successful, but once it ended in a tragedy. Andrei, the tailor, fell in love with a girl belonging to one of the neighbors. He hoped that my father would permit him to go free, as a tailor, in exchange for a certain yearly payment, and that, by working hard at his trade, he could manage to lay aside some money and to buy freedom for the girl. Otherwise, in marrying one of my father's serfs, she would have become the serf of her husband's master. However, as Andrei and one of the maids of our household foresaw that they might be ordered to marry, they agreed to unite as god-parents in the christening of a child. What they had feared happened. One day they were called to the master, and the dreaded order was given. 'We are always obedient to your will,' they replied, 'but a few weeks ago we acted as godfather and godmother at a christening.' Andrei also explained his wishes and intentions. The result was that he was sent to the recruiting board to become a soldier. Thus Andrei had now to face for 25 years the terrible fate of a Russian soldier. All his schemes of happiness had come to a violent end."

Oh, American woman, indifferent or opposed to woman suffrage—think of the lot of a Russian peasant woman only 50 years ago! Think of the present lot of women in more than half the countries of the world! Think of the world-wide subjection of women! And then resolve that you will never again say, 'I have all the rights I want,' so long as you are taxed without representation and governed without consent because you are a woman!

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Mrs. Maud B. Booth, on a recent Sunday, preached for two hours to a thousand convicts at Sing Sing prison. They had heard her before, and received her with deafening applause, followed by breathless silence. They call her "The Little Mother," and more than 500 of them wear the button with the motto "Look up and hope," which shows that they are members of her League. In the afternoon Mrs. Booth preached to a thousand well-dressed and well-fed men at the West side auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., New York, holding their attention as firmly as she had done that of the convicts in the morning, and moving many of them to tears. Such a woman has her ordination direct from head-

quarters, and can afford to do without the earthly ordination that many foolish churchmen would deny her.

Methodist missionaries in Malaysia have issued an appeal, endorsed by Bishop Thoburn, for two deaconesses to go at once to Kūala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, and for money to send them. The appeal says:

You remember hearing of the government offer at Tai Peng, where Mrs. Curtis is holding the fort. There is one just as good, or better, at Kūala Lumpur. The government has difficulty in getting and keeping teachers, and now offers us their fine buildings and residences in both places if we will get the teachers. At Kūala Lumpur they even give in addition \$75 a month (Mexican).

This property is valued at \$15,000. There is ample accommodation for 150 girls, and no other girls' school in the place. Two deaconesses are ready to go; the need is for money to send them, and for this the Methodist papers earnestly appeal. It is to be hoped the funds will be forthcoming. But it is curious to see, when women are wanted to go to Malaysia or some other distant region, how completely Bishop Vincent and Dr. Buckley forget their favorite sentiment that a woman's place is at home! Contributions may be sent to Mrs. C. S. Winchell, 120 State Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

WOMEN AT MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The *University of Michigan Daily*, published by the students at Ann Arbor, issued on Dec. 16 a "woman's edition," full of interesting matter. It contained, among other things, a symposium by the professors on the question: "Is Coeducation a Failure?" Prof. B. A. Hinsdale, head of the pedagogical department, answers:

Certainly I see no reason to think so, but much reason to think the contrary. In 1870 there were two women and 418 men in the literary department of the University of Michigan; in 1880 the ratio was 81 to 367; in 1890, 284 to 725; in 1898, 588 to 745. Moreover, these figures represent, measurably at least, what has been going on all over the country. So far, then, as the number of women attending coeducational colleges is concerned, there is no evidence of failure, and every evidence of success. It is the same when we take account of the work of the women. The experiment has been tried at Ann Arbor for thirty years, and it has been clearly demonstrated that, as measured by class room tests, the women have maintained fully as high an average of scholarship as the men.

Prof. F. N. Scott, of the department of rhetoric, says:

The question does not mean anything to me. It is like asking whether the sun fails to give light or bread to support life. Perhaps this is because I have never known any other state of things.

Of course it fails in individual cases. But a curious fact is that whereas young women come to the University now and then who would be better off in a woman's college, I have never heard of any young man who would be in the least better off in a boys' college.

H. S. Person says:

We may object to the present imperfect machinery of coeducation. Theoretically, however, it is not only proper, but necessary. Woman's relation to man has

been changing. No longer a servant, she is his equal; no longer a burden, she is a co-worker. A mind able to enter into the life of the other mind, and share the labor it delights in, the ideals it strives for, can be developed only by contact with other such minds. It cannot be realized by the incomplete development of a ladies' seminary.

Noah W. Cheever contributes an interesting account of how girls were first admitted to the University. He says:

It is somewhat amusing now to recall the numerous objections made to the admission of women to the University, especially by our well-educated and able University faculty. They raised many objections: First, that women were not strong enough physically to do the work; second, that they did not possess the mental qualities necessary to master the higher branches of knowledge; third, that it would cause untold disaster to the moral atmosphere of the University; fourth, that it would lower the standard of requirements, and turn the University into a mere female seminary.

However, the women came, and the first comers, being mature and very earnest students, took and maintained the lead in scholarship in most of the classes. The boys at first did not take kindly to the innovation, but, after a few unseemly demonstrations, concluded to make the best of it, and follow on as best they could the leadership of these progressive women. It is curious to note that not a single prediction of these wise and learned men in our University faculty turned out to be well founded. The women continued to come in increasing numbers, until now we have 800 in attendance. They were not quite as strong, physically, as the men, but, being more used to indoor work, and being uniformly of better character than the men, they have endured the hard work as well as their brothers, if not better.

Intellectually they have proved themselves quite the equal of the young men, in all departments of study. In morals they have shown themselves far superior. They have maintained the highest character and standing in this respect, without a single exception, from 1870 to the present time, and by their influence have raised the standard of character and conduct among the students of the University at least 50 per cent.

The University has not been turned into a female seminary, and the standard for admission and the requirements in the courses have steadily advanced.

There has been an occasional growl at them from some representatives of the old-fogy civilization of Europe, but it is admitted on all hands that they have been mentally and morally a great aid to the University. The people of our State could not now be induced to take one backward step in this progressive movement. The mothers of this nation have more influence upon the young than the fathers, and an educated woman becomes a great power for good in her own household, as well as in the community generally.

This admission of women into our University was the starting of a great social revolution. It means that within fifty years the women of most civilized nations will stand equal with men in their right to the higher mental culture, to the acquirement and ownership of property, to equal business rights and privileges, and to equal political rights and privileges. As a rule, the women of this nation do not smoke, or drink, or visit saloons, and in every way occupy a much higher moral plane than the men. In a great measure they do this because the men demand it. The men are able to enforce their demands in this regard, because up to the present time they have possessed all the higher education, all the trades and professions

or bread-winning powers, and last, but not least, the ballot or the law-making power. The women for the most part were confined to two sources of support—housekeeping and teaching district school. They must get married or starve. The men, however dissolute, would not marry them unless they were up to the high standard of their requirements. When the women of this nation shall obtain the higher education, and also the trades and professions or bread-winning powers, and the ballot, they will then make the same demands of men in regard to a high moral standard as the men now make of them, and their demands will be duly appreciated and regarded.

This "women's edition" of the *University of Michigan Daily* contains also sketches of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Dr. Eliza M. Mosher, and other well-known alumnae among the 1,536 women whom the University has graduated; a description of the public-school system of Michigan; portraits of all the successive presidents of the University; a report of what its women graduates have done in pharmacy, dentistry, etc.; an article by Mrs. James B. Angell, on "The Education of Turkish Girls;" an account of the Greek letter sisterhoods at Ann Arbor, the Women's Gymnasium, the Ladies' Library Association, Women's League, Hospital Circle of King's Daughters, and other societies, including the Ann Arbor Equality Club; poetry, stories of college life, and much interesting matter besides. The price of the "women's edition" is ten cents.

WOMAN'S CENTURY CALENDAR.

An educated Armenian, who has been for many years in this country, received at Christmas "The Woman's Century Calendar," compiled by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Probably he had not known how much tribulation American women had to go through to get the rights they now enjoy, for he writes:

I thank you very much for "The Woman's Century Calendar," which contains some of the most startling and scandalous facts bearing on the subject that I ever heard of. Our lady book-keeper is so interested in the Calendar that she keeps calling my attention to paragraphs of that nature. I have a mind to translate extracts from it for the Armenian papers in Russia and Constantinople.

A copy of the Calendar has also been sent from our office to a Turkish lady in Constantinople, of whom we were told by an American friend formerly resident there that "she used to be always borrowing my *Woman's Journal*, and translating articles from it for the Mohammedan papers."—*Woman's Journal*.

The editor of *Il Giornale della due Sicilie*, in translating from an English newspaper an account of a man who had killed his wife with a poker, cautiously rendered the last word as *pokero*, and naively added in a foot-note, "We do not know with certainty whether this thing *pokero* be a domestic or a surgical instrument."

Mrs. Leland Stanford writes to friends in Washington that she has now disposed of every vestige of her enormous fortune, and has recently signed deeds transferring all her real estate to the trustees of Leland

Stanford University. This includes the largest cattle ranches, horse-breeding establishments, and vineyards in the world, with various farms, country houses, and large tracts of wild land. The deed covered sixty-six pages of typewritten manuscript, and required \$7,000 in internal revenue stamps. Mrs. Stanford had previously transferred to the University all her personal estate, embracing stocks and bonds valued at \$15,000,000; and, so far as the actual ownership of property is concerned, she is now as destitute as the day on which she was born. She has a contract, however, with the trustees, under which she is to receive for life an annuity of \$25,000, and all her relatives were liberally provided for in Mr. Stanford.

The following story is told of Mr. Moody, the evangelist: Not long ago a man who claimed perfection went to him and commiserated him on his low level of Christian experience. Mr. Moody, in a kind way, asked his caller if he never did any wrong. "No; I have not sinned for years, neither have I done anything wrong," was the prompt reply. "Well, I'm glad to hear it," said Mr. Moody; "but before I am convinced I would like to ask your wife."

NATIONAL AMERICAN CONVENTION.

The 32d Annual Convention of the N. A. W. S. A. will be held in Washington, D. C., in the Church of Our Father, Feb. 8th to 14th, inclusive, 1900.

The hotel headquarters will be at the Riggs House, corner Fifteenth and G streets, about ten minutes' walk from the Church of Our Father. Street cars run both ways between the two places.

Rates for room and board—\$2.50 per day for each person, two in one room; \$3.00 per day for one person in a room.

A list giving the rates of other hotels and some good boarding-houses, with convenient street-car connections to the Church, has been prepared, for which apply to Lucy E. Anthony, 1830 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

As it is desirable that the hotels know as soon as possible just how many they are to expect, it is well for those planning to attend to write direct to the hotel of their choice, securing room. BE SURE TO STATE THAT YOU WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE AT THE CONVENTION AND EXPECT OUR RATES.

RAILROAD RATES.—The usual rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip has been secured. For any special instructions, address the Chairman of Railroad Rates, Miss Mary G. Hay, National Headquarters, 107 World Building, New York.

The preliminary EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING will be held in a Committee Room at the Church, from 9 to 10 a.m., Thursday, February 8th.

Among the speakers will be Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Clara B. Colby, Harriet Stanton Blatch, Virginia D. Young, A. Emmagene Paul, Superintendent Street-Cleaning Department, First Ward, Chicago; Mary Church Terrell, Annie C. S. Fenner, and Carrie Chapman Catt.

There will be two public sessions daily, except on the day of the Congressional Hearing, when the morning session will be omitted.

Four afternoons will be devoted to a discussion of methods of work, under the charge of the Chairman of the National Organization Committee, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. This will be of interest and value to all State workers, as well as to those who

look forward to becoming National Organizers.

MRS. B. ANTHONY, *President*,
17 Madison Street, Rochester, N. Y.
RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, *Cor. Sec'y*,
1483 N. 52d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

ECHOES FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Many good points were raised at the National Conference lately held at Indianapolis by the N. A. W. S. A. Gov. Mount, of Indiana, gave the address of welcome. He said in part:

Your organization records the names of some of the noblest women of our time. It has advocated many measures of genuine reform. Mr. Roberts, of Utah, attributes the formidable opposition to his being seated in Congress to the efforts of the church women of America. Then all honor to the church women, I say. An assembly of cultured women always has been and always will be a positive force for good. On behalf of the people of Indiana, I take pleasure in extending to the representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association a cordial welcome.

Hon. William Dudley Foulke said that in Indiana the representatives of the two great parties had given idiots the right to vote, but had denied it to intelligent women. The idiots and insane men confined in the poorhouses were voted at every election. One of them, when asked his name by the election officer, said it was Jesus Christ. He was allowed to cast his ballot. "Strange," said Mr. Foulke, "that the people prefer to be governed by their idiots rather than by their women!" He said the women of the United States were far better qualified to vote than the Filipinos: "President McKinley has been called a tyrant because he does not give the inhabitants of the Philippines the right to govern themselves. It would be better to apply the Declaration of Independence right here in this country to our American women. Let charity begin at home."

Miss Anthony said:

The part in the daily work of humanity known as money-making has, by common consent, fallen chiefly to the lot of men. Every business and industrial interest, the trusts, combines and organized capitalistic interests are all controlled by men. On the other hand, the charities, educational work, the reform movements of the churches and of society generally, are by common consent given mainly to women. The great trusts, combines, and railroads have their agents in Congress and the State Legislatures, watching out for their interests. But the great educational and humanitarian interests which belong especially to women have no representatives there.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall said that in London last summer, while attending the Woman's International Council, she noticed that the sugar tasted sweeter and the salt saltier than in this country. On inquiry she found it was because Englishwomen had the ballot, and they elected as food commissioners not politicians with a "pull," but honest men who would enforce the laws against food adulteration.

LETTER FROM MISS ANTHONY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., DEC. 25, 1899.

In this, my eightieth year, I am filled with a great desire to urge all believers

in the political enfranchisement of women to manifest that belief in some material way. Will you not, as a New Year's pledge, promise to aid the Suffrage Association in some direct manner? No woman is so situated that she cannot do something. Write me, therefore, that you will do one or all of the following things: Become a member of your local club or State Association, organize a local club, write to the president of your State Association, telling her that you stand ready and willing to do anything in your power which she may call upon you to do, or contribute a certain sum of money to the treasury of your local, county, State or National Society, that your name may be counted among those who love the cause of equal rights for women.

The command to labor for the elevation of human kind is not upon a chosen few only, but upon every intelligent being. I send this appeal to you personally, and I beg of you to reply to me personally.

Yours sincerely,

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

VICTORY FOR TEXAS WOMEN.

The first police matron in Texas was lately appointed at San Antonio. Texas women have been working for years to secure police matrons, and feel happy over their first victory. This is a reform that would come faster if women had votes. Dr. Parkhurst says: "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but they make better time when there is somebody after them." Reforms get there in the long run, even by the slow method of indirect influence; but they make better time when there is somebody after them armed with a ballot.

MASSACHUSETTS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold its 31st annual meeting, in Boston, Wednesday and Thursday, January 10 and 11, 1900.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M., a business meeting will be held at the Suffrage Headquarters, No. 3 Park Street. Business will be transacted. The annual report of the Executive Committee will be made by its chairman, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell. Committees will be appointed, resolutions and a plan of work adopted, and officers elected for the coming year.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Wednesday afternoon at 2.30 P. M., at the Suffrage Headquarters, 3 Park Street, reports from auxiliary Leagues will be received. A general discussion will follow, with brief addresses.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Wednesday evening at 7.45 P. M., in the PARK STREET CHURCH VESTRY, a Young People's Meeting will be held. The speakers will be announced hereafter.

THURSDAY EVENING.

Thursday evening, Jan. 11, PARK

STREET CHURCH VESTRY, Mrs. Percy Widdrington, of England, will speak.

Admission to all sessions free. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

Good resolutions for the New Year are now in order. Let each of our readers resolve to get at least one new subscriber for the *Woman's Journal*, at the introductory price of \$1.50 for the first year. Among the attractions for 1900 will be articles by Mayor Jones, of Toledo, Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, Mayor Keifer, of St. Paul, and Mayor Johnson, of Denver, on the question, "What Can Women Do toward Good City Government?" Other noteworthy articles promised are "Women Nurses in the Army," by U. S. Surgeon Anita McGee; "Education for Housekeeping," by Mrs. Mary Hinman Abel; "The Indian Woman and Her Problems," Miss Alice Fletcher; "Memories of the Civil War," Mrs. Mary A. Livermore; "The Ethics of Shopping," John Graham Brooks; "What a Scientific Training May Do for Women," Mrs. Ellen H. Richards; "The Women of Hawaii," Mrs. Henrietta L. T. Wolcott, lately from Honolulu; "Care of Dependent and Delinquent Children," Mrs. H. T. Rainey, Secretary Illinois State Board of Charities; "Factory Inspection," Mrs. Fanny B. Ames; "Social Settlement Work at Chicago Commons," Prof. Graham Taylor; "Birchbay, a Woman's Camp for Boys," Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows; "How Women First Went to Oberlin," Rev. Antoinette L. B. Blackwell; "The Association for the Advancement of Women," Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; "Cremation," Dr. James R. Chadwick, President of the New England Cremation Society, and "The New England Women's Club," by Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney.

Other contributors will be Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain (author of "Sally Ann's Experience" and other brilliant stories); Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, president of the Civic Club of Philadelphia; Mrs. Ellen A. Scrymgeour, president of the Brooklyn Women's Health Protective Association; Mrs. Helen Campbell, author of "Prisoners of Poverty;" and Miss Laura Fisher, Superintendent of Boston Kindergartens. These are only a few of the good things the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* will bring to its readers during the year 1900. Can you afford to be without it?

Address the *Woman's Journal*, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Miss Maria Clark, of Hallowell, Me., who has just died at the age of ninety-two, left most of her property, which had been amassed by her own industry and economy, to the city of Hallowell for a new grammar school building. She had been generous to the city also during her life, and her sister Eliza Lowell had endowed the public library and given a new City Hall—in which, however, she was never allowed to vote on the smallest question involving the taxation of her property. These two public-spirited sisters were direct descendants of Pease Clark, the first settler of Hallowell.