

The Woman's Column.

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The Woman's Column.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

After Jan. 1, 1898, the price of the WOMAN'S COLUMN will be reduced to 25 cents, and it will be issued fortnightly. Those who have paid in advance will be credited with double the length of their subscription, so that they will receive the full number of copies for which they have paid.

The object of this change is to make the paper more useful for missionary work. When the price was 25 cents, the COLUMN rapidly attained an enormous circulation, but the expenses greatly exceeded the receipts. When the price was raised to 50 cents, the paper came nearer to covering expenses, but the increase of circulation was wholly checked. From the most widely separated parts of the country, friends who had been in the habit of sending in long lists of new subscribers wrote that they were unable to get many at the increased price. As the main object of publishing the WOMAN'S COLUMN has always been to do missionary work, it has been thought best to put down the price again to a point that will bring it within the reach of all, and to lessen expense by lessening the number of issues.

Several thousand subscribers are in arrears, and the cost of sending repeated bills for these small amounts necessitates a new system. After Jan. 1, 1898, the paper will be stopped when the subscription expires.

A PLEASURE-BOOK.

One of the women's magazines gave an account, a few months ago, of a woman who kept a "pleasure-book." She had had a great deal of affliction in her life, but she believed that at least one pleasant thing happened to everybody in the course of each day. To test her theory, she kept a brief diary of the pleasant things; and for years not a day passed that she was not able to record some pleasure, if only a small one.

This struck the present writer as a good idea, and last Thanksgiving Day she started a pleasure-book. It has proved such a source of gratification and such an

encouragement to cheerfulness that she hereby recommends it to all her friends, especially to those who are apt to be at all low-spirited. Keep a pleasure-book!
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

CHANGES OF FIFTY YEARS.

A number of distinguished men and women are contributing to the *Woman's Journal*, of Boston, a series of reminiscences entitled "Changes of Fifty Years," and the object is to show how much the condition of women had improved during the last half century. Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, writes:

"One of the saddest memories to me is that of the slaving toil to which women were then subjected. Mrs. Stowe somewhere gives a very interesting picture of the household drudgery which burdened her mother from morning to night, who yet was the wife of a leading clergyman who was comparatively well to do, but who, with the cares of entertainment, the management of a household, and looking out for her children, toiled from morning to night with hardly any rest. Those of us who were brought up in country homes and can look back half a century, recall similar pictures—the mother of the household engaged in every sort of labor; at once mistress of the house, head of the family, cook, washerwoman, scrubber, a drawer of water if not a hewer of stone. It makes my heart ache to recall it. I think I can say that nowhere, even among the poorest of our poor, do I now see more grinding toil. While with the great mass of our women there has been an overwhelming improvement in this respect, I regard it as due to the mechanical inventions of modern times, the convenient and ample supply of water which everybody now has, better methods of lighting and of doing almost all the drudgery of housekeeping, and especially the increased means which, while undoubtedly there are greater inequalities of wealth, have made everybody better off in that respect than they used to be."

DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton sent the following letter to be read at the meeting recently held to form a Political Equality Club in Geneva, N. Y.:

It gives me great pleasure to hear that the women of Geneva are forming a club for political study, and thus preparing themselves for their duties as citizens of a Republic.

We have heard much of the rights of women as citizens; it is equally important to consider their duties.

Rev. Samuel J. May used to say: "The State is suffering a condition of half orphanage, as the mothers taken no interest in its affairs, and the family is also in a condition of half-orphanage, as the fathers

take so little interest in the care and education of the children."

The innumerable wards of the State, in our jails, prisons, in charitable institutions, swarming in tenement houses in poverty and ignorance and vice, in their dumb appeals, summon the mothers of the race to the consideration of all this misery, and the remedy in better laws and more generous public action.

Women are equally responsible with men for all the wrongs of society; that they are awakening to this fact is one of the most promising signs of the times.

The study of the State and municipal laws, in their political equality clubs, is the first step in the coming revolution for equal rights to all.

With best wishes for the success of your club.

Sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

SUFFRAGE BAZAR MEETING.

A meeting of the Suffrage Bazar Committee and others interested will be held at 3 Park Street, next Monday at 2.30 P. M., to receive the final report of the Bazar, and of the receipts from each table. A representative from every table should be present.

A university for women is to be established at Tokyo, in Japan. The plan, it is said, has the support of the principal officials and nobles, and the emperor and empress have contributed money towards it. It is estimated that about \$175,000 will be needed to start the university.

The biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will be held in Denver, Col., June 21, 1898. The chairman of the committee is Mrs. Edward Longstreth, an active leader among the women's clubs of Pennsylvania. She, with Mrs. Henrotin, of Chicago, the president of the General Federation, will make the arrangements.

Benevolent Englishwomen are helping the British and Foreign Blind Association by embossing books and musical scores for the use of blind persons who are poor. The art of embossing in the Braille type is easily acquired. Among the women thus engaged is Mrs. Plumtre, who spent years in the compilation of the sixteen-volume dictionary now distributed to the blind all over England.

Mrs. Allie M. Day, wife of Editor Day, of the Crown Point, Ind., *Register*, has been appointed, over several male applicants, physician and surgeon at the County Asylum and Hospital, by the county commissioners. There were several male applicants for the place. Mrs. Day will have to perform many serious surgical operations, as all accidents occurring among the poorer people in the county are treated at this institution. She is the first woman in the State to hold such a position. She graduated from an Indianapolis college with high honors.

UNEXPECTED GUESTS.

"Oh, Mrs. Tin-Wedding, I'm so glad to see you!" exclaimed Mrs. June-Bride, as they met unexpectedly on the ferry. "You are the very person I wanted to see of all others in the world," she went on, with a suspicion of a tremble in her voice and a watery look in her big soft brown eyes. "I'm so worried that I could cry, and you've given me some good pointers that have guided me over many a rough place since my marriage."

"Tut, tut, my dear; what's the trouble now?" said the motherly Mrs. Tin-Wedding, giving the other's hand an affectionate little squeeze.

"Mrs. Tin-Wedding," confided Mrs. June-Bride, "what do you think? Mr. June-Bride went off to his office in a huff this morning, and it was all his fault."

"Poor little dear," said Mrs. Tin-Wedding, soothingly. "Tell me all about it, for you know it won't go any further, and you might just as well have the benefit of my experience."

"You see, it's been brewing all summer," began Mrs. June-Bride, and all the men around deliberately neglected their business and listened. "You know when we took the cottage in the suburbs and decided to keep house during the summer, we agreed to keep open house, but Mr. June-Bride promised always to let me know when he was going to bring people out from town, for you know what an inexperienced housekeeper I am. Well, he did so all during the month of July, and I was never so happy in my life. I was always ready for guests when I knew they were coming, and when they arrived was able to take my ease and enjoy them. Along about the first of August Mr. June-Bride brought one of his old college chums out without letting me know. It was wash day, the range was out of order, the laundress who comes by the day had gone back on me, and the cook had to do the laundry work, and altogether it was the last day in the world that I wanted company. We had about the poorest dinner we've had since we were married, but I made the best of it, and didn't say a word to my husband about being put out."

"In a few days he came home bringing two college chums without letting me know, and, if you please, the next week in he walked with three. When you have provided dinner for two persons, it is no laughing matter to have three extra big strapping men walk in to dine. I didn't know what to do, for it wasn't like being in the city, where one can send out and get anything. But I dashed around and pieced up some kind of a meal. We certainly had some queer dishes for a dinner, but I murmured something about the groceries not coming out from the city, though it hurt my conscience frightfully to do it. That night I gave Mr. June-Bride particular fits for the first time, and told him that when he knew our finances did not permit of a lavish every-day provision that would tide over unexpected guests, I thought it was as little as he could do to telegraph me when he was going to bring people home with him. What do you think he said, Mrs. Tin-Wedding? He only laughed at me, and said he thought the dinner was O. K., and that

the fellows seemed to think so, too, and that I was a dear little goose who worried unnecessarily."

"Just like a man," remarked Mrs. Tin-Wedding.

"It seemed to me that every man my husband ever knew at Yale came up to New York during August, and I know he brought every one who did come out to our house unexpectedly. I was as patient as I could be for awhile, but the thing has been terribly wearing on my nerves, and the explosion came last night, when he brought three men again, all 'howling swells' at that, and I had six little lamb chops for meat, and had ordered raw oysters for two, for the cook won't touch 'em. After the men left I scolded Mr. June-Bride, and he got angry, too, and this morning he left without kissing me. It's very hard, when I try so hard to be economical and do the right thing. He insists that we shall stay in the country and keep house through October, but it will make me crazy if he keeps bringing company home without warning me, as he has done for the last six months. Can't you tell me some way out of it? Arthur said this morning that he was disappointed in me, because he never expected the day to come when I would nag him about asking his own friends to his own house, and that just broke my heart. Can't you tell me some way out of my trouble?"

"Simplest thing in the world, my dear," responded Mrs. Tin-Wedding cheerfully. "I had the very same trouble the first year that I kept house, and now my husband can bring six men to dinner or to luncheon or breakfast or supper unexpectedly, and I defy him to make me cross or nervous by doing so."

The men all looked at her in amazement, and the women within hearing distance listened attentively.

"You see," continued Mrs. Tin-Wedding, "I hit upon a plan of always being ready for the unexpected guest. I provided myself with what I call an emergency shelf. I took the top shelf in my pantry, and on that I placed a dozen cans of French peas, a dozen cans of tomatoes ready for soup, a dozen bottles of beef extract ready for bouillon, a dozen cans of sweet corn, a number of jars of canned whole tomatoes, which make a very good salad, codfish, and such things, and a large package of self-raising flour. So as not to be worried when it came to sweets, I placed there a few cans of preserves and fruit and several glasses of jelly, and I assure you I can get up a fine dessert in a quarter of an hour. In my ice box I always keep steak, chops, veal cutlets, or some meat that can be quickly prepared if Mr. Tin-Wedding comes in bringing friends. All of these things I keep on my emergency shelf, you see, can be prepared very readily. Such a lot of edibles cost only a trifle, and their saving in temper and comfort of mind and heart-aches is worth their weight in gold. Sometimes it is only necessary to use one or two articles from the shelf for an unexpected guest, but each one should be replaced the next day, for the comfort of the thing lies in knowing that everything is there. Get up an emergency shelf, and you can let your husband bring as many

people home as he pleases without warning you. Don't you want to come with me to the grocer's and let me help you select the things for your emergency shelf now, dear?" she asked as the gong sounded.

"Oh, thank you so much, my dear Mrs. Tin-Wedding!" exclaimed the young woman. "But couldn't you meet me there at noon and then go out to lunch with me? I want to run by Mr. June-Bride's office to tell him he can bring the Yale alumni home at any time without letting me know, if he wants to."

"Poor little thing!" ejaculated a crusty, unmarried-looking man.

"I tell you that woman has a lot of common sense," commented his companion. "I wish my wife could get some pointers from her. That woman isn't specially good looking, but she could manage a whole regiment of men."—*New York Sun*.

A VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

The adoption of a woman suffrage plank by the National Liberal Conference in England is a noteworthy event. It will be welcomed with delight by the advocates of equal rights in the United States. The anti-woman party here has been rejoicing in the defeat of a similar plank by the British Conservatives, forgetting that the Conservative party in England represents about everything which Americans do not believe in.

A meeting of the general committee of the National Liberal Federation was held Dec. 7, at Derby. There was a crowded attendance, comprising an unusually large proportion of women, whose attendance was doubtless stimulated by the fact that the agenda paper included no less than seven amendments from different federated associations in favor of woman suffrage. Many women were delegates, having in every case been chosen by men's Associations to represent them, as the Women's Liberal Associations have no representation on that committee. Miss Agnes Slack represented the City of London Liberal Association.

The chairman said that since the previous meeting at Derby, in May, the affiliated associations had been consulted with regard to the proposals then made on the subjects of registration and electoral reform. No fewer than 70 per cent. of the central associations, representing the entire constituencies, had sent in an expression of their views, and had so largely considered the matter that 38,000 copies of the suggested resolutions had been required for distribution.

Mrs. Stewart Brown, on behalf of the South Bucks Liberal Association, then moved an amendment in favor of the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women. She said it was not a question of interest to women only as to whether half the population should be altogether disfranchised. Everything which had that day been urged against the exclusion of certain men from the register applied even more forcibly to the exclusion of women. (Hear, hear.) It was only from the Liberal party that women could hope to obtain a just and adequate measure of suffrage. It would be an unworthy objection if their claim were rejected from a fear that women would vote Conservative. Their exercise of the local franchise certainly did not justify any such fear. The women in New Zealand had helped to return a

strong Radical Government, and the Union of Conservative Associations in London had, in the Tory spirit of opportunism, rejected the question of woman suffrage. The grant of manhood suffrage would only make more obvious the injustice of excluding women who, by signing their names to the extent of a quarter of a million to a petition to Parliament, had shown that they earnestly desired the franchise.

Mrs. Wynford Phillips, in seconding the amendment, said the men who objected to a brick and mortar qualification might be assured that women were not made of bricks and mortar. (Laughter and "Hear, hear.") During the present century women had usefully entered into every field of human activity, and it could not be argued that they had abused the local franchises already granted to them. It was of no use to say that women had nothing to do with law, for the law had a great deal to do with them from the moment of their birth. When they were born the law registered them, the law vaccinated them, the law married them, and the law buried them, besides regulating most of their relations in life, and if they broke the law it had no hesitation about putting them in prison. (Laughter.) Women claimed some voice in adapting this great power to their own needs, and to the good of the whole community. Why should their womanhood be a ground for their perpetual political excommunication? ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) If men objected to Lords being hereditary legislators, let them not, because they were lords of creation, claim to be for ever the hereditary masters of women. (Laughter.)

A long and lively discussion followed, which is reported in this week's *Woman's Journal*.

A vote was then taken by a show of hands, and the chairman declared the amendment carried. As this ruling was disputed, those who supported and opposed the amendment were asked to range themselves on opposite sides of the hall; but it was then found impracticable to count them. Eventually tellers were appointed, and the two sides left the hall by different doors, their votes being counted as they went out. It was then found that the amendment had been carried 182 to 124. The division caused a good deal of excitement.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE BIRDS?

It is a startling fact that the beautiful song-birds of this and other lands are annually slaughtered in such vast numbers for millinery purposes that many of the choicest species are becoming extinct. Millions are skinned alive, and wings and feathers are taken from living birds by fiends without mercy or conscience for the price they will bring. Is this to go on unchecked till not a bird is left? Or will their friends all over the world rally to their aid, and demand a halt? Mr. John Youngjohn, of Somerville, Mass., has been so stirred up in this matter that he has prepared, at his own expense, and given away several hundred copies of a 16-page pamphlet, "Birds' Nests: A Plea for Beast and Bird," calling attention to this crying evil. He hopes to circulate a million copies or more, believing that all good women would refrain from wearing birds upon their hats if they knew the suffering they were causing by this practice. He asks the co-operation of all who love the birds and wish to help save their lives. He freely gives his time in mailing these pamphlets to others, at 15 cts. per doz., to cover cost of postage and printing; 6 for 10c., or sample

copy for 2-cent stamp. Thousands have already been circulated in this way. Who will help on the good work? Money may be sent in stamps. Address

JOHN YOUNGJOHN,
297 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Youngjohn will be glad to send a copy of the pamphlet to any paper that will kindly insert this notice.

A CHINESE GIRL BABY.

The scavenger who daily cleans the court of the Methodist Hospital at Tientsin, China, sent for the women physicians in great haste the other day, saying that he had found a baby in the sink at the back of the gatehouse. "A baby, truly," says the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, "but in such a condition! There it lay, just as the man had dragged it out—a new-born babe, without any clothing on, and so covered with dirt and filth that it was hardly recognizable as a child. How it came there they did not know, but the fact that it was, and had to be cared for, was very real. The little girl (for who ever heard of a boy being cast away in China?) was taken into the hospital, washed, dressed and fed, after which the Bible women cared for it tenderly until a good home was found."

WHY FORM SUFFRAGE CLUBS?

Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller, at the meeting recently held to form a Political Equality Club in Geneva, N. Y., said:

There are two chief reasons why, to my mind, we should have this club:

The first is the fact that there are very many people in our town who believe in the principle of political equality and who will be glad of this chance to hasten, or to help to hasten, its realization. The club will give us an opportunity to work for the cause in which we believe.

The second reason, which seems to me of equal importance, is not based on any consideration of good to the cause.

It is for our own good I want this club. I have the strongest faith in the benefit that we, as individuals, shall derive from such an organization as I trust this is to be.

Our need of a more intelligent understanding of public affairs and a keener sense of responsibility in regard to them, is apparent. I know that an undefined but real sentiment of horror exists in the minds of many, when anything public is suggested. Especially are all gentlewomen supposed to shrink from anything of a public nature. As an illustration of this feeling, I have in mind some remarks of Horace Greeley's son-in-law, Col. Nicholas Smith, himself a semi-public character.

To fully appreciate what the Colonel said, one must know something of him. He was a Southerner who possessed an ambition to marry Horace Greeley's daughter, whom he had never seen. He came North, he saw, he conquered, and subsequently claimed and gained public recognition—on two grounds. First—he was Ida Greeley's husband. Second—he was a great beauty. The public honored both these claims, and recognized Col. Nicholas Smith when it saw him; even turned its head to look after him as he promenaded Fifth Avenue. It was my fate to know the Colonel, and on one occasion he said to me, in entire seriousness: "A woman's name should never appear in public print but once during her lifetime, the permissible exception being in the announcement of her mar-

riage, when a new name is conferred upon her. A married woman's name should never appear in any notice save that of her death!"

But this is digression. I only wanted to show how some people feel about anything public, and how those who seem most anxious to shelter others from publicity, will often seek it for themselves. To me, the word public sounds, and seems to be, almost as respectable as Republic—I'm sure it's a near relation—and we are all proud enough to be children of the Republic. It is our fondness for and faith in the Republic that has brought us together to-night, and I trust it will keep us together in this club until we walk together to the ballot-box, there to pay our respects to a truer Republic.

MY SUFFRAGE MOTHER.

Editor Woman's Column:

Many of your readers, like myself, may have home cares that prevent active suffrage work, and yet long to do something, if only a little, for the cause they so dearly love. Allow me to make a suggestion to any such readers that in my experience has proved valuable.

In my front parlor hangs a large, beautiful picture of dear Lucy Stone. It looks down upon me as I enter the door from the hall. Every little while a guest will look at the face and say, with much interest, "Your mother?" I answer, "Yes, my suffrage mother."

Then often follows a conversation about this beautiful picture and the transplanted life it represents. I tell her of the long, unselfish life given up to the cause of justice and right, and of the early abuse and struggles it encountered. She listens with a growing interest. Then she looks upon the lovely picture again and says: "What a sweet face she kept through it all," and as my chance caller departs I feel sure that Lucy Stone has made one more impression for truth and righteousness.

I would like to suggest that every lover of this noble woman and her cause, place her large picture on the wall, where it will speak daily, and influence all who see it to unselfish efforts for justice.

MARY E. HOLMES.

Chicago, Dec. 20, 1898.

Lady Henry Somerset is very unwell. All her engagements have been cancelled, and she is to go to Nauheim as soon as she is able to travel.

Miss L. M. Johnson, M. D., Baltimore, has just been admitted as a student to the Maryland College of Pharmacy. She is the first woman admitted since the establishment of the college in 1841.

Largely through the efforts of Dr. Harriet B. Jones, of Wheeling, a bill was passed by the last Legislature of West Virginia establishing a Girls' Industrial Home. Dr. Jones is president of its board of directors.

Miss Ida F. Hatch is superintendent of the city schools of Pierre, the capital of South Dakota. She has entered upon her second year of service. Mrs. Ida Mead and Mrs. Maud Russell Carter are valued members of the school board.

Miss Emma Whittington has been commissioned by Governor Jones of Arkansas as an honorary colonel of the reserve militia. This is the first appointment of the kind ever made in that State.

Brander Matthews has again come into newspaper notice by his refusal to allow the girls of Barnard College to attend his classes in the Columbia University. He is the only professor of that institution who has taken this determined stand against the women. Mr. Matthews is the professor of English literature at Columbia.

In Oregon, where women have had the school ballot for years, a claim has been raised that the exercise of school suffrage by women is illegal. At the last elections, the women's votes were received in some counties, and thrown out in others. In the latter, public indignation meetings followed. The State Superintendent of public instruction has decided that the women are entitled to vote, and it is thought that next time they will have no trouble.

An English paper says: "It is a fact of interest, whether we view the increase in number of women doctors with favor or disfavor, that the number of women candidates now being examined for the degree of bachelor of medicine and surgery by London University is no less than twenty, or about one-fourth of the total number of candidates. This is the highest number yet recorded of women candidates for this degree."

The General Federation of Women's Clubs includes the following foreign members: The Mission Station Club of Silinda, East Africa; the Girls' Literary Society of Adelaide, South Australia; the Kankatta of Perth, Western Australia; the Eclectic Alumnae Club of Santiago, Chile, South America; the Pioneer of London, England, the first foreign club to apply for admission to the Federation; Sorosis of Bombay, India; Musaeno school and orphanage of Ceylon, India.

Miss Mary A. J. McIntyre, with Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, discussed "The Place of Woman in Modern Life" last Tuesday evening, at the Universalist Church in North Cambridge. It was the liveliest of the many discussions they have had together during the past three years, and each spoke four or five times. Though lively, the debate was entirely amicable. The audience participated. One sweet-faced woman said afterwards, "I never believed in woman suffrage till I was the mother of a boy. Now I want to vote for his sake."

Among the contents of this week's *Woman's Journal* are the Stamp Savings Society of Boston, by Gertrude Jacobs; National University Congress, by Frances Graham French; Ye Good Old Times in Connecticut, by Elizabeth A. Kingsbury; The Virginia Anti-Flirtation Bill, With Women's Clubs, With Women Physicians, Educational Notes, Dress Reform Notes, Miss Willard at University of Chicago, Mrs. Josephine E. Butler's letter giving her reasons for resigning her position as Superintendent of Social Purity in the World's W. C. T. U.; and State Correspondence from New York, Louisiana, Georgia, Kansas and South Dakota.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

Dr. G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, in an address at the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, severely criticised the present education given to young women in college. If he is correctly reported, he said that all our colleges now frame a girl's education on the assumption that she will not marry. He said women should be educated to the love of childhood; that we must be careful not to "spoil a good mother to make a good mathematician;" and that, since boys and girls are different, they must on no account be educated alike.

This sort of talk was exceedingly common a quarter of a century ago, but of late years it has largely fallen into innocuous desuetude. Let us analyze these accusations against the collegiate education of women.

In the first place, it is charged that our colleges frame a girl's education on the assumption that she will not marry. Is there anything taught to college girls that it is undesirable for a married woman to know? Not exactly undesirable, but useless to her as a mother, would probably be the answer of the conservative. Much is undoubtedly taught to young men and women in college which they are not likely to find of direct utility in later life. Of what use is a knowledge of Latin to the merchant, or a familiarity with Greek to the lawyer, or an acquaintance with logarithms and the higher mathematics to the minister? Of no more direct use than the same knowledge is to the mother of a family. But it is held that the mental training given by the acquirement of these subjects in college will be indirectly useful to the student later, in any of the professions that require a trained mind; and that the same foundation of general culture is desirable for men of the most diverse pursuits.

Now, there is certainly no profession that more demands a trained mind than the high and noble profession of bringing up young human beings; and no person needs a wider fund of general knowledge than the mother who has to answer the innumerable questions of a family of children.

It is an open question whether this mental training could not be attained by young people equally well in the acquirement of knowledge more intrinsically useful than much that is taught in college. My own opinion is that a great deal of scholastic rubbish is still loaded upon the minds of boys and girls simply because of tradition, and that both could use their time to better advantage than in studying it. But so long as it is the accepted belief in educational circles that these are the best things to study to train the mind, Dr. G. Stanley Hall may be quite sure that they will be taught to girls as well as boys. Any effort to advocate a radically different education for brothers and sisters is contrary to the whole spirit and tendency of the age, and is bound to fail.

The plea that women ought to be educated to the love of childhood awakens a smile. Most women love children by nature; and the few unfortunately constituted women who do not, could probably

not have the love of children drilled into them by any number of collegiate lectures.

If the love of children comes to women by nature, however, the knowledge how to take care of children does not, any more than the knowledge how to keep house. As a young man, after laying his foundation of general culture in college, goes to a special school to fit himself for his special profession—law, medicine, the ministry, etc.—so it would be an excellent thing for the young woman who expects to marry to take a special course in nursery management and domestic science. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's daughter has been urging the establishment of a course in domestic science at Vassar; and any move in this direction would have the strong support of suffragists, and of sensible women generally.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

HEALTH, CHARACTER, AND BRAINS.

Another person who has lately been discoursing upon the education of women is the Rev. Thomas Brosnahan. We are told in the reports that "while he said nothing directly against woman suffrage or the suffragists," he showed his belief that the most important thing in the education of women was to educate them to moral and spiritual goodness.

Suffragists would have no quarrel with this, except in so far as it seems to limit the application of the principle to the education of women.

In the really wise education of any human being, the things of the greatest importance to develop are, first, character, second, health, and third, intellectual attainments. In most schools and colleges, the chief emphasis is placed on the last, and comparatively little attention is paid to the first two.

Mrs. Catherine Booth, "the Mother of the Salvation Army," though she and General Booth were most desirous of a good education for their children, refused to send her eldest daughter to a fashionable school where she was offered free tuition, because of the frivolous influences with which she would be surrounded. Mrs. Booth (a suffragist, by the way) said it was amazing to her that almost all schools should take so much more pains "to make young people clever than to make them good." But this mistake is made in the education of boys even more than in the education of girls, and men lack education for fatherhood even more than women lack it for motherhood. Suppose Dr. G. Stanley Hall should start at Clark University a course in education for fatherhood. It would ensure the starting of a parallel course of education for motherhood, since, as he says, every fad evolved in the education of men is sure to be tried in the education of women.

A Wisconsin jury has decided that water companies are legally responsible for harm resulting from unwholesome water. A woman sued the Ashland Water Company for supplying water containing typhoid germs which caused the death of her husband, and she has been awarded \$5,000 damages.

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EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Susan R. Ashley, a woman much esteemed and beloved in Denver, contributes to the recent "women's number" of the *Rocky Mountain News* an article entitled "Has Equal Suffrage Proven a Benefit to Colorado?" She says:

That equal suffrage has proven a benefit to the women, doubtless the majority of our citizens will admit. Has it also benefited the men and the State? Let us see.

Prior to the granting of suffrage to women, many men had withdrawn from active participation in political life, discouraged through futile attempts to prevent the affairs of State from being largely controlled by the class of voters least fitted for such trust. When women were enfranchised and began attending primaries, these men were encouraged to again strive to make their influence felt in the cause of better government.

In order to enlighten the feminine mind—a most cherished prerogative since the world began—it became necessary for many men to study election laws and political economy. This was also to their advantage and that of the State.

To further inform "the would-be reformers," who persistently insisted on knowing who each nominee was, what was his fitness for the office he was seeking, was he morally clean, had he made a success of his own business, etc., some knowledge of each nominee was required, with the result that better tickets were presented than would otherwise have been secured. Another gain for man and State.

Previous to woman's voting, polling places were often located in untidy and most unsuitable places. Since the advent of women in politics, polling booths are erected in clean and respectable localities and profanity in and near the booths has disappeared. This improved environment we believe to be an external expression of cleaner political methods, for primaries, conventions, and legislative halls are more orderly, personal abuse of opposing candidates is less frequent, and the machine politician is far less in evidence than formerly.

Woman's increased interest in the enforcement of laws and ordinances pertaining to moral and physical health, has deepened man's sense of responsibility in these particulars, with a resulting improvement in both.

That some very undesirable persons still manage to get into places of public trust is true, but that the average character of officeholders is higher in our State than before equal suffrage was granted, is also true, and that every bill introduced into our Legislature through woman's influence has been for securing more equitable conditions.

While the greater number of Colorado

men have always been chivalrous and courteous in their consideration for women, since the bestowal of suffrage the fact that women help to decide questions of State has secured for their opinions at least a respectful hearing from all classes of men. Should there be cases where this is but surface politeness, it would still be a gain in that desirable virtue, self-control.

That the class of citizens opposed to law and order declare that it was a mistake to give woman the ballot, is proof that politics are not moving to suit them.

We have not seen nor heard of one communication signed by a Colorado man of either public, financial, business or even social prominence, declaring equal suffrage to be a failure, while many high in public esteem and occupying the most important positions of public trust have over their signatures written of its beneficial results. This is further evidence that equal suffrage has proven a benefit to Colorado.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The first Fortnightly of the New Year was held at 3 Park Street last Tuesday. Mrs. Livermore presided. A vote was passed rejoicing over the equal suffrage plank adopted by the National Liberal Conference in England. Miss Jennie G. Ryder, an artist, and a former pupil of St. Gaudens, then read a very interesting paper on "Augustus St. Gaudens, Sculptor," for which she was given a unanimous vote of thanks.

At the next Fortnightly, Jan. 25, Rev. Geo. Willis Cooke will lecture on "The Ethics of Family Life."

THE DENVER WOMEN'S CLUB.

The women of Denver are making royal preparations for the entertainment of the fourth biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is to be held in that city, June 24-28, by invitation of the Denver Woman's Club. Already, six months ahead, application has been made to the General Passenger Agents' Association for a reduction of railway fares to all delegates from a distance. Several excursions have been arranged, to show some of the finest and most characteristic scenery of Colorado. Rates have been obtained from the principal hotels, and from a number of lodging and boarding houses. The building for holding the convention has been engaged, with abundance of music for the different meetings. Arrangements have been made for having a post-office established there, where mail matter will be received twice a day and collected for all outgoing trains. Twelve churches have agreed to give up their pulpits for the occupation of visiting delegates on Sunday. In short, everything has been done for the convenience and comfort of visitors, even to the engaging of bicycles for the four days. The women of Denver can uphold the reputation of their section of the country

for enterprise and promptness of action. Evidently the duties of suffrage do not occupy their time to the exclusion of all other activities.

SHE DESERVES TO VOTE.

Mrs. T. J. Fowler, wife of the lighthouse keeper at the North Dumpling Light, Fisher's Island Sound, R. I., was in charge of the tower in her husband's absence, not long ago, when during a thick fog a break occurred in the machinery by which a bell is rung at regular intervals as a warning to sailors. The bell was at the top of the tower, with no regular way of reaching it. By means of ladders, Mrs. Fowler climbed the tower, tied a long rope to the bell, and rang it till the fog cleared away. The Lighthouse Board has sent her a letter of thanks, saying: "The Lighthouse Board has learned with pride and gratification of your thoughtful courage. . . . It is expected that brave and faithful men will be found in its service, but to find a woman able at a perilous time to assume the duties of an absent man, and thus prevent peril to life and property, is a matter for double congratulation."

During the past year 5,186 men and 1,414 women in the United States committed suicide.

The Chief Justice of Delaware, Hon. Chas. B. Love, made an earnest plea for equal suffrage for women at a recent annual convention.

Are you thinking of attending the Washington Convention? If so, send your name and address to the Committee on Railroad Rates, Miss Mary G. Hay, 107 World Building, New York City.

It took 500 pairs of hands to make the bridal veil of Princess Margaret of Prussia. The veil was composed of 500 different pieces, each of which required ten days for completion. They were then joined by the most skilful lace-makers in a pattern which appeared to be all the work of one pair of hands.

Miss Rose C. Swart, who has been connected with the Normal School at Oshkosh for twenty-six years, was elected president of the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association at its recent annual meeting. The informal ballot for president showed that Miss Swart had a large majority over the two other candidates in the field. These latter, who were voted for in spite of their protestations, as they wished the election of Miss Swart, were Prof. Cheevers and Prof. McMynn. There was no objection to having the ballot declared formal, and Miss Swart's election was made unanimous. She is the first woman president the Association has ever had.

THE MYTH OF CONSERVATISM.

Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain, of Bowling Green, Ky., writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

If there is one delusion dear above all others to the heart of the Southern man, it is the idea that Southern women are conservative. You couldn't drive this out of a Southerner's brain if you had "the tire of all creation straightened out for a crow bar," as the "Autocrat" says. The Southern man steadfastly believes that Southern women are proof against the influences that have contaminated womanhood at the North. He regards with an infinite pity the men of Massachusetts, New York and the rest of the places beyond the Ohio River, and thanks heaven that he lives in "God's country," where women are all feminine and there are no progressive, strong-minded creatures with notions about exercising municipal suffrage, running for office, voting for school trustees, purifying politics, and saving the nation generally.

The logic of facts is all against such a view as this, but if a real Southern gentleman wants to hold a certain ideal of womanhood and believe it to be realized by the women of his section, he is not going to be hindered by so trifling a thing as the logic of facts. Visitors in the South always have the "conservatism" of its women held up before them, and woe to a writer who would give a report of Southern womanhood adverse to the accepted ideal of Southern men!

Some time ago, an article in *Lippincott's* touched on this subject. The writer must have confined his travels to the mountain regions of East Tennessee or Western Kentucky, for after speaking of "the chivalrous standard of conduct toward women" which prevails in the South, he says:

To the influence of this ideal is largely due the conservatism of the South. There is, for example, no clamor among Southern women for the ballot, for that would be out of harmony with the idea which they have been taught to hold of the true Southern woman. There are no platform orators among them, for public speaking before a mixed audience is out of all accord with the long accepted ideal. The fact of being Southern, and thereby committed to a special course of thinking and acting, is never far from the consciousness of the average woman south of Mason and Dixon's line, and so of the men, in a somewhat less degree.

All this is strictly true of the women who live in the neighborhood of John Fay's "Hell for Sartain Creek," or Charles Egbert Craddock's "Lone Mountain;" but as a description of women in Southern cities and towns it is laughably far from the truth. There is no clamor for the ballot, it is true; but there is an Equal Rights Association in every Southern State, and as for platform orators, they abound from North Carolina to Texas. Miss Anthony declares that Southern women are "born orators;" and if one wants to hear the most finished address, delivered with the most perfect grace and self-possession at a Federation of Clubs, a Council of Women, a W. C. T. U. Convention, or a woman suffrage convocation, he must scan the programme until he

finds the name of the member from Louisiana, Kentucky or South Carolina.

Our magazine writer seems never to have heard of Laura Clay, of Kentucky, who has the gift of eloquence that rightfully accompanies the distinguished name she bears; of Virginia D. Young; of Helen Morris Lewis, a lineal descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration, and a leader of the suffrage cause in North Carolina, and a speaker of rare fire and magnetism; of Josephine Henry and Margaret Ingels, who drew immense audiences in Kentucky during the last presidential campaign; of Mrs. Lide C. Meriwether, of Tennessee, whose wit and wisdom can hold and sway an audience; of dozens of women, indeed, in every Southern State, who have the gift of eloquence, and can use their tongues to advantage in public as well as in private. If our magazine writer had dropped into the Woman's Building of the Tennessee Centennial any time from the first of last May to the thirtieth of October, he would probably have concluded that his article needed a little revising. Public speaking may be contrary to the "accepted ideal" in the South, but when one recalls the floods of feminine oratory that have poured from Southern lips in the same Woman's Building for six months past, it is plain that, whoever framed this "ideal," it is not women who have "accepted" it. "Public speaking before a mixed audience" is a privilege that the South has always accorded to the "sweet girl graduate;" and it has finally become an unquestioned proposition among all educated people that if the "true Southern woman" can speak to a mixed audience when her brain is in the mushy state peculiar to sweet sixteen, and she hasn't a sensible idea to bless herself with, she can certainly venture on the same performance when her intellect is in its maturity, and she really has something to say that the world would like to hear.

Ah, if this benighted magazine writer could only hear Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman make an address of welcome, or Miss Clara Conway tell a mixed audience what she knows about education, or woman suffrage!

This accepted ideal must be made of stern stuff, for Southern women have been trampling it under their feet, lo, these many years, and still, in some fashion or other, it seems to abide.

ENGLISH LIBERALS FOR SUFFRAGE.

It is refreshing to see the seriousness with which the recent endorsement of woman suffrage by the English Liberals is treated in English papers, even in those which disapprove of the action. The *Spectator*, for instance, in an editorial headed "Universal Suffrage," says:

The National Liberal Federation, at its meeting at Derby, adopted the policy of universal adult suffrage, and of universal adult suffrage for women as well as men. That is a great and striking event, and if it is endorsed and accepted by the leaders of the party, will have very important consequences.

The *Spectator* declares that the Liberal party "has once again made a serious political blunder," but acknowledges that "it is a clear and big policy, and raises

big issues." The *Outlook* and other papers which exulted over the rejection of equal suffrage by the English Conservatives, seem in no haste to inform their readers of its adoption by the English Liberals.

A GLANCE AT THE FOUR SUFFRAGE STATES.

Miss Belle Kearney, of Flora, Miss., has lately travelled through the States where women vote. She writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

In Wyoming, where the women have been enfranchised for over twenty-five years, they exercise their rights of citizenship quite naturally, voting with as much calmness and assurance as the men of their households. The elections pass off as peaceably as if the masculine element alone prevailed. The women seem decidedly averse to holding office. A woman is State Superintendent of Education; but they do not aspire to anything beyond official positions connected with the school system. There has never been a stir over woman suffrage in Wyoming. The women did not ask for it. The glory and dignity of citizenship was bestowed upon them by the men of that commonwealth, who were broad-minded and generous-hearted enough to want to have women their equals in politics as they were in the home. This idea of equality is carried out to the fullest degree in professional life. There are a number of women physicians in Wyoming. At Green River, a wife and husband are partners in medicine; he does the outside work, while she attends to the duties in the office, keeps house and cares for their little child. The plan works admirably. I have never seen a more orderly, attractive home, nor a more tender, devoted mother.

Idaho has so lately wheeled into line as one of the quartette of States standing for the enfranchisement of woman, that the newly made citizens have hardly realized their emancipation, and have had few opportunities to express their convictions at the polls. Mrs. Mitchell, a very intelligent woman, one of the pioneers of Idaho, has served as Chaplain in the Legislature for two sessions, and is held in popular favor with the members of that body.

In Utah, enfranchisement sits well upon the women. They vote with admirable punctuality and perfect intelligence, without being manipulated or intimidated. They run for offices, from the lowest to the highest, and get them, and discharge their obligations with entire satisfaction. Woman suffrage in Utah is an acknowledged success; no one questions it.

Colorado is the crowning triumph. The women there wanted the ballot, and they fought for it and achieved it; and now they propose to enjoy it. Woman suffrage in Colorado stands for reform. It is an avowed cleansing factor. Since the women have been allowed to vote, the old ringsters realize that they have a power to cope with of whose strength they had never dreamed. The Civic Federation of Denver is a political league composed entirely of women. They declare themselves wholly for righteousness in politics, and are regarded as the most potent feature in the political life of the State. When the cam-

paigns are on, the candidates ask to be allowed to appear before the Federation to explain their attitudes and plead for recognition. In Denver I met two of the three women who were representatives in the last Legislature of Colorado. They spoke in glowing terms of their delightful sojourn at the State House, and of the respect and consideration shown them by the male members of the Legislature.

Woman suffrage is in the air throughout the West. The other States will catch the infection and fall naturally into line as the days go by. "Give them time, General, give them time!" It is said that as the West goes, so goes the Union. If that is true, we may expect to have, in the course of a few short years, our entire country going for woman suffrage. God speed the day!

A VOICE FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. B. W. Marston, of the Parish of Red River, La., spoke as follows in a canvass of the parish for delegate to the constitutional convention:

I am an ardent advocate of full suffrage for woman upon an equality with man.

Gentlemen say they would not degrade woman with the ballot. Nor would I. But I would raise the disgraced ballot to the level of our women. Gentlemen say, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world!" I deny it. The ballot rules the land; at least the law says so. Then you would outlaw our women! Have they souls? Have they eyes and ears and brains? Are they people, or are they brutes? I ask any married men in this audience, if you were on your death-bed to-day, to whom, in departing this life, would you leave the care of your little ones? I pause for a reply. To your wives? Yes, God bless them, to your wives! Would you leave to them any means of defence against the depredations of this world, as you see it, now that you are alive? Would pistols and shot guns protect them? You know they would not. Would the law in this parish shield your bright-eyed little boys from the bar-room and the gambling hell? Would the laws of this land, as executed by men, shield your widows and little girls from confiscating taxation and ruinously low prices of all products, which you cannot now manage yourselves? In other words, you being gone to "that undiscovered country from whose bourne no traveller returns," would you leave your wives absolutely unprotected; powerless to say how the property you had left them should be taxed, or how the laws should be made and executed under which they were to live?

Do you think the ballot, handled by women, would consign the little boys and little girls to the miserable influences now degrading our boys to the level of brutes? Is there a woman in this audience who would not use her ballot to elevate her boys to the level of her girls in intelligence and morality? Are the boys on a level with the girls now? Go into almost any family in Louisiana, and compare the morality of the boys with that of the girls.

But gentlemen say there are immoral women. True. But in what proportion to the immoral men?

Leaving morality out of the discussion, is there nothing in the motto of the Portia Club in New Orleans—"Justice and mercy"? Would you allow a woman to work and support herself, or would you make her beg? Would you not give a woman the right of a hen to scratch for her little ones? Too proud to beg, would you have women starve, as they have been

starved in Cuba? No! Then give them the only known protection demanded by man for his protection—the ballot.

It is said that the statue of Pallas in Troy fell from the skies, and that on the preservation of it depended the safety of the city. Our women have been given to us from heaven, and the palladium of our liberties can only be preserved through their talismanic touch. Let us preserve these "goddesses of liberty," because in their keeping the safety of this Republic lies. Give our women the ballot, safeguarded as I would have it, and every lady in Louisiana would vote. Louisiana will be regenerated and disenthralled. Our young men will grow up gentlemen, worthy of the women who gave them birth, worthy of the sacrifices made by our forefathers. Our young women will grow up women indeed, and we will have an ideal population, invincible against crime, moral and self-sustaining. I would give my right arm to bequeath this "magna charta" to our beloved Louisiana!

SEND IN THE PETITIONS.

The suffrage petitions which have been in circulation should now be sent in to the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

COLORADO'S WOMEN VOTERS.

Mrs. Katherine A. G. Patterson said, at the recent annual meeting of the Colorado E. S. A.:

The full citizenship of Colorado women being now a matter of course, there has been naturally little agitation of the question in our State, during the past year.

The ballot in our hands, as an accepted fact—a logical, irrevocable fact—has taken its place in the natural order of its development in our free, vigorous, Western growth towards the coming civilization.

During our years of novitiate as citizens, tiresome echoes of the conflict still being carried on for the vantage ground we have gained have reached us from more backward States, where timid conservatives, of little faith in humanity, still fail to recognize the eternally old in the apparently new, and, clinging for safety to comparatively modern traditions, are using all the courage they can summon in combating every departure from their present standpoint. Tiresome in the extreme are the echoes that reach us from the Eastern States of the iteration and reiteration of so-considered arguments against women's equality at the polls—arguments that are not only frivolous, but disproved by actual trial. "Women would be rudely treated at voting places," for example, or "They would neglect their home duties;" or "through loss of womanly characteristics, forfeit the respect that has always been their due." Such assertions seem absurd to Coloradoans, yet, with many others equally unfounded, they form the weapons still most frequently used in the East against the suffrage movement, and our Colorado Association has on this account found a frequent task in returning, as answer to anxious inquiries, iteration for iteration that none of these claims have stood the test of practice.

Our peace has also been disturbed by unfair and misleading reports made by enemies of this reform.

Perhaps it cannot be reasonably expected, however, that we shall have only fair reports of the actual results, so far, of impartial suffrage in Colorado, while in many other States the struggle for the recognition—that in Colorado is granted—of woman's interest in the general welfare is growing more earnest, and its champions more confident of success, and

the opposition more and more desperate. Nevertheless, severely as the work of correcting false statements has, during the past year, taxed the faith and patience of the Colorado Suffrage Club, the Association does not forget that for such work as this, in great part, it has held together. It is felt to be most necessary that Colorado's influence and example should be counted upon the right side of this important principle of reform, and our undiscouraged Suffrage Association hopes to continue intact and helpful in the course it has at heart, until upon our suffrage flag shall appear, not alone the four stars of empire leading in due course towards the West, but the full number that now shine upon the dear old Star-Spangled Banner.

Miss Kate Rochford, of Devon, Ia., has been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of South Dakota, and Mrs. Ida M. Crumb, of Fargo, has been admitted to the bar of North Dakota. She was the first woman to take the examinations.

The Colorado E. S. A., at its recent annual meeting, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we call upon the teachers of this State, who owe their position and equal remuneration to the efforts of the pioneers in the suffrage cause, to make it a religious duty to register and vote, if only for the influence upon the children who are under their care, and believing that those who have the vote but not the patriotism to use it, are not fit persons to have charge of our future citizens.

The fashionable church of All Saints, Margaret Street, London, is one of the fifteen London churches in which the sexes are separated during divine worship, but All Saints is the only London church in which even husband and wife may not sit together. In all other churches in which the sexes are separated, a portion of the building—generally the south side—is set aside for husbands and wives attending the services together.

MASSACHUSETTS ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 26. The morning and afternoon meetings will be devoted to business, and will be held at 3 Park Street. The evening meeting will be held at Association Hall, corner Berkeley and Boylston Streets, and will be addressed by Mr. John M. Robertson, the distinguished English lecturer, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson. The President, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, will preside.

Let every League prepare its report and elect its delegates to the business meetings. The morning will be devoted to the election of officers, passage of resolutions, and reports from Leagues; the afternoon to reports of superintendents of departments, consideration of the plan of work for the coming year, and unfinished League reports if all do not have time to report in the morning.

The two brilliant speakers announced for the evening should ensure a large audience.

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.

The detailed receipts of the Suffrage Bazar, by tables, are given in the *Woman's Journal* of Jan. 8.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer lectured on Jan. 7 before the Public Education Association of New York City, on "Public Schools." She said: "The public schools can never reach perfection until they have been divorced from politics."

Miss J. G. Ryder, whose appreciative and thoughtful paper on the sculptor, St. Gaudens, gave so much pleasure at the last Massachusetts "Fortnightly," is willing to read it before other clubs, and may be addressed at 37 Centre Street, Middleboro, Mass.

There are several Armenian men and boys who wish to do housework. Some are experienced cooks; one speaks English, and one French. There are also one Armenian husband and wife, who are willing to work either together or separately.

More use ought to be made of the admirable faculties of many women. Lord Stowell remarked, not without sagacity, "If you provide a larger amount of highly cultivated talent than there is a demand for, the surplus is very likely to turn sour."—*Francis*.

Mrs. Katherine A. G. Patterson, wife of the editor of Denver's principal daily paper, says:

Among the surest allies on the side of righteousness may be counted the influence of good women. We have found by experience, in Colorado, that, as a rule, the best women accept their responsibilities as citizens, and go conscientiously to the polls; while the law-breakers, whose number among women is proportionately so small, are, in their demoralized condition, naturally indifferent to the public good.

The '94 memorial prize debate held in the armory at Cornell, Monday night, was won by Miss Gail Laughlin, '98. She is a graduate of Wellesley College, and was one of the founders of the Agora, a well-known debating and literary club at Wellesley. Miss Laughlin is the first woman to speak on the '94 stage, and the second woman to win a debate prize at Cornell. Miss Harriet Conners won the Woodford prize several years ago.

Mrs. Cornelius Y. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, has gone for a two months' tour of investigation of the Upper Nile. She will go as the representative of the University of Pennsylvania, and will conduct researches in company with Flinders-Petrie. At the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Mrs. Stevenson was appointed a judge for Egypt, Babylon and Greece, in the department of ethnology, and the jury at its first meeting elected her vice-president. In 1894, she was invited to lecture before the Peabody Museum at Harvard, and she was (it is said) the first woman whose name ever appeared upon a Harvard calendar. The same year the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon her the honorary degree of doctor of science, this being the first honorary degree conferred on a woman by the University. Mrs. Stevenson is secretary of the department of archæology and paleontology at the University of Pennsylvania, and honorary curator of the Egyptian and Mediterranean section of the University Museum.

The Woman's Journal

—IS—

The Woman's Newspaper of America.

FOUNDED BY LUCY STONE, IT HAS LED FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS IN EVERY MOVEMENT FOR WOMAN'S ADVANCEMENT.

While other women's papers and journals 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 wishes to keep in touch with WOMEN'S WORK and ORGANIZATIONS, needs the WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

The WOMAN'S JOURNAL will continue to hold its place as leader in the woman suffrage movement, and will give the latest news from the field. Woman suffrage constitutional amendments are pending in two States, Washington and South Dakota, and woman suffrage bills will be introduced in numerous State Legislatures during this winter.

Increased attention will be given in the WOMAN'S JOURNAL during the coming year to women's clubs and organizations, literary, philanthropic, and reformatory, and to the many civic and sociologic movements in which men and women cooperate; also to the industries, occupations, and professions in which women are engaged; to educational news, church interests and household economics.

AMONG THE LEADING FEATURES FOR 1898 WILL BE:

Articles on topics of special interest to progressive **Women's Clubs**, as follows: "Women's Clubs and the Commonwealth," by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

"The Ethics and Morals of Shopping," by Prof. John Graham Brooks.

"The Economic Basis of the Woman Question," by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

"Women and the Single Tax," by Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

"Prison Reform," by Hon. S. J. Barrows.

"Summer Camps for Boys," by Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows.

"Women's Work in the Institutional Church," by Dr. George L. Perin.

"Model Tenements," by Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln.

"Women as Factory Inspectors," by Mrs. Florence Kelley, Illinois State Factory Inspector.

"Care of Dependent Children," by Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer.

"Women's Responsibilities as Citizens," by Miss Elizabeth Burrill Curtis.

"Equal Suffrage in Colorado," by Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, President Woman's Club of Denver.

"The Mother and the School," by Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery.

"The Ballot for Women," by Frances E. Willard.

"Causes and Uses of the Subjection of Women," by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

"Destruction of Birds," by Mrs. Orinda Dudley Hornbrooke.

REMINISCENCES, illustrating the changes in the condition of women during the past fifty years, from

Col. T. W. Higginson.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Rev. Antoinette L. Brown Blackwell.

Henry B. Blackwell.

Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz.

Mrs. Emily P. Collins.

Mrs. A. S. Duniway.

Mrs. Caroline M. Severance.

Judge John Hooker.

Hon. John D. Long.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore.

Miss Susan B. Anthony.

Dr. Emily Blackwell.

Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell.

Mrs. Eliza Sproat Turner.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson.

Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey.

Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick.

Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker.

Judge Bradwell, and many others.

Biographical Sketches entitled

"Husbands of Distinguished American Women,"

will include as subjects:

Dr. Samuel G. Howe.

Dr. Calvin Stowe.

Rev. D. P. Livermore.

James Mott, by his granddaughter, Mrs. Anna D. Hallowell.

Hon. James B. Bradwell, by his daughter, Mrs. Bessie Bradwell Helmer.

Henry B. Blackwell, by his daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, and others.

Articles describing some of Boston's philanthropies.

The Art Museum.—Associated Charities.—The Use of the Public Library.—Kindergarten for the Blind.—North End Mission.—The Educational and Industrial Union, with its School of Housekeeping.—The Home for Aged Couples.—The Little Wanderers' Home.—Horace Mann School for the Deaf.—Floating Hospital.—Charlesbank Gymnasium. Also, the Stamp Savings Society, by Miss Gertrude T. Jacobs.

The WOMAN'S JOURNAL is published every Saturday.

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The Woman's Column.

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MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, of England, said at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association on January 26:

In England woman suffrage has been tried to a considerable extent. Women have had the school vote and the municipal vote for many years, and I do not remember to have heard a single serious pretence that any harm has come from this in any way. No such claim is ever made in the debates on the extension of Parliamentary suffrage to women. The absolute absence of any such complaint is the strongest argument that municipal suffrage for women has worked well. If women had been found more gullible or more venal than men, the opponents of Parliamentary suffrage for women would have been sure to call attention to it.

Most of the women who possess the municipal vote belong to the poorer class, as unhappily in all countries the poor are much more numerous than the rich. They are generally widows who conduct small candy shops, or keep lodgers, or run a mangle. They are not chiefly women of the middle and upper classes; the bulk of them are washer-women and others belonging to the same social stratum.

I am told that one of the strongest objections to woman suffrage here is the fear that the poor and uneducated women would vote more foolishly or corruptly than men. With us, nobody claims that they vote more foolishly than men, or that they vote corruptly at all. The municipal vote in England is mainly in the hands of humble women, and it is not claimed on either side that they have proved unworthy of the right, or have abused the franchise. This is an inexpugnable fact. There have been individual instances of undue influence, but these have been a mere drop in the ocean compared with the mass of corruption among male voters. The women show a higher level of political conscientiousness. Even those of us who have studied the works of the Primrose League say so.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. was held at 3 Park Street, last Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Livermore presided, and there was a large attendance. Rev. Geo. Willis Cooke gave an admirable lecture on "The Ethics of Family Life."

At the next Fortnightly, Tuesday, Feb. 8, Mrs. Anna Christy Fall will read her story, "The Tragedy of a Widow's Third," illustrating the injustice that a married

woman may suffer under the laws of Massachusetts. Mrs. Livermore said she had known three such tragedies among her own acquaintances. She paid a high tribute to Mrs. Fall as a young woman of marked ability, a lawyer, and the wife of a lawyer, and expressed the hope that her paper would have not only a large audience at the next Fortnightly, but a wide hearing before Suffrage Leagues and Women's Clubs. For terms, etc., address Mrs. Anna C. Fall, 265 Pleasant St., Malden, Mass.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

An historical outline of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, prepared by Dr. Clara Marshall, dean of the college, has just been published by P. Blakiston & Co., Philadelphia. It was originally prepared for a collection of histories of Medical Colleges for Women in America, to be published by the U. S. Government as a part of the proceedings of the World's Congress of Representative Women, held at Chicago in 1893. Owing to the delay in the publication of the report, this account of the earliest of these colleges, having been revised by the author, and enlarged to include data of special interest, is issued in one handsome separate volume. To the story of the successful growth of the college from its humble beginning has been added a list of institutions in which the Alumnae have held positions, and an alphabetical list of the titles of published and unpublished papers written by them.

Dr. Maybelle M. Clark, who was recently elected county physician of Waukesha County, Wis., is a graduate of this college. She afterwards took the Pennsylvania State examination, one more dreaded by the young M. D. than any other college ordeal, and passed it with distinguished success. She then opened an office in Philadelphia, and also began a course of study in the Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics. She received from this institution the degree of H. M. (master of homœopathics), after which she settled in Waukesha.

Dr. Eva G. Golden, a successful optician from the Post-Graduate School of Chicago, is doing active work in Kensington, Kan. Dr. Golden is a graduated pharmacist, and for six years was cashier of the Exchange Bank at Cedarville.

Mrs. Ida Faye Levering, M. D., is the physician in charge of the new Baptist Mission Hospital for women and children at Nellore, India. F. M. A

Miss HOGE, in Gonda, India, who has a number of famine girls in her charge, sent for a doctor one day to vaccinate them, but when he saw them he said, "Why, Miss Hoge, I can't vaccinate bones, I am sure," so he let them alone.

MISS HELEN GOULD has given a \$5,000 scholarship to Mt. Holyoke College.

A Hindoo proverb thus pithily illustrates the force of heredity: "Mother a weed, father a weed, do you expect the daughter to be root of saffron?"

MISS MABEL HAY BARROWS, whose Greek play at Brown University was so successful, will soon conduct a Latin play, "The Flight of Æneas," for the benefit of the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn.

The Legislative Committee on Constitutional Amendments will give a hearing to the petitioners for the submission of a woman suffrage amendment, next Wednesday, at 10 A. M., in Room 431 at the State House.

MRS. J. HOWARD KELLY has been appointed by Judge Tuley, of Chicago, official stenographer for his branch of the circuit court. She is the first woman to be appointed an official stenographer in Cook County, and consternation is said to reign among the court reporters.

MRS. JENNIE JAMISON, of Neenah, has been employed by the State of Wisconsin, for the past four years, as State lecturer on cooking in Farmers' Institutes. She is a graduate of the Milwaukee Cooking School, and is much encouraged by the success of her work. But she complains that her pupils are chiefly interested in methods of preparing sweets and pastry.

MRS. ABBY MORTON DIAZ will be given a benefit by the lecture committee of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of this city, on Thursday, Feb. 10, in Perkins Hall, 266 Boylston St. Mrs. Diaz has consented to read from "The William Henry Letters." Tickets, 25 cents. Mrs. Diaz reads delightfully from this delightful book. There ought to be a large attendance.

MRS. SALLIE SHIVER, of Acree, Ga., now ninety years old, has, according to a local paper, 235 children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren, besides seventy-five who have died. Therefore the total reaches the remarkable sum of 310. There are seven children, the oldest of whom is seventy and the youngest forty-three, and none of them have ever figured in a case at court.

Charles Dudley Warner has said recently: "Education doesn't consist in giving encyclopædic information. It isn't anything in the world but the training of a man's own mind. Then it becomes an instrument that he can bring to bear on things." And a woman, especially the mother of a family and the mistress of a home, stands in as great need of this sort of education as does any man.—*Congregationalist*.

WOMEN AS PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Mrs. Eliza F. Routt, an active and able member of the Denver Woman's Club and of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, is a member of the Colorado State Board of Agriculture, and is a trustee of the Agricultural College.

For two years the dairy interests of Colorado were efficiently cared for by Mrs. Anna D. Clemmer, of Boulder, who was appointed State dairy commissioner in 1894, because of her peculiar fitness for the place.

Mrs. Martha A. Shute has long presided as secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, and is an acknowledged authority upon the fruit industry of Colorado.

In 1893 Dr. Minnie C. T. Love was appointed upon the State Board of Pardons and Charities and Correction, being the first woman to serve. Following Dr. Love upon the board, came Mrs. Frances Belford, said to be one of the most brilliant women in Colorado; Dr. Ida Noyes Beaver, and, later, Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, the much beloved president of the Denver Woman's Club, who now wields the gavel at the meetings of the Board of Charities and Correction, proving well nigh perfect as the president of that body. All the State charitable institutions of Colorado number women as members of their boards.

Six women have served in the State Legislature. Mrs. Frances Klock, Mrs. Carrie Holley and Mrs. Clara Cressingham were the first women ever elected to a Legislature in the United States. Mrs. Martha Conine, Mrs. Olive C. Butler and Mrs. Evangeline Heartz were elected at the following State election. In an article published in the "Woman's number" of the *Denver News*, from which these facts are quoted, Mrs. Helen M. Wixson says: "These women occupied a most trying position; they were a hopeless minority, but conscientiously performed their duty according to their light, and, to their credit be it said, they were never guilty of mistaking abuse for argument; neither did they require the services of the sergeant-at-arms to take them to their post of duty."

Several Colorado towns have had women as town clerks. Miss Julia Webber acted in that capacity in the Highlands, until its annexation to Denver. Weld County has Mrs. Beckwith as county clerk, while in Boulder County, Mrs. Sue Callahan was triumphantly reelected to the same office.

Arapahoe County was for some time represented by Miss Georgia Richards as clerk of the district court. Miss Richards enjoyed the distinction not only of drawing the largest salary of any woman in the West, but also of being one of the most efficient district clerks that Arapahoe County has ever known.

Two Denver women, Mrs. Florence Morse and Mrs. Una Roberts, have worn with dignity the badge of special police, being commissioned officers.

Mrs. Curtis, mayor of Cimarron, Kan., keeps a store, and is one of the most capable women of business in Kansas. The *Kansas City World* says: "She conducts the business of Cimarron with a master hand, and while her election was looked

upon as a joke, she is now regarded as the best mayor that Cimarron has ever had. Cimarron at this time is weighted down with a large municipal indebtedness contracted in a county seat war. Mrs. Curtis has taken the matter in hand, and is handling it to the satisfaction of the bondholders and taxpayers."

RUDENESS REBUKED.

Lord Erskine once declared at a large party that a wife was "a tin canister tied to one's tail." Sheridan, who was present, wrote and gave to Lady Erskine the following lines:

"Lord Erskine, at woman presuming to rail,
Called a wife a tin canister tied to one's tail;
And fair Lady Anne, while the subject he carries on,
Seems hurt at his lordship's degrading comparison.
"But wherefore degrading? Considered aright,
A canister's polished, and useful, and bright;
And should dirt its original purity hide,
That's the fault of the puppy to whom it is tied."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The new city charter of Kalamazoo, Mich., requires the appointment of a police matron, but the politicians do not want one. They put the matter off as long as they could, and when they were obliged by law to make a nominal appointment, the board of supervisors fixed the matron's salary at ten dollars a year, thus making it practically impossible for any woman to give her time to the work. This is an object lesson on the need of municipal woman suffrage. Would the city authorities have been likely to act thus if half the constituents upon whom their reflection depended had been women?

TRAINING FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

The "Christian Citizenship" work carried on by the Young People's Societies of the different churches affords abundant opportunity for the education that will eventually make men and women equal in citizenship.

The *Christian Citizen* and *Christian Endeavor World* are recommending a programme for meetings that includes "Woman's Influence in Purifying Public Affairs," as a subject for presentation and discussion.

One of the most important questions under discussion in educational circles to-day is whether instruction in the duties of citizenship shall be obligatory in the public schools. Last year there was put in practical operation at the Norfolk Street Vacation School, New York, a scheme for the training of the future citizens, known as the Gill School City. The plan originated with Wilson L. Gill, LL. B., president of the Patriotic League, and its chief idea is, by making each school into a miniature city, with properly elected officers, to teach self-government, and the theory and workings of municipal affairs.

The following account of the school is condensed from *Public Opinion*:

The vacation school, situated in the

heart of the thickly populated east side of New York, numbers about 1,200 children, and is divided into "boroughs" like those which comprise Greater New York. Each borough is represented in the city council. The officers are elected as provided for in the Greater New York charter. The street-cleaning department has drawn up laws which oblige children to keep the school building and yard in order, and not to deface any school property. Other departments of the school municipality are carried on in the same practical manner. Children hold office, and are promoted or deposed according to merit. The three judges, consisting of two boys and a girl, recently impanelled a jury to try a police captain accused of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman and an officer, while the school was away on a picnic." He was dismissed from the service, and went forth weeping.

On the closing day, the school mayor ordered a letter written to the mayor of New York, inviting him to be present. Two boy couriers were despatched to the City Hall. Mayor Strong was immersed in a heap of official papers, but on reading the communication from the other mayor his face relaxed, and in ten minutes his carriage was at the door, and he was hastening to visit the little city within his great city. He made a thorough investigation of the work of the various departments, and since then it has been his pleasure to aid in forwarding the cause of the Gill School City, with a view to its general use in public schools.

It should be noted that in this preparation for municipal citizenship, the boys and girls have equal opportunity and responsibility. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

MOTHERS AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

The *Outlook* is constantly trying to impress upon women that the responsibility rests upon them to make everything in politics go right,—without the power the ballot gives. Under the heading, "Mothers and Public Administration," the *Outlook* says:

Mothers cannot always see the close connection between the administration of public affairs and the welfare of their children. There has been, it is true, a very great advance in this direction. Within five years the discussion of the administration of public affairs has often been found the most interesting topic at lunch parties and by groups at receptions and teas. The outlook for the future is very bright. It promises that the best mothers in the community will be familiar with the administration of those departments which most nearly touch the homes and those in them; that these departments will be closely and intelligently watched by mothers. When this day is fully come, the moral sentiment of the people will not permit of maladministration of public offices, nor will "political pull" justify the appointment of any man unfitted to the office to which he is appointed. Efforts have been made, through at least two of the trades-unions, to compel all janitors of all buildings heated by steam to pass such examinations as would entitle them to engineers' certificates. This movement has not met with the approval which it deserves; the accident in one of the public schools of Brooklyn quite recently proves conclusively that janitors of public-school buildings should be men whose qualifications for the important positions which they fill are beyond question. A man holding a license who is proved guilty of negligence can have his license revoked, and so be made to pay the penalty for his act. A man who does not hold such a license can be punished

only by dismissal, probably to secure a similar position, jeopardizing the lives of more people. The public school in Brooklyn just referred to escaped what might have been a great catastrophe. Fortunately, but three children were injured. One of the boilers in the basement of the school exploded. There were three hundred children from five to eight years of age in the several class-rooms on the floor immediately above. When mothers demand that the lives of their children shall not be jeopardized, and demand it so forcibly as to compel the authorities to pay due regard to their demand, all janitors in public-school buildings will hold engineers' certificates, or the steam-heating apparatus will be placed in charge of men holding such certificates.

It has been said with truth that "the only Day of Judgment the average politician fears is election day." Just how mothers are to "compel the authorities" to do their duty by the children, without the ballot, is a question that Dr. Lyman Abbott has not yet made clear to us. But he is building better than he knows. The more mothers are led to look into the details of public administration, through his exhortations, the more they will come to see that they need the ballot, for the sake of their children.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM COLORADO.

A member of the Political Equality Club of Poplar Ridge, N. Y., wrote to her cousin, John H. Allen, A. M., superintendent of city schools, Cañon City, Col., asking him to give to her club his observations on the practical working of woman suffrage. He wrote:

I esteem it an honor to give you the information you desire. I write not from a local or provincial point of view, but from a broad knowledge of woman suffrage in Wyoming and Colorado.

All the political parties are more careful to put up honorable, competent men for office, because they know a woman, as a rule, will vote for a clean man and a man suitable for the office.

Instead of profanity, low talk, etc., at the polls, they are now decent and orderly on account of the refining influence of the presence of women.

Of the nominees, a much larger percent of the best are elected, because a woman's conscience, generally speaking, has more influence on her politics than a man's has on his.

By woman suffrage moral questions are advanced; for instance, the temperance question. We have voted saloons out of Cañon City. I am satisfied that we could not have done it without woman suffrage.

It in no way "takes a woman out of her sphere," nor does it in any sense detract from womanly graces. Last Tuesday my wife went to the polls and voted, and so far as I can judge, was just as much of a lady afterwards as before.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW ON CLUBS.

Chauncey M. Depew is president of the Transportation Club of New York City, and he treated his hearers to some good equal rights talk in his address on its "Ladies' Day" last week. Mr. Depew said, in part:

The beauty about this club is that it was founded on a basis which would not create any domestic disturbance. Most

clubs are open evenings, and when a man returns home in the early morning he lays it to his club. No one is here in the evening, ladies, and if your husband comes home late and tells you he was here, you tell him he belongs to the Society of Ananias and Sapphira. This is a real old-fashioned club, where ladies can drop in any time, and have a cup of tea, and talk. If they live out of town and come in to do their shopping, they can have their packages sent here, and then they can come in with their friends and have lunch. It is the only place where school-girls can come and have their lunch as safely as in their own homes.

"We believe up here in women's rights," said Mr. Depew, in closing, "and woman suffrage, and there is no right enjoyed by man that his wife, daughter and mother may not have also."

AN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, of England, said, at the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association:

It is said that the suffrage is outside the natural sphere of women. But the supposed sphere of women has always been changing, and will go on enlarging to the end of time. This argument has historically broken down; indeed, its whole existence is a perpetual process of breaking down. Look a few hundred years back. Milton, like others of his time, thought it improper for women to learn Greek and Latin; so when he became blind and wanted his daughters to read to him in the tongues they were unable to understand, they found it an intolerable burden. It was so when women began to share in the arts. When it was first suggested that women's parts in the drama should be played by women, all the decent, grave people said it was intolerable; the only decent thing was to have women's parts played by boys with squeaking voices. Shakespeare makes Cleopatra speak of hearing

"Some squeaking Cleopatra boy my greatness."

Women have now shown that they have as much capacity for the stage as men. So when women began to write novels and poetry, and paint pictures, at every step there was something equivalent to petitions and remonstrances, signed or unsigned. Two hundred years back, nobody thought of a girl's playing the piano. Now, so irrational is fashion, every girl is expected to learn, whether she has any musical talent or not. The small things that Mary Wollstonecraft asked for women were denied as obstinately and vehemently as the vote is now. She had to argue seriously with those who thought the study of botany was improper for women. I remember when the chivalrous and pure-minded medical students of Edinburgh (and I know by experience what they were) would not have a woman studying medicine, because it offended their notions of decency.

Lord Russell got the name of "Finality Jack," because whenever any measure of reform was adopted, he always insisted, "Now, this is the last; we don't want to tamper with the Constitution any more." At last even the Conservatives began to laugh at him. Some people are playing "Finality Jack" here to-day.

It is said that women ought not to vote until politics have been purified. But politics will not be reformed by leaving them where they are. We must take them up and purify them. It is said that the vote of ignorant women would be a danger. We ought to cease to have ignorant women; but at least do not make them an excuse for denying the ballot to the thousands of women who would be

the first buttress against the dangerous classes, even from the conservative standpoint.

This is, if not the greatest, certainly one of the greatest of emancipatory causes. The ancients said that inequality had been the ruin of States in all ages. The only equality possible is equal opportunity for all to develop whatever faculties they may possess. Look at the subject broadly. Do not raise all these little questions of how the Italian women would vote, and how the Irish women would vote, and the Germans but ask yourselves, "Do we give women equal opportunity in all respects to develop whatever faculties they may possess?" Taken as a whole, the exercise of political power is an elevating influence on the mass of men; and there is nothing more sexual about it than there is about botany or mathematics. To deny women the vote is to deny them a great force for self-development. It is a wrong that some women should seek to deny the ballot to others, and it is deplorable that they do not want it for themselves.

HUMORS OF ANTI-SUFFRAGE.

Under the heading "Humors of Anti-Suffrage," the *Chicago Post* makes a little mild fun of the manifesto lately issued by the Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women. It is especially amused by the somewhat startling assertion of Madeline Vinton Dahlgren:

No more patriotic work can be done for the country than to arrest the movement for female suffrage, which was formed amidst the communistic revolutions and socialistic agitation of 1848, and is intended to weaken the marriage tie and destroy the sacredness of home life.

The *Chicago Post* says:

This kind of statement is quite usual among people knowing no difference between communism and socialism. Their convincing logic runs like this: Some socialistic clubs endorsed woman suffrage; therefore all socialists are suffragists, and conversely, all suffragists are socialists; argal, all suffragists are communists, nihilists, anarchists, dynamiters. See them wave the red flag! Call out the police, the fire department and the militia. Seize Dr. Stevenson, Miss Addams, Rev. Celia Woolley, Rev. Anna Shaw, Mrs. Frank Stewart Parker and other fell destroyers of our homes, ere they put the torch to the city!

In Massachusetts, also, we might cry, "Seize Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, and the rest of these dangerous characters!" If the anti-suffragists said that the result of woman suffrage would be to weaken the marriage tie and destroy the sacredness of home life, the statement might be made in good faith by those who believe so; but when they say that the movement "is intended" to produce these results, considering the character of most of the women who are advocating it, the assertion is preposterous, not to say libellous.

The *Post* goes on to call attention to the grammatical errors in the pamphlet, and especially in the letter of congratulation from Massachusetts, and asks, "What is there about anti-suffrage that destroys the reasoning faculties and is inimical to the first principles of grammar?"—*Woman's Journal*.

IN UNBEATEN PATHS.

Mrs. Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan is a real-estate agent of note, and a land appraiser who speaks with the authority of an acknowledged expert. She is the only woman member of the Real Estate Exchange of New York. She conducts an office in which over a dozen clerks are kept busy daily attending to the details of the business which she has made such a success. Among her clients are some of the largest corporations and land owners in the metropolis. Mrs. Mulligan was one of the first women to graduate from the University Law School. Previous to their marriage, Miss Murphy and Mr. Mulligan were rivals in business; now they are partners.

Miss Phrona Sommerson, the Union Pacific agent at Moreland, Kan., buys grain and weighs it for an Eastern firm.

One of the most successful business women of the South is Mrs. Caroline Mayfield. She lives in Atlanta, when she is not on the road selling syrups of her own make for soda fountains. Mrs. Mayfield has become a woman of wealth; but has acquired such a love of business that she still travels, placing her own merchandise, collecting her bills, and superintending the manufacture of syrups.

It is told that Mrs. Barotti, a Chicago woman, makes a good income by conducting a nut-cracking establishment. It consists of a long, narrow room. Down the centre extends a long table surrounded by men, women and children. In front of each is a square iron slab, with nuts piled high on each side of it. Each worker has a hammer, and hammers away from morning until night. Skill is required to extract the meats without breaking them. A good nut-cracker can crack about sixteen pounds of nuts a day.

Miss Beatrix Cadwallader Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Jones, of New York City, has mastered landscape gardening in all its branches, architecture, road-building, drainage, arboriculture and horticulture—and is putting her knowledge to practical use. Last summer Miss Jones laid out a cemetery for a Maine town, and built the lych-gate, the tool-house, and other buildings on the grounds. She has drained a twenty-five-acre swamp and put it in trim for cultivation, cleared a forty-acre forest lot in Bar Harbor of superfluous trees and made it into a pleasure grove, and has submitted designs and suggestions to the New York park department on the work which it has under consideration. Miss Jones is reported in the *N. Y. Home Journal* as saying: "What first led me to think seriously of landscape gardening was a trip to the World's Fair, with Professor and Mrs. Sargent, of Boston. The professor became interested in me because I loved trees and flowers, and afterwards I took a course of study in arboriculture under his direction in Boston. I got so enthusiastic, after looking into arboriculture abroad and coming in contact with the English, French and German models, that I made up my mind to go in regularly for landscape gardening, which combined all the things I liked best. I had to study soils and drainage and all that, and after we returned from a stay in Europe I had

private tutors supplied me from Columbia University in such branches of civil engineering as I should need."

The woman who thoroughly fits herself for a specialty in an unbeaten path usually succeeds.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

NEW BOOK BY "CATHERINE COLE."

A book has just been issued containing a collection of the cleverest of the many clever newspaper articles written by Mrs. Martha R. Field, of New Orleans, better known as "Catherine Cole." The book contains a portrait of Mrs. Field, a picture of her home, and other illustrations. A review of the "life work of Catherine Cole" is given in the preface by Mrs. E. M. Davis, and the concluding words will convey sad news to many Northern friends of one of the bravest souls that ever with ready pen has battled for the right.

Mrs. Davis writes:

But a singular pathos now attaches to the sketches written from the "brown shell of a house" at the other end of the street. For the hand that has "knitted into the russet-colored fabric" of so many lives the "golden threads of love and hope" has become well-nigh helpless. The spirit which has so faithfully wrought for the good of others is strong and ardent still; the brain is clear and keen, but the flesh, in the grasp of pain, is weak, and the heart flutters wearily in a panting breast.

Several years have passed since Catherine Cole was first stricken by a mortal malady, which has gradually sapped her abundant strength and left her a hopeless invalid. Bravely, calmly, quietly, staring death in the face, she has continued to write; those who know her know also that not until the pen drops forever from her nerveless fingers will she cease to speak her message of hope and cheer to the world.

This volume, made up from her work, has been prepared in the hope and with the desire that it may aid in lifting the burden—a burden, alas, of poverty, which lies upon this brave and tender soul.

EX-SENATOR PEFFER ON SUFFRAGE.

Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer, of Kansas, writes to the State Woman Suffrage Association as follows:

There can be no question about the natural right between men and women. The thing to be done is to convince voters that the privilege ought to be extended. The argument which satisfies my mind is this: the mother's personal interest in the welfare of her child does not cease when it reaches mature age, but extends on through the years to the grave, and still beyond; nothing is purer, nothing deeper, stronger or more enduring than a mother's love. This continuous, ever present motherly care shows itself in constant desire to promote the welfare of her children and those of her neighbors as well. A mother's love goes out to all the sons and daughters of men. As she watches over her own, so she feels for the common good of all. And this is part of her nature; it is motherhood. If this great social force could have free play in the art of government, how soon the family influence would be felt in politics and law! If a woman's influence is good in the home, it would be great in the forum. It would extend from the kitchen to the court. It would go with the boy from his kite to the library, from his ball-ground to the national congress. It would

go with the girl for direction, counsel and support through all the phases of her life, everywhere and under all circumstances striving to secure the best development of the best conditions of life. If women are capable of directing the affairs of families, their discretion would but be applied in wider fields by admitting them to equal privileges in public affairs. To women the State is but the family enlarged, and the welfare of the State concerns her children to the latest generation.

Mrs. EDITH CHAPPELL is editor and owner of the Buffalo *Bulletin*, one of the influential papers of Wyoming. Another Wyoming editor is Miss Gertrude Huntington of the Saratoga *Lyre*.

MISS SARAH M. SEVERANCE contributes to the *Pacific Monthly* for January, an interesting article on "California Law versus Women," showing the injustices that California women suffer under the laws of that State.

MISS PAULINE HARDIN, of Covington, Ky., was nominated for State Librarian of Kentucky on the twentieth ballot, and was elected by the Legislature after a close contest. Mr. Frank Kavanaugh, of Frankfort, will be her assistant. Mrs. Caswell Bennett has been elected enrolling clerk of the Senate.

Mrs. FLORENCE HOWE HALL, president of the New Jersey W. S. A., is coming to Boston for lectures, Feb. 19, and has still a few open dates, which she would be glad to fill. Her newest lecture, "The Laughing Philosopher," a medley of humorous sketches and farces of her own composition, has met with much success at Newport, R. I., in Boston, Brookline, West Newton, etc. "The Eternal Womanly" and "Political Position of Women in England" are suffrage talks, while Mrs. Hall includes in her repertoire a number of lectures on literary subjects, which have met with much favor. "The Influence of the Press on Manners and Morals," and "Byron and the Heroes of the Greek Revolution," are timely themes, while "The Art of Conversation," and "Personal Reminiscences of Distinguished People," Mrs. Hall jokingly says, have become "Club Classics." Mrs. Hall's address is Plainfield N. J.

The *Woman's Journal* of Jan. 22 was unusually rich in interesting articles. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe sent a letter from Italy; Miss Elizabeth Burrill Curtis, George William Curtis' daughter, contributed a thoughtful article on "The Responsibilities of Women as Citizens," and Miss Belle Kearney gave a graphic description of Arizona. This week the *Journal* contains a full report of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A., Women of the Press, Women in the Churches, With Women's Clubs, Women as Librarians; Woman's Dress: A Man's View; Mr. Cooke's History of Woman, by Mary A. Livermore; New York Letter, by Lillie Devereux Blake; The Myth of Conservatism, by Lida Calvert Obenchain; Silk Culture in California, An Hawaiian Princess, State Regulation of Vice; Exemption from Discrimination, by Sarah Clay Bennett; and State Correspondence from Louisiana, Rhode Island, Illinois, Connecticut and Missouri.

The Woman's Column.

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ONE OF THE BLEST.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

Her face was beautiful with perfect calm,
Peace sealed the brow, and peace the tender mouth,
To wounded hearts her gentle gaze was balm,
Her words like winds blown softly from the South.

Her eyes were wells of lustre sweet and still,
Sometimes you felt they mirrored hidden things

You might not read, but only feel the thrill
As if there flashed an angel's passing wings.

And on that face shone always a white light,
A soft transfigured splendor, till you thought

Only a glory fallen from the height
Of heaven itself such lovely marvel wrought.

Serene she went her way through grief and strife,
Trouble was not trouble where her presence came,

She bore about with her a joy of life,
Love burned within her breast a fragrant flame.

You heard, while wondering how every loss
She carried lightly as a bird half-lit,
A gracious spirit say, There is no cross
Where no self is to suffer under it.

And you remembered that in ancient law
By the broad arrow was the king's tree known

Through the dark forest, and believed you saw
The Lord's broad arrow mark her as his own.
—*Congregationalist.*

AT THE STATE HOUSE.

Next Monday afternoon, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., the Massachusetts House of Representatives will discuss the petitions for a Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment. Ladies who desire to hear should go early. No matter how disrespectful and contemptuous may be the speeches of opponents, we hope that no expression of disapproval will be made.

On the following Monday, Feb. 21, at 10 A. M., the Committee on Election Laws will give a hearing to Mary A. Livermore and 3,200 other petitioners, for a change of the election laws so as to confer suffrage on women in municipal, presidential, and all other elections from which women are not expressly excluded by the State Constitution. The petition of the

Massachusetts Women's Christian Temperance Union, asking for municipal suffrage and for suffrage on the license question, will also be considered.

COLORADO GOVERNOR FOR SUFFRAGE.

Governor Adams, of Colorado, has received so many inquiries about equal suffrage that he has prepared a circular letter in answer, as follows:

When the question was submitted in Colorado, I supported and voted for the proposition as a question of abstract right, as every fair man must admit, when the question comes to him, that a woman has the same right of suffrage as a man. In advocating suffrage you need no platform but right and justice; those who will not accept it upon that ground will not be persuaded though one rose from the dead!

I will, however, add that not even the most virulent enemy of woman suffrage can prove that any harm has come from the experiment. The test in Colorado is still too new to expect a unanimous verdict, yet all fair-minded observers are justified in predicting a higher standard of moral and of political life as a result of woman suffrage.

A WRONG SCHEME.

The scheme to reduce the number of the Boston School Committee from 24 to 12, and to give the Mayor the appointment of three of these, is a change in the wrong direction. It divides responsibility, so that practically neither the Mayor nor the electors can be held responsible for the appointments. The School Committee is not too large, and it is already obliged to transact its great and various business by sub-committees. The real object of the change is to diminish the power of the women voters, and its effect would be to make the School Committee a part of the partisan political machine at City Hall.

SUFFRAGE AND OFFICE-HOLDING.

At the recent hearing on Woman Suffrage, Mrs. Arthur Gilman, of Radcliffe College, said: "With suffrage must inevitably come the holding of office. We must be mayors, and senators, and governors; and then who will take care of our homes and children?"

Did Mrs. Gilman ever know a man to be made a mayor, a senator, or a governor without his own consent? A man whose business duties are incompatible with the cares of office does not become a candidate. A woman would be no more compelled to be a senator because she had full suffrage, or a mayor because she had municipal suffrage, than she is now compelled to become a member of the school board because she has the school vote.

It is reasonable to suppose that the mother of a young family would have

common sense enough not to become a candidate for an arduous public office, or that her fellow citizens would have common sense enough not to elect her if she did. But there are always some women whose children are grown up and married, and who are able to devote a good deal of time to public work if they wish, without detriment to their homes. Many such women are holding office acceptably already; and several of them are remonstrants.

Those estimable ladies who fear that if women could vote they would be torn from their homes and installed in gubernatorial chairs against their will, should take comfort from a little story that is now going the rounds of the papers. The governor of a Southern State, a man not noted for piety, met an old negro who was a strong believer in the doctrine of election and predestination. The governor asked him if he thought that he (the governor) was elected to be saved. The old man answered cautiously, "Well, sah, I neber heard yet of any man being elected dat wasn't a candidate!"

Mrs. Gilman told of a distinguished man who met a pretty child on Boston Common, and asked the nurse, "Whose child is that?" The nurse answered: "Why, sir, it is your own; and I live in your bouse and take care of it!" Mrs. Gilman asked, "Will it be possible, when women vote, for some woman to meet her own child on the Common and not recognize it?" Those stories of exceeding absent-mindedness are oftener told of some profound scholar than of the statesman, who has to cultivate the gift of remembering faces. The alleged incident therefore is not so much an argument against letting young women vote as against letting them go to Radcliffe College, and immerse themselves in Greek and Hebrew. Thirty years ago it would have served very prettily to adorn an address against collegiate education for girls.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

The U. S. House Judiciary Committee will give a hearing on Tuesday, Feb. 15, to the petitioners for the submission to the States of an amendment to the National Constitution forbidding disfranchisement on account of sex.

MRS. PRISCILLA DUDLEY HACKSTAFF, treasurer of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, and a member of the Universalist Church of Our Father in Brooklyn, made a strong plea, at the last election of trustees in the said church, to have three women put on the board with six men, instead of nine men, as at present. Although the women did not get the position, still Mrs. Hackstaff's strong plea set many men and women in the church thinking, and another year better results are looked for.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

In England, women vote for and are elected to the secular Parish Councils. The question whether they shall also vote for and be eligible to the Parish Church Councils is now a subject of lively discussion in the Church of England.

Mrs. Mitchell, last May, wrote as follows to the Bishop of Lichfield, who had led the opposition to women in Convocation:

My Lord:—Allow me to express the regret which I, in common with many other women, feel at our sex being excluded (by the resolution submitted to the Upper House of Convocation) from Church Councils. After the *ex-officio* members, it appears that the elected members "are to be 'male communicants of full age.' We trust that it is not too late yet to omit the word 'male.'" At a time like this, when women are allowed to be elected on Parochial Councils, School Boards, Boards of Guardians, etc., it seems hard that they should be excluded from what naturally interests them most of all, the affairs of the Parish Church, especially as it is a well-known fact that whenever there is anything to be done or anything to be given, the women of the parish are at once appealed to. This resolution will have the effect of excluding ladies of property, who perhaps support the church, teachers and deaconesses and church workers, whilst admitting lads of twenty-one who have perhaps been taught by them. These will see their opinion welcomed; the experienced women who have conducted their classes, and perhaps the patrons of livings, are not allowed to have a voice.

Our aid is invoked for church defence, why are we to be excluded from the business of our own parish churches? Why are we fit for one post and not for the other? . . .

It was not so in the old times of English history; abbesses sat in the Witenagemote, and the noble women of the day possessed great power in ecclesiastical matters. Now that political power has passed to the masses, why exclude the old sober feminine influence from church matters? Besides, this is a retrograde step even in the present day, for I have known women to attend vestry meetings and serve as church wardens, and even as parish clerks. Those who think with me feel that the church is making a great mistake in excluding one-half her members, and that the half most interested, from any representation in her council.

I have the honor to be,

Your lordship's faithful servant,

ELIZABETH HARCOURT MITCHELL,

Lady Representative of the Diocese of Llandaff on the Church Committee.

Llanfrehfa Grange, Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

The Bishop replied that women were allowed to "minister" in the church, but not to "govern." Mrs. Mitchell then sent him a statement showing that the parochial franchises had always belonged to women on the same terms as men, and that now the old vestries were abolished it was fair that women should be represented on the new Church Councils. The Bishop merely remarked that different periods required different methods, and there the correspondence ended.

The subject came up again at the Church Congress, held at Nottingham in the last week of September, when a paper on the "Constitution of Church Councils in Parishes" was read by Mr. Herbert J. Torr, treasurer of the Church Reform League. He said in part:

The only qualification for membership

(in Parish Church Councils) should be that the candidates are communicants of full age. Here an interesting question at once arises: should women be eligible? In the Upper House of Convocation in May last, the resolution on this point excluded them. It was at once pointed out that women may be church wardens, and the Bishop of Salisbury said there were two certainly in his own diocese. If these women may sit on the Council as church wardens, it certainly seems illogical to exclude them as elected councillors. In the division the voting was very close, six bishops voting for the resolution and five for its amendment in favor of the admission of women. If we take the view expressed in their lordships' first resolution on the same occasion, "That the formation of Parochial Church Councils will tend to quicken the life and strengthen the work of the church," I confess I can discover no valid reason for depriving ourselves of the keen sympathy and generous enthusiasm which, no less than their far more earnest religious convictions, distinguished women from men. And if a generous and comprehensive policy is, as I believe, wise in connection with the question who shall be councillors, it is even more important when we decide who shall be electors. The resolution of the Upper House of Convocation declares: "The electors shall be *bonâ fide* members of the Church of England, of full age, resident in that parish"—"on their own declaration resident," being added in the report of the committee.

In the discussion on Mr. Torr's paper, the Rev. T. Espinell Espin, D. D. (rector of Wolsingham, Darlington, Chancellor of Chester and Liverpool, and Procurator of the Convocation of York), said:

Another point has been adverted to, the question of franchise. On the question of woman suffrage I should be ashamed of hearing, if—looking to the fact that when help is wanted for any purpose in a parish we always go first to the ladies of the parish, who always support us with readiness, efficiency and zeal—it was to be said, after all, that women shall have no vote and no place on our parochial councils. We should, I think, disgrace ourselves if we affirmed any such principle. I once had a woman church warden, and she was one of the most efficient church officers I ever had.

The Bishop of Lichfield, in his closing remarks as chairman, referred to the subject as follows:

But I must recollect that I have disgraced myself (as Chancellor Espin said I had), because in the Upper House of Convocation I advocated that the franchise should be kept to one sex, and not given to women. I have not heard anything which has led me to change my opinion on this subject. But perhaps I may mention one thing in connection with it, that women in this country are in a majority, and I suppose that women who have arrived at adult age, and who would still number themselves among the young women, though in a majority over the older ones, are amongst those for whom the franchise is claimed; therefore we shall be placing a very high power in relation to the government of the church and the administration of its affairs in the hands of the young women.

While the Bishop of Lichfield is afraid of too much power to young women, the Bishop of Norwich, speaking in convocation, proposed that "young fellows under age should have a vote, because they liked to vote."

The *Englishwoman's Review* says:

We do not know whether the Bishop of Norwich would give it also to girls under

age; but who that reflects for a moment does not see that to let young men make use of a solemn religious act to give them a position of power superior to their sisters and to their mothers, is to encourage that idea of superiority which at that age wants repression rather than solemn encouragement in young men generally?

The subject was also dealt with by Canon Gore in an address to the Church Reform League at Manchester on Dec. 7. He said, as reported in the *Church Times*:

Although he should not be willing that women should serve upon ecclesiastical bodies, granting, as all men must grant, that women were the back-bone of religion in any part of the world, he did not see how women were to be excluded from the suffrage, as regarded the vote. It seemed to him a real distinction could be drawn between the function of suffrage and the function of government.

The *Englishwoman's Review* says:

Undoubtedly there is a very real distinction between the functions; but the question here is not whether the functions are alike, but whether the Councils will be invigorated, or enervated, by the exclusion of those who are the back-bone of the church they are intended to serve. Such exclusion is contrary to the ancient practice of the church itself, and *pace* the Bishop of Lichfield, it is contrary to the spirit of the present time, where it is becoming every year more manifest that the experience of women can bring useful influence to bear on questions of moral and social well-being which eminently concern the parochial work of the church.

A memorial to the Archbishop of Canterbury is now being signed. It reads:

The petition of the undersigned women communicants in the Province of Canterbury humbly sheweth, that they deeply regret this exclusion of women from the proposed Parochial Church Councils, and pray your Grace to take steps to remedy what they consider an injustice, the old parochial franchises having been common to both sexes.—*Woman's Journal*.

NO FORTNIGHTLY.

On account of the general holiday, the usual meeting of the M. W. S. A. will be omitted on Feb. 22. The next meeting will be March 8.

The Armenian Benevolent Association will give a concert on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22, at Association Hall (Y. M. C. A., corner Boylston and Berkeley Streets), for which excellent artists have been secured. The Association has the commendable aims of caring for Armenian refugees; of providing for the members suitable headquarters, including a reading-room and a bureau of employment; of arranging lectures; entertainments and religious services, and of encouraging Armenians to become good citizens. The committee of arrangements are Miss C. Borden, Mrs. G. Gulbenkian, Mrs. M. Ateshian, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and Mrs. O. Ateshian. The entire proceeds will go to the Association, as it is in great need of funds. Tickets can be secured at 170 Tremont Street, Steinert's, Ivers & Pond Piano Co., Everett Piano Co., 181 Tremont Street, and at the hall.

THE HAZELETT BILL.

Mrs. Rosa L. Segur writes from Toledo, to the *Woman's Journal*:

TOLEDO, O., FEB. 3, 1898.

The Hazlett Bill, whose aim is the disfranchisement of Ohio women at school elections, was the chief topic considered by the Toledo W. S. A. yesterday. Letters were read from Senators Schafer, Leet and Doty, and Representatives Niles and Mr. Broom, who represent the 33d Congressional District, pledging their unqualified opposition to the bill. Senator Mitchell, of Ottawa County, has also pledged opposition. It is believed it cannot pass the House.

Meanwhile there is strong activity in Toledo in protests against the bill. Many study, civic and ethical clubs of our city are protesting against the repeal of the law under which women are exercising their right of school suffrage. The New Century Literary Club, now twenty-one years old, composed of men and women, the Free Lance Club, a civic society which admits women to membership, the Review and Topic Club, and the Broadway Class in Applied Ethics have all sent protests, which have been read before the House. Petitions are also being circulated and will be forwarded later. The Ohio W. S. A. has a petition of three thousand signatures of well-known Ohio people protesting against the bill.

Mr. A. J. Hazlett, its author, has written the president of the Toledo W. S. A., that, while "the theory of woman suffrage is all right," he thinks the law unconstitutional. The gentleman forgets that the Legislature has full power to create public schools, and to order all matters relating thereto, and that the Supreme Court holds that the law extending the right of school suffrage to women is perfectly constitutional. Also that in twenty-five States of our Union, whose constitutions are similar to that of Ohio, the right of school suffrage, under State constitutional law, is conceded and established.

KANSAS NOTES.

The Topeka *Mail and Breeze* calls attention to the number of women holding responsible office in Kansas. It says: They are in the City Councils and on the boards of education. A few are mayors, and fewer still police judges, city marshals and constables.

A year ago 20 per cent. of the county superintendents of public instruction elected were women. The list is as follows:

Clarke County, Mrs. Julia A. Crane of Ashland; Cowley, Julia B. King of Winfield; Cloud, Mrs. M. L. Briery of Concordia; Finney, Miss Ollie B. Mullins of Garden City; Gray, Miss Mollie Land of Cimarron; Greeley, Miss Mary E. Wells of Tribune; Hodgeman, Miss Carol E. Reed of Jetmore; Johnson, Miss Edith Barnett of Olathe; Kearney, Miss Tillie E. Davis of Lakin; Labette, Miss Hattie Ham of Oswego; Meade, Miss Jennie Kessler of Meade; Miami, Miss Lizzie W. Boyle of Paola; Neosho, Elizabeth Frazier of Erie; Pawnee, Miss Carrie Hall of Larned; Republic, Miss Lucy Howard of Belleville; Seward, Miss Kate B. Saunders of Liberal; Stanton, Miss Viah M. Cross of Johnson

City; Woodson, Miss Lucie Ellis of Yates Centre; Wyandotte, Miss Melinda T. Clark of Kansas City.

These women have discharged their official duties so acceptably there is little doubt of their renomination, and it is safe to guess that 40 per cent. of the party nominees next year for superintendent of public schools will be women.

At the election this fall five women were elected registers of deeds, and entered upon office Jan. 11, as follows:

Bourbon County, Miss Stella Straight; Coffee, Miss Minnie Gillman; Graham, Miss Kate Kehler; Meade, Miss Nettie Bonham; Stevens, Miss Elsie Hedrick.

Three women were elected county treasurers, as follows:

Greeley County, Mrs. Mary A. Wells; Kiowa, Miss Margaret Kane; Norton, Miss Kate Johnson.

One woman, Mrs. D. P. Leslie of Brown County, was elected county clerk.

USEFUL MRS. WEST.

Mrs. Julia K. West, the school commissioner of Richmond County, N. Y., has unearthed frauds of long standing. Governor Black has in his possession proofs of official corruption in the State Department of Public Instruction, now for the first time made public. On Aug. 10, 1897, two days in advance of the date set for a regular examination of candidates for teacherships, an agent of Mrs. West purchased for \$30 a set of official questions for that examination, which under the law should not have been made public until Aug. 12, in the examination room, in the presence of the candidates to be examined. For more than three years Mrs. West has forwarded proof after proof of apparent rascality to the department, and has met with scant support from the officials in the main office at Albany. Finally she negotiated the purchase of these questions, and, as a result, Danforth E. Ainsworth, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, captured three of the traffickers in examination papers, and they admitted their guilt. Mr. Ainsworth then told the school commissioner that the frauds were practised in other counties. He promised to unmask the conspirators and bring them to speedy punishment. That was more than six months ago. The department has apparently done nothing in the matter since, and now Mrs. West has submitted her evidence to the Governor.

WOMEN OF NEW ZEALAND.

At the recent Church Congress in Nottingham, England, the Most Rev. William Gordon Cowie, D. D., Bishop of Auckland and Primate of New Zealand, read a paper on the Colonial Clergy, in the course of which he said: "I am not a little proud of being a member of the governing body of a National University which was the first in the British Empire to confer degrees upon women. Our young New Zealand clergy who are graduates, having passed their B. A. and M. A. examinations at the same time with their sisters and cousins, would perhaps help their equals from Oxford and Cambridge

to understand how the conferring of University degrees upon women would not necessarily enfeeble the virile constitution and customs of those Universities. Our young New Zealand clergy would also be able to show, from personal experience, how the conferring of the Parliamentary franchise on all our women of the age of twenty-one years had led to no harm or inconvenience, but that the men of New Zealand were wondering why the women of the colony had remained so long without the right to vote at Parliamentary elections."

IOWA SUFFRAGE DEBATE.

The legislative halls of Des Moines, Ia., have just been the scene of an animated debate between the suffragists and anti-suffragists. Four hundred women appeared before the joint Legislative Committee on Woman Suffrage on Thursday to debate the question of extending the right of suffrage to women. The suffragists were headed by Miss Mary G. Hay, of California, representing the National American Suffrage Association. Other speakers for the measure were Mrs. Mary Coggeshall, of Des Moines; Mrs. L. R. Wright, of Cedar Falls, and Mrs. J. H. Pursell, of Des Moines. The anti-suffragists were led by Mrs. J. G. Day, wife of ex-Chief Justice Day, of Des Moines, and she was supported by Miss Emelie Stowe and Mrs. H. A. Foster, of Des Moines. The debate was exciting. It is thought the House committee will favor woman suffrage.

MISS JOHNSON RIGHT.

Miss Amanda Johnson, the Chicago garbage inspector who was complained of to the Civil Service Commission, has been vindicated. The *Chicago Times-Herald* of Feb. 5 says:

Alderman Powers acknowledged himself whipped in his fight against Mrs. Johnson when he called on Adolf Kraus, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, yesterday. He demanded that an investigation should be made. Mr. Kraus told him the Civil Service law did not prevent any employee of the city taking part in political meetings or making political speeches unless duty was neglected in order to do this. "If you want to make charges that Miss Johnson has neglected her duties while engaging in the campaign against you," said Mr. Kraus, "this commission will make an investigation." Powers dared not make charges of incompetency or neglect of duty against Miss Johnson, and he threw up his hands. Miss Johnson's record in the Nineteenth Ward cannot be assailed. "Miss Johnson is a competent inspector," said Powers to Mr. Kraus, "and I do not say that she has neglected her duty. But is a fellow to be abused by a city employee at any time?" Powers left the office of the commission in a rage. He told Mr. Kraus that he did not want any investigation anyway. He could not find the refuge he desired under the wing of Civil Service. "She is telling people to vote against me," he shouted. "I'll win, though, in spite of Hull House."

Meanwhile the Independent Club of the Nineteenth Ward has nominated Mr. P. J. O'Hanlon for alderman, and will cooperate with Hull House in preventing Mr. Powers from being returned to the Council for the seventh time.

Kitishima Kata Hasche, or, as she is known to magazine readers, Otano Watanna, is a young Japanese woman living in Chicago. She was at one time in her newspaper career the only woman allowed to be present at the sessions of the British Council in Jamaica.

The report of the proceedings of the First National Congress of Mothers, contains the addresses delivered at the Congress held in Washington, D. C., February, 1897. It has reached a second edition, and is sold in paper covers, 35 cents; cloth bound, \$1.15.

Mrs. Olive B. Lee, editor and publisher of *The Period*, a monthly magazine of Dallas, Tex., is candidate for postmistress of her city. She is backed by ex-President Harrison, Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, Gov. Culberson, of Texas, Gov. Taylor, of Tennessee, a number of Senators and Representatives, and many business men of Dallas.

Mrs. Eva Macdonald Valesh, of the New York *Journal*, addressed the Committee on Labor of the Massachusetts Legislature last Wednesday, in regard to a bill relative to deductions from wages of weavers, and to prevent the imposition of fines. A large number of girls and women are employed as weavers, and complain of unfair treatment under the present system. A special committee of women attended the hearing.

Miss Annie Paulding Meade, daughter of the late Admiral Meade, has taken up her father's lectures where he laid them down, and is arranging to give them. They are as follows: "The Caribbean Sea, the Mediterranean of Our Western World," "A Winter Voyage Through the Straits of Magellan," and "Commodore John Paul Jones, the Sponsor of the Stars and Stripes on the Ocean." All these lectures are illustrated by fine stereopticon views, many of them made from the admiral's own collection of photographs.

Within the past sixty days, the women voters of Boston elected five out of the eight candidates for school committee, thereby enabling the Republicans to control that branch of the city government. But for the 5,721 women voters, not one of the five would have been elected. For ten years past the women voters have in most cases had the balance of power. And it is worthy of notice that the members whose acts have aroused public criticism are without a single exception the men whom the women did not nominate or help to elect.

A scheme for regulating vice in Omaha is broached by the *Omaha Bee*. It includes the registration, assessment, and medical examination of prostitute women, and is substantially the European system. It has been proven ineffectual wherever tried. If any doubt this, let them send to the office of the American Purity Alliance for evidence. But whatever might be its good or evil results, it is not for one moment to be thought of that sinners of one sex should be thus hopelessly degraded in order that sinners of the other sex might commit with safety and without exposure the same offence.—*Woman's Tribune*.

THE FOUR FREE STATES FOR WOMEN.

Four great States, containing an area of 391,000 square miles, forty-five times the size of Massachusetts, have extended full suffrage and equal political rights to women. These States have a population of eight hundred thousand. They are represented in Congress by eight U. S. Senators and seven Representatives, and are growing in numbers and wealth with a rapidity unknown in New England. And yet our opponents in and out of the Massachusetts Legislature declare that woman suffrage is "dying out," because Mrs. Gilman, of Cambridge, objects to serving as governor or mayor, and Mrs. Smythe, of Andover, reports only a few women voters in her town for school committee.

From each of the four equal suffrage States comes testimony from the highest sources to the good results. In Denver, as in Boston, the best neighborhoods roll up the largest woman vote, while the women of the slums are inert and indifferent. Our opponents say that "bad women will vote." But in Boston, in 18 years, so far as is known, not a single bad woman has voted. Wyoming has had full woman suffrage since 1869. The three adjoining States have been partially settled by former residents of Wyoming, familiar with its benefits, and they have been a unit in support of woman suffrage, and have contributed greatly to its adoption by these.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Women have secured equal political rights with men in Wyoming, since 1869; in Colorado, since 1893; in Utah, since 1896; in Idaho, since 1897.

Sixty years ago, women could not vote anywhere. In 1845, 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 also gave tax-paying women a vote on all questions submitted to taxpayers. In 1891, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892 municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. 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 Australia to women both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage was established by Utah and Idaho. In 1897 equal suffrage amendments were submitted in North Dakota and Washington, and will be voted upon next fall in those States.

WOMEN IN COLLEGE.

In a recent address from "The Educator's Point of View," President Capen, of Tufts College, said:

Our colleges have doubled in numbers within ten years, and the number of women who are getting ready for college is astonishing. When all the women who are now preparing for college are educated and begin studying the social questions of their time, what may we not hope for in the solution of the difficulties which now confront us?

A young woman has been appointed as a teacher in the college at Asyoot, Egypt, where there are over four hundred native men and boys. This is said to have conduced greatly to the enlightenment of Egyptian men on the subject of feminine intelligence.

Miss Kate O. Peterson, of Radcliffe College, who won last commencement day the right to the degree of Ph. D. (which, however, Harvard does not yet confer upon women), recently visited in Cambridge. Thirty of her friends, therefore, all Radcliffe students who appreciate the honor that Miss Peterson has reflected on the college, gave her a supper in Vaughn House. The affair was most interesting, and each of the Daughters of Ann thoroughly enjoyed herself.

Professor Katharine Lee Bates, of the literature department of Wellesley College, is the author of a comprehensive work on "American Literature," recently published by the Macmillan Company.

The pass list for the most recent B. A. examination of the University of London is just issued. In the First Division fourteen women have passed and eleven men; in the Second Division fifty-eight women and seventy-one men. In the B. Sc. examination, two places out of thirty were gained by women in the First Division, and eleven out of sixty-eight in the Second Division.

Miss Emily Penrose, the newly appointed principal of Holloway College, England, may be said to have inherited her archaeological tastes, for her father was the first director of the British Archaeological School at Athens. In 1883 Miss Penrose accompanied him to Greece, where he was carrying on excavations at the Temple of Jupiter Olympus; and again in 1887 she spent a year with him at Athens. Miss Penrose has an excellent acquaintance with modern languages, having studied French at Versailles, German at Dresden, and having paid several long visits to Italy. A travelling bursary, awarded her on leaving Oxford, permitted her to continue her studies in French and German museums. At Oxford her specialties were Greek and Latin—ancient history, philosophy, and archaeology. Miss Penrose held a professorship in the first of these subjects at Bedford College while she was principal.—*F. M. A. in Woman's Journal*.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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VITA BENEFICA.

BY ALICE WELLINGTON ROLLINS.

On softest pillows my dim eyes unclose,
No pain—delicious weariness instead;
Sweet silence broods around the quiet bed,
And round me breathes the fragrance of the
rose,
The moonlight leans against the pane and
shows
The little leaves outside, in watchful dread
Keeping their guard, while with swift, noise-
less tread
Love in its lovelier service comes and goes;
A hand I love brings nectar; near me bends
A face I love; ah! it is over! This
Indeed is heaven. Could I only tell
The timid world how tenderly Death sends
To drooping souls the soft and thrilling
kiss!—
And then I woke—to find that I was well!
—*Century.*

N. A. W. S. A. REPORT.

The Washington Convention this year lasted so much longer than usual (occupying a whole week) that it will be impossible to publish a full report. An outline report prepared by our editor will be given in the *Woman's Journal*, and many of the more important papers and addresses will be published as separate articles.

WOMEN DISCHARGED.

President Burt, of the Union Pacific R. R., has issued an order that all women stenographers and clerks in the headquarters of the road must be discharged. He gives as his reason that men cannot do as good work where women are, and that women cannot do the work as well as men. His stand on this question has created considerable discussion in railroad circles, as women are employed in every headquarters in the country, and generally give satisfaction. Mr. Burt has started with the discharge of six women in the headquarters, and it is said that the other 200 are to follow at easy stages.

EXAMINE THE TEXT BOOKS.

The Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs has sent out a circular to its clubs, calling the attention of the clubs to the free text-book law, and requesting that each club shall send to the education

committee, before April 4, answers to the several questions, 14 in number, on the circular. These questions concern the use of the text-books, means, if any, taken to disinfect them, their general condition, etc. A request has been made to the committee that the evils of the law, if it has any, should be discussed with reference to petitioning the Legislature for a modification thereof. The actual condition of the text-books and the care given them can only be learned by visiting the school-rooms. When club women go to the schools to investigate the books, they would do well to look at the floors, windows and toilet-rooms. The sanitary conditions of some of the schools call loudly for attention from the mothers.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

The *Union Signal*, this week, contains tributes to Miss Willard, from which we quote these words:

Frances Willard is greater in death than in life. Her works follow her. She had tugged and wrestled with her mighty task, plead and prayed, sacrificed all that she had to the cause. She did not even spare her own life. She had no thought for the body. It grew more and more transparent, more ethereal. The bright flame of devotion consumed it even as the burning soul of St. Francis of Assisi consumed his body. At last the beautiful but frail tenement gave way and the still more beautiful soul leaped into immortality. Brave, devoted, heroic Frances Willard! Hail, but not farewell. For thine will continue to be the welding spirit which shall bind the ends of the earth together in a compact against evil, stronger than death and the grave, and as sacred as our vows to heaven. Thine is the transforming spirit which shall blend all differences, keep all hearts in unison, inspire and transfuse the organization with love as never before—with love for our holy war, love for fallen humanity, and, above all, love to God, the Father of us all, to whom be glory and honor forevermore, that "He giveth His beloved sleep," and "hath brought life and immortality to light."

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

A bill to reconstruct the Boston school committee by reducing its number from twenty-four to twelve, of whom three shall be appointed by the Mayor, with an autocratic Business Agent and an autocratic Superintendent, subject to veto only by three-fourths of the school board, was presented to the Committee on Education last Thursday and advocated by Dr. Eliot, Collegiate Alumnae, Edwin D. Mead, Mr. Whittemore, and others. It was opposed by Mrs. Esther F. Boland, Mrs. Eliza Trask Hill, and H. B. Blackwell. A further hearing was announced for next Monday, at 10.30 A. M. All who desire to preserve intact the right of the men and women of Boston to vote for school committee should attend the hearing.

MISS LUCY WHEELOCK, of Boston, has been re-elected president of the International Kindergarten Union.

MRS. HELEN DOUGLASS, widow of Frederick Douglass, has been speaking in Rochester upon "The Convict Lease System of the South."

MRS. CARRIE SWIFT ATWATER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has been elected president of the Vassar Alumnae Association to succeed Miss Heloise E. Hersey of Boston.

MRS. KATE WOOLSEY, one of the largest real estate owners in New York City, has offered a magnificent site free for the proposed exposition in celebration of Greater New York.

MRS. CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States Feb. 21. Her admission was moved by Mr. Charles T. F. Beale, of Washington, D. C.

MARTHA PARTINGTON, of Brooklyn, has been sworn in by Mayor Van Wyck as Assistant Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions. She is the first woman to serve in such a capacity in New York City.

MISS AMALIE HOOFFER, editor of the *Kindergarten Magazine*, published in Chicago, and one of the directors of the Kindergarten Institute of that city, is giving a series of lectures on "Interpretations of Child Life," in Los Angeles, Cal.

MRS. BOOMER, president of the Local Council of Women in London, Canada, has been appointed a member of the High School Board of that city. The appointment was made by the Board of Aldermen, and it is the first time that a woman has held the position there.

MISS MARTHA SCHOFIELD, who founded the Schofield School for colored youth thirty-three years ago, at Aiken, S. C., finds herself spent in service and without means to carry on the ever-increasing work. She asks: "Are our friends willing not to stand by us now, as in the past, for this work which belongs to all?"

MISS MARY L. CARTER has been appointed postmaster at Williamsburg, Mass. The appointment was made upon the recommendation of Representative Lawrence, in accordance with a strong petition of citizens and the indorsement of eight of the ten members of the city committee and four of the five members of the congressional committee.

MRS. ESTHER F. BOLAND, of South Boston, made an admirable extempore speech before the Massachusetts Committee of Education on Thursday, Feb. 24, in opposition to the proposed reconstruction of the Boston School Committee reducing its number and making it in part appointive by the Mayor. Mrs. Eliza Trask Hill also spoke, attributing the defects of the present School Committee to the neglect of political duty by the voters of the city.

DOWN HILL TOGETHER

BY S. C. HALL.

Yes, we go gently down the hill of life,
 And thank our God at every step we go;
 The husband-lover and the sweetheart wife,
 Of creeping age what do we care or know?
 Each says to each: our fourscore years,
 thrice told,
 Would leave us young; the soul is never old!

What is the grave to us? Can it divide
 The destiny of two by God made one?
 We step across, and reach the other side,
 To know our blended life is but begun.
 These fading faculties are sent to say
 Heaven is more near to-day than yesterday.

THE BASIS OF OUR CLAIM.

1. "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Women are governed and suffrage is consent.
2. "Taxation without representation is tyranny." Women are taxed but not represented.
3. "All political power inheres in the people." Women are people and their power is withheld.
4. "All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside." U. S. Judge Carter has decided that "Women are citizens and may be made voters by appropriate State legislation." HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN IDAHO.

William Balderston, of Boise, spoke as follows at the congressional hearing, February 15:

Of the results of equal suffrage in Idaho there is yet only a little to be said, but that is distinctly in its favor. There has been no general election since the ballot was placed in the hands of women, but in the town elections that have occurred, the new voters took an active and intelligent part. These elections, however, were featureless, and there is little to learn from them respecting the success of the new departure, excepting in the case of Boise, where an election was held in July that afforded an opportunity to test the benefits of equal suffrage—a test that proved most satisfactory to the friends of the reform. The issue in the campaign was that of street improvement. The large property owners were generally opposed to the improvement programme because of the expense involved in it for them, and they effected a very aggressive organization to carry the election. As their candidate for mayor they selected one of the foremost citizens of the place, a man who has always commanded the unbounded confidence of the public. They hoped and expected that the prestige of his name would carry the ticket through; but they failed to comprehend the motives that would actuate the women in casting their votes. The anti-improvement candidate was one who, with other things equal, would have been the choice of the women, but they were distinctly in favor of beautifying the streets, and they voted the improvement ticket. They subordinated personal preferences to the

principle involved in the contest, and justified the confidence of those who have always believed that, as voters, they would constitute a great reserve force that could be depended upon to do the right thing in time of emergency.

A most interesting result of the new law was observed during the session of the Legislature last winter. In Idaho there had been a law legalizing gambling. Up to the time of the adoption of equal suffrage, it would have been impracticable to repeal it; but when a bill was introduced last winter for that purpose, it went through with a large majority. The majority for it was universally credited to the fact of the addition of the woman element to the electorate.

I can add only that, with the limited experience that Idaho has had with the new order of things, it is well pleased with the change. I have no doubt that the future will bear out this impression; that equal suffrage will be justified by its fruits; that Idaho will be stronger, better, purer and more progressive in the years to come because of the fact that the best half of its population has been given a voice in the selection of those who make and administer its laws.

TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

In at least three Wisconsin counties the organization of women's clubs are about to start county systems of travelling libraries. The State Federation of Women's Clubs, in Georgia, New Jersey, Kansas, Nebraska, Mobile and other States are starting systems. It seems not unlikely that these organizations will have an important part in popularizing the travelling library idea throughout the country. They have already been influential, especially in Iowa, in securing State legislation, and they are manifesting a general interest in the general library movement. In many places the clubs are represented on public library boards of directors, and their work naturally brings them into touch with library administration.

A SCHOOL OF CITIZENSHIP.

The High School Department of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, claims "to fit boys and girls for intelligent citizenship." Besides the ordinary work of high schools, the course includes manual training, physical development with "separate lectures to boys and girls upon personal habits and hygiene," and practical work in civics. "This course aims to equip the citizen with an understanding of the chief social, industrial and financial problems before the public, as well as with a practical knowledge of the operations of government." Just before election every year, national, state or local tickets are nominated, or those of the outside world are adopted. Each class room is divided into as many parts as there are parties represented in the class, and the parties vie with each other in decorating their sections. The enthusiasm runs, high and boys and girls alike take an active interest. The day before election day, the school is closed early, and the entire school participates in the election. The

school authorities erect Australian voting booths; inspectors, policemen and justices are appointed; girls as well as boys officiating in all of these capacities, even to being policemen. In a mimic way, all the details of an election in the outside world are observed, and the result announced to the school. The professor of civics and the secretary of the school both state that the girls take fully as much interest in the preliminary campaign and in the actual voting as do the boys. If every school in the country would adopt some such practical study of civics as this, the near future would show a solid increase in intelligent and patriotic citizenship.

WICKED WASTEFULNESS.

The quarterly meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Attleboro, Feb. 9, considered "The Waste of Civilization" in some of its numerous phases. Mrs. Ellen S. Morse, president of the Marlborough Club, presided and introduced the subject by saying: "When cultivated men (ministers oftentimes) find pleasure in hunting to death harmless animals; when women delighted in exhibiting, for personal adornment, the plumage of innocent birds; when greed and avarice are apparent on every hand; when vice and crime bring woe and misery, is it not true that there is a tremendous waste in all directions? And is it not time for thoughtful women to arouse themselves to responsibility toward the life around us? We, as teachers and mothers, have been entrusted with the care and development of children's character, and the study of such wastefulness is imperative upon us."

A VALENTINE LUNCH.

The following bright little bit comes in a private letter from a merry young woman in Washington—a glimpse of girls gay without masculine admixture:

At Helen's to-day we had a pretty lunch, with a valentine apiece brought on with every course, verses and decorations done by Helen. The salad was adorned with slices of beets cut in hearts, the cakes were heartshaped, and we ended off with kisses!

Women are taking an active interest in the formation of "Consumers' Leagues." Enthusiastic meetings in their furtherance have been lately held in Boston and New York City.

Mrs. Harriet Emerson, the city auditor of Ogden, Utah, was formerly a resident of La Crosse, Mich. She married Judge Emerson and went to Utah to live where she has always taken an active part in public life. She was the Republican candidate for city auditor of Ogden, and was elected by a large majority. She is president of the Free Kindergarten Association, and is one of the foremost women in charity work. For years she has been president of the Free Library Association; in fact, but for her untiring efforts Ogden would not now have a public library and free reading-room.

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

At a recent debate in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. Poor, of Andover, spoke in favor of woman suffrage, as follows:

It is unnecessary to go over in detail the arguments on this much-discussed question. In thinking over this matter I had concluded to vote against the proposed amendment. I was inclined to this cause, though in favor of the general question, by reason of the differences in opinion among the class upon whom it is proposed to confer the suffrage. But favoring as I do the general extension of the suffrage to women, I cannot half-way perform my duty. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that taxation without representation, the imposition of burdens without conferring corresponding rights, every vital principle that is eternalized in the monuments at Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill is involved in the consideration of this question, and swayed by the logic that ruled those events, I am swept onward by its irresistible stream to the only conclusion that can be drawn from the premises.

Every principle that was dear to these American colonies in their formative period, every consideration of justice and fair dealing between class and class, alike demands that full suffrage, equal to that in every respect enjoyed by men, should be extended to women.

In 1851 Wendell Phillips, delivering at Worcester one of those matchless orations that made him the foremost orator of his day, and that have fairly entitled him to the proud distinction of champion for human rights, declared this to be the great question of the age. This was in 1851. The air about him was vibrant with another agitation destined in the immediate future to work its way into the human conscience with an uncontrollable force. The emancipation of the slave was accomplished, and now the question most pressing for solution is the emancipation of woman. And why any half-way measures? Much has been done for woman since 1851. Has she failed in any respect to respond to the new opportunities? Has she not vindicated her right to be emancipated? Shall this question be the only one that is not to be decided on principles of sound logic and reasoning? Look at Wyoming, look at Kansas and the other States where women vote; has any revolution happened there? Has female suffrage there done anything else than to put along side the ballot-box a huge moral influence that prevents corruption in office and the election of bad men? Precedents are not lacking, and they are precedents that we of Massachusetts, the birthplace of American freedom, can afford to follow.

Mr. Parsons, of Greenfield, said:

Mr. Speaker, I am not a woman suffragist, if the accent be put upon the word woman. I am a suffragist, a believer in the completion of democracy by the extension of the right of citizenship to every mature and intelligent person. It is written on the foundation stone of the Republic that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. It is the vital truth of democracy that no class and no part of the people is good enough, or wise enough, to exercise the right of government for another class or part. Until woman enters into full suffrage, that theory and that truth is not recognized in our land. I can conceive that if it had been ordained by the founders of the government that women and not men should be the voting part of the people, I should be asking this Legislature to extend to the unfranchised minority a share in government—I should be a "man suffragist," and my brilliant friend from the Back Bay, a leader in the

Man Suffrage Association, would be, consistently with his argument to-day, a woman suffragist. The mistake we perpetuate is in a wrong and unjustifiable distinction between two parts of the people, a horizontal discrimination between the sexes, instead of a lateral division between the ignorant and the intelligent.

WOMEN RAISE PRIZE POULTRY.

A number of women were exhibitors at the poultry show recently held in New York City. Mrs. J. G. Osborne, of Fabius, N. Y., won first, second, third and fourth prizes on her exhibit of rose-comb Minorcas, both of the black and the white varieties.

Miss Selma Wieners, of College Point, N. Y., exhibited a trio of black rose-comb bantams, which won both first and second prizes. Miss Wieners is one of the most successful breeders, and raises the most beautiful bantams in the world. She has won prizes for them in London and Birmingham, England; in Paisley, Scotland, and at previous shows at Madison Square Garden. Miss Wieners is most enthusiastic over her pets, and thinks no work more suitable for women than poultry raising.

Miss Lizzie Goodell, of Canastota, N. Y., exhibited colored Dorkings, which won first and second prizes against a large showing from other exhibitors. Miss Goodell is thoroughly practical and earnest in her work.

CHURCH WOMEN EFFICIENT.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has recognized the efficiency of the women of the Church by giving into their care the entire support of unmarried women missionaries in the home and foreign fields; the support of women medical missionaries and their work in Egypt and India; the work among the Warm Springs Indians; the support of women industrial teachers and their work among the freedmen; the agricultural and industrial work in Alabama; the erecting of buildings for training schools and teachers' homes among the freedmen, and part of the Church extension work.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

Eleanor MacAllister, of Newburg, N. Y., has been appointed as woman physician in the Manhattan State Hospital, at a salary of \$1,000 a year.

Miss Marie Corelli, who has recently been obliged to undergo a severe operation, wishes it to be widely known that the surgeon to whose skill she owes her life is a woman, Mrs. Scharlieb, M. D.

Two women doctors have been specially honored by the India Office. Dr. Margaret Marion Traill Christie, M. D., and Dr. Alice M. Corthven, M. B., have been appointed to look after the hospitals for native women in Bombay, specially in connection with the bubonic plague. Dr. Alice Corthven at present holds the office of demonstrator of physiology at the London School of Medicine for Women.

In the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women every student sent to the university during the year 1896-97 has

passed a record probably unprecedented in the annals of any other school. Five women received caps at the graduation ceremony, and were enthusiastically greeted by their fellow students and the audience.

Countess Vilma Hugonnay, the only woman physician in Budapest, recently made an application for admission to the medical society of the Hungarian capital. After a stormy session the society refused her application. The countess-doctor intends to renew her application next year, and expects to have it granted.

The Medical Woman's Club of Chicago, Ill., has been organized for three years, and has an active membership of thirty-five female physicians, representing all the schools of medicine. Dr. Mary A. Seymour is president. The club will hold an institute and reception on March 18, in Handel Hall. The institute is to consist of two sessions during the daytime, in which papers on technical subjects are to be read by prominent medical practitioners. Representatives from the Medical Woman's Club of Minneapolis, Minn., have been asked to attend the institute. Dr. Bessie Haines, president of the Minneapolis Club, and Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, the secretary, have accepted the invitation. — *Woman's Journal*.

A GREEK GIRL ON DRESS REFORM.

In an American school for girls in one of the cities of Asia Minor, after a recent lecture by the teacher on hygiene and dress, the following synopsis of the lecture's salient points was given by a young Greek girl, who had evidently grasped the spirit if not the letter of the law:

Usually the dresses must be vast, but shapely, so that the organs of the body may be able to move freely. The new fashions usually are very hurtful, because the female gender desires to make her belt thin. They tighten the corset so that the organs of the body are in anxiety, and the circulation of the blood is in great trouble, and for this reason very many persons have lost their lives in their younger age, because very many sicknesses come forward for this reason. Also the stockings and shoes must be vast, so that the circulation of the blood may be free round the body. We must not keep clean only our body, but our mind, heart, dresses, everything.

PRISON GUARDS.

The commissioners in charge of the Kentucky State penitentiary at Frankfort have just appointed two women as guards, with the same salary as the men. They will have charge of the women prisoners, and will perform the duties of prison matrons; but as the statute does not provide for matrons, they will be called guards. This appointment is made in consequence of serious scandals that came to light in regard to the treatment of the women prisoners by the men in charge of them.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature which requires all persons applying for license to marry to pass a medical examination. Persons having dipsomania, any form of insanity, hereditary tuberculosis, and other diseases are barred from marriage by the bill.

A GOOD HEARING.

On Tuesday morning, Feb. 15, hearings was given to the petitioners for suffrage before the Judiciary Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, and before the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage. It had been arranged that the addresses before the House Committee should present the history of equal suffrage, and the addresses before the Senate Committee its philosophy. Miss Anthony conducted the hearing before the Judiciary Committee. The *Washington Evening Star* said:

"The members of the House committee on judiciary paid a tribute to the devotion of the woman suffragists, and at the same time showed appreciation by nearly all being in attendance at the hearing this morning. It is seldom that more than a quorum of any committee can be induced to attend a hearing of any sort. To-day fifteen members of the committee out of seventeen were present, and manifested a deep interest in the remarks submitted by the women. The character of the assemblage was one to inspire respect, and the force and intelligence of what was said warranted the attention and interest shown by the committee. The people who not many years ago thought that every woman suffragist was a masculine creature who 'wanted to wear the pants,' would have been greatly embarrassed in their theories had they been present at the hearing to-day. There was not a mannish-appearing woman in the assemblage. It was such an assemblage as may be seen at a popular church on Sunday, or at a fashionable afternoon reception. The only distinguishing feature might be that there was not anywhere in this assemblage such an affectation of masculinity as is common among the fashionable young women of the period. Each year there have appeared more young women at these hearings, and the average of youth seemed greater to-day than ever before. Fashionably attired and in good taste, representative of the highest grade of American womanhood, the fifty or sixty women present inspired respect for their opinions without destroying the sentiment of gallantry which men generally feel that they must extend towards women."

PROGRESS IN GEORGIA.

Mrs. Gresham, of Waynesboro, Ga., read at the National Suffrage Convention the following account of the progress of women in Georgia during the past half century:

The average woman in Georgia fifty years ago can be faintly described by repeating a verse from an old song:

She could brew and she could bake,
She could sew and she could make,
She could keep the house clean
With a broom, broom, broom.
She was neat and she was smart,
And she pleased him to the heart,
But alack and alas!
She was dumb, dumb, dumb.

Yes, she was as silent as an oyster on the subject of Woman's Rights.

Fifty years ago, if a Georgia woman had been so "unwomanly" as to assert her belief that women were entitled to representation in our republican government, or to equal educational advantages, and to declare that there should be only one standard of morals for men and women, she would have been shunned and avoided by both men and women as a forward, if not absolutely an unworthy, person.

After our cruel war was over, woman suffrage began to be discussed more freely, and, like a certain well-known person not to be mentioned on this occasion, we found that woman suffragists were not so black as they had been

painted. The Howard sisters did a splendid thing for the cause when they invited the convention to hold the annual convention of the N. A. W. S. A. in our capital city, Atlanta, in 1895.

Many who professed conversion at that time have returned to their shells and closed the door, to wait until the proper time arrives for them to proclaim and work for the enfranchisement of women, while the few stand firmly on the broad platform of equal rights, heeding neither abuse nor misrepresentation, for they are "in for the war," no matter how long it lasts.

As a hopeful sign of the times, we can state that a large number of men are in favor of woman suffrage and openly proclaim their belief; but our women are not so fearless. Enslaved people are always cowardly until they have once enjoyed the dignity and happiness of being free.

We have faith to believe that when the numerous organizations composed principally of women, and even the missionary societies of the churches, have educated the members up to the point that they will not become frightened when they hear their own voices in public debate, the battle will be almost won. The preachers and the politicians who have been luxuriating for so long in the pleasures of free speech, will doubtless yearn for a return of the good old time when women were content in the narrow "sphere" marked out for them by their self-constituted rulers.

With universal education as the watchword, Georgia is bound to progress along all lines. She has the honor of being first to give to women a college—the Wesleyan, at Macon, Ga. The branch colleges of the State University have been open to both boys and girls for many years, and in 1889 the Georgia Normal and Industrial was established for girls alone, the first gift of the State to her daughters. But the women are not content; they are clamoring for admission to the State University, and a bill to that effect has been introduced, and is now pending in the Legislature.

Miss Augusta Howard, the first president of the Georgia W. S. A., is now in charge of the money order department in the Columbus post-office, having secured the highest average in a competitive examination.

Fifty years ago the married woman in Georgia had no civil status apart from her husband. She could not hold property in her own name; even the clothes upon her back belonged to the man she had wed. Her earnings, if she engaged in any remunerative employment, were not her own, and, though she might be living separated from her husband, such earnings were liable for his debts, unless by special act of the Legislature she had been constituted what was technically known as a "Free trader." In 1851, women living separated from their husbands were by the act of the Legislature given the right to their wages. In 1866 the Legislature passed an act conferring upon women the right to hold property in their own name. The laws of Georgia even at this late date, however, fall far short of making men and women equal in their rights where property is concerned.

Women are debarred from entering into contract of suretyship. A woman can give her property to her husband, but she cannot sell it to him. Any time within five years after a deed of gift is executed, she can plead undue influence and repudiate the contract.

Fifty years ago, there were few women teachers in the State, but to-day the number is large and constantly increasing. Women, however, are not permitted to serve as school directors, or upon boards of education.

Fifty years ago no women were employed in offices, stores, shops, restau-

rants, and the like. Now, thousands of them earn a livelihood working in various capacities in such places of business.

In Georgia there is but one office open to women, and that is the State Librarianship. Women were made eligible by act of the Legislature last year, the appointing power being vested in the Governor. Just after the office was thrown open to women, the Governor appointed a man.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed making provision for the selection of a woman physician to serve as assistant in the State Lunatic Asylum. At present, the physicians in this and all other public institutions of the State are men. Georgia has one police matron, and she is serving in Atlanta. Her appointment was secured after four years of hard work on the part of the women of that city.

It will be seen from the foregoing that progress has been made in our cause in the State of Georgia. Under the circumstances, it may be regarded as considerable and encouraging progress, and it is a pleasure to us to say that in this progress many of the public men of Georgia have had a noble hand. Without them, this progress would not have been possible.

MARY L. MCLENDON,

Pres. Georgia W. S. A.

LUCIUS D. MORSE, Cor. Sec.

THE IOWA REGISTER.

There is published in Des Moines a very nice paper, the *Register*. It is nearly perfect, but it has one defect, which in the eyes of Iowa women sometimes seems almost to overshadow all its merits; it is opposed to equal suffrage. It lately published two or three anonymous letters from women saying that they did not want to vote and did not know any other women who did. The *Register* said it was willing to print communications on both sides. In a few days little white-winged messengers began to flit into its office from all over the State, each written by an Iowa woman over her own name and address; and all saying that they wanted to vote. The *Register* was astonished by the number of letters it received, but said it would print them all in time; and it did print forty-one in its first issue. I can't tell you what good reading that page was. The editor knows now that there are some women in Iowa who want to vote. [Another woman from Iowa told the editor of the *WOMAN'S COLUMN* that within ten days the *Register* received more than two hundred letters in answer to the two or three anonymous communications from remonstrants.] The women of Iowa want to vote, not because they want to be worse mothers, worse wives or less womanly women, but because they want to be better mothers, better wives and more womanly women, and because, in order to be at their best in all these respects, they must be able to cast a ballot.—*Julia Clark Hallam.*

Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker is to be once more identified with the work of the Every Day Church in this city. Her special field will be the educational department, having in charge the University Extension work, and other lectures. Besides this, Mrs. Crooker will have in charge general financial interests of the enterprise, connected with the permanent fund. She will also stand ready to preach occasionally.

At a recent congregational meeting of the Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church of Lebanon, Penn., it was decided to allow the ladies of the congregation to vote on all questions pertaining to the church.

The Woman's Column.

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SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN IN IRELAND.

Another great gain has been made for woman suffrage in the passage of the Irish local self-government bill by the Parliament of Great Britain. Municipal woman suffrage, conferred on English women in 1869, proved so satisfactory that it was extended to the women of Scotland in 1881. Now, after the experience of a generation (29 years), it is extended to the women of Ireland also. Under the new bill, single women and widows in Ireland will vote for all officers except members of Parliament, on substantially the same terms as men. Before this, municipal suffrage for women in Ireland was limited to Belfast, where they obtained it some years ago through the efforts of Miss Isabella Tod and other Irishwomen, on the occasion of the granting of a new city charter.

SUFFRAGE A CIVILIZER.

U. S. Representative Shafroth, of Colorado, said at the recent National Suffrage Convention:

I want to say this, as coming from Colorado: The experience we have had ought to demonstrate to every one that woman suffrage is not only right, but practical. It tends to elevate. There is not a caucus but is better attended, and by better people, and held in a better place. I have seen the time when a political convention without a disturbance and the drawing of weapons was rare. That time is past in Colorado, and it is due to the presence of women. Every man now shows that civility which makes him take off his hat and not swear, and deport himself decently when ladies are present. Instead of women's going to the polls corrupting women, it has purified the polls. Husband and wife go to the polls together. No one insults them. There are no drunken men there, nothing but what is pleasant and decorous.

Woman is an independent element in politics. She has no allegiance to any political party. When a ticket is presented to her, she asks, "Are these good men?" A man is apt to say, "Well, it is bad, but I must stand by my party." He



FRANCES E. WILLARD.

wants to keep his party record straight. She has no need of keeping a record, and she votes for the man she thinks the best man on the ticket. That element is bound to result in good in any State.

People say that they don't know how it will work; they are afraid of it. Can it be that we distrust our mothers and sisters? We shall never have the best possible government till we have the women.

MRS. STANTON ON MISS WILLARD.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in the *Woman's Journal*, describes a visit Frances Willard made to her in New Jersey some years ago. Mrs. Stanton says:

As she appreciated fine scenery, we took several drives on the Palisades. It was in the leafy month of June, when nature was at her best. Starting out one morning, I said: "Now, Frances, we will drive where there is one of the most magnificent views we have yet seen." But nearing the point, lo! a tree had fallen across the

road, and as it was too narrow a place in which to turn, for a moment we were in a quandary. Frances promptly jumped out, saying, "Wait till I look at the tree." I could not see what good her looking at the tree would do, but I soon discovered. She seized the top branches and slowly pulled it round, until we had a safe pathway. She came laughing back and said, "The tree was of light wood and not as large as it seemed; many of our blocks in life could be as easily conquered if we would only go at them with a will." This little incident illustrates in a measure the energy and perseverance that made her life a success.

In Ohio the woman suffragists have scored a victory. The House has defeated the Hazlett Bill, which proposed to repeal the law whereby Ohio women are enabled to vote in school elections. A strong effort was made to wipe out the law, but it failed by a decisive majority.

THE BALLOT FOR THE HOME.

BY FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Doubtless the strongest points in favor of woman suffrage are:

1. That it is founded on the unchanging principles of justice. Every reasonable man knows that it is not right to tax a class without representing that class, to inflict penalties upon a class that had no hand in determining what those penalties should be, to govern one-half of the human race by the other half. All injustice to one class works harm to every other.

2. The best government known to the race is found in a home where father and mother have equal power, as is the case in an enlightened modern Christian family. No other place is so free from temptation, and no other conserves so completely the best interest of all who dwell therein. Reasoning from analogy, the larger home of society, and that largest home of all called government, might be more like this typical home, and in proportion as they are made like unto it, society and government will more thoroughly conserve the interest of all, and shut out the pests of civilization.

3. The two most strongly marked instincts of woman are those of protection for herself and little ones, and of love and loyalty to her husband and her son. On the other hand, the two strongest instincts that to-day defend the liquor traffic and drink habit are avarice in the dealer and appetite in the drinker. It has been said that civilization has nothing with which it can offset these two tremendous forces. But may it not be found that in the home, through the reserve power never yet called into government on a large scale, woman's instincts of self-protection and of love are a sufficient offset to appetite and avarice, and will out-vote both at the polls? For it must be remembered that, in a republic, all questions of morality sooner or later find their way to the ballot-box, and are voted up or down.

4. Women constitute more than two-thirds of our church-members, and less than one-fifth of our criminals. As a class women hold the balance of power morally in the republic.

5. There is no enemy dreaded so much by liquor-dealers and saloon-keepers as a woman with the ballot in her hand. Secret circulars sent out by them, and intercepted by our temperance leaders, state this explicitly. One of these is addressed to a legislator, and reads to this effect: "Set your heel upon the woman suffrage movement every time, for the ballot in the hand of woman means the downfall of our trade." When the bill by which the women of Washington Territory had the ballot and secured local option, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the Territory, there were bonfires, bell-rings, and beer on tap in the public square of many a town and village, where the saloon-keepers celebrated their jubilee because the women had lost their right to vote.

6. Wherever women have had the ballot, they have used it in the interest of the home and against the saloons, the gambling-houses, and the haunts of infamy.

In Wyoming, women obtained full suffrage in 1869. Rev. Dr. B. F. Crary, pre-

siding elder of the M. E. churches in that State, wrote years ago of the equal suffrage law, "Liquor-sellers and gamblers are unanimous in cursing it." Chief Justice Groesbeck, of Wyoming, wrote in 1897: "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." Wyoming was the first State in the Union to raise the age of protection for girls to eighteen.

Colorado granted full suffrage to women in 1893. Equal suffrage has raised the age of protection to eighteen; has equalized the property laws between husband and wife; has secured a law making fathers and mothers equal guardians of their children; has greatly increased the number of women serving on educational boards; and has more than quadrupled the number of no-license towns in Colorado.

Kansas gave municipal suffrage to women in 1887. Several years ago the Chief Justice of Kansas and all the judges of the Supreme Court united in paying tribute to the good results. 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."

After seven years' experience of municipal suffrage, Kansas submitted to the voters, for the second time, an amendment to extend full suffrage to women. The liquor interest organized from one end of the State to the other, to fight it—a sure proof that the women had used their municipal vote well. The amendment was defeated, but received an affirmative vote more than ten times as large as when a similar amendment was first submitted, some years before.

In 1880, Arkansas passed a law that the opening of a saloon within three miles of a church or schoolhouse might be prevented by a petition from a majority of the adult inhabitants, men and women. The liquor dealers contested the constitutionality of the law. Their attorney, in his argument before the Supreme Court, said:

None but male persons of sound mind can vote; but their rights are destroyed, and the idiot, alien and females step in and usurp their rights in popular government. Since females, idiots, and aliens cannot vote, they should not be permitted to accomplish the same purpose by signing a petition; for the signature of an adult to a petition is the substance of a ballot in taking the popular sense of the community. It merely changes the form, and is identical in effect.

The Supreme Court, however, upheld the constitutionality of the law. Under it, the saloons have been cleared out of three-fourths of the counties in Arkansas.

In Idaho, full suffrage was granted to women in 1896. William Balderston, of Boise, editor of one of Idaho's principal dailies, writes:

An interesting result of the new law was observed during the session of the Legislature last winter. In Idaho there had been a law legalizing gambling. Up to the time of the adoption of equal suffrage, it would have been impracticable to repeal it; but when a bill was introduced last winter for that purpose, it went through with a large majority. The majority for it was universally credited to

the addition of the woman element to the electorate.

In Canada, five provinces give a restricted municipal suffrage to women, and the concurrent testimony of all parties is that the result is altogether in the interest of temperance and morality.

Even at the antipodes, women stand for the home. Equal suffrage has been given to the women of New Zealand, and now comes the news of a movement in New Zealand to put down gambling. "Sweepstakes" have been declared illegal, and a bill to legalize them has been defeated on the avowed ground that the large associations of women, whose votes would be needed at the next election, were against the bill.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, while fully convinced that the ballot is the right of every woman in the nation, just as much as it is the right of every man, does not base its line of argument upon this fact, but upon the practical value that woman's vote will have in helping the nation to put away the liquor traffic and its accompanying abominations. We do not ask it for ourselves alone; we are impartial friends of the whole human race in both its fractions, man and woman, and hence we are not more in earnest for this great advance because of the good it brings to the gentler, than because of the blessing that it promises to the stronger sex. It is for these practical reasons that we claim that woman's ballot should be one of the planks in the platform of every righteous party in America.

[This article by Miss Willard can be obtained in leaflet form, price 15 cents per hundred, from the Woman's Journal, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass.]

SENATOR TELLER ON SUFFRAGE.

U. S. Senator Teller said, at the recent National Suffrage Convention:

The results of equal suffrage have proved entirely satisfactory—not to every individual, but to the great mass of the people. I hear it said every day that if women are allowed to vote, the best women will not take part. I want to say to you that this is a mistake. To my certain knowledge, the best women do take part. When I went back to Colorado, after the granting of equal suffrage, a prominent society woman, whom I had known for years, telephoned to me to come up and speak to the ladies at her house. I found her big parlors full of representative women—the wives of bankers, lawyers, preachers; society women. If you put any duty upon women, they are not going to shirk it. Women who feared the responsibility are now as enthusiastic as those who had been "clamoring" for it. In the past, women have had no object in studying political questions; now they have. They take them up in their clubs.

We find that women are less partisan than men. Why? Because women generally have more conscience than men. They will not vote for a dissolute and disreputable man who may happen to force himself on to a party ticket. You often hear people say, "Oh, it won't do to nominate Mr. A., the women won't vote for him; he has too bad a character."

Colorado people are proud of equal suffrage. The area where it prevails spread last year and took in Utah and Idaho. It will take in more neighboring States. I predict that in ten years, instead of four suffrage States, we shall have twice as many—perhaps three or four times that number.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

Hon. Martha A. B. Conine, a member of the last Colorado Legislature, spoke on equal suffrage in that State at the National Suffrage Convention. She was commissioned as a delegate to the convention by the Governor of Colorado, the first time such a thing has ever happened; and when she showed her commission, bearing the great seal of the State, it was viewed with much interest. Mrs. Conine read a letter from Governor Adams, written in answer to an inquiry from Iowa as to the results of equal suffrage. He wrote:

Woman suffrage needs not the defence of results; it is not a question of expediency, but of justice. When the question was submitted in Colorado, I supported and voted for the proposition as a question of abstract right; as every fair man must admit, when the question comes to him, that a woman has the same right of suffrage as a man. In advocating suffrage, you need no platform but right and justice; those who will not accept it upon that ground will not be persuaded though one rose from the dead.

I will, however, add that even the most virulent enemy of woman suffrage cannot prove that any harm has come from the experiment. The test in Colorado is still too new to expect a unanimous verdict, yet all fair-minded observers are justified in predicting a higher standard of morals and of political life as a result of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Conine continued:

We challenge the world to prove that one of the evils prophesied has come to pass. That women as a rule appreciate their freedom, and are willing to assume their responsibility, is beyond question. That there are a few who shrink from such responsibility, and profess themselves disappointed at the results thus far, we do not deny; yet we believe it would be a very dangerous experiment to attempt to take the ballot even from this class, since, either consciously or unconsciously, they have moved forward, and are occupying a higher plane than when enfranchised. The most intelligent men and women of Colorado have in no uncertain terms signified their approval of the new order.

Mrs. Conine read the statement recently put forth, testifying to the good results of equal suffrage, and signed by the Governor of Colorado, three ex-Governors, all the Colorado Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Chief Justice and the associate justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeals, the judges of the District Court, the Secretary of State, the State treasurer, State auditor, attorney-general, the mayor of Denver, the president of the State University, the president of Colorado College, the representative of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the presidents of thirteen Women's Clubs, most of them prominent society women. Mrs. Conine continued:

During the session of the Legislature last winter, there were three women in the House. We met upon terms of absolute equality. No thought of incongruity or unfitness seems to have arisen, and at the same time those little courtesies which gentlemen instinctively pay to ladies were never omitted. Each of the ladies was given a chairmanship, one of them that of the Printing Committee; and the printing bill for that session was lower by thousands of dollars than for any previous session. The women were as frequently

called to the chair in Committee of the Whole as were the men. One of them was placed upon the Judiciary Committee at the request of the chairman. Every Honorary Committee appointed during the session included one or more of the ladies.

SENATOR CANNON ON SUFFRAGE.

U. S. Senator Cannon, of Utah, said, at the National Suffrage Convention:

No nation can exist half slave and half free, or 41.45 slave and only 4.45 free.

Ten years before I was old enough to vote, my mother was a voter. I learned from her to vote according to my conscience, and not according to the dictation of the bosses.

The strongest argument for the suffrage of any class exists in behalf of woman-kind, because women will not be bound by mere partisanship. If the world is to be redeemed, it must be by the conscience of the individual voter. The woman goes to the truth by instinct. Men have to confer together, and have to go down street and look through glasses darkly. The woman stays at home and rocks the cradle, and God tells her what to do. When children learn political wisdom and truth from their mother's lips, they will remember it and live up to it; for those lessons are the longest remembered.

WOMEN'S CLUBS OF DENVER.

At the recent National Suffrage Convention, Mrs. Martha A. B. Conine, of Denver, said:

Our State Federation of Women's Clubs now numbers about 100 clubs, representing a united membership of 4,000. The women's clubs of Denver are largely occupied in studying social and economic questions, earnestly seeking for the best methods of educating their children, reforming criminals, alleviating poverty, and securing purification of the ballot; in short, striving to make their city and their State a cleaner, better home for their children. Their work receives added encouragement from the knowledge that by their ballots they may determine who shall make and administer the laws under which these children must be reared. The home has always been conceded to be the woman's kingdom. In the free States she has but expanded the walls of that home, that she might afford to the inmates, and also to those who unfortunately have no other home, the same protection and loving care which was formerly limited to the few short hours of the day, and the few short years of childhood, passed beneath the parental roof.

WITH WOMEN LAWYERS.

Miss Marion E. Garmory, of Rockford, Ill., was examined for admission to the bar last week at Ottawa, Ill., with eight young men, and carried off the first honors. Four of the young men failed to pass. The *Chicago Times-Herald* says: "Miss Garmory is one of the brightest as well as one of the most modest young women in Rockford, and, moreover, is a very pretty girl, with many admirers. Six years ago she entered the office of City Attorney Robert K. Welsh as a stenographer, and all her leisure moments have been devoted to the acquirement of legal lore. She has been of great assistance to Mr. Welsh, and, instead of engaging in the practice of law on her own hook, will remain with him."

Mrs. Ella Knowles Haskell, assistant

attorney-general of Montana, is visiting friends in Lowell, Mass. The *Lowell Mail*, which is opposed to equal suffrage, sent a reporter to interview her. It says:

The reporter was much surprised at Mrs. Haskell's appearance. He had read of her many able pleas at the bar and in the cause of woman's suffrage, knew that her opinions in business matters were considered golden by those who had an opportunity of measuring her ability, and naturally expected to meet a lofty, stern specimen of the new woman. Imagine his surprise to find an individual of the most gentle type, with an appearance of submissiveness that bordered on timidity. Mrs. Haskell is mild, gentle and womanly, though full of courage and energy.

And the *Mail* devotes nearly three columns to a highly eulogistic sketch of Mrs. Haskell's life, and of her marriage to the gentleman who had defeated her at the polls when they were candidates for the attorney-generalship on opposite tickets, and who afterwards appointed her his assistant.

In Ohio, the Barlow bill, making women eligible as notaries public, became a law last week, and within five minutes the first commission was issued to Miss Grace A. Adams, of Painesville.

Seven years ago, the annual income of the National American W. S. A. was only \$2,000. For 1896 it was \$10,000, and for 1897, \$14,000. Up to this time, no officer of the Association has ever received a salary. The whole of the money is spent for propaganda.

An army officer and his wife attended the National Suffrage Convention especially to see the women who were to be present from the enfranchised States. They were curious to know what women would look like who had served as Senators, Representatives and State Superintendents of Public Instruction. They came away delighted.

All who know how hard it is for a reform paper to keep alive will rejoice over the news that a rich quartz leader has been discovered at Sapling Gully, on land owned by Mrs. Louisa Lawson, editor of the Australian equal rights journal, the *Sydney Dawn*. The land was left her by her late husband, who, at the time of his sudden death, was making arrangements to begin a thorough search for a gold-bearing reef, supposed to exist in the neighborhood.

Several Illinois women hold important State positions. Miss Julia C. Lathrop is a member of the State Board of Charities. Mrs. Ella F. Young is a member of State Board of Education. Dr. Florence Hunt is a member of State Board of Health. Miss Jessie Palmer Weber is Librarian of the State Historical Library. Mrs. Mary L. Carriel and Mrs. Lucy L. Flower are trustees of the University of Illinois. Mrs. Flo. J. Miller and Mrs. C. Erickson are trustees of the Soldiers' Widows' Home. Dr. Frances B. Phillips is trustee of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary. Mrs. Julia P. Harvey, Mrs. F. H. Blackman and Mrs. Victoria Richardson are trustees of the State Home for Juvenile Female Offenders. Five women are deputy inspectors of factories.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.

Hon. Martha Hughes Cannon, State Senator of Utah, was one of the speakers at the recent National Suffrage Convention. She described the struggle to secure suffrage in Utah, and continued:

With the battle won, woman entered upon the enjoyment of her new privileges with that ready adaptation which distinguishes American women. The State at once adopted an improved system of the Australian method of voting, and women, when they went to the polls, found that the disagreeable features which they had been taught to expect did not in reality exist. The political parties recognized the changed conditions, and selected women as delegates to county conventions, to State conventions, and at the last National Convention of the Democratic party, held at Chicago in 1896, the women of Utah were represented by members of their own sex. As a result of the new order of things, our caucuses and primary meetings are conducted with due regard to decorum, our conventions are more deliberative, and the kindly consideration which the American man always shows to woman has induced even the rougher type to consider that political gatherings in which women take part should be conducted in a decent and orderly manner. Our women fill important places upon political committees. They have been honored by appointment upon the various State boards. They have been elected to fill various county offices. They have occupied seats in our Legislature, and helped to elect a United States Senator and to make the laws governing the people of the State. No criticism has been made of woman's lack of ability in any of these responsible positions of trust. Those who helped to place them in office are thoroughly satisfied with their work. With us, woman's capacity for public place and station is now as unquestioned and as well recognized as her ability to keep the hearthstone clean, and her charm as the central figure of the household. It can be said, in all truth and earnestness, that woman in public life is no longer an experiment. She has demonstrated her ability to stand side by side with her husband, and shoulder to shoulder with her brother, in sustaining the government which must shelter her children.

One result of the reform has been that our women take pains to inform themselves upon the questions of the day, and they are uniformly familiar with the issues dividing political parties. They do not take less interest in their homes, and they have not, as yet, in the slightest degree become disloyal to the edicts of society. They have lost none of their womanly ways, and they are still as ready to listen to "the old, old story," that is ever new, as was the mother of us all, in the early days when the flowers first burst into bloom and the birds sang and the world was new. There has been no assumption of mannish ways, and "the blush on the peach," which it was feared and predicted would be despoiled by the rude hand of public life, has not as yet lost its downy freshness. Dire disasters have not come. Domestic cataclysms have not embroiled the people in the calamities predicted, but, on the contrary, peace reigns in our mountain State, and good will abounds.

"Seeing is believing," so it is said; and a reality is always better than the most beautiful theory, for practical purposes. The practical demonstration of the wisdom of suffrage reform in the mountain States is an object lesson that our sister States will not be long in learning, and the sooner it is learned the better it will be for the nation at large. I say this because my observation of the practical working of the reform convinces me

that humanity, and not woman alone, is the gainer. It is an educator. It is an instructor in our system of government, which takes its place beneath the roof-tree and spreads the knowledge of governmental economy. It broadens the ideas of that part of the human race which trains the young, and it cannot help but be an educator that will spread enlightenment among the masses. An equality of rights and an equality of interests makes all our citizens better.

If the honest unbelievers in the equality of woman will visit the States of the West, where she enjoys equal privileges with man, and shares with him public responsibilities, they will have their prejudices removed. Woman did her full part, in all sections of the Union, in the settlement of States and the advancement of civilization. She never forgot that she was a woman, and she never lost that subtle charm which man admires. Neither will she lose it, as she aids in creating laws and in carrying on the affairs of government. As she was created, so she will remain. As she was intended to be man's helpmeet, so she is in reality, as with him she moulds the institutions of society.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

At the Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. last Tuesday, the parlors at 3 Park Street were crowded. Mrs. Livermore presided. Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser read an interesting paper on "Wives, Widows and Wills," and was kept busy for a long time afterward answering eager questions. Mrs. Livermore, Mr. Blackwell and Mrs. Boland explained their reasons for objecting to the pending bill empowering the mayor to appoint three members of the Boston school board. A unanimous vote of thanks to Mrs. Lesser was passed, and a social hour followed.

At the next Fortnightly, Tuesday, March 22, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney will speak on "Anne Hutchinson." This is said to be an extremely interesting lecture, and Mrs. Livermore particularly desires a full attendance.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN DETROIT.

Many women in Detroit, Mich., have protested against placing over the two main entrances of the new County Administration Building two statues typifying Light and Knowledge, represented as almost nude women. When there is a serious difference of opinion about the fitness of a statue to be set up in a public place, it is best to give decency the benefit of the doubt. But the protest of the wives and mothers of Detroit has been disregarded by the city fathers. The women had no votes.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

Miss Estelle Reel, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Wyoming, spoke on equal suffrage in that State, at the National Suffrage Convention. She is a young woman with a quiet manner and a pleasant face. She said:

I want to tell you a little about our work in Wyoming, where women have been voting and holding office for nearly thirty years, and where our people are convinced that it has been of great benefit. In Wyoming our home life is as sacred and sweet as anywhere else on the globe.

Equal suffrage has been tried and not found wanting.

Perhaps you will ask, What reforms has Wyoming to show? We were the first State to adopt the Australian ballot, and to accept a majority verdict of juries in civil cases. We are noted for our humane treatment of criminals, our care of the righteous poor, and the care and education of our young. Child labor is prohibited. The Supreme Court has just decided that every voter must be able to read the Constitution in English. We have night schools all over the State for those who cannot attend school by day. Equal suffrage in Wyoming was given, I believe, to help protect the home element; and the home vote is a great conservative force. Woman suffrage means stable government, anchored in the steadfast rock of American homes. It means progress and peace.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN CHICAGO.

Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, assisted by the best elements of the city, is carrying on so magnificent a fight against political and social corruption, embodied in the candidacy of the notorious Alderman "Johnny" Powers, as to wring reluctant approval from the *Boston Herald*, which seldom gives women in politics credit, as follows: "Speaking of war, by all odds the hottest fight being waged in this country at present is now in progress in the nineteenth ward of Chicago, where Alderman Johnny Powers is a candidate for reelection. About all the moral and intellectual forces of the city, headed by the intrepid John M. Harlan and the imperturbable Jane Addams, of Hull House, are arrayed in solid phalanx against Johnny Powers, but he is defying them all, relying on the loyalty of the residents of the toughest ward in Chicago and the ample financial resources of the millionaire street railway magnate, Yerkes, who thinks Alderman Powers is useful." A year or two since, the friends of good government in Chicago canvassed the eligibility of Miss Addams for alderman, as the likeliest person in the ward to be a successful candidate against him, but it was held that she could not serve, being a woman. Thus the reformers in the nineteenth ward are handicapped by women's political disabilities.

Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, long one of the active workers for equal suffrage in Kentucky, has removed to New York. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer will hereafter make their home with their son, at 417 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Kentucky's loss is New York's gain.

Miss Anna A. Gordon will at once prepare a biography of Frances Willard, by request of the officers of the National W. C. T. U. No one can be so well fitted to do it as Miss Willard's constant companion for the last twenty years. This will be the only authorized life of Miss Willard, and all persons having letters or other material of interest for it are invited to communicate with Miss Gordon. Her address is Hotel Windsor, Chicago, Ill.

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.

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PROGRESS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

The Anti-Suffrage Association is circulating in the papers an anonymous letter, enumerating the State Legislatures in which woman suffrage bills have been defeated within the past two years. It does not mention that within two years two States of the Union have extended full suffrage to women, and two others have submitted woman suffrage amendments, which are now pending.

Whenever opponents seek to give the impression that the movement is making no progress, the simple facts are a sufficient answer:

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 tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers. In 1891, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892, municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. 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 to women both married and single. In 1896, full suffrage was granted in Utah and Idaho. In 1897, the Legislatures of Washington and South Dakota passed full suffrage amendments, in each case by more than a two thirds vote. In 1898, the new local government bill for Ireland, which has just received a majority vote in Par-

lian ent, gives municipal and county suffrage to single women and widows on substantially the same terms as to men.

There can be no doubt as to which way the current is setting.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

WITH WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

The General Assembly of Kentucky has passed a bill making it mandatory to appoint a woman assistant physician at each State insane asylum, for the women's wards, with the same salary and authority as the male assistant of the same rank. The bill is to take effect at the end of the term of the present incumbents. This law was obtained by the efforts of the Kentucky E. R. A. Two of the three State asylums already have women physicians appointed by Gov. W. O. Bradley and confirmed by the Senate. Gov. Bradley appointed Dr. Katharyne Hauser to



MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD.

the Hopkinsville Asylum some time ago. He says this appointment has given more satisfaction to all concerned than any other he ever made. Dr. Hauser's admirable record was a large factor in securing the appointment of Dr. Louise Bergman as assistant physician at the Lexington Asylum.

When the question of peace or war is to be decided, is it not a cruel injustice that the women of the United States should be without a vote in a matter which so deeply concerns them? "The supreme voice of the American home" is denied an utterance.

MISS WILLARD'S PORTRAIT.

A considerable part of our last edition was spoiled in the press-room, and Miss Willard's portrait was almost too faint to be recognizable. We therefore republish the portrait this week.

THE CALF-PATH.

["The objection to woman suffrage is chiefly habit and tradition."]

One day through the primeval wood
A calf walked home, as good calves should;
But made a trail all bent askew,
A crooked trail, as all calves do.

Since then two hundred years have fled,
And, I infer, the calf is dead.

But still he left behind his trail,
And thereby hangs my moral tale.

The trail was taken up next day
By a lone dog that passed that way;
And then a wise bell-wether sheep
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep,
And drew the flock behind him, too,
As good bell-wethers always do.

And from that day, o'er hill and glade,
Through those old woods a path was made,
And many men wound in and out,
And dodged and turned and bent about,
And uttered words of righteous wrath,
Because 'twas such a crooked path;

But still they followed—do not laugh—
The first migrations of that calf,

And through this winding wood-way stalked
Because he wobbled when he walked.

This forest path became a lane,
That bent and turned and turned again;

This crooked lane became a road,
Where many a poor horse, with his load,
Toiled on beneath the burning sun,
And travelled some three miles in one.

And thus a century and a half
They trod the footsteps of that calf.

The years passed on in swiftness fleet,
The road became a village street,
And this, before men were aware,
A city's crowded thoroughfare,

And soon the central street was this
Of a renowned metropolis;

And men two centuries and a half
Trod in the footsteps of that calf.

Each day a hundred thousand rove
Followed the zigzag calf about;

And o'er his crooked journey went
The traffic of a continent.

A hundred thousand men were led
By one calf near three centuries dead.

They followed still his crooked way,
And lost one hundred years a day;

For thus such reverence is lent
To well-established precedent.

A moral lesson this might teach,
Were I ordained and called to preach.

For men are prone to "go it blind"
Along the calf-paths of the mind,

And work away from sun to sun
To do what other men have done.

They follow in the beaten track,
And out and in, and forth and back,

And still their devious course pursue,
To keep the path that others do.

But how the wise old wood-gods laugh,
Who saw the first primeval calf!

Ah! many things this tale might teach—
But I am not ordained to preach.

—Sam W. Foss.

OF INTEREST TO TAX-PAYERS.

The jurors' bill for wine, cigars, and billiards during the nine days' trial of Martin Thorn in Chicago for murder, was \$1,811.25. A new trial was asked for on the ground that the jurors were in-

competent from the effects of liquor. Jurors who wish it are provided with liquor at the public expense. Women tax-payers in Chicago and elsewhere have to help pay the bills. Meanwhile, in almost all our large cities, it is found impossible to secure appropriations of money sufficient to provide adequate school accommodations for the children. Are the women tax-payers represented?

ONE WOMAN VOTER.

Mrs. Arthur C. Peck, of Denver, Col., is the executive of four incorporated institutions: The Haymarket Haven, on Broadway, a home for young girls, where they are taught useful arts and are fitted to become domestics; the Belle Lennox Nursery, a spacious building with large yard, a refuge for little ones; the Working Girls' Home, where working girls find a home when newly arrived in the city, or when thrown out of employment; and the Colorado Conference Deaconess Home, just incorporated. The *Rocky Mountain Advocate* says: "Absolutely free from ostentation, officiousness or self-seeking, reticent and timid, Mrs. Peck bears all these enterprises in detail, and conducts them without friction." The right of suffrage evidently does not absorb all her energies or necessitate the abandonment of charitable work, as we are told would be the case. Mr. Peck is much interested in his wife's work, and contributes liberally to all her benevolent institutions.

ONE VIRGINIA TYPEWRITER GIRL.

Her father entered the Southern army when a mere boy, and soon received a serious wound, which disabled him for life. Her mother died too early for this only child to have any remembrance of her. The loving, suffering father was always the first and last thought of his daughter's waking hours. The friends of the wounded man secured for him a small office, and he gave his child the best education he could secure for her. When other girls of her age were filled with thoughts of entering society, this soldier's daughter was deep in plans for helping her father, to whom she was child, companion, nurse, solace in hours of pain—everything. She learned typewriting and stenography, and saved every month from her little salary something for the rainy day she knew must come sometime. As the years wore on, the wound grew worse, partial paralysis came, the services of a physician and expensive remedies were constantly needed. When at last the release came, and the true and tried spirit found rest, all the sick man had and most of his daughter's savings were gone. The worn body was laid to rest among his native hills, and the bereaved girl took the last penny in her purse to place a modest little monument over his resting-place. Then she took up the burden of life again, and went bravely back to her work.

Friends who wanted to aid her and other typewriter girls, many of whom are soldiers' orphans helping to support widowed mothers, tried to secure a bill allowing women to qualify as notaries public. The General Assembly, which contains many good lawyers, seeing the

expediency of permitting stenographers in business offices to act as notaries, passed a bill enabling women to become notaries.

But the Governor put his veto on it, saying it was "unconstitutional for women, who in Virginia are not voters, to hold offices."

A woman holds the office of matron of the Virginia penitentiary. A woman is assistant physician at the Western Lunatic Asylum. A very large majority of public school teachers are women. Some of the clerks in the State library are women. All these female persons draw salaries from State funds collected by taxation. Is all this "unconstitutional"? Virginia has always professed to be the land of chivalry.

In Kentucky, women hold the office of notary public. A Kentucky woman said she would rather have "an ounce of justice than a ton of chivalry."—*Lynchburg correspondent of Woman's Journal.*

MR. VAN NESS ON COLORADO WOMEN.

The principal daily paper of Denver, the *News*, reviews with severity, in its issue of March 6, Rev. Thomas Van Ness's assertions about equal suffrage in Colorado, which it declares to be wholly without foundation in fact. The *News* continues:

Now as to Mr. Van Ness's pretensions to speak with authority, because of his former residence in Colorado. Mr. Van Ness lived in Colorado ten years ago, before it had any woman suffrage. His valuable experiences are drawn from that period. Neither has he visited here since the women have voted, for when anti-suffragists invited him to speak for them, he was at so great a loss for material that he wrote to his father-in-law, Prof. J. A. Sewall, of South Broadway, president of the board of aldermen of this city, to give him unbiased information as to the workings of equal suffrage in Colorado, telling him he wished to use the material in an address on the subject; but whether for or against, he did not say. Prof. Sewall believes in both the justice and expediency of equal suffrage. As a result, Mr. Van Ness received no information which was not of a favorable character from Colorado. He received none of the statements which he has voiced. He cast aside all the information and opinion sent him, solicited by him from a relative in whom he placed all confidence, and has been giving out a tissue of falsehoods and absurdities which are beneath a man of his standing. Prof. Sewall, when interviewed on the subject, was so astonished that he could not believe his son-in-law was the man referred to.

A CLUB INCIDENT.

Mrs. Henry E. Wood, of Denver, Col., was a guest lately at the Shakespear Club of Dallas, Tex. Tennyson's "Princess" was the subject. The literary features were handled with polished beauty, but when the discussion turned on equal rights the sentiment was distressingly one way. The members rose one after another and told how they had rights enough, how further liberty for women was a dangerous experiment, and how, above all things, they couldn't imagine a lady going to the polls. Finally the president, Mrs. Exall, a bright, progressive woman, a Vassar graduate, made a despairing appeal.

"Ladies, ladies," said she, "I thought we should have at least one speaker on the other side."

Mrs. Wood decided that, although she does not speak in meeting very often, she must this time. So she rose, and in the gentle, humorous way which distinguishes her, told the Texas ladies that there were a great many women in Colorado who voted, and who were nevertheless considered ladies and treated as such. She reminded them that Colorado was considered a fairly representative State as to intelligence and progressiveness, and she invited them all to come to the biennial and see the voting woman on her native heath, thereby ascertaining if their views were correct. The *Denver News*, which relates this incident with gusto, goes on:

To say that the Dallas women were intensely interested would be putting it mildly. Though Colorado isn't very far from them, they stared at Mrs. Wood as if she were a curiosity. When hearing of some of the efforts of Denver women in the line of city improvement, civic federation, political action, etc., they asked how the men ever came to let the women do anything of that kind. When told that the men seemed to want the women to take an interest in these things, and aided, encouraged and abetted them in it, they had nothing more to say.

WOMEN IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

A Government officer, it seems, repeated the other day the well-worn tale that "women were first employed in the Government service soon after the outbreak of the war," meaning the war of 1861, and that Mr. Spinner made the experiment. I have no intention of diminishing Mr. Spinner's honors, but I beg leave to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that the employment of women in the service of the United States began in 1776.

Before the Revolution of 1776, it was not unusual to employ women in the public service. Lydia Hill, who died on July 28, 1768, had been postmaster of Salem for many years, and in those days far greater skill was required than now. The first postmaster of Baltimore was Mary Katharine Goddard, who served from about 1773 to about 1790, printed the Declaration of Independence for Congress, and occupies, with her brother, William Goddard, a high place in American annals. It was the Goddards who gave us an American postal service before 1776, and in direct opposition to the Crown.

The earliest list of postmasters in this century, now before me, reports a woman postmaster for Lancaster, Pa., and a woman filled the office until 1850. The first "blue-book" of the United States, issued in 1816, gives the names of three women as post-office clerks on one page.

The civil-service law of the United States does not discriminate against women. But the law used to be administered to the exclusion of women, who were placed on separate lists, and never certified, unless the appointing officer called for a woman. I am informed that the civil-service commission is less arbitrary at present, for which I am duly thankful. Of course, I am wholly unable to see why

post-office clerks, in their applications, examinations, ratings, certifications, appointments, and promotions, should show any allusion to sex, save in names. The law, surely, does not draw the line.

But the point I wished to make is that apparently at no time was the pay-roll of the United States without the names of women, and that the practice of 1776 was adopted from the past.—*C. W. Ernst in Woman's Journal.*

WOMEN IN METHODISM.

Rev. Daniel Steele, D. D., of Milton, Mass., affirms in *Zion's Herald* that the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church in dealing with enthusiasts is short-sighted; that it alienates rather than enlists religious enthusiasts whose intensity, zeal and self-sacrifice would greatly increase the power and usefulness of the church. Among the proofs offered is the attitude of the M. E. Church towards the increasing number of earnest women who testify that the Holy Spirit has called them to preach the Gospel. Dr. Steele says:

I do not boast of the wisdom of my church when I see a procession of gifted women with university diplomas in their hands, with lingering and reluctant steps leaving Methodism for Congregationalism or some other church in which they may find a sphere for the exercise of gifts which God has given and Methodist co-educational institutions have at great cost developed. This loss to our church will greatly increase, seeing that the women are rapidly becoming the educated class, all our high schools, academies and many of our colleges and some of our universities graduating more women than men. General Booth has demonstrated their superior efficiency in the great problem of saving the unchurched and submerged masses in our rapidly growing cities. Yet Methodism unwisely, if not stupidly, refuses to put the gospel trumpet to the lips of her maidens when she knows that three of them can be supported by the salary paid to a married man. We have about 1,500,000 women in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and we could in a single day double our corps of preachers in all our city missions.

WOMEN IN SOCIETIES.

In undertaking to make a provisional census or statistical report upon the women's clubs and societies of the country, Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has already brought many curious facts to light. One of the most interesting is the number and variety of benevolent societies established and conducted by women.

Many secret benevolent organizations, have been formed, chiefly by American women, and to a lesser degree by Jewish women. Mutual benefit unions have been founded by Germans, Americans, English, Scandinavians and Hebrews; Irish women have established house visiting, sick visiting and beneficent societies. All nationalities have joined forces in forming women's auxiliaries to hospitals, asylums, refuges and sanitariums. The training of girls to be servants, and the education of servants, has called many clubs into existence.

Societies in aid of schools and poor scholars are another prominent feature. One of them, the Vassar Students' Aid,

has nearly three thousand members. Free kindergartens and day nurseries have been endowed or conducted by special societies formed for the purpose. Flower, fruit, diet and reading missions have sprung up in nearly every city.

Another phase of philanthropy is represented by boys' reading-rooms, anti-base-ment home agitation, health protection, college settlements, nurses' settlements and homes for unemployed girls. The number of these new institutions is surprising. It is said that at the present rate of progress one-third of the women of New York will be organized within the next five years into societies whose aim is the betterment of the individual and the community.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Lady Tennyson, Mrs. Wilberforce, and more than a thousand other influential Churchwomen in England petitioned Convocation that women should be eligible to serve on the new parish Church Councils, as they already are to serve on the secular Parish Councils. The Lower House of Convocation recommended that the petition be granted, but the Bishops have decided that no women shall sit in the Church Councils, except those women who are church wardens. These will be members ex-officio.

Mrs. Esther Herrman has raised for the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital a "prize fund" of \$1,224.56. It is to be used in offering prizes for the discovery of a cure for cancer.

The Countess of Wisberg, wife of Prince Oscar of Sweden, is in London taking a course of training as a nurse, in order to help her husband in missionary work he has undertaken in Africa.

Mayor W. P. Small, of Owensboro, Ky., has ordered that women confined in the workhouse must take their places with the street hands and shovel dirt with the chain gang. But no doubt he would still insist that women are physically too fragile to handle a ballot.

The eight General Officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association represent seven different denominations. The president is a Quaker, the vice-president a Methodist, the corresponding secretary a Christian Scientist, the recording secretary a Unitarian, the treasurer and one of the auditors Episcopalians, and the other auditor a Congregationalist. Yet they have never once been known to quarrel about theology.

As Mr. Price Hughes said last Sunday afternoon in a brief sketch of Miss Willard's life, one of its most characteristic features was her intense belief in what she called "Gospel politics," namely, the absolute necessity that Christian men and Christian women also should interest themselves in the affairs of their town and of their country. Mr. Price Hughes will make that doctrine of Miss Willard the subject of his address at the Conference next Sunday afternoon, and will point out that it is an essential part of Scriptural Christianity that Christians should take an active share in both municipal and imperial politics.—*London Methodist Times.*

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

At the meeting of the Fortnightly last Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore presided, and there was a large attendance. The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, in the recent legislative debate on woman suffrage it was asserted that in Massachusetts women already have all the rights and privileges they ought to have; and

Whereas, one of the speakers on the remonstrant side at the hearing declared that women have more property rights than men; therefore,

Resolved, That we call attention to the laws of inheritance between husband and wife, when one dies before the other.

Under ordinary circumstances (that is, when there are children), the husband inherits the life use of the whole of his wife's real estate. Under the same circumstances she inherits the life use of one-third of his.

When there are children, but no will, the husband inherits one-half of his wife's personal property. Under the same circumstances, she inherits one-third of his.

When there are no children and no will, the husband inherits the whole of his wife's personal property, no matter how large it may be, or how many near relatives of the wife may be living. Under the same circumstances the wife does not inherit the whole of his, if it amounts to more than \$5,000, unless the husband did not leave a single living relative, however remote—even a fourteenth cousin. Thus, if the wife's personal property amounted to \$10,000 the widow would take it all. If the husband's personal property amounted to \$10,000 the widow would take \$5,000 and the husband's fourteenth cousin \$5,000.

The fact that women cannot vote costs Massachusetts women thousands of dollars every year in hard cash.

A very interesting paper on Anne Hutchinson was given by Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, who received a unanimous vote of thanks.

At the next Fortnightly, on April 12, Rev. Geo. Willis Cooke will speak on "Women in the Nineteenth Century."

Lady Henry Somerset is a grandmother. Her son's wife has just given birth to a boy.

Mrs. Martha A. M. Conine was the object of a good deal of interest and curiosity at the recent National Suffrage Convention in Washington, because she had been a member of the Colorado Legislature. The *Denver News* says: "Mrs. Conine has been the recipient of many social attentions in the East, where she is making an extended trip since the close of the National Suffrage Convention. . . . She has been much amused by the persistent way in which the Eastern press, in a surprised sort of way, has called attention to her distinctively feminine and womanly appearance and attire. They seem to have expected bloomers, and hands carried in pockets."

A lady in Roslindale, Mass., writes: "A few days ago I met a teacher at a little social gathering. She chanced to mention that on the previous evening she had been to an anti-suffrage meeting, and that the effect of the unfair arguments and insipid talk had been to make a suffragist of her! She said that before she went she had absolutely no preferences, but now she should range herself as a suffragist." Some of the most intelligent workers in the suffrage ranks were converted at remonstrant meetings. Let the good work go on.

A RHYME OF EQUAL RIGHTS.

Miss Florence May Alt read the following original poem at a recent meeting of the P. E. Club of Rochester, N. Y.:

Stop, 'Liza Jane, stop where you air!
I ain't so hard o' hearin'
But what I've heard you an' your pa
A-snickerin' and a-sneerin'
At women folks who want to vote
An' help to run the nation,
By gallivantin' from their spear,
Opsettin' all creation!
I never talked none 'bout this thing,
But now that I begin it
I'm going to speak my mind for once,
If I die for it next minute!

Your pa's down in the medder-lot;
He's fencin'—thinks he's workin';
Men air a drefle shiftless sort
An' mostly good at shirkin'!
But when he stands 'round down to Abe's,
A-smokin' an' a-chewin',
You'd think the farm, if 'twant fer him,
Would go to rack and ruin.
I've had a husband thirty years,
An' learned a heap about one;
An' still it's true, a good-sized house
Looks kinder bare without one!

You listen to your ma! You've been
A good industrious daughter,
An' I have tried my best to bring
You up as I had orter.
But you don't sense what has been done
By women who have striven
To give their sisters wider views
An' make their lives worth livin'.
You're fittin' of yourself to teach,
Beginnin' next September;
Strong-minded women, years ago,
Marked out that path, remember.

The board won't pay you (though you be
Far capabler and wiser)
The wage they paid Squire Hoskin's son,
'Cause he's a man, Elizar!
These women, that a spell ago
You laffed at, air a-cryin'
"Give ekil pay for ekil work,"
An' keepin' on a-tryin'
To gain their pint fer such as you,
Who never say a "thanky!"
But take the blessin' that they win,
An' call them queer an' cranky.

This farm is mine, it may be yours
Some day, an', if you marry,
You might get some one like your pa!
(Although we'll hope contrary.)
Then you can hold it in your name,
An' cling like grim death to it;
Strong-minded women fought to gain
The law that lets you do it.
Time was a woman couldn't hold
A single pesky dollar,
Or foot of ground—though she might work
To beat a man all holler.

Our hired man can't read nor write,
Nor count up to a hundred;
Some way he ain't just right, ain't Bill;
His brain's a little wandered.
But 'lection time they chase him up
With treatin' and with drinkin';
He casts his vote in with the side
That's treated last, I'm thinkin'.
An' Bill—he ain't the only one;
There's some a heap sicker
Who always vote the wettest side,
An'-quality with liquor!

The liquor question, 'Liza Jane,
Is one that men perplexes;
Whichever party holds the reins
It bolts an' shies and vexes!
Each party passes foolish laws
With perfect satisfaction.
An' only makes the matter worse
By some ridiklus action.
If wives and daughters could but vote,
That ain't no money in it,
They'd sweep the traffic from the land—
An' do it in a minute!

I ain't forgot that ornery law
That classes women either
With idiots or lunatics—
Don't you forget it neither!
The biggest obstacle there is
To keep the cause from movin',
Is foolish women, just like you,
That don't want no improvin'.
But women's rights is bound to come,
They're makin' progress steady—
Hush, 'Liza Jane! here comes your pa!
Yes, father, supper's ready!

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AN OBJECT LESSON IN CHICAGO.

It is good news that the forces of municipal reform have been victorious in most of the wards of Chicago, and that a majority of the newly-elected city government will oppose the brazen effort of the street railway company to secure an extension of its franchise for the next fifty years without any compensation to the city. But in the Nineteenth Ward, Alderman "Johnny" Powers has been re-elected, despite the opposition of the municipal reformers, led by Miss Jane Addams and the other women of Hull House.

That Powers should have been re-elected in the face of his black record, calls attention anew to one of the minor evils of women's exclusion from suffrage—the fact that women are thereby debarred from serving in many positions where they could render good service. Several years ago, the friends of municipal reform in the Nineteenth Ward, casting about for ways and means to get rid of the corrupt rule of Powers, canvassed seriously the eligibility of Miss Addams for alderman. She was the only person in the ward whose popularity with the mass of the voters was comparable to that of Powers, and she would undoubtedly have been the strongest candidate who could have been nominated against him. There was no doubt that she was competent to fill the office, and would perform the duties admirably. For the good of the ward she was willing to serve. But it was regretfully decided that the likelihood of her election being declared illegal was too great to run the risk. The reform forces were compelled to put up a less popular candidate; and, though they made a gallant fight, they have been beaten. With Miss Addams as their candidate, they might not have suffered defeat.

The question arises irresistibly, why should the good government party, in their fight against corruption, have been handicapped by inability to nominate the candidate who was the most likely to be successful?

In England some years ago, Miss Cons was elected an alderman of London, and served acceptably until, after a long course of litigation, her election was set aside as illegal on account of her sex. The same was the case with Miss Cobden and Lady Margaret Sandhurst, who had been elected members of the London County Council by large majorities.

Electors alone are eligible to certain offices; therefore, while women are excluded from suffrage, they will also be excluded from many positions in which they could do good service, in which they are often badly needed, and for which they are sometimes desired by a large majority of the voters.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held in the parlors of the Massachusetts W. S. A., on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 12, at 3 o'clock. Mr. George W. Cooke will deliver a lecture entitled "The Woman of the Nineteenth Century." This is the closing lecture in a series of six on "The History of Woman," which has been given by Mr. Cooke this winter. The series was of more than ordinary interest, and was the result of the study and research of years. The last lecture of the course, which Mr. Cooke consents to repeat next Tuesday afternoon, embodies a brief résumé of those which preceded it, showing how woman has been developed through the ages, what effect she has had upon their civilization, and indicating the lines of progress along which she is likely to move in the future. It is a most instructive and helpful lecture, which no member of the Fortnightly can afford to miss, and we hope the parlors may be packed to the utmost.

The usual social hour will follow, when chocolate with refreshments will be served. All are invited, but those who are not members of the Association will be expected to pay an admission fee of fifteen cents. MARY A. LIVERMORE, *Pres.*

MARIE ROSE.

The author of "The Dungeons of Old Paris" gives a touching picture of what womanly sympathy can accomplish, even among fallen and criminal women:

There was a strangely sympathetic side to this saddest of the prisons of Paris (St. Lazare, for women). The sick and worn-out were always tenderly regarded by their fellow-prisoners, and if a woman died in the prison it was not unusual for the rest to club together to provide a costly funeral.

In the early years of the Restoration, a pretty peasant girl named Marie was sent to St. Lazare for stealing roses. She had a passion for the flower, and a thousand mystical notions had woven themselves about it in her mind. She said that rose-trees would detach themselves from their roots, and glide after her wherever she went, to tempt her to pluck the blossoms. One in a garden, taller than the rest, had compelled her to climb the wall and gather as many roses as she could, and there the gendarmes found her.

This poor girl excited the most vivid interest in that sordid place. The prisoners plotted to restore her to reason,

christened her Rose, which delighted her, and set themselves to make artificial roses for her of silk and paper. Those fingers, so rebellious at allotted tasks, created roses without number, till Marie's cell was transformed into a bower.

An interested director of prison labor seconded these efforts, and opened in St. Lazare a workroom for the manufacture of artificial flowers, to which Marie was introduced as an apprentice.

Here she made roses from morning till night, and her dread of the future being dispelled, the malady of her mind reached its term with the end of her sentence, and she left the prison cured and happy. She became one of the most successful florists in Paris.

JUDGE CAMPBELL, of San Francisco, has decided that a cat is not a domestic animal, and therefore cannot be claimed as any one's property.

LADY CASTLEROSSE heads the list of the newly elected Poor Law Guardians of Killarney. She was nominated by her father-in-law, the Earl of Kenmare. Her election, it is said, has aroused the greatest interest among Ireland's poor, who hope that if members of the aristocracy take up such duties larger measures for the relief of distress will follow.

MRS. ANNIE M. BROWN, of Brattleboro, has been appointed by Attorney-General Griggs as clerk of the United States Attorney's Department for the district of Vermont. Most of the depositions and other legal testimony taken stenographically in Brattleboro and vicinity for some time past have been taken by Mrs. Brown, and she is regarded as fully competent.

MISS M. LOUISE GILLMORE is said to have served in the post office longer than any other woman. She has been clerk at the ladies' window in Chicago since Oct. 8, 1867. She received the appointment under Gen. F. T. Sherman, the successor of her brother, Col. Robert A. Gillmore, who was drowned soon after he became postmaster. During her thirty years' service she has never been absent a day except for three months, when disabled by a serious accident.

MISS CLARA J. FISHER is said to be the first woman ever chosen to act as arbitrator in a labor dispute in this country by a regularly constituted State board of arbitration. Miss Fisher was employed as overseer for nine years with the B. H. Spaulding Company at Milford, Mass. Two years ago she left them, but when a strike broke out recently over the question what number of yards of straw sewed should constitute the unit of payment, Miss Fisher was chosen by her former fellow employees as their representative. Together with a man chosen by the State board to represent the Spaulding company, she visited similar mills in the neighborhood, and in two weeks the report was ready, which furnished the basis of a satisfactory agreement.

A REVIEW OF ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

If there were no other reason for the study of logic, the fact that the illogical person is always amusing would be sufficient. Olympus prepares to "laugh enormous laughter" when a woman talks to prove that women should keep still, or writes by way of manifesting the unfitness of her sex for writing. The gods are still "chortling" gleefully over the following paragraphs which appeared recently in the *Washington Post*:

"I am here," said Mrs. Wilcox, "to attend the Daughters of the American Revolution meeting, being a charter member of the New York chapter. The candidacy of Mrs. Donald McLean for the presidency has enlisted my hearty support; for I look upon Mrs. McLean as one of the notable women of America—a Napoleon of her sex. Yes, I am always busy writing, mostly verse, but occasionally for the newspapers on live subjects of current human interest. The press seems to want my opinions on certain lines, and it is a diversion now and then to handle topics that appeal to all thinking men and women.

"For instance, I considered the case of Frank Magowan, the former New Jersey mayor who left his wife and children for love of a beautiful woman, as worthy of special analysis. It's too long a story to go over again now, but one phase of it I will venture to repeat, and that is that if a wife fails to keep her hold on a man it is usually her own fault.

"I do not take any stock in the woman suffrage movement, for I think women have now all the rights they require; in fact, I am against the aggressive spirit of the modern woman, and deplore her tendency to rush in and compete with men in all professions and avenues of business. The result of this is to render men effeminate, and thousands of the weaker males have been pushed to the wall by the bustling female who sallies out to show that she can earn her own living whether she has to or not, and applauds herself for being independent.

"Some corrective is needed for this condition, and I do not know of anything that would be as wholesome as war. A war would put the masculine woman in the background, and would once more imbue the men of the nation with that virility that they seem so much in danger of losing. A nation can go to seed by becoming too gentle; the vigor of this country must not be represented by the encroachments of women on the domain of fathers, husbands, and brothers, but by strong and robust men, who are ready to do and dare. A war, therefore, would bring about a needed reorganization of society."

All of the women in the country who rejoice in not being weak-minded ought to write to Mrs. Wilcox and express their gratitude. She has helped "the cause." Never within the same space has there been crowded so much self-contradiction.

In the first place, Mrs. Wilcox says she was in Washington to aid in the election of a certain lady to a certain position. This implies that political methods are not unknown in the society of which she speaks, and Mrs. Wilcox was there to do her part in the caucusing and wire-pulling for a lady whom she calls "the Napoleon of her sex." This is a doubtful compliment, since Napoleon is chiefly known as the slayer of his, and, while he was incontestably great, he was also contemptibly little. However, Mrs. McLean can fight this out with Mrs. Wilcox at her leis-

ure. After stating the *raison d'être* of her presence in Washington, Mrs. Wilcox takes a turn at equal suffrage, and easily disposes of that hackneyed theme in a single paragraph.

And this is the point where the lady waxes amusing. To avow openly that you are anywhere in the interests of the candidacy of anybody, and then turn upon and rend your sisters who believe they may do some good by taking an interest in candidates generally—even though they be more innocuous than Napoleon—this is a spectacle for gods and men. It is really too funny to be provoking even to the most rabid suffragist.

There are so many people who speak and write in this way that in the aggregate they form a strong proof of the theory of reincarnation. Doubtless they were once ostriches, able to swallow anything, and fully believing that when their heads were hidden the eyes of the world were blinded. But there are some things that will not down, and even though we shut our eyes to the sunlight, we are conscious of its presence. The majority of the women who assert over and over again that women have all the rights they need, and inveigh against other women for taking up the avocations of men, are the very women who have done as they pleased all their lives, and are even now pursuing occupations which, according to their own statements, should be left to men alone. Here is Mrs. Wilcox writing articles for the papers, getting herself interviewed, and rushing into print on all sorts of occasions, with a sweet and guileless innocence of the fact that, in thus rushing, she is falling into the very error she deplores, and competing with men.

By what right does Mrs. Wilcox deny the right of a woman to defend other women at the bar of justice, while reserving to herself the privilege of defending poor, downtrodden men in any sensational journal which may care to pay her so much per column? Doesn't she know that in usurping man's heaven-given right to run the newspapers of this country, she is "competing?" Doesn't she know that every time she writes a newspaper article she crowds some "weak and effeminate man"—if not off the earth, at least out of *The World*? Is she not aware that there are hundreds of young men of genius who are struggling for recognition in the literary world? And yet she goes on scribbling, and taking up the space that might, and, according to her theory, ought to be given to the lucubrations of John Smith, Thomas Jones and William Robinson. Literature is a profession just as much as medicine or law, and a woman has no more business to write sonnets than briefs, no more license to sell poems than pills. It is just as unwomanly for her to "rush in and compete with men" in one profession as in another. She has no more inherent right to make and market a book than she has to run an engine, and she is competing with just as many men when she does it.

Mrs. Wilcox still harps on the importance of keeping one's "hold on a man." Some day she will find out that men who are worth keeping hold of are above anything so petty. Imagine Vittoria Colonna

trying to keep her hold on Michael Angelo! It is a singular thing that women who spend the most time lauding and defending man against the "encroachments" of their sex make him out such a trivial and contemptible creature. The woman who competes with him does not talk about him as if he were a superior being, but she admires and respects and appreciates him. She has risen above the sex-against-sex idea, and considers him and herself as human beings, children of God, and joint heirs of the kingdom here, as well as hereafter.

It is over the concluding paragraph, however, that Olympian laughter shakes not only the skies, but the firmament as well. In it Mrs. Wilcox clinches her position. Now in the nature of things a war must have the very opposite effect from that which she depicts. Is it not a matter of fact that the present generation of what she calls "bustling" and "masculine" women had its origin in the late war? Thousands of retiring, timid women were compelled to "carry on the business at the old stand," while their husbands carried muskets over battle-fields. Their daughters had to take the places of the sons who were away at the front. All the heroism is not in uniforms. It takes a greater courage to buckle on your lover's sword than it takes to wear it; it is easier to wield the sword itself than to sit in its shadow. If American men were as inane a set as Mrs. Wilcox makes them out to be, it would be a good thing to have a war, if only for the purpose of killing them off. But the inevitable result would be to put women of some intelligence and energy more to the front than ever.

Personally, I am glad that Mrs. Wilcox does not mean a word she says, and that she will go right on competing with and pushing to the wall "weak and effeminate" male writers. It is just as well to accept the law of the survival of the fittest. Under that rule a good many of her verses will survive, this generation at least, and it is to be hoped they may. As to the equal suffrage movement, that is too irresistible to be stayed by any writ of injunction. If Mrs. Wilcox knows her own poetry by heart, she will recall these two apt and exquisite lines, which outline the proper course for her to pursue in regard to this whole vexed question. When it comes to delicacy of expression and metaphor, Tennyson never wrote anything like this:

Don't butt at the storm with your puny
form,
But bend and let it go o'er you!

—*Ellis Meredith in Woman's Journal.*

Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells lectures against equal suffrage, but she advises young women to keep their own names after they are married, and to call themselves not "Mrs. John Smith," but "Mrs. Mary Robinson Smith."

The New England Woman's Press Association last Wednesday elected its president, Mrs. Elisabeth Merritt Gosse, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, as its delegates to the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Denver next June.

THE NEW EDUCATION.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer said, in a recent address to the Women's Club of Concord, Mass.:

Of two or three most important movements during the last quarter of the century, movements most important in their influence upon the changes of our social life, perhaps the very first is the changed ideal of education, and especially of the education of our daughters. Our sciences have changed, and our methods of teaching them have changed. Our work in languages is changed. The kindergarten has come across the sea to us, and lives among us, and we, the women of to-day, shall go down to our graves, most of us, poorer women because we were born too soon for this delightful, this inspiring, this enlightening study among little children; born too soon to train our hands and our eyes as our minds are trained. We went to school, many of us, through lovely country lanes when we were little girls, but no teacher asked us the names of the birds that were singing in the trees overhead, the rocks or the flowers under our feet, or the stars that shone at night. Instead, we learned the length of rivers in Europe, the height of mountains in India, and called it science.

The question we women of to-day should ask is: What is the social influence of this movement, this change, a change perceptible in the press, the pulpit, in our study of philosophy—a very great change in every place where the emphasis is laid on such a question? We are not saying so much as we did fifty years ago: What is the influence upon the individual? but rather: What is our relation to the social organism? What shall we do for the family, for the church, for the State, for all this organization of society in which we are inextricably bound up? It is time we women ask ourselves how are we fitting our sons and our daughters to meet the demands that are going to face them in the generation that belongs to them and not to us? How shall we teach them to solve the problems which we have not been wise enough to solve, but which must be solved before many years go by? If you think about it, ignorance and poverty and sickness and sin are the four foes that brave and generous-hearted men and women are fighting. What are we doing to set our girls ideals of life and conduct to enable them from the very first to fight these foes of society, and give us a better and brighter social order?

Well, we are trying to give them new interests, to give them good friendships. There is nothing so destructive to a woman's nervous system as to be permanently bored. We are trying to give our girls and our boys interest in things that are high and fine and noble, and to give them these interests while they are young. The people we most admire, for whatever reason, are the people who most influence and change the current of our lives. In this modern education we are laying great stress upon the character and ideals of the teachers with whom our children are brought in contact.

I sometimes think that if Paul could come back and tell us what the sin of this generation is, he might say, "Behold, the sin of your world is the lack of imagination. You call yourselves a Christian democracy, but you cannot put yourself in the other person's place, at the other point of view, and hence all the awful lack of Christian civilization that shames every one of you at your best." From time immemorial it has been understood that woman had three inherited spheres, that to her fall the care of little children, the care of the sick, and the care of the poor. These have been our inherited professions. We have attended to them

in the past in amateur fashion, and the time has come when we must attend to them in expert fashion. We have trained nurses to fight off death for those we love, and we must have trained teachers to give our children higher ideals, that they may begin life where we leave off, and learn perfectly those lessons that we have learned imperfectly.

DAUGHTERS OF THE TORIES.

The "Antis" have organized, it is said. Do not worry about that, dear friends. Don't you remember that when our forefathers were fighting desperately for their independence, there were antis in those days—people who opposed the demand of the colonists by every means in their power, people of wealth, education and influence—whose homes were here? They were called "Tories." Time passed. In these later days there have sprung up societies called the Daughters of the American Revolution, Sons of the Revolution, etc. Is there a woman who would not be proud to be able to read her title clear to membership in these societies? Have you ever heard of a society of the Daughters of the Tories of the American Revolution? No—you cannot find a woman who would admit that she was a forty-second cousin to the "Antis" or "Tories" of the American Revolution. History repeats itself.—*Woman's Standard.*

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker will preach the sermon on class day at the commencement of Goddard Seminary, Barre, Vt.

Rev. Lotta D. Corsley preached four sermons recently at Dublin, Ind. It is eleven years since she preached in that place. The result of the sermons is that, by unanimous vote, her services have been secured as pastor of the Universalist church for the coming year, and she will begin her regular work on Easter Sunday.

Mrs. C. W. Preston, of Curtis, Neb., has been called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Eustis, where she has acted as supply during the past six months.

Rev. Mary Bumstead Coates, pastor of the Highland Lake Congregational church, between Longmont and Greeley, died of pneumonia on March 25, only a week after her marriage. She was the only woman minister in Colorado, and was noted for her energy in church work and success as an organizer of Christian forces. She was only 33 years of age. Mrs. Coates was born and educated in Boston, and went to South Africa as a missionary. After serving in that field for more than seven years, impaired health compelled her to return. She raised over \$3,000 and built the church at Highland Lake. Her death has greatly shocked a large circle of friends.

Mrs. Van Cott has been holding largely attended meetings at the First M. E. Church, Muscatine, Iowa.

Rev. Annis Ford Eastman, D. D., recently preached at Bryn Mawr College. Mrs. Eastman is pastor of the First Congregational Church, Elmira, N. Y., to which she came as successor to Rev. Thos. K. Beecher. Mrs. Eastman formerly had a congregation near Canandaigua,

N. Y. She was the choice of Mr. Beecher when advancing years led him to suggest a successor.

Mrs. Mary Crawford, the conference deaconess from Urbana Deaconess Home, has been helping the pastor of Grace (M. E.) Church, Bloomington, Ill., in a series of meetings. The report says Miss Crawford was "efficient and abundant in good works. During her four weeks stay she made 511 house-to-house calls besides conducting meetings."

Mrs. Brenton H. Badley, of the India Mission, now in America, is working among the Epworth Leagues and speaking for the annual collections taken up by pastors for missionary purposes. Mrs. Badley illustrates her addresses with fine stereopticon views of India.

Nathan and Esther J. Frame, two Quaker preachers of Xenia, O., have been assisting the Methodist pastor at Oskaloosa, Ia., in four weeks of meetings, which have resulted in 200 conversions. The report says: "The community is stirred as perhaps never before. Mr. and Mrs. Frame are gifted, wise, effective workers, and have done a memorable work in Oskaloosa."

MICHAEL DAVITT'S MISTAKE.

The opponents of equal suffrage in England bend all their efforts to keeping woman suffrage bills from coming to a vote in Parliament. And their favorite method of doing it is by talking against time. There are several suffrage bills on the calendar, and one of them was down for late reading on March 2. No one supposed it would be reached, yet at one time it seemed as if it would. The London *Woman's Signal* says of the bill:

It was talked out easily, however. Mr. Michael Davitt was a party to this proceeding, and is most anxious to have it known that this was due to misadventure, as he is one of our earnest friends. He entered the House and heard a member speaking on a franchise question. It was really a matter of male service franchise, but when Mr. Davitt rushed into the clerk's office and asked for "the franchise bill" that was under discussion, the clerk handed him at once the woman suffrage bill. So Mr. Davitt returned to the House and made a speech on the wrong bill, using up the time inadvertently against us! It made no practical difference on this occasion, as the measure was not expected to come forward, and no "whipping up" for it had been done, and we may be sure somebody was ready to get up and talk away the time to prevent it coming on, anyhow. But, of course, we are all glad to know that Mr. Davitt did not block our cause on purpose.

Two of Tennyson's sisters are living, the younger in her 81st year.

A memorial window to Jane Austen is to be placed in Winchester Cathedral.

The club women of Chicago are turning their attention to the enforcement of the compulsory school law. An Illinois statute exempts from school attendance "such children as are receiving education somewhere else, or are physically incapacitated." This offers a loop hole of escape, and the club women propose to study the working of the law and find out how many truants have evaded it by unfair means.

HOLD PARLOR MEETINGS.

The "Antis" are holding parlor meetings with great zeal. We hear of them in every direction. It is the firm conviction of the present writer that such meetings do good, even when no immediate steps are taken by the advocates of equal rights to answer the objections raised at them. But of course they do still more good when they are promptly followed up by suffrage meetings in the same locality. What people most need is to hear the arguments on both sides, and to weigh them. It is much easier to get a hearing for our side of the case after some interest has been aroused in a community by remonstrant meetings. Wherever a parlor meeting has been held by the "Antis," let the friends of equal rights ask some lady with large parlors to open her house for a meeting to present the argument for equal suffrage. Even women who are not in favor will often be found willing to do this, as there is now so much interest in the question as to cause a growing feeling that all well-informed persons ought to be acquainted with the arguments on both sides. A speaker will be supplied from headquarters, No. 3 Park St., Boston, if the suffragists of the neighborhood cannot find one in their own ranks.

Judging from past experience, this activity of the remonstrants is not likely to be long-lived; but it affords us an invaluable opportunity while it lasts. Let us make hay while the sun shines.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

The Edinburgh School of Cookery is more than twenty years old, is finely housed, has a large capital stock, supports able instructors, and rejoices in a large patronage. The daughters of the nobility as well as of the artisan class work for its medals, instruction being now extended to all branches of domestic labor. Nor are the lectures and lessons confined to the city, for in villages and country neighborhoods classes have been formed, and the standard of housekeeping has been raised.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE NEEDED.

Those Massachusetts women who have all the rights they want, and who are perfectly satisfied with the way all public affairs are now conducted, ought to have their eyes opened by the report of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity. It is thus summed up:

Over 200 towns and counties maintain almshouses. The most approved of the almshouses makes no provision for the separation of the sane from the insane. In other of the almshouses it was found that there was not only no provision for the separation of the insane from the sane, but no separation of the sexes, either day or night, and that children and adults were not separated. The result is what might be expected. In some of the almshouses where there is a pretense of separating the sexes, it is such an open pretense as to make it immoral in itself. In addition, the present system puts crime and pauperism under the same head, thus compelling those whose only crime is old age or physical disability to consort with the vicious and criminal. Attempts have

been made with one Legislature after another to have the necessary measures passed to protect the helpless, unfortunate, and degraded of the State; to have them cared for as their condition demanded. The opposition has come from those who filled positions that made these unfortunates the source of their revenue, and the opposition has been successful in preventing definite action.

How long would our legislators have let such a condition continue if half the constituents upon whom their reelection depended had been women?

WOMEN SCHOOL-SUPERINTENDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Through the courtesy of Hon. William T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, the following significant facts are given to the public for the first time:

There are in the United States two women State Superintendents of Public Instruction:

Miss Grace E. Patton, Denver, Col.
Miss Estelle Reel, Cheyenne, Wyo.

There are twelve women city or town superintendents of schools, namely:

Eugenia Fuller, Riverside, Cal.
Emma E. Dolphin, Leavenworth, Kan.
Mary S. Snow, Bangor, Me.
Mrs. Curtis, Brewer, Mo.
Ella F. Boyd, Hyde Park, Mass.
Elizabeth H. Mason, Orange, Mass.
Mary L. Lincoln, Rockport, Mass.
Anna M. Chandler, Marquette, Mich.
Sarah L. Perry, Malone, N. Y.
Mary B. Smith, Brattleboro, Vt.
Carrie E. Morgan, Appleton, Wis.
V. M. Alden, Depere, Wis.

Women are county superintendents of public instruction as follows:

In Arkansas, one woman county superintendent.

California, 13.	Colorado, 26.
Illinois, 6.	Iowa, 11.
Kansas, 19.	Kentucky, 10.
Michigan, 9.	Minnesota, 13.
Missouri, 6.	Montana, 19.
Nebraska, 12.	New York, 8.
North Dakota, 11.	Ohio, 5.
Oklahoma, 5.	Pennsylvania, 2.
North Dakota, 4.	South Dakota, 10.
Tennessee, 6.	Vermont, 1.
Washington, 10.	Wisconsin, 13.

Wyoming, 9.

Total number of women State superintendents, 2, county superintendents, 229, city superintendents, 12; grand total, 243.
—*Clara Conway in Woman's Journal.*

AT RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

Mrs. Arthur D. Gilman a few weeks ago invited the senior class of Radcliffe College to tea at her house, and had Mrs. J. Elliot Cabot, the president of the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women," read them a paper against suffrage; after which they were invited to sign the remonstrance.

Some of the girls wished to hear the other side, and, in consequence, the present writer was invited by the Emmanuel Club of Radcliffe to speak at Fay House on April 5, and to give the argument for suffrage. There was a large attendance, despite a snowstorm. Questions were asked after the lecture by the dean, Miss Agnes Irwin, by the college girls, and by several remonstrants from outside Radcliffe, including a lady from California,

who made as good an address as can be made on the wrong side. One of the remonstrants present expressed regret that the negative could not have been presented more fully. The officers of the Emmanuel Club explained that they had made every effort to secure a speaker in the negative, but without success.

Much interest was manifested, and a group of bright-faced girls stayed for some time after the meeting, to discuss the subject further. A number of signatures were obtained to the suffrage petition.

A. S. B.

A WOMAN'S INVENTION.

Mrs. A. L. Bliss, of Springfield, Mass., is the inventor of a charcoal broiler, which was displayed for the first time at the recent food fair in that city. Some time ago Mrs. Bliss was advised by a physician to have her meat broiled over charcoal, as meat so cooked differs in many respects from that broiled over anthracite coal. The inconvenience of using charcoal in the kitchen range became at once apparent, and Mrs. Bliss sought a better method. The broiler is a deep pan, the lower half of which is like a concave grid-iron and sets into and below the lid hole in the top of any stove. In this is placed the charcoal, which is then lighted at the top. An ordinary broiler, containing the meat or fish to be cooked, is laid across the top, and in a surprisingly short time it is cooked, without heating the room or making any smudge. The draft works from the top down through the broiler, and thence up through the chimney. The charcoal broiler works equally well whether there is a fire in the stove or not. The texture of the meat thus cooked is as different from the same meat broiled over anthracite coal as can well be imagined; little of the juice is lost, and there is no smoky flavor. Mrs. Bliss's broiler is inexpensive, and is likely to become a recognized addition to kitchen utensils, at least in cities, where charcoal can easily be obtained.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton and Mrs. Carrie P. Harrington were elected to the school board of Warren, O., on April 4, by the largest majority ever given to any candidates in that city.

In the rural districts of England one policeman for every 1,150 of the population is found sufficient, and even in London only one in 312 is needed. Yet we are still told that women must not vote because they cannot be policemen.

A Woman's Press Club was organized recently in Denver, Col. Its immediate object is to have the local women writers represented at the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and to extend some courtesies to the press women, of whom there will be many in attendance. No woman is eligible to active membership who has not earned money by her writings, but an associate membership will be formed in which this qualification will not be required. Miss Minnie J. Reynolds was elected president, Mrs. Alice Polk Hill, vice-president, and Mrs. E. A. Wixson, secretary and treasurer.

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In Louisiana, tax-paying women have obtained the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers. Art. 1, Sec. 7, of the new constitution reads:

Upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers as such, of any municipal or other political subdivision of this State, the qualifications of such taxpayers as voters shall be those of age and residence prescribed by this article, and women taxpayers shall have the right to vote at such elections without registration, in person, or by their agents authorized in writing; but all other persons voting at such elections shall be registered voters.

This is now a law in Louisiana. Mrs. Evelyn Ordway of New Orleans writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"While the women were disappointed in not getting more, they realize that this recognizes the principle of woman suffrage, though in a small degree; and it is more than the women of New York secured with all their previous organization, and petitions bearing 300,000 signatures."

WOMEN AND THE WAR.

Next week our country will be engaged in a war which many believe might have been avoided, but which all recognize as now inevitable. Women have had no part in bringing it about, but it is upon us. What will they do about it?

When the war for the Union broke out in 1861, no sufficient provision was made at first for our sick and wounded soldiers. But it very soon became apparent that disease would kill more than bayonets or artillery, and that nursing and hospital supplies were as necessary as food and ammunition. In 1862, women heretofore active in suffrage and other public work were among the first to supply the needed relief. Abby W. May in Boston, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell in New York, Mary A. Livermore in Chicago, with scores of others, co-operating with Rev. Dr. Bellows, Frederic Law Olmstead, and other benevolent men, organized the Sanitary Commission, with

branches in every city, town, and village. As a result, the mortality was reduced to one-fourth of its former frightful percentage, and tens of thousands of lives were saved. In this noble work no distinction was made between friend and foe. Confederates were cared for equally with Union soldiers on every battlefield, and relief was as broad as human suffering.

General Weyler is reported as saying that "several hundred thousand Americans will be needed to capture Havana;" that "yellow fever will kill half of them, and the Spaniards, already partially acclimated, will take care of the rest." Doubtless this is an exaggeration. "The wish is father to the thought." But it should serve as a salutary warning. The fact remains that hospitals and nurses will be needed on a far larger scale, during the summer months, on a tropical seacoast, than under the more temperate skies of North America. We have more to fear from the climate than from the Spaniards. The duties of nurses and physicians will be far more arduous and more necessary than in any ordinary conflict. Are the women of America ready for the emergency?

Let the suffrage women of 1898 emulate the unselfish patriotism of the suffrage women of 1862. One of the most distinguished of their number, Clara Barton, president of the Red Cross, has set them an example. Let them show the country and the world that political self-respect and public spirit are synonymous.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WOMEN IN WESTERN ELECTIONS.

Miss Jessie E. Parker was elected mayor of Kendrick, Idaho, at the recent election, after a spirited contest. The opposing candidate, it is said, was one of the most popular men in the city.

In Delta, Colo., "The straight business men's no-license ticket was successful." Ella Ruby was elected city clerk. At Rico, Colo., Miss Mattie Hicks was chosen town treasurer on the Democratic ticket. The despatches say, "The election passed off quietly." At Burlington, Colo., two women were elected on the city council, Mrs. Anna Newell and Mrs. Charlotte J. Godsman. The Citizens' ticket was victorious, and the result was hailed with "anvils, firing and bonfires." At Granada, the women turned out in force and elected their ticket, at "the warmest city election ever held in Granada." No women were candidates.

At Buena Vista, Colo., "An unusually heavy vote was polled, and the reform ticket elected by a good majority." Laura Holschneider was elected an alderman. At Leadville, "The city election passed off quietly, and about 4,100 votes were cast out of a registration of 5,300. There was

no trouble. The day was perfect, and many ladies voted."

At Bloomington, Ill., the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* says: "An enormous vote was cast at the city school election, the women taking a very active part." H. G. Bent, B. S. Potter, and Mrs. Sue A. Sanders were elected members of the school board by about 200 majority.

At Newton, Kan., Miss Lena Smith acted as clerk of election in the second ward. She is the first woman in Newton to serve in such a position. At Beloit, Kan., Miss Chloe Pace was elected city clerk by 286 majority.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held at the rooms of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, 3 Park Street, on the afternoon of TUESDAY, APRIL 26. Hon. George A. O. Ernst, councillor-at-law, will lecture on "Law as It Affects Married Women." Mr. Ernst is a member of the Suffolk Bar, and is the author of a very valuable book, "The Law of Married Women in Massachusetts," which should be owned by every woman suffragist in the State. It is a complete guide to the decisions and statutes of Massachusetts, and is written in a most readable style. Its value is enhanced by an excellent index: "A wayfaring" (wo-) "man though a fool need not err therein." Whatever Mr. Ernst may say on his topic will have value and interest to women, and we bespeak for him a large audience. The usual social hour will be enjoyed at the close, when light refreshments will be served.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, *President*.

TWO POPULAR SISTERS.

"Sister Edith," of the West London (Methodist) Mission, was nominated as Poor Law Guardian for the great parish of St. Pancras three years ago. She was elected by a large majority, and has done such excellent service that she has just been re-elected without a contest. Encouraged by this, the Civic Committee of the Mission nominated "Sister Katherine" as a Guardian for St. Anne's Parish, Soho, at the recent election. There were fifteen candidates for six seats. Sister Katherine had the largest vote of all, and when this result was announced at midnight, it was received with cheers by the crowd of men in the street. A curious and pleasing fact is that the candidacy of the Methodist "Sister" was warmly supported by both the Episcopal Rector of the parish and the Roman Catholic Dean of St. Patrick's. Her colleagues on the Board of Guardians will be a Methodist minister, a Roman Catholic priest, a Church of England curate, a parish doctor, and a prominent tradesman.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

The Massachusetts Single Tax League gave a reception to Mr. George Fowlds and Mr. Wesley Spragg, of New Zealand, at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass., on the afternoon of April 19. These two gentlemen belong to a party of merchants from New Zealand now travelling in the United States. An interested audience assembled to hear them speak of the institutions of their far-off country.

The two New Zealanders, one Scotch by birth, the other English, gave extremely interesting addresses, speaking with a plain, straightforward simplicity that commanded confidence and esteem. A report is given in this week's *Woman's Journal* of their remarks on New Zealand's experience in taxing land values. They spoke also of equal suffrage.

New Zealand has 750,000 inhabitants, about 47,000 of them Maoris. The Maori districts elect four members of Parliament, two of whom generally sit on each side, so that they do not change the political balance of the House. National suffrage belongs to all men and women over twenty-one years of age; municipal suffrage to householders only. Auckland, the capital, has 70,000 inhabitants, and does not contain a tenement house. It is made up chiefly of small houses, each surrounded by a garden, and extends over a large radius.

The women, both married and single, vote as generally as the men; no bad results have followed, and no one thinks of repealing the equal suffrage law.

An opportunity had presented itself in advance of the addresses to question Mr. Fowlds in regard to Sir Robert Stout's unfavorable remarks on equal suffrage in New Zealand, which the "Antis" have been so diligently circulating. Mr. Fowlds says that Sir Robert Stout is "a disappointed politician." He was at one time the leader of the Liberal party in New Zealand, but managed the government so badly that he lost not only his official position, but even his seat in Parliament. Some years later, the Liberals came into power again, with Mr. Ballance as premier. Mr. Ballance was obliged to resign in consequence of failing health, and he wished to have Sir Robert, who was a particular friend of his, appointed as his successor; but a caucus of the Liberal leaders chose Mr. Seddon instead. Sir Robert was intensely aggrieved, and great bitterness exists between him and Mr. Seddon. Sir Robert is now completely soured, and opposes everything. He has lost whatever influence he had before, by the childish way in which he has behaved about this disappointment.

In regard to Sir Robert's specific complaints against the women—that they voted for men of questionable character, and that no-license had not been substituted for license—Mr. Fowlds said that the general tendency of the women's vote had been towards the election of candidates of good character, but it had not yet been so completely efficacious in preventing the election of bad men as had been hoped, and as he still thought it would be in the future. The general tendency of the women's vote had also

been against license, so much so that the liquor interest was thoroughly frightened. The women had caused a majority vote to be given for no-license in a number of towns, but by New Zealand law it takes a two-thirds vote to change the existing status of the liquor law, whether that be license or no-license.

Mr. Fowlds said that suffrage increased women's interest and intelligence in regard to public questions, and that women's clubs for the study of political economy now existed in every centre.

Mr. Fowlds said the report that in New Zealand persons neglecting to vote were disfranchised at the next election, was a mistake. The names of those who neglect to vote are dropped from the registration list, and they have to register afresh in order to vote at the next election; that is all.

Mr. Spragg was accompanied by two pretty daughters, Mary and Muriel, pictures of blooming health. The New Zealand girls said they had never touched snow until they reached Denver, though they had always lived within sight of snowcapped mountains. I asked one of them if women were treated with less courtesy in New Zealand because they had the suffrage. Her look and accent of surprise, as she uttered an emphatic negative, were much like what an American girl's would be if she were asked whether Americans had tails. Her sister said she thought men were more polite to women in New Zealand than elsewhere, for no New Zealander would think of keeping his seat in the "tram-car" while a woman was standing. As the special threat of the "Antis" has been that no more seats would be offered to women in the street-cars if they could vote, this fact is of especial interest.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

Hon. H. V. S. Groesbeck, ex-Chief Justice of Wyoming, speaks of woman suffrage in that State as follows:

"From a residence in Wyoming for over sixteen years, I can testify intelligently as to the effect of extending suffrage to the women of this commonwealth. They have been entitled to the franchise here since 1869. Few attempts have been made to divest them of the right granted to them nearly twenty-eight years ago, and these efforts failed, and have not been renewed for many years.

"The women generally vote at elections, and take as much interest as the men in the questions of the day. As large a proportion of the qualified voters among the women vote as among the men, and I think the few who do not vote are becoming less in proportion to the mass of voters every year. They vote intelligently. Their action is generally more independent than that of the men, and they undoubtedly have more regard for the *personnel* of a ticket than their brothers. I see no reason why an intelligent woman, of lawful age, is not as competent to vote as a man. The extension of suffrage to women has not caused domestic strife, and has had a tendency to secure excellent nominations by all political parties for the public offices.

"It must be conceded by every man who has studied this question thoughtfully, that this great home element in our politics has done, and will continue to do, much to purify our elections, secure upright and moral public servants, elevate the tone of public discussion, and tend strongly toward an honest and efficient administration of public affairs. With a large floating vote in this State, it has seemed almost a necessity to invite our sisters to participate in the elections, and no one in this commonwealth would think of overturning the system now. It has recently found favor in three of our sister States, and has been imbedded in their fundamental law. It will not be questioned that women as a class are morally superior to men; they are rarely charged with crime; and in all religious and charitable work they constitute the mass of the membership. The sooner the home and the family enter the domain of politics, the better it will be for the Republic. The home, the school and the ballot-box are the trinity that shall rule the country intelligently and well."

WOMEN AS POSTMASTERS.

Mr. August W. Machen, head of the Free Delivery Department of the post-office at Washington, D. C., in a recent address on "Women in the Postal Service," published in full in the *Woman's Journal*, paid a high tribute to the ability of women as postal clerks. He continued:

My remarks would not be complete without reference to the woman postmaster. I use the word "postmaster" in this connection, because the Post-Office Department has discarded the use of the word "postmistress," and it no longer officially recognizes the sex of its postmasters. All are postmasters, and are addressed as such.

One of the most efficient postmasters in this country is the woman postmaster at Charlottesville, Va., who, for twenty years, has ably managed that office. The history of her original appointment is quite interesting, not to say romantic. She is the daughter of the gallant soldier, Major General E. V. Sumner, the first commander of the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. Her husband was the brave and fearless Confederate Gen. Armistead L. Long. One of Mrs. Long's friends called in her behalf on our great soldier President, General Grant. He urged the appointment only on the ground that she was the daughter of a great Union general, saying at the same time that he did not come to ask favors for rebels. The President at once replied:

"Mrs. Long's father was indeed a very gallant soldier, and I am glad to help her on her father's account; and her husband was a very gallant soldier, too, and I will help her on his account also."

This is one of the many instances of General Grant's magnanimity. Mrs. Long's original appointment is dated March 2, 1877. It was the last one made by General Grant. Since then she has been helped on her own account, or rather on account of her merit as a postmaster, and she now holds commissions signed by six Presidents. In both of President Cleveland's administrations Mrs. Long met with very strong opposition from the politicians, but, thanks to the President's good judgment, she still holds the fort. She has given a most satisfactory administration, pleasing alike her townspeople and the Department. Her executive ability, attention to duty, and energy in

obtaining improved service for Charlottesville have done much to convince the Department that women can and do make competent and efficient postmasters. She herself is much interested in woman's work. When asked the other day what she thought secured success in business for women, she replied: "The sum of my experience is—believe in the dignity of work. Take pride in doing it well. Whatever claim a man or a woman may make to birth, social position or education, increases their obligations to do well whatever work they undertake."

West Virginia also lays claim to one of the five women postmasters at free-delivery offices. Charleston, the capital of the State, has a most capable postmaster in the person of Mrs. Kenna, widow of the distinguished Senator. After her husband's death she found herself and her little family dependent entirely upon her own resources, and she became a breadwinner in earnest. Her friends secured her the appointment in June, 1893. It has been my pleasant duty and privilege to witness the transformation in the postal service of Charleston during Mrs. Kenna's administration. Her business sagacity, energy and constant devotion to duty brought order out of chaos, and gave the people of Charleston a perfect service. Alive to its interests at all times, she has by intelligent persistence secured for her town improved postal facilities that are more nearly in keeping with the importance of a State capital. Hers, I think, is the best managed office in the State. She has made the post-office building and its surroundings a haven of neatness and cleanliness, a marked improvement, I am told, over by-gone days. She has given the people of Charleston a most satisfactory service, and, if their prayers are effective, she will continue to do so for many years to come.

Fort Worth, Texas, Cortland, N. Y., and Selma, Ala., are the other free-delivery offices with women postmasters. These postmasters are also giving eminent satisfaction to the Department and the people. Louisville, Ky., is the largest city whose postal service has been managed by a woman. For thirteen years Mrs. Thompson, the daughter of the founder of the Campbellite Church, held the fort there as postmaster. Her administration was marked by much business tact and sagacity. She proved a good disciplinarian, and retained the respect and good will of her subordinates. Although her services were entirely satisfactory to a large majority of the citizens of Louisville, she at last fell a victim to political pressure, and had to give way to a beneficiary of party edict and party rule.

Of the 70,000 post-offices in the United States, about 7,000, or 10 per cent., are in charge of women. Of the three thousand and odd presidential offices, less than 4 per cent. are presided over by women, and of the 650 postmasters at free-delivery post-offices, only five, or less than one per cent., are women. It is evident from these figures that, as the importance of the office increases, the chances for the woman applicant decrease. This I attribute to the fact that political pressure becomes more exacting in the large offices, and you know where political influences control, the voteless citizen has little show.

JEWISH WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

The first woman to win the diploma of pharmacist in Russia is a Jewess, Mrs. Levitine. She passed her examination at the University of Moscow, and, by virtue of her degree, has the right to practise her profession in any part of the empire.

Mrs. Levitine had to overcome numberless difficulties before she was allowed to

matriculate at the College of Pharmacy, and to take her examinations. First, because she was a woman, she stumbled up everywhere against opposition and malevolence. She resolved to lay her cause before the minister himself. And only after a patient wait of two years, during which time her petition was sent from one department to another, she carried her point. Thanks to the courageous persistency of a Jewish woman, her Russian sisters, of whatever creed, have had opened for them a new path to professional honors and activity.—*Chicago Legal News.*

OHIO WOMEN'S SCHOOL VOTE.

At the recent school elections in Ohio, women cast a large vote in many towns. In Toledo, during the two days allowed for registration this spring, 3,793 women and 2,394 men were added to the list of voters registered last fall. Dr. Mary Law was a candidate for the school board, and was defeated by only 53 votes in a total of more than 5,000. In the little town of Wooster, more than 600 women voted. In other places, also, the women turned out in large numbers.

In Warren, O., Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, the treasurer of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was elected with Mrs. Carrie P. Harrington, by a majority larger than had ever been given to any candidate in Warren.

THE "ANTIS" EXPLAIN.

The New York *Tribune* of April 6 contains the following letter from the secretary of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women:

To the Editor of the Tribune—Sir: In a note in the *Tribune* of March 1, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell charges that the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association printed in "The Remonstrance," a reputed interview with Mr. Hynes, of Colorado, "months after" it had been publicly repudiated by Mr. Hynes.

The interview in question was published in a Washington paper, and there was nothing in it which could have suggested to any one a doubt as to its authenticity. It is true that Mr. Hynes, in a paragraph to the same paper, on December 10, disclaimed the interview, and said that the views attributed to him should have been ascribed to "a friend" of his, whose name he does not give. "The Remonstrance" was itself printed in December, and Mr. Hynes's statement had not come to the knowledge of the Massachusetts Association.

I beg leave to say, in behalf of the Executive Committee of the Association, that they would never print a report which they knew had been contradicted.

ELLA G. LORD, *Secretary.*

Boston, April 2, 1898.

"The Remonstrance" was sent out in February, and we had no means of knowing that it had been printed in December and held back for two months. However, the M. A. O. E. S. W. is of course entitled to the benefit of its explanation.

But the secretary says the committee "would never print a report which they knew had been contradicted." This overlooks the fact that they are still printing and circulating statements about Wyoming which have been publicly contradicted over and over again, on the best

authority. An anonymous pamphlet, entitled, "Tested by its Fruits," was published by the M. A. O. E. S. W. It made various assertions about the laws of Wyoming. A copy of the pamphlet was sent to Chief-Justice Groesbeck of Wyoming, who reviewed it over his own name, pointing out that it was full of glaring misstatements. For instance, the anonymous author said:

The liquor laws provide for licensing the liquor traffic for fees ranging from one to three hundred dollars per annum, and impose upon the dealers restrictions far less stringent than the average of those in force in other States.

Chief-Justice Groesbeck wrote:

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 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.

The M. A. O. E. S. W. since printed a revised edition of the pamphlet, leaving out a few of the many misstatements which Chief-Justice Groesbeck had contradicted, but retaining a number of others, including the one above quoted in regard to the liquor laws. The Anti-Suffrage Association is still circulating this pamphlet, more than a year after a public contradiction of its statements has been made by the highest judicial authority of Wyoming. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

"The Tragedy of a Widow's Third," by Anna Christy Fall, LL. B., illustrated by Vesper L. George, will be published in May, by Irving P. Fox, Boston.

In the five years since Yale University opened its graduate department to women, 170 have availed themselves of the opportunity, and nineteen have taken the degree of Ph. D., for which the requirements are becoming more stringent each year.

Howard County, Ind., has five women assessors this year. It is perhaps the first instance of the kind in Indiana. The women, who have already been qualified, and begun their duties listing property, are Miss Nora Pickett, Miss Emma Vickrey, Miss Pearl Olwin, Miss Elizabeth Pickering, and Miss Mary E. Long.

Edward Bellamy, who went to Colorado last autumn in the hope of regaining his health in that invigorating climate, is dying of consumption in Denver. His near relatives in the East have been sent for, as the end is believed to be near. He was a friend of equal rights for women, and we wish he might have recovered in the land of equal rights.

A large number of the best club women of Syracuse, N. Y., with many others not so organized, have united to suppress the sweating system in Syracuse. A Consumers' League has been formed, and hopes for the coöperation of the Trades Assembly. The movement originated with the Political Equality Club, was soon endorsed by the Household Economic Association, and has spread through many club and social circles. The League is formed on the lines of the New York and Philadelphia organizations.

WOMEN TO PREACH IN DENVER.

Miss Minnie J. Reynolds writes to the *Woman's Journal* from Denver of the biennial meeting of the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, soon to be held in that city:

One of the most interesting days will be Sunday, June 20, when twelve prominent Denver pulpits will be filled by women ministers and speakers in attendance at the biennial. Those already appointed by Mrs. Henrotin and her aids are: Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, pastor of the People's Church, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Rev. Celia Parker Woolley, pastor of the Independent Liberal Church, Chicago; Mrs. Henry Solomon of Chicago, president of the National Council of Jewish Women; Rev. Anna Shaw, the noted temperance and equal suffrage lecturer; Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker, and Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, of Philadelphia, one of the noted Egyptologists of the day. Mrs. Woolley will preach in the Unitarian church of Denver. Mrs. Solomon will speak on "The Hallowing of the Home," probably before the congregation of the Temple Emmanuel. Mrs. Stevenson will speak on "Primitive Religions." Rev. Anna Shaw will occupy the pulpit of Trinity, the largest Methodist church in Denver, and one of the largest in the world. Then there will be an afternoon meeting at the Broadway theatre for children, at which Jane Addams of Hull House, and some others of the finest speakers of the Federation, will talk to the children. At five o'clock there will be a vesper service with addresses on "The Study of the Bible in Woman's Clubs." The great Sunday night meeting will be held in the theatre, at which Jane Addams and other speakers will strike the keynote of the biennial in their addresses on "The Spiritual Significance of Organization." This is certainly a pregnant theme, when one considers how tremendous an example the fourth biennial itself will be of organization among women.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE GAINS.

The Outlook is one of the most thoughtful and well informed critics of public events. Yet it gives so little attention to the woman suffrage movement that it takes a list of its alleged defeats during the past two years second-hand from an anonymous letter in the *Boston Herald*, and frankly says:

It may be that there are some errors in the list of defeats, and it may be that there have been some victories for woman suffrage during the past two years that would counterbalance this record. If so, we shall be glad to give place to them in our columns.

Now the fact is that the woman suffrage cause has won more victories during the past two years than in any five years previous. Two States, Utah and Idaho, have incorporated woman suffrage in their constitutions; two States, Washington and South Dakota, have submitted woman suffrage amendments to the voters to be acted upon next fall; one State, Oregon, has by its Supreme Court affirmed the legality of school suffrage, two States, Ohio and Connecticut, have defeated

bills to repeal school suffrage, the British Parliament has given a majority vote in favor of granting full municipal suffrage to the women of Ireland, and the Louisiana Constitutional Convention has given women taxpayers a right to vote on all questions submitted to the taxpayer. In eighteen other States and Territories the question has been discussed in the Legislatures, showing that in each of them equal suffrage has active friends and supporters.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

CANON BYRNE ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Rev. Francis Byrne, Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Denver, Colo., writes in answer to a letter from a lady in Jamaica Plain, Mass., who asked whether the bad and ignorant women vote more generally than the good and intelligent:

The good and intelligent women are largely in the majority among the women voters of Denver. Many of the most respectable ladies vote, and their influence for good is generally recognized.

Equal suffrage has had no bad results whatever in this city. It has had good results in closing many of the dens of iniquity, gambling and intemperance—evil resorts, public and private, that existed to the mental and moral ruin of young men and others.

Yours in the faith,

FRANCIS BYRNE.

1954 Pearl St., Denver, Col., March 24.

FRANCES WILLARD ON CREMATION.

The cremation of Miss Willard's remains was only the carrying out of a purpose long and deliberately held by her. On page 693 of her autobiography, "Glimpses of Fifty Years," we find the following passage:

Holding these opinions, I have the purpose to help forward progressive movements even in my latest hours, and hence hereby decree that the earthly mantle which I shall drop ere long, when my real self passes onward into the world unseen, shall be swiftly enfolded in flames, and rendered powerless harmfully to affect the health of the living. Let no friend of mine say aught to prevent the cremation of my cast-off body. The fact that the popular mind has not come to this decision renders it all the more my duty, who have seen the light, to stand for it in death, as I have sincerely meant, in life, to stand by the great cause of poor oppressed humanity. There must be explorers along all pathways, scouts in all armies. This has been my "call" from the beginning, by nature and by nurture; let me be true to its inspiring and cheery mandate even unto this last.

TEXAS NOTES.

The Texas State University with its 800 students admits women to all its departments on the same terms as men. The departments are now Academic, Legal and Medical. The first two are at Austin; the last is at Galveston. There is a fine corps of teachers gathered from everywhere for their fitness to the required work. The University building at Austin is being greatly enlarged. The only fees required for admission are ten dollars a year matriculation fee for three years, and a library deposit of five dollars at the begin-

ning of each year. The library fee is refunded annually if no books have been damaged during the year.

The leading newspapers and magazines are on file. To all books and papers the students have free access. These advantages are open to any one from anywhere on the same terms. "Texas knows the world needs civilizing, and is willing to do her share."

The Boston remonstrants, a few weeks since, sent a circular to the leading daily paper of Austin. This caused the editor to publish a half-hearted editorial giving some of their notions. He published my answer to it next day, and I have found him willing to publish my articles since then. The W. C. T. U., of which I am not a member, took me to their district convention, where I talked for woman suffrage to the largest audience of the convention, to people many of whom would not have attended a suffrage meeting. Thus we are indebted to the Antis for opening a discussion where there was none. There is plenty of kindling material in Texas, and if these "well-descended" women will only keep on sending matches we shall build a big fire.—*Mariana T. Folsoni, in Woman's Journal.*

Many of our cares are but a morbid way of looking at our privileges.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

Erskine College, S. C., is now coëducational, and at the coming commencement will have women in its graduating class for the first time. Misses Amelia Kennedy and Zelma Kirkpatrick will graduate with credit to themselves and the college.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson has just brought out a revised and enlarged edition of her volume of poems, "In This Our World." Mr. Howells calls her verse "the best civic satire since the *Biglow Papers*." The book is published by Small, Maynard & Co., 6 Beacon St., Boston; price, \$1.25.

Hartford Theological Seminary (Congregational) has 64 students in the different departments. Of these nine are young women, mostly graduates of Mount Holyoke College. One of them took the prize for the greatest proficiency in Old Testament Hebrew. The seminary has several scholarships for women.

Mrs. H. O. Brun contributes to this week's *Woman's Journal* a remarkably interesting account of Stanford University. Other features are Women in the Churches, With Women's Clubs, Cuban Women Help Themselves, From Kindergarten to Alumnae, Clara Barton in Tampa, Fla., Mother Church in Cuba, etc.

The Woman's Journal.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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BUST OF MRS. LIVERMORE.

The alumnae of the Shurtleff School, South Boston, presented the school with a fine bust of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, by Miss Anne Whitney, at the sixth annual reunion of the Alumnae Association, on the evening of May 4.

On one side of the great hall of the school, the bust of Lucy Stone, presented by the Alumnae Association two years ago, looked down, calm and sweet, from a bracket adorned with flags, upon the crowd of blooming girls and young matrons below. On a companion bracket at the other side, similarly decorated, stood the bust of Mrs. Livermore, covered with the stars and stripes. When unveiled, it appeared as a beautiful and majestic head, worthy alike of the subject and the artist.

After eulogistic addresses by Superintendent Edwin P. Seaver, Rev. E. A. Horton and others, Mrs. Livermore, who was received with hearty applause, said:

I shall not be expected to make a speech to-night. I have nothing to say. This whole affair seems to me unreal. It does not seem to me, honestly, as if my life had been anything very remarkable; it seems as if any woman of common sense, placed in my circumstances, would have done the same.

My life has not been what I planned it to be. Several times, when I had my plans and preparations all made, it was as if I heard the voice of the Infinite saying, "No, not in that direction, which you like and for which you have prepared yourself—not an inch; but in this other, which you do not like, and for which you have not prepared." I did not want to take hold of the Sanitary Commission; I knew it would break up my quiet life, which was very pleasant to me, helping my husband edit his paper, and caring for my children. I felt so worried that I did a foolish thing; for the first time in my life I consulted a medium. He told me that I must go into it; that I should learn as I went along. I had a great tugging at my heart for my children, such as every young mother knows. He said my children would do all the better for my going into it; and they did.

On my next birthday, which is rapidly approaching, I shall be 78. I am done talking about disappointments and mistakes. My life has all been as the Author of it planned. I had ideals, and thought I had lost them, but afterwards I found that they were not lost.

It gives me a delighted and grateful feeling to think that all this evening's celebration has been planned by young

women who cannot remember anything back of the time when I was fifty years of age. I was fifty when most of you were born. You cannot imagine the poverty of life for girls when I was fifteen or sixteen. There were no public schools for girls after the grammar school. There were only thirteen occupations for women. There was nothing open to young girls except marriage. I wanted to go to college. My cousin took me over Harvard, and showed me the library, and said: "Not a woman can take a book out of this library. Not a woman can come here to read." My heart was so full of bitterness that when we left I turned at the door and wiped my feet on the mat and said: "I shake off the dust of my feet against your library, and if I live five hundred years I will never enter it again!" You cannot conceive what a poverty there was of all that makes life enjoyable for girls.

Once I went to hear Watterson preach. He said: "Since there are few large pleasures let on long lease, cultivate the undergrowth of small pleasures." I went home and bought a blank book, and entered in it a synopsis of every book I read, with comments, and marginal notes of anything of interest that happened. It was a real pleasure to me. Not long ago, in looking over the impedimenta accumulated in a long life, I found sixty of these blank books. I made six trips down cellar to the furnace, and burned them, nearly all. Afterwards I found that the public library would have been glad to have them.

My secretary, Miss Witherington, cultivates a little garden, and soon she will make a bonfire of all that is left; and when I go, there will be nothing left behind me to burn, unless my friends do as I wish, and incinerate my remains; and they won't, for they don't believe in it. I have made a speech, after all. To treat me as you have done this evening, I think you must have a sort of daughterly feeling towards me, and I thank you.

NEW ENGLAND ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual business meeting of the New England W. S. A. will be held at 3 Park Street, Boston, on Tuesday, May 17, at 10.30 A. M. There will be reports from the different New England States, election of officers, adoption of resolutions, etc. The annual Festival will be held at the Hotel Brunswick in the evening, with addresses by Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, a member of the Parliament of New Zealand, and by other new speakers. Mrs. Livermore will preside, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is expected. As tickets are limited to two hundred, those wishing to secure them should apply early. Price, \$1.

A VICTORY IN LONDON.

The London *Methodist Times* says: "Nothing in the County Council election of last Thursday was more gratifying to honest and virtuous citizens than the fact that the advocates of Social Purity—we might, indeed, say, of honest decency—were in all instances returned by increased and immense majorities. The 'prowling

prudes' and 'Puritan faddists,' some of whom had actually been placed in black lists, may well thank God and take courage. Once more the representatives of intemperance, vice, and gambling have received a sound thrashing in London." In London, women vote.

A GOOD PRECEDENT.

While the question of granting suffrage to women was pending in the Louisiana Constitutional Convention, Senator Armand of Louisiana wrote to Secretary of State C. H. S. Whipple, of Colorado, asking whether equal suffrage was a success, and whether it could be carried again if put to a vote. Secretary Whipple, in reply, wrote that equal suffrage was working admirably, and from all appearances would live. Perhaps this had some part in inducing the convention to extend suffrage to the tax-paying women of Louisiana.

No more Fortnightlies until autumn.

Clara Barton has started for Cuba again with an army of women. They carry food for the starving, clothing for the naked, medicine for the sick, and succor for the dying. Surely such soldiers as Red Cross women deserve to be voters!

During this week there have been two gatherings of women who desire to work for the uplifting of womanhood and childhood. The Michigan Equal Suffrage Association has been holding its fourteenth annual convention at Bay City, in pursuance of the hope of the final elevation of women to full citizenship. The National Congress of Mothers has met in Washington for the second time to counsel concerning the duties and obligations of parenthood.

Superintendent Edwin P. Seaver said, at the recent presentation of the bust of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore to the Shurtleff School of Boston:

Seventeen years ago, when I began to be concerned with the examinations for high school teachers, I saw only young men as candidates for certificates of the highest grade, those of Class A, which can be taken only by college graduates. Last week, at those examinations, 87 college graduates were present, and 34, nearly half of them, were women, candidates for the highest certificate in the gift of the city. This is only one of a thousand circumstances which show the advance of the cause of woman, due largely to Mrs. Livermore.

Miss Rebecca Lash, of Chelsea, Mass., is probably the only person living who knew Paul Revere, the hero of the famous midnight ride of 1775. Miss Lash is ninety-five years old, and in her childhood was a playmate of Harriet Revere, Col. Paul Revere's granddaughter. Her memory is remarkable, and she can describe minutely her home and friends in Boston as she knew them early in the century.

THE "MOUVEMENT FEMINISTE."

The position given to woman to-day among civilized nations is the result of slow progress. As is stated by M. Ernest Naville, in "La Condition Sociale des Femmes," among Indian tribes and in China woman is the object of regard, but she has no rights whatever; in Mahometan countries she is only a vassal; wherever the Christian religion is paramount woman has her privileges, which are more or less extended in accordance with the country's laws. In Montenegro, Dalmatia and Istria man makes a point of indolence, and to his wife falls all the hard work. In early periods of history, says Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, in "Le Travail des Femmes au XIX Siècle," the exclusion of women from certain occupations, where they were brought into rivalry with men, was demanded. During the reign of Edward III. a decree was promulgated which forbade men to use the distaff and spindle, because by doing so they encroached upon woman's work.

If we glance back but a few decades, we find that only a few careers were then open to women. When Harriet Martineau came to America in 1840, she found only seven employments open to women; to-day woman has an important work to do in helping on the world's progress. If we classify the number of individuals of both sexes engaged in income-earning occupations in the United States, as portrayed in the last two censuses, we find a total of 22,735,661 in 1890 to 17,392,099 in 1880, or a gain of 30.72 per cent.; the increase in the number of women employed in gainful occupations was 47.68 per cent. for that period to 27.64 males. It must be observed, however, that with this ratio of increase, the women are still, in 1890, but 17 per cent. of the total against 15 per cent. in 1880. About one-half of the artists and teachers of art in 1890 were women to less than one-fourth in 1880. Musicians and teachers of music in 1890 were four women to one man; in 1880 about two women to three men.

The various occupations attempted by women give an insight into sociological conditions of the present day; for instance in 1800 we find 679,509 women engaged in agriculture, fisheries and mining; 311,682 in professional service; 667,686 in domestic and personal service; 228,309 in trade and transportation; and in manufacturing and mechanical industries 1,027,525.

To indicate all the positions occupied by women bread-winners would be useless in a short article, but it is interesting to learn that there were in 1890 over 4,500 women physicians and surgeons to 2,432 in 1880; the number of women journalists had nearly quadrupled in that period (888 to 288); there were nearly three times as many women lawyers (208 to 75); there were 337 women dentists to 61 in 1880; of women designers and inventors 337 in 1890 to 56 in 1880; women bookkeepers and accountants numbered 27,772 in 1890 to 2,365 in 1880; telegraph and telephone operators over nine thousand in this last decade to 1,278 in 1880.

The sociological conditions vary greatly even at the present day in different countries. For many years in Germany the

position of woman as the *Hausfrau* was the only recognizable position. Her Lares and Penates did not extend beyond the home centre, hence her occupations were, as Mme. Gnauck-Kühne states in *Die Sociale Lage der Frau*, spinning, weaving, sewing, and embroidery. By degrees she demanded education and a broader field of avocations, until the woman question of modern times involved bread-winning, and the need of a greater knowledge of civilization and its processes. In 1882, in Germany, there were 66,000 women engaged in industrial occupations; since that date the number has increased to 616,000. There are now 625,719 women in manufacturing occupations, of these 72,692 were under the age of sixteen years, and 223,528 were from sixteen to twenty-one years of age. From 1875 to 1882 male industrialists increased 6.4, the women 35 per cent. Many were the efforts made to restrict the fields of woman's work, but, as is stated by Mme. Gnauck Kühne, when it is learned that in Germany, "notwithstanding all efforts at restriction, the employment of women increased from year to year, and when workingmen saw that five and a half millions of women were supporting themselves, they realized that women workers were no longer a negligible factor."

Statistics from France in 1892 show that out of 19,352,000 artisans there are 4,415,000 women who receive wages or dividends amounting to nearly 500 million dollars a year; this is about 35 per cent. of the whole amount paid to wage-earners. In Paris alone over 8,000 women are doing business on an independent footing. Women are found as hotel clerks and cashiers throughout France; in exposition periods they act as conductors on the omnibuses, and in all smaller trades they are found in large numbers.

It is impossible for an attentive observer to fail to notice the great change which has taken place among the better classes in England in regard to the attitude of women towards public events and modern progress. The old Greek idea, says Wm. Hartpole Lecky, in "Democracy and Liberty," of the exclusively domestic life of a good woman prevails still to a certain extent in Germany, but has almost passed away in England, and numbers of English ladies are as keenly and actively engaged in public interests as is the average man. This change of attitude runs through all the fields of occupation, amusements, and habits.

If we observe the English workwoman at home in the British Isles we find that in 1861 the returns for England and Wales gave 1,024,277 women at work. In 1881 their numbers had doubled, and in London alone half-a-million women workers were found. Still, as Mr. Charles Booth says in his "Labor and Life of the People," "Many employed women do not return their employments." Almost every industry is invaded by the English woman bread-winner, who is reported even in mines, as a nail and chain worker, the average wage being eight pence a day. So great has been the misery entailed upon many of the women workers that in 1878 a "Factory and Workshop Act" was presented to the public, which, in its 107

sections, gives "a uniform working-day, protection of dangerous machinery, proper ventilation, improved sanitary conditions, and an interdict on Sunday labor." In the civil service the number of women officers and clerks rose from less than 3,000 in 1871 to 8,546 in the last census-year. In 1881 there were 25 women doctors registered in England and Wales to 101 in 1891, and there were two women veterinary surgeons at that later date, and over 53,000 nurses. Under the heading of authors, editors, and journalists we find in Great Britain 660 women in 1891 to 452 in 1881, and to 255 in 1871. Women painters, engravers, and sculptors numbered 1,960 in 1881 to 3,032 in 1891. So numerous are the tabulated statements in regard to the various avocations pursued by women, and so great has been the enlightenment arising from the educational advantages offered to women in most of the civilized countries, that this subject of the sociological condition of women might be prolonged indefinitely. It is, however, well understood that the problem of woman's advancement to a point where she stands on a level with man, in point of compensation and equal advantages, is only a question of time.

FRANCES GRAHAM FRENCH,
Vice-President Woman's
International Press Union.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. LIVERMORE.

At the presentation of a bust of Mrs. Livermore to the Shurtleff School the other day, Rev. E. A. Horton said:

I am delighted to be here, though I am under a severe constraint. Mrs. Livermore has said to me, "Don't lay it on too thick; don't pass around too much confectionery." But I must speak the truth.

As I saw the enthusiasm with which she was received by the young women this evening, I reflected that she would have been received with equal enthusiasm by the thousand men whom I lately saw gathered at Fort Warren. She sits at every fireside; she speaks in every pulpit; she is felt in the marts of trade; she is heard in the councils of statesmen. In the early days of the Sanitary Commission, she was a timid young woman, urged on by her husband; doubtful at first of results, but gradually finding out what rare powers had been bestowed upon her.

What traits have made her a queen in the kingdom of thought, speech, and action? The first key to her lustrous record is sincerity; the white light of truth has pervaded her days. Second, sympathy. A beautiful woman, who had long reigned a queen of society, was asked by younger women the secret of her success. She answered, "Sympathy, sympathy, sympathy." That, in a higher and more glorious sense, has been one secret of Mrs. Livermore's success—sympathy with all young lives struggling for nobler living, sympathy with each incoming reform. Third, service. That is the word chiselled on the portals of the 20th century. It will be her motto until the angels on the other side rejoice that another great spirit has come among them—service to humanity. Service is the great key-word of Christianity, and to-day it animates the rallying forces of this republic. When we grieve over the horrors of the war, it is our comfort to remember that we are doing this ghastly thing for liberty, humanity, and justice.

Another thing I have admired in my mentor, adviser, and corrector, is the

tranquil poise that I call serenity of character. In country towns men and women have said to me, "I don't care much about woman suffrage or temperance;" but when I answered, "Mrs. Livermore is to speak," they said, "Ah, I guess I'll go to hear her." She has been a light-bringer, an apostle of good-will, speaking for the Beatitudes and the Golden Rule, trying to weave into modern Christianity the golden threads of purity and love.

If schoolhouses are of any value, it is in moulding plastic young minds. A republic like this flourishes only as the units are made complete. Mrs. Livermore has touched and kindled the units; she has inspired the obscure boy and the obscure girl to think grand things, and to believe them possible.

WITH WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Oneida, N. Y., has a child-study club of twenty-five members, who have been listening to a series of lectures by Mrs. Cornelia James. The mothers of Baldwinsville, N. Y., have a "Woman's Union" for a similar purpose, and large and flourishing mothers' clubs are to be found in Oswego and Syracuse, the latter under the direction of Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, Ph. D.

The Woman's Century Club of Seattle, Wash., in addition to its regular literary work, has secured the passage by the Legislature of several bills, the good effects of which are already felt in the community. It has instituted several campaigns for women on the school board, and has now initiated a movement for a city federation of women's clubs. Dr. Sarah Kendall, the club treasurer, has been connected with suffrage work in Washington for several years, and is actively interested in the present campaign for equal rights in that State. She is a personal friend of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The Woman's Club of Sewickly, Pa., was organized last October with 150 members. It has already a club house, has established a free kindergarten, has supported a fresh air home for sixty children, and has secured the election of the first woman school director in that highly conservative place. Mrs. C. W. Bassett is the president.

The educational committee of the Minnesota Federation has issued a neat brochure containing suggestions for work and study along educational lines. It gives the resolutions by which the Minnesota Federation affirmed its warm interest in educational questions and its intention of furthering all efforts for the improvement of the school system. The clubs are pledged to visit the schools in their vicinity, to study educational questions with reference to local conditions, and to try to secure the election of competent and trustworthy persons as members of school boards. The *Minneapolis Journal* gives an outline of the comprehensive course of study laid out by the committee of the Minnesota Federation in this pamphlet, and says:

Other States are following the same line of work, and are preparing themselves by a systematic study of the educational status of their States and of the country, for helpful coöperation and intelligent use of their privileges as voters on all school questions.

Subscribe for the Woman's Journal.

Why every believer in equal rights for women should take the WOMAN'S JOURNAL:

1. In order to have the news of the movement. The cause of equal rights is making rapid progress, not only in our own country, but at the ends of the earth. The WOMAN'S JOURNAL gives the news of what is going on in this line all over the world—news which cannot be had from any daily paper. It includes the news of women's progress, not only in political rights, but in education, industry and the professions.

2. In order to be supplied with answers to all objectors. This is especially important now that an Anti Suffrage Association has been formed which is diligently sowing misrepresentations broadcast. For instance, "The Remonstrance," sent out in February, 1898, by the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, contained an alleged interview with Hon. W. F. Hynes, an ex-member of the Colorado Legislature, taken from the *Washington Post*, in which he was represented as giving a highly unfavorable account of the workings of equal suffrage in Colorado. In the *Washington Post* of Dec. 10, 1897, Mr. Hynes had repudiated this interview, and declared that he had not said any of the things attributed to him. This is a fair sample of the accuracy of the statements put forth by the Anti-Suffrage Association; but in order to refute them, our women need to have the facts. These the WOMAN'S JOURNAL gives.

3. In order to do your share towards supporting the paper. The WOMAN'S JOURNAL has been published every week for 28 years, and has been a potent factor in securing for women the many legal

improvements of the last quarter of a century; but it has never been self-supporting. Like all reform papers, it represents a great deal of hard, unpaid, self-sacrificing work on the part of those who have conducted it. Every suffragist should do his or her share to lighten the burden.

4. In order to help the cause. In every Suffrage Club where the suffrage paper is generally taken, the work flourishes; in every club where a suffrage paper is not taken, the work languishes. News of progress is an antidote to discouragement; news of freshly-devised plans and methods keeps the work alive; news of what the National Officers and organizers are doing keeps the friends of equal rights all over the country in close touch with one another.

The prospectus shows what a feast of good things the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is providing for its readers this year. Let every local suffrage association subscribe as an association, and let every suffragist who can do so subscribe individually.

One copy for one year, \$2.50. To clubs of six or more subscribers, \$1.50, and a seventh copy free for the person getting up the club. To any one getting up a club of 25 new subscribers (who need not all live in the same town) at \$1.50 each, a cash premium of \$20. To libraries and reading-rooms, or to an association subscribing for a copy to circulate among the members, \$1.25.

Remember that the WOMAN'S JOURNAL is a missionary enterprise, and is published at a constant financial loss. We appeal to all who appreciate the great services it has rendered and is rendering to the cause, to help increase its circulation. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL,
3 Park St., Boston, Mass.

Woman Suffrage Festival.

Hotel Brunswick, Tuesday, May 17, 1898.

The annual Festival of the NEW ENGLAND AND MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATIONS will be held at the HOTEL BRUNSWICK, Boston, on Tuesday, May 17, and as the number of tickets will be strictly limited to two hundred, immediate application should be made by all who wish to attend. There will be a social reunion between 5 and 6 P. M. Dinner will be served at 6 o'clock, and will be followed by speeches from Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, a member of the New Zealand Parliament, and other representative men and women, including delegates from the various New England States. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is expected to be present, and all her friends will be glad to greet her on her return from Europe.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE WILL PRESIDE.

Tickets (one dollar each) now for sale at the Woman's Journal office, 3 Park St., and by the officers of the different Leagues.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, *Pres. Mass. W. S. A.*
ESTHER I. BOLAND, HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
CARRIE ANDERS, FRANCIS J. GARRISON,
HARRIET E. TURNER.
Committee of Arrangements.

"That reminds me of a story," said one of a group of men, looking round furtively, "as there are no ladies present." "No, but I am," promptly responded a tall young fellow, as he turned on his heel;

"and you need not tell me any story that you would not tell your mother." Each individual encourages or discourages. This young hero did both.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Woman's Column.

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WOMEN AND CRIME.

Some interesting statistics have lately been compiled, showing the proportion of women among the inmates of the different State prisons. The figures are taken from the United States Census of 1890. Omitting fractions, they are as follows: 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; in Louisiana, 12; in Virginia, 11; in New Jersey, 10; in Pennsylvania and Maryland, 9; in Connecticut, 8; in Alabama, New Hampshire, Ohio and South Carolina, 7; in Florida, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico and Tennessee, 6; in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, North Carolina and West Virginia, 5; in Arkansas and Delaware, 4; in California, Minnesota, North Dakota, Texas and Vermont, 3; in Colorado, Iowa, Montana, Nebraska and Utah, 2; in Arizona, Kansas, Nevada and South Dakota, 1; in Washington, four-fifths of one per cent.; in Oregon and Wisconsin, two-fifths of one per cent.; in Wyoming and Idaho, none.

A prominent Episcopal Bishop lately objected to equal suffrage on the ground that "to the vote of every criminal man, you would add the vote of a criminal woman." Instead of doubling the criminal and undesirable vote, woman suffrage would increase the moral and law-abiding vote very largely, while increasing the criminal and disreputable vote very little. This is a matter not of speculation, but of statistics.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEATH.

By the death of Mr. Gladstone the world has lost one of the great forces that make for righteousness. He was not invariably sound in his judgment on moral questions, and he was not in favor of full parliamentary suffrage for women, although his daughters were. But he had the candor to admit that the 200,000 women householders of Great Britain had exercised municipal suffrage "without detriment, and with great advantage." He was in favor of woman suffrage so far as he had seen it in practical operation, but no farther.

Mr. Gladstone always advocated, though unsuccessfully, the equalization of the

present one-sided divorce laws of England, by which the infidelity of the wife entitles the husband to a divorce, but the infidelity of the husband does not entitle the wife to one, unless gross cruelty can be proved in addition.

Mr. Gladstone, although not at first an opponent of the State regulation of vice, became convinced of its undesirability, and voted against it at the time when it was finally repealed.—*Woman's Journal.*

CUBANS AND WOMEN.

At the annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, May 17, resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, the Cuban struggle for independence has led to a strong reaffirmation of the right of all people to self-government; and whereas, American women are better qualified for self-government by education than most of the Cubans; therefore,

Resolved, That while we earnestly desire freedom and self-government for the Cubans, the claim of their American sisters should not be forgotten.

Whereas, a large proportion of our young volunteers have been rejected as physically disqualified; and whereas, it is not proposed to disfranchise either them or the old and infirm men, the halt, the lame and the blind, who could under no circumstances go to war; therefore,

Resolved, That this illustrates anew the fallacy of the argument that suffrage must be conditioned on the power to perform military service. And

Whereas, for the past three years Cuban women have been fighting side by side with their husbands and brothers against the Spaniards; therefore,

Resolved, That we call attention to the fact that in extreme circumstances women can and do fight. As Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, said several years ago: "Think of arguing with a sober face against a man whose brains are reduced to such a minimum that he solemnly asserts a woman must not vote because she cannot fight! In the first place, she can fight; in the second, men are largely exempt from military service; and in the third, there is not the remotest relation between firing a musket and casting a ballot."

FAMILY SUFFRAGE.

Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, of New Zealand, said at the recent annual meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association:

The family is the foundation of the State. We find that equal suffrage is the greatest family bond and tie, the greatest strengthener of family life. Under equal suffrage, the family is taking the place of the individual. People are coming to vote as families. The persons whom they approve when they talk them over in the family are those whom they vote for when they go to the polls. The members of a family generally vote alike, though it is impossible to swear to this, as the ballot is absolutely secret. But we see it in the changed character of the men who are elected. The men who are successful now are not just the same sort that were successful before. Character is more regarded than cleverness. It is asked about every candidate, "Has he a good record? Is he above suspicion, an honorable man, a useful citizen, pure of any suspicion of complicity with corrupt politics?" That is the man who, under the combined suf-

frage of men and women, gets the largest number of votes and is elected.

This is the greatest benefit that comes from suffrage. I do not deify suffrage. There might be a state of things in which universal suffrage would become the worst of tyrannies; but with both men and women voting, there is little danger of this. I see in New York the grievous results of half-universal suffrage; but I believe these would be swept away by the other half. I can see no use for the ward heeler in connection with ladies, no influence for the saloon and public house. Suffrage for women would do more good here than in New Zealand, because there is a greater amount of public evil to be removed.

Anything which draws the family together, and strengthens the bond between mother and son, is a blessing, not only to the woman, but still more to the man; for the family is the foundation of everything—of society, of religion, and of the State.

MRS. LIVERMORE ON THE "ANTIS."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore says:

The other day I was in New Bedford, and one of my friends told me she had signed the paper of the remonstrants. I asked, "What in the world did you do that for?" "Oh," she said, "one of our nice ladies came in and urged me very much, and she kissed me, and I signed. But I don't care anything about it. You come here and get up a big meeting, and I will sign yours." I answered: "We don't want you. Do you know what you have done? Petitioned to be left where you now stand, on the same political level with babies, idiots, and lunatics! We will take you at your own valuation."

"A SCIENTIFIC IMPOSSIBILITY."

Mrs. Helen A. Shaw used an apt illustration at a recent equal suffrage meeting. She said:

One of the gentlemen in my family has to do with inventions for the improvement of machinery. After much trouble he got an invention accepted and put in use here. Then agents were sent abroad. In one place the agent met with persistent opposition. They told him such a machine would not work. In reply he showed his testimonials, proving that it was already in successful operation in America. These testimonials were considered for a few weeks, and then he was told that it was a scientific impossibility for such a machine to work; and he found himself seriously arguing the possibility of a machine which at that moment was busily whirring in a hundred factories. With women voting in England, Scotland, and Canada; with partial suffrage for women in half the States of the Union; with full suffrage in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, and with bright little New Zealand shining like a star from over the sea, we are still assured that the successful working of woman suffrage in practice is a scientific impossibility.

Miss Philena McKeen, for thirty-three years principal of Abbott Academy at Andover, is dead. She was seventy-six years of age, and a native of Bradford, Vt.

JUSTICE.

[Read by Mrs. Annie C. S. Fenner at the annual dinner of the New England W. S. A., May 17.]

HOW JUSTICE CAME TO BE SYMBOLIZED BY THE FORM OF A WOMAN BLINDFOLDED.

Once upon a time, back in the nebulous period of Art, an erudite body of men assembled for the purpose of deciding what form the symbol of Justice should assume.

After much learned discussion, it was about to be decided that the figure should be that of a Man, heroic in stature, grand and beautiful in face; but it so happened that among those gathered, there was a Cynic (no doubt to prove that even such have their place in the economy of nature), and he spake bitter truth to the assembly, in these words:

"A man to represent Justice! When in the whole history of man was he ever known to be just?"

The learned listened and hung their heads, for they were wise, and could see the truth—when their attention was called to it.

But one, who was not only wise, but quick of thought, said: "This statue is to represent the ideal, the coming man, and therefore the model suggested is appropriate." And all the gathered Solons gravely nodded their approval.

But the Cynic sneered: "The 'Coming Man,' indeed! He has already been so many generations 'coming,' and not yet come, that he is now too old to be utilized, even in an allegorical statue."

A silence that could be felt followed the Cynic's remarks and rested upon the sages.

At last one timidly said: "May we not use the figure of a woman, as the statue is to be purely symbolical?"

There was a murmur of assent, and the Cynic said: "It is well. Woman has never been unjust. She has never had a chance."

Then, under a great shadow of content, they consulted, designed, and worked, until, with the help of the Artist, a magnificent statue of a woman was wrought. In one hand she held the world, while in the other were the balances with which it was to be weighed; and, that her judgment might not be warped by what her eyes should reveal, she was carefully, thoroughly blindfolded. Then they admired their handiwork, and said: "Great is our materialized conception of Justice!"

But the Cynic said, "Wait until she removes the bandage."

The old gentleman with the flowing beard, the long white hair, the peculiar gown, and the sickle, flew on, and on, and on, while the scales of Justice, with precision unerring, were evenly balanced. But in an evil hour a basemind whispered, "A pound is a pound, and therefore, even in the scales of Justice, a pound of gold shall balance a pound of brains."

Then they who were quick to do ill proved apt pupils, and much that was wrong, unjust, and cruel, was meted out by the lady of the scales; for her eyes were blinded.

Yet, with it all, the world was growing better, and men were striving for a better civilization, a higher place for humanity.

A little longer Time sped in his flight, and the mothers and sisters of the world

said, softly, but clearly: "We, too, would seek a higher place, a better condition for all God's children, for we have seen that the confines of our narrow sphere are by man drawn and not by God ordained; therefore will we strive and work for that which is beyond."

Now, strange as it may seem, they who had given feminine form to Justice, refused, with sneer and scoff, to give Justice to feminine form. And all down through the years the murmurings of the wronged grew louder and louder, until at last the dull, cold ear of this statue of bronze heard; and, listening, she knew of the wrongs that had been committed in her name. Then it came to pass, after many days—for the process of reasoning is slow in heads of bronze with bandaged eyes—that Justice said: "It cannot be that these, my clear-eyed sisters of flesh, are deceived; and now shall my hand refuse longer to hold the scales into which I cannot look."

Then there was hasty consultation among the wise men, after which they said, "There shall be a new Justice, of whitest silver, and the base thereof shall be of purest gold, and the eyes shall be free to look whither they will." This last because Justice herself compelled it.

And so she stood before all the nations of the earth, who, gathered at the beautiful "White City," paid loving respect to the magnificent goddess; mayhap because of the metal of which she was wrought; but she cared not—for, with eyes unveiled and clear, she looked steadily forward, and by the faint flush of the early dawn of the new century she beheld the "Coming Man" to be—a woman.

The Cynic came, and said, "I told you so!"

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF THE NEW WOMAN.

Mrs. J. Lindsay Johnson, of Rome, Ga., first vice-president of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs and editor of the *Rome Georgian*, says the "New Woman" is as useful in journalism as the long-suffering cat in domestic life.

Whenever the perpetrator of an evil deed is not caught in the act, it is blamed upon the cat. So with the so-called "New Woman." Upon every off-day, when there is more space than valuable copy on hand, My Lord of the Fourth Estate fills his journal with what he vainly considers witticisms upon the New Woman, invariably ending his philippic with the announcement that since the war-scare she has not been so much *en evidence*, another term almost as valuable, and, being foreign, much more highly cherished. As the former term is somewhat ambiguous, and no one, not even the brilliant journalists who have given so much time to her, can define her, we are at loss to comprehend how they know when she is *en evidence* and when *en obscurité*.

But if it is the Associated or Federated women whom they wish to compliment, we think they are decidedly more *en evidence* since the war-scare than previous to it. The longer the war, the greater the scare, the more they will be *en evidence*, as they are a body of women who are always ready to do their duty, in fact, the very ones their critics call upon the first to help them bring any project to a successful climax.

As loyalty, like charity, should begin at home, before enumerating the great deeds of others, we will mention that our

pet, the little institution that we work so hard for, the Emergency Hospital, has been tendered, by the Chairman of the Governing Board, to the army stationed at Chickamauga. This in comparison is a small act, but it takes more generosity to give a little forget-me-not if one has no other, than to give a bunch of orchids if one has a conservatory filled with others.

This witty Georgia lady enumerates what women are doing, from Miss Helen Gould's offer of \$100,000, to the sanitary work of Clara Barton and her nurses. She says in conclusion:

The above items are only a few gathered here and there. But we have cited a sufficient number to prove that many women, regardless of the war-scare, are *en evidence* and *en mouvement* for their country. If they are "New Women" or not we will leave to our brothers of the press to decide.

HE NEEDS CO-EDUCATION.

The report that the University of Pennsylvania was to become coëducational proves to be a mistake.

How much some of the students need the civilizing influence of coëducation may be inferred from the following letter in the *Pennsylvanian*, "published daily during the college year in the interest of the students of the University of Pennsylvania." It was signed "'98, College," the writer evidently being a member of this year's graduating class:

During the past four years, we, who are members of the senior class, have noticed with deep regret the rapidly increasing number of women present during the day at the various courses, but as this nuisance has so far been confined to a large degree to special courses in architecture and literature, and on Saturdays in pedagogy, the annoyance has not yet caused any serious trouble. If, however, the college opens wide its doors to women on the same terms as to men and encourages their attendance, the result is unavoidable, whether the courses are separate or not (and it is hardly to be hoped that every course be repeated for the special benefit of women, when the attendance upon many of the courses is at present comparatively small), that the presence of women in large numbers will be a demoralizing element, prejudicial to the welfare of the college, which will not only foment discontent and disgust among the students, and threaten to destroy the esprit de corps of the student body, but which will also dissuade many young men from entering the college who would otherwise do so. When this University can provide, like Harvard, a suitable annex for women, separate from the college, then women will be welcomed; but as the case at present stands, any attempt to impose upon the college what will in effect be unrestricted coöperation, will not only meet with the strong disapproval of the students, but will be injurious to the best interests of the University.

Any student imbued with this spirit of narrow-minded arrogance stands in especial need of coëducation, to take down his offensive self-conceit. It would do him a great deal of good to be well and thoroughly beaten in his studies year after year by the brightest of the girls,—a thing that would be sure to happen to him unless he were one of the brightest of the boys, and might happen to him even if he were. Nothing did so much to cure the small sons of the Pasha of Morocco of their contempt for girls as being sent to

school with their young sisters, and finding that the little girls could learn faster than they could. Here is a Pennsylvania boy who lives in the same Oriental frame of mind, and needs to be shaken out of it in the same way.—*Woman's Journal*.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHINA.

Queen Victoria, it is said, knows every piece of plate and china among the hundreds of dinner-sets that she possesses at her different palaces and castles. Once when the German ambassador was visiting her, the members of the queen's household were surprised to behold strange china set before them at table, each plate adorned with landscape paintings. The ambassador having mentioned that his birthplace was Furstenberg, the queen had remembered a service of china, never used and for nine years put away and forgotten by every one but herself, which had been manufactured at Furstenberg, and was decorated with painted scenes of the town and its vicinity. She knew exactly where it was, and by her order it had been produced and used at dinner—a pretty compliment to the ambassador.

This incident should reassure those who fear that if women take any interest in public affairs, they will cease to be good housekeepers. Queen Victoria has all her life had more to do with politics than any other woman in her dominions, yet there is not a more careful housekeeper in England.

SUFFRAGE AT THE BIENNIAL.

The Colorado E. S. A. held a meeting May 12, at the home of Mrs. Lucien Scott, 840 Pearl Street, Denver, the president, Mrs. Katherine A. G. Patterson, in the chair. It was decided to hold an anniversary meeting and reception in the Central Christian Church on the afternoon of Thursday, June 23, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the first equal rights convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y. The Colorado society will commemorate the occasion by demonstrating to the Eastern visitors that the best women in Colorado vote and believe in voting. Well-known Denver women will speak, and there will also be addresses by women from Wyoming, Utah and Idaho. The *Denver News* says:

It must not be forgotten that in the East such questions are still asked as, "Are women respected in Colorado as much as they used to be?" "Are there as many marriages as there used to be?" "Are divorces any more common?" The Colorado society thinks that this is too good an opportunity to disregard to impress upon the visitors that Colorado women are very similar to the rest of their sex, though they vote.

After the business, Mrs. Helen Campbell, the novelist and lecturer, gave an interesting little talk. She said suffrage for women should mean the solution of the problem of municipal government, which was beginning to agitate the people of the United States. It should mean cleaner streets, better water supplies, franchises which turned a revenue into the city treasury, instead of entirely into the pockets of private capitalists. It should mean cleaner government, better

housing of the poor, and an increased appreciation of the functions of the municipality and the duties of citizenship. Woman suffrage should stand for these things, for to-day men are too engrossed and fatigued with business to care for them properly, and most of them are too busy or too indifferent to acquaint themselves with the various aspects of the subject. The friends not only of suffrage, but of reform, in the East hope that woman suffrage in Colorado will come to stand for these things. Unless it really does stand for something vital and important, something which can better the community, women will lose interest in the exercise of the suffrage. That is what the enemies of the movement hope will happen, and the point upon which many suffragists in the East ask their closest questions.

HON. HUGH H. LUSK.

Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, whose presence has added much to the interest of recent equal suffrage meetings in the United States, was born at Stirling, in Scotland, and bred to the bar. Forty years ago he went to New Zealand with his father, whose health required a change of climate.

The younger Mr. Lusk tried farming, and then edited a daily paper in Auckland for some years, becoming well known by his writings. He was a member of the New Zealand Parliament for ten years, and practised law between the sessions. He also taught history and jurisprudence in the University of New Zealand. His health requiring change of climate, he spent some years in Australia, where he practised law, and wrote a History of Australia at the request of the government, for use in the public schools. Mr. Lusk is an encyclopædia of information upon Australasian matters.

Mr. Lusk belonged to the Conservative party in New Zealand. He says frankly that he thinks universal suffrage is not practicable where the majority of the people fall below a certain standard in intelligence and character; but he believes that American women have enough character and intelligence to make their admission to suffrage not only just, but highly expedient.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN NEW ZEALAND.

Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, of New Zealand, says:

New Zealand has about 800,000 people. Thirty years ago it had 80,000. It is progressive in other ways besides population. It is a country good to live in, with a noble climate, and noble natural features; with a soil which produces such grass that the Emerald Isle looks pale beside it; with mountains more majestic than those of Switzerland, and plains more fertile than those of Italy.

Up to 1877, we had no idea of giving women suffrage in New Zealand, and it was a high tribute to the practical instinct of the race to which we belong that the movement has gone on so rapidly there. It was done, not by argument, but by experiment. I had a little to do with the first experiment, which was the extension of suffrage to a small class of women.

By the Education Act of 1877, the householders of each district were empowered to elect a committee of seven of their

number to have charge of the schools of the district. I had much to do with this Act. While the bill was in committee, another member suggested to me that it would be a good thing to leave out the word "male" before "householder." I saw no objection, and moved it. This was the first thin end of the big wedge by which full suffrage has now been given to all the women of New Zealand.

The women got the school vote, and used it. They did not say, "Oh dear, no, it wouldn't be proper!" They went to the polls and voted for the best men. They took so much interest that at the next election some women were elected to the school boards; and they showed so much aptitude for this sort of work that when, in 1882, the license question came up, it was proposed that women ratepayers, as well as men ratepayers, should help choose the board of commissioners in each district who control the issuing of licenses. This met with great objection. We were told that now indeed we should utterly destroy the character of the ladies, for all the worst element would be brought in contact with them, and would make things very unpleasant for them. We said, "We don't believe the men of New Zealand are as bad as you think, and if they are, they are not to be trusted to vote alone for these boards of license commissioners." The women were given the license vote. To the surprise and disappointment of their opponents, they voted well and met with no trouble, and certainly they greatly improved the licensing boards.

Then we felt that we could go a little further, and gave women the right to vote at municipal elections and to serve on municipal boards. I know one woman who acted for two years as mayor (not mayoress) of a very prosperous little town, and did as well as any mayor could have done.

Finally, in 1892, full Parliamentary suffrage was extended to all the women of New Zealand, without any property qualification.

THEY HAVE NO REASONS.

Miss Elizabeth Deering Hanscom, of Smith College, said at the recent annual Festival of the New England Woman Suffrage Association:

I have been interested to see, as the discussion of equal suffrage goes on, how reason disappears, and women are more and more falling back on "Don't like it." When anyone takes his stand on taste, we have classic authority for saying that dispute is impossible. Can you imagine, thirty years ago, any considerable set of women uniting to say, "We don't want to vote"? They would as soon have thought of announcing, "We don't want to go to the moon, or to live under the sea." People do not dispute about the impossible. They do not generally talk much about anything till it becomes the imminently probable.

Let this remonstrant movement go on; let us encourage it. The remonstrant arguments are among the best things for suffrage. Next to a logical, ringing speech for suffrage, the best thing is an illogical, ringing speech against it.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association the other day passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the growth of equal suffrage sentiment throughout the country, as shown by the growth in membership and receipts of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Seven years ago the annual income of the Association was \$2,000; in 1896 it was \$10,000, and in 1897 \$14,000. Up to the present year no officer of the Association has ever received a salary.

IDAHO'S WOMEN VOTERS.

An Idaho woman, much interested in equal suffrage, said to a reporter of the N. Y. *Tribune*, the other day:

"It is safe to say that the prejudice against equal suffrage is practically dead, as far as Idaho is concerned. The prediction most often made, that the competent good woman will not vote, was entirely exploded at our city elections. Every city in our State polled a large woman vote, and these votes were invariably cast by our most intelligent, cultured and best class of women citizens.

"That there may be no mistake as to the feeling of our people in this matter, let me quote from letters written by men whose professions give them the opportunity to judge accurately of the general effect of equal suffrage in Idaho.

"William Balderston, editor of the *Idaho Statesman*, writes as follows:

"Dear Madam: Responding to your request for an opinion respecting the operation of equal suffrage in this State, I would say that our experience with it has yet been too slight to afford us a broad basis for such an opinion. Such experiences as we have had, however, have more than justified the anticipation of the friends of the reform. There has been no general election since the ballot was placed in the hands of women, but the influence of this new voting element was felt in the Legislature in the passage of the law prohibiting gambling. It is universally conceded that such an act could not have been passed had it not been for the fact that the members felt they would be held to account by that portion of the population which is unalterably opposed to the vice that ruins such large numbers of men. It is a significant fact that the law was passed without any organized movement on the part of the women. It was the silent influence of woman as a voter that carried it through. It is often said that the women would not vote if given the ballot. They did vote in Boise City, and those who had opposed the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment went to the polls in great numbers. The election proved, to my mind, that, though women may not always go to the polls, they will, as voters, constitute a great reserve force that will be found exerting itself on the right side at the ballot-box whenever important issues are to be decided.

"H. E. McElroy, trustee of our State Normal School, writes:

"In the recent city election it was tacitly understood among politicians that the standard must be raised in order to avoid scratching by the new voters. In fact, the expectation is universal, for some cause or other, that women will make independent voters, and party names will not save undeserving candidates. This being true, woman occupies a position never possessed before, and, as her moral standard is undoubtedly higher than that of man, to an appreciable extent at least, politics will be elevated and 'King Caucus' dethroned. Corrupt influences can reach a much smaller per cent. of the new voters, and the power of the saloon will be appreciably lessened."

A WOMAN PARK SUPERINTENDENT.

Mrs. William W. Wells has been appointed as superintendent of city parks in Chicago during the absence of Mr. Wells in the war. There is no doubt that she has the ability to be superintendent of the nineteen parks of Chicago, else the

mayor would scarcely have appointed her with the endorsement of the comptroller and the members of the Civil Service Commission. Mrs. Wells has held an important executive position in the councils of the large Women's Club of Chicago, wherein thousands of women have worked together practically and effectively, in varying ways, for the promotion of municipal good housekeeping.

SUFFRAGISTS AND "ANTIS."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore says:

The remonstrants claim to have a larger membership than the suffragists. Why? Because our members pay a membership fee every year, and are expected to do some work. The remonstrant drives around in her carriage, and at the places where she calls she sends in a little printed statement for signature. It does not require any membership fee or any work, and all those who sign it once are counted as members forever after. By that method I will engage to get 100,000 signatures to a petition for a war with England.

A friend of mine, in Melrose, signed the remonstrance. I said to her: "How many times have you told me that you wanted me to have the ballot, and that you hoped I should live to vote? Why did you sign?" "Why," she answered, "I am constantly asked to join things where the membership fee is twenty dollars, or ten dollars, or one dollar, and when they asked me to join a society where there was nothing to pay, I said at once, 'Put my name down.'" This difference in the membership of the two societies should always be kept clearly before the public.

THE MEN LIKE IT.

Hon. Hugh H. Lusk says of equal suffrage in New Zealand:

Women now attend all the political meetings, and it has done an immense deal of good. The men behave a great deal better. When men congregate by themselves, they get excited and sometimes behave badly. Women perhaps do the same. It is not good for women, either, to be alone.

It seems queer at first to find half the benches at a political meeting occupied by ladies; but when the men have got accustomed to it, they do not like the other thing. When they found that they could take their wives and daughters to these meetings, and afterwards take them home and talk about it, it was the beginning of a new life for the family, a life of ideas and interests in common, and a unison of thought.

NEW ENGLAND ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the New England W. S. A. was given at the Hotel Brunswick on Tuesday evening, May 17. It was preceded by a reception, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, of New Zealand, Mrs. Phebe Stone Beeman, of Vermont, Mrs. Annie C. S. Fenner, of Connecticut, and Senator Roe, of Massachusetts, standing in line to receive. Two hundred happy and smiling suffragists then sat down at the tables, which were decorated with beautiful flowers, the gift of Mrs. Schlesinger. Mrs. Livermore presided. After dinner, addresses were made by Mrs. Livermore, Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, Mrs. Beeman, Mrs. Fenner, Mrs. Helen A. Shaw, Senator Roe, Representatives Poor of Andover and Hayes of Boston, Miss E.

D. Hanscom of Smith College, and Miss Wood of Radcliffe.

A letter from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe was read, and after singing the Doxology the meeting adjourned.

A pleasant feature of the evening was the music contributed by the Newton Mandolin and Guitar Club. They played patriotic airs, which were received with applause, and the company, in the middle of the dinner, stood up to join in the chorus of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The evening was regarded as a brilliant success. A fuller account of the speeches than usual is given in the *Woman's Journal* for the benefit of the many who were unable to get tickets.

SUFFRAGE VERSUS GOSSIP.

Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, of New Zealand, says:

The influence of equal suffrage has been rather against the milliners and dress-makers; there is not so much time for criticising one's neighbors' hats, and bonnets, and cloaks. Gossip cannot be cured in any way so well as by practice in taking an interest in public affairs.

In China, there is an "Anti-foot-binding Society," with many thousand adherents. But there, as here, there are thousands of women remonstrants who regard the movement as unfeminine, and have petitioned the Emperor to stop the agitation, in a letter written in characters of gold on white satin. So far, they have received no answer. But the Emperor is known to be opposed to the custom. Fashions like women's foot binding in China and women's disfranchisement in America, not being based upon reason, are as likely to be overturned by appeals to good taste and feeling as by argument.

The Warren (Mass.) *Herald*, of May 6, gives three columns to a report of Mrs. A. J. George's recent address against equal suffrage before the Tuesday Club of that town. In its issue of May 13 the *Herald* gives as much or more space to a report of the lecture of Mrs. E. F. Boland which followed, and also publishes a letter from Mrs. George, defining her position. The editor, who is a strong advocate of equal rights, reviewed Mrs. George's paper at considerable length, editorially. Friends of suffrage would do well to send him ten cents for these two numbers of the *Herald*; they are very interesting reading.

CIRCULATE THE COLUMN.

The WOMAN'S COLUMN is sent this week to the officers of many Equal Suffrage Associations, with the earnest request that they will try to increase its usefulness by increasing its circulation. The little paper is a missionary enterprise; it is edited without salary, and its low price brings it within the reach of all. It gives in condensed form the arguments for equal suffrage and the news of the movement. Get up a club of subscribers in your town, and you will be well repaid by their increased interest in the cause.

A cash commission to canvassers.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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A MODEL WOMAN'S CLUB.

The Denver Woman's Club, at its recent annual meeting, listened to reports which showed that the ballot is far from absorbing all of women's time and strength, to the exclusion of other useful and beneficent activities. In addition to its literary and art work, the Club has graduated several kitchen garden classes, and is now conducting four. It has arranged for a travelling library, by which 300 volumes from the Denver public library have been sent to fifteen outlying towns. It has aided the Orphans' Home, the cathedral mission, the Haymarket haven, etc.; it has conducted classes in child study and physical culture, inaugurated work among newsboys, and done other good things too numerous to mention. The Club has 930 members, and has handled \$12,608 during the year. It has held twenty meetings, and entertained 2,447 guests. The directors have held twenty-two meetings, with an average attendance of 64 per cent. Does the average club whose members are not "burdened with the ballot" make a better showing than this? Chief Justice Campbell, of Colorado, says that instead of women's church and charitable work having been hindered by their possessing a vote, equal suffrage seems to have stimulated their energies in all other directions. The report of the Denver Club looks as if Chief Justice Campbell were right.

CLARA BARTON IN CUBA.

At the last meeting of the Pentagon, a social club in Boston, composed of women of five professions—doctors, lawyers, ministers, teachers and journalists—a beautiful copy of the Sistine Madonna was presented to Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser, in appreciation of her services to the club. The Pentagon prides itself upon having no officers and no constitution, but Mrs. Lesser has practically combined in herself the duties of president, secretary and treasurer. After dinner, "Sister Bettina" (Mrs. Dr. Lesser) who took part in Clara Barton's relief work in Cuba, gave an extremely interesting account of it. She said that the reports of Miss Barton's impaired health were altogether unfounded, and that during the whole time they were in Cuba, Miss Barton did more work, and on a smaller amount of food and sleep

than any member of her staff. Mrs. Lesser declared that Miss Barton seemed as vigorous now as she was twenty years ago. She said that Gen. Blanco himself was a member of the Red Cross in Spain, and that in Cuba all supplies plainly marked as the property of the Red Cross had been scrupulously respected, although the Spanish soldiers, being short of provisions and very hungry, were naturally inclined to lay hands upon everything eatable that they could. About 150 Cuban orphans are still in charge of the Red Cross, with provisions enough in store to feed them for four or five months. Sister Bettina said that the reports of Senator Thurston and his colleagues in regard to the deplorable state of the reconcentrados were not at all exaggerated; indeed, that they were rather under than over the truth.

ONE WAY TO HELP THE CAUSE.

Persons often ask themselves, "What can I do to aid the cause of woman suffrage?" One way to help is to create and extend suffrage sentiment. The following plan is effective and inexpensive:

Send one dollar to the WOMAN'S COLUMN. That sum will put this paper for a year into the hands of four new readers.

Five dollars will give it to twenty persons for the same time; and twenty dollars will add eighty new readers to its list. Indeed, the number actually added will be much larger, as each copy of the paper is generally read by several persons.

Send with the money the addresses of your unconverted friends, or those of influential persons, now indifferent or opposed, who would be valuable helpers if their interest could be enlisted. Or we can select such names, if desired.

For eight years the WOMAN'S COLUMN has been doing good work in creating just this desired interest. The field is practically unlimited.

Every dollar spent as above must do good. It cannot be misapplied or wasted. Thousands can thus be interested who cannot be reached in any other way; and it is this beginning of interest which is wanted to add new life to the cause.

Is not this plan worth trying? Think it over, you among our many friends who are anxious to do something for woman suffrage, but are undecided what plan to adopt.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, of Pennsylvania, writing of the influence of women's clubs on the equal suffrage movement, says:

Since the organization of women's clubs

of multifarious character, the tenor of the press has been revolutionized. The age of ridicule has passed, together with the angelic period, and there is a tone of dignity and acknowledgment. Woman is a recognized force. Even her mystic "influence" is harnessed to the plain, everyday shafts of the public chariot, and she is no longer solicited to bewitch for polling purposes, but bluntly asked to work. We are no more butterflies, but bees in the world's hive. There are plentiful cries from Macedonia, "Come over and help us!" Our State Superintendent of Public Instruction said in a recent address, referring to the necessity of improved methods in education, "I look to the women of Pennsylvania for help in this matter."

While we are assisting others, let us put in a few strokes in our own behalf. We are driving ideas into the public mind with a tack-hammer instead of a mallet. Of course we know the value of patience, and that "water dropping day by day wears even the hardest rock away;" but I should hate to operate a stone quarry on that principle.

All clubs are tributary to the suffrage stream. Especially do civic clubs need fostering care. They are embryo suffragists, and will be the full-fledged creature before they know it. For, after repeated abortive attempts at conquest by the much-lauded Influence (always spelled with a capital), they will come to think the ballot much more dignified and potent than persuasive witchcraft.

A WOMAN'S CLUB IN RUSSIA.

Lady Aberdeen has received a letter from St. Petersburg, saying that Russian women are developing a lively interest in clubs, due largely to the growth of the women's club idea in England and America. Until recently no move in this direction has been possible, as Russian law forbade the formation of women's clubs, and it is only after strenuous efforts and repeated appeals to the empress that the embargo has been removed. Now there has been established in St. Petersburg the "Russian Women's Mutual Help Society." The president is Dr. Anna Shabanoff, a woman of much ability and energy. The club contains about 1,400 members, including doctors of medicine, mathematics and law, authors, and, it is said, most of the intellectual society of St. Petersburg.

Miss Grace Darling, a teacher in the South Chicago high school, has sold six hundred celluloid American flags at five cents each, to raise funds for free summer schools.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson has been lecturing in North Carolina, and deriving much benefit from the climate. This week she addresses the meeting of Progressive Friends in Longwood, Pa., and then goes to Long Island for the summer. Her address will be, Care Mrs. Philo P. Jarvis, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N. Y.

HE REPRESENTED HER.

BY MRS. HARRIET SHAW TAYNTON.

"You won't grow strong-minded, like those new women, as they call 'em, will you?"

"I guess not; but why do you hope I sha'n't grow strong-minded?"

"Oh, just because I don't like that style of woman, and I can't bear to think of my gentle little Marie getting spoiled by taking on their ways."

"Well, but Harry, dear, don't you think that women ought to be represented at the polls?"

"Represented, yes. The men represent them, you know."

"And will you represent me when we are married?"

"Why, certainly I will."

"But why not let us represent ourselves?"

"Do you know, Marie, that sounds almost like those strong-minded ones? When a woman begins to say 'why' to things, she is in danger. They nearly all of 'em begin that way, and just go on from bad to worse, saying 'why, why, why?' to everything. And you know it would be dreadful if my darling should get to be strong-minded, and lose the feminine sweetness that every man loves so much in a woman."

And so it was agreed, we may say sweetly settled, that she was not going to be strong-minded, that is, not any stronger than she found unavoidable, and he was going to represent her at the polls.

Time went merrily on, and nothing more was thought of it until a few weeks after the wedding, when the first election occurred. It happened to be State, county and municipal. When he sat down on election eve quietly to peruse his sample ballot, she moved a chair near him, and, to his astonishment, proposed to help him fix up his ticket. He explained to her how men don't mean exactly that by "representing" women, they simply mean to vote, and that represents their wives just as it represents themselves.

"But Harry, my love, you are a Democrat and I am a Republican; now you cannot represent a Republican by a Democratic ballot, any more than a man could represent you by casting a Republican ballot."

It was in the midst of the honeymoon, and her logic was pleasantly put, accompanied by a winning smile.

"Now, which half of the officers will you vote for, and which half shall I mark for you?" she asked.

A bright thought struck him. He would let her take the school directors, the pound man, the superintendent of streets, and a few others that he had no interest in, and that would leave him free to vote for governor, legislators, city councilmen, etc.

He began by saying gracefully, "Now, of course, you want to vote for school directors and superintendent. Women are always interested in school matters, you know."

"I have no friends that want to be teachers, and no little brothers or sisters, so that I do not feel a particular interest

in them. What made you think I was interested in school officials?"

"Women are always supposed to be interested in such things, you know," said he.

She was on the point of saying "Why?" when she remembered, and marked the school officials. In like manner they proceeded to the end of the ticket, he crossing the officers where he felt an interest, and she taking the others, he congratulating himself, the while, on being able to manage so well that keeping his promise of representing her was not going to be so very grinding on him after all.

When they had reached the end, she produced a reserve ballot with which she had provided herself and copied the crosses, with the explanation that it would be needed for future reference, so that next time he might represent her by the votes he had this time chosen for himself, and vice versa.

His eyes rolled in their sockets. Had he come to this? It annoyed him, there was no doubt, but he was an honest man, and he felt the justice of her demands; besides, how could he say anything disagreeable when she was so pleasant? There was one hope left. She would very likely forget all about it before the next election. So he put the ticket demurely in his pocket when she had finished, and they went to dinner.

On the morning of election day she searched his vest pocket to make sure that the marked ballot was there.

Upon reaching the polls, he was accosted by his old friend Simpson, whose grandfather had been on good terms with his father, and whose father (a minister) had performed the ceremony for him a few weeks before. Simpson had set him up in business three years before, and had put him under obligation by a thousand little favors.

Simpson met him, as he approached the polls, with a request to vote for a certain man for school superintendent, because his sister, a teacher in the department, had been at variance with the incumbent, and in the event of his reelection she feared unfair treatment.

What could he do? He might change that one and place a mark after her candidate for some other office; but he did not know her choice, as she had not uniformly followed the list of Republican nominees.

While these things were revolving in his mind, Simon Brown, a neighbor and member of his lodge and his church, cried out: "Oh, here is brother Jones. We can depend on a vote from him."

And they all began at once: "You see, Jones, we want to elect Brier for road master because he is a friend of Brown's, and if he is elected he will give him employment whenever possible, and you know Brown needs a lift."

Jones looked at his ticket. "Sickness in the family. Home in jeopardy," buzzed in his ears.

That, too, was one of the offices he had given over to his wife.

He resolved to present a bold front.

"I promised," he began, "to represent my wife!"

"Wife!" bawled out a half dozen in one

breath, so nearly together that the last letters jumbled together sounded like one long word made up of ife-ife-ife!

Undaunted, he proceeded to explain, but had not gone far before he was interrupted by Jake Tuller, nominally a worker at odd jobs, but who really stayed at home most of the time when not loafing at the saloon and whittled out clothespins for his wife's use, while she did the washing that brought in the family revenue.

"A fellow is always in trouble if he goes a-payin' attention to the old hens," said he, following it up with some hard terms which we will omit.

"If there's anything I hate the sight of," he continued, "it's seein' a woman tryin' to grasp the great questions of politics, a-tryin' to make herself the equal of a man."

Jones had determined during the progress of this discussion, of which he had heard scarcely a word, that he would go home and confer with his wife. By prompt action he could get back to vote with a little margin of time.

He had hailed the street-car—was about to jump on, when he remembered she was not at home.

She had gone, at his request, to visit a sick brother of his at the military station at Fort Point. She had disliked the thought of going to a place where there were so many men, saying that she believed she would rather go to the polls, especially if all the other women went also. It was impossible to see her.

For once he wished he was not a member of the church. He wanted to use strong language and go back on his word.

"I'll tell you what it is, fellows. From this minute I'm a woman suffragist, a rabid, rampant suffragist, I am. It's the last job I want, this representing a woman at the polls—the very last—the very last—"

As he disappeared into the booth they heard "The very last—the very last."—*Selected.*

"PURE IGNORANCE, MADAM!"

The *Woman's Journal* of June 4 publishes in full last year's report of the New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women. It ought to be read aloud in every Suffrage Club. The report begins:

"To those who have not watched the Woman Suffrage movement during the past year, the danger would seem to be decreasing, and, to judge from the newspaper reports from the various States where the question has been agitated, and has been defeated with one exception,* the suffragists seem to be losing ground. Unless one looks behind the bare facts, and sees the activity, earnestness, and untiring energy of those demanding the privilege of voting, it would appear that our efforts to oppose it were unnecessary, and that we needed only to sit down and wait for the whole matter to die out. To those of us who have watched causes and results, however, there has never before been such need for action all over the country. The question of suffrage is being brought up in States where it never appeared before; it is being pushed in States where for

*Two States were carried for equal suffrage in 1896, Utah and Idaho. But this is about as near right as the "Antis" generally get.

several years the question has been allowed to rest, and strong defeat in such States as Massachusetts and California has only made its advocates work harder, and plan more busily for coming campaigns."

Most of the "Anti's" are, undoubtedly, well-meaning women; and it is a problem how they can fall into the egregious errors of fact with which their documents abound. The explanation must be the same as Dr. Johnson's: "Pure ignorance, madam!" But how can they be so ill-informed on a question of which they are supposed to have made a special study? Take a few glaring instances, from this official report:

The report speaks of the result of the California campaign as a "strong defeat." The equal suffrage amendment carried the whole State, outside the cities of San Francisco and Oakland. The report says the affirmative vote in California was only 57,000. According to the official returns, it was 110,000. The report says the vote in the British House of Commons on Parliamentary suffrage for women was 228 against to 157 in favor. The vote was 228 in favor to 157 against. The bill was defeated because its opponents talked against time, and prevented its coming up for its final reading. Such instances might be multiplied.

This report recalls a remark of Bud Means in Edward Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster." Bud says to the schoolmaster, in substance: "If you were to tell me my sister lied, I'd break your head. But, between you and me and the post, don't you ever believe a word she says." We cannot say that our remonstrant sisters lie, for most of them certainly do not mean to; but it is not safe to believe a word they say, especially when they try to give statistics.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

SOUTH DAKOTA NOTES.

PIERRE, S. D., MAY 22, 1898.

The women of this progressive little city are themselves progressive. We have three women's literary clubs. Among our residents we have one regularly ordained woman minister, four practising women physicians, a woman county superintendent of public schools, and another woman superintendent of the city schools. All the teachers employed here are women. Two members of the Board of Education are women. The clerk of the Supreme Court is a woman. Several business establishments are owned, and in some cases conducted, by women. Two-thirds of the homes of Pierre are entered upon the tax lists as owned by women.

The local suffrage club recently made a canvass of the city to ascertain the strength of the sentiment in favor of equal suffrage among the women, as we are often told that "when the majority of women want suffrage the right will be given them." The committee interviewed 332 women. Of this number 240 expressed themselves as desiring the woman suffrage amendment made to our constitution. Sixty-six said they were indifferent concerning it; twenty-six said they were opposed to it. The canvass developed the fact that we have nearly ten

women in favor of suffrage to one opposed. We hope our voters will be influenced by the wishes of the majority in this case. We earnestly recommend this method of agitating the subject to workers in other places.

Literature was distributed with reference to especial needs, and many women gave an opinion upon one side or the other who perhaps had never talked the matter over with any one before. Those who declare themselves indifferent can not be counted as upon either side. At the last school election, although there was no competition nor issue to arouse interest and the day was unpleasant, a large per cent. of women voted, in order to show that they valued the right of suffrage.

A company of infantry and a company of cavalry soldiers have just gone from Pierre. The women they leave behind them will smother their heartaches and serve their country by carrying on the business of the family and community as faithfully as will those who have gone to the war. A number of patriotic applicants for admission to military service were rejected because of physical disability, yet they will not be disfranchised.

All these things are evidence that adult, intelligent women should have full powers of citizenship. JANE R. BREEDEN.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TEACHERS.

In London, England, 1,103 women teachers have memorialized the school board, pointing out that at present the maximum salaries paid to assistant masters amount to \$150 a year more than those paid to women doing similar work and asking that maximums be made equal. In Boston, the maximum salaries paid to assistant masters are \$1,440 more than those paid to women doing the same work. Our women teachers do not venture to petition that the salaries be made equal, but modestly ask that they may be paid only \$1,290 less than men for doing the same work, instead of \$1,440 less. — *Woman's Journal*.

MOTHERS' CONGRESS IN UTAH.

So many women assembled in response to the call for a "Mothers' Congress" in Salt Lake City the other day that the rooms of the Women's Club could not hold them, and the meeting had to adjourn to the suite belonging to the Board of Education. Officers were chosen, and department committees will be formed later. The *Review*, the Club organ of Utah, highly commends the movement. It says:

We have Mining Congresses, Trans-Mississippi Congresses, conventions of everything under the sun, where men meet to exchange views, experiences, and plans; where discussion brings out unthought-of merit, or demerit, as the case may be, and each individual returns to his home with broader views, and intelligence sharpened by the contact with other minds. And why should mothers not meet, compare notes, learn from each other some lesson of human welfare? Surely much good will come of it. The old-fashioned idea that a mother can only do her duty to her child by remaining with it constantly, is exploded. We see

instances every day where the mother who stays at home constantly is a distinct detriment to her child. And why? Because she never acquires anything new to impart to the growing mind, which must have mental and moral as well as physical food. The nation depends on the home, and the home on the mother, the centre of its system. Therefore let us educate the mothers.

MISS CLOTHIER'S "REST HOME."

Miss Ida C. Clothier has been working in Massachusetts lately, in the interest of the Christian Endeavorers. In a recent interview she gave a pleasant account of her "Rest Home" for girls, at Manitou, Col.

The cottage is like an eyrie, perched on the side of Red Mountain. It has a broad gallery running around it, and a magnificent view. In one direction, through a gap in the mountains, the great plains are visible, looking like a wide expanse of water. When a girl newly arrived reaches this point in her first walk around the gallery, Miss Clothier says she can tell what part of the country she comes from, by her comment on the view. If from the East, she exclaims, "It looks like the ocean!" If from Chicago, she says, "It looks like the lake!"

Miss Clothier says that consumptives often go to Colorado too late for the fine air to cure them, and die leaving some young girl, daughter or sister, who has taken care of them, alone in a strange place, overwhelmed with sorrow, and perhaps at the end of her slender financial resources. The dangers of the situation are obvious. Miss Clothier invites such girls to spend a week or ten days with her in her bird's nest of a cottage. She comforts and rests them till they can find work or communicate with their friends. She has from three to twenty-four inmates at a time.

Miss Clothier told an amusing story of a friend of hers, a young lady from Chicago, who came to Colorado so intensely opposed to equal suffrage that she could hardly reconcile herself to live in the State. She described how this girl's preconceived prejudice gradually melted away, in the light of observation and experience, till she was finally heard to mention with pride that "we" had defeated a candidate of bad character.

Success to Miss Clothier's good work!

AN OBJECT LESSON.

A number of mothers have been converted to woman suffrage by the unwelcome discovery that a minor can enlist without his mother's consent, though not without his father's. When a boy under age wishes to join the army, the United States regards him as having only one parent, and that one the father. If the mother is a widow, her consent is required, but not otherwise. When it is a question of taking a son under age to be "food for powder," the consent of both parents certainly ought to be necessary.

Elizabeth W. Schermerhorn in the June *New England Magazine* opens with an article, "At Home with the Birds." The author is a true lover of nature.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN IDAHO.

The Idaho State Superintendent of Schools writes:

"In my special field of work (educational) we expect great things from equal suffrage in the way of better schools, better salaries, longer terms, demand for better trained teachers, etc. The ground for hoping this is the fact that our teachers—the rank and file of whom are women—will have a thousand times more influence in politics than heretofore, and what the teachers of Idaho unitedly demand we shall come near getting. No political party will have the hardihood to incur our opposition.

An Idaho woman says in the *N. Y. Tribune*:

"Another effect that is worthy of notice is the great interest among the pupils of our public schools in the study of political economy. The science of government has ever been the bugbear of teachers and pupils. The girls often felt less interest in it because they would have no voice in political affairs, while most boys said they could vote without studying this science. Now the girls, like their mothers, look upon this new responsibility as a grave one, and feel the necessity of meeting it well prepared and conscientiously. The boys are not to be outdone, and it is delightful to see the zeal and vigor with which they have attacked this so-called dull study. Nor do the children stand alone in this matter; the mothers are studying with them, and organizing clubs to secure a systematic reading and study.

"Again, our influence is felt in other fields of education, as was shown this winter at our State Teachers' Association. Fifteen of twenty-one superintendents attended, and with discourse and discussion displayed unprecedented zeal in the cause of education. They know that our eyes are upon them, and they are advocating better school laws, laws to protect better the health and morals of our youth."

WOMEN AT YALE.

Beaumont and Fletcher's play, "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," was recently rendered at Yale, and proved a unique and interesting performance. The Yale correspondent of the *N. Y. Evening Post* says:

The fact that three women of the graduate department took part in the play, and one of them not merely suggested, but supervised this "revival" of Elizabethan drama, has its hint of the present work and place of women as students in the University. Yale opened her doors to women six years ago, offering them the degree of Ph. D., and being one of the first American universities to do so. At present, in the graduate department, there are thirty-six young women enrolled, as compared with twenty-eight last year, twenty-two the year before, twenty-six in 1894, thirty-one in 1893, and twenty in 1892, when women were first admitted. Altogether, since the "co-ed" scheme began, 162 women have been enrolled from various colleges, Vassar, Smith, and Wellesley having apparently the largest representation. Nineteen have taken the doctor's degree. At present the thirty-six women represent nineteen different colleges, and for the first time one comes from a college in Japan. It may also be remarked that, in the courses or teachers, out of 145 students attending

this year, 126 are women. The young women in the graduate department have dropped easily into the academic routine, and attract, now that the novelty of co-education has worn off, little attention. Their work in the revival of the Elizabethan drama marks practically their first emergence into public notice, except the appearance of a few of them in caps and gowns at commencement exercises, to take their diplomas.

IT WOULD HELP THE STATE.

Mrs. Helen Adelaide Shaw said, at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival the other day:

There is much humor in some recent phases of the opposition to equal suffrage. It would make a capital Gilbert and Sullivan opera.

People used to say, "These remonstrants are not compelled to vote; why should they try to prevent women who wish to vote from doing so? A nice dog-in-the-manger attitude!" But now the remonstrants say, "Our consciences would compel us to vote, and our time is all taken up now"—giving pink teas and afternoon whist parties. Here were two bodies of people addressing the Legislature, one praying to be granted the ballot for the sake of the good service they could thereby do the State, and the others arguing that they should have to vote thoughtfully and honorably, which would do more good to the State. The women who have expressed themselves as wishing to vote number 22,204, by official count on the so-called referendum. Those who have expressed themselves as opposed number 5,200 by their own count. That would make 27,000 conscientious voters for the State of Massachusetts. Why not

Take a good supply of equal suffrage leaflets with you to distribute during your vacation.

Ideally, education in Spain, as regards the masses of the people, is very good, and since the year 1838, compulsory; but practically it is very poor, and leaves untouched an enormous proportion of the people. Of course, female education is the weakest. In 1861, out of a population of nearly eight million women, nearly seven millions could not read; and even now, when things educational have brightened up very much, there are six millions of women out of eight and a half who have had either no education or scarcely any.

Mrs. Jane Marsh Parker, a remonstrant against equal suffrage, has founded at Rochester, N. Y., a club called "The Fortnightly Ignorance Club." Its motto is "We know nothing, but seek knowledge." It started out with half a dozen members meeting in an office; now, with several hundred members, it has headquarters in the chamber of commerce. Mrs. Parker is the secretary, and Dr. Sarah R. A. Dolley the president. Miss Susan B. Anthony is an honorary member, and frequently attends the meetings. Members are at liberty to display all the ignorance they feel; a paper is read, questions follow, and the subject chosen for the next meeting is one of which the members "know little, but wish to know much." That is the sort of club all remonstrants ought to join. If such a club lives up to its motto, it will be sure to have Miss Anthony at its meetings before long.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.

Cheques and money orders sent for Leaflets should be made payable to "Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

Price of Single Leaflets, 15 cents per hundred of one kind, postpaid.

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Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered, by Henry B. Blackwell.

The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth Higginson.

The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J. W. Bashford.

How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Colorado Speaks for Herself.

More Testimony from Colorado.

Why Women Should Have the Ballot, by Katherine Conyngton.

Father Scully on Equal Suffrage.

Questions for Remonstrants, by Lucy Stone.

Opposition and Indifference of Women, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.

Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.

How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon. Jas. S. Clarkson.

Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.
Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.

The Gains of Forty Years, by Lucy Stone.

Women's Coöperation Essential to Pure Politics, by Geo. F. Hoar.

Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.

Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.

The Test of Woman Suffrage in Colorado, by Mrs. Helen G. Ecob.

Signs of the Times, by William Lloyd Garrison.

The Military Argument, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.

A Solution of the Southern Question, by Henry B. Blackwell.

A Humble Advocate, by Will Allen Dromgoole.

Will the Home Suffer? by Mabel E. Adams.

Three Dreams in a Desert.

Also for sale:

Woman Suffrage Cook-book, 50 cents.

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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.

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The Woman's Column.

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FOURTH OF JULY WASTEFULNESS.

The Massachusetts State Council of the Daughters of the Revolution, in a resolution lately published, appeal to patriotic citizens to make the celebration of the Fourth of July something better than a carnival of noise and waste, and frequently of injury, destruction and death. Governing bodies, State and local, are requested to use every effort "to prevent the useless expenditure of money in salutes, pyrotechnic displays and explosives of all kinds for the celebration of Independence Day," and to divert the funds to the better service of furnishing supplies for the Hospital Ship of the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association.

This appeal has gone unheeded so far as the Boston City Council is concerned. An appropriation of \$12,000 has been made for the celebration of Independence Day, and the committee has made the following apportionment of that amount: Oration, \$100; children's entertainments, \$3,700; fireworks, 5,900; sailing regatta, City Point, \$500; bicycle races, Franklin Park, \$350; Whitehall regatta, North End, \$175; veteran firemen's play-out, \$250; music, \$500; printing, \$500; ferries, \$25.

Aside from the meeting at which the oration is delivered, the best that can be said in behalf of these Fourth of July celebration features, for which thousands of dollars have been appropriated every year for a long time past, is that they afford employment and money to a number of persons who otherwise might not have work on that day. The money thus expended by the city might be much more wisely used in helping to sustain the sand-gardens, the floating hospital, and other enterprises conducive to the health and morals of the city children.

Philadelphia has appropriated \$15,000 for the celebration of the Fourth, and other cities will doubtless devote large sums to a similar purpose.

Meanwhile, women gather in little companies, and devise ways and means, work, sew and cook, and bring their mites, often hardly earned, and thereby slowly raise funds, dollar by dollar, to provide comforts for soldiers, food for the starving, clothes for poor children, homes for orphans and the aged, care for the friendless sick, supplies for the schools, and all the



other necessities which the cities, the States and the government cannot afford to supply. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

Mrs. Ellen Martin Henrotin, for the past four years president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, is a native of Maine, although she has lived most of her married life in Chicago. Mrs. Henrotin has been a very active member of the Chicago Woman's Club from its inception, and had had exceptional club training previous to the World's Fair in 1893. At that time she was chosen on account of her exceptional executive ability, and her kindness and tact in managing large bodies of women, as leader of the Woman's Congresses which were such a notable feature of the Columbian Exposition. In that capacity she won the esteem of thousands of club women from all parts of the country, so that when it became necessary in the spring of 1894 to choose a successor to Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, the

first president of the G. F. W. C., her name was the first to be suggested, and she was elected by an overwhelming majority over all other candidates.

In 1896, at Louisville, she was reelected, but will not accept the position again, as she does not believe in a "third term." Consequently she will retire from the presidency at the close of the Biennial Convention, June 21 to 28, in Denver.

When Mrs. Henrotin assumed charge of the G. F. W. C. four years ago, it was less than half as large as now, and there was but little of affiliation between the State and General Federations. There are now thirty State federations belonging to the larger body (besides Texas and Alabama, which have not yet joined). There are also 550 clubs in the G. F. W. C.

Mrs. Henrotin has made herself much beloved in all parts of the country. May her successor be one capable of taking up and successfully carrying forward the work that she lays down!

HELEN M. WINSLOW.

A SOUTHERN WOMAN PILOT.

Mrs. Mary Doullut, wife of Captain M. P. Doullut, of New Orleans, applied a few days ago for examination as a pilot. She passed a most brilliant examination, and will receive her papers for steering a boat in the Mississippi waters from New Orleans to Port Eads. She long ago took out her papers as pilot in the waters of Lake Borgne and Ship Island Canal.

A representative of the *Picayune* called at her home, a pretty rose-embowered cottage at the corner of Egania and North Peters Streets, to interview her. The reporter says:

Passing within the vestibule, one knew at once that this was a nautical home. All around the walls were pictures of ships in motion, and all were in some way connected with Mrs. Doullut and her husband. They were souvenirs from the beginning of their married experience to this day. Soon a bright, cheery-faced woman entered. Her cheeks were somewhat tanned from exposure, but it was a healthy, splendid glow that made one feel good to look upon it. You knew at a glance that she had spent much of her life upon the water, and that she loved it for its own sake. She was very modest in talking about herself, and did not seem to think that she had done anything extraordinary.

When asked how she came to take up this life, Mrs. Doullut smiled and said that she took it up because her husband loved the water, and she had been with him on so many of his trips that she had grown to love it too. She was born and bred in New Orleans, and her father and mother before her were native Louisianians. Her maiden name was Mary Rihner, and she received a liberal education, and as many accomplishments as the average young lady. Fourteen years ago Captain Doullut, a ship-builder and owner of several river packets, came a-courting. After their marriage he took her to live in the beautiful cottage home on the banks of the Mississippi. He was often off on voyages up and down the river and in the Gulf. He frequently took his wife with him, and gradually, from watching him building ships and steering vessels and commanding them, she grew to know all about them. No children came to them, and though he led such a busy life on the waters, Mrs. Doullut was seldom separated from her husband. Her greatest joy was to be beside him, and his work was interesting to her because he loved it. The first boat he built and owned was named the *Independent*. As fast as he sold one boat he built another, and now he owns the *M. P. Doullut*, which plies between Port Eads and Buras, and the *Independent*, named after the first small craft which brought him luck. Most of the boats were built by Captain Doullut on the barge just in front of his house, and one of the river packets was built in his own yard. He has a large lumber yard near his barge.

"I know so much about building boats," said Mrs. Doullut, "that I think I could set up a shipbuilding establishment myself. When this last boat, the *Independent*, was building, I believe that out of every ten planks nailed to her, I nailed at least seven myself. Oh, I like to be near my husband in his work, whether building boats or manning them on the river."

"Have you taken out your papers as pilot in order to make it your regular business?" asked the *Picayune's* representative.

"Oh, no," she answered, laughing. "I have no need to do that as yet. It is a good business, however. I took out my

papers simply for my own pleasure and that of my husband. You see, we often invite friends to go cruising with us during the summer. Sometimes we cruise about the Gulf for six weeks at a time. In a storm I steered the boat from Biloxi to New Orleans, and my husband thought I did it so well that it would be a fine thing for me to be his pilot. This is nothing new," she said, facetiously, "this thing of a woman being a pilot to her husband. I know many landswomen who pilot their husbands through more difficult cases. But it struck my fancy for a captain's wife to be his pilot. I wish to know the Mississippi and gulf waters as I do my alphabet, and who knows but that some day the work taken up for pleasure may become an important factor in my own work for existence?"

Mrs. Doullut, not satisfied with merely being a licensed pilot, has taken the step which all fine pilots take, and applied for admission to the American Association of Masters and Pilots, sending in her application to Crescent City Harbor No. 18, of which Captain E. L. Cope is president. There are forty-seven harbors in the United States. The national body has an insurance feature, and in 1897 paid \$13,117.50 to beneficiaries. The regulations are strict and the qualifications for membership high, but last Thursday the members unanimously elected Mrs. Doullut. Captain Cope appointed Captain J. B. Aikman and Captain John Boardman, veteran experts, on the committee of examination and initiation, and they gave Mrs. Doullut a high rating, both as to knowledge and bravery.

A TRIUMPH FOR CLEAN STREETS.

When Hull House was established in Chicago, the streets were disgracefully dirty. Miss Jane Addams, after working tactfully and earnestly for years, finally succeeded in having herself appointed as garbage inspector of the district. She did her work so thoroughly that the contractors complained; but the streets were cleaner than they had ever been in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The cleanliness of the streets raised the standard of living throughout the district. Later, another young woman, a resident of Hull House, was appointed garbage inspector for the district, under civil service rules. This was a blow to "Johnny" Powers, the autocratic alderman who was growing rich at the expense of the people. To get rid of this young woman, Powers succeeded in having the office of garbage inspector abolished and that bureau merged with the department of streets. Now the Mayor of Chicago and the Street Cleaning Commissioner have made a woman, a Hull House resident, Chief Garbage Inspector of the city, a great triumph for clean streets. The *Outlook* says:

The entire country will be interested in the success attending this appointment. We have been saying, more through the insight of theory than the outcome of experience, that much of the work of any municipal government is what might be classed as the housekeeping of the city, and for that reason the special mission of women. We now have a woman in a position to show what a woman can do in directing a department of civic housecleaning; what can be done by one who uses the position solely in the interests of the people who employ her, as opposed to the man who is appointed for political services and uses the department for political ends.

The bulk of town and city business is only town and city housekeeping. Yet Dr. Lyman Abbott, who rejoices in seeing a woman made Chief Garbage Inspector of a great city like Chicago, thinks that the foundations of society would be in danger if a woman were allowed to vote for a selectman in the smallest country village! ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

SHALL CLUB WOMEN BE TAXED?

The *N. Y. Evening Post* says:

The question of imposing a war tax upon the club women of the country is one that has been discussed with great interest in club circles. Undoubtedly the result of such a tax would be a very important sum, as the number of club women in the United States is close to if not over half a million.

A compulsory tax on club women would be hardly fair, outside of the four States where club women are allowed to vote. It would be a new case of taxation without representation. But already the women's clubs all over the country are taxing themselves so generously to raise funds for the soldiers by voluntary effort that no compulsory tax will be needed.

WOMEN AND WAR.

The country just now is full of indignant and disappointed young volunteers, eager to fight Spain, who have been rejected as physically disqualified. No one wishes that these patriotic young men should be disfranchised because they have been found unfit to serve in the army or navy. Yet the war has called out a fresh crop of assertions that women ought not to vote, because they cannot render military service.

The proportion of volunteers found disqualified for the present war has been a surprise to many, but it is not larger than usual, except among cigarette smokers. Colonel T. W. Higginson has brought to light some interesting figures from the tabulated Medical Statistics of the Civil War, showing how large a proportion of men were found disqualified then. He says:

"Among lawyers, 544 out of 1,000 were disqualified; among physicians, 670; among journalists, 740; among clergymen, 954. Grave divines are horrified at the thought of admitting women to vote when they cannot fight; though not one in twenty of their own number is fit for military duty, if he volunteered. Of the editors who denounce woman suffrage, only about one in four could himself carry a musket; while of the lawyers who fill Congress, the majority could not be defenders of their country, but could only be defended. And it must be remembered that even these statistics very imperfectly represent the case. They do not apply to the whole male sex, but to the picked portion only, the men presumed to be of military age."

Neither is it proposed to disfranchise men past the age for military service. These are often among our wisest voters; but they are not wanted in the field, even if they have the advantage of military experience. As General Rosser, an old Confederate officer, bluntly expressed it the other day, "Young men are what we need for officers, soldiers, and seamen—"

not rheumatic, deaf and blind major-generals, who cannot drill a squad without a prompter, or mount a horse without a ladder."

The usual answer to this is that the country calls out its most eligible fighting men first; but when circumstances grow more desperate, even the old and sickly men have to fight, as in the South during the last war. True; and when circumstances grow a step more desperate, women are obliged to fight also, as in Cuba during the last two years.

Hon. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, puts the whole case in a nutshell when he says: "Fancy arguing with a sober face against a man whose brains are reduced to such a minimum that he solemnly asserts a woman should not vote because she can not fight! In the first place, she can fight; in the second, men are largely exempt from military service; and in the third, there is not the remotest relation between firing a musket and casting a ballot."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

OF INTEREST TO CYCLISTS.

A case of interest to women cyclists is exciting much discussion in England. Mrs. Arnold, of 15 Wellington Square, Chelsea, London, rode on a tandem bicycle with her husband to Dorking on a wet afternoon recently. They were refused admission at the only two hotels in the place, the Red Lion and the White Horse, because Mrs. Arnold wore a divided skirt. With some difficulty, they at last persuaded a shopkeeper to take them in, as a favor.

May respectable women be refused food and shelter after a long bicycle ride in inclement weather, because the keeper of a house of public entertainment holds conservative views on the dress question? This is the question now calling out numerous conflicting letters in the English papers.

Richard S. Cook, proprietor of the White Horse Hotel, has written to the London *Daily Mail* a letter beginning:

I have given orders that women in that disgusting dress called "rationals" are not to be admitted into my coffee-room, as they are objectionable to ladies and gentlemen staying here, and should be very pleased if any one aggrieved would take out a summons against me, and let the magistrates decide the matter.

In an interview in a local paper, Mr. Cook was asked: "Is your objection confined to bloomers only, or does it also apply to divided skirts?" He answered: "I won't admit those who wear bloomers, even if they wear skirts over them." Referring to the conditions of his license, Mr. Cook said he knew he was bound to accommodate travellers, provided that they were not objectionable. But he insisted that any woman cyclist who wore a divided skirt was "objectionable."

Hence, innumerable letters to the English papers. Some correspondents side with the landlord. The majority, however, seem to hold that the keeper of a house of public entertainment has no right to make his individual taste in dress a criterion of respectability. One correspondent writes:

I have been so much amused by "A

Plainspoken Landlord's" letter, that I wish to ask him if he knows that in the third century the Fathers of the Church vehemently opposed men shortening their "gowns," and considered it very effeminate for them to begin to wear the "bifurcated garment imported from Persia?"

In the East the women still wear their old garment—viz., trousers, so that the lady condemned by the landlord is only returning to her sex's original garment.

He terms "disgusting" a costume that modestly and sensibly covers the limbs; but he would doubtless smile blandly on a lady in evening attire, who is actually only "half-dressed."

A WOMAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

The degree of ignorance sometimes exhibited by newspapers in regard to woman suffrage is ludicrous. The Boston *Herald* was badly mixed a few days ago when it remarked:

The Iowa Prohibitionists have nominated a woman candidate for Governor, with the hope of capturing the woman vote of the State, but are likely to be disappointed. As a rule, the women don't vote for women in the woman suffrage States.

The Boston *Advertiser* then made fun of the *Herald* after the following fashion:

Our neighbor across the street has not achieved anything quite equal to the above, in the line of illustrating its qualifications for discussing the woman's rights question, since it explained the defeat of the woman's rights amendment in Kansas by saying that it was due chiefly to the opposition of Susan B. Anthony, the leader of the women "remonstrants." It would be a little difficult for the women of Iowa to vote the Prohibitory ticket for Governor at the next election, inasmuch as Iowa is not a woman suffrage State.

Even the friendly *Advertiser* seemed unaware of the fact over which the *Herald* blundered, that the Prohibitionists of Idaho have nominated a woman for Governor. Mrs. L. P. Johnson, a leading business woman of Idaho Falls, has been chosen as their candidate for Governor, and Mrs. Naomi M. Phelps for Auditor.

Suffrage was granted to women in Idaho at the last session of the Legislature, and women have voted at school, city, and other minor elections since held. What party attitude they will take, and how they will vote in a State election, remains to be seen. F. M. A.

THE NATIONAL MINUTES.

The Minutes of the Jubilee Convention held at Washington from Feb. 14 to 19, inclusive, are ready for distribution. They are for sale at fifteen cents per copy, which, as this year's report is unusually long and the volume necessarily heavy, does not much more than pay the postage. Every person interested in the progress of the work ought to become the possessor of a copy of these minutes, and, in fact, ought to keep a file of the minutes year by year for reference. Apply at the National Headquarters, 107 World's Building, New York.

SUFFRAGE STATES PATRIOTIC.

The Leadville (Col.) *Herald-Democrat* calls attention to an interesting fact. It says: "The opponents of woman suffrage back East will doubtless be surprised to

learn that the suffrage States have furnished the largest number and the best equipped fighters of any of the States, in proportion to their population. There's more patriotism along the backbone of the continent than we have ever gotten credit for."

AGAINST STATE REGULATION OF VICE.

Eight women of Mr. Gladstone's family are among the signers to the Women's Memorial just sent to Lord Salisbury against the reintroduction of the State regulation of vice in India. The memorial was prepared by the Manchester District Association, and signed by 8,443 women, mostly of Manchester and vicinity.

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.

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"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).

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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.

SENATOR HOAR ON THE EDUCATED AMERICAN WOMAN.

In his address at the Bryn Mawr College Commencement, Hon. George F. Hoar, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, spoke on the influence of the educated American woman upon the State. He said, in part:

Bryn Mawr exists only to make good women of her pupils, and to teach them the secret of making good women and good men of theirs. Whatever we may think of the movement for what is called women's rights—whether or not you believe, as I do, that there never will be a perfect republic until the vote of the wife and mother is counted in determining its administration, you will, I am sure, agree with Emerson, who, when the question was put, "What is civilization?" said: "I answer, the power of good women."

The women of the United States, whether their votes be counted or not, are taking already a large share in the highest politics of the country. When Clara Barton—to-day beyond all competitors the foremost and most illustrious citizen of Massachusetts—penetrates the barbarism of Turkey on a mission of peace, or makes her way into Cuba, past the cruel and bloody knives of the Spanish soldiery, with her gentle ministrations, another and a better Red Cross knight; when Clara Leonard reforms and reorganizes our institutions of charity; or when Mrs. Johnson wakes again the slumbering soul in the bosom of the most fallen and degraded of her sex—they are taking a large and noble share in the administration of the State. What uncounted thousands of homes are better and purer for the eloquent pleading of Mary A. Livermore! The soldier of the older world may be allured by the phantom of empire, as his heart is stirred by the refrain of the "Marseillaise,"

"Sons of France, awake to glory!"

but a woman's hand sounds for the youth of America a loftier note, as millions of soldiers have marched and shall march to holy victory inspired by the triumphant strain of Julia Ward Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic":

"In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born
across the sea;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to
make men free."

Some people call these things philanthropy. I call them a higher and better and purer politics.

There is something in the heart of man, certainly to be found in the fullest measure in the heart of youth, which responds to high counsel, surely and quickly, when it comes from the lips of woman. Let every American woman understand that it is not only her function to be the companion, helper, comfort and nurse of her husband, son and brother, in misfortune and sickness and sorrow, but that it is her special function to be his stimulant to heroism, and his shield against dishonor. If there be any cowardice in him, let the soldier know that, if he flinch from the ordeal of battle, it is to encounter the more terrible ordeal still in the rebuking face of mother or sister or wife.

Let the women who are trained here know thoroughly the noble stories of what womanhood has done for manhood in the great crises of human affairs, not only by woman's wit, but by woman's love and woman's truth.

I have carefully avoided touching upon the question of the right or duty of American women to take part in the conduct of the State by voting or holding political office. But the fate of this country is to be determined, in my judgment, not as we decide one way or the other the questions which our political parties are

accustomed chiefly to debate. We can live and prosper under a tariff or without a tariff, with banks or without banks. We can get our living by manufacture or by commerce or by agriculture. We can do our carrying trade for ourselves, or hire England to do it for us. We can get rich or we can be poor. We could even live under a monarch like Victoria or under a President like McKinley. It is not in these things that the destiny of a great people is wrapt. It is in the sentiments which inspire the individual citizen, and through the individual citizen inspire the counsel and action of the republic, that the fate of the republic is found. And these are the things which are taught in the schools and colleges, in the pulpit and from the press, and, most of all, at mothers' knees. And it is here that the influence and power of American women in the republic is to be exerted and is to be decisive. Are the controlling passions, the controlling motives in our public and national conduct to be ambition, avarice, glory, power, wealth? Are we to go what is alike the common way of the great empires and the great republics of the past?

This is the moral of all human tales,
'Tis but the same rehearsal of the past,
First freedom and then glory—when that
fails,

Wealth, vice, corruption, barbarism at last,
And history of all its volumes vast
Hath but one page.

Or shall the guiding principles of our republic be found in justice, freedom, kindness, love of country, the love of home, the love of woman?

"Hell gates are powerless phantoms where these build."

I think the women of America can settle this question. And, in settling it, they are to decide the fate of the republic.

The starry flag is no symbol of dominion or of empire. It is the emblem of freedom, of self-government, of law, of equality, of justice, of peace on earth and good will to men, or, at least, as the older version hath it, of peace to good-willing men on earth. These things, which are alike to give the nation its character and also to determine its fate, are to be the result of the individual quality of the individual citizen, and that in its turn is to depend upon the character and influence of American women.

QUEEN WILHELMINA.

The young Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has been found a delightful pupil by all her teachers, her bright intellect and remarkable capacity for learning—a quality perhaps inherited from the eminent statesmen from whom she is descended—making study a pleasure to her. The young Queen is interested in many things which most girls of her age would care nothing about. She was present at a dinner the other day, and had for her next neighbor at table one of the magistrates of the town where the dinner was given. He was astonished and proud to hear the seventeen-year-old girl at his side eagerly discuss polders and sluices, the important waterworks in the neighborhood of the town. The conversation was very animated. "I have indeed had a most pleasant evening," the magistrate afterwards said to a friend. "The young Queen and I had so much to talk about that I actually found no time to eat my dinner!"

But if Holland is proud of its Queen because she is gifted and intelligent, it loves her for her eagerness to help the poor, for the zeal with which she sews

and knits and paints useful and pretty presents for sick children, and for the womanly sympathy she shows in all that concerns her subjects.

It is always regarded as honorable to a Queen to interest herself in public affairs, and no one looks upon it as detracting from her graceful womanhood. It is often said that in America all women are queens; yet there are still some men who think that their womanly graces would be destroyed if they should take an interest in serious public questions. Why should it impair the womanliness of America's uncrowned Queens, any more than it does that of the young Queen who is this summer to be crowned in Holland?

A CLEVER RETORT.

Rev. Anna Shaw, at a recent meeting, gave a clever answer to the question asked apropos of the present war, "Why should a woman have a vote if she doesn't carry a musket?" Miss Shaw replied: "The women of the United States will agree to fight all the women of Spain that may come against our country. If the men of America will take care of the men of Spain, the women of the United States will take care of the Spanish women." The *Minneapolis Daily Journal* says: "There is nothing the matter with that proposition. Let Anna have a chance to vote if she wants to."

The Queen Regent of Spain is a descendant of William the Silent, the most formidable defender of the Netherlands in their long war against Spanish oppression

Miss Helen Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, and her three companions, Miss Mabel Austin, Miss Mabel Reid and Miss Dorothy Simis, of Brooklyn, entered the Naval Hospital, in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., last week, as nurses.

A good point for mothers to think of is the one made by a recent speaker at the Rivington Street settlement. "Give the boys," she said, "some domestic training. A boy who can make his own bed will not be likely to despise his sister for making beds, and a girl who can drive a nail straight or attend to a furnace will not be so likely to look on a boy who does such work as a being infinitely superior to herself."

Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, of Braddock, Pa., has been unanimously elected librarian of the free public library of Quincy, Ill. The *Quincy Optic* says: "The committee with like unanimity pay her sex the left-handed compliment of confessing that they had spent several months in fruitless search of a man of equal attainments who would do the work for the same salary—\$900. Miss Wales is at present librarian of the Carnegie Library at Braddock, having won the place on a competitive examination. She is a graduate of the library class of the Armour Institute of Technology, and in her present position has won wide recognition as a thoroughly trained librarian possessing unusual executive ability. Her testimonials are most flattering, and from the best sources."

The Woman's Column.

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CLUB WOMEN AT DENVER.

The biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which opened in Denver on June 22, proved by far the largest and most interesting biennial in the history of the Federation thus far. The attendance was unprecedented, the weather magnificent, and the hospitality of Denver without stint. Gov. Adams in his address of welcome said:

It is fitting that this great confederation of women's clubs should meet in Colorado. While you are not a suffrage association, and many of you may not care to vote, the ultimate of your intellectual aspirations must be the elimination of sex from the statutes of equality. Colorado has added a soprano to the symphony of political liberty, and we offer our laws, our homes, our schools, our institutions, as object-lessons to those who doubt the results of equality before the law. (Great applause.)

Woman suffrage needs not the defence of results; it is not a question of expediency, but of justice. Yet no evil has come from the experiment. My testimony may be biased, for had I received no women's votes, some one else would have the pleasure of greeting you this morning. But to me there has come no just criticism as to the participation of women in public affairs, no awaking from the fond dream that the union of the vigor, physical force and courage of man with the higher moral and spiritual qualities of woman will weave for our children a fairer destiny than has yet come to the race.

"Proud as we are of the Republic's past, the higher and purer influence of woman in public affairs should give a future still more radiant and fair. Mrs. Stanton said that if Miriam had been in charge of the children of Israel that they would have reached Canaan in forty days, instead of wandering in the wilderness like gypsies for forty years. Perhaps, had woman suffrage been placed in our national constitution it would not have taken one hundred years and the first sons of a generation to eliminate slavery. Had the single word "sex" been inserted in the fifteenth amendment, I believe that our nation would be a generation in advance of its present position on the problems of moral and municipal reform.

The nation owes a debt of gratitude to women's clubs. They have been an inspiration to its members, they have been centres from which radiate electric currents of moral and political reform. They have broadened their own horizon and that of the race. They have organized the

energy and intellect of woman and directed them into every field of good upon which falls the smile of God or man.

His conviction was based upon his experience with woman suffrage in his State. Both Governor Adams and Mayor McMurray testified warmly and eloquently in their addresses to the value of equal citizenship. The Equal Suffrage Association kept open house and gave a brilliant reception. The biennial meeting resembled a suffrage convention reversed. Instead of the visitors preaching equality before the law to indifferent hosts and community, the hosts and community demonstrated to the visitors the theory and practice of that equality.

In an editorial speeding the parting guests, the *Denver News* said:

We fear that our visitors of the week have had equal suffrage served to them with breakfast, lunch, and dinner, and sometimes between meals, but how can people refrain from proclaiming the faith that is in them, and from striving, when they meet such a body of earnest and thoughtful women, to show them the straight and obvious road to the speediest attainment of their desired reforms?

MONTREAL AHEAD.

The new charter of Montreal, Canada, gives full municipal suffrage to women either widows or unmarried, who occupy either as lessees or owners property in the city subject to taxation. This is a recognition of the principle of "taxation and representation inseparable," which was the watchword of our own American Revolution. In this respect at least Montreal will be in advance of Boston.

THE NEW FEDERATION PRESIDENT.

The election of Mrs. Rebecca D. Lowe, of Atlanta, Ga., to the presidency of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will extend the club movement throughout the South. Mrs. Lowe is a woman of wealth and society, personally charming and brilliant in conversation, and is the mistress of one of the most palatial homes in the South. Until three years ago she had never been identified with any organization of women.

She is a natural organizer and is versed in parliamentary law. She organized the Woman's Club of Atlanta, which has now 300 members; a club of phenomenal size for the South. One year after she organized the State Federation of Georgia, which has now forty clubs with 3,000 members. She has broadened the work of the clubs from purely literary lines to those of philanthropy and education. The Woman's Club of Rome supports a hospital. The State Federation has introduced a bill into the legislature to give the women of Georgia equal rights with men, with special reference to throwing open

the doors of the State University to them.

That Mrs. Lowe possesses the gift of leadership necessary to enable her to become a worthy successor of Mrs. Henrotin, is believed by the large number of women who supported her for president.

—F. M. A. in *Woman's Journal*.

MRS. HENROTIN ON THE WAR.

And now a word as to the new aspects of our national life. When the war was first declared, I fancy that to many of us it came with a certain shock that made us pause as if we had received a blow, and stop to consider what it signified, when a great industrial nation, supposed to be pledged to the triumph of right through arbitration, should go to war. Whether the war could have been averted or not it does not behoove us to-day to ask; it is here, and the question before the women of the country is, in what manner we must accept it. I trust I shall not be accused of the fanaticism of sympathy when I say that I think we should bear our part in it, and that I am surprised that the women of the country do not seem to realize their great ethical responsibility on this occasion. To every daughter of America, these should be days not of feasting but of prayer. If this war means anything to us as a nation, we must accept it in the same spirit with which the Crusaders went to Palestine to rescue the tomb of Christ. I think the women should take it very solemnly. If it is necessary that we sacrifice on the altar of liberty, let us accompany that sacrifice with appropriate ceremonies, and let us by our attitude in this great national crisis demonstrate that we enter into the spirit of the sacrifice.

ELLEN M. HENROTIN.

Most cordially, and for the best of reasons, woman suffragists must echo the words of the *Boston Herald*: "Salutations to Thomas Wentworth Higginson, LL. D. He honors the degree."

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has presented to Miss Christian Bradley a handsome silver water service in recognition of her stand in naming the battleship *Kentucky* with water. The presentation ceremonies took place at the Executive Mansion at Frankfort.

Miss Clara Barton, with a staff of twenty Red Cross assistants, reached Cuba early this week. She sailed from Key West on the steamer *State of Texas*, and arrived at the landing place of the American Army at Guantanamo Bay. A cablegram announced that there was an urgent need there of pajamas, lanterns, tents, launches and supplies.

The Women's National Relief Association for Cuba, with headquarters at Washington, which was the pioneer organization for helping the starving reconcentrados, and which numbers in its membership wives of the most prominent officials in the country, has joined forces with the Red Cross Committee, which has its headquarters in New York.

THE FLOWER KINGDOM.

AN EQUAL SUFFRAGE FABLE.

BY LOUISA M. ALCOTT.

For years the kings of the meadow had been chosen from the Goldenrod family, because they were tall and strong, and loved to rule. Some of them did well, others were tyrannical or careless, and all were fond of money and power, as their name showed; but the flowers never dared to propose having any one else, because this had been the custom so long.

Now there were a great many Asters of every kind and color, from the little white stars low in the grass to the stately sprays waving their purple plumes over the mossy wall that enclosed the meadow. Those growing along the roadside saw and heard what went on in the world, and were wise, energetic creatures, anxious to set things right everywhere. So they began to say to their neighbors, one autumn, as the time for election drew near:

"We have had kings long enough; let us try a queen now, and reform certain very important matters which are always neglected by the Goldenrods, who care only for feasting and fighting and having their own way. Let us vote for our Violet, who grows over there in the palace, and would make a wise, good queen."

At this proposal the aristocratic Cardinal flowers were shocked, and grew red with shame; the Fringed Gentians shut their blue eyes and nearly fainted at the bold idea, and Clematis hid her face in the grass that she might not see the unfeminine creatures who dared suggest such a thing. But the late Clovers and Buttercups, being honest, simple-hearted flowers, cried, "Yes, yes, let us do it, and gives the Asters a turn, as is only fair."

And the Forefathers' Cup, which grew all over the field, added:

"We shall vote for Violet. It is time the dreadful intemperance of the bees among the wild grapes should be stopped, that snakes should no longer be allowed to charm and kill the innocent birds, that the battles of the ants should end, and more peace, order and economy be introduced into our public affairs. The Asters are descended from the stars, and so are very wise; they are also just and gentle, and we all love them. Let us try a queen, and see if we cannot make the meadow what it should be."

The Forefathers' Cups were much respected by all the plants, because they came over in the *Mayflower*, were very hospitable, with their green and russet pitchers always full, and outlived the frost, like a fine old family as they were.

So when they spoke up for the Asters, no one dared say much, though the Goldenrods raged among themselves, and openly laughed at such nonsense. There was great excitement, and all the flowers nodded and rustled as if a gale was blowing, as they talked the matter over and decided how they would vote. The haughty Cardinals declined to vote at all; so did the Gentians; and delicate Clematis declared that she only wanted something

to cling to and obey, and never could consent to be a queen.

But the Clovers and Buttercups, the Pitcher Plant, and all the Asters voted bravely for Violet; and the Maple Tree, that stood in the middle of the field, dropped a little red leaf with a V on it, as the wind went about collecting votes, which surprised the flowers very much, as such a thing had never happened before, and all regarded the beautiful tree as their court poet, it made such lovely music high above them. Even the old green Rock at the foot of the Maple gave a bit of its lichen for Violet, to the great wrath of the Grapevine, who kept a drinking saloon for the dissipated bees on its sunny side.

Of course the Goldenrods all voted for their handsome relative, a fine, tall plant who happened to grow near the Purple Aster under the Maple Tree which was called the palace. But the other side won, and Violet was proclaimed queen with great rejoicing by all her friends and neighbors, to the great dismay of the foolish flowers who wanted the world to stand still.

"What are we coming to?" groaned the Cardinals, red with rage.

"Utter destruction!" croaked the Crows, flapping away to carry the bad news elsewhere.

"We will never visit her," declared the Gentians, shaking their fringes as if the mere thought soiled them.

"Coarse, unfeminine creature, to dare to rule alone! It makes me faint to look at her," sighed Clematis, peeping up all the same, full of curiosity to see how handsome Goldenrod took his downfall.

He tossed his yellow head in scornful silence, and never once looked over the tuft of ferns that grew between him and the new queen.

"It won't last long; she can't reign alone, and will soon be ready to give it up. These silly things will learn a good lesson, and be glad to get me back. So I'll preserve my dignity and bide my time," he said to his friends; for he was a fine fellow, only he did not know yet what Asters could do when they had the power, and it was he who learned the lesson, as we shall see.

Every one thought that the queen's head would be turned with this sudden change, and that great festivities would be held in honor of it, so the Cardinals and Gentians half regretted their resolution not to visit the palace, since they would lose all chance of sharing in the splendor and showing their lovely robes.

But Violet lived very quietly behind the tall ferns, and was so very busy attending to the affairs of her kingdom that she had no time for banquets. She asked advice of the Maple Tree and the wise old Rock, and soon began the much-needed reforms. The snakes were banished, and the birds were safe. The tipsy bees were ordered to go to the Pitcher Plant and drink fresh water, for the Grapevine Hotel was shut up. The quarrels of the ants were settled without bloodshed, and the gossiping crows were forbidden to sit on the fence telling evil stories of every one. The poor were cared for, and the first feast at the palace was for certain

improvident butterflies who had neglected to make their cocoons before the cold weather came. These poor gentlefolk were sent to a new home under the mullein leaves, and passed a comfortable winter with other insects in like case.

Many quiet charities went on, and slowly the flowers were forced to confess that the new plan was not a failure, for the world still stood, though a queen ruled. Never had the meadow been so beautiful, orderly, and prosperous; even the Cardinals could not deny that, though they still turned their backs on Violet, and visited the Goldenrods more than ever.

The Asters, of course, were in great feather, and some of them put on airs; but most of them rejoiced quietly, and did their best to help Her Majesty rule wisely and justly, sure that in time prejudices would die away, and all agree that the new plan was a good one.

Prince Goldenrod, as they called the defeated flower, still lived in the palace and watched for Violet to fail, that he might win back his own place. But when all went well, he began to think his chance was lost, and to consider what he had best do about it. He could not live so near his lovely neighbor and not admire her dignity, sweetness and wisdom; and soon he began to love her, and to wish he could share the honor and affection most of her subjects felt for her. He told his friends to come to court and be cordial; and, being worldly wise, they obeyed him. This left the Cardinals and their party out in the cold, and made them very angry. They could not bear to own that they had been in the wrong, yet felt that it must come, and tried to conquer their prejudices, but found it very hard work. Clematis gave in first, for suddenly she began to climb up the Maple Tree and enjoy the light and air, instead of hiding in the grass; and when asked about this sudden start, she said, bravely:

"I couldn't live so near the queen and not long to be stronger and nobler than I was. Now I see what a large, lovely world it is, and I mean to go on climbing till, like the Maple, my head is near the sky, though my roots are in the earth."

"Well, if she gives in, we must," said the Gentians, who always followed the fashion, no matter what it was.

The aristocratic Cardinals still held out, but not for long, for soon something happened which made it impossible for them to refuse to go to court.

One moonlight night, as Prince Goldenrod was romantically serenading Violet on a wind-harp, he heard her sigh, and hastily pulling away the screen of ferns, he begged to know if he could help her in any way.

"Be my friend and help me with advice, for in some things you are wiser than I," answered Violet, softly. "The Maple lifts my heart up when it is heavy, but he lives so far above us I cannot trouble him with the cares of our small world. The Rock gives me courage and support, but he is very old, and the short life of a flower is a trifle to him. My own sturdy sisters, who have borne the sun and dust of the roadside season after season, are very helpful, but I seem to need some nearer friend who knows the trials of this high

place, and can sympathize with the splendid loneliness of a throne."

"It need not be lonely, sweet neighbor, if you will let me share it with you," cried the Prince, his face shining with love and joy, as he leaned yet nearer over the green wall. "I have learned much from you, and never again can be the selfish tyrant that I was. I know your trials, and long to lighten them. Let me try, not as king but consort, and together we can make our people happy, I am sure."

As he spoke, Violet's half-folded leaves began to open till he saw the golden heart below, and read there more than her lips told.

"No, be king; there is room for both upon the throne, and when love and power go hand in hand, all will be well with the world."

What the Prince answered only the Moon heard, and she never told; but when day dawned there was great wonder and rejoicing in the meadow, for the fern screen was down, the gold and purple flowers stood side by side, while the maple scattered rosy leaves over them as he sang a wedding hymn, and the old Rock said, as the sunshine fell upon his gray front:

"It is always so. Only believe, work and wait, and in the fullness of time right wins, and justice, truth, and love shall reign."

DESTINY OF THE CLUB WOMAN.

An editorial leader in the Denver *Rocky Mountain News* of Sunday, May 19, treats of "The Destiny of the Club Woman" from a Colorado point of view. After speaking of the gathering and its programme in general terms, it says:

It is particularly fitting that this large meeting, representing the great club movement among women, a movement most typical of progressive thought and action for womankind, should convene in Colorado, where women have taken the last logical step in their onward march and have become true citizens.

Many as are the advantages arising from women's clubs, the chief among them has been least generally recognized. Through their club life women gain, first, a broader point of view through reading and practical work; next, they forget their overwhelming self-consciousness by a little practice in speaking before their small public; then they grasp the beauty and efficiency of what organized effort can accomplish, and finally, through this most excellent training school of club life, they will find themselves fitted for and wishing for a decent part in the nation's life, and assuming the duties of active co-workers in the body politic.

But so little do women in general see whither they are tending that, were the question of equal suffrage put to the vote before the delegates of the coming biennial, it might perhaps be voted down. Josh Billings once said, "Don't never prophesy unless you know," and so we herewith prophesy that before another decade has slipped through old Time's glass, many of the women who are now shining lights in their different club coteries will be giving some of their well-trained energies to questions of practical government as well as to the skilful conducting of club elections and club tactics. This will come in the strictest logic of events. When a woman has learned to interest herself in the world outside of her home (and right here it is as well to

cease ignoring the large class of self-supporting and home-supporting women); when she has mastered the fascinating formalities of parliamentary procedure; when she has learned to express her ideas easily and clearly from the platform; when she has studied the laws of her State and country, and when she has travelled about to great women's conventions to compare notes with delegates from all over the nation, her club life, which has made all this possible, has made her a good embryo voter, and a voter she is bound to become in the course of evolution. If our American women do not all wish to follow in Colorado's footsteps, let them abandon their clubs as speedily as may be, for their feet are on the downward path—or, rather, on the upward one.

In the meantime, they flatter themselves, at least our Eastern and Southern sisters do, that they are merely doing literary or philanthropic work in their clubs, and it is avowedly as representatives of such work that they meet this week in Denver. The *News* greets all the delegates, both as visitors and as future active citizens of the United States.

COLLEGE AND ALUMNÆ.

Radcliffe College Commencement, held this week, was notable for the number of graduates, the many honors conferred and the wealth of gifts announced. Miss Ethel Puffer received the honor equivalent to the degree of Ph. D. Miss Puffer's thesis was upon "Symmetry." She is a graduate of Smith, and has studied at Freiburg, Germany, under Prof. Munsterburg, and during the last year at Radcliffe. President Eliot, of Harvard, in the course of his congratulatory address, said that in the last twenty-five years we have learned that the higher education of women does not destroy their natural charm. "And with the spiritual and intellectual development of women we may expect also, as with men, a development of the physical into higher grace and strength and beauty."

Gifts amounting to nearly \$75,000 were announced at the twentieth annual commencement exercises of Lake Forest (Ill.) University. Chief among these was \$30,000, given by Henry C. Durand for a woman's dormitory to be built in memory of Mr. Durand's mother, Lois Durand. Other gifts were announced as follows: Mrs. Nettie F. McCormick, \$10,000; Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, \$5,000; Mrs. Harold F. McCormick, \$5,000; Delavan Smith, \$5,000. Mrs. C. H. Quinlan, of Evanston, gave \$1,000 to be used toward a library fund in memory of her husband, Dr. Charles H. Quinlan. Dr. James G. K. McClure, who was elected last August, was installed president.

As mentioned, the trustees of the University of Rochester, N. Y., have stipulated that if the sum of \$100,000 is raised, the institution will be opened to women. The women of Rochester have set about to do it. At the alumni banquet Mrs. W. A. Montgomery, at the instigation of the Educational and Industrial Union, pledged the women to the raising of the amount. A meeting of officers of all women's clubs and societies in the city was called to perfect an organization and form plans. The women declare that, if necessary, they will make a house-to-house canvass to secure the amount. "If every woman in the city should give, say twenty-five cents," said one woman, "it would not be

long before the money would be forthcoming." The action of the university trustees may also some time secure to the institution \$100,000, left by Lewis H. Morgan and his wife, "for the purpose of female education of high grade in the city of Rochester, under the management of trustees of the University."

On commencement day at Mt. Holyoke College the announcement was made that friends and alumnae of the college had completed the sum of \$150,000 for endowment necessary to secure Dr. D. K. Pearson's provisional gift of \$50,000.

Dr. Mary Elizabeth Williams has been appointed Professor of Greek at Mount Holyoke. She took the degree of Ph. D. from Michigan University and has spent the past year studying in Athens and Rome. Dr. Ellen C. Hinsdale, a graduate of Mount Holyoke, takes the chair of German. She has studied abroad for five years, and has been at Mount Holyoke during the past year.

Miss Oldham, for nine years instructor of history at Bryn Mawr, a girls' school in Baltimore, Md., and a Wellesley graduate, has resigned from her position in order to become the wife of Mr. Timothy O'Leary, paymaster of the gunboat *Nashville*. Miss Oldham was very popular in the school, and on departing was loudly cheered by the girls, and presented with a beautiful silver service. F. M. ADKINSON.

Miss HANNAH KINDBOM, a bright young woman of Swedish birth, has just been installed as professor of nursing in the University of Texas.

Mrs. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER and the Public Education Association have been instrumental in establishing playgrounds for the tenement-house children, to be used when the schools are closed in summer. Crime has been discovered to bear a certain relation to other activities.

MISS ETHEL BARTON read a paper at a recent meeting of the Linnean Society of London, this being the first occasion in the annals of the Society on which a woman has officiated in this capacity. It is true, however, that women have contributed papers on scientific subjects at these meetings, but such essays have invariably been read by one of the fellows. Miss Barton's paper dealt with the structure and development of certain species of seaweeds found in the gulf of Florida, a subject in which she has recently been occupied in making researches.

MISS HELEN VARICK BOSWELL, State chairman of the Woman's Republican Association of New York, recently visited Baltimore as the guest of the Maryland League of Republican Clubs, the occasion being the League's annual convention. Miss Boswell was born and educated in Baltimore, and a large crowd was present at the meeting to welcome the former townswoman, who had emerged from early Democratic associations into a well-known Republican worker. Miss Boswell gave descriptions of the tenement-house canvasses of the New York women in campaign times, and the audience appreciated the humorous anecdotes of incidents encountered by the workers in tenement-house districts.

JOHN D. LONG FOR SUFFRAGE.

The Secretary of the Navy, Hon. John D. Long, is a genuine patriot. He is a believer in the broadest liberty for all, and neither politics nor fear prevents his courageous advocacy of any cause which promises greater freedom to any race or class.

Weighed down by the almost overwhelming burden of the management of a great Navy at war in two hemispheres, he is sustained by the lofty hope and feeling that the war will result in political independence for struggling Cuba. To this cause he is now giving every effort of his life; while his daughter, inheriting the stalwart character of her father, has entered the service as a nurse. He is also an earnest and outspoken advocate of the "political independence" of American women. Not long ago in a public address he said:

Not only in my mind is there no argument against woman suffrage, but every argument for it. In the first place, every extension of intelligent suffrage strengthens the body politic. I must believe this, or give up the principle of republican government, which is the securest and strongest form of government. I know that some shudder a little at universal suffrage, but it is ten thousand times more dangerous to suppress and exclude a part of the people. The gases which are harmless if vented, may work ruin if you confine them. There can in the long run be little danger when all are equally enfranchised and thereby equally responsible. Suffrage is itself an immense education; its absence a degeneracy. The broader the basis of your State, the safer. In the next place, the influence of woman has refined whatever circle it has been admitted into under conditions of its own self-respect. History, homely experience, common observation, all confirm this. Woman suffrage would not debase women and politics. It would elevate both. It would add to the body politic the positive elements of feminine wholesomeness and natural antagonism to vice and violence. A new interest for the security of home and peace, sobriety and order, would be invoked. Woman herself would be benefited, as intelligent emancipation of every sort and to whatever degree always benefits its object.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

While the intense interest in the progress of the war lessens the possibility of creating enthusiasm for any reform, yet even in this period of public anxiety and distraction the signs of the times show the constant increase in the respect for women's attainments and power. In the closing exercises of the schools of this city there are such manifestations, in the practice of giving to the girls the same opportunities to deliver orations and valedictories that were formerly thought proper only for the boys, but in one instance there was an innovation even more progressive. In one of the most popular of the public schools of the city a joint debate took place between orators from the girls' and from the boys' departments. The theme selected was "Shall the Hawaiian Islands be Annexed?" The little maidens had the affirmative and the lads the negative. It rejoiced my heart to see those bright young lassies standing up bravely and presenting their views in the presence of many prominent persons of

both sexes. Each side in the discussion did well, but one of the girls was a born orator, with all the earnestness, ability and unstudied fervor which come only to those who are gifted with the power of spontaneous speech. She was a pretty sight, standing there in her white dress with cheeks flushed, and eyes sparkling, as she replied to the arguments of her opponent, none of which she had heard in advance. I am happy to say the prize was most justly awarded to her. But it was not the point that the maid won that was of most interest, it was the fact that public sentiment should consider that boys and girls could meet on equal terms, and debate one of the great problems of the day.

Here is another little "straw." The question "Shall the Nicaragua Canal be cut?" is now under discussion in one of our journals, and opinions are requested on the subject from various people, women as well as men. Who would have thought, fifty years ago, of asking the views of any one of the gentler sex on such a purely public matter? Should any one of that number have been bold enough to venture a thought on such a topic, with what amused smiles she would have been regarded by the "lords of creation," who would merely have tolerated what she had to say and gone away with a sneer at the "politician in petticoats!"

Ah, well! Our cause progresses in spite of the present impossibility of obtaining the suffrage in the Eastern States. The delegates are returning from the convention of the General Federation at Denver, and even the "antis" must have ringing in their ears the words of Governor Adams in his opening address, when he said that it was reported that in the habitations of a certain tribe in South Africa, the words "She ruleth here" were inscribed over each doorway, and that at the gateway of Colorado stood the same words, following this with a warm tribute to the success of woman suffrage in that State. A bright young girl, a member of a suffrage club in the Borough of Brooklyn, who was present writes:

"His speech was received enthusiastically, by even the antis, and I could not help looking around at some of the women whom I knew to be most violently opposed to suffrage. The undecided way they applauded some of his points which took the Westerners by storm, was so amusing, and I enjoyed the careful way in which they glanced about to see if any one saw them applaud such terrible sentiments."

From such a gathering, with such words ringing in their ears, the women must be coming back with fresh impetus to advance the cause of their sex.

LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE.

210 West 59th Street.

THE EARLIEST AMERICAN SUFFRAGIST.

Margaret Brent, of colonial Maryland, one of the sisters who were cousins of the Calverts, is said by Caroline Sherman Bansemmer, in *Harper's Magazine* for July, to have been the earliest of American women to demand the right of suffrage. The sisters arrived in the province on November 22, 1638, nearly 260 years ago. Margaret was the friend and adviser of Leonard

Calvert, the Governor. Dying on the ninth of June, 1647, he sent for Margaret, and in the presence of the witnesses gathered around his bed, he said, "Take all, and pay all." On the strength of this appointment, she was granted by the Maryland Assembly the right of acting as the Lord Proprietor's attorney. Afterwards, on the 24th of June, when the Assembly of 1647-8 was in session, she demanded both voice and vote in the Assembly as his lordship's attorney. But the Governor refused. She then protested against all the acts of the session as invalid, unless her vote was received as well as the votes of the male members. She paid the soldiers their wages out of Lord Baltimore's cattle, and the Assembly of 1649 wrote to Lord Baltimore justifying her action as having saved the colony from ruin.

SUPERINTENDENT REEL,

The New York *Independent* says:

We spoke last week of the appointment of Miss Reel to succeed Mr. Hailmann as Superintendent of Indian Education, and also the politics there is in it. She comes from a group of States which have conferred full suffrage upon women. Women played an important part in the last election, especially on the Bryan side, and the election was dangerously close. Women do not feel the pressure of party lines as much as men do. Miss Reel is able and magnetic, and her appointment will greatly gratify many of the new voters in these States. If the truth were known, no President since Lincoln's day has been under such a terrific strain as Mr. McKinley. One who is in Washington feels it even if not in the same zone of politics, and we do not doubt that the pressure for her appointment has been very great. Mr. McKinley has the honor of being the first President that has ever nominated a woman to an office that required confirmation by the Senate.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

The women of the country, especially those of the suffrage and patriotic societies, are interesting themselves in supplying needs of the sick and wounded soldiers. The ice-plant auxiliary of the National Red Cross desires to supply an ice-plant for a hospital-ship, and has undertaken to collect the necessary amount, about fifteen hundred dollars. The Woman's National War Relief Association, whose president is Mrs. U. S. Grant, has received a check for \$500 from the Colonial Dames of New York, to be used in the purchase of dainties and other food for the sick and wounded that shall be on the hospital-ship *Relief*. Books and magazines are also sent to the various camps.

The Woman's Journal.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.
ALICE SMONE BLACKWELL.

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MOTHERS WANT PEACE.

All women and men of merciful hearts will rejoice that Santiago has surrendered unconditionally, without further bloodshed. Now let us have peace as soon as possible, before our brave men are decimated by yellow fever, and the poor young Spanish conscripts by American bullets.

It is reported that in some parts of Spain the public feeling is so strong for peace that even the women march in companies, bearing banners inscribed, "We will send no more sons to the war." A hundred thousand young men have been sacrificed in Cuba for "the honor of Spain."

BIENNIAL NOTES FROM COLORADO.

The Biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will always stand out in the memory of those who attended it, as a pleasant and unique experience. The approach to Denver over the wide plains, fresh in their tender spring green and carpeted with wild flowers; the beautiful city, outdoing itself in hospitality; the broad streets, edged with rustling trees and bathed in the brilliant sunshine of Colorado; the Rocky Mountains looking down upon us; the excursions planned for us by our kind hostesses through wonderful scenery—all made this Biennial different from any that went before it, or that are likely to come after it.

To the friends of equal suffrage, however, the most delightful thing about the Convention has been that it was held in the land of equal rights; and more exhilarating even than the light, keen air of the mountains has been the thought that every woman we met was an enfranchised citizen.

It seems like a special Providence that this Biennial should have been appointed to be held in the capital of Colorado. About a thousand leading club women from all parts of the country, most of them indifferent or opposed to equal suffrage when they came there, have been having a steady course of object lessons on the subject for a whole week; and, willy nilly, they have been absorbing the doctrine at every pore.

Gov. Adams, in his address of welcome, set the key note of the convention by

giving the great assembly of women a ringing suffrage speech. It made some virulent "Antis" among the delegates very angry; but it was a surprise as well as a pleasure to see the enthusiasm with which it was received by the convention in general, including many women who had been wholly indifferent. A Southern woman, a suffragist of many years' standing, told me that she was astonished and tickled to see her State delegation fervently applauding the Governor's remarks. They had always looked upon her equal suffrage views with horror; but the same ideas somehow seemed quite different when set forth by a man and a Governor! The Mayor of Denver followed in the same strain. While there was no attempt on the part of the managers of the meeting to force suffrage upon the convention—rather a conscientious attempt to avoid doing so—yet the subject kept coming up spontaneously, and the delegates had to swallow little doses of it at every session. Many women were present from the enfranchised States, and many women from other States who wished to be enfranchised, and incidental references to the ballot dropped out at every turn. Even when the school children came before the convention to sing (and very sweetly they did it), the audience were reminded that here the little girls were citizens as well as their brothers.

Then Denver and the Denver women were in themselves a revelation. Some of the delegates who had never been there before cherished a lingering impression that the West was "wild and woolly," and were surprised to find a city so full of all the modern improvements. They had had an idea that they might do missionary work by introducing Sloyd, schoolhouse decoration, etc.; but they found that in many of these things Denver was ahead of the East. Above all, they found an intelligent, orderly, cheerful community, none the less civilized for being wide-awake and progressive. They saw happy homes, healthy children, well-fed and contented-looking husbands, and women who showed no signs of being unsexed; they found the wheels of the social order revolving as smoothly as elsewhere; above all, they found the courtesy of men towards women in no wise diminished. Many of the delegates had honestly believed that equal suffrage would bring about a sort of inferno. It can never again be to them that vague and unknown horror.

The Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, under the presidency of Mrs. Katherine A. G. Patterson, held a meeting and reception. It also kept open headquarters all the week in the spacious vestry of the Central Christian Church, and had there genuine ballot boxes, in which delegates and visitors were invited to vote on the question of the Monroe doctrine versus Territorial Extension.

The National American W. S. A. ap-

pointed three fraternal delegates to the meeting of the Federation, Mrs. L. L. Blankenburg, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, and myself. The introduction of the fraternal delegates did not take place on the day for which it was set down on the programme. At the meeting when the fraternal delegates were called for, only one of them happened to be present—Mrs. Blankenburg. She received an ovation from the audience which testified to the popularity of equal suffrage in Colorado. No fraternal delegate from any other society met with half so enthusiastic a welcome. Indeed, every reference to equal suffrage throughout the convention was received with lively applause; and all this was an object lesson to the delegates.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

SOUTHERN WOMEN PLEASSED.

The *Denver News*, at the close of the recent biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said:

Southern women, when they go into a thing or give their indorsement to a principle, are apt to do so with their whole hearts. The Georgia delegation gave vent to enthusiastic comments as they packed their trunks yesterday, from Mrs. Lowe, the newly elected president, down. "No one in the South, man or woman," said they with energy, "shall ever again say in our presence that a woman loses her womanly qualities when she votes, or that a man loses his respect for her. We will never allow that to be said again if we can help it. The women of Colorado are the kindest, loveliest and smartest of their sex. No other women in this country could handle such a great convention and handle it so well. They have had but one thought, and that was to ensure the happiness and comfort of all their guests. And as for the men, they have treated us like queens, and they seem to treat the Colorado women that way all the time. It is all stuff and nonsense to say that men will lose their chivalry if women vote. We know better, for we have been here and seen for ourselves." So spoke the Southern women, all in chorus. One of the delegation went further and declared that she was going home to work for suffrage, as she was a convert.

It is not often that we are able to praise the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women; but in raising \$2799 for the Volunteer Aid Association, they have done a good thing. As the executive board of the M. A. O. E. S. W. is largely made up of the wives of very rich men, it is proper that they should contribute, and they are to be commended for doing so. Nevertheless, a single suffragist—and she a Massachusetts woman by birth—has done more for the soldiers than all the "Antis" put together. Until the remonstrants produce a second Clara Barton, it will remain true that the most useful and effective type of patriotism has come from the ranks of the suffragists.—*Woman's Journal*.

IDAHO SPEAKS FOR HERSELF.

The following impressive evidence of the good results of woman suffrage in Idaho has reached us. We ask every remonstrant who is willing to know the truth to read the following letters:

FROM THE SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

BOISE, IDAHO, FEB. 21, 1898.

In reply to your request for our impressions of the practical working and effect of woman suffrage in our State, our observation convinces us that woman suffrage is more popular among our people than when first adopted. And although it carried by more than two-thirds of the votes polled on that question, we believe that if the question was re-submitted to our people, it would now be adopted by a vote almost unanimous. Several municipal elections have been held since suffrage was granted to women, and in each the women have taken an active part and polled a large vote. Many women who opposed the adoption of woman suffrage in this State were most active participants in such elections and voted thereat. The large vote polled by the women at such elections establishes the fact that the women will take a lively interest in the welfare and honor of our fair young commonwealth, and that a very large percentage of them will vote at all elections.

Another view of the matter should not be lost sight of; that is, if the great bulk of the woman vote is not polled at every election, it will stand like a reserve in an army ready to be marshalled for effective work whenever the exigencies of the case demand it. That fact of itself is a powerful factor in compelling all political parties to put none but clean and competent men before the people for their suffrage.

The women fully realize that they can do effective work at the primaries in securing good men and women to represent them in county and State conventions, and much good will result from their active interest in that direction. The women of our State represent that which is best in morals and society, and their influence on the politics of our State will have an elevating effect. Woman suffrage in this State is a decided success, and none of the evils predicted of it by its opponents have come to pass, and as a measure of justice it has gained much in popularity since its adoption by our people.

Wishing your association success in its efforts to secure justice to the women of other States, we remain very respectfully,

ISAAC N. SULLIVAN, *Chief Justice.*
J. WALDO HUSTON, *Justice.*
RALPH P. QUARLES, *Justice.*
State of Idaho Supreme Court.

FROM A LEADING EDITOR.

BOISE, IDAHO, JAN. 24, 1898.

Our experience with equal suffrage in this State has been too slight to afford a broad basis for opinion. Such experience as we have had, however, has more than justified the anticipations of the friends of the reform. There has been no general election since the ballot was placed in the hands of women, but the influence of this new voting element was felt in the legislature in the passage of the law prohibiting gambling. It is universally conceded that such an act could not have been passed had it not been that the members felt that they would be held to account by that portion of the population which is unalterably opposed to the vice that ruins such large numbers of men. It is significant that the law was passed without any organized movement on the part of the women. It was the silent influence of woman as a voter that carried it through.

In July we had a municipal election in Boise. This city was not strongly in favor of giving the ballot to women, and among the women themselves there was generally either apathy or open opposition; but when the city election occurred a very large woman vote was cast. This was because the question of street improvement, which virtually concerned all citizens, was raised, and on this issue the women aligned themselves on the side of improvement. The women's vote reflected far more independence and progressiveness than that of the men, and it was most gratifying to the supporters of the principle of equal suffrage. It is often said that women would not vote if given the ballot. They did vote in Boise, and those who had opposed the adoption of the equal suffrage amendment went to the polls in great numbers. The election proved that, though women may not always go to the polls, they will, as voters, constitute a great reserve force exerting itself on the right side at the ballot-box whenever important issues are to be decided. Women constitute the best half of the race, and their superiority will manifest itself in election results.

WM. BALDERSON,
Editor Idaho Statesman.

FROM TRUSTEE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

BOISE, IDAHO, JAN. 11, 1898.

I think good results from the equal suffrage amendment are clearly in sight, and all the better that they do not involve any violent changes.

In the recent city election it was tacitly understood among politicians that the standard must be raised in order to avoid scratching by the new voters. In fact, the expectation is universal that women will make independent voters, and party names will not save underserving candidates. This being true, woman occupies a position of vantage never possessed before; and as her moral standard is undoubtedly higher than that of man, to an appreciable extent at least politics will be elevated and "King Caucus" dethroned. Corrupt influences can reach a much smaller per cent. of the new voters, and the power of the saloon will be appreciably lessened.

None of the baleful predictions made by opponents of equal suffrage have come true or are likely to do so. Hence equal suffrage can safely be supported as a matter of honesty and justice, if for no other reason. When actually adopted, its justice and propriety become so apparent, so self-evident, that we wonder how its coming had been so long delayed.

HUGH E. MCILROY,
Trustee State Normal School.

FROM REGENT IDAHO UNIVERSITY.

BOISE, IDAHO, FEB. 14, 1898.

No election for State and county officers having occurred since the right to vote was conferred on women, we have only the results of the city elections throughout the State, in the summer of 1897.

The part taken by women in these elections fully justifies the hopes of the friends of equal suffrage, and the claims made by them before the voters of the State in the campaign for the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment; while a large number of the best women of our towns and cities, participating in these elections, entirely annihilated the main argument of the opponents of equal suffrage, to wit: that women generally did not want to vote, and would not exercise the right, if conferred upon them.

From all I can observe, the general results will be a healthier tone in political affairs, and an advancement all along the line of moral legislation.

FRANK MARTIN,
Regent University of Idaho.

FROM THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

BOISE, IDAHO, JAN. 20, 1898.

As to the effects and influence of equal suffrage on the politics of this State, I beg to say that so far it has proved beneficial. As yet women have had no opportunity to vote at any general election in this State; but considering the good judgment they exercised at our recent municipal elections, they seem as well qualified to cast intelligent ballots as our gentlemen voters.

I do not believe that the electors of our State made a mistake in adopting the amendment to Section 2 of Article VI. of our State Constitution.

R. E. MCFARLAND,
Attorney-General.

FROM STATE CHAIRMAN PEOPLE'S PARTY.

BOISE, IDAHO, JAN. 20, 1898.

The only elections which have been held in Idaho since this new duty was imposed on women, have been municipal elections, and I necessarily confine myself to these. In the municipal election held in our city on July 12, 1897, the battle-cry of the successful ticket was, "Improvement and more economical government."

The women supported the candidates who promised to improve and beautify the streets, and administer the government more economically. They cast approximately one-third of the votes, which in my opinion shows that the women are progressive, and will use the ballot to impart to the municipality and State that beauty which has always been instinctive in the gentler sex in their heretofore narrower confines, the home.

P. H. BLAKE,
Chairman People's Party State Central Com.

FROM STATE CHAIRMAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

TAMPA, IDAHO, JAN. 12, 1898.

From all the information I can gather it is having a very good effect, and the people are well satisfied; especially those that take an active interest in the building up of homes and society. They know that the women are better prepared to assist them effectually in their work, and that it is safe to depend upon them to do their duty and vote in the interest of good government, and for persons who are well qualified to serve the public. They also feel that they are in a better position to protect ourselves against the floating element and those that become reckless. There is no reason why the people of any State should oppose the enfranchisement of women; they have all to gain and nothing to lose.

I hope that the men of Washington will not hesitate in placing the ballot in the hands of the women of that State. There is no doubt but that power placed in their hands will be used to good advantage.

JAMES A. MCGEE,
Chairman Democratic State Central Com.

FROM STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

BOISE, IDAHO, JAN. 12, 1898.

In my special field of work (educational) we expect great things in better schools, better salaries, longer terms, demand for better trained teachers, etc. Our ground for hoping this is the fact that our teachers—the rank and file of whom are ladies—will have a thousand times more influence in politics than heretofore, and what the teachers of Idaho unitedly demand, we shall come very near getting. No political party will have the hardihood to incur our opposition.

The second largest city in Idaho has at this moment two ladies upon the School Board. They do their work well, and take more interest in the schools than the other sex.

LOUIS B. ANDERSON,
State Supt. of Schools.

FROM LEADING AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

CALDWELL, IDAHO, JAN. 21, 1898.

The workings of woman suffrage in Idaho, so far as my observation has extended, are in every way encouraging. From the fact that our best women are accepting in good faith the responsibilities of the new relation they sustain towards the State, and are taking pains to inform themselves upon the duties they are to perform in connection therewith, I cannot see how the outcome can be other than beneficial. So far as this immediate locality is concerned, we have nothing to fear, and much to hope for, from our women citizens.

A. E. GIPSON,
Editor Record and Gem State Rural.

FROM CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT.

BOISE, IDAHO, FEBRUARY 14, 1898.

Equal suffrage is but just; and in this matter results are beyond our responsibility. The best may be expected, in this as in every affair in life, from the doing of a right and just thing.

With earnest and alert womanhood interested in the affairs of State, I confidently expect an ever increasing improvement in government, as woman increases her knowledge of her political privileges and power, and exercises them unselfishly for the public good.

CHAS. KINGSLEY,
Clerk of the District Court.

FROM AN EMINENT LAWYER.

BOISE, IDAHO, FEB. 12, 1898.

While there has been no general election held since the passage of the Constitutional Amendment permitting woman suffrage, we had a favorable opportunity to judge the workings of equal suffrage at the municipal election held in Boise, Idaho, last summer. That election was very hotly contested, and more feeling was displayed during the campaign than usually occurs in State elections.

The women voters took as much interest, if not more, in the result than did the men. I talked with many of them during the campaign and found that they were, as a rule, extremely anxious to ascertain which policy and what conditions would best subserve the interest of the city. The ladies turned out very generally on the day of election, and were everywhere treated with the greatest respect, and never in my experience have I seen a more orderly election.

The very presence of the ladies at the polls entirely eliminated many of the objectionable features of former elections. I saw nothing that would, in the slightest degree, tend to lower the ladies who participated in the election, or cause them, to the slightest extent, to lose the respect of their male friends and relatives or their own self-respect.

JAMES H. HAWLEY,
Attorney-at-Law.

FROM THE CITY OF WEISER.

Although no State election has been held since the adoption of the woman suffrage amendment in Idaho, women have shown themselves alive to the new duties whenever local interests have been submitted to public vote.

A recent election held in that small portion of Weiser which is incorporated may serve as an illustration. The political situation here is unique. Several years ago, a very small village was incorporated under the name of Weiser. The board of trustees dignified its chairman with the name of "Mayor," and the inhabitants always speak of their corporation as a "city." Meantime, the settlement has spread to the west of the "Old Town," until a large community, containing the railroad station and all the business of both sections, forms the larger part of Weiser; but the "New Town" has no local

government whatever; not so much as serves to abate a nuisance. Their only approach to a policeman is a sort of watchman paid by the merchants of the place, some of whom live inside the corporation. "The city" has existed for several years for the sole purpose of electing trustees who bind themselves to lay no taxes, and incur no expenses whatever. This year there was a heroic attempt to end this anomalous state of things. A progressive citizens' ticket was opposed to the non-tax party, and the women came out in force. The first vote cast was by a woman and in favor of progress. All day ladies went with carriages, and brought the more timid and less zealous of their sisters to the polls. One lady, formerly from New York, drove one span of horses, while her husband went for male voters with another. Ladies who had leisure stayed with their neighbors' babies while the mothers went to the polls. All day the court-house where the election was held was as quiet and orderly as a church meeting. By the middle of the afternoon the ballots were exhausted, and there was a delay of an hour or two while others were printed. Evidently the interest of the new voters had been underrated.

The progressive citizens' ticket lost; by only seven votes, however, out of two hundred and fifty cast, while the year previous, only fifty men were found to vote for government and progress. The women voted almost unanimously for the progressive ticket.

Two cases are recently reported where women on trial have insisted upon their right to be tried by a jury of their own sex, with good results. The jury in Weiser was composed of some of the most intelligent and influential ladies of the vicinity.

So far, the most bitter opponent of woman suffrage would find it difficult to point out any harm done in Idaho by the new movement, while much in good results can truthfully be cited by the friends of the cause.

JANE W. SLOCUM.

COLORADO NOTES.

A correspondent of the *Woman's Journal* writes of the recent biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Denver:

At one of the many charming lunches given during our brief stay, I happened to find myself seated next to a live Colorado remonstrant. There are such, though they are few. It was a most interesting experience. This lady was from Massachusetts. She had been strongly opposed to suffrage before she went to Colorado, and she was of the same opinion still. I could not gather from her remarks that equal suffrage had had any definite bad results. Her opposition seemed to be based mainly on theory.

She laid it down as an axiom that the smaller the number of persons to whom the suffrage could be limited, the better must be the result. She held that the admission of all men to suffrage, though an evil, was unavoidable, because all classes had to be represented; but women were not a class, and were fully represented by their men. I asked her if suffrage had made discord in families? She said it had not. Had it caused women to neglect their children and domestic duties? No women neglected their home duties, she said, except such women as would have neglected them anyway, with or without the ballot; and she added, with a laugh, that she thought those objections to suffrage were imaginary. I asked if

men were less courteous to women. She answered promptly and emphatically that men were more polite to women in Colorado than in Massachusetts. She did not believe this was due to equal suffrage; neither do I; but it is clear that equal suffrage has not prevented it. Altogether, I thought her testimony, for that of a strong opponent, decidedly encouraging.

My host, the editor of the principal daily paper of Colorado, was for many years the most distinguished criminal lawyer west of the Mississippi, but gave up that branch of his practice some time ago, at the request of his daughters, who thought it too heavy a tax upon his strength. This gentleman told me frankly that he had taken little interest in equal suffrage before it was adopted, and had felt no enthusiasm for it, although he had voted for it, because the women of his family were warmly in its favor. But he added that he had become a strong believer in it, since he had seen it in practical operation; and most of those men of his acquaintance who had before been indifferent or opposed, had likewise been converted by the results. I asked him what these good results were — an increase of intelligent interest in public questions on the part of women? He answered, "Yes; and Denver has now a much better municipal government than it could possibly have secured without the women's votes. Elections are more orderly, election frauds not nearly so shameless, and the general tone of things is distinctly improved." His wife, the president of the Colorado E. S. A., is a Virginian by birth, and although a grandmother, she still retains the beauty for which Virginia women are famous. I was told (not by herself) that she was one of the chief workers in the municipal reform movement by which Denver was lately rescued from "the gang" — a sort of local Tammany that had been plundering the city for years. In addition to her other good works, she has been active in schoolhouse decoration, and it was a pleasure to see the beautiful pictures that now adorn a neighboring public school through her efforts and those of her daughter. The daughter is a Bryn Mawr graduate, and the mother of one of the finest little boys that ever did honor even to a suffrage family — a child with the complexion of a sea shell, the voice of a bird, and the radiant smile of a cherub.

Miss Emma E. Page writes from Olympia, Wash.: "The following resolution was passed without a dissenting voice or vote by the Convention of the Christian Church of West Washington assembled at Tacoma June 23: 'We will support the Equal Suffrage Amendment in this State for the sake of moral reinforcement in the government.'"

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.

A CITY MOTHER.

A lady who attended the recent biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Denver writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"One of the interesting women attending the convention was Mrs. Laura Holtzschneider, a member of the town council of Buena Vista—a handsome, matronly lady, full of health and energy, who was taking advantage of her trip to Denver to buy iron bedsteads for the Buena Vista jail. She had succeeded in having the calaboose whitewashed, and is engaged in a vigorous effort to put a stop to the practice of locking up all night in the same room with drunkards and criminals, children who have been sent to the calaboose merely for being out on the street after hours—a result of the curfew ordinance certainly not contemplated by those who framed it. Mrs. Holtzschneider's motherly heart was overflowing with compassionate indignation in behalf of the children. The case illustrates the advantage of having a city mother associated with the city fathers."

SHARPENING LEAD PENCILS WITH TEETH.

The attitude of the women who want the fruits of politics without the labor, though they must take ten times that labor to secure those fruits in any other than the political way, calls to mind the man who refused to believe in circumstantial evidence, because, judging from the looks of a woman's lead pencil, the natural presumption would be that she had sharpened it with her teeth, while, as a matter of fact, she had given it such point as it might possess by the aid of her manicure scissors. The majority of the women have not yet passed the teeth and scissors point. Half of them look at knives disapprovingly because men carry them, and because they cut, and the other half regard a knife curiously and with interest, and repeat the course of the fish to whom St. Francis preached:

The eels went on eeling,
The carp went on stealing;
Much delighted were they,
But preferred the old way.

And, looking at the awkwardness of the women who are trying for the first time to sharpen their pencils with a civilized instrument, their conservative sisters say, "We don't think much of women's knives, anyhow," and go on chewing off the ends of their pencils in the old approved and womanly fashion.—*Ellis Meredith in Denver News.*

A correspondent of the *Woman's Journal* who attended the recent gathering of Women's Clubs in Denver writes:

Following a suggestion that this Federation meeting gave an unequalled opportunity to learn the working of equal suffrage by observation and inquiry, we took various testimony on this point. A dealer in hardware, who had lived for many years in Cheyenne, thought it would be hard to carry Wyoming again for woman suffrage, because of the opposition from the worse class in the com-

munity, though the better class would favor it. Colorado, after five years' experience, would undoubtedly vote for it again if a vote were to be retaken. Two women, fellow travellers, approached at random as Western women, both expressed themselves very strongly in favor of equal suffrage. One was a Republican, the other a Populist. One had formerly been opposed. She had a husband and two sons, and had felt herself satisfactorily represented. When the vote on woman suffrage was to be taken, her husband asked her how he should vote.

"Vote as you please," she answered.

"But I want to vote on this as *you* please."

"Then vote against it," she said.

"Did he?" I asked. "I always supposed he did," she replied. But experience removed all indifference, and she would now feel it a hardship to be denied the privilege. She was at one time one of three judges of elections, the other two being men.

"Do you mind if we smoke?" they asked.

"I have no right to hinder you from smoking, but it would make me feel sick, after a time," she replied, and not a cigar was lighted during the hours they spent together in the discharge of official duties, which showed that gentlemanly consideration was not laid aside in the case of a political equal.

A young brakeman on the cars, who had spent most of his life in Wyoming, had apparently not thought to question the propriety of equal suffrage. He was accustomed to it, and had never heard of its being a source of domestic discord.

We found in Colorado those who said that it had not done all that was hoped for, but no one who wished the act repealed, or who believed that any considerable number of the people of the State would wish it repealed.

INTELLIGENT WOMEN NEEDED.

The real danger from this immense class of satisfied, disfranchised women is not to the suffrage cause, but to the life of the republic itself. The woman who questions the advisability of extending the franchise to intelligent persons shows only too plainly that she doubts and distrusts the basic principles upon which our government is founded. She does not believe in a government of the people, and there is no democracy in her. She fails to apprehend the idea of a republic, which is that the State shall have the best thought of all its citizens. She fails to understand that no government can be stable in which half of the people are governed but not represented, and are, therefore, as a rule, indifferent as to what that government may do. If equal suffrage had done nothing but rouse and interest half the population in those States in which it has been extended, that fact alone would more than justify its extension. Women have been content to be passengers and baggage on the Ship of State long enough. We have entered upon heavy seas where freight must be thrown overboard to make room for able seamen.

As to the unsexing of women by poli-

tics, this is one of the bugbears—a kind of bogie woman of the opponents of political equality. To be unsexed is a very dreadful thing, and yet could there not be such a thing as being a little dissexed, as it were, without causing the heavens to fall? Is the most agreeable man the one who strikes the Freedom-from-her-mountain-height attitude whenever stress of circumstances compels him to talk to a woman? Do we like the woman best whose conversational talent is bounded by the triangle of the dreadful D's, dress, domestics and diseases? Just as a matter of womanly delicacy, can the really refined woman be eternally conscious of the physiological fact of sex? We want to be reasonable human beings, realizing that as human beings our interests are similar, even in their dissimilarity, believing in and understanding each other because we are two halves of one whole. Have we not said, "We as women," long enough? Can we not look down at our feet and see that there is no great gulf fixed there? Is it not time for men and women to look into each others' eyes with confidence and respect, instead of patronage and doubt, and know that the nineteenth century, which has been called the woman's century, is passing into history with all the centuries of man which have preceded it, to make room for a greater and broader century, when men and women shall work together for the race?—*Ellis Meredith, in Denver Republican.*

INCONSISTENT "ANTIS."

It is a favorite plaint of the representatives of the anti-suffrage party that they have been reluctantly "forced to mount the platform" by the suffragists; but, as a matter of fact, many of them were well used to the platform long before they began to lecture against equal rights for women. Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, for many years past, has been going from one end of the country to another, speaking and reading papers upon all conceivable subjects. Miss Heloise E. Hersey is another frequent reader of papers before women's clubs—papers quite unconnected with suffrage. It is only of late years that Mrs. W. W. Crannell has begun to travel about the country from one political convention to another, making public addresses to prove that a woman's place is at home; but for years before that, she had been in the habit of travelling about to meetings of the Indian Association and other conventions, and her voice was heard in these assemblies. Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin, president of the Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, had been a novelist and newspaper woman for years before she became the head of an Association formed to preach the doctrine that a woman's domestic duties, properly fulfilled, must take her whole time. In short, most of the women now using these public methods to oppose equal suffrage, and claiming that they have been reluctantly forced into them by the suffragists, were using these very same public methods long before, in regard to other matters, and without any apparent reluctance whatever.—*Woman's Journal.*

The Woman's Column.

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PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY VS. THE RED CROSS.

Only the fearless and intelligent women who opened the way for the army of women who now serve as physicians and trained nurses can fully comprehend the "trades-union jealousy" which seeks to block their path. There have always been wide-minded and liberal physicians, free from this proscriptive spirit, just men who have given their aid and encouragement to struggling merit, irrespective of sex. But, after all, these noble men have been exceptions to the rule. Here in America, to a considerable extent, this obstacle has been surmounted, and women are now very generally admitted as students in medical schools and as members of medical societies. But in the army and navy the prejudice still lingers in influential quarters.

The latest instance is in the action of Surgeon-General Sternberg, whose conspicuous incapacity has been painfully shown in his failure to supply adequate aid to our wounded soldiers. According to ample testimony of competent critics, the Red Cross Society, under Clara Barton, with her trained subordinates of both sexes, has rendered most efficient and valuable aid, established the first well-equipped and well-managed hospital, and even furnished the army physicians with necessary supplies which had not been provided by the regular authorities. But instead of giving the Red Cross Society credit for its disinterested aid, this incompetent official resents their cooperation, and regards their presence as an interference.

The *Boston Transcript* calls attention to this unworthy proceeding in the following excellent editorial:

NOBODY ASKS HIS APPROVAL.

The covert sneers of Surgeon-General Sternberg at the Red Cross are in accord with Secretary Alger's brutal comment on the criticism of his bungling management of relief for the wounded—that "war is war, and it is best to have it so"—but not with the enlightened public sentiment regarding the work and record of that organization. Sternberg is reported as saying: "I have never wanted Red Cross nurses at the front, for I do not think that that is the place for women, and the Red Cross people have pushed themselves in." Doubtless they have pushed themselves in, and it is their business to do so in crises like the present. They have brought de-

votion, energy, and skill to this service which uplifts humanity as much as war degrades it. They have a world-wide commission to relieve human suffering, and one Red Cross nurse on the *Seneca* was worth all the other agencies at work for the mitigation of the distress on board.

It is not for any surgeon-general, even be he an official who shows the highest ability in his technical capacity, to say whether the front is the place for women or not. It is for them to decide whether they will incur the dangers, and, if necessary, make the sacrifices. When men go to the front to fight, it seems eminently proper that women should go there to nurse, and it is safe to say that any advance which we may have made since our last previous war in prompt and intelligent care of our sick and wounded, is due in a much larger degree to the efforts of the Red Cross than to any medical officialism. The people who have done so much to promote this advance are the people best qualified to apply the new and more humane methods, even though professional bourbonism may wince a little.

If the regular medical and surgical army authorities had done their full duty, the private liberality of our citizens would not have been needed to fit out "hospital ships" to supplement deficiencies.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MRS. LIVERMORE ON WOMEN'S VOICES.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

A very sensible request has recently appeared in *Woman's Work for Woman*,—the foreign missionary magazine of the Presbyterian Women's Boards. One of its correspondents begs the editor to request the women missionaries when they speak in public "not to talk behind a veil." With untrained voices lacking carrying power, the closely drawn veil has a deadening as well as a beclouding effect, and the face of the speaker is not only concealed, which is always a mistake, but her voice becomes inaudible. The correspondent might have gone farther, and requested the women who speak at public meetings not to wear the high and ungraceful collar, which is the fashion of the day, which cramps the muscles of the throat and chest, which in public speech require full freedom.

Within a month, the writer has attended a women's meeting where one of the speakers delivered a twenty minutes' address, with a white semi-transparent veil tightly drawn over her face. It completely disguised her to most of her audience. She might almost as well have worn a mask. A high collar tightly encased her throat, and although she spoke with her head thrown back at quite an angle, she could not make herself heard. The presiding officer, as well as the audience, kindly urged her to "speak louder." She poised her head still farther back, pitched her voice on a higher key, and made great efforts to send forth a full volume of

sound, but to no purpose. A tumult of words seemed struggling in her throat, but were hindered by the restricting collar. One longed to aid her with a few sharp spats on the back, as we do choking children.

We all know how much the sense of hearing is assisted when the eye sees the words articulated. And we have continually before us the example of the professional vocalists, actresses and speakers, who are trained for their work, who never sing or speak behind veils, and who not only will not impair vocal efforts by a high collar, but wear gowns cut low, so that throat and chest may have perfect freedom. One would suppose that good sense would teach women new to the business of public speaking to follow their methods.

The organizations of women to-day are very numerous. We are organized to death. Clubs and leagues, orders and chapters, unions and lodges, corps and branches have us fast in their toils. We are "everlastingly" "attending a meeting" with a pertinacious zeal that our foremothers in their godly "other-worldliness" never knew. If the meeting is a large one, one may be sure in advance that fully half the exercises will be inaudible, and will appear to be only pantomime. Not such pantomime as the Revells used to give us, with an accompaniment of music that illustrated the voiceless drama, so that words were unnecessary to its interpretation; but a pantomime made up of fruitless efforts to be heard, with gesticulations of irritation and facial expressions of embarrassment.

It is expected that the women who read papers and make addresses at our public meetings shall give us the best of their thought and scholarship, their wisdom and experience. Shall we not add to these requirements the charm of audible speech, distinct articulation, and pleasing delivery?

FORTUNATE IRISH WOMEN.

The Irish Local Government Bill, as amended in committee, will give the owner, service, and lodger franchise to women in Ireland, and will also—read in connection with the orders in council issued under it—assure to them, whether married or unmarried, the right to serve on district councils, both rural and urban, and on boards of guardians, on either the local, electoral or the residential qualification. This is an important advance. Until the residential qualification was given in England, the number of women guardians remained below 200. It now exceeds 900. The *Review of Reviews* says of the residential qualification: "It will permit the candidature of many personally highly qualified women, who would otherwise be shut out from public administrative work."

WHEN TO STOP WORK.

My neighbor was fully sixty years of age, but she had never thought of being old till some new acquaintance suggested it to her.

"Of course you are not using your brush now," one of them said, confidently. They had just been admiring a fine landscape, some of her work.

The truth met her in the face like a blow. She was too old.

"Certainly, I am using my brush now, just as I have done for years; not as a business, but because I love it," she replied with spirit. "What should I do? Why should I give it up?"

And yet, in spite of this brave answer, she shivered, and shrank within herself, and felt a cold wave of loneliness and discouragement creep over her being.

"I, getting old!" she said, inwardly. "And where is my life work? It is not done; it seems scarcely begun. I have all my life been so anxious to do something with my pen, but have always been so full of work and care, I am ashamed of the little accomplished; and now, when my heart is desolate and my hands empty, and I would fain fill up the remnant of life with the work which has been so long knocking at my door, behold! I am old; and people think it wonderful that I ever use my brush. What would they say could they know that I am still earnest and ambitious to use my pen to some effect in the world?"

She had been a devoted mother; but now, of her children, some were in heaven, and some scattered over the earth, and she acknowledged to herself: "Come to think, I am old; it may be my mental powers are declining, and perhaps I am foolish to keep on trying. The results which I have longed to achieve need more years and more strength," she sadly admitted; for it is sad and hard to give up setting the fleshly feet upon the hills of the land of promise. So, with the discouraging conviction that it was too late in life to do anything of consequence, little by little, with many sighs and regrets, the struggle for improvement and excellence was, if not given up, carried on without much method or energy.

But, as it turned out, she lived on and on; and came to seventy, bright and strong—brighter and stronger than at sixty, because her health was better, and she was also keeping pace with the times, her heart pulsing with the pulses of the world, and full of thoughts and helpful suggestions from the experience of years; but having given up effort in writing, she had lost facility and power in expression, and she sometimes thought regretfully: "If I had only known how well I was going to be, and kept right on, I might have made people listen to me by this time; and there is so much I would like to say; but now it is surely too late to start up afresh; it is certain I have but little time left."

So the years went on, and with undimmed intelligence and a pretty strong body came the dawning of her eightieth year.

"I am aged now," she told herself, "there can be no question about it; but only to think that twenty years ago, when

I was only sixty, I was discouraged because people thought me 'old;' and now it is plain that I might have made all these years count for much more than they have done, had I kept right on, with method and determination, and not been influenced by the thought of age. Twenty years! but now—"

So the years went on again, and she was really aged before the Lord Jesus called her home; and the first thing when she reached heaven, He asked her: "What have you been doing these last twenty-five years to help my children on the earth, for whom I gave my life? I gave you those years, with some strength and talent, that you might use them in helping along my work. What have you done with those years?"

Then, full of regret, she had to tell over the story—of strong intent to go on with her work, and of finally yielding to discouragement because there was so little time left, and she might be called away or not have strength to finish. And the sorrowful answer came:

"Did you not read my order, 'Occupy till I come?' How did you know you would not have time? There is no world in the universe that needs help as does the earth, which was your scene of labor. Adverse pens keep busy; it is sad that yours should have stopped, for you little know the influence for good you might have exerted had you continued the effort."

Oh, my neighbor saw it all now. If she only had those twenty-five years to live over again!

In the extremity of regret she came to herself, and found it was a dream—or the twenty-five years were a dream. She was still on the earth, a woman of sixty; and joyfully she arose and went to her work with all the enthusiasm of youth, resolving never to lay down the implements of labor while her hands could hold them. She would go on with her pen, with her brush, and her music, and make them all serve the Lord, never asking whether there were time, never hesitating because she was old; she would not think of age.

What is "old," but the tabernacle growing frail and withered, while the dweller within may be growing more beautiful, with deeper sympathies and wider vision—yea, a vision that reaches on, beyond the clouds of earth, catching the radiance of the immortal hills and reflecting here their glory?—*H. N. F., in N. Y. Evangelist.*

AN UP-TO-DATE GIRL.

The Chicago *Tribune* tells the following story:

Shortly after the troopship *Panther* anchored off Tompkinsville, a girl in a pink shirt-waist appeared on the end of the wharf with a signal flag and proceeded to wigwag at the ship. Many strange sights of war have the *Panther's* men seen since they left this port for Cuba, but girls in pink shirt-waists who stand on docks and wigwag code signals to Uncle Sam's fighting ships are not included in their list of experiences. After the officers had decided that they were awake and in possession of their senses, they discovered that the girl was signalling that there was an official message for the ship. A boat was

sent in and the message, which was from Washington, was brought out.

Later on one of the officers who went ashore found the wigwagger in the telegraph office busily ticking off a message.

"What is your ship's call?" she asked.

"A. P., I believe," said the officer.

"No; that is the *St. Paul's*," replied the girl.

"Oh, yes; I had forgotten. It's A. T. How do you happen to understand wigwagging?"

"Oh, I've taken it up for convenience since the war began," said the girl, and went back to her ticking.

A SUFFRAGE STRAW.

Mrs. Virginia D. Young, president of the South Carolina W. S. A., was recently in Washington as a member of the South Carolina Press Association, the only woman member of the party. Mrs. Young gave the *Tribune* a bit of news which shows the trend of public sentiment in her State towards woman suffrage. She was invited the week before to speak at a public meeting in the open air, and considered the occasion of such importance that she was willing to be one day late for the press meeting rather than miss it. Her subject was "Women in the Wars of the United States," and, as she says, it adapted itself readily to arguments in favor of woman suffrage. Every point she made on this line was applauded, and the crowd drew near in their enthusiasm. At the close they gave three cheers, and a fourth, for Mrs. Young, and some of the most conservative women told her afterwards she had made them feel of more value than they ever had before. Mrs. Young accompanied her husband to Buffalo, and thence to Canada.—*Woman's Tribune.*

A RAILROAD QUEEN.

For thirty years we have heard a good deal of "railroad kings"—men whose genius for organization has been successfully employed in the construction of railroads. According to the *New York Commercial* of July 18, we are likely to have a railroad queen in California. The *Commercial* says:

Mrs. Annie Kline Rikert, of California, is likely to make quite a name for herself in the railroad and financial world, as she has succeeded in surveying a line for a railroad now under construction, and has organized the company and financed the project. The name of the road is the Stockton & Tuolumne, and Mrs. Rikert is the president of the company, which was formed with a capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$6,000 was paid in. In 1897 the necessary charter was obtained, and the line is now well under way.

Mrs. Rikert was born in Mississippi, her father being a wealthy planter, and she was educated at Nashville, Tenn. After graduating she continued her studies, being specially interested in geology and law. Circumstances took her to California, and prospecting on horseback and its inconveniences led her to project the railroad.

The Stockton & Tuolumne will be sixty miles long, and will traverse a rich mining district that extends to the entrance of the timber country, and direct connection with lines leading to the East is regarded as a possibility. For years an effort has been made to locate a pass through the Sierra Nevada Mountains other than the one occupied by the Southern Pacific, and it

seems to have been reserved for Mrs. Rikert to accomplish this before the railroad project was put under way. The pass is said to be known to Indians and prospectors, and to be directly east of Summerville. In order that the railroad may cross the Stanislaus River, a steel bridge is to be built over a gorge several hundred feet deep, and will be the largest of its kind in the United States if the plans prepared are accepted. It will have an elevation of 500 feet, its length will be 1,100 feet, and the width of the main span or arch will be 600 feet. The structure will involve an outlay of \$100,000. The control of the railroad, it is said, will soon pass into the hands of a company organized in Chicago, in which Mrs. Rikert will be given a profitable interest.

"When I was a boy I often heard it said: 'A woman can manage a boarding-house, but only a man can keep a hotel.' To-day many first-class hotels are owned and managed by women. It is said that the recent return of prosperity to the great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad system is largely due to the financial ability and sound common sense of Miss Garrett, whose father was the originator of that great continental enterprise. In that case the old proverb 'Like father like son' may be amended to read 'Like father like daughter.'" HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

GOOD WOMEN HELP THE SOLDIERS.

Sarah M. Severance writes to the *Pacific Ensign*:

"We are told that women can't fight, etc. We hope they can't and won't; but the Salvation Army knows what to do with women, and in many cases is sending them to look after the boys in camp, as Captain Sarah Fry, with her aids, is flying about Camp Merritt, endeavoring to neutralize the saloons and demi-monde that have there subjected our soldier boys to greater peril than they will meet in the Philippines. All this is sanctioned by government; the fines and licenses swell the revenue.

"Many Salvationists have enlisted as troops; many more are going to ameliorate woe, to preach the gospel to friend and foe. Wherever soldiers are camped there are the red, blue and yellow warriors, with an open tent, with reading and writing equipment, and with a welcome for every lad.

"Major Edith Marshall and Captain Cone have been sent to Camp Alger, near Washington, where are now 10,000 troops, 20,000 more expected soon. The boys are radiant, for men appreciate women who live on a high plane, and each regiment is anxious to pitch the women's tent near its own quarter. Through the day the tent welcomes the boys to read and write; at night is a meeting, and untold good is being done. It has always been allowed women to follow the army, to tempt and be tempted. The women of to-day go to lead towards moral heights, and no decent man or woman but knows in his heart of hearts that the nurses, Red Cross women, Salvation women, all heartily welcomed by the best of the army, are as safe as if locked in the donjon-keep of a seven-barred-castle, moat full and drawbridge up; and they know, too, that men are bettered by the presence of these women. The desire is that women may rouse the

best in both sides, till war shall cease and our energies be turned to moral and spiritual conquests. The Salvation Army cannot have too much credit for showing the world how to treat women. They treat us like white folks.

"What a sight in this sundown of the nineteenth century! At Tampa is congregated a large force to invade Cuba; near is camped another force, the Red Cross, Clara Barton at its head; also nurses with supplies ready to minister to those others after they are wounded. The men will go to Cuba, to slay and be slain, but the women follow to repair, so far as possible, the damage. May God bless these indirect efforts, as women are denied all direct agencies, until their sons see that 'righteousness alone exalteth a nation.' When we see that, and act accordingly, wars will end.

"Does any one now believe that 'women have no interest in politics'? Women heal the soldiers, voluntarily facing death to do so; they are quartermaster, drill major, commissary and surgeon for them the best years of their lives. Yet, when through wrong doing the nation gets into war, those boys are taken, the mother allowed never a word; if under age, only the father's consent is required for their enlistment. It looks as if the mother should have a voice as to the causes which may send her boy to his grave, or, worse yet, may send him home ruined body and soul. It is simply just that she who gave him life should have a voice as to what controls that life and its development. The mothers of the land should protest in the name of motherhood against the demoralizing agencies permitted in the army."

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The city fathers of Philadelphia have voted, 52 to 50, to postpone for six months an ordinance providing for the filtering of the city water, the impurity of which is causing numerous cases of typhoid. As one of the Philadelphia dailies says, this is virtually sentencing several hundred innocent persons to death in the course of the next six months, and hundreds more to severe illness. There seems to be a lack of common-sense housekeeping faculty in the municipal government of Philadelphia. The city fathers evidently need some city mothers to help them.—*Woman's Journal*.

It is the women rather than the men of the United States who are manifesting the keenest activity, the deepest solicitude, and the best intelligence in matters of education, philanthropy, religion applied to practical affairs, and domestic life as a science and a practical art.—*Review of Reviews*.

"Lie down on the stars and stripes? Never!" cried the patriotic girl who was offered a hammock draped with a flag. The use of the flag for decoration is often carried too far. It can't be expected that everybody will rise every time "Old Glory" is mentioned, but it is not fair to lie down on what so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming.—*Boston Transcript*.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office. Cheques and money orders sent for Leaflets should be made payable to "Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

Price of Single Leaflets, 15 cents per hundred of one kind, postpaid.

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How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.
Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.
Why Women Should Have the Ballot, by Katherine Conyngton.
Father Scully on Equal Suffrage.
Questions for Remonstrants, by Lucy Stone.
Opposition and Indifference of Women, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
Straight Lines and Oblique Lines, by T. W. Higginson.
New Zealand Leaflet.
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DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.
Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.
How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon. Jas. S. Clarkson.
Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.
Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.
The Gains of Forty Years, by Lucy Stone.
Women's Cooperation Essential to Pure Politics, by Geo. F. Hoar.
Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.
Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.
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The Test of Woman Suffrage in Colorado, by Mrs. Helen G. Ecob.
Signs of the Times, by William Lloyd Garrison.
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Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.
A Solution of the Southern Question, by Henry B. Blackwell.
A Humble Advocate, by Will Allen Dromgoole.
Will the Home Suffer? by Mabel E. Adams.
Three Dreams in a Desert.

Also for sale:
Woman Suffrage Cook-book, 50 cents.
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A FAMOUS OLD NURSE.

Mrs. Florence Craven, an honorary associate of the Order of St. John, is, with the exception of Miss Nightingale, the oldest trained nurse in England. Outside of royalties, she has probably more decorations than any other woman in the empire. She spent many years in the hospitals of Holland, Denmark, Germany, and France. When the Franco-Prussian War broke out, she volunteered for ambulance work, and was placed in charge of a fever station of the Tenth Army Corps before Metz. She had charge also of the Empress Frederick's lazaretto for wounded soldiers at Homburg. Mrs. Craven possesses a cross surmounted by the royal crown of Prussia, the decoration being specially designed for her by the Empress Frederick, then crown princess. The grand duchess of Baden conferred another decoration—a red cross on a white background,—surmounted by the imperial eagle. Perhaps the most remarkable of the distinctions she has received is the Iron Cross, the order of merit presented by William I. of Germany, for distinguished services in time of war. She further received the war medal presented by the first German emperor, for services in the war of 1870.

SILK CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

There is a fine collection of silkworms at the reformatory prison for women in Sherborn, Mass. The superintendent, Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, is enthusiastic in the work. Some months since she received from the agricultural department of Japan 100,000 eggs of the silkworm, which were transmitted in the mails inside of pasteboard rolls. They have hatched finely. In two of the rooms at the reformatory the silkworms may be seen devouring large quantities of mulberry leaves, which are produced in one of the parks connected with the institution. A few of the more trusty prisoners are employed in taking care of the silkworms.

HE WANTS THE EARTH.

A correspondent of the *Boston Globe* writes:

The woman's suffrage movement which, happily, is rapidly sinking out of sight, is one of the most absurd farces that has ever been presented upon the stage of this mundane sphere. The Bible refers to woman as simply a "helpmeet," and all history teaches us that such is and should be her true position. The ideal woman, to my mind, is one who can and will bend every energy towards the advancement of man, aiding him in all his various undertakings, even sacrificing, when necessary, her own personal comfort and enjoyment for his interest, thus contributing to the general welfare of the world at large, for as man advances, so does the world advance. This is a great and glorious world, and all that it contains is intended for the improvement and elevation of man.

This was the opinion of the sailors on *La Bourgogne*, who took the boats and rafts for themselves, and left the women and children to drown. American men in general, however, do not regard such conduct as tending to "the improvement and elevation of man." Amiable persons of either sex are ready to sacrifice their

own comfort to that of others; but when it is laid down as a principle that women ought always to sacrifice themselves for men, the person who makes the claim merely shows himself amusingly far from an ideal man.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

GENEROUS OFFER FROM MRS. DIAZ.

BELMONT, MASS., JULY 26, 1898.

Editor *Woman's Column*:

I have received your circulars asking for aid in hospital supplies for our soldiers. While I can offer neither money nor materials, yet I will gladly give my services in the way of talks or readings (as in case of your last fair), could money be raised by these, not too far from Boston, in parlors, halls, reading-rooms, at watering places or elsewhere. If you will print the enclosed circular, it may meet with response.

ABBY MORTON DIAZ.

The list of Mrs. Diaz's lectures and readings is as follows:

A course of four talks for considering certain grand laws not yet recognized as underlying social conditions.

1st. The Relation of Human Beings to the Universal. Obligations Entailed. Lessons from Nature Showing Law of Life. Law of Individuality. Law of Oneness. Our Disobedience. Penalty.

2d. Human Brotherhood as Political Economy. Distinction Between Human Nature and Human Character. The Former not Bad. Proof. Emerson's Plan.

3d. Human Values the Wealth of the State, Child-Culture its Safeguard. Responsibility for These, of the Home, of the School. Methods. Parental Enlightenment the First Step. How to be Secured.

4th. Spiritual Laws Shown the Only Sure Basis of Life, Health, Right Living, and the Solution of the Whole Human Problem. Vibrations. Thought as Power. Mental Hospitality. "Get Understanding."

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OTHER TOPICS

1st. Women's Clubs, their Value to the Home and the Community.

2d. Old Plymouth and Anti-slavery Reminiscences.

3d. The Four Hindrances in the Way of the World's Betterment.

4th. Social and Political Economics.

5th. Homes and Home-makers.

6th. Story of the Plymouth Pilgrims, humorous Readings from her "William Henry Letters" and the "Bybury Book," the latter pertaining chiefly to the household.

Several Armenian young men wish for places to do house or farm work. Most of them speak more or less English, and some are exceptionally good workers.

"Wyoming, an equal suffrage State, sends thrice her quota to the war. Woman suffrage evidently means no dearth of fighting men," says the *New Orleans Picayune*.

Miss Anthony writes from Rochester, N. Y.: "It is just forty-five years since I broke the spell of woman's 'keeping silence' in the N. Y. State Teachers' Convention in this city—July, 1853—and they meet here this week. I hope to look in upon them."

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"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).

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The Woman's Column.

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A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

President McKinley has prepared a protocol, embodying terms of peace. If this is accepted by Spain, hostilities will be suspended. But a final adjustment can only take place when ratified by the Spanish Cortes and American Senate. Let us hope that the war is over.

WOMEN NURSES.

Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the Army, has sent to the chief surgeon of the Fifth Army Corps, at Jacksonville, the following telegram, which will explain his attitude on the question of the employment of female nurses in the Army:

In reply to your letter of July 22, I have to inform you that I do not approve of having female nurses with troops in the field or in camps of instruction. But in general hospitals or in permanent camps, where facilities exist for taking care of them, they may render valuable assistance, and I approve of the employment of properly trained female nurses under such circumstances.

SOLDIERS AND WOMEN.

Shortly before the adjournment of the Massachusetts Legislature, Gov. Wolcott sent it a special message, asking it to authorize registered voters of the Commonwealth, now or hereafter mustered into the service of the United States, and absent at their posts of duty, to vote at national, State, and municipal elections. The Governor said:

Although present indications encourage the confident hope that the war may be speedily brought to an honorable end, it is, in my opinion, an act of justice to those who have volunteered in defence of their country that they shall not thereby lose their rights of citizenship in case circumstances shall require them to be absent from their homes upon the day of election.

Hon. Hosea N. Knowlton, attorney-general, in answer to the Governor's inquiry, had previously expressed his opinion that under the State constitution "inhabitants of this commonwealth" may be enabled by legislation to vote in those elections for certain officers, although absent from the State; but that they can not be enabled to do so for State officers or members of the Legislature unless personally present in the town, city, or district wherein they are entitled to vote.

But the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of these soldiers, all of them citizens of this commonwealth and residents therein, are permanently deprived of their right to vote in all elections but those for school committee. Yet the Governor does not suggest to the Legislature "as an act of justice" the removal of their disabilities. Are the rights of a soldier more sacred than those of his mother and his wife? Are not the women equally interested in questions of war and peace, of tariff and taxation, of clean streets and unobstructed sidewalks and efficient police, of good order and temperance and social purity?

The Legislature made haste to grant the Governor's request to do justice to the soldiers. Perhaps it would have done similar justice to soldiers' wives and mothers, if he had asked for justice to the women of the commonwealth.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

INCONSISTENT DR. ABBOTT.

Dr. Lyman Abbott is publishing a series of discourses on the Seven Ages of Man. Last week he dealt with "Youth," and spoke the following words on love:

We parents who have passed through this experience, or rather entered into it—for we do not pass through it as though we went out at the other side—we have a duty towards our sons and our daughters who are growing up to be young men and young women under our influence. We are to prepare them for this new experience of life. And we are not to prepare them for it by trying to keep them apart. Of all the insane follies of which mankind have been guilty, this seems to me to have been one of the greatest. God meant man and woman to come together; and to build some wall of conventionalism between the two, and keep them in separated apartments half their lives, until the hunger has grown unappeasable and the desire has grown irresistible, and then suddenly let them rush into companionship without oversight—this is one of the inexplicable follies of mankind. For if history shows anything, it shows this: that the attempt to keep the sexes apart has, just in the measure in which it has succeeded, produced vice. They are most kept apart in Turkey, where vice is the worst. In Christendom they are more kept apart in France than in England, and vice is greater in France than in England; they are more kept apart in England than in America, and vice is greater in England than in America. We parents should bring the boys and girls together; we should teach them how to grow up with one another; how to become acquainted with one another. We should promote an acquaintance that will develop into friendship, that friendship may develop into love.

Dr. Abbott sees clearly that the effect of trying to keep the sexes apart is bad, as a general principle; yet he insists that they must be kept strictly apart in the matter of suffrage, or the foundations of society will go to pieces. Consistency is a jewel!

MISS JANE ADDAMS, of the Hull House Settlement of Chicago, is giving a course of nine lectures on "Social Theories and Ethical Survivals," at the summer school of the State University of West Virginia.

MRS. E. R. SCIDMORE has published a book of travel entitled "Java, the Garden of the East," which will be of special interest to all who are interested in the future of the Philippines. Keen observation, judicious criticism, and useful information are made attractive by an excellent style. The contrast between the results of Dutch and Spanish methods in these adjacent islands is significant and striking.

MRS. M. A. CURTIS, the Afro-American woman who went South under orders from Surgeon-General Sternberg, to get together twenty-five immune colored nurses for Santiago, was so successful that her quota was increased, and she returned to Washington, having secured 129 immunes for the work. By order of the War Department, Mrs. Curtis then started for Tampa to see that her nurses got off by the ship designated for the purpose by the Department, and she is then to continue her travels South in order to secure at least fifty additional immune nurses.

MISS M. E. LOWNDES, an English writer, has just published an admirable biography of Montaigne, far surpassing in scholarship, appreciation, and accuracy any previous volume on the subject. A work so interesting, so satisfactory and complete, should have the sex of its author clearly defined, and Miss Lowndes ought not to disguise it under initials. This is important for the encouragement and support of other women as well as for the convenience of reviewers and librarians. So appreciative, thorough, and intelligent a work does credit not only to the author but to womanhood.

MRS. ANNIE WITTENMEYER, president of the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U., presided over one of the meetings held at Chautauqua Assembly on "Temperance Day." Mrs. Wittenmeyer went all through the Civil War, and was on many battle-fields as agent for the Christian and Sanitary Commissions. Over \$40,000 passed through her hands for distribution. She had charge of the diet kitchens established during the last two years of the war, and she says that the surgeon-general has agreed to open similar diet kitchens now. Mrs. Wittenmeyer's recent book, "Under the Guns," is a collection of war reminiscences, stories, and anecdotes, and bears an introductory page from Mrs. U. S. Grant, who knew Mrs. Wittenmeyer during her war service. She was on the boat with Gen. and Mrs. Grant when they ran the blockade at Vicksburg. Mrs. Wittenmeyer has secured over six hundred pensions for army nurses.

EXPERIENCES IN COLORADO.

The following interesting story comes from the "Woman's Realm" of the New York *Sunday Tribune*:

"The Eastern women who went West a month ago to visit the 'Queen City of the Plains' and attend the biennial of the General Federation of Women's Clubs are, many of them, just returning. The convention only lasted a week, but the Switzerland of America had so many charms for them that few visitors came directly home, and now as they meet and compare notes their comments are interesting.

"Well," said one, 'I have seen the voting woman on her native heath, and a better housekeeper, a more delightful hostess is not to be found. I was an 'anti' until I went out there, but if such municipal conditions are the result of woman suffrage, such fine educational facilities, such clean streets, such public spirit, such gentle, courteous, self-reliant women, and such beautiful, well-regulated homes,

'I shall be glad to be a voter, and with the voters stand, Wearing a Denver woman's smile, the ballot in my hand.'

"Governor Adams's address was the finest, most broad-minded speech that I ever heard a man make to women," said another traveller who has just returned. 'You know when men talk to women from a platform they are apt to assume a patronizing air and talk down to their audience.'

"Just then two younger women joined the others, and after greetings one of them asked: 'Did you ever know anything like the gallantry of the Western men? See these faded wildflowers? Well, one gorgeous moonlight night we were sitting at the rear end of the last car flying through the canyon of the Grand River, enjoying a most wonderful sight, the train whirling along under the shadow of the great cliffs, the foamy torrent beside us; suddenly we shot into a tunnel and then out on the other side, and the train stopped. As we sat there I looked up on the cliff, and there, growing between the rocks, was a bunch of wildflowers. They looked so white in the moonlight against the dark rock that I spoke of them and pointed them out to my friend. Near us was a sooty-smearing fellow putting oil on the wheels. He had a torch that flared up now and then and made him look uncanny. Suddenly he put down the lamp and can, climbed the cliff like a cat, and was back in a moment offering me these flowers. He had heard me admire them, and had taken all that trouble and considerable risk, for it was a high climb, to get them for me. As I saw him coming I felt for my pocketbook, but something in that man's face, all soot and grime as it was, forbade my opening it. I thanked him as one thanks a gentleman, and I shall always keep them as a souvenir of the place and of a gallant Western boy. Now, it's your turn,' she added, laughingly; 'let us hear your story.'

"The one appealed to was rather a delicate, frail-looking little lady, and she had had just the experience such small women usually have.

"Did you hear," she exclaimed, 'what

happened to two of our party? They went around the circle to Durango, and the train was held up by robbers. The guards were covered by rifles and pistols, and every man in the train had all his valuables, money and jewelry taken.'

"A chorus of 'Ohs!' greeted this announcement, and one asked: 'And the women?'

"They never took one cent from the women nor came near them," she replied, 'and it is said they even apologized for disturbing their peaceful slumbers in order to rob the men. It was Mrs. Sayre, of Newark, and her friend of Orange. The women were good club women, and they prayed all the time. One of them told me she believed that was all that saved them.'

"Well, I don't," said one of the women, somewhat irreverently. 'The prayer of a good club woman availeth much, no doubt, but I believe it was only another instance of Colorado gallantry; it is even found among the railroad robbers. After all, this is our best example of Western chivalry.'

"Perhaps," cynically remarked Mrs. Stay-at-home, 'those robbers propose some time to extend operations into the political field, and are desirous of gaining the female vote.'

"Possibly," said the small woman, plaintively. 'It's really curious, isn't it? The Western Governor (at least in Colorado) makes no distinction in the sex of the voters, while the robber does in his victims. Here in the East the conditions are reversed; the robber makes no distinctions; the Governor does.' And each felt she had seen the suffrage question in a new light.'

HOUSEWORK AND FARMWORK.

During the past thirty years millions of foreigners have come to this country, fleeing from the curse of European imperialism. Many have been peasants in their own country, and are ignorant of all save the life of a farm laborer under primitive conditions; but most of them have come from towns and villages, and have been day-laborers, mechanics, and artisans. Some have been salesmen, bookkeepers, and peddlers; a few have been college graduates. Their inability to speak our language and want of familiarity with American methods, make it extremely difficult for them to get a foothold. Gradually they do so. In many cases they have tried in vain, month after month, to find employment. Strange to say, those who most easily find work are, as a rule, the least educated—the very class which it is proposed to shut out for inability to read and write—while the most highly educated find it hardest to get work. Most of them, sooner or later, find occupation in factories. But for the beautiful sympathy and charity which these unfortunates have shown for each other, many would have perished. They have largely lived upon each other; those who have work sharing their poor lodgings and scanty food with their more needy countrymen.

In efforts to find employment for these immigrants, it has been found that there are still two kinds of labor in this coun-

try for which demand exceeds supply. These are farmwork and housework. There is not a street in Boston and its suburbs, or in any other city in our Middle and Western States, in which families cannot be found who would gladly give employment to persons skilled in housework, willing to do the ever-recurring duties of the household, such as lighting fires, tending furnaces, cooking, dishwashing, scrubbing, sweeping, making beds, washing, ironing, etc. There is not a town in New England or a county in the Middle and Western States, where men, able and willing to plow, harrow, dig, tend cattle, milk, and chop wood, are not urgently needed. Many of the able-bodied men have been employed by contractors to build railroads, dig sewers and delve in mines. Some have tried housework, and in hundreds of cases have done so successfully. Men imagine that housework is light and easy. But they often give it up after trial. The long hours, monotonous round of never-ending details, absence of leisure, and want of companionship soon weary and depress them. They find the regular hours, personal independence, and social freedom of factory work more than a compensation for small pay and the cost of food and lodging.

So, too, with farmwork. They generally abandon that also after a few months' trial. The hard work, rough fare, long hours, exposure to heat, cold and rain, small wages, and want of society become unbearable, and soon they drift from the farm into the shop or factory. Even farmers' sons and daughters leave the farm at the earliest opportunity.

The greatest industrial problem of the present day in the United States is how to make housework and farmwork attractive. Especially is this important to women. It seems a pity that our young women should flock into the cities to struggle for a bare subsistence, as shop-girls, typewriters, typesetters, saleswomen, seamstresses—anything and everything that takes them out of the house and into the street, while they are so greatly needed in the homes. Brief suggestions of methods whereby this object may be attained will be welcomed in our columns.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

AN ONLY SON.

While this war is very remote to many people, to those who have sons, husbands and fathers in the thick of the deadly strife it is terribly near. This fact was brought vividly to our attention one day last week. A woman entered an electric car at Somerville, to ride into Boston. Buying a daily paper, she read for a few seconds when she fell forward in a swoon. The car was stopped, and she was borne into the nearest house, which happened to be our own. As she gradually recovered consciousness, she explained that she had read in the paper of the death of her only son, who belonged to the Sixth Massachusetts—a bright and very promising young man who had graduated from the high school this spring, the only comfort, stay, and hope of a widowed mother.—*Zion's Herald*.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN BROOKLYN.

As was expected, the mayor of Greater New York has refused to reappoint any women on the Brooklyn Board of Education. The *Outlook* says:

This was the greater disappointment because these women had acted with such wisdom as to remove the antagonism in the Board itself against their reappointment. The three years in which they have been in official relation to the schools of Brooklyn are years that have seen wonderful progress made in many directions, some of it due wholly to the influence of these women. They went out of office after having accomplished the last thing which they felt was possible at the present moment, and that is the raising of the teachers' salaries. The basis on which this increase in salaries is to be obtained is a happy medium between the extreme schedule of the Borough of Manhattan Board of Education and that of the Ahearn Bill. A teacher's salary is to be raised when her efficiency keeps pace with her length of service. While their official relation has been brought to a close, the fact that these women were on the Board of Education focused on the schools the attention of women, who have hitherto scarcely given a thought to the subject of public education. And this interest will not be dissipated, for these five earnest women have gone out of the Board, having gained in these three years knowledge that could not be obtained except through the experience which has been theirs. This knowledge and enthusiasm for the public schools will be felt in every section of the city, and cannot but result in good to the present generation of school-children and all generations that follow them.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, however, does not explain how this interest of women in the schools is to have its full effect for good, while the schools are under the absolute control of a board of education appointed not for their fitness, but mainly for considerations of political "pull."

The best women of Brooklyn used their "indirect influence" to the utmost to secure the reappointment of the women, and in this praiseworthy effort the "antis" worked side by side with the suffragists, but without avail. If women had been able to vote for or against Mayor Van Wyck's reelection, does Dr. Abbott think that Mayor Van Wyck would have disregarded the wishes of the women in this matter? Such an object-lesson ought to open the eyes of some of the Brooklyn remonstrants.

In Boston, for more than a dozen years, the school board has been never without some women on it, because the board is elected, and the women have the school vote.

In New York, during the same time, in spite of repeated efforts by indirect influence, no woman has served on the board, because the members are appointed instead of elected, and the places are wanted for politicians.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

CUBANS AND WOMEN.

The women of New York State own one thousand million dollars' worth of property. The amount of property owned by women in other States has not been estimated; the sum total would unquestionably prove startling. When it is remembered that the women of New York alone

own more property than the valuation of all Cuba, and that, according to Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, it will cost the United States five hundred millions for one year of warfare to secure to Cuban men immunity from Spanish "taxation without representation," it seems strangely inconsistent. Not only are these women taxed without representation, but they are asked to bear their full share of the war tax to aid in securing to Cuban men rights denied to themselves.

Surely, when the Cuban question is settled, there is a home problem of "taxation without representation" which ought to engage the attention of aroused American patriotism. For fifty years large numbers of American women have petitioned and pleaded for the right of suffrage. Why should the plea remain unheard? Can it be possible that the watchword of the Revolution, "Taxation without representation," is meaningless save amid the cruelties and barbarism of war? Surely Justice and Peace may march hand in hand! Let the righteous manhood of the nation insist upon it.—*Frank Bisbee in Woman's Journal.*

WOMEN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS WAR.

An interesting discussion has been going on in the columns of our suffrage papers as to what should be the attitude of women towards the war question. One distinguished peace advocate so much disapproved of the belligerent utterances of some American women, that he came very near declaring that unless women were advocates of universal peace and absolute non-resistance, they would forego their claim to the ballot. But Boadicea was a woman—to say nothing of the Cuban Amazons—and the sex that always has to have the last word is not likely to view with favor any proposition involving non-resistance.

This war has brought out and emphasized anew the ancient and not very honorable fact that it is almost impossible for men to concede woman's right to the ballot on the ground of simple, plain, old-fashioned justice, without any mixture of expediency. A man who even remotely suggests that a woman's opinions on war and peace have anything to do with her right to the ballot is no more logical than the sage who says that women must not vote because they cannot fight, and that, in face of the fact that women have fought in every age of the world and in every war that ever was waged.

A woman's right to vote is entirely independent of anything she thinks, or says, or does, or is; and in this respect it is precisely like a man's right to vote. The disabilities which the law recognizes as an obstacle to a man's voting are the only disabilities that should bar a woman from the ballot-box. Personally I should feel like rejecting with scorn an offer of the ballot that was not prompted by a sense of justice and as a recognition of my right, irrespective of any possible use to which I might put it.

If, however, any one advocates the enfranchisement of woman on the ground

of her general good behavior and the likelihood that she will further the interests and plans of men, when she is endowed with the ballot, such a person will find great encouragement in the conduct of women during the last three months. The African savage (to whom we send missionaries) admits to his war-councils all the women of his tribe. His argument is that women are seriously inconvenienced by war, and that it is therefore no more than ordinary justice to allow them to have a voice in deciding whether it shall be war or peace for their tribe. American statesmen, on the contrary, declare war untrammelled by the opinions of American women. And how do these women deport themselves under such trying circumstances? First, they say "good-by" to their husbands, sons, brothers, and sweethearts, and then they set about organizing Red Cross Auxiliaries and Sanitary Commissions, and furnishing hospital ships, and they carry the American Army and the American Navy on their hearts and brains, night and day, until peace is declared. Would men do as well under similar conditions?

Let us suppose that women held the reins of government and that one day a belligerent Congress of women declared war without asking the consent of the disfranchised men. And suppose these helpless male citizens had to sit still and see the wives, mothers, sisters, cousins and aunts of the nation called out for volunteer service, and marched off to Cuba and the Philippines. How many sinews of war, think you, would be furnished by these bereft and disfranchised male creatures? Upon my word, I believe that in less than forty-eight hours the land would ring with a cry of "Let us have peace—at any price;" and if Congress refused to accede to this request, there would be a domestic uprising in this land of the free, by the side of which a Carlist insurrection in Spain would be a mere picnic.

Women love peace, but when they find themselves face to face with war, they are patriotic and philosophic enough to accept the situation. The most rational utterances on the war question have come from the editors of our suffrage papers and the leaders of the suffrage cause. Clara Barton is a suffragist. Her name is one at which every soldier should bow his head. She has more than once appealed to soldiers to vote for the enfranchisement of women. When I think of her and thousands of other women who are working under the banner of the Red Cross, I say again that if woman suffrage is ever to come as a reward of woman's merit and through man's chivalry, it ought to come at the close of the present war. Women who are faithful to their country's interests, whether in war or peace, ought to have a voice in declaring war and maintaining peace.

LIDA CALVERT OBENCHAIN.

Bowling Green, Ky., Aug. 8, 1898.

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.

Mrs. Sherman, superintendent of the Faith Training School for Missionaries in St. Louis, has a daughter in India who edits the *Bombay Watchman*.

"Woman's Day," last Friday, at the annual Spiritualist grove-meeting in Onset, was a great success. The announcement that Rev. Anna Shaw would speak drew a large attendance. Mrs. Florence M. Adkinson, one of the editors of the *Woman's Journal*, was present.

The Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., recently gave a farewell testimonial dinner to Miss Long, daughter of the Secretary of the Navy; Miss Austin, daughter of former Governor Austin of Minnesota; and Miss Simis, daughter of Charities Commissioner Simis of Brooklyn. These young women have worked day and night, since May 1st, in behalf of the wounded soldiers and sailors of the hospital. They are to resume their medical studies at Johns Hopkins University.

That hard-working class of women known as the purchasing agents, or commissioners, who gain a livelihood from the big stores through the orders they place with their customers, have been classed as commercial brokers by the internal revenue authorities at Washington. They have also been assessed \$20 each as such, and have decided to form an organization to protect themselves. Their first action after organization will be an effort to have the ruling revoked which causes them so much hardship. It is known that quite a number of them have been forced to give up their calling simply for the reason that they could not afford to pay the war tax.

The W. C. T. U. of Eldon, Ia., took charge of the Fourth of July celebration this year. They called a mass-meeting of citizens. Women worked on every committee. One hundred dollars were raised. Eight thousand people attended. The programme was exceptionally fine and gave satisfaction. There was one temperance speech and one for woman suffrage. All forms of gambling, such as wheels of fortune, were excluded from the grounds. A Silver Cornet Band was paid \$50. A naval battle on the Des Moines River at night closed the exercises. The W. C. T. U. paid all bills and had eleven dollars left in its treasury. The crowds of people were orderly; there was no drunkenness and no arrests.

The War Department has granted permission to the members of the White Cross Association of America to send its hospital supplies and a trained corps of nurses to Manila on the steamer *Arizona*, which is now being equipped as a supply ship, and will leave San Francisco for the Philippines about the middle of August. The White Cross is an entirely new association, similar in many respects to the Red Cross Society, and originally incorporated about six weeks ago in Oregon. It has grown rapidly, and now has the nucleus of auxiliaries in many of the larger cities of the country. It is distinctively national and American in its purposes, instead of international. It has selected Manila for its field of operations.

FROM NEW YORK.

Quite late in July Mayor Van Wyck made the appointments of school inspectors to the vacancies in the various districts in the city of New York. There were thirty-four places to be filled, and to these positions he assigned thirty-one men and three women—Mrs. Helen L. Henderson, Mrs. James V. Brady, and Mrs. Charlotte Russell Lowell. There are already several women serving in the various districts, so that this is a small gain, although a very inadequate representation of the sex which comprises half the pupils and nine-tenths of the teachers.

There was quite an excitement at the school election which took place in Babylon on Aug. 2. There was a large attendance at the meeting, which was held in the evening, and about one hundred women voters were present. They had rallied to the support of Dr. Alden J. Woodruff, who was a candidate for re-election. Some opposition to him had developed, but the women, who knew his worth and desired a continuance of his services, made such a demonstration in his favor that he was unanimously renominated and re-elected. It is to be earnestly hoped that throughout the State, at these August school elections, the women will come out in force, in order that there may be no opportunity for the opponents of our movement to say that women are careless of the small measure of political liberty which they enjoy.—*L. D. Blake in Woman's Journal.*

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

At the recent annual meeting of the Kentucky federated clubs at Louisville, the report of the travelling-library work was a feature of special interest. Boxes of books travelled through the mountains of Kentucky, reaching the isolated homes in those districts. In the report which Mrs. C. P. Barnes, of the Woman's Club of Louisville, gave, she told of the reluctance at first felt by the mountaineers to receive the books. They could not understand that they were absolutely free to them. When, however, this explanation was accepted, their eagerness to enjoy them was pathetic. It has been found that three months is too short a time to leave the boxes in a single place, and six months is therefore allowed. The precious little libraries are carried over the mountains by wagons or down the rivers by boats in April and October.

The August *Club Woman* is given up to a connected and condensed report of the Biennial at Denver. The editor, Miss Helen M. Winslow, says:

To the woman who went for the first time, this Biennial must have been an eye-opener. Women were everywhere. They took possession of the city. They invaded and pervaded the offices and corridors of hotels hitherto considered sacred to man, so that "the male sex" were fain to lurk in corners and—for aught we knew or cared—abide in caves. They presided in the temples of God and of Thespian with equal self-possession and grace. They talked extemporately and they read papers. They spoke loudly enough to be heard, and they addressed the chair with way that brought visions to the observer of years of parliamentary thinking and

club schooling. And they got it by majorities of various sizes.

Colorado is the grandest, most beautiful state in the Union, and hundreds of club women lingered as long as circumstances (and tickets) allowed, exploring its cañons and gorges and peaks. There was but one opinion about Colorado's scenery, that it is beaten only by the magnificent, well-rounded character of its women. And they all vote.

The literary club of Lawrence, Kan., has been studying the lives of eminent women. At a recent meeting, Miss Mary Robinson read Rev. M. J. Savage's sermon on Lucy Stone, adding personal recollections of her own, and impressing upon her audience the value of the suffrage. The women were much interested, and Miss Robinson has been asked to repeat the talk for the benefit of those who were not present.

WOMEN PHARMACISTS.

Mrs. Felix Hisseman, of High Bridge, distinguished herself in a recent examination before the Board of Pharmacy of New York City. She stood at the head of a class of sixty, obtaining a percentage of 91.34. At the last meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association, recently held in Rochester, she was elected third vice-president. Now she is a licensed pharmacist, and an associate in business with her husband, who is a druggist in High Bridge.

Dr. Susan Hayhurst, who graduated from the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia in 1857, and from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1883, is said to have been the first woman in the United States to take a degree in pharmacy. One hundred and fifty-one young men graduated in her class in pharmacy, and when she started practising in the dispensary of the Woman's Hospital in Philadelphia she was regarded with great curiosity. In her business as head of the Woman's Hospital dispensary, where 2,000 prescriptions are compounded every month, she employs four or five assistants. Dr. Hayhurst is a member of the famous New Century Club of Philadelphia, and a staunch Friend. She wears the serene Quaker garb of gray.

Mrs. Julia Hoobler of Omaha, Neb., attended the Chicago College of Pharmacy, when a young woman. She married C. M. Crissey, and settled with him at Kankakee, Ill., carrying on the retail drug business. After the death of Mr. Crissey, in 1888, she continued the business with success in her own name.

A largely attended meeting of the Essex County W. C. T. U. was held at Asbury Grove, Hamilton, Wednesday. Many summer residents were present. At the morning session Mrs. M. E. A. Gleason, of Boston, spoke on "The Harm of Narcotics." Mrs. E. S. Boland, of South Boston, spoke with great effect on "The Need of the Ballot for Women in Temperance Work," after which Hon. John D. Long's woman suffrage leaflet was distributed.

The Woman's Column.

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THE MOVING POWER.

It was a woman, after all, who was the moving power in the investigation of army abuses. After seeing for herself how things were at Montauk, Mrs. John A. Logan proceeded, in her characteristically forcible manner, to "go after the War Department." She went to General Alger and informed him of the drunkenness, incompetency, and general criminal neglect of those in authority, telling him more truths in one evening, says our informant, than he could have obtained from the official reports in a lifetime. When she got through with him, the secretary packed his grip and started on a visit of inspection to Camp Wikoff. What soldier, sick or well, will deny that Mrs. Logan would herself make a most efficient war secretary? The full privileges of a citizen should at least be extended to her—to be exercised or not as she saw fit.—*Chicago Union Signal.*

ALICE C. FLETCHER.

Concerning the women attending the fiftieth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in this city lately, the *Boston Herald* says:

One of the interesting personages here is Miss Alice Cunningham Fletcher, the first woman to hold office in the American Association, having been vice-president last year of the section of anthropology. She is of New England parentage, and was educated in our best schools. Her studies in American archaeology and ethnology were directed for several years by Prof. Putnam. She began her work in the field in 1878, and in 1881 she pushed out into the camps of the Indians, and has continued her researches in that direction ever since. In 1884 she was commissioned to prepare the exhibit of the Indian bureau for the New Orleans exposition, and at the time had already been active in securing for the Omahas the lands set aside for the tribe. She reported in 1885 on the Indian education and civilization, and the next year was sent to Alaska to make a supplementary report on the natives of that locality. In 1887 Miss Fletcher was commissioned United States special allotting agent under the Dawes Act. Since 1882 she has been connected with the Peabody Museum in Cambridge as an assistant, her position being the Thaw fellowship. She has published many important works, among which may be mentioned her recent volume on

Indian music. In addition to her home work, she is a member of several foreign societies, is president of the Woman's Anthropological Society of Washington, vice president of the American Institute of Archaeology, and has been a councillor of the American Folk-Lore Society since its foundation.

ONE WAY TO HELP THE SOLDIERS.

The *N. Y. Herald* of Aug. 31 contains the following letter:

FOOD PRICES AT MONTAUK.

Will you be kind enough to inform your readers who is getting the "rake off" from the lunch counter at Montauk? From my observation it must pay not less than \$100 to \$150 per day profit. Your correspondent from Montauk can give you the prices charged. I paid ten cents for a glass of so-called iced tea, which could not possibly have cost over one penny to make; ten cents for a small package of cigarettes that is sold in New York for five cents, and coffee and sandwiches in same ratio.

I heard a soldier offer fifteen cents for a loaf of bread. Of course he did not get it. Twenty-five cents would not have bought it. Of all the disgrace at Montauk, the lunch counter is the most visible.

Does the *Herald* imagine that the authorities would allow a lunch counter at Montauk that would sell food for 100 per cent. less than the prices now charged? No money could be possibly spent to better advantage than having a place put up where the boys can buy food at decent prices.

JOHN JAMISON.

New York, Aug. 29, 1898.

Would it not be well for the women to apply to the President for permission to establish a restaurant at every soldiers' camp, to be under the management of a commission of the women of each State, who will see to it that good food shall be offered to the soldiers at cost price? Are they to be everywhere abandoned to such harpies as are now selling food to the poor soldiers at Montauk? S. E. B.

Dorset, Vt., Sept. 3, 1898.

"MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN."

Susan B. Anthony said to a *N. Y. Tribune* reporter that her feelings were so harrowed up by "man's inhumanity to man" that she could think of nothing else. She asks what mother, or number of mothers, would ever have located a camp five miles away from water, and fed sick men on hardtack. She expressed herself as being happy at the appointment of Dr. McGee, and said:

"Would that we could have a woman surgeon-general; a woman at the head of the Commissary Department; a woman at the head of the trained nurses, with power to control each department. Do you think then that red tape would shut away the needed food from the well or the sick?"

Miss Anthony said that man does his own part of the work well—that is, the hewing and cutting and killing—but for the woman's part, the housekeeping, the

making of things homelike and comfortable for the tens of thousands of mothers' boys, he is a total failure.

Mrs. GASTON BOYD, of Newton, Kan., is the successful competitor in a recent contest in musical composition. Music was desired for a new poem, entitled "Old Glory." Many musicians of note entered a contest to see which could evolve the best composition. The selections were left to a committee of acknowledged musicians, which decided that Mrs. Boyd had written the best, and upon their decision Mr. Eugene F. Ware, the author, accepted it as the authorized music.

Mrs. J. ELLEN FOSTER has just started on a tour of the camp hospitals, which will continue for several weeks. Mrs. Foster makes this visit of inspection in the interests of the National Red Cross, and will make report on all conditions in relation to general hospital attention and the establishment of diet kitchens in the hospitals. Mrs. Foster proceeds under orders, first to Montauk Point, then to Middleton, Penn.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Huntsville, Ala.; Chickamauga, Tampa, and wherever else the order will send her.

Miss WHEELER, Gen. Joseph Wheeler's daughter, came north from Santiago as nurse on the *Olivette*, and her devoted services to the soldiers deserve to be recorded in poetry that will live, for they were faithful in death as in life. Miss Wheeler, who left the *Olivette* at Montauk read the service for the dead at the burials at sea of the soldiers who died on the voyage. This act is so much beyond and apart from the usual that comment upon it seems almost desecration. But its memory will live in the hearts of the soldiers who saw this service, to whose own sufferings she ministered.

Dr. ANITA MCGEE, wife of Prof. W. J. McGee, of Washington, D. C., and daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb, formerly of the naval observatory, was regularly sworn in as an acting assistant surgeon on Aug. 29. Dr. McGee, vice president general of the National Society Daughters of American Revolution, is the head of the society's hospital corps, to which all applications from women for hospital positions in the army or navy are referred by the surgeon-general. She was selected for this place by Surgeon-General Sternberg because of her special fitness by training and experience. She is a native of Washington, born in 1864. She began study for the medical profession in 1889 in Columbia University, and, after pursuing three courses of lectures and passing all examinations with honor, the degree of M. D. was conferred upon her in 1892. Dr. McGee won the first prize in dermatology, and stood second in clinical medicine. In 1893 she took a special post-graduate course in gynecology at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

ARMY AND NAVY FANS.

Among the many souvenirs of the war which flood the market is a set of unusually attractive fans manufactured by a Boston young woman, Miss Mabel Hay Barrows. She conceived the idea of making military fans in the semblance of our soldier lads. You see a fan lying on the table, closed, and admire the stalwart young fellow in his trig uniform on the outside. You open it slowly, and as you do so his twin brother promptly steps up beside him; a little wider and there comes a third; then others follow in rapid succession till ten brave fellows stand abreast and salute you. There are four of these small detachments, the Sailor Lads, the Sentinels, the Naval Commanders, and the Rough Riders—which gallop straight towards one in alarming fashion. The original sketches for the figures were made by Miss Helen Nicolay, of Washington, so the whole thing is woman's work.

When the idea first occurred to Miss Barrows, she went directly to the War and Navy Departments, asking Miss Nicolay to accompany her, and asked to see the government "fashion plates" of the new uniform regulations. Everything was to be accurate and up-to-date. There they copied, sketched, and jotted down notes. One difficulty with the navy regulations seemed to be in putting the garments together; there were patterns of white blouses and blue blouses, white trousers and blue trousers, but which went together they did not know till an official informed them that it depended on the weather. It did not take long to decide on the best weather for a fan to symbolize—it must be fair and cool, of course! So the sailor lad was ordered by the department to appear in blue woollen trousers and white duck blouse, with the fair-weather cover on his cap, and a pretty lad he is. The Commander and the Infantry man were dressed without much difficulty, but the Rough Rider is such a very new personage that his picture had not yet been filed at the War Department. The young ladies were referred to the military tailor who produced some of the very garments. The original shade of brown, it seems, had to be changed for another, as there were found to be only fifty yards in the country of the color first chosen. With these facts on paper, and with an observant eye and sly pencil ready for the unsuspecting soldiers who boarded cars or visited the Library or lingered in the squares, and with a distinguished historian and a member of Congress for models, the designs were sketched. There were many things which the young manufacturer had to consider, and which the artist obediently heeded. In the first place the figure must stand so that it would taper towards the pivot of the fan, with the feet planted securely on the circle which held the handle. With the Rough Rider this was not easy, but his horse soon learned to bunch his feet in circus style, and the artist got them all in. Then no fragile points must protrude where they would be likely to break in handling, the Commander's sword must hang peacefully at his side, the Sentinel's bayonet must not be allowed prominence. And last of all there must be no "loop

holes" under arms or between feet to add to the expense of die-cutting.

At last the results were so successful that when Miss Barrows went to apply for her patent, one of the heads of department said: "If you had a million of these fans on the market to-morrow morning they would be sold before night!" He furthermore enjoined haste and entire secrecy upon the commercial novice. She flew to New York and Boston, trudging through muddy down town streets in wet weather for a couple of days getting estimates. Not to betray her scheme, she had made a figure of a girl of the same size and dressed in the same colors as the sailor lad. When estimates had been made on this "paper doll," and the lithographer had been chosen and contract made, the "military figures" were produced. While the printing was being done in New York, a die-cutter in Boston was making a die to perforate the figures for the ribbon, and another man was making the metal clasps. None of them suspected what the whole was to be. When the materials were thus made ready, Miss Barrows hired a room in Boston and girls to work for her, and had the fans put together. Some of her friends suggested that she make arrangements with a large firm to put her fans on the market; but she was determined to try it herself, "to see if she could." Judging by the beauty and novelty of the fans, and the admiration they have called forth, she will be successful. Although the summer is closing and the war happily over, the demand for the fans will probably be continued, as they are not only unique souvenirs but attractive decorations.

Suffrage Leagues might put money in their treasuries by selling these fans. At a recent fair, nine dozen were sold in a twinkling. There are four kinds of the fans. Samples may be ordered from Miss Mabel H. Barrows, 141 Franklin Street, Boston, or may be seen at this office. They retail at 25 cents apiece. Special rates will be given to those buying them to sell again. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

A WOMAN SANITARY INSPECTOR.

Miss Emelie Lutz, of Los Angeles, Cal., is an official sanitary inspector, and receives \$50 per month from the city. Her duty consists in visiting in a social way, in looking into the sanitary condition of the neighborhood, and in seeing that the sick are properly cared for. Cases calling for a remedy of sanitary conditions are promptly reported to the Board of Health. An average of 200 cases are reported monthly.

Miss Lutz is a trained nurse, and one of the three residents of the College Settlement. The work of the Settlement includes a free kindergarten, sewing clubs, industrial classes, public baths, lectures, mothers' meetings and other educational and uplifting enterprises in that part of the city known as Sonoratown.

Dr. Powers, the health officer, stated to the Los Angeles *Express* that

The public can form no conception of the amount of good being accomplished by the College Settlements. I know of no institution, religious or charitable, whose labors are being crowned with such

grand results. The existence of the Casa de Castelar should be known by every one in Los Angeles and just appreciation be accorded its efforts.

COLLEGE WOMEN AND HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

DETROIT, MICH., SEPT. 3, 1898.

Editors Woman's Column:

Under the heading of "College Women and the New Science," Charlotte Smith Augstman shows in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for September, the very important part which college women have played in making everything pertaining to housekeeping a definite science.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, Miss Lucy M. Salmon, Miss Marion Talbot, and Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, four eminent women, have done much to establish the study and practice of household economics upon a scientific basis. They are all graduates of coeducational institutions. The two former of Michigan University; the two latter of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Charlotte Smith Augstman, who has collected the work of college women in this field, is also a graduate of Michigan University. Surely studying what men study in men's colleges, has not been able to turn these women out of their "natural sphere!" E. W. S.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND WOMEN.

Among the Social Science topics discussed at the recent annual meeting in Saratoga, was a recommendation by the secretary that a strong effort should be made to include more women in the general membership of the association. He alluded to the professional attainments, the devoted philanthropic service and proved executive capacity of certain women who for years have been numbered among its members. "It is a noteworthy fact to-day," he said, "that some of the most important contributions to social science proceed from the pens of women students of social problems." The speaker referred to his experience as a member of the Social Reform Club of New York in detecting the subtle and instinctive grasp of social questions evinced by women interested in social problems.

These facts of themselves justify the higher education of women, which is one of the crowning glories of the latter half of the nineteenth century, and mark its splendid progress towards higher levels. Fifty years ago this would not have been thought of. Now, by giving women the opportunities which are hers by right, we have doubled our power in the higher forms of human service.

The continued torrid heat which this year extends dog-days into September, strongly confirms Dr. Galvin's excellent advice to defer the commencement of annual school terms hereafter until the end of September. This matter should be kept before the public until the much-needed change is effected. Let us save our children from the languor and confinement of the schoolroom until fall weather.

THE MOTHER ELEMENT.

Mrs. Lillie B. Titus, president of the Massachusetts Society United States Daughters 1812, has offered Gov. Wolcott free of charge, a large house of twenty rooms on her estate at Squantum Park, with three acres of land sloping to the shore of Quincy Bay, for the purpose of establishing there a temporary seashore home for soldiers and sailors after they leave the hospital, where they may rest for a month or two to regain their health and strength.

Miss Floretta Vining, regent of the John Adams chapter, D. A. R., has offered Gov. Wolcott the use of her land in Hull for a camp-ground.

The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. has contributed \$325 towards supplying ice-water to soldiers now in camp, and has sent several thousand comfort bags well supplied with necessities to soldiers who have been at the front. It is now supplying flowers to the soldiers in the hospitals in this city. Last Saturday the men from the nine warships in Boston harbor landed and joined in parade, and were reviewed by the Mayor as they passed the City Hall, and by the Governor in front of the State House. The line of march then continued until the headquarters of the State W. C. T. U. on Tremont Street were reached. There the line was halted. Silk flags and handkerchiefs were waved and a large one flung to the breeze. Six hundred bouquets were thrown from the windows by the corps of young workers of the flower mission under the charge of Mrs. S. W. Simpson, who is State superintendent of that department of work. At one window could be seen the State president, Susan S. Fessenden, the corresponding secretary, Ruth B. Baker, and the assistant treasurer, Sara A. Coffin, with Mrs. Simpson. At the other windows were the bright young girls of the flower mission. A long line of young women were ranged along the edge of the pavement handing bouquets to the boys as they passed, until all the sailors and marines had been supplied.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tillinghast, of New Haven, Conn., has received permission to go to Camp Wikoff to take thirty-five sick soldiers of the camp to a private sanitarium in New Haven for treatment, in the name of the Red Cross. The men will be carried from the camp to New Haven in a private yacht.

About the first of June, the Chattanooga W. C. T. U. rented rooms near the railroad station, and established the "W. C. T. U. Soldiers' Rest," with reading matter, writing material, ice-water, fans, comfortable chairs, a wash-room, and cots, where sick or tired soldier boys can lie down and rest. Mrs. M. L. Wells is superintendent. Mrs. K. P. Jones writes to the *Union Signal*:

We have nothing for sale; just a quiet resting-place for soldiers when they come into the city—the only place of the kind here. There have been from 40,000 to 60,000 soldiers at Chickamauga Park, and from 1,000 to 2,000 visit the city daily. The saloons reap a rich harvest. From ten to a hundred men visit the "Rest" every day. Some come in, in an intoxicated condition, and many a mother can thank these devoted women for sobering

up her boy and getting him safely started back to the park on the train rather than leave him to be taken in charge by the "guard" and sent back to camp in disgrace.

Our Chattanooga W. C. T. U. is literally "mothering" the boys of the nation. We receive letters from white-ribbon mothers all over the country, asking us to visit their sick sons. Many have been sick and many have died. Unions from almost every State have sent boxes containing hospital supplies, comfort bags, literature, etc. Over one thousand comfort bags have been delivered. Hundreds of sheets, pillow cases, nightshirts, etc., have been distributed, hundreds of sick boys visited and comforted. We only wish that the whole nation could realize, as we women here do, how much of the sickness in camp and the neglect of sanitary measures and lack of care for the sick is due to the intemperance of both soldiers and officials in charge. The press freely criticises the gross neglect of duty, but fails to mention the almost universal cause.

Red Cross waiting rooms have been opened opposite the Long Island City railway station, for the accommodation of feeble and sick men as they arrive from Montauk on their way home. The rooms are furnished with cots, and there is an abundant supply of soup, cordials, and nourishing food and drink. The *N. Y. Tribune* thus describes the arrival of the midnight train from Montauk:

The strong men and other passengers came briskly along the footway, but the crowd that made up the rear guard presented a heartrending appearance to all who pity weakness and wretchedness.

Some men were met by relatives; a wife here, trying to shoulder the heavy blanket and to guide her husband's tottering footsteps; a white-haired father there, holding up his son's swaying form; yonder a friend runs to relieve his comrade of the burden of musket and haversack, but no one to help men whose homes and friends are far away across prairie or mountain, but the Red Cross.

Far in front of every one else stood the Red Cross agents and workers, badges on their arms, welcome and sympathy in their eyes and in the hearty hand grasp, as the cheery voice said:

"Here, friend, you are too tired to go farther to-night; come to the Red Cross rooms till morning; we'll entertain you."

Two or three women ordered the workings of the body, and would even run after men who were making for the ferry-boat and would find themselves stranded till morning in New York, unable to go on till they received the certificate of transportation given out at the Army Building.

To help all such cases, Mrs. A. J. Hammond has started this Red Cross waiting station in Long Island City. Mrs. Hammond's experience with Red Cross work began at the Johnstown flood, and her interest in it has never flagged since. She has taken all the responsibility in this undertaking and has been working night and day.

The need of the mother element in government has been made plain during this war. FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

QUEEN VICTORIA THE PEACEMAKER.

A London despatch to the *N. Y. Evening Post*, dated Sept. 3, contains the "inner history" of the Czar's peace encyclical, and vouches for its accuracy:

There have been a hundred and one explanations of the real origin and meaning of this remarkable document. I can assert most positively that it would never

have been issued but for the Queen of England. England's repeated humiliations in diplomatic encounters with Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Far East, were largely due to the Queen's earnest desire, which the Marquis of Salisbury interpreted as a command, that diplomatic pressure upon Russia was not to be carried to the point of risking war between herself and her grandchildren. Count Muravieff, knowing this, played as he pleased with British policy, first that of an integral China, then of an open trade door. Goaded beyond endurance by public criticisms, party pressure and adverse by-elections, Lord Salisbury at last was driven to tell the Queen that he could not be responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs unless he was given an absolutely free hand, even should the issue be war. My information, coming from one who had direct personal knowledge of the interview, is that Queen Victoria at once told Lord Salisbury that she could make but one reply to his appeal. She trusted implicitly in him, and thanked him warmly for all his loyal service. Then followed a touching appeal to Lord Salisbury. The Queen reminded him again of her dearest wish that her few remaining years should not be sullied by a terrible war.

"What," she asked, "can I do?"

Lord Salisbury replied: "One thing your majesty could certainly do; bring your immense personal influence to bear in the cause of peace."

The result of the interview was that the Empress Dowager, the mother of the Czar, was chosen as the medium of the Queen's personal appeal, and the sister of the Empress Dowager, the Princess of Wales, who always has been on terms of the closest affection, was at the audience with the Queen at Osborne, on Aug. 2, and was entrusted with the personal conduct of the autograph letter from the Queen to the Empress Dowager, and through her to the Czar. The Princess of Wales left London on Aug. 3 for the family home at Copenhagen. The official intimation was put out that the Princess's hurried departure, leaving her husband still a crippled invalid, was due to the critical illness of her mother, the Queen of Denmark. The real object of the Princess's visit was to convey Queen Victoria's letter. The rest of the story is soon told. The Czar received the Queen's letter with enthusiasm, following the traditional Romanoff craving for peace, and especially following the footsteps of his father, the peace Czar. He had made two previous attempts to induce Count Muravieff to assent to a general appeal to the Powers in the cause of peace, but so long as Count Muravieff knew that England would not go to war, he put the Czar off. Directly, however, he learned the character of Queen Victoria's letter, he knew that the anti-British game was up. The British ministry's hands at last freed, they would insist, if necessary at the point of the sword, upon their demands in China, while Russia was quite unprepared to fight.

King Oscar of Sweden accepts the Czar's invitation. From Stockholm, Sept. 3, on the recommendation of the Swedish-Norwegian Council, he notified the Czar of his willingness to send delegates to the peace conference.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

Adelaide Ristori, notwithstanding her age and infirmity, recently made a trip to Turin, where she recited the fifth canto of Dante's "Inferno," at the Carignano Theatre. Though her voice was weak, the dramatic genius which made her world-famous still animated her delivery and elicited great applause.

Dr. Laura Hughes, of Boston, who has gone to Camp Wikoff with a corps of ten nurses to care for the sick soldiers, is a woman of wide hospital experience

The Elmira Female College needed \$100,000 to give it a fresh lease of life, and the money has been raised. Half of it was given by citizens of Elmira; half was raised elsewhere.

Miss Helen Gould is going about Camp Wikoff finding sick soldiers who have no home and no friends, and sending them up to Tarrytown, where she has provided a temporary hospital of her own.

The University of Rochester needs \$100,000 to defray the cost of opening the university to girl students. The money has not been raised yet, but the women of Rochester are bent on getting it, and will try hard.

Barnard College in New York has also called for \$100,000, for equipment of its new buildings. Half the money has been promised on condition that the whole sum is subscribed before October 3. The largest subscriber so far is Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has made a provisional subscription of \$25,000.

A notable piece of woman's work in art is the Greek window designed by Mrs. Whitman of Boston, and lately put up in the Harvard Memorial Hall at Cambridge. It is a large window, opposite the main entrance of the hall, and has the most conspicuous place the great building offers. It was first shown in June of the present year.

This year the British Association meets for the third time at Bristol, England. It seems strange to remember that on its first meeting in 1836, women were not allowed to attend its sections. Step by step the British Association extended its privileges to women, and when it met a second time at Bristol, in 1875, papers were contributed by Miss Carpenter, on "Industrial Schools;" by Mrs. William Grey, on the "Standard of National Education;" on "The Acclimatization of the Silk Worm," by Mrs. Bladen Neill; and on "The Industrial Position of Women as Affected by their Exclusion from the Suffrage," by Miss Priestman.

Mlle. Marie Poncy, who lost her life on *La Bourgogne*, was a governess in the family of a wealthy dry goods dealer of Manhattan, and a young woman of exemplary life. She left in the residence of her friend, Mrs. Jacquard, a number of possessions which she intended to use on her return to this country. One of her most prized treasures was a portion of the cockade worn by Napoleon at the battle of Rivoli on Jan. 14, 1797. Napoleon had been only married to Josephine about a year then, and he gave her his plumes worn at the battle as a keepsake. When he went to Egypt, the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha sent M. de la Lande to Josephine for some souvenir of the great general, and Josephine gave the messenger the plume and told its story. A portion of it was given to Miss Poncy's father, and he had it framed in a gold medallion. The memento is labelled, "Fragment du panache de Bonaparte à la Bataille de Rivoli, le 14 Janvier, 1797."

ARMY HOUSEKEEPING.

"Woman's part in war" has been sadly overlooked. Thousands of men have died and are dying for want of army housekeeping. Women are our professional housekeepers. It is they who provide three meals a day to the men of the nation, and who usually attend to the details of food, clothing and shelter upon which human life depends. This is their part of the existing division of labor. When men undertake to keep "bachelor's hall," discomfort and disorder are proverbial. Is it surprising that in the case of our soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico these peculiarly feminine duties have been neglected and ignored?

Had experienced women been at the head of the Commissary Department, food, shelter and medicine would have been landed in Cuba with the soldiers, and would have accompanied them into the interior. Immediately behind the fighters would have been the cooks, the tents, the physicians, surgeons, and temporary hospitals. Before landing, the soldiers would have been suitably clothed. They would have been marched early and late in the day, and not exposed to the fiery noonday sun. In short, they would have been regarded as dependent for efficiency upon reasonable physical conditions.

If we have to resume the war with Spain, as is not impossible, or if we ever have another war, which also may God forbid!—let Clara Barton or some equally capable woman be placed in charge of the commissariat. Let it be remembered that men are mortal, that they cannot be neglected with impunity, that even malaria can be resisted by men well fed, clothed and sheltered, and that no army can safely be separated from its base of supplies.

It may be said that in entering a foreign country such precautions are hard to take. But this lack of intelligent provision has been equally apparent in our camps, from Framingham to Chickamauga, and from Tampa to Montauk. Of course there must be serious obstacles to health and comfort in creating such sudden aggregations of men unused to taking care of themselves and exposed to heat and changes of weather. But many returning volunteers who largely fill our hospitals and our graveyards, looking as if they had been starved at Andersonville, have never faced any foe but carelessness and neglect. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." A feminine commissariat in our camps would have vastly lightened the labors of the Volunteers' Aid Association. "Whom God hath joined, let not man put asunder."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Mary E. Green, president of the National Household Economic Association, is carrying on a diet kitchen at Fort Thomas, Covington, Ky. She orders and gives out supplies, and cooks large quantities of nourishing food for three hundred sick and convalescent soldiers. Dr. Green will probably visit Boston in November,

and will show the methods of the diet-kitchens at the Mechanics' Fair.

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell has written and recently published a small volume on "Scientific Method in Biology" which is an able appeal for humane treatment of the lower animals. Dr. Blackwell denies the value of certain cruel experiments upon the lower animals, and questions the moral character of such methods.

Miss Honor Morton has succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a woman medical officer on the London School Board at a salary not exceeding £250 per annum. Her duty will be to examine children alleged to be defective, and also any women applicants who may desire to be examined by her.

Miss Annie M. Stevens, who recently graduated with high honors from the medical school of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, is about to begin practice in Fort Wayne, Ind., a city of 40,000 with but one woman physician. With her mother she will remove thither from Exeter, N. H.

A memorial, signed by seventy-nine registered medical women practising in the United Kingdom and India, has been presented to Lord George Hamilton, protesting "against the measures recently enacted for dealing with venereal diseases in the Indian Army." The length of the contagious period, the impossibility of a really adequate detention, the expense, the fallacious nature of certificates pronouncing persons who have been known to be diseased as healthy, are discussed. The memorial concludes:

In presenting this memorial we are animated by a desire to diminish sexual immorality as well as to prevent and cure the resulting disease. We wish to emphasize that we can give no approval to any measures containing features of the old Contagious Diseases Acts, which were equally repugnant to our moral sense and to our scientific convictions. F. M. A.

WOMEN AT HAWAII.

The question of what new territory and what increase of responsibilities the close of the war may bring, is one that concerns the women of the country quite as much as the men, for whatever new lands we undertake to govern, some Americans will have to live in, and not only American men, but American women. We have annexed Hawaii, and of course our army and navy will have to be represented there, and the wives of officers will make their homes there for longer or shorter terms, as they do now in the army posts of the West. So it will be in Puerto Rico, so for a time at least in Cuba, and so in the Philippines, unless we manage to escape the charge of those uncomfortable islands. There are new experiences in sight for many American women—new opportunities, new duties, and new trials and separations. Perhaps there is in store for American mothers that desolating experience which English women in India have so long had to endure—the parting from young children sent home from tropical countries to grow up and be educated at home.

—Harper's Bazar.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN TASMANIA.

The legislators of Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land) are more progressive than those of Massachusetts. Petitions for woman suffrage were presented to the House of Assembly of Tasmania on June 28. The *Mercury* reports that "the presentation of the petitions excited much laughter." Nevertheless, the Bill to give the vote to all persons of 21 years and upwards was carried by 20 votes to 8. This is the fourth time that the Assembly has passed a measure giving the franchise to women. It remains to be seen whether the Legislative Council will again reject the measure.

A WOMAN LABOR COMMISSIONER.

As one of the results of the last convention of the General Federation, a direct and positive effort is being made to have a woman appointed as one of the National Labor Commissioners. The claim is made that the wage-earning women will find their interests best served with a woman on the Commission. The Federation appointed a committee to investigate and report on the condition of women wage-earners, especially in large cities. The members who are in touch with the authorities in Washington believe there is a fair prospect that they will succeed in getting a woman on the National Labor Commission.

THE GOSPEL OF GOOD GOWNS.

One thing is certain: clothes do not make the woman in this club movement. The plain little woman whose garb is just about as noticeable as the feathers of a little brown sparrow, is quite as apt to be the leading spirit in her club or town or State, as the one with reception gowns from Felix and tailor suits from Redfern. And yet why should anybody speak or think disparagingly of a woman because she follows Shakespeare's advice, "Costly thy raiment as thy purse can buy?" May there not be just as much uncharitableness among club women in this direction as in the other? Possibly a woman is abundantly able to wear a tailor gown that costs a hundred dollars or more, and her husband is more than particular about her dress. Some husbands are. Is it her duty to wear a cheaper gown because some of her club sisters must? Here is a nice question in club ethics. One's husband may count his money by the hundred thousands or even the millions; both he and the children may be strenuous about

the mother's clothes. What is her duty? Shall she go against the wishes of her own family, not to mention her personal taste in the matter, and studiously avoid wearing good gowns when she goes to the club—simply because there are women there whose husbands can scarcely afford the "ready made tailor" or the home-seamstress-made silk they are wearing?

"Why don't you bring some of your fine gowns up here with you?" asked the country relatives of a rich woman. "We like to see them even if our meeting-house and rag-carpeted sitting-rooms don't seem just the place for them." A great many club women feel the same way. They like to see pretty clothes, even if they cannot wear them. And no woman really likes to feel that she isn't worth dressing for; or that she must be dressed down to. So let us not worry over this matter of dress. It will right itself. If the woman who is apt to overdress—to whom dress is the main object in life—comes into the club, she will soon absorb a higher ideal and come to feel that there are greater purposes than are covered by the Paris fashion plates, and worthier subjects of contemplation and discussion than whether to ruffle or not to ruffle the skirt. And do these not need the club just as much as those that dwell in low places and perhaps long ago learned to combine high thinking with plain living? —*Club Woman.*

SOJOURNER TRUTH.

Mrs. Lucinda H. Stone speaks interestingly in the *Woman's Journal* of Sojourner Truth. She says:

"I visited Sojourner many times. I never went to Battle Creek without seeing her, if possible, and she came to see me many times. I went to see her at one time when she had got settled in a light, airy basement for the winter. A rag carpet covered her floors; her stove was black and shining; and at the windows, her sash curtains were white and clean. The room was warm, cheerful, and inviting.

"Well, Sojourner," I said, "this is better than slavery, isn't it?"

"Why, bless you, honey," she replied, "heaven's better'n hell."

"Now, Sojourner," I said, "if you could only read; this light, pleasant, warm room would seem almost like heaven for you."

"Why, bless you, honey, I reads," she said; "not jest as you do—you read the words, but I reads here (laying her hand on her heart). The Lord teaches me, and I can read some as you read." Going to her big Bible on a little stand, she turned over the leaves, and added: "Sometimes I goes to this Bible and I looks out the place where the Lord Jesus and Christ are pretty thick, and it seems to do me a deal of good. I s'pect you can't realize how it seems to me. The Lord has his way of teachin' everybody, and I'm mighty thankful, too!"

Whenever Sojourner went to Detroit, as she sometimes did, she was an invited guest of Mr. Mumford, a banker, who lived in a very pleasant neighborhood of

the city. He always considered it a privilege to entertain Sojourner. His sister, a bright, witty, lovely woman, never had a guest who was more welcome. When there at one time, Sojourner had been talking to her about the foolishness and frivolity of some young girls she knew—what they might make of life if they but knew how to live, etc. Stopping there for several days, the young girls in the neighborhood formed a plan to go to see her just for curiosity's sake. Sojourner received them in a dignified and womanly manner, but did not preach to them at all. After they left, Miss Mumford said:

"Now, Sojourner, why didn't you talk to those girls just as you talked to me about them?"

"Why bless you; chile; 'twouldn't done no good at all. I seen the minute they come in they hadn't got nowhere to put it."

The last time I saw Sojourner was a few days before her death. She must have been already past one hundred and ten. Mrs. Titus, who wrote her life, has taken great pains to estimate from well-authenticated circumstances her age, and was sure that she had lived more than one hundred and ten years. She had long been sick, and was a terrible sufferer. I knew she could survive but a few days, and as I was on my way to New York to sail for Europe, I stopped over a train to bid the old sibyl good-by. As I was about to leave, I said: "Sojourner, I suppose we shall never meet again in the flesh. I am sorry to leave you such a sufferer."

She looked up brightly, and exclaimed:

"Oh, I suffers, chile, 'course I do; but I hain't been thinkin' o' that; I've been thinkin' all day of the Infinite. The Infinite, 'chile!" she said "think on't—what a word it is! The Infinite," she said, slowly and emphatically, as if trying to measure it, and her eyes flashed as she added: "And you and I are in it; we're a part on't." Such a light as flashed from her eyes I never saw on sea or land; it actually lighted the room, I started back; I could not bear it. No sermon I ever heard gave me such an idea of the Infinite."

Mrs. FLORENCE HOWE HALL contributes to the N. Y. *Independent* of Sept. 15 the first part of an article describing "The Building of a Nation's War Hymn." To her thinking, "the aspirations and hopes of many generations went to the forming of this hymn," which has been sung at countless gatherings for thirty-six years—this "Battle Hymn of the Republic," written by Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Hall shows the remote sources from which her mother derived her love of country, and tells of the lines of her patriotic ancestors, of her early environment, of her union with the hero of the Greek Revolution, and of the messages of liberty that were brought to their home from all quarters.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

BY SARAH S. PLATT.

So much has been said and written, both *pro* and *con*, upon this subject, that it is difficult to present it in any new phase. There are usually four points of inquiry, whenever the matter is under discussion. I shall only attempt to give an individual opinion upon these much-disputed questions:

1. Do the earnest, high-minded women of Colorado vote?

2. Does not the vote of the disreputable, low class of women counterbalance the vote of the cultivated thinking class?

3. Is it not the case, that women generally vote as the men of their households dictate?

4. Has the woman vote purified politics, and have we banished Saloons?

1. In answer to the first question, Yes, most emphatically. I do not hesitate to say that the best women of Colorado have far more conscience in exercising their responsibilities as voters than the men of the same class. Standing in line at the polls, I have often heard the husband express impatience and a willingness to waive his privilege, rather than await his turn, but the wife invariably remains and generally influences her impatient partner to do so. It is also true that women of standing in the community have great influence with men who are not particularly interested in political affairs. An incident of the campaign of two years ago illustrates. Mrs. A. was most earnest in her support of Mrs. Conine for the Legislature. Some time before election, she spoke to her down-town stationer about the matter, urging him to vote and work for Mrs. Conine. He readily promised assistance, and much to Mrs. A.'s astonishment kept his agreement by hanging an enormous placard in a conspicuous place in his store, bearing this legend, "VOTE FOR MRS. CONINE. MRS. A. SAYS so."

We are constantly asked by visitors to Colorado, "But how do prominent women, with their many duties and obligations, have time for politics?" The foregoing incident illustrates the method of electioneering, if so you choose to call it. To speak to one's grocer, butcher, stationer, to a conductor on the train car or to a cabman takes only an instant. Then this timid visitor asks: "How do you have time to vote?" as if voting was like eating or bathing. My dear Madam Behind the Times—it takes just about one hour in a year to cast all the ballots necessary and allowable!

2. 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. There are many reasons why this is so. 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 generally to remain unidentified. Occasionally some disreputable master compels these slaves to vote for his own purposes, but that is a very rare occurrence.

3. Is it not the case that women generally vote as the men of their households

dictate? Such has not been my observation or experience. In the case of the laboring class, if the wife cannot vote as her husband desires, and he is not willing she should make her own choice, she refuses to vote at all. I have been surprised at the honest maintenance of opinion in this regard among the wives of laboring men. Among the better classes there is no more dissension than upon any other topic in the household. Most of the women of my acquaintance vote their own convictions without being coerced by the men of their family, and I have yet to learn of a family quarrel arising from political discussion. One of the most cultivated, beloved, and influential women of the State was sitting as a delegate in one party convention, not long since, while her husband was at the same time addressing another assemblage representing opposite party views. But the situation excited no comment. Suffrage makes women *individuals*.

4. Has the woman vote purified politics, and have we banished saloons? No, to both questions. The supporters of equal suffrage have never claimed that the woman vote would purify politics; it would be beyond reason to claim or expect such a result. Women have been in churches and in society since the beginning of time, but there are still vicious minds and sinful deeds in both religious and society circles. The most that we assert is, that if we pour a clear stream into a muddy one, we shall have a "moving of the waters" for betterment. The presence of women at the polls as officers and voters has made election day a time of absolute quiet and order, while party conventions are much freer from personal wrangles profane language, and vulgar allusions, because women are sitting as delegates.

We have not banished the saloon. I think we should be able to do so if there were no men in Colorado, but am not quite sure. The saloon and its belongings are too deeply entrenched politically, financially, socially, and in many other ways, for any one class of community to materially disturb them. It must be a combined, prolonged, and mighty effort of a great nation, with the grace of God to inspire both its men and its women, before this curse can be overthrown.

All thinking women admit that we have made some mistakes since we have had the right of suffrage. But that has been the experience of all newly enfranchised people. Those sturdy ancestors of ours, who objected to "taxation without representation," were often perplexed and bewildered with their new State, which they had obtained at such cost. In the beginning of equal suffrage in Colorado, the women voters had no guide except the traditions and advice of the men of their families and acquaintance. That teaching was the old one of party politics. Then, in the early days of suffrage in the State, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster came to Colorado with her eloquence, fine presence, and magnetism—she, too, advised us to cling to party. We followed a blind lead. I assure you, that though I am a woman of years and experience of life, yet when I found that a high official of my party,

for whom I had voted and worked, had been guilty of treachery, unfaithfulness to pledges, and disregard of sacred promises, I was as overwhelmed with astonishment as I should have been if one of my own children had repudiated me. It was a terrible awakening to discover that my party was just as bad as the other party, and that the other party was fully as high-minded in its purposes as mine! Again, women had not had organization; they could not easily accept the give and take of the world in which men are trained from the beginning. We had many lessons to learn. I rejoice to see the clubs, Federation, philanthropic and all other organizations coming into being all over the country, preparing the women of the world for this their right and privilege. For in spite of any mistakes, disappointments, or discouragements there is an indescribable uplift in the thought that one is no longer classed with "criminals, paupers, and idiots." There is a splendid womanly independence in being a voting citizen, and an absorbing interest in fulfilling the duty of citizenship, and there is a much more chivalrous devotion and respect on the part of men, who look upon their sisters not as playthings, nor as property, but as equals and fellow-citizens.—*Woman's Journal*.

SHERBORN REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN.

Some remarkable statements were made at a meeting in the United Charities Building by Mrs. Johnson, the manager of the woman's prison at Sherborn, Mass. It would seem hardly credible that separate reformatories for women are a very modern innovation, were it not that it is still the almost universal practice throughout the country to confine prisoners of both sexes in the same building, and frequently with very imperfect separation. The experiment has been highly successful in Massachusetts. The manager of the institution studies each case as it comes to her, as a physician studies cases of disease, and instead of an unvarying regimen and identical doses, adopts such treatment as seems required by individual conditions. Flowers, music and animals are made instrumentalities of refinement, and instruction in sewing and all forms of household work is systematically given. Although the inmates of this reformatory number three hundred, there is but one dungeon, which is almost never used, and of the forty cells only nine are occupied. Out door work is provided in the fields and gardens, and the culture of silk-worms proves an absorbing occupation, the women often begging to be allowed to work at it till ten o'clock at night. Good conduct is rewarded by promotion in the social scale, and finally by discharge on parole. Positions in private families are secured for the discharged women, the conditions of the arrangement being carefully guarded, and so successful has this system of employment proved that there are now actually over a thousand applications for these servants that cannot be filled. This fact is conclusive as to the merits of Mrs. Johnson's system, as administered by her.

A CONNECTICUT WOMAN LAWYER.

Mrs. Emily P. Collins says of Miss Mary Hall, the first, and for many years the only woman lawyer in Connecticut:

'Dependence, which is only modified slavery, is as distasteful to women as to men, and Miss Hall bravely resolved to be self-supporting. Twenty years ago, fewer opportunities were open to a girl graduate of college than now. Should she continue in the over-crowded and ill-paid ranks of women teachers, or brave the fate awaiting her who dares to pioneer a path outside the beaten track? She chose the latter, and adopted the legal profession. The laws of Connecticut presented no obstacles, for, unlike your own State, Connecticut has always held her women to be "persons."

Ardently interested in woman's political rights and general advancement, Miss Hall was readily given the friendly encouragement of that staunch champion of woman suffrage, Hon. John Hooker, whose office, jointly occupied with Miss Hall's brother, the late Ezra Hall, she entered as a student, and in due time passed her examination and became a full-fledged lawyer.

Miss Hall found the practice of her profession fairly remunerative, but it did not engross her mind to the exclusion of work for the betterment of the world. Upon the organization of the Hartford Equal Rights Club, she was chosen its first vice-president, and by her aid it became an incorporated society. With sorrow she saw the victims of parental and municipal neglect—the young hoodlums—unrestrained, clustering at night in the streets, learning to practise all the vices rife in a city, with no efficient influences to protect them from the temptations which enfranchised women would have abated. But these temptations are still spread before our young boys, almost sure to wreck their future lives, making them a worthless nuisance or a terror to the community. With self-sacrificing devotion to humanity, Miss Hall determined to make an effort towards saving them. Quietly, she invited a half dozen of those small, unkempt lads into her office one evening, where, with great tact, she instructed them in manners and morals, while skilfully amusing them till they were eager to come again with new recruits. Steadily her class grew, till its numbers exceeded the capacity of her office.

So unostentatiously and silently had Miss Hall labored, that few had been aware of her work. But now several intelligent and kind ladies came to her assistance, for her enterprise had grown too large for one alone to carry forward. It was organized and named the "Good Will Club."

Somewhat previous to this, the Hon. A. E. Burr, of the *Hartford Times*, learned of the work of Miss Hall, through her intimacy with his sister, Miss F. Ellen Burr, and he greatly aided and encouraged it, interesting other prominent and wealthy people, such as the late Henry Keeney and others, whom he induced, with himself, to buy the Hartford Seminary Building, in which for years Miss Catherine Beecher was preceptress, and

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was a scholar, The philanthropic purchasers of the building, after rearranging and enlarging it, gave it to the Good Will Club. Wisbing still further to extend the usefulness of her club, Miss Hall procured the necessary apparatus and a competent instructor for a manual training school in a part of the building.

More than a decade has passed since that initial effort of Miss Hall, and now the Good Will Club numbers some five hundred. The existence of entirely disinterested benevolence has been a problem. Certainly, she has solved it; for, with martyr-like patience and perseverance, she has pursued this arduous work, without hope of praise and profit. But we read her reward in the satisfied air with which she points to a passing fine-appearing, manly youth, and says: "There goes another of my boys;" probably once a mere waif whom she had rescued from the gutter of vice and degradation. But worth like hers cannot always remain hidden and unappreciated. She is now, and has been for several years, a member of the State Board of Charities, where she discharges the duties of her position with characteristic care, kindness and efficiency. Yet, with all her learning, excellence, and executive ability, her native State denies her and all other women the full rights of citizenship so lavishly bestowed upon ignorant and vicious male citizens to the detriment of society."—*Woman's Journal*.

PUBLIC SCHOOL INTERESTS.

In a letter to the *Boston Daily Transcript*, Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, of the Institute of Technology, asks this pertinent question:

Is it not time that attention was called to the woful lack of practical knowledge of well-established sanitary rules among the people at large, as shown by the personal habits of the soldiers in camp and on transports, and that repetition of such disgraceful conditions was made forever impossible by a diffusion of the fundamental principles of hygiene through the public schools?

Mrs. Richards continues:

This will necessitate the keeping of the schoolhouses in decent condition, the instruction of all pupils in the values of food, and the keeping of the city garbage pails clean.

This will cost money, but the public is now so aroused that it will be easier to carry reforms than when unbelief in the efficacy of sanitary measures again settles over the community.

If the public interest and alarm aroused by the discussion of camp conditions and sanitary measures, could result in the general adoption of such sweeping reforms as are suggested by Mrs. Richards, the needless sickness and suffering of soldiers would not have been in vain.

Keeping schoolhouses in decent condition would involve the overhauling of the plumbing in many instances. Whether the expense would be \$25 or a hundred times that amount, this should be done at once, with a condemnation of dark and unventilated schoolrooms, the discharge of teachers who persist in having closed and darkened windows, and many other radical measures.

In regard to personal hygiene, a good beginning has been made with the school children through the persistent efforts of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has secured in most of the States a law requiring the teaching of the effects of alcohol upon the human system. This teaching is of too recent adoption to affect the young men of to-day to any great degree, but its influence will be manifest ten years from now, as will that of the anti-cigarette movement. This is purely voluntary, and its progress depends largely upon the disposition of teachers and principals. The conscientious principal of one Boston suburban school has organized an anti-cigarette league, of which nearly all the boys in the grammar grades are consistent members. This teacher made a telling point a few days ago with his boys, by ascribing the easy victories over the Spaniards in the war just closed, largely to the fact that Spain is a tobacco and cigarette-using nation.

SCHOOL ELECTION CONTEST IN OLEAN.

In a recent school election in West Olean, N. Y., the officers elected were all women. They were Mrs. Ida Fox, Mrs. John Anderson, Mrs. Henry Webster, trustees; Mrs. William Kamery, collector; Mrs. Henry Kamery, clerk. Several men have appealed to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction Charles R. Skinner, to have the election set aside on technical grounds. The petition represents that the election was a violation of the law, which provides that such elections shall be by ballot, inasmuch as it was voted by acclamation that the clerk be instructed to cast a ballot in favor of the candidates who were declared elected. They also claim that several names of male candidates were placed in nomination and were ignored.

A denial is made by the defendants to these allegations, they alleging that the men whose names were presented refused to run for office, and that those who were declared elected were the only candidates for those offices.

The dissenters have employed Attorney Thomas Storrs, of Olean, and the ladies are represented by Attorney W. D. Parker, of the same place. There is considerable feeling over the matter, and the general sentiment is in favor of the women.

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, post paid, 50 cents.

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 People of Our Neighborhood" is to be the suggestive title of Miss Mary Wilkins's next book.

The State of Maine Federation will hold its annual meeting Sept. 28, 29, and 30, at Brunswick, the Saturday Club of that city being the hostess club. The federation numbers ninety-eight clubs, with seven on the waiting list. Each of these will be represented at this annual gathering. More than 200 delegates and several hundred visiting club women will attend.

"Facts are stubborn things." All the objections of the opponents of woman suffrage fade into insignificance in face of the practical experience of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. Friends who desire to convince all who are open to conviction need only to secure the perusal of the three leaflets, "Wyoming Speaks for Herself," "Colorado Speaks for Herself," and "Idaho Speaks for Herself." To these may be added, "Eminent Opinions," and Hon. John D. Long's "No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote." These leaflets can be obtained by application to the office of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 3 Park Street, Boston, in packages of 100 each post-paid, for 15 cents, or 75 cents per 100 for all five. Let every suffragist keep a supply on hand.

One plain lesson of this war is, that women cannot safely give up their right to share in the general housekeeping. Men need the aid of women, even to keep themselves fit for fighting. The various reasons given for mismanagement all come back to one—"bad politics." And this means bad teaching, lack of true moral ideals, and of that really humane education whose first principle is justice, with due consideration for all creatures. Our need of this teaching is desperate; the horrors of Camp Thomas and the rest are but a single symptom of the wide corruption that comes from looking upon life—and politics in particular—as a great game of grab. If we could learn the lesson, it would be worth even this terrible cost.—*Carl Spencer.*

At the Odd Fellows' reception at Music Hall last Tuesday, William G. Nye referred to the Daughters of Rebekah as follows:

"No wonder that a society founded upon American soil, partaking of the Anglo-Saxon regard for womanhood should have given to women a share in its work. All Odd Fellows rejoice to-day that Colfax, as its Eliezer, bought to our fraternity its Rebekah. Helpful and faithful has she been. But how could she have been otherwise! Odd Fellowship is a work of love. It is striving not alone to mitigate the sorrows of life, but to develop the good, the true, the beautiful in human nature. In such work woman's influence is all powerful. In all the history of the world women have been leaders and promoters of every philanthropic, benevolent work. Even before the Carpenter of Nazareth gave to the world the new commandment and the golden rule, Princess Machia founded a home where knights hung up their swords and spears and nursed their wounded. Fabiola turned from a life of pleasure to minister to the sick and infirm. Dorothea Dix from this city led a successful crusade against the cruel and inhuman treatment of those whose reason was dethroned.

THE WOMEN'S TEMPLE.

A crisis has been reached in the affairs of the Women's Temple of Chicago, which has greatly agitated the large constituency of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, that had hoped to own it. The organization has never clearly understood the situation as regards the Temple, nor has the general public, until within a few weeks, when facts, not before known, have been clearly revealed by the investigations of a competent committee.

The following is a condensation of the facts concerning the Temple:

Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, of Chicago, is the author of the Temple scheme. In 1887, Miss Willard, between whom and Mrs. Carse there was a very close friendship, announced at the annual meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, in Nashville, Tenn., that "Mrs. Carse would tell them of her plans, and show them a picture of the wonderful Temple she had seen in visions, on the mount of faith and prayer."

A resolution was passed at that same convention, definitely stating that "*the erection of the building upon leased ground cannot be endorsed.*" It was also resolved that "*the Women's Christian Temperance Union, while assuming no legal responsibility whatever, will give to Mrs. Carse our sympathy and prayers, and pledge ourselves not to embarrass or hinder her in the prosecution of her plans, provided she shall legally obligate herself not to begin the work until \$500,000 shall be secured.*"

After the Nashville convention, Mrs. Carse appears to have had her own way, and to have acted mainly on her own responsibility, aided or advised by a "Board of Temple Trustees," all of whom were women, and members of the great organization. The national Convention, at its annual meetings, has heard her reports and practically endorsed whatever she has done through the year. Contrary to the resolutions of 1887, *the Temple was erected on leased ground, and before \$500,000 was secured,—only \$61,000 of stock having been subscribed when the building began.* The ground on which the Temple stands is owned by Mr. Marshall Field of Chicago, to whom an annual rental of \$40,000 must be paid for 188 years, without possibility of revaluation.

Eastern women, belonging to this temperance organization, have never been largely enthusiastic over the Temple. From the start they thought it too ambitious, not needed by the Temperance Union, and unwarranted by its financial status. And while appreciating the courage and devotion of Mrs. Carse, they doubted her ability to carry the colossal enterprise to a successful termination. After the Temple was completed, they realized the necessity of holding it for the great body of which they were members, if it could be done, and rallied to its support. But they have notably lacked the faith and zeal of the Western women, and have been weighted with a sense of the unwisdom of the enterprise, and unfaithful in the possibility of accomplishing it. The Temple cost \$1,259,000, and up to the present time the Women's Christian Temperance Union has raised about \$250,000 towards its payment.

Mrs. Carse has exhausted her ingenuity in devices to raise money to pay the debt. Mite-boxes, baby bands, Temple wheels, collection cards, endless letter chains, incessant canvassing, public meetings, days and seasons of prayer, all sorts of machinery have been put in motion by the harassed woman for the raising of money, with small results. The heavy running expenses of the building, the ground rent alone eating up \$40,000 a year, and the comparatively small income from the rental of the offices, with the general financial distress of the times, have rendered it impossible to reduce the appalling indebtedness. It is the old story of Sisyphus trying to roll the stone to the top of the hill.

On her own responsibility, Mrs. Carse had issued \$300,000 worth of Temple trust bonds, which stand as a mortgage upon \$300,000 worth of stock, now held by the American Trust and Savings Bank as collateral for these bonds. Miss Willard bravely promised to give a year of her life to retire these bonds, and to raise the money among wealthy people outside the Women's Christian Temperance Union. "It was the last straw that broke the camel's back." She soon learned how Herculean a task she had assumed, and overworked, bankrupt in health, and unfit for labor or care, she meekly folded her pale hands, and passed through the portal of death.

After her departure, the general officers of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, with the Temple trustees, made a last heroic effort to raise money to retire the bonds, and if possible, to pay for the Temple. *It could not be done.* And now they squarely face the issue, and convinced of the absolute hopelessness of any farther attempt in this direction, they recommend all white ribboners hereafter to discontinue raising money for the use of the Temple. If they should succeed in raising money to retire the \$300,000 worth of Temple trust bonds by Nov. 1st,—which seems impossible,—they would need to raise nearly \$900,000 more before they could own the building, as that is the immense debt resting upon it. And even then they could not own it, as Mrs. Carse, contrary to instructions, has built the Temple on leased ground, which can never be bought.

The building has never brought in revenue to the society. On the contrary, nearly a quarter of a million of money, the gift of white ribboners, has been wasted in floating the enterprise. The National organization has paid, and is paying to-day, rent for offices in the building, while a Chicago Union rents Willard Hall for its meetings—a basement room in the Temple, which Mrs. Carse has decorated and furnished at an expense of over \$12,000. The Women's Christian Temperance Union has nothing to lose in giving up the Temple, but much to gain.

The National Convention is the final court of appeal upon this and all matters. It meets in St. Paul in November, and there is little doubt as to what will be its action. There is no safe way out of the difficulty but to give up the Temple.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

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THE NEWEST NEW WOMAN.

It is announced that Mrs. W. W. Crannell, of Albany, N. Y., the agent of the New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, has been sent to South Dakota, to speak and work against the pending amendment to grant equal suffrage to the women of that State. A pamphlet just published by the Anti-Suffrage Association says: "There are still women enough left outside of the clique of female agitators, who believe that woman can always do her best work at home." If a woman can always do her best work at home, why does the Anti-Suffrage Association send Mrs. Crannell to conduct a political campaign hundreds of miles away from Albany? What will become of Mrs. Crannell's husband and children while she is thus engaged? The very newest kind of "new woman" is a lady who goes from one end of the country to the other, making public speeches to prove that a woman's place is at home. — *Woman's Journal*.

MRS. LIVERMORE ON THE WAR.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, in an article on the relations of women to the war and the care of the soldiers, says:

In the present composition of political and legislative bodies, no cause whose claims are based on eternal right and justice *alone*, need appeal to politicians, legislatures, or congresses, with expectations of success,—and least of all if presented by women. American statesmen do not hesitate to declare that "the opinions of American women do not count in matters of State."

War is declared without their consent being asked or given, and taxes are levied upon them for the maintenance of armies and navies, whose purpose is slaughter and conquest. Their sons, whom they have won in the valley of the shadow of death, are sent to the battle field under the leadership of incompetent officers; they are herded in pestilential camps; conveyed on filthy transports; starved, neglected, fever-smitten, they die of disease before they meet the enemy, or are sent home battered and worthless wrecks of physical manhood.

How have women borne themselves under these appalling circumstances?

They have refused to release their hold on the men of their households, even when the government has organized them into an army. They have followed them with letters of inquiry, with tender anxiety and intelligent prevision, and have organized Red Cross Auxiliaries, Volunteer Aid Associations, and Army and Navy Leagues, through which to undo the mischief the men of the country have made. Night and day, through the most exhausting summer of years, they have toiled and economized to manufacture hospital garments, to gather hospital supplies, and to fit out hospital ships that shall haste to the malarious shores of Cuba with succor for our brave fellows, shamefully neglected by the government they have served. What would men do under similar conditions, if the positions of men and women were reversed?

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, one of the ablest Democratic papers of the country, discusses the question, and renders the following opinion:

Let us suppose that women held the reins of government, and that one day a belligerent congress of women declared war without asking the consent of the disfranchised men. And suppose these helpless citizens had to sit still and see the wives, mothers, sisters, cousins, and aunts of the nation called out for volunteer service, and marched off to Cuba and the Philippines. How many sinews of war, think you, would be furnished by these bereft and disfranchised male creatures? No doubt in less than forty-eight hours the land would ring with a cry of "Let us have peace at any price."

Women love peace, but when they find themselves face to face with war, they are patriotic and philosophic enough to accept the situation. If woman suffrage is to come as a reward of woman's merit, and through man's chivalry, it should come now that war has closed. The women who are faithful to their country's interests, whether in war or peace, ought to have a voice in declaring war and maintaining peace.

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT FOR EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, writing to the *Woman's Journal* concerning the candidate for Governor of New York, says:

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the choice of the Republican convention by an overwhelming majority. All advocates of our cause must rejoice that so staunch an advocate of woman suffrage should be elevated to this position. In the early eighties Col. Roosevelt was chosen several times to the Assembly, and on every occasion that a law for the advantage of women was before that body he voted in its favor. In 1884 the State Woman Suffrage Association presented a bill giving women the right to vote at all municipal elections. When the time came for the vote to be taken, several

speeches were made in advocacy of the measure, and our candidate for governor spoke briefly, saying that while he had some doubts as to the constitutionality of the proposed law, yet he should vote for it, as he did not wish ever to be recorded as opposing woman suffrage, a reform in which he heartily believed. Col. Roosevelt is so independent in thought and so fearless in all his utterances, that we may hope for real support from him during his incumbency in the office, for there seems every reason to hope that he will be elected.

WOMEN IN IDAHO POLITICS.

It has been said by those who see disaster in every change from old-time custom, that women would take no interest in politics if enfranchised; that men would not welcome them to party work; and that if women were interested it would be as office-seekers. These pet theories have met a downfall in recent events in Idaho. Four conventions have been lately held: Republican, Silver Republican, Democrat, and Populist. Women were present in each, serving as delegates; and as delegates are not appointed without proof positive that they will serve well the interest of their constituents, it is safe to conclude that Idaho women are considered by Idaho men to be interested in politics. In the Silver Republican Convention a woman was elected vice-chairman. That there was a hearty welcome given to women is evident from two facts; one, that the Silver Republicans and Democrats, the two strongest parties in the State numerically, selected their respective State Central Committees by placing upon them a man and a woman from each county, thus equally dividing the honors and responsibilities. The other evidence is in the form of resolutions passed by these two conventions cordially extending the right hand of fellowship to the newly enfranchised women.

That there has been no haste on the part of women to secure office is evident from the fact that the Silver Republicans offered the nomination of Secretary of State to two women, but the offer was declined; and the Populists offered the nomination of Auditor to two women, but both declined. The Republicans and Democrats succeeded in finding a woman to accept the nomination for State Superintendent of Schools; but it is fair to say that even in these cases the young women were not "wire pullers" for the nomination.

Surely another "windmill" has been successfully vanquished by the Don Quixote of practical demonstration!

FRANK BISBEE.

Let Massachusetts women register to vote for school committee.

AN ANTI-SUFFRAGE PAMPHLET.

An Eastern Anti-Woman Suffrage Association has recently published a pamphlet addressed to the "men of Washington," urging them not to enfranchise the women of that State. It is instructive to see how much of the matter included in this document is low and vulgar in its tone. Under the heading, "Politicians in Petticoats," an anonymous writer declares:

The women who now want to vote are not of the sort who have much influence with men, and their open advocacy does not always add strength to the cause. The women for whom men make sacrifices are never suffragists or stump speakers!

This is hard on Mrs. W. W. Crannell, who has just been sent by the New York Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women to "stump" South Dakota against the equal suffrage amendment now pending there. It is hard on Miss Mary A. McIntyre, Mrs. A. J. George, and the other ladies employed by the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women to travel about Massachusetts giving lectures to prove that a woman's place is at home. If public speakers are never attractive to men, a multitude of women opposed or indifferent to suffrage must be included in the condemnation, for the number of women now speaking in public is legion, and they are of all shades of opinion on the suffrage question.

It may be doubted, moreover, whether "the women for whom men make sacrifices" generally represent the best type of women. Often they are variety actresses. Good women, as a rule, are not willing that men should make sacrifices for them. They are more apt to make the sacrifices themselves. And some of the women who are most famous for the sacrifices that they have made for men—Clara Barton and Florence Nightingale, for instance—are among the "women who now want to vote."

Of the "women for whom men make sacrifices," the anti-suffrage pamphlet continues:

They usually get what they want, however, and that is more than can be said of Susan B. Anthony and other shining lights in the woman suffrage camp.

Miss Anthony and her friends have got almost all they asked for in the early woman's rights conventions, with the single exception of the suffrage; and they have made so much progress towards getting that as to frighten the opposition into forming organizations to work against them.

EQUAL RIGHTS MOTHERS.

An anti-suffrage pamphlet, issued by an Eastern Anti-Suffrage Association, quotes a "Professor Irwell," who is reported to have said before the American Association at Buffalo, N. Y.:

The "new" woman objects to marriage on principle, and objects to having children; consequently she will have no heirs and her influence will die. If the "new" woman does have children, they are frequently sickly or defective mentally, or both; so it appears to matter little whether she marries or not.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, honorary

president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has brought up seven children, an exceptionally handsome and healthy family. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, is the mother of five, nearly all of them distinguished for intellectual ability in their several lines. Mrs. A. S. Duniway, for many years president of the Oregon Woman Suffrage Association, has brought up five tall sons. Three of them were chosen to give Fourth of July orations this year in the widely scattered cities where they now reside (a pretty clear proof that they were not considered "defective mentally"), and each of the three took occasion to advocate equal suffrage in his address. Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, of Indiana, from whom Gen. Lew Wallace says that he drew the portrait of the mother in "Ben Hur," brought up thirteen; and after her children were grown up, she was for many years one of the most effective speakers in behalf of equal rights. Going over the list of the presidents of the different State Woman Suffrage Associations, from Maine to California, it will be found that three-fourths of them are married women and mothers. Among suffragists, as among anti-suffragists, we find families of all sizes, both large and small; but observation certainly does not bear out the theory that the children of strong-minded mothers are inferior either in health or brains to the children of the weak-minded.

According to the census, Wyoming, where women have had full suffrage for nearly thirty years, has a smaller number of idiots and other "defectives" in proportion to its population than the surrounding States. Professor Irwell, who ever he may be, has taken the reverse of the scientific method to reach his conclusion; he has reasoned from his preconceived ideas, instead of studying the facts. — *Woman's Journal*.

A NEW PANTOMIME PLAY.

The enthusiasm aroused by the Greek and Latin plays which Miss Mabel Hay Barrows has given at Radcliffe College and Brown University, at the Girls' Latin School of Boston, at the Hotchkiss School in Lakeville, Conn., and some of the other schools and colleges, led people to ask if these performances might not be given in English by those who were not skilled in the languages, or who had left their school-days behind them. So many clubs and social organizations would enjoy the dancing, the music, and the action of the plays, everything, in fact, except learning the Greek and Latin lines, that Miss Barrows was persuaded to make a special arrangement for their benefit. It would mar the Greek atmosphere to have English words, but there was the happy medium of pantomime. This new play, called "The Hellenica," is a pantomime in five acts, illustrating the life of the Greeks. We follow the women in their household tasks, their quiet amusements, see the older ones spinning and standing at the loom, the younger ones embroidering or seated at their toilet, with the children about them playing knucklebones or telling fortunes. We go to the feast and are

entertained as becomes princes, served with many dishes in well-wrought vessels, crowned with flowers, charmed with the dancing of the hired performers, sung to in turn by the guests, and amused by the drolleries of the buffoon. We can shout our enthusiasm with the young men in their stirring contests of strength, when they strive for mastery in wrestling, boxing, leaping, discus-hurling, and all the sports dear to youth. We turn away from their noisy merriment, and with half-closed eyes watch the nymphs of the woodland and the saucy fauns at their moonlight revels as they dance and frolic among the trees. And then, before leaving, we join the long processional that winds chanting about the altars, doing sacrifice with choral dance to the favoring gods.

When the curtain has dropped for the last time, we wake with a start back through all the centuries, but in memory feel a kinship to the beauty-loving Greeks, whose life for a little we have thus shared.

The grace and the fair coloring of Greek dress is ever attractive, the poetry and variety of Greek dancing are always alluring, the Greek athletics have been our models ever since. To the Greek spirit we have always shown reverent gratitude. It becomes us, then, to know something of the life of the Greeks as it was, to see them live again.

"The Hellenica" is arranged for varying numbers of actors, dancers, and singers, and may be given by seventy-five persons or one hundred and fifty, men, women, young girls, and children. The scenic arrangements are simple but highly effective, and the pantomime is artistically finished. As a thing of art, beauty, and value, "The Hellenica" has made a place for itself.

Arrangements may be made for the production of this pantomime by addressing the proprietor, Miss Mabel Hay Barrows, 51 Sawyer Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

This is a good way for Equal Suffrage Associations to raise money for the cause.

SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.

Mrs. Virginia D. Young writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

Miss Mary Hemphill, a member of our South Carolina Equal Rights Association, has been doing the cause yeoman service lately, by her attractive way of bringing the subject to the fore in her paper, the *Abbeville Medium*. And she has inspired her father to the point of greater activity in bringing the subject of equal rights before the people. Lately they have published a number of articles, notably one called "The Woman's Movement at Tirzah," where a returned woman missionary was invited to speak in the church, but to women only. This furnished Mary (or her father), a text from which a capital argument was made for woman's right to the ballot.

For the first time since I delivered my "Star in the West" address to the State Press Association of South Carolina in 1892, a woman member was given a place on the programme, and our winsome Mary Hemphill spoke on "Woman in

Journalism." She had the largest audience, and made the best impression of anybody at our meeting last July.

The young lady in charge of the State Library at present is Miss Mabel Montgomery, whose father voted for our woman suffrage bill in the State Convention in 1895.

The fine young lawyer, John J. McMahan, who made the best speech in our favor of any member of that Constitutional Convention in 1895, was the other day elected State Superintendent of Education by a large majority.

Miss Ellen Fitzsimmons is now in charge of the Charleston Library; and Dr. Clara M. DeHart, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, has been made resident physician of the State Industrial College for Girls, popularly known as "Winthrop."

These are all straws showing the way the wind is blowing.

MOTHERS AND THE SCHOOLS.

The newly awakened interest in education among woman's clubs in Massachusetts, as evinced by the recommendation that every club in the Federation devote one meeting a year to a consideration of some phase of this subject, also the admirable suggestion that members of woman's clubs investigate the sanitary conditions of the schools in their neighborhood, the disinfection of text-books, and other matters vital to the welfare of children, are welcome indications that women are beginning to appreciate their opportunities for usefulness in strengthening the educational system of this State.

In this connection, however, it should be remembered that every detail of school management is in the hands of the school committee, and the most direct way in which mothers and other interested women can promote the efficiency of the schools, is by helping to elect men and women of marked fitness and known integrity to administer them. A largely increased registration of women voters would make it possible, in most communities, to elect a better school board, and such a constituency would have a grand moral effect upon every member.

With the above object in view, serious-minded women are urged to register this fall, and thus put themselves in a position to render an important service to the children and youth of the Commonwealth.

ESTHER F. BOLAND.

HOW TO HAVE GOOD DOMESTICS.

The "servant question" is not so complex as some people think; the difference between that and other phases of the labor problem being that, in the case of house service, employer and employee come into much closer relationship with each other, and therefore the class feeling shows itself more. For in spite of all that is said as to the "dignity of labor," the feeling is very prevalent, much more so than most people are willing to admit, that there are two classes of people, workingmen and others. And in the nature of the case this must be, as long as workingmen (so-called) are dependent for their living on others.

But consider what the life of a servant means. The average servant girl has no time to herself from Sunday morning to Sunday morning, except her day out, which often means a very small part of the afternoon with the dishes left for her to wash when she returns at night. She is not treated with respect, but is ordered to do this or that. She is seldom thanked for anything, or praised for especially good work, but instead is found fault with and scolded for any slight mistake. She often has to sleep in a bare room, when the rest of the house is pretty and comfortable, is allowed little or no company, and must always be in by ten o'clock. Now seriously ask yourself—you a house-keeper who is always changing servants—can you plead "not guilty" to these charges? Ask yourself in all seriousness, would you live with a mistress like yourself, or if you did, would you always be "respectful," which usually means never to speak unless spoken to, or to make any suggestions? Be honest with yourself and ask if your self-respect would allow you to be treated in the way many servant girls are treated?

I have no especial theory to promulgate, but seek only to advocate such treatment of servants as will preserve their self-respect and that of their employers. I do not believe in making a confidant or intimate friend of a servant—it seems necessary to use the word "servant," which in its best sense is a good word—neither do I believe in asking her to sit with the family at table, or to help entertain my company except in rare cases. I would as soon think of asking an ice-man, a paper-hanger, or letter carrier, or any one else who happened to have business at the house. But this is simply because it would not be pleasant for either party. May I be pardoned for giving a little of my experience of nearly twenty years? I give it merely because our girls are, with few exceptions between times, comfortable and happy as well as self-respecting—and so are we—and the remark is often made by friends: "How fortunate you always are with your girls!"

Each day has its work planned out in a general way. The food is provided and certain routine work as to time of meals, etc., told. Beyond what is necessary to suit individual tastes, the girl is left to arrange details to suit herself, and is never interfered with unless it is necessary for the family comfort. If she prefers her way of doing anything in non-essentials, she does that way. Certain things necessary for cleanliness and health are expected. She has all the company she wants, at any time of day or evening, provided it does not interfere too much with her work or is too noisy. If, on rare occasions, some one comes to take her to ride in the middle of the forenoon and it is possible to put aside the work, she is given permission to go. She is given a back-door key, and comes in when she gets ready at night, for I have no right to say at what time she shall go to bed, although I can advise if I think she stays out too late for health. She is allowed her own taste in the matter of food. We do not believe in killing animals to supply food, and while always before our girl has in time come to like our diet, the jew-

with the beautiful, sparkling black eyes and skin nearly as black, who at present helps us to make life worth living, has not yet reached that point. I have no right to compel others, whether in or out of my house, to do as I think best, unless they infringe on some one's rights. So we have entire wheat bread and she makes or buys white; we have no meat, and she has whatever kind she wants.

The result of all this is that I can count on the fingers of one hand the times I have had an impudent or cross word from a girl, and then there was a good reason for it. I have lost very little from theft; our girls stay until they marry, or are sent for to come home because they are needed, and they take an interest in all the work and have pride in keeping everything nice. Their tastes are consulted when new curtains or other necessary things are bought for their kitchen or bedroom, and as far as possible they are made comfortable without any pampering.

I write this not in any spirit of boasting, but in the hope that my experience will be of help to others. I have simply carried out as far as I could the law of equal freedom.

FLORENCE A. BURLEIGH.

Germantown, Pa.

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Founded by Lucy Stone.

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"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 third annual Convention of the North Dakota Equal Suffrage Association was held at Larimore, Sept. 27 and 28. Progress of sentiment marks the work everywhere.

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN is probably the most charitable of the royal ladies of Europe. Practically the whole of her large fortune she devotes to works of benevolence.

THE QUEEN OF ITALY has a hobby of shoe-collecting. She has fitted up a large museum filled with the footgear of past celebrities, including shoes worn by Joan of Arc and Marie Antoinette.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON will be in and around Boston for a month or so, and may be secured as a speaker by those applying in season. Her address is at this office, where circulars with lecture list may be obtained.

MRS. CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH, of Chicago, has generously contributed money to send the *Woman's Journal* for the next three months to 257 prospective legislators and other influential citizens of Illinois, at the special rate of 25 cents each. Who will do the same in each of the other States where women are asking for the ballot?

MISS MARIE McNAUGHTON and MISS SARAH ATKINSON accompanied the United States Peace Commission as stenographers and typewriters. Miss Atkinson acquired her knowledge of Spanish through a residence in South America, where she was connected with the normal schools. After her return she engaged in translating for D. Appleton & Co., devoting her attention chiefly to text-books. Miss McNaughton is skilled in the French language.

The Household Art and Domestic Science Department (Mrs. Marion A. McBride, director), of the Twentieth Triennial Exhibition of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, will be opened by a reception and tea in Mechanics' Building, Boston, on Saturday afternoon, October 8. During the same hours, from two to six o'clock, the opening receptions of the Patriotic Department, Mrs. William Lee, director, and of the Educational Club, Miss Emma F. Foster, director, will be given. Let Massachusetts suffragists be present on this occasion.

MRS. DARIO PAPA, of Milan, Italy, and of Winnetka, near Chicago, has arrived in Boston and is a guest of the Twentieth Century Club, Ashburton Place, where she may be addressed. This lady, an American, is the widow of the Italian radical leader and editor of *Italia del Popolo*. At the invitation of Mr. Edwin D. Mead, president of the Twentieth Century Club, she addressed the club at the opening meeting, Saturday, Oct. 1. Her subject was "Present Political and Economic Conditions in Italy." The paper, originally founded by Mazzini, and revived again after long inaction by Dario Papa, is now suppressed on account of its republicanism. Its editorial staff are imprisoned or exiled for fifteen years. Mrs. Dario Papa is collecting funds to aid the Italian cause.

OLD WOMAN AND NEW WOMAN.

Sarah Grand defines the Old Woman and the New Woman, as follows:

The New Woman's superiority to the Old Woman shines in her versatility; she can do so many more things in a womanly way. When she takes up a new pursuit the Old Woman derides her. The New Woman makes every step in advance painful for her, but when the step is taken, and another advantage gained, the Old Woman comes in cautiously and seizes more than her share of it. Twenty years ago women were held in such low esteem, in England, that they were not safe from insult in the public streets, could not drive in a hansom, live alone in cities without loss of caste, or make their livelihood in a hundred honest ways now honorably open to them. The New Woman came, exacted respect, and won it. The Old Woman opposed and bespattered her so long as the struggle lasted, but when the wind changed and the rising tide of public opinion carried the New Woman on triumphantly, then the Old Woman followed her, greedily reaping the benefit of her success, but not giving thanks. The New Woman can be hard on man, but it is because she believes in him and loves him. She recognizes his infinite possibilities.

Ludy Henry Somerset makes it a point to commemorate her birthday, Aug. 3, by some especially helpful deed of kindness.

Miss Margaret A. Richardson was recently sworn as an attorney and admitted to practice at the bar in Montgomery County, Pa. She is the first woman attorney ever admitted in that county, and she was warmly congratulated.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* announces that the first women factory inspectors in Germany have been appointed in the cities of Mainz and Offenbach. They are Miss Elise Schumann, of Mainz, and Miss Elise Geist, of Offenbach.

There are eighteen women employed as station agents by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Travelling auditors of the road say that their accounts are well kept, and that their stations are cleaner and neater than those kept by men.—*The Period*.

No event in years in Saratoga has been of greater importance than the recent opening of the free park and playground for children. For years people have deplored the fact that there was no place but the street in which children could play. Now, through the efforts of the Women's Greater Saratoga Association, this long-felt need has been supplied and the little ones have a playground.

Miss Susan B. Anthony stopped at Concord, N. H., on her way home from the annual meeting of the Maine W. S. A. She found Mrs. Armenia S. White entertaining in her large and commodious home all the delegates to the meeting of the New Hampshire Universalist Association. Miss Anthony was invited to address the meeting, and did so with much acceptance. Miss Anthony made a "flying visit" to our office as she passed through Boston. She greatly enjoyed her visit with her old friend, Mrs. Jane H. Spofford, at Hampden Corner, Me., and was presented with a quilt made by Mrs. Spofford's mother, who is now almost 94 years of age.

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Cheques and money orders sent for Leaflets should be made payable to "Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

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Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered, by Henry B. Blackwell.
The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth Higginson.
The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J. W. Bashford.
How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.
Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.
Why Women Should Have the Ballot, by Catherine Conyngton.
Father Scully on Equal Suffrage.
Questions for Remonstrants, by Lucy Stone.
Opposition and Indifference of Women, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
Straight Lines and Oblique Lines, by T. W. Higginson.
Idaho Speaks for Herself.
A Very New Woman.

DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.
Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.
How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon. Jas. S. Clarkson.
Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.
Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.
The Gains of Forty Years, by Lucy Stone.
Women's Cooperation Essential to Pure Politics, by Geo. F. Hoar.
Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.
Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.
Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.
The Test of Woman Suffrage in Colorado, by Mrs. Helen G. Eob.
Signs of the Times, by William Lloyd Garrison.
The Military Argument, by Alice Stone Blackwell.
Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.
A Solution of the Southern Question, by Henry B. Blackwell.
A Humble Advocate, by Will Allen Dromgoole.
Will the Home Suffer? by Mabel E. Adams.
Three Dreams in a Desert.

Also for sale:
Woman Suffrage Cook-book, 50 cents.
Yellow Ribbon Speaker, 50 cents.
Woman Suffrage and the Commonwealth by George Pellew, 10 cents.

The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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CUI BONO?

The Boston *Transcript* of Oct. 17 gives the following testimony as to the good results of woman suffrage in Iowa, where tax-paying women have recently exercised their first opportunity to vote, under a new law:

In Iowa, tax-paying women have been given the right to vote on various municipal matters. The women of Des Moines lately had their first opportunity to vote under this law, at a special election held to decide the question of municipal ownership of the city water-works. The women voted in large numbers, and the election is said to have been unusually quiet and orderly. The men's and women's votes were kept separate. When they were counted it was found that the election had been carried in favor of municipal ownership by the votes of the women.

Woman suffrage always works well wherever it is tried. That is the uniform testimony. Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage, who was in New Zealand in the early days of women's voting, says:

I was in New Zealand last year, just after the opportunity of suffrage had been conferred upon women. The plan worked well. There had never been such good order at the polls, and righteousness triumphed.

To those who find a formidable objection to woman suffrage in the fact that the statutes of the State must be changed when women use the ballot, we commend the following suggestion: "Life has a way of outgrowing law in this world of ours; and when it does, law must fit itself to life. If the pot won't hold the young growing tree, so much the worse for the pot; we will back the tree every time."

MARY A. LIVERMORE.

SARAH BARNWELL ELLIOTT.

Miss Sarah Barnwell Elliott, one of our best American writers of short stories, is a South Carolinian by descent, a Georgian by birth, and a Tennessean by adoption. She is a daughter of the late Bishop Stephen Elliott, of Georgia, and a sister of the late Bishop Robert Elliott, of Western Texas. Early in the seventies the family moved to the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee. Miss Elliott was educated at home, studying occasionally under the professors at Sewanee. In 1886 she spent some time in Baltimore,

studying under Dr. Bright of the Johns Hopkins. In 1887 she went abroad, and spent a year travelling on the Continent, in the East, and in England. In 1895 she moved to New York, where she



now lives, returning to her home at Sewanee for the summer. Miss Elliott has published three books. "The Felmeres." "Jerry," and "John Paget." "Jerry" ran for a year in *Scribner's Magazine*, was translated into German, and besides the American and English editions, was republished in Australia. These tales showed marked power, and attracted great attention, especially "Jerry."

For several years Miss Elliott was debarred from writing by home duties, but she has now resumed her pen. In 1896 she published two short stories in *Harper's Magazine*. Last year she had short stories in both *Harper's* and *Scribner's*, and also a serial, "The Durket Sperret," in *Scribner's*. Miss Elliott is a member of the South Carolina Society of Colonial Dames, and an extremely charming woman.

Miss Elliott is prepared to give readings from her own works, including several tales not yet collected in book form, "An Incident," "Squire Kayley's Conclusions," etc. If she reads as admirably as she writes (and we do not question it), this will be a rare treat for Women's Clubs and similar associations. Miss Elliott's address is 88 Madison Avenue, New York City.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

All intelligent persons ought to inform themselves as to the arguments for and against woman suffrage, a question that is the subject of an ever-growing amount of discussion. A sample set of equal suffrage tracts, forty different kinds, will be

sent, post-paid, for ten cents. These include addresses by Clara Barton, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. Geo. F. Hoar, Mrs. Livermore, Frances Willard, Wendell Phillips, and many other distinguished men and women; also testimony as to the good effects of equal suffrage where it has been tried. "Hear both sides" is a good motto. For these leaflets address the Woman's Journal Office, 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

PROGRESS OF EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

It is sometimes said that the equal suffrage movement is losing ground. Few except those who have made a study of the subject realize how fast it is actually gaining. 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 tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers. 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 to women both married and single. In 1896, full suffrage was granted in Utah and Idaho. In 1897, the Legislatures of Washington and South Dakota passed full suffrage amendments, in each case by more than a two-thirds' vote. In 1898, municipal and county suffrage have been granted to the single women and widows of Ireland, and Louisiana has given tax-paying women the right to vote upon all questions submitted to the tax-payers.

Charles Sumner said: "In the progress of civilization, woman suffrage is sure to come." It is coming nearer every year.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The following lively account of an advance step just taken by the Congregationalists is given in the *N. Y. Independent*:

Every year our missionary societies try to take, and ought to take, a step forward in their direct missionary work. This purpose was what occupied almost the entire time and thought of the supporters of the American Board, at their successful meeting in Grand Rapids, Mich., last week; and yet another thing accomplished at that meeting will give it distinction in the history of that oldest of our missionary societies. A woman was elected a member of the board of corporate members.

The women's auxiliaries connected with our missionary societies are now almost their main support. Their contributions increase from year to year. Their work is admirably systematized, much better than the general collections under the charge of men. The Woman's Boards, connected with the American Board, now contribute very nearly one-half of all that comes from churches and individuals. And yet the women have not the least voice as to the expenditure of their money. It has been a case of taxation without representation. To be sure, work has been assigned to them,—the support of schools and missionaries; but they have had no voice as to what schools shall be established, or what missionaries sent, or what appropriations shall be made from their money. All this was settled by the men who constitute the Board of 250 corporate members, working through their Prudential Committee. Indeed, the women, under the shadow of the Prudential Committee, were quite frightened when their Western sisters suggested that they ought to have some voice and vote, and they actually feared that, if they should be given a vote, their work and organization would be all swallowed up. How this was to follow, we could never understand; but we believe that some man whispered it to them, and they sent out a set of shivering questions to their local secretaries, asking their advice in such a way as to suggest that there was a ravening lion about, somewhere. But the women out of Boston were not quite so easily frightened, and kept up their agitation. At the annual meeting, last year, a committee reported that there was nothing in the constitution of the Board to prevent the election of women as corporate members; but they declined to pass a judgment on the wisdom of the proposition. It was again referred to a committee to confer with the women's organizations, but that committee had not done its duty, and made no report.

So the Minnesota women and men took the matter in hand. The Minnesota General Association boldly nominated a woman as corporate member. This was in accordance with the present method of seeking nominations. Miss Margaret J. Evans is the most active worker for foreign missions in Minnesota, and as a teacher in Carlton College, Northfield, has guided a number of young people to foreign mission work. No better nomination could be made, and the only objection the Corporate Board could make against electing her was her sex. The matter was talked over in committee, and then the committee on nominations enlarged, and at last the committee unanimously presented her name, with others, for election. Not a word was said, publicly, against her candidacy, although some were opposed, and she was elected with the rest, and only three quavering votes against her.

This was a victory for justice. It settles the principle. A competent woman has the same right to advise and vote as a

competent man. We hope there will be a good many such nominations and elections in the future. Some say that if women are elected as corporate members, they will be elected next as members of the Prudential Committee. Why not? We have long thought they ought to be. If women are fit to go as missionaries, and if their money is wanted and used, then let them also vote what women shall be sent as missionaries, and what shall be done with the money. They will have a better chance, then, to stir up the men, and we may hear less of the sort of men who say: "I used to give a hundred dollars for missions; now I give fifty dollars to my wife for her Woman's Board."

THE FIRST FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The first Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held on Tuesday, Oct. 25, at 2.30 P. M., in the parlors of the Association at 3 Park Street, Boston. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson will deliver the address on that occasion, and this announcement alone should crowd the rooms. The usual light refreshments will be served at the close of the address, when an hour can be enjoyed socially. We hope our friends will make an effort to be present in large numbers, so as to give these meetings a good send off for the winter.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, *President*.

A CALIFORNIA EDITOR ON THE "ANTIS."

It has always passed our comprehension that women who do not want to vote should so violently oppose those who do. A difference of opinion concerning the proper sphere of women is legitimate; but the effort to coerce dissent into acquiescence is a refined form of intolerance with which we have no sympathy. We believe in Freedom with a capital F,—that broad sort of liberty which allows everything that does not interfere with the like freedom of others; and we have little patience with those women who would deny to others a privilege or right simply because they do not wish to exercise it themselves.

The associations opposed to the extension of suffrage to women occasionally send us their publications, with a request to notice them editorially. We comply with pleasure. The associations are, in our opinion, deserving of nothing but the disapproval of all liberal-minded people. They are anachronisms. They are unsuited to the progressive age in which we live, and opposed to the tendency of the times, which is in the direction of liberty and the recognition of human equality without distinction of sex. We believe that the exclusion of women from the polls is one of the causes of political corruption; but we contend that, whether it is or not, there is no natural right possessed by men which ought not to be shared by women. The ethics of the question do not concern us any more than does the more debatable question of expediency. It is enough for us that all persons are born free and equal; and the fact that a few intolerant women deny the right of their sex to political equality with men, leaves us unconvinced so long as one solitary woman exists who is ready to claim her birthright.

There is no argument used by these associations against female suffrage that has not done duty a thousand times to block the way of men to democracy. There has been no reason advanced for the denial to women of political rights which has not been vigorously debated on a hundred battle fields. The barons at Runnymede, the Roundheads of Cromwell, the tiers-état of the first French republic, the colonials under Washington, have all had to meet the stock objections which those who govern oppose to the demands of the governed. In Germany the sphere of women has recently been restricted by imperial fiat to kitchen, church, and children. The kingly command was given once before to check a rising tide; but neither kings nor commoners can oppose the advancing wave of freedom which follows the sun of knowledge in its course round the earth.—*Overland Monthly*.

A SOLDIER'S BRIDE IN CAMP.

How admirable this self-reliance and power of organization which our American women seem to develop without effort when the emergency arises! I recall the case of a New York woman, who, while I was in camp, was acting as field agent of the National Relief Commission, and stirring about amazingly, distributing things and organizing things. When the war broke out she was a bride travelling over Europe on a long wedding trip, with mind very far from military preoccupations. But when the grave news came she and her husband knew at once where their places were. He belonged to the 71st, and to fight was his part; she belonged to the regiment of those who do good deeds, and to care for the sick was hers, so by quickest steamer they came home, leaving their honeymoon wanderings, to start on a programme of bullets and bandages, he at Santiago, she at Tampa.

I had my first glimpse of this woman, Mrs. George Lawrence Babcock, one evening as an army wagon bumped its way up to the Third House, which stands in lonely importance, like the lighthouse away beyond all the camps, the only hostelry for miles around. From the piazza I saw her, perched on the cross-board that serves as a seat in those conveyances, with a colored driver beside her; for when a woman settled down to business in this camp, she took what came and got about as best she might.

Here is one thing that Mrs. Babcock did. While she was in Tampa the hospitals began to fill up with sick soldiers, some sent back from Cuba, some stricken down in Florida. As these men were unfit for military service, it was plainly best that they should get to their homes wherever it was possible, yet the Army authorities did nothing, and the men were left in this stifling, fever-ridden region.

With a fine zeal Mrs. Babcock came to the rescue. She saw this general and that general; she sent telegrams here and letters there, and finally she got furloughs issued to ten or twelve men, some of whom had women and children dependent upon them. Next she applied to the railroad companies for transportation, but met with refusal; these men would have to pay

their fares like any one else, and the tickets cost \$30 or \$40 apiece. The soldiers did not have so much money. Then, from her own purse, and with the help of friends, Mrs. Babcock bought tickets for the furloughed men and sent them off for the North, where health and friends awaited them.

And forthwith the railroads, stirred by this example of a single woman, cut through their red-tape selfishness, and informed Mrs. Babcock that in the future they would give free transportation to any man who came to them with a furlough obtained by her. It will be observed that if these soldiers had been sent home discharged from the army, they would have drawn no further pay, whereas, by going home on ninety-day furloughs, they drew full pay for that time—an important matter to them, as Mrs. Babcock understood. —*Frank Leslie's Weekly.*

ECONOMIZING ON SCHOOLS.

The city of Providence, R. I., has decided to economize on education, and has cut down its appropriation for the public schools so sweepingly that the school committee has been forced to abolish the evening schools, the kindergartens, and the teaching of sewing, cooking, physical culture, music and drawing in the public schools. The Boston *Herald* laments the fact, but says that if "the majority of the citizens" choose to save \$100,000 at the expense of the children's education, there is no help for it. The *Herald* overlooks the fact that half the citizens—the half most interested in the education of the children—have had no voice in the matter.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery writes of the Philadelphia public schools:

"In one ward there is the Morris School, in which there are four hundred pupils in a two-story house containing but two rooms, the classes being separated from each other by curtains. But this crowded condition is not the worst of the situation. Before the summer vacation a number of cases of diphtheria occurred in the school, so that the building was finally closed and fumigated for two weeks. Since the opening of school in it this month, several fatal cases of the same disease have developed in the school, yet that building is being occupied now, both teachers and pupils daily risking contagion and death. And this is what the fathers in Philadelphia seem to consider all right. At least, they go on from year to year reëlecting the men who perpetuate such conditions.

"In the same school section in which this Morris School is situated, more than half of over six thousand children entered in the public schools are on half time, which means that they are receiving but half the instruction which is their due. It means also that the teachers are doing more work than they are employed to do, for it is much harder to deal in the second session with a new set of active youngsters than to continue the instruction of those who were present at the morning session.

"Through political influence and dishonesty, our schools have in many cases

been supplied with books teaching by poor methods, which in the private schools of the city have been supplanted by much improved systems. Why should the public school children of a city plod along through the three R's, for instance, by the hardest road, when there has been found an easier one, simply to enrich some book publisher? Only the fathers of Philadelphia who do the voting, and who send to seats on the school boards men who are capable of being bribed by political means, can truly answer this question.

"In some cases the fault lies not in the hands of the boards which are supposed to control the schools, but back of them stand the two branches of our City Councils, so patriotic that they banished the Universal Peace Union from Independence Hall because Alfred Love wrote a personal letter to poor Queen Christina of Spain deprecating the horrible war which is just over; capable of voting thousands of dollars to celebrate a Peace Jubilee; willing to spend other thousands of the city's taxes for a councilmanic junket (with the usual accompaniments) to escort the Liberty Bell to the Atlanta Exposition a few years ago; but unable, alas for our city's children, to appreciate the need of liberal appropriations for school purposes, if we are to give to the youth of this great city a chance of even a meagre education. The appropriation for our schools almost invariably comes last upon the budget of the city's expenses provided for by the Councils. The Board of Education (the Central Board which dispenses the money for the schools) many times has its most reasonable requests for definite sums for definite purposes set aside by ignorant councilmen on the plea of economy.

"If, through actual knowledge of these conditions, the mothers were awakened to the crying needs of our public schools (and my own city is not the only one in which such cruel conditions surround the children), surely these women would realize that the schools are in politics and there the mothers ought to be able to follow them."

Where women have the school vote, things are better.

Within about a year, instances have occurred in five widely separated States where attempts to economize at the expense of the children's education were defeated by the votes of the mothers. These States were Vermont, New York, Utah, New Jersey, and Michigan. In Michigan, the incident took place in Holland, a town where the population is largely Dutch. The question was high school or no high school; and one thousand Dutch mothers, ballots in hand, came to the rescue of the high school, endangered by the misplaced parsimony of certain Dutch fathers. If the mothers of the children could vote for city officers and on municipal appropriations, it is not likely that the children in almost all our large cities would be suffering for lack of adequate school accommodations. When retrenchment was necessary, the city government would economize somewhere else than on the education of the children. —*Woman's Journal.*

EQUAL SUFFRAGE DAY AT MECHANICS' FAIR.

Monday, Oct. 31, will be "Equal Suffrage Day" at the Mechanics' Fair. In the Household Department, the program for the afternoon will be arranged by the Massachusetts W. S. A. The president, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, will preside and make a brief opening address, and there will be a series of short speeches by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson and other good speakers. Afterwards, Mrs. Marion A. McBride will serve tea.

The exercises will last from 2 to 4 P. M. Admission to the Fair is 25 cents. All those who are intending to visit the Fair, but have not yet done so, should plan to go on the morning of Oct. 31, spend the morning in viewing the many departments and objects of interest, and attend the equal suffrage meeting in the afternoon.

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.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

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"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been, by 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, post paid, 50 cents.

PELTING A PREMIER.

Here is another object lesson for those who think women are too emotional to be trusted with the ballot. The *London Mail* says:

During the recent general elections in New South Wales, aged eggs, over-ripe vegetables and bombs of flour were thrown at the candidates with such liberality as to interfere considerably with the addresses of the speakers. To stop this unappreciated punctuation of a candidate's speech, an ordinary poultry netting, erected between the speakers' platform and their audiences, proved an effective egg and turnip catcher. The pet target of the rough-and-ready marksmen was the premier of the colony, George Houston Reid, who at the end of at least two meetings of his constituents, had to be scraped down by his friends to remove the deposits of eggs that had long passed the edible stage.

New South Wales is thinking of adopting equal suffrage. If it should do so, the presence of ladies at public meetings will doubtless promote quiet and good order, as has been the case in New Zealand.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FACT NOT THEORY.

Equal suffrage is no longer a theory, but a fact. There are in this country four arguments which nothing can refute or gainsay, and which make the objections of the remonstrants irrelevant and ridiculous. These arguments are the States of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho. In each of these States women have exactly the same political rights as men. They vote for every elective officer—for President of the United States and Congressmen, for Governor and Legislators, for Mayor and Aldermen, for Sheriff and Town Constable. They have been elected State Senators, Representatives, State and County Superintendents of Public Instruction.

In Wyoming they have had and exercised equal political rights for twenty-nine years; in Colorado for five years; in Utah and Idaho for two years. From each of these States come the strongest and most various testimonials of approval that can possibly be given. Testimonials from men of every grade and mode of life, of every trade and profession, of every party and creed, of every opinion on other subjects. Testimonials from lawyers, judges, legislators, State, county, and city officials, merchants, manufacturers, miners, mechanics, college professors, ministers, and physicians. Testimonials from women of every grade in society, rich and poor, fashionable and domestic, literary and professional, from wives, mothers, members of churches, officers of clubs, from women resident in cities, in villages, on farms, and in mining-camps.

These people testify over their own names by hundreds that equal suffrage has given satisfaction; that it could not possibly be repealed; that it has accomplished all that could reasonably be asked or expected, and that none of the predicted evils have taken place.

Homes have not been broken up, children are not neglected, husbands are not dissatisfied, marriages have not diminished, divorces have not multiplied. On

the contrary, the enfranchisement of women has strengthened the family bond so that the ratio of divorces is smallest where the reform has been longest in operation. Women are more highly respected, and show more regard and esteem for men than ever before.

And yet in face of these facts, which no candid man or woman can dispute or deny, our prejudiced opponents reiterate their lamentable predictions of disaster, and continue to parade their often-answered objections, which are precisely the same predictions and objections made in European despotisms against a republican form of government for men.

I recommend our friends to print in every newspaper, and to place in the hands of every voter, the three brief leaflets: "Wyoming Speaks for Herself," "Colorado Speaks for Herself," and "Idaho Speaks for Herself." If these simple statements of fact, certified by citizens of these States over their own names, do not carry conviction to the reader, it indicates an "arrest of thought" that could not be induced to believe though one rose from the dead.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

UNFORTUNATE ITALY.

The New England Woman's Press Association held its first literary meeting and high tea for the season in Boston, on Oct. 19.

After dinner, Mrs. Dario Papa, the American widow of an Italian editor, and herself the only woman member of the Press Club of Lombardy, gave an account of the difficulties under which newspapers are edited in Italy. The government censor excludes everything he disapproves, and suppresses the whole edition of the paper on the slightest pretext. Dario Papa was an old friend and co-worker of Mazzini, and his paper was suppressed many times over; once for printing an extract from the Constitution of the United States, once for printing an extract from the Constitution of Italy, and once for an extract from "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This story is very popular in Italy, and the people often mix up "Uncle Tom" with "Uncle Sam," as the censor did in this case.

At the time of the bread riots in Milan last May, all the Women's Clubs of the city were suppressed, and the woman who had done the most to promote the woman's club movement was put in prison as a common criminal, and will probably die there, as she is consumptive. At the same time a number of journalists were condemned to from one to fifteen years' solitary confinement. Hundreds of other innocent persons were likewise imprisoned. Mrs. Papa asked the sympathy of Americans for these political prisoners, and for the people of Italy, taxed almost to extermination to support the army and navy. Every mouthful of food is taxed. Sugar costs five cents a pound in Switzerland, and twenty cents a pound just over the border in Italy. Salt costs the people forty times its market price elsewhere. In India, the poorest people live on rice; in Ireland, on potatoes with plenty of salt. In Italy, they live wholly on corn meal, often of bad

quality, and with hardly any salt. For lack of nourishing food and salt, a hundred thousand people every year suffer from the "hunger madness." Other countries have occasional famines, but Italy is the only one where the peculiar form of insanity known as hunger madness is chronic. Stopford Brooke, George Meredith, and other well-known persons have formed a committee in England to give moral support to the Italians who seek reform. The Boston committee includes Rev. E. E. Hale, William Lloyd Garrison, Edwin D. Meade, and Miss Katherine Coman. D. C. Heath is secretary, and all interested are invited to send in their names as members of the committee.

SOME IDEAL WOMEN.

"I have found the patient woman, who 'bears all things,' even from her sister worker; the hopeful woman, whose exquisite atmosphere cannot be turned blue by any dyspeptic neighbor; the persistent woman, whose hold on moral issues will give way no sooner than Mt. Blanco's on Colorado bed-rock; the punctual woman, whose religion will not let her waste a dozen people's time waiting for her; the tactful woman, who turns to blessed account even untoward criticism, and takes her dose of wisdom so sweetly you never know it is a dose; the unselfish woman, whose luxuries yield every day to another's necessities; the thoughtful woman, touches of whose fine gold give priceless value to a workaday world; the dependable woman, who needs not to be reminded, who never says, 'I go,' and stays away, whose word and whose dollar you may count on to-day, to-morrow, and forever; the practical woman, who broils her steak and formulates her departmental work just right; and—must I say it?—most rare of all, the courteous woman, who answers your letters and acknowledges your literature. Jenny Lind always kept holy the 7th of March as her second birthday, because on that day she awakened to her wonderful powers of song. There be women among us whose awakening to both opportunity and capacity in this work of ours might well put another birthday on their personal calendar."

Such is the tribute paid to the women of Colorado by Mrs. Mary Jewett Telford, president of the Colorado W. C. T. U., at its recent annual meeting.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, although in her eightieth year, is still full of mental vigor. She lectured in Philadelphia Oct. 20, will lecture in Wilmington, Del., today, and in Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 24. On Oct. 27, she will attend the meeting of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, at Elizabeth, as a guest of honor. Mrs. Howe's daughter, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, is one of the vice-presidents of the New Jersey Federation. On Nov. 2, Mrs. Howe will preside at the annual meeting of the A. A. W., or Woman's Congress, in Boston. Mrs. Howe has been for many years the president of the New England Woman Suffrage Association.

The Woman's Column.

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THE REAPER MAIDENS.

BY MARY B. SLEIGHT.

'Twas in seventeen eighty, when raiding the land
Came Farleton and Ferguson, rousing to arms,
And though in the fields by the June zephyrs fanned
The harvest was ripe on the Fishing Creek farms,
The farmers, enkindled with patriot zeal,
And courage fresh-born with the news of defeat
Were hastening to muster with Sumpter and Steel,—
But sorely they grieved for the ungarnered wheat.
Then up rose the maidens, as valiant and brave
As those that were marching with muskets and swords,
And pledged them, God helping, the harvest to save
From Farleton's and Ferguson's merciless hordes.
'Twas an onerous task, and boded but ill
For slender girl shoulders unwonted to toil;
But boldly they banded, with resolute will,
Determined the ruthless marauders to foil.
From farmhouse to farmhouse, wherever the grain
In its glory of gold in the sunshine basked,
Undaunted they hastened with sickles and wain;
But always one question these loyal ones asked
Ere promise of help for the harvest was sealed:
"Is the farmer away with the fighting men?"*
With "Yes" for an answer they turned to the field,
And swift in the sun flashed the sickles again.
Yet while, soft and sweet as a lullaby low,
Their voices kept time to the swish of the wheat,
Their hearts were a-tremble with fear lest the foe,
Upspringing from covert, should cut off retreat.
But the angels of God were on guard; and the skies,
Till the crops were all gathered, bent rainless and fair;
And the enemy, coming in search of supplies,
Found nothing but stubble fields, whitened and bare.

* This is the exact wording of the question as given in the old legend.

A century's summers have vanished, and still

When harvest is ripe with its guerdon of gold,
Men tell in the twilight, in voices that thrill

With pride in the legend so often retold,
How in seventeen eighty, when battle's stern call

The patriot farmers had summoned to arms,

These fair reapers rallied from hamlet and hall

And garnered the grain on the Fishing Creek farms.

—Chicago Advance.

MRS. LIVERMORE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Oct. 31 was Equal Suffrage Day at the Mechanics' Fair in Boston. The attendance was the largest of the season.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore presided, and made the opening address. After reviewing the good work that women are now doing in a multitude of lines formerly thought impossible to them, she continued:

Since women are already able to do so much, why not stop talking about suffrage? people sometimes ask. 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, and everybody knows it.

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 personal 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, and 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 temperance and social purity work. 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.

Addresses were also made by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Ada C. Bowles, and Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

Before the next issue of the WOMAN'S COLUMN the national and State elections will have taken place,—elections fraught with the most momentous consequences to the women of the United States, yet in which no woman (outside the four enfranchised States) will have had the chance to cast a ballot. Women are not only involved in the consequences of the election, but consciously involved and keenly interested; and a multitude of them are feeling more acutely than ever before the injustice of denying them a vote in regard to matters which so closely concern them.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The regular fortnightly meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held at the suffrage headquarters, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, at 2.30 P. M. Madame Dario Papa will speak on "The Condition of Women in Italy." Madame Papa, who is the widow of an Italian Republican journalist, has written, as well as spoken, with much earnestness and pathos in behalf of the starving and imprisoned Italians. Members will be admitted by ticket. Others on payment of fifteen cents at the door. Light refreshments will be served as usual.

MISS PAULINE BRADFORD MACKIE is the author of "Mademoiselle De Berny," and "Ye Little Salem Maide," which are about to be dramatized. She is the daughter of an Episcopal clergyman of Toledo, O., but has spent much time in Washington, D. C. The success of her first books has encouraged her to devote herself to literary work.

ARE WOMEN CONCERNED?

"Women are not concerned in politics; their interests lie within the home, and they have no need of the ballot." With this declaration sounding in my ears, I take up the Boston daily papers for two days, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1, and these are some of the things I find:

At the last meeting of the Boston Board of Aldermen, a proposition from the Brookline Gas Light Company was received and referred, which promises to supply coal gas for furnaces to heat houses at fifty cents per thousand cubic feet. If a safe, satisfactory, and cheap gas for fuel could supplant the present coal-shoveling, ash-sifting, dust-raising, and generally exasperating process necessary to keep a furnace going, it would mean unmeasured relief and comfort to housekeepers. This is a pending question in municipal politics.

At this same meeting a license was granted the Dorchester Woman's Club-house Association for musical and dramatic entertainments, and one to Harriet L. Tobin for a dancing academy. Petitions were considered from six women concerning sidewalks, from one about public lamps, and from one for a license for a lying-in hospital. Claims from five women for damages and reimbursements came before the Board. The interests of a number of non-voting women seem to demand dealings with this political and elective body. An ordinance was passed giving the Water Commissioner the right to locate and supply drinking fountains, and it was ordered that \$6,500 be expended for drainage, sanitary improvements, etc., at the House of Reformation, measures in which philanthropic women are supposed to be interested.

Boston property holders, including many women, have just paid their taxes, which through greater valuation, increased rate of taxation and sewer charges, are unusually high. The paternal supervision and lavish expenditures of the city of Boston tax its homes \$12 on every \$1,000 valuation.

The Police Commissioners have ordered the liquor dealers in a certain part of West Roxbury to find new locations because of the opposition of the residents. It is reported that the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of New Bedford, Mass., will support certain candidates for the Legislature, because these candidates are believed to be in favor of opening the saloons upon holidays, Labor Day and the Fourth of July. A referendum bill to obtain the voice of the voters on the local option question has been introduced in the Vermont Senate. The newly elected General Assembly of South Carolina will endeavor to abolish the dispensary law and enact a prohibition or local option law. In such measures as these are not many women vitally interested?

To come back to Boston, the local political candidates are discoursing about better school and bathing facilities, playgrounds for the children, and lower taxes. In compliance with an order made by the last Legislature, a reduction in suburban fares on the steam railroads is under consideration by the railroad commissioners. Women ride on steam cars and pay fares. Governor Wolcott has announced that one

dollar a day will be paid for every soldier cared for in the hospitals. A number of sick and wounded soldiers have been cared for in hospitals sustained and conducted by women.

Mrs. Alice N. Lincoln has submitted to the Governor a report containing a digest of the facts ascertained by her through visiting and investigating twenty-two jails and houses of correction in this State. Of 4,618 prisoners, 768 were women. Mrs. Lincoln says: "There is no reason why eleven prisons should provide exercise for prisoners, and eleven should do without; why in three prisons women should be kept under the care of men; why in only fifteen work should be provided, and why, in general, the standard of cleanliness should be high in but half the county prisons of the State." In conclusion, she announces that "a bill asking that all the county jails and houses of correction may be placed under the care and control of the prison commission will be presented to the Legislature of the Commonwealth during its coming session." Mrs. Lincoln is interested in this branch of politics.

Passing from city and State politics to national, I continue to find women, children, and homes involved. The general superintendent of the railway mail service urges that some provision be made by Congress for the relief of the families of clerks killed while on duty. The question is raised whether the wife and family of a respectable Chinese merchant of Rochester, N. Y., can be admitted to this country under the immigration laws which do not prevent the importation of Chinese women as slaves on the Pacific coast. The war investigating committee has concluded its inspection of Southern camps. Preparations are going on for the departure of troops for the occupation of Cuba. The people of Porto Rico demand territorial rights and the installation of regular civil government. The Peace Commissioners demand the cession of the Philippines to the United States, which means a large standing army and other serious consequences.

Such is the record, in part, of American politics for two brief days. Are women concerned? Current politics affect the lives and homes of women at various points, from the cellar furnace to the sons and brothers in uniform. However closely a woman may entrench herself in her home, and proclaim her indifference to politics, the burdens, penalties, and results of politics will in some way find her out. Law and government are politics crystallized into power. The quality of city and State laws and the character of national policy are determined by the elections and the men elected. The mainspring of the whole complicated mechanism of American politics and government is the ballot.

Are women concerned?

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

TOOK ALL THE PRIZES.

The three prizes in *The Century Magazine* competition for the best story, poem, and essay, open to students who received the degree of B. A. in 1897, have been won by three young women, although more

men than women entered the contest. Vassar furnishes two of the prize winners and Smith one.

Professor Huxley predicted that the best men would always be able to take the prizes away from the best women, but he declared that the women ought to be given a full and free chance to win the prizes if they could. The women said that that was all they wanted. In this case it seems to have been all they needed.

WOMEN'S SCHOOL VOTE.

The Boston *Herald* calls attention to the fact that only about 600 women in Chicago voted for regents of the State University, and argues from this that full suffrage ought not to be granted to women. Some little time ago, the newspapers published the figures of the men's vote at the school elections in a large number of Illinois towns. In one town only two men voted, and in many others the record was not much better. But nobody claimed this as a reason why the few men who did wish to vote should be forbidden.

Every man with the slightest political experience knows that if the school committee of Boston were chosen on a separate day, when there were no more exciting offices to be voted for, only a small fraction of the men would turn out to vote. Toronto, which used to choose its school committee at a separate election, has changed its system and now chooses them at the general municipal election. The change was made on the avowed ground that it was impossible to get out more than a handful of men to vote for school officers. The experience is the same everywhere. When the school officers alone are to be chosen, the vote of men is always very small unless some unusually exciting issue sends it up. It is no wonder that, under the overshadowing public interest in the Philippines and the question of "Imperialism," only a few hundred women in Chicago took the trouble to vote for regents of the State University. It is what might have been expected.—*Woman's Journal*.

HANDS OR FEET, WHICH?

The oft-put query, "The ballot-box or the home—which?" is irrelevant to the point of absurdity. It is as if the advocates of foot-binding in China were to take for their motto, "Hands or feet—which?" They assume that if women had the use of their feet they would spend their time in gadding abroad, and would cease to occupy their hands in household labors. If the conservative party in China were to meet every appeal for the freedom of women's feet with a panegyric upon the beauty and usefulness of hands, they would do exactly like the opponents of equal rights in this country, who meet every appeal for the granting of political equality by a panegyric on the home. There is no evidence that women do less good work with their hands in countries where they have the use of their feet; and there is no evidence that motherhood and the home suffer in States where women have the right to vote. Women have the ballot in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, and Idaho; in England, Scotland, Ireland, and

Canada; in New Zealand and South Australia. In some of these places they have been voting for a generation. The Anti-Suffrage Associations have yet to find one man in any of these places who asserts that his home has been made unhappy by equal suffrage, or one woman who complains that she has been kept from fulfilling her maternal duties by the burden of the ballot. But the "Antis" seem to be as little capable of learning by experience as the Mandarins.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

PROGRESS OF SOUTHERN WOMEN.

Mrs. Caroline E. Merrick, of Louisiana, who has been sojourning at a health resort in Virginia, writes to the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*:

On a clear, bright morning, more than fifty years ago, my cousin and I were sitting on the front gallery of my southern plantation home, waiting for Ben, the stable boy, to bring up our ponies for an early ride. The horses were led up and we were just ready to mount when my father appeared and enquired where we were going.

"Nowhere at all, papa," said I. "We shall not go far up the road, and shall return in time for breakfast."

"You will do nothing of the kind," said my father. "You have no brother here to ride with you. I think it is improper for two young ladies to be seen alone on a public road at any time."

He ordered the groom to take the horses back to the lot, telling him they had been ordered by mistake.

There is a remarkable change in the public consideration accorded women. At the late Reunion of Confederate Veterans, the first carriage containing distinguished invited guests, immediately following the commanding general, bore in column at the grand parade, "the Daughter of the Confederacy," Miss Winnie Davis, and other ladies. On that occasion I had an honored place with three lovely Louisiana maids in an elegant carriage drawn by four white horses, and many other women were equally favored. At the grand auditorium Miss Davis was seated at the right hand of General Gordon, the presiding officer. I sat next to her, and witnessed her fine, delicate, womanly sense of the proper and becoming, as she dispensed to the old soldiers ever a kind word as they clasped her hand, and beamed upon her sweet face with paternal love and admiration.

A prominent and learned man seemed to take pride in informing me that his young daughter was the first woman who had received a degree at Vanderbilt University. She had numerous calls to teach, and had accepted a position in a Woman's College in Farmville, Va. I was assured that it was not necessary for her to make her own living, but, with the liberal salary offered, this young lady wished to accept, and he would not control her.

In this old State of Virginia I recently heard an old man say that he considered it highly indelicate, immodest, and unwomanly for a girl to ride on a bicycle, and that such an exhibition should be forbidden by law and made a penal offence

in the interest of good morals. Such a mode of locomotion, he said, should only be permitted to men, and it was perfectly scandalous to see women and young girls propelling wheels with their feet.

I reminded the man, as gently as I could, that women were graciously allowed to propel sewing-machines with their feet, often beyond the reach of sunshine and fresh air, and that I had occasionally seen their tender hands splitting kindling wood and replenishing fires, but had never heard a manly remonstrance against these efforts to promote the comfort of the family, even when such work appeared to belong especially to the masculine department.

Women can now use bicycles in Virginia, and working girls can use them in going to their daily employment without fear of invidious remarks.

Women are ready to avail themselves of the freedom and benefits secured to them by the brave and persevering efforts of suffragists, but they do not reflect upon the hard work performed, or the disinterested self-sacrifice and distasteful labor which has secured so many privileges unknown fifty years ago. Mariners on the wide and lonely ocean in the olden times sailed by the light of the north star, making use of a radiance which for forty years has traversed space until it reaches this planet. The sailors did not calculate the time the light took to travel; they only used it to direct the ship's course. In like manner thoughtless women pass out of their old beaten highways into hundreds of new avenues made safe for them, going into colleges and professions when they can, and wherever they have the means and ability to fill places to which hitherto they have been denied entrance. They forget to be grateful to Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the pioneers who blazed the way for them to travel in comfort and safety.

THE BEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson said in a recent address:

There is no need to talk of the abstract justice of woman suffrage; it is generally admitted; but no one takes much interest in abstract justice. There are two chief obstacles in our way: (1), the failure to understand the principles of democratic government, or what our duty to it is; (2), the failure to understand its immediate practical application in life.

Our business in life is to grow higher and higher, not in cubits but in social relations. Our form of government is the best expression of human development. The reason a republic is better than a monarchy is not because it can lay taxes better, or because it can mobilize an army better; it is best for the world because it is best for the individuals in it. It gives room for individual development, brings out personal responsibility, teaches us to care for and to work for each other. The American citizen with a grievance does not have to present a petition to the Sultan, but to stir up an agitation right where he is. Individual freedom is dependent on organic union. Union means freedom and power. Our form of government is good, not because it can do this and that better than a monarchy, but because it gives all the people a better chance to grow.

Most women and many men feel no direct responsibility for the government;

they feel that it is a thing apart, whereas it really touches all our daily interests. It comes into the bathroom, into the kitchen, into the parlor, and in among the children. In old times government was only a thing to fight with. Now it educates you, makes streets (and tries to keep them clean), and makes it safe for you to walk in them. "But this is all outside the home," it may be said. All the processes of life and death go on in the home. Government affects all that you eat. How many women in Boston know about the food laws, which protect our homes, and protect them much better than we can alone? In old times every man protected his own home with his own sword. Under civilization, we have a government to do it for us. The woman in the home tries to protect her children from poison in the milk and in the meat. But if her butcher or milkman sells her an unwholesome article, she can only change her little individual purchase from one market to another. Government can do much more. I read in the paper the other day that a number of Dorchester milkmen had been fined because their milk was not up to the standard. You may think all this is outside the home, but it is inside the baby! Don't you think caring for food is any of women's business?

Government is simply a method of doing business; the business it does is our business; and our government does not do our business well unless we look after it. It has to do not merely with the punishment of criminals, and with foreign nations; it has to do with all we eat and drink and wear, and with what we pay for everything. If the women of America said, "We will vote!" they would. We are traitors to our government when we do not do our duty by it. Perhaps the word "traitors" suggests something far off, like the time of Charles I. Let me put it in this way: We are not doing our full duty as housewives if we do not do our duty by our government. Let us take care of our homes like civilized, organized, modern women, and not like ancient Troglodytes.

Boston women voters for school committee can register as follows: At Old Court House, Court Square, from Nov. 9 to 23, inclusive, at the following hours, viz: Nov. 9 to Nov. 12 from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; from Nov. 12 to Nov. 23, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Also at the several ward-rooms from Nov. 12 to Nov. 23, women can register from 6 P. M. to 10 P. M.

The air for days past has been full of exhortations to voters to register and get ready to do their duty to their country at the polls. Where the registration is large, men are praised for their patriotism; where it is small, they are blamed for their apathy; but nowhere is it seriously proposed that voters shall be compelled to go to the polls against their will. Suffrage is not forced upon any man. Yet the chief argument of the opponents of equal rights is that suffrage ought not to be "forced upon women."—*Woman's Journal*.

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.

MRS. H. L. T. WOLCOTT, of Dedham, Mass., will start on Nov. 9 for Honolulu, where she is planning to spend nine months studying the botany and biology of the island.

MRS. MARGARET BLACK, of Glasgow, Scotland, is a member of the city board of education. She is also an officer of the school of cookery, and is active in other lines of valuable work.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON scored a good point the other day, when referring to the fact that purity of the city's milk supply is governed by politics. She said: "This matter of politics is not 'outside the home,' it is inside the baby!"

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE has finished writing her "Reminiscences," and they will soon begin to appear serially in the *Atlantic*. Mrs. Howe's many-sided life has brought her in contact with an unusual number of interesting and famous persons, and her reminiscences ought to be rich reading.

MRS. HANNAH B. THOMPSON, of Centre Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass., has a large exhibit of painting on china in the Household Art Department of the Mechanics' Fair, which is rarely beautiful. She has been busily engaged in this branch of art work for the past eight years, painting and firing china, and teaching. Competent critics pronounce her work superior in every respect. She also paints in oil, and is now engaged on a fruit piece for a member of the celebrated Haviland firm of New York.

COUNTESS HENCKEL, of Paris, owns what is believed to be the most magnificent pearl necklace in the world. It is composed of three historical necklaces, each famous in its day. One of them, valued at \$10,000, was sold to the Countess by a Spanish grandee, and is known as the "necklace of the Virgin of Atokha." The second belonged to the ex-Queen of Naples, sister of the late Empress of Austria. The third was worn by the Empress Eugenie on state occasions, and sold not long ago to a firm of London jewellers for \$100,000.

The Woman's Law Class of the University of New York has a remarkable member in the person of Mrs. Francesca Haider, who, though only seventeen years old, has been married nearly a year, has travelled extensively, and has now settled down to the study of law that she may be able to better the condition of women in Germany. Mrs. Haider is a native of Berlin. Her father, Herr Pruss, a noted and wealthy architect, wished her to take up the study of medicine, when at the age of sixteen she graduated from her college an accomplished linguist and musician; but she was so deeply interested in the emancipation of her countrywomen that she chose to study law instead, a determination not changed by an early and romantic marriage. After a long and delightful wedding journey, Mr. and Mrs. Haider came to New York last August, she to study law at the New York University, and he to study political science at Columbia College.

INDIFFERENT VOTERS.

The Governor of Massachusetts, at a meeting in Hyde Park on Oct. 31, made an earnest appeal to men to take enough interest in their country to vote. He reminded them of the great national issues at stake, and said:

It has always seemed to me almost incomprehensible that in the United States of America there are so many persons who are indifferent to their public duties. . . . I scorn the man who in this United States of America cannot find enough of interest to carry him to the polls on election day. . . . In Boston something like 68 per cent. of the voters cast their votes in an ordinary election. That has always surprised me, and I would that any words of mine could change that condition of things.

The Governor did not hint that those men who are public spirited enough to wish to vote should be forbidden because there are others who are less so. Then why apply that sort of reasoning to women? It is a poor rule that will not work both ways.

MRS. PRUYN TO WASHINGTON EDITORS.

Mrs. J. V. H. Pruyn, of Albany, N. Y., has sent the following circular letter to the editors of the State of Washington:

ANTI-SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, }
13 ELK STREET, ALBANY, N. Y., }
OCT. 19, 1898. }

Dear Sir: I beg to call your attention to the enclosed papers, which I trust you will publish in your valuable newspaper, and also as leaflets.

I am specially anxious, in regard to the Amendment to Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of Washington, that you should call your readers' attention to the fact that the "majority of votes cast will carry," and the consequent importance of every one voting. For if you can defeat it by even one vote, you will have saved your great State from being classed with the four unfortunate States who have had woman suffrage fastened upon them by a few fanatical people.

Very truly yours,

A. P. PRUYN.

"The enclosed papers" are described by the wife of the Washington editor who sends us this letter as "a bushel" of leaflets against equal rights for women.

It is not likely that Mrs. Pruyn's letters and leaflets will appreciably affect the vote, but she ought to have the historic discredit of the attempt.

ARMENIANS AS HELP.

A young Armenian, with experience of cooking, but not able to speak English, would like to help with the housework in a small family. Good recommendations as to character.

An Armenian, able to speak English, would like to take care of an office, or do janitor's work, or fill any other place where intelligence and fidelity are more important than muscle. This man is exceptionally faithful and conscientious, and would be absolutely trustworthy. He and his wife (without children) could take care of a house in the absence of the owners, or fill any similar place. Work in or near Boston preferred.

A young man who has studied two years at one of the American missionary colleges in Turkey, and speaks some English,

wants a place where he can work for his board and go to school.

Several young men, some of whom can speak English and some cannot, want any kind of work that they can get.

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.

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"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).

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"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*.

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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.

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SOUTH DAKOTA A SURPRISE.

The most remarkable thing about the woman suffrage amendment in South Dakota is the smallness of the majority against it. Eight years ago, with no Anti-Suffrage Association in the field, South Dakota defeated the woman suffrage amendment by a majority of 23, 610. This year, when the "New York State Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women" flooded South Dakota with literature and sent Mrs. W. W. Crannell to work and lecture against the amendment, it came so near carrying that for a week after the election it was believed at the State Capital to have passed. The latest returns indicate its defeat by a small majority; but opposition is evidently lessening in South Dakota, as well as elsewhere. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

CLARA BARTON ON WOMAN'S SPHERE.

Miss Clara Barton, in an address at the annual festival of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, said:

I believe I must have been born believing in the full right of woman to all the privileges and positions which nature and justice accord to her in common with other human beings. Perfectly equal rights—human rights. There was never any question in my mind in regard to this. I did not purchase my freedom with a price; I was born free; and when, as a younger woman, I heard the subject discussed, it seemed simply ridiculous that any sensible, rational person should question it. And when, later, the phase of woman's right to suffrage came up, it was to me only a part of the whole, just as natural, just as right, and just as certain to take place.

And whenever I have been urged, as a petitioner, to ask for this privilege for woman, a kind of dazed, bewildered feeling has come over me.

Of whom should I ask it? Who possessed the right to confer it? Who had greater right than woman herself? Was it man, and if so, where did he get it? Who conferred it upon him? He depended upon woman for his being, his very existence, nurture, and rearing. More fitting that she should have conferred it upon him.

Was it governments? What were they

but the voice of the people? What gave them their power? Was it divinely conferred? Alas! no; or they would have been better, purer, more just and stable.

Was it force of arms—war? Who furnished the warriors? Who but the mothers? Who reared the sons and taught them that liberty and their country were worth their blood? Who gave them up, wept their fall, nursed them in suffering, and mourned them dead?

Was it labor? Women have always, as a rule, worked harder than men.

Was it capital? Woman has furnished her share up to the present hour. Who, then, can give her the right, and on what basis? Who can withhold it?

There is, once in a while, a monarch who denies the right of man to place a crown upon his head. Only the Great Jehovah can crown and anoint him for his work, and he reaches out, takes the crown, and places it upon his head with his own hand. I suspect that this is in effect what woman is doing to-day. Virtually there is no one to give her the right to govern herself, as men govern themselves, by self-made and self-approved laws of the land. But in one way or another, sooner or later, she is coming to it. And the number of thoughtful and right-minded men who will oppose will be much smaller than we think; and when it is really an accomplished fact, all will wonder what the objection ever was.

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.

The first effect of equal suffrage was that of a quickened public sentiment. The study of economics led to much questioning of husbands and brothers at home, and the disclosures compelled both men and women to demand a thorough renova-

tion. The men who were lukewarm toward the new order, or positively opposed to it, nevertheless found themselves carried by this new spirit into a more earnest and conscientious political life.—Mrs. Helen Gilbert Ecob, 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 smoking. 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.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The regular Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held at the headquarters, 3 Park Street, Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 2.30 o'clock.

Mrs. Ellen C. S. Morse, president of the Marlborough Woman's Tuesday Club, will speak on "What Can Women's Clubs Do for Our Public Schools?" Mrs. Morse has given this valuable paper in several other cities and towns, and those women who were present at the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs at Worcester listened with pleasure and profit. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance. A discussion and light refreshments will follow the paper.

Members will be admitted by showing their membership tickets, and others on payment of fifteen cents.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

DOUBLES THE HOME VOTE.

Dr. J. H. Hayford of Laramie, an old and esteemed resident of Wyoming, says:

I notice that certain persons speak unfavorably of woman suffrage on the ground that "women will nearly always vote just as their husbands do," etc. This is true,—as a rule,—and herein lies the strongest argument in its favor—that it doubles the power and influence of the home element (always the best element) in the government of the country. It is the parents, those who are surrounded by home influences, who have children growing up around them, who are most desirous of, and interested in, good government. The vicious and criminal classes are not, as a rule, those with homes and families.

BAD FOR THE MILLINERS.

The influence of equal suffrage has been rather against the milliners and dress-makers; there is not so much time for criticising one's neighbors' hats, and bonnets, and cloaks. Gossip cannot be cured in any way so well as by practice in taking an interest in public affairs.—Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, ex-member New Zealand Parliament.

GAMBLERS "PRAY" AND MOTHERS "DEMAND."

Immediately after the adoption of equal suffrage, the Idaho Legislature passed a stringent law against gambling. During the same session a law known as the Fee Bill was enacted, which greatly reduced the compensation of certain public officers. These officials immediately brought suit, and attacked the manner in which the Fee Bill had been enacted. The Supreme Court sustained them.

Those who favored gambling then claimed that the anti-gambling law was passed in the same manner as the Fee Bill, and was therefore unconstitutional, and two of the district courts declared the law invalid because not properly enacted.

Two test cases were taken to the Supreme Court, but have recently been dismissed for technicalities, and the real question is still unsettled.

In many places gambling is openly carried on.

The women in the little city of Caldwell, foreseeing such a situation, had secured the election of a Mayor sound on moral questions, and one woman as a member of the Council. An ordinance prohibiting gambling within the city limits was duly passed and published.

Under the ordinance the vigilance of our good marshal was such that professional gamblers were reduced to sore straits. A wail went up from them, "Our living is gone." Strange as it may seem, merchants, hotel and restaurant-keepers were heard voicing the cry that the business interests of the city were injured by the anti-gambling ordinance. Some of the lawyers insisted that the anti-gambling law was invalid, and, further, that the law providing for the organization of cities and villages might also be set aside. Thus was the matter surrounded by many legal terrors.

Many mothers, being anxious to have the ordinance retained and enforced, appealed to the lady who had been president of the Caldwell Equal Suffrage Club during the campaign. She secured legal advice to the effect that even though the anti-gambling law should be declared unconstitutional, the law authorizing the organization of cities and villages distinctly gave to the City Council the right to *restrain, regulate, or prohibit* gambling, and there was small likelihood of that law being declared unconstitutional.

A few women met and discussed the matter. It was decided to induce several different ladies to talk informally with the Councilmen about the wishes of the mothers. These talks were to take place as though the women had no preconceived plan. A secret meeting was appointed, and arrangements were made to have representatives from each ward in the city.

Before this second meeting the saloon-men of the city had a petition to the Mayor and Council drawn up by an attorney, asking that the anti-gambling ordinance be repealed. This petition was circulated among the business men of the city, and was to be presented at the next meeting of the board.

When the women met again, the presi-

dent of the Equal Suffrage Club had prepared a remonstrance, and arrangements were made to secure, if possible, the signature of every woman voter in the city.

During the next week four men openly gambled in defiance of the ordinance. They were promptly arrested, tried, convicted, and fined. Two of them, refusing to pay the fine, went to jail, declaring that they would have heavy damages for false imprisonment. Many efforts were made to create sympathy for the imprisoned men. The women busily circulated their remonstrance, and the saloon-men their petition. Having been informed that the saloon-men planned to fill, with their friends, every available seat at the council meeting, the women were on hand in great numbers before the doors were opened, and occupied the whole of the spectators' chairs before their opponents arrived. The saloon-men and their friends were forced to crowd about the entrance. Just before the meeting opened, the proprietor of the largest saloon in the city entered and handed a paper to the city clerk. Considerable routine business was dispatched. At last came the looked-for petition from the saloon-men. It was worded in due legal form, ending with the clause "and we will ever pray." Among the names signed to it were those of many business men. At the close of its reading our Councilwoman handed to the clerk the remonstrance. In clear, incisive terms it *demand*ed that the ordinance be kept upon the statute-books of the city, and that its provisions be enforced. Then followed the names of most of the women of the city.

As the names of quiet women, seldom seen beyond their own dooryards, were read out in that assembly, the faces of the men grew grave, and it seemed as if they realized for the first time the effect of equal suffrage in the affairs of the city.

One of the Councilmen, an old gentleman who had been a pronounced anti-suffragist, arose, and, referring to the last clause in the petition, repeated, "'And we will ever pray.' When before did gamblers ever 'pray' and our mothers 'demand?'"

On motion of this gentleman, and without a dissenting voice, the vote upon the petition was "indefinitely postponed." A cheer went up from the women, and the saloon-men and their friends passed silently from the door.

Two years before we had equal suffrage, a large number of Caldwell women petitioned the City Council on a moral issue, and their petition was thrown aside.

KATE E. FELTON.

A SURPRISE TO CLUB WOMEN.

Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch, of *Harper's Bazar*, gave the report of the Denver biennial at the meeting of the Brooklyn Woman's Club on Nov. 14. In the course of it she said:

An element that was very prominent in an unspoken way was that relating to the suffrage question. Most of the visiting women were full of curiosity to study the workings of the law on its native heath, so to speak. I think some of the visitors expected to see an unusual sort of woman when they should meet the Colorado suffragists. In this they were disappointed.

A more normal, quiet, evenly poised company it has never been my good fortune to encounter.

At dinner, one evening, I met a small soft-voiced little woman with whom I discussed club work, and, incidentally, our two families of children, in friendly gossip. It suddenly occurred to me that I must be talking to a suffragist, and I made some comment on her voting privilege, half expecting to hear her decry it, and say that she only did it because it was the law. My chance question caught the ear of my neighbor, another Denver woman, and she enlightened my ignorance by presenting my quiet little friend to me anew in the rôle of the woman who, as chairman of a political convention, had for six hours held the big gathering of ring politicians at bay, while she persisted in the ruling against which they were fighting. She carried her point, and prevented by doing so the seating of objectionable delegates. The occasion is historic in Colorado, and I assure you its heroine is the last woman in the world that you would consider, from her appearance, equal to such a task.

Gov. Adams, who was most cordial and approachable, and took pains to meet as many of the club women as possible, told me, in a brief conversation, that a certain contingent of ring politicians in the city never put forward a project without waiting anxiously to see what the Woman's Club thought of it.

THEIR HOMES ARE HAPPY.

Mrs. Vivia A. B. Henderson, of Cheyenne, wife of the State examiner, Harry B. Henderson, of Wyoming, and president of the Wyoming Volunteer Aid Society, writes:

A vague, undefined feeling of sympathy goes out from motherly hearts in the East towards the Western benedicts whose domestic bliss is destroyed, and whose home comforts are sacrificed on the altar of equal suffrage. With its mention, pictures arise with a foreground of little Wyoming children in tattered clothing, with unkempt hair and unwashed faces, a solemn and grotesque exemplification of the doleful wail, "What is home without a mother?" It is my desire to dispel this illusion. While many able women are at present filling most capably high positions in our State, there are only a few who engage in active political work. We read to inform ourselves, and vote once in two years for State and county officers, and once a year for municipal officers. This act does not detract from womanliness. In carriages, attended by chivalrous knights of the 19th century, or walking, if preferred, our women find their way to the polls and enter, where all is as quiet and well ordered as a church service. During my eight years' experience, I have never witnessed any misconduct or disturbance at the polls.

A visit to our schools, where the little folks are to be seen, would convince the most sceptical that the duties of a mother are sacredly regarded.

Wyoming does not boast, but she has furnished more than double her quota of volunteers, and the excellent fitness of her young men for army service has excited admiration and much favorable comment. The noble, brave-hearted sons who eagerly offer the strength of their young manhood in the cause of humanity, reflect glory upon the mothers of Wyoming.

The question is often asked, "Is not a woman suffragist out of her proper sphere?" Woman's true sphere is wherever her refining and elevating influence is needed and can do good; as a wife and mother, I most emphatically say, first in the home, the church, and society. But our responsibility does not end here. The mission of that perfect life upon earth was to teach us never to weary in well-doing.

If we can use our influence to correct wrong in politics, it becomes a duty.

In conclusion, I feel like confessing that Wyoming women have so long enjoyed the privilege of free suffrage that it has become a common blessing, and, like the sunshine, we forget to be thankful for it.

BUSINESS, NOT POLITICS.

We have discovered that municipal government should be business, not politics. Women can see no earthly sense in voting for some man who has failed in conducting his own business, and setting him to conduct the business of the city.—*Mrs. L. M. Stansbury, Denver.*

"THE BEST WOMEN VOTE."

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, and the bad women, or those whose morals are questionable, are of a transient nature, and a great number of them do not stay long enough in one place to be entitled to vote. I find this to be the case generally throughout this State.—*Hon. David H. Craig, of Wyoming Supreme Court.*

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. There are many reasons why this is so. 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 generally to remain unidentified. Occasionally, some disreputable master compels these slaves to vote for his own purposes, but that is a very rare occurrence.—*Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, Denver.*

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

The question is often asked if the franchise brings respectable women into contact with these sisters of darkness. Distinctly and emphatically, no. We have in Colorado the Australian ballot system. Respectable women vote in their own respectable precincts, and meet at the booths their own respectable neighbors and friends, who are as courteous on that day as on every other day.—*Mrs. Katharine A. G. Patterson, Denver.*

Our best and most cultivated women vote, and they vote understandingly and independently, and they cannot be bought with whiskey, or blinded by party prejudice. They are making themselves felt at the polls, as they do everywhere else in society, by a quiet but effectual discountenancing of the bad, and a helping hand for the good and the true. 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. John W. Kingman, of Wyoming Supreme Court.*

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; nor have I found that the latter is always controlled by those who are in the interest of the impure or undesirable in politics.—*Chief Justice Chas. N. Potter, of Wyoming.*

The proportion of the good and intelligent women who absent themselves from the polls is not appreciably greater than that of men of the like class. Our good and intelligent women vote quite generally.—*Hon. John W. Lacey, of Wyoming Supreme Court.*

The women generally vote here, and the good women are, as a rule, on hand. Bad women are scarce. If there be any difference as to intelligent voting, it is in favor of the women. They inform themselves, and vote according to their convictions of right.—*Hon. Melvin Nichols, Sundace, Wyoming.*

It is asked, "Do you find in New Zealand that the bad and ignorant women are more willing to vote than the good and intelligent?" Most decidedly not; quite the other way.—*Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, ex-member New Zealand Parliament.*

Good women are in the majority. Contrary to the popular theory of those who have always sneered at what they have called 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.—*Hon. James S. Clarkson.*

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 RECENT ELECTIONS.

In Denver, despite a snow-storm, the *News* says there was a "remarkably large vote," and a "marked absence of serious disturbance at the polls." The women came out even in those few precincts where the bad weather kept most of the men away. The *News* says:

Over District J, Colorado patriotism seemed to have balked before the cold and snow. Hillsides were slick, while down in the bottoms the mud and slush were ankle deep. Vehicles were scarce, and few people seemed disposed to leave comfortable firesides to cast a ballot. Despite the inclement weather, more women seemed to be voting than men. They outnumbered the men almost two to one. Some came in carriages, some afoot, while a few ploughed through the snow and mud awheel. The little time spent in the booths would seem to indicate that a straight ticket was being voted. No rowdiness of any kind was reported. Precinct 11 was a little late in opening, due to the fact that James O'Driscoll, judge, and Douglas Washington, clerk, got stalled in the snow.

In Idaho, according to the press despatches, the women took a lively interest in the election, and voted in large numbers. No disturbances are reported.

Under the heading, "A Clean Campaign," the *Wood River Times*, published at Hailey, Idaho, says editorially:

While the campaign has not been entirely devoid of obnoxious features, it has been quite free of attacks upon the personal character of the candidates, and no personal collisions between candidates or their mutual friends have occurred. While this is largely due to the accession of the women to the ranks of the voters, it is likewise owing to the growth of a healthier public feeling.

BONDS SELL AT A PREMIUM.

In answer to the charge of the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women" that murders are frequent in Wyoming, Chief Justice Groesbeck of Wyoming wrote:

The number of murders committed in Wyoming is very few, and human life is held as sacredly here as elsewhere. We are a law-abiding people. This must be our reputation abroad, as our State and municipal bonds sell at a premium. This would not be the case were we known to be a dishonest or lawless commonwealth, as nothing is more sensitive than capital in this respect.

REGISTRATION CLOSING NOV. 23.

Boston women who intend to vote for school committee have only four days more before registration closes. As many names have been dropped, from carelessness or design, all women should at once call either at the office of the Registrar of Voters in Old Court House, Court Square, or at their respective ward-rooms and see that their names are on the list, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 10 P. M., daily, until Nov. 23. As the poll-tax for women is now altogether abolished, it costs nothing but a little time and trouble to become a voter.

BE TRUE.

The best work any person can do for suffrage is to build up and maintain a local auxiliary club. All persons cannot do this, but no suffragist is true to his or her principles who does not work for or give to the Association that seeks to obtain political rights for women. The least any suffragist can do is to send \$1 for membership to Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Treasurer National American Woman Suffrage Association, Warren, O.

Mrs. M. L. Abbott has been elected prosecuting attorney of Ogenaw Co., Mich. Her eligibility is disputed, and the matter will be settled by the courts. It is a question not so much of women's rights as of men's rights—their right to elect whom they choose, irrespective of sex; for Mrs. Abbott was elected by the votes of men alone. She is said to be both an able lawyer and a charming woman.

Mrs. F. S. Lee and Mrs. H. G. R. Wright have just been elected from Arapahoe County to the Colorado Legislature. Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell is elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BETTER POLLING PLACES.

Previous to women's voting, polling places were often located in untidy and most unsuitable places. Since the advent of women in politics, polling-booths are erected in cleaner and respectable localities and profanity in and near the booths has disappeared. This improved environment we believe to be an external expression of cleaner political methods, for primaries, conventions, and legislative halls are more orderly, personal abuse of opposing candidates is less frequent and the machine politician is far less in evidence than formerly.—*Mrs. Susan Riley Ashley, Denver.*

In Colorado, equal suffrage has reformed the polling-places. If half the bad things that used to be told us about the polls were true—that drunken men stood there in rows, and that two-dollar bills flew to and fro between the politicians and the voters—the polls certainly were no place for decent women; but neither were they any place for decent men. Now they are fit for either decent men or decent women.—*Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Denver.*

The improvement that women's presence has made in the localities of primary meetings and polling-booths is characteristic of Western chivalry. In many precincts where formerly they were held in stables or drinking saloons, primaries are now convened in home parlors, and polling-booths are arranged in respectable buildings, and voting is invariably conducted with decorum.—*Mrs. Susan M. Hall, Denver.*

Woman's influence is seen in the more orderly conduct of primary and caucus, and the improved condition of polling places, which are now never located in the vicinity of saloons. When the new voters discovered that the booths were often located in demoralizing neighborhoods, they petitioned the committee-men for suitable accommodations. The request was speedily granted. In one place, a church was opened for this novel service. In another, a poor woman was induced by the reward of ten dollars to convert her humble parlor into a polling booth. With removal from the vicinity of saloons, the temptation to clandestine treating is greatly lessened. A case of intoxication is rarely seen. Election day is as quiet as Sunday. A woman feels no more sense of publicity in going to the polls than in going to church or post-office.—*Mrs. Helen Gilbert Ecob, Denver.*

Since the enfranchisement of women most of the boisterousness and horseplay that formerly characterized elections has disappeared. Since September, 1893, I have witnessed two elections in New Zealand, and one in England, and I must say that, for quiet orderliness, the former compared greatly to the disadvantage of the latter.—*Mrs. K. W. Sheppard, Christ Church, New Zealand.*

The experience we have had in Colorado ought to demonstrate to every one that woman suffrage is not only right, but practical. It tends to elevate. There is not a caucus but is better attended, and by better people, and held in a better place. I have seen the time when a political convention without a disturbance

and the drawing of weapons was rare. That time is past in Colorado, and it is due to the presence of women. Every man now shows that civility which makes him take off his hat and not swear, and deport himself decently when ladies are present. Instead of women's going to the polls corrupting women, it has purified the polls.—*U. S. Representative Shafroth.*

As a result of the new order of things, our caucuses and primary meetings are conducted with due regard to decorum, our conventions are more deliberative, and the kindly consideration which the American man always shows to woman has induced even the rougher type to consider that political gatherings in which women take part should be conducted in a decent and orderly manner. Woman entered upon the enjoyment of her new privileges with that ready adaptation which distinguishes American women. The State at once adopted an improved system of the Australian method of voting, and women, when they went to the polls, found that the disagreeable features which they had been taught to expect did not in reality exist.—*Hon. Martha Hughes Cannon, Salt Lake City.*

LECTURES FOR MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.

Doctor Delia E. Howe, for five years chief of the medical staff of the women's department of the largest hospital for the insane in this country, and for three years in charge of the medical department of the "Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth," has arranged a course of five lectures suitable for clubs or other organizations, either educational or philanthropic.

These lectures are on subjects of practical interest to all thinking people, and are handled in a simple, though strictly scientific, manner,

The first of the series is on "Heredity and Other Influences Affecting the Unborn." A scientific explanation, based on biological facts, tracing individual development from the egg-cell, and showing how physical and mental characteristics are produced through inheritance and other influences, is presented in a new and interesting, as well as instructive, way.

The second lecture is "Education as Related to Heredity." This deals in an original way with important problems, such as the value and limitations of education and environment in counteracting inherited evil tendencies, or strengthening desirable traits. The term "Education" is used in its broadest sense, and many practical suggestions regarding the training of children are given.

The third lecture, "The Nutrition of the Child, and the Development of the Brain and Nervous System," will give valuable information about the food of growing children; will show how profoundly the developing brain and nervous system may be influenced for good or ill by judicious or injudicious management in feeding or training. This lecture will explain "nervousness," and show in what manner insanity, imbecility, and epilepsy may result from preventable causes.

The fourth lecture, "Our Regular Army, and How to Assist It," tells of the disease-

producing germs, and how the white corpuscles, the little soldiers of the body, ever alert in every part of our systems, meet and deal with the invaders. It instructs how to prevent disease, and how to keep our natural forces in good condition.

The fifth lecture is on "Our Sewage System," and treats of the dangers of poisons produced in the system, the importance of elimination, and the value of proper exercise in assisting it. In other words, it tells how to keep the blood pure.

Arrangements for one or more of these lectures may be made with Dr. Howe, 46 Sawyer Avenue, Dorchester, Mass.

THEY "SCRATCH" BAD CANDIDATES.

The tone of political conventions has improved since suffrage was granted to women. So has the character of the candidates. Men say to the nominating committees, "Don't put that man on, the women will scratch him;" and we do, and the scratch of the enfranchised woman is fatal.—*Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Denver.*

ECONOMY IN ADMINISTRATION.

Equal suffrage compels the nomination of a better class of officials. The question is becoming more and more imperative—what men will command the vote of women? The laws against gambling and other iniquities are more vigorously enforced. Economy in administration is demanded. For example, the garbage contract in the city of Denver was exorbitant. The Woman's Civic Federation called the attention of the mayor to the monopoly, bids were asked for, and the contract was reduced by one-half.—*Mrs. Helen Gilbert Ecob, Denver.*

WOMEN MORE CONSCIENTIOUS ABOUT IT.

In answer to the question, "Do the earnest, high-minded women of Colorado vote?" Mrs. Sarah S. Platt, president of the Denver Woman's Club, says: "Yes, emphatically. I do not hesitate to say that the best women of Colorado have far more conscience in exercising their responsibilities as voters than the men of the same class. Standing in line at the polls, I have often heard the husband express impatience and a willingness to waive his privilege rather than await his turn, but the wife invariably remains, and generally influences her impatient partner to do so."

A GROWING CAUSE.

It is claimed that woman suffrage "is not making headway in England."

The first petition for woman suffrage presented to Parliament, in 1867, was signed by only 1,499 women. The petition of 1873 was signed by 11,000 women. The petition presented to the members of the last Parliament was signed by 257,000 women.

Commenting upon the marked gain, the well-known newspaper correspondent, Harold Frederic, said: "The question may be one at which many politicians smile, but the steadily increasing support it receives cannot be denied by any careful student."

The Woman's Column.

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Minnesota, at the late election, adopted by a large majority the constitutional amendment enabling women to vote for members of library boards and to be chosen themselves as members of such boards. The report that the amendment conferred school suffrage upon women is a mistake. Minnesota women have had school suffrage ever since 1875.

ALL MEN POLITE.

Good men treat women with courtesy and respect under any form of government. But where women have the ballot, their opinions are respected by men of all classes. Mrs. Susan Riley Ashley, of Denver, says:

While the greater number of Colorado men have always been chivalrous and courteous in their consideration for women, since the bestowal of suffrage the fact that women help to decide questions of State has secured for their opinions at least a respectful hearing from all classes of men.

FAMILY SUFFRAGE.

The family is the foundation of the State. We find that equal suffrage is the greatest family bond and tie, the greatest strengthener of family life. Under equal suffrage, the family is taking the place of the individual. People are coming to vote as families. The persons whom they approve when they talk them over in the family are those whom they vote for when they go to the polls. The members of a family generally vote alike, though it is impossible to swear to this, as the ballot is absolutely secret. But we see it in the changed character of the men who are elected. The men who are successful now are not just the same sort that were successful before. Character is more regarded than cleverness. It is asked about every candidate, "Has he a good record? Is he above suspicion, an honorable man, a useful citizen, pure of any suspicion of complicity with corrupt politics?" That is the man who, under the combined suf-

frage of men and women, gets the largest number of votes and is elected.

This is the greatest benefit that comes from suffrage. I do not deify suffrage. There might be a state of things in which universal suffrage would become the worst of tyrannies; but with both men and women voting, there is little danger of this. I see in New York the grievous results of *half*-universal suffrage; but I believe these would be swept away by the other half. I can see no use for the ward heeler in connection with ladies, no influence for the saloon and public house. I have been shocked and disappointed by what I have seen in many cities of the United States. The hope that it may be altered depends, in my mind, very much on the success of this movement. Suffrage for women would do more good here than in New Zealand, because there is a greater amount of public evil to be removed.—*Hon. Hugh H. Lusk, ex-member New Zealand Parliament.*

MRS. ROOSEVELT AT HOME.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the Governor-elect of New York, is a fine horsewoman, and may be seen almost any pleasant day, in a riding-habit of blue cloth and a black Fedora hat, cantering over the roads at Oyster Bay beside the Colonel. She is so slender and girlish looking no one would suppose her to be the mother of all those rollicking boys who rush to the window to throw kisses to their father and mother as they start. The *N. Y. Tribune* says:

"The Roosevelt house is on the crest of a hill. It is surrounded by trees, whose foliage is just now touched with the brightness of autumn crimson. It has an attractive square hall, and its walls are covered with souvenirs of the Colonel's travels.

"A large deer's head, with spreading antlers, does duty for a hat-rack, upon which hangs the Colonel's campaign hat. Above are his regimental colors. In the dining-room are the heads of a buffalo, a bear, and several deer, all brought down by Colonel Roosevelt's rifle."

Mrs. Roosevelt is devoted to her husband and children. Her first care and thought are for them, and social life is a secondary consideration. She does not go into society in general, but has her own especial friends, whom she entertains charmingly. It is not wonderful that Colonel Roosevelt favors woman suffrage, when he has so good a wife.

During conversation a would-be candidate for government office was spoken of, also his wife, who is a brilliant, forceful woman, most anxious on behalf of her husband.

"If she wanted the place herself it would be an easier matter," said Colonel Roosevelt; "but a man who says he will take anything gets nothing. One must

know whether he wishes to be Governor, or stenographer, or the driver of a dray. He must also be sure he is able to fill creditably the office he seeks. The person who succeeds must know definitely what he wants, and then work with persistent determination to win; and this is true of man or woman."

FAMILIES VOTING TOGETHER.

Hon. James S. Clarkson, editor for many years of the *Iowa State Register*, was present during an election in Denver, Col., and gives the following account of what he saw:

Election morning, the women, instead of having no interest in politics, as had always been said, were first at the polls. From my window in the house of a friend I was visiting, I could see one voting place. The polls opened at 7 o'clock. By 6.30, twenty women and fourteen men were in the line waiting for the first chance to vote. All the time other voters kept rapidly coming, nearly every man coming with his wife, and most of the men with two or more women, often the wife and daughter, frequently wife, daughter and mother. It was rare at this poll, or any other, that women came together or without men, and during all the day I saw no woman approaching the polls alone. Instead, families seemed to come together, and the men seemed proud of bringing all their family of voting age to act with them in performing the most important duty of American citizenship. On Capitol Hill, the home of the thriffter classes of people, the families went in groups precisely as they go to church or theatre, and the women seemed as much at ease in this as in other places.

I had the pleasure of going to the polls with a kinswoman, a woman of as much refinement and delicacy as any woman could possess, and there was nothing in it all to jar her in the least, or to make me wish she was not a voter. There is more chance of a lady seeing or hearing something unpleasant in passing through a crowd to the average theatre or opera than there was in this lady or in any lady going to these voting places.

Young women, who looked too young to vote, and who demurely protested, to the gallant challenge of some judge or clerk that they were not old enough for voters, that they were in fact more than old enough, young-looking and beautiful matrons voting with their daughters beside them, silver-haired grandmothers, all mingled together agreeably, and made it an occasion of pleasure. All of them were as much ladies in this sovereign act of citizenship as in dispensing gracious hospitality in their own homes.

Mrs. Clara Campbell, Republican, of Ada County, and Mrs. Hattie Noble, Democrat, of Boise County, were elected to the Idaho Legislature at the election just past. Miss Permeal French was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and it is said that the County School Superintendents are nearly all women.

CITIES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BY MARY D. WESTCOTT.

The perfectly needless amount of suffering among our soldiers at the front and in the home camps has, during the last few months, brought home to many a heretofore heedless household a realization of the fact that, far more than we had hitherto suspected, the safety and happiness of our loved ones is something not independent of the purity of our political system.

For many years we have vaguely known that the great corporations have shown a criminal disregard of human life and limb. The story told by almost every morning's newspaper of lives lost at grade crossings, and of trolley-car accidents, has become so familiar that we have grown hardened, and have ceased to ask, and to demand an answer to the question, "Who is to blame?"

We have read, and allowed the information to pass us by as a thing of no moment, that since the passage of the Employers' Liability Bill in Germany, accidents have decreased 14 per cent. in some trades, and 40 per cent. in the more dangerous ones.

On Sept. 23, 1898, we read the Coroner's Verdict, at Brownsville, Pa., as to the cause of the mine disaster which had appalled the country a few days before. "Had the proper mine officials, whose duty it was to remove the danger *they knew to exist*, fulfilled their duty, the accident would not have happened, and these eight men would not have been killed." Has any one insisted that the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania should fulfil his duty and prosecute those mine officials for manslaughter?

But there is still another manifestation of indifference and neglect, with which we are not so familiar; that is, the treatment our poor and our criminals receive in many cases at the hands of State and city officials. The sums appropriated are apparently large enough to provide decently for the people's wards; but it is well known among physicians that the filth which has horrified us in our camps finds a parallel in many an almshouse and prison; that monotony of diet produces half-starved bodies there, as it has among our soldiers, so that the inmates fall an easy prey to disease. Once removed to the wards, recovery is almost impossible, and the sick die, helpless, voiceless victims of the spoils system.

For example, at the State Asylum for the Insane at Norristown, Pa., 2,000 inmates are crowded into the quarters intended for 1,400, treatment especially disastrous for the insane; and in the same State the superintendent for the deaf and dumb has had to reduce the food supply to the lowest possible dietary.

Have we any right to remain indifferent to this mass of inarticulate suffering? Dare we maintain that God is unjust, if He require at our hands the life of a loved one for every life we have heedlessly delivered into the hand of the spoiler?

But the ravages in human life, the robbery of the public purse, are made still more apparent by the comparison of a few figures. I have had to take the sta-

tistics of 1890, and have chosen three pairs of cities, arranged according to density per acre, the acre necessarily being the unit of calculation, both as to problems of expenditure and of hygiene.

The first pair to be considered is Glasgow and New York:

	Pop.	Pop. per acre	Death rate	Tax per cap.
GLASGOW	678,000	55	25	\$3.50
NEW YORK	2,000,000	59	28	16.50

	Parks	Lodgings	Baths	Life Loss	Money Loss
1-25	100	100			
1	0	0		6,000	\$26,000,000

No one who has visited Glasgow will maintain that the sanitary conditions of that city are ideally perfect, but we find the death rate there three per thousand less than in New York.

Adopting Glasgow as a standard, we have an unnecessary loss of six thousand lives each year in New York, a loss brought about largely by preventable filth diseases, and the slaughter of the babies in the tenements. Deducting 2,000 for the babies,—the usual per cent. of infant mortality,—leaves four thousand adult lives cut off needlessly, with all the unreckonable human suffering entailed. Six thousand deaths mean, at the lowest computation, sixty thousand serious illnesses, with their price of pain and exhaustion, of widowhood and orphanage.

But, perhaps, we think it is at least cheaper to be careless. The statistics show that, taking Glasgow once more as a standard, New York pays twenty-six unnecessary millions into her city treasury each year. What becomes of those millions? Let the politicians answer. With these figures before us, we may, perchance, understand why the fight against Municipal Reform is so bitter and so long.

Let us look once more. How does Glasgow, in spite of her narrow streets and only one twenty-fifth the park area of New York, bring down her death-rate?

She keeps her streets clean; she provides public baths at low rates; she owns model tenements for the lodging of her poor; her street railway fares are so low that all but the very poorest are able to get into the country on Sundays and holidays.

How does she reduce her taxes? Partly by keeping her people well; partly by the receipts from these same baths, tenements, and street railways; by owning her own water, gas, and electric lighting plants, instead of paying exorbitant prices to private companies. Can one reckon the increased comfort of the poor man's narrow quarters where gas has been made so cheap that he can afford to use it for fuel and illumination?

Take another pair of cities,—Brooklyn and London:

	Pop.	Pop. per acre	Death rate	Tax per cap.
BROOKLYN	1,000,000	48	25	\$12.00
LONDON	4,500,000	51	21	2.00

	Trams	Parks	Lodgings	Baths	Life Loss	Money Loss
1-5		1-5			4,000	\$10,000,000
50			100	100		

No one acquainted with both will for a

moment assert that Brooklyn is better paved and lighted than London, or that she has any large district comparing in poverty with the East End; death by starvation being rare in Brooklyn and frequent in London; yet here are the figures—

Every one knows that the greater the crowding, the higher the death-rate should be; yet London, with four and one-half times the population of Brooklyn, has a death-rate of four per thousand less each year, making the unwarrantable loss of life in Brooklyn each year four thousand, and the money loss ten million dollars—a prize worth striving for.

With a taxation only one-sixth as great as that of Brooklyn, London has her magnificent parks, her splendid police force, her unparalleled water-front, her museums and galleries the delight of the world, baths and lodgings, and cheap transportation.

All familiar with the slums of great cities realize that the proper housing of the poor reduces not only the sum of misery, but, indirectly, the cost of policing the city, of hospitals, of orphanages, of almshouses, and of prisons. The policy which gives happiness to a people is also the cheapest.

It will be seen from the table that London partly meets the expenses of the city, as did Glasgow, by the income from municipal plants, baths, lodgings, omnibus lines, and the rental of the docks along the river-front; but it must be admitted that the greater part of the saving arises from the fact that the municipality is run on strictly business principles.

Let us now examine a third pair,—Boston and Birmingham.

	Pop.	Pop. per acre	Death rate	Tax per cap.
BOSTON	448,000	20	24	\$23.00
BIRMINGHAM	478,000	37	19	4.00

	Parks	Lodgings	Baths	Life Loss	Money Loss
1-10	100	100		2240	\$8,500,000

The site of Boston is far superior to that of Birmingham; her population per acre is scarcely more than one-half as great, and yet her death-rate per thousand is five higher, making the preventable loss of life in Boston each year at least two thousand three hundred, with twenty-three thousand unnecessary severe illnesses, leaving out all thought of their entailed suffering. There are eight and one-half unnecessary millions raised by taxation, for which Boston gets no equivalent. Where do they go?

Birmingham owns her gas and water works, one-half of her street-railways, municipal baths, her market and the food sold therein; builds and rents houses to laborers; runs pawn shops, a woollen mill and a printing-office, and the profits from these enterprises meet a large part of the city's running expenses, even though gas is sold at so low a rate that it is used for fuel by the poorest.

Last year, Manchester's profits from her electric plant were \$20,000, and Edinburgh's \$15,000. Berlin nets 15 per cent. of her whole annual expenditure from tram-lines, and Richmond, Va., seven per cent., while Comptroller Meyer, of New

York City, states that "all expenses of Greater New York might be met from dock rents, street railways, and other franchises."

But to return from these business points to what seems to be a supreme moral question: there is in these three cities, each year, an inexcusable loss of at least thirteen thousand lives. Who can estimate the loss in our whole country? According to the Census Report, by most conservative figuring, in nine other cities, most of them small, it foots up to fifteen thousand each year.

In the three cities, New York, Brooklyn, and Boston, there are raised by taxation forty-five million dollars for which we get no return. Who can measure the extent of corruption of the public conscience that these millions represent? Who can estimate the number of millions worse than wasted in the entire country?

To sum up: It appears that American cities, compared with European cities, though not nearly so crowded, have an enormously greater death-rate, and furnish none of the pleasures, and not nearly so many of the conveniences of life to their citizens.

That such is the case should be cause for shame to every loyal American. It cannot be that we are less capable. I do not believe that, as individuals, we are less upright. The only possible excuse is lack of information, and lack of the organized effort necessary to bring about reform.

Is it not time that the women awoke to these facts? Is it not true that the woman of leisure, and of independent means (even though small), might, if she would take the time for study and for earnest effort, do an infinite amount towards the awakening of the public conscience, towards the strengthening of the hands of those found faithful among our public servants?

To the patriotism of this class, practically the only leisure class in our struggling, pushing, modern life, let the appeal be made, as well as to those whose work gives them some conception of the array of evil which confronts us as we step across the threshold of the business world.

—*Woman's Journal*.

IDAHO NOTES.

The election passed off very quietly in this city, with no disturbance at any of the polls.

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 swaggered 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 the presence and participation of the fair sex.

The women took the liveliest interest in the contest. They turned out in large numbers, and it is understood they voted

for the man and not for the party. They generally voted for the men they thought were the best, regardless of their politics, and their voting has transformed many ballots into war maps, and piled up a wonderful lot of scratched tickets.

The women who were out in behalf of various candidates worked industriously. They were in dead earnest, and did not overlook a point that would inure to the advantage of their favorites. Some of them had charge of carriages. Others kept check-lists for the committees, performing the work in the most painstaking manner, and none deserting her post, even for a second, until some one came to relieve her.

In view of the fact that it was the first time the women had voted here on a State election, they handled themselves and their ballots with the tact of veterans. No one could have told that they had not voted all their lives. Their ballots were marked as quickly as were those of the men, and it is safe to venture that they made no more mistakes. — *Boise Daily Statesman*.

ANOTHER SUFFRAGE GOVERNOR.

To the list of Governors of suffrage States who have been a tower of strength in their support of the theory and practice of equal citizenship is soon to be added another — Governor-elect Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado. The testimony for woman suffrage given by Governor Adams, in his manly speech of welcome to the General Federation of Women's Clubs last summer, was of inestimable value. It was heard by many ears unaccustomed to suffrage doctrine, and it was telegraphed, printed, and repeated far and wide. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that when this staunch suffrage Governor leaves his office for other fields of usefulness, his successor will be one strong in the faith. When the suffrage amendment was pending in Colorado, Mr. Thomas, in company with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, addressed a great audience at the Broadway Theatre in Denver towards the end of the campaign, and made a telling argument. He said on that occasion that he had come to the conclusion that the ballot should be granted to women: first, because of justice and right; second, because of the undoubted benefit which would accrue to the body-politic. Speaking of those women who did not want to vote, he declared:

It is not for women who are surrounded with all that heart can wish, who have nothing more onerous than social or the lightest domestic duties to divert their minds, to oppose this movement. It is the struggling womanhood that needs the ballot that is to be considered. Feeling as I do, I would vote for equal suffrage if but one woman in Colorado demanded it.

That was in 1893. The women of Colorado were asking the men to enfranchise them, pleading with men to vote for the suffrage amendment, and Mr. Thomas was championing their cause. Time brings about some wonderfully fine dramatic situations. Five years later, one afternoon just the week before the election of 1898, Mr. Thomas addressed another large audience in Broadway Theatre—an audience of women voters. It was a picturesque political mass meeting. About the

stage and boxes were draped the Stars and Stripes, flag of free men and free women; there were ferns and palms and music and dainty gowns—all the grace, beauty, and charm characteristic of a feminine gathering. The stage was full of intelligent, refined women; women of high social standing. A woman presided. Beside her was a woman candidate for a State office, and two women candidates for the Legislature, each of whom addressed the meeting and was elected later at the polls. Women filled the theatre. "Not even at the biennial," said the *Denver News*, "did such a throng of women gather and fill seats, aisles, and lobby, standing patiently for hours, and applauding heartily at each telling hit."

And in the midst stood Mr. Thomas, candidate for the highest State office in the gift of the people, and by his side to advocate the claims of his ticket was United States Senator Teller.

Mr. Thomas said in part:

This outpouring of voters, mostly women, is eminently satisfactory to those interested in the progress of our State and our nation, because the great issues of the day must be largely decided by the women of Colorado. Wendell Phillips said that woman suffrage was not so much a right as a duty, and as such it should be conferred on every woman.

Strange it is that the brave and progressive West turns reverently to Massachusetts for inspiration and authority; while, on the other hand, Massachusetts, with diminishing glory, haggles, year after year, and defers the culmination of her most cherished traditions.

Mr. Thomas thanked God for a body of voters in Colorado "which corrupt influences cannot reach and money cannot buy," and proceeded to present the issues of the campaign. Whether agreeing or not with the winning party in Colorado in regard to "issues," we are glad to welcome another suffrage Governor.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

In Washington, the equal suffrage amendment is undoubtedly lost, but it received a much better vote than when the question was submitted there a few years ago. So writes Mrs. Homer Hill, the president of the Washington E. S. A. From South Dakota, where equal suffrage was defeated in 1890 by a majority of 23,610, it is said at last accounts to have been defeated by a majority of 4,008. But the official report will not be complete till Dec. 8.

Mrs. B. F. Jeffers, of Soldier, Idaho, rode sixty miles on horseback to cast her vote. Mrs. Jeffers's home was at Soldier until a few days before the recent election, when, her husband having gone to Hailey, sixty miles away in the Wood River country, to work, she joined him there. Before leaving Soldier she registered in that town, but at Hailey her transfer of residence not coming within the time limit, she was not allowed to vote. Determined to exercise the right of citizenship, on the morning of election she mounted a horse and rode to her old home, arriving there in time to cast her ballot before the polls closed.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD.

It is many years since Boston has furnished so glaring an object-lesson on the need of full suffrage for women as is afforded in the recent nominations of both the Republicans and the Democrats for the school board. In each case, the ticket has been dominated by purely "machine" influences, and is made up mainly of persons chosen with an eye to every conceivable interest except the welfare of the school children. Several of the best members of the board, including Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, have failed to be renominated by either of the great parties; and most of the nominations are so unsatisfactory that they have called out general condemnation.

It may be asked how this state of things would be cured by full suffrage, since school suffrage has not done it. Where women have school suffrage only, the number who vote is usually small. The number of men voting at an election of educational officers only is always small, and as there is a great deal of human nature in women, the same is likely to be the case with them so long as their vote is limited to school officers only. But where women have full suffrage, they vote as generally as the men, and their wishes are respected by all the political parties. One of the first effects of full suffrage has always been a great increase in the number of women elected to educational boards. With the mothers the interest of the children is the first consideration, and it has to be made a consideration by the politicians also, when they want the mothers' votes.

Every friend of the Boston public schools ought to vote on Dec. 13 for Mrs. Fanny B. Ames. Half the pupils are girls, and nearly all the teachers are women, yet there are only three women on our school board of twenty-four members. The terms of two of the three, Mrs. Ames and Dr. Keller, expire this year. Dr. Keller, having been renominated by the Democrats as well as by the Independent Women Voters, will probably be elected. But Mrs. Ames, who has been a most admirable member of the board, has been renominated only by the Public School Association, the Independent Women Voters, and the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association. If she is to be elected, it must be by a most vigorous effort on the part of those who honestly desire good schools. Let all the women vote for her, and urge their sons, husbands, brothers, and friends to do the same. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATES.

There is no character-builder like responsibility. Every woman's club in the State has been turned into a study club, and the women are studying public questions for themselves. This is one of the best results of equal suffrage.—*Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, Denver.*

The first notable result of the enfranchisement of women was the formation of a large number of women's societies throughout the colony. The earliest and probably the most influential of these

were formed for the discussion of, and education in, questions affecting the social welfare of the people. As, in a democracy like New Zealand, social amelioration, to a large extent, means legislative action, politics were necessarily taken into consideration. But identification with any one of the prominent political parties was avoided.—*Mrs. K. W. Shepard, Christ Church, New Zealand.*

PATRIOTISM AND THE HOME.

Hon. Melvin Nichols, of Sundance, Wyo., a member of the Wyoming Legislature, and a lawyer, who has travelled all over the State, writes:

Woman suffrage has no bad effect on the home and family, but, on the contrary, a good effect, for it helps to keep down strife and bad blood, both at home and abroad. In no State where woman suffrage is unknown will you find such peace and quiet during a hot political campaign as in this State. I have been in forty-two different States and Territories in this country, and know whereof I speak.

When there is political speaking every night it of course takes a little time, but not so much as it does in some places where I have been, where the husband stayed out all night and left the wife to wait for him at home till next morning. Here the husband and wife go together, and return home together at an early hour—no carousing all night—and there is less time lost by the women in accompanying their husbands to political meetings than in waiting at home for their return. I unhesitatingly say that suffrage to women, as shown by actual experience, is a saving of time to them. It in no manner interferes with the religious and charitable work of our women. On the contrary, as a rule, they make more money for church work during a political campaign than at any other time. My wife has been for several years president of the Ladies' Aid Society, and she regards the campaign as her harvest. She was very much opposed to woman suffrage when we first came here, eleven years ago. She was from Ohio, and said she would never go to the polls; but since she has seen the working of woman suffrage, she never misses a chance to vote.

You ask if equal suffrage makes women less satisfactory as wives and mothers. A thousand times, No. It makes them more interested in State and nation, hence their patriotism is of a more marked personal character, and patriotism can never injure a home, or what home implies.

THE CONGRESSMAN FROM UTAH.

The election of B. H. Roberts to Congress from Utah is calling out deserved reprobation from the press of the United States. Mr. Roberts is a polygamist, and a man with a low opinion of women. All the four political parties in Utah put equal suffrage planks in their platforms when Utah was admitted as a State; and Mr. Roberts was one of the very few men who publicly opposed woman suffrage. One of the leading Gentile women in Salt Lake says in a private letter: "The women of Utah are not responsible for Mr. Roberts's nomination. It was railroaded through the convention in spite of their protests." 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 way of saying that a man with several

wives was not a fit person to send to Congress.

Mr. Roberts says that polygamous marriages are forbidden for the future, but that those already contracted may and should be continued. He denies that he has taken any new wives since the law forbidding it went into effect. On the other hand, Eugene Young, a grandson of Brigham Young, says Mr. Roberts has taken another wife since Utah became a State. Utah was admitted under solemn pledges that polygamy should cease. If Mr. Roberts has done as Eugene Young says he has, it is not only a breach of law but a breach of faith.

No one will deny the moral obligation of Mr. Roberts to provide for his various families. His moral obligation to continue to live with all his wives is not so clear to a Gentile; but probably not much would have been said about it if he had been content to remain a private citizen. But for Utah to elect to Congress a man who is an avowed law-breaker is an audacious defiance of public opinion. Many women will hope that he may be prevented from taking his seat, if there is any constitutional way of excluding him.

Unfortunately, many members of Congress are open to the retort made years ago by George Q. Cannon, a polygamous delegate from the Territory of Utah, to a group of his fellow Congressmen who were bantering him on his peculiar domestic relations. "How many wives have you, anyway, Cannon?" one of them finally asked. "I have enough, so that I do not run after other men's wives, as you do," said Cannon; and the shot told. Congressmen who are themselves living in practical polygamy can feel no genuine abhorrence of polygamy among the Mormons, such as is felt by the better sort of men and by the great majority of American women.—*Woman's Journal.*

ANOTHER WYOMING JUDGE TESTIFIES.

Hon. Charles W. Bramel, judge of the Second Judicial District of Wyoming, writes from Laramie in answer to a letter of inquiry regarding the results of equal suffrage:

1. Do you find that the bad and ignorant women vote more generally than the good and intelligent?

No: The intelligent women take an active part in all our political questions, and are now a potent factor in controlling them.

2. Does women's comparative inexperience in business cause them to vote injudiciously upon practical questions?

Most emphatically, no. There is not a town in the State, especially where there is a municipal organization, that does not have its literary club, and the women as a rule belong to these clubs, which are possessed of literature sufficient to keep them well posted on all the living issues of the day. This discipline makes them close observers of all practical business relations. In this State their business sagacity and common sense are fully recognized by almost all our best citizens.

The Jew who said of his neighbor that all the religion he had was in his wife's name was describing not an individual, but a class.—*Christian Register.*

The Woman's Column.

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HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL.

Mrs. Bessie Bradwell Helmer contributes to the *Woman's Journal* an interesting sketch of the many-sided life and varied activities of her distinguished father, Hon. James B. Bradwell of Chicago. Of his work in behalf of equal rights for women, Mrs. Helmer says:

He was for many years an influential member of the Illinois Legislature, and aided in securing the passage of a number of measures for the benefit of the State and city of his adoption. He introduced and secured the passage of a bill making women eligible to all school offices, and also a bill making women eligible to be appointed notaries public. Holding the most advanced views as to the rights of women, he has, throughout his long and useful life, bent every energy, and labored in season and out of season, in whatever position he might occupy, whether as trustee of a college, member of a committee, as citizen, lawyer, judge, legislator, or editor, to do all in his power to advance this interest.

Of his work as county judge of Cook County, Mrs. Helmer says:

He brought order and system into the court's procedure, and instituted many important reforms in the rules. He was noted for his sterling integrity and fearlessness. The orphan and the widow found in him a zealous friend, carefully guarding their property and interests; the poor, a sympathetic judge, studying how to save them costs; but the evil-doer, who had designs on the property of his charges, found him stern and unrelenting. He was the first judge to hold, during the war, that a marriage made during slavery was valid upon emancipation, and that the issue of such a marriage was legitimate upon emancipation and would inherit from the emancipated parents; or, in other words, that the civil rights of slaves, being suspended during slavery, revived upon emancipation. The fact that there was no precedent for his decision did not worry him in the least. He wrote:

Were there a thousand of these decisions made under this influence, in favor of slavery and against the conclusions I have come to in this case, I would brush them aside as I would a spider's web, and decide this case upon what I consider to be the first principles of law,—justice and humanity.

After the death of his dearly beloved



HON. JAMES B. BRADWELL AND GRANDDAUGHTER.

wife, in 1894, he became the editor of the *Chicago Legal News*, which Myra Bradwell founded. In the loneliness of his declining years he finds deep solace in the companionship of the little grandchild who bears the name of the sainted grandmother.

HELEN GOULD AND CONGRESS.

Miss Helen Gould has greatly endeared herself to the American people by her many quiet deeds of beneficence, and especially of late by her large contributions and earnest work in behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers. When General Wheeler presented to the National House of Representatives a resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Miss Gould, and authorizing the President to give her a gold medal in recognition of her patriotic services, his action met with much public approval.

Certain members of Congress are said to be opposed to Gen. Wheeler's resolution because it is without precedent. The thanks of Congress have never yet been extended to a woman, and as a resolution of thanks from Congress gives the recipi-

ent the privileges of the floor in the Senate and House, a considerable number of Congressmen object to thanking Miss Gould. This antiquated prejudice, however, is meeting with the ridicule it deserves. Even in conservative parts of the country, the newspapers make fun of the Congressmen who are afraid it would be a 'dangerous precedent' to thank a woman. The *Philadelphia Ledger* says:

This is a puerile reason. In a case of this kind, and with a woman like Miss Gould, the sooner a precedent is established the better. It can do no harm to the members to admit the lady to the privileges of the floor; on the contrary, if she should choose to take advantage of it, the chances are that the members would be greatly benefited by her presence. Gen. Wheeler's resolution should be passed as promptly, as it fitly was presented. Miss Gould's great and unselfish services call for the most generous recognition, even to the extent of the establishment of a precedent.

If no woman has ever yet been thanked by Congress, there have been many women who have deserved to be—notably Clara Barton and Anna Ella Carroll. By all means let a precedent be established in the case of Miss Gould.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

LOUIS PRANG ON SUFFRAGE.

BY LOUIS PRANG.

[Read before Roxbury Woman Suffrage League.]

So much has been said, so much has been written about woman suffrage that it is difficult to find a new point of view from which to consider the subject and to make it sufficiently interesting for you to listen. I will begin by giving you a little personal experience of my own by which I was introduced to woman's aspirations for her rights. It is an experience that I love to remember.

It was nearly sixty years ago that I noticed a proud and beautiful girl of eighteen summers chafing under the disabilities that custom and the laws of the country entailed on her sex. "Why can I not have the freedom of the boys? Why should I be debarred from following my honest inclinations in the choice of my life's work?" Expressions of this nature reached my ear occasionally. The girl was my sister, the country Germany. I could not for the world at that time understand what was the matter with her. She was *fêted* and admired and courted by the young men wherever she appeared. She was the beauty of the town, and she knew it, and she had all the advantages of her position in society; and still she yearned for a different life.

I, a mere boy then, took her wailings for a girlish whim, and it was not until ten years later that I came face to face with the question, "What do you think of woman's rights?"

The question was very modestly, and, I may say, timidly raised by a little woman sitting in my lap. This happened here in Boston, and this little woman, of course, was my wife.

I confess that until then I had not given that particular phase of our social arrangements any thought. The movement in the interest of woman's social and political freedom had in my boyhood hardly touched me, preoccupied as I was with the serious effort to gain a livelihood in a strange land. But that little woman in my lap had to be answered, and I still feel her demonstrations of joy when I, without the slightest hesitation, declared that I did not know of any woman's rights differing from human rights—the rights of the whole human race, which certainly included woman.

I learned only at a later period how ingeniously some wiseacres among our sex figured out by measurements and weights the inferiority of woman, and the necessity of laws made especially to keep her within the limitations of her "natural" sphere. These special laws had to be enforced at certain remote times to let woman know that she was a being much inferior to man, that therefore her obedience was due to him, that she had no right in society but what was doled out to her by the generosity of man, that all this was according to the word of God, as she might ascertain for herself by diligently studying the sacred Book, and that, of course, her status was thereby unalterably fixed.

But all this testimony to the worthlessness of woman by laity and priesthood, and even the testimony of very estimable ladies to the effect that woman, espe-

cially when married, has all the rights she needs for her happiness, could not swerve me for a moment from the conviction that woman, as a part of the human race, must and should share with man all the woes and benefits of equal rights—of human rights.

"Might is right!" As long as this barbaric notion prevails, the human race will be given to war and rapine, woman will be treated as inferior to the physically stronger man, and the great unorganized mass of people will expect justice in vain, and will have to submit to the dictates of an organized minority possessing the weapons to enforce the same.

My dear wife chafed under her legal disabilities, and oftentimes declaimed about the cowardice of men, when our noble women reformers met with a rebuff from our legislators. She felt that rebuff as a personal insult, as a disgrace to the male part of our enlightened community, and as a taunt at woman's intelligence and honest intention to aid in the proper development of our national and social affairs.

Woman suffrage will be attained only after the mind of man is sufficiently cleared from the cobwebs accumulated therein during past ages of barbarism. We men, in the East especially, have yet many of the old notions to get rid of; we are still deep in the thralls of old customs and old habits of thinking. It requires a further shaking up by your reiterated demands for justice, aided by the educational influence of the satisfactory experience of some of the more advanced States of the West. There, in those Western States, where the vicissitudes of a pioneer life gave woman's help and influence recognition at their full value, where she developed into a more self-reliant and independent individuality, the scales of prejudice have fallen, and reason and justice have triumphed. Woman there at last occupies her rightful position.

ARE WOMEN TOO IGNORANT?

BY MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER.

An excellent young woman, who believes fully in the true democracy that can only be had when women as well as men are responsible voters, said to me lately: "But women are so ignorant on public affairs, it does seem as if they ought to be educated before they are allowed to vote. It is dreadful to double the ignorant vote; and, besides, women might be bribed just as men are." To this I replied: "First, as to bribery, there would not be money enough to go around when you double the constituency. Second, and if there were, you couldn't find the women. They are all either at home, taking care of their children and working for their husbands, or at work in shops and private families, and not loafing in the streets and hanging around saloons as men are, and it will be years and years before they could get into the Legislatures if they wanted to. Third, and when found, they will know too much to be bribed." Here is a specimen:

Some years ago, a young Catholic woman who had served in our family a long time as cook, asked me if I would attend

one of her club meetings some evening, and give them a little talk. She had, it seems, been a member some time, but I had not heard of it before. I asked her about the club, and she handed me a little book, entitled "Constitution and Rules of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hartford, Conn., Organized August, 1887—Constitution Revised, 1891."

I went to a meeting in our City Mission Hall, a large and charming room which the club rented by the year. I found some two hundred women attending to the usual business, under the leadership of the president, a woman of forty perhaps, who showed herself an excellent parliamentarian, though her occupation was that of tailoress, and she went to work in a shop at 8 A. M., taking her lunch and returning home at 6 P. M. I made them a little talk, to the effect that, when our brothers of the republic should condescend to admit women to their counsels and the ballot-box, they would be astonished at the help they would receive from such women as themselves, and, until that time came, I saw little reason to hope that intemperance and licentiousness, poverty and starvation, would cease to afflict the body-politic. So I begged them to go on with their good work, and wait patiently for the day of recognition. I found there were no restrictions in regard to religion, occupation, or nationality; only good character was requisite for membership. The main sections of the Constitution and By-Laws might serve as a model for the other societies which are being formed in towns and villages all over our country. The membership is now over four hundred, and there is no diminution of interest at the end of the eleven years of the club's existence.

So much for the education that the so-called lower classes are giving themselves. There are many similar clubs, I find, in our own little city; and only last winter I was invited to speak at a Fair given by a society of colored women of Hartford, who were working for the purpose of founding a State home for aged colored people of both sexes. Now, add to this the education that society women are giving themselves in the innumerable literary, scientific, and political clubs of the whole country, and what becomes of the fear of doubling the ignorant vote?

In regard to these clubs, Carroll D. Wright, in his late statistical report upon "Women's Clubs and Societies," has this to say of the number and variety of benevolent societies established and conducted by women:

Many secret benevolent organizations, more or less after the pattern of Masonry, have been formed, chiefly by American women, and, to a lesser degree, by Jewish women. Mutual benefit unions have been founded by Germans, Americans, English, Scandinavians, and Hebrews. Irish women have established house visiting, sick visiting, and beneficent societies. All nationalities have joined forces in forming women's auxiliaries to hospitals, asylums, refuges, and sanitariums. The training of girls to be servants, and the education of servants, have called many clubs into existence. Societies in aid of schools and poor scholars are another prominent feature. One of them, the Vassar Students' Aid, has nearly 3,000 members. Free kindergartens and day nurseries have been endowed and conducted by special socie-

ties formed for the purpose. Another phase of philanthropy is represented by boys' reading rooms, college settlements, nurses' settlements, and homes for unemployed girls. The number of these new institutions is surprising. It is said that at the present rate of progress, one-third of the women of New York will be organized within the next five years into societies whose aim is the betterment of the individual and the community.

Add to this the number of women now studying the higher branches (including always political economy) in our high schools, normal schools, and colleges, many of whom will become teachers in our public schools. On this point we have the testimony of no less a person than Prof. Harris, National Commissioner of Education at Washington. On my writing to him for accurate information as to the number of women compared with men who are now students at these institutions, he wrote me as follows:

I find, on making the actual calculation, that the women in secondary and higher education, added together, number 287,162, and the men number 235,296, equal to 54.9% of the former, and 45.1% of the latter. This, you see, is almost exactly 55% women to 45% men for the entire education higher than the elementary schools.

And President Capen, of Tufts College, said in a recent address: "Our colleges have doubled in numbers within ten years, and the number of women who are getting ready for college is astonishing. When all the women now preparing for college are educated and begin studying the social questions of their time, what may we not hope for in the solution of the difficulties that now confront us?"

Let us take courage, dear sisters, and not allow ourselves to be deluded by the fear that we are not sufficiently educated to take part in public affairs. Responsibility is all the education we need to-day, and when put to the test we shall not be found wanting.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL BOARD.

The recent election for school committee in Boston was a "clean sweep" for the Democrats with the exception of Mrs. Dr. Keller and Messrs. Nichols and Bennett. Although Mrs. Dr. Keller was also on the Democratic ticket, she seems to have received but few Democratic votes. These three candidates owe their election to the cooperation of the Independent Women Voters or the Public School Association with the Republicans. The antagonism to women on the part of the small politicians who scramble for seats on the school board was evident. There was any amount of "trading" among the different candidates and their friends. Yet Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, who had only the non-partisan nominations, received 22,964 votes, running far in advance of her tickets.

One element of weakness was the lack of union among the friends of reform. The action of the Republican convention made conference impossible. The Public School Association altogether ignored the Independent Women Voters, neither conferring with them before making nominations, nor so much as naming their existence in subsequent meetings, with the single exception of Mr. Capen, although

the women voters, as the returns show, secured much the larger number of votes. Yet four of the nominees of the Public School Association had been originally nominated by the women voters in former years. If these two bodies had agreed upon a common ticket instead of wasting 25,000 votes on Messrs. Billings and Bartlett, the combination could have elected three more members of the board, including Mrs. Ames and Messrs. Allen and Page.

The result illustrates the need of full suffrage for women. Where they have only school suffrage, their vote is comparatively small, and therefore their wishes are not much regarded by the party managers. But in every State where women have full suffrage they vote as generally as do the men, and their wishes are regarded in the party nominations. With half the children in the Boston schools girls, and with nine-tenths of the teachers women, there are now only two women on the school board of 24 members. Wherever full suffrage has been granted to women, one of the first results has been a great increase in the number of women serving on educational boards. Meanwhile, it is worthy of notice that the Boston Republicans this year did not elect a single candidate who had not been first nominated by the Independent Women Voters.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. was held at 3 Park Street, Boston, last Tuesday afternoon. There was a large attendance, although the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs was holding a meeting with an attractive programme in Park Street Church at the same hour, which it was feared would draw away our audience. William Lloyd Garrison read an able paper on "Imperialism," which was followed by a lively discussion. Refreshments and a social hour closed a very enjoyable meeting.

The last Fortnightly in December is omitted because it comes so near Christmas; hence there will be no more Fortnightlies till January.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

You can make us a merry Christmas for the poor colored children of Kinston, N. C., if you will send your old toys and picture-books to Mrs. N. A. Rutherford, Teacher among the Freedmen, Lock Box 118, Kinston, N. C.

MISS ADELAIDE WITHERINGTON, of Melrose, has on hand a few copies of Mrs. Livermore's Autobiography, which can be obtained of her without any delay in procuring them from the publisher. Address her at Melrose, Mass.

The Boston *Herald* is now devoting from two to four editorials a week to prove that woman suffrage is "not a question of burning interest." If interest in the question were extinguished, the *Herald* would not pay so much attention to a dead issue.—*Woman's Journal*.

TO MASSACHUSETTS SUFFRAGISTS.

The December meeting of the Board of Directors of the Massachusetts W. S. A. was held at 3 Park Street, Boston, on the first Friday of the month.

IN THE COLLEGES.

Miss Turner reported for Miss Mary Ware Allen, 5 Garden Street, Cambridge, superintendent of work among the colleges, that a member of the senior class at Smith, though herself opposed, has promised to form a club for the study of equal suffrage, and will send for literature on both sides.

Miss Allen wants the names of professors or students, who favor suffrage, in all of the Massachusetts colleges. Friends in any of the Leagues who can send her such names will materially help her work.

CLUB CATALOGUES WANTED.

The intelligent and able women of the State are largely gathered into Women's Clubs. A systematic effort will be made to convert these club women by sending to their officers, and also to those members whose names can be obtained, periodical doses of carefully selected suffrage literature. The friends in the Leagues are asked to send to Miss H. E. Turner, 3 Park Street, Boston, any year-books of Women's Clubs in their neighborhood.

WOMAN'S JOURNAL PREMIUMS

Make a Christmas present of the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* to some friend who needs to be converted, or to be aroused from a lukewarm to an active interest in equal rights. You can do this, and at the same time supply yourself with other Christmas presents to give to other friends, in our premiums.

For one new subscriber, at the special rate of \$1.50, we will send Mrs. Anna Christy Fall's admirable little book, "The Tragedy of a Widow's Third."

To any one sending us two new subscribers at \$1.50 each, we will send either Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson's new book, "Woman and Economics," or the new edition of Mrs. Stetson's poems, "In This Our World," containing many poems not included in the former edition. Either of these books would make an excellent Christmas present for a conservative friend.

Address *Woman's Journal*, 2 Park St., Boston, Mass.

The National Grange, at its recent meeting in Concord, N. H., adopted a strong resolution in favor of woman suffrage.

JULIA COLLTON FLEWELLYN, of Lockport, N. Y., has written a new drama, entitled "It is the Law." The plot deals with the law that gives to the father the first right to a child, and is closely interwoven with the temperance question. The play is perhaps the most forcible argument ever brought against that unjust law.

MISS HELEN GOULD is said to be the leading factor in another philanthropic movement just started in New York, an employment department where honorably discharged soldiers needing work will be helped to obtain it. Already a large number have applied, and an investigation shows that a majority of the men actually left their employment to enlist. Places have been found for some of them, and will be found for more.

HON. S. T. CORN ON SUFFRAGE.

A Massachusetts woman lately addressed a letter to Judge Samuel T. Corn, of the Wyoming Supreme Court, asking whether the bad and ignorant women vote more generally than the good and intelligent, and whether any of the other predicted evils have happened. Judge Corn writes in reply:

I can answer your questions in the negative, without any reservation whatever. And, while there are a few men here who do not thoroughly approve of woman suffrage, I do not think there is one in the State who would seriously answer them otherwise.

Women of all classes very generally vote. Bad women do not obtrude their presence at the polls, and I do not now remember ever to have seen a distinctively bad woman casting her vote.

Woman suffrage has no injurious effect upon the home or the family that I have ever heard of during the twelve years I have resided in the State. It does not take so much of women's time as to interfere with their domestic duties, or with their church or charitable work. It does not impair their womanliness, or make them less respected as wives and mothers. They do not have less influence, or enjoy less respect and consideration socially. My impression is that they read the daily papers and inform themselves upon public questions much more generally than women elsewhere.

Woman suffrage has certainly had no bad results. On the other hand, it has not revolutionized or reconstructed society. But it has had the effect almost entirely to exclude notoriously bad or immoral men from public office in the State. Parties refuse to nominate such men upon the distinct ground that they cannot obtain the women's vote.

The natural result of such conditions is to increase the respect in which women are held, and not to diminish it. They are a more important factor in affairs, and therefore more regarded. It is generally conceded, I think, that women have a higher standard of morality and right living than men. And, as they have a say in public matters, it has a tendency to make men respect their standard, and in some degree to attempt to attain to it themselves.

I have never been an enthusiastic advocate of woman suffrage as a cure for all the ills that afflict society; but I give you in entire candor my impressions of it from my observation in this State. It is difficult to make any one not residing here understand the entire absence of the objectionable features which it is supposed must attend the institution. They simply do not exist.

A QUESTION FOR REMONSTRANTS.

Editor Woman's Column:

Should not men be disfranchised? Are they competent to vote? Please read the following, clipped from the N. Y. Times:

Gen. Miles found upon his visit to Tampa, to assist in the movement of the Fifth Corps to Santiago, cars scattered over fifty miles of track, without way-bills, cards, tags, or any means of ascertaining whether a car contained food, clothing, or guns. He has made the surprising statement that eight hundred cars had to be broken open to find the six siege guns and mounts that were taken to Santiago and not used after their arrival.

Could women, with all their incapacity, incompetence, small brains, etc., do worse? If women had made such a mess, would not some opponent of woman suf-

frage point out the absurdity of entrusting them with "affairs of State"? But, as Mrs. Blake remarks, "What is sauce for the gander is saucy for the goose."

"We are all poor critters," according to Widow Bedott, and it does seem as if such evidence of the imperfection of our brethren ought to humble them so that they will acknowledge they need the sisters' help. What women would ever have left eight hundred cars go off without tags? It is as natural for a woman to label things as to breathe. Surely, "it is not good that man should be alone." Two heads are needed in the tangled business of the world, and the sooner this is recognized the less will the business of the world be tangled.

CELIA B. WHITEHEAD.

EQUAL LAWS IN NEW ZEALAND

One of the results of woman suffrage in New Zealand has been to secure equitable divorce laws. Hitherto, New Zealand law has followed English law, by which infidelity on the part of the wife entitles the husband to a divorce, but infidelity on the part of the husband does not entitle the wife to one, unless gross cruelty can be proved in addition. New Zealand, where women have obtained Parliamentary suffrage, has now abolished this injustice, and has made the divorce law the same for husbands and wives.

HONOR FOR A TENNESSEE LADY.

Miss Clara Conway, of Memphis, is prominently named for State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Tennessee. No better choice could be made. Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, and North Dakota have all tried women in this position, and have found them a success. A Memphis paper says: "The appointment of a woman has the effect of eliminating politics from the schools, or, at least, of taking the schools out of politics, and as this has been demanded by the people for many years, there is reason to believe that the reform will be reached this year. If the appointment is made on merit and capacity, it is quite probable that the candidates themselves would accord it to Miss Conway, and if this distinguished educator and organizer is chosen, the public schools of Tennessee, from the humblest 'old field school' to the most pretentious, will feel the impetus of new life, and enjoy the sensation of a healthier and more complete existence."

Mrs. Roosevelt has so much faith in her husband, and admires him so heartily, that the newspaper caricatures of him amuse her instead of annoying her. It is said that no one enjoys them better than she, and that she cuts them out and has filled a scrapbook with them.

The result of the official count on the suffrage amendment in South Dakota is as follows: Yes, 19,678; No, 22,983; adverse majority, 3,285. Eight years ago the adverse majority was 23,610.

Miss La Fille—Mr. Spooner is a model husband. De Witte—Yes; they say he treats his wife as if he were a candidate for election and she were a voter.—Puck.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.

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Idaho Speaks for Herself.

A Very New Woman.

Clara Barton on Woman Suffrage.

DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.

Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.

How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon. Jas. S. Clark.

Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.

Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.

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The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

Alice Stone Blackwell.

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Let the suffragists of every State write at once to each of their Senators and Representatives, asking them not to impose an odious and degrading disfranchisement upon the women of Hawaii. Do not lose a day. Go to the nearest newspaper office and ask for a political almanac or Congressional directory. Address each Senator and Representative at Washington, D. C., urging him to vote to strike out the word "male" in the proposed constitution, and to make this a condition of his support.

A GROWING CAUSE.

In Washington, as well as in South Dakota, the official recount shows the equal suffrage amendment to have received a larger vote than was formerly reported. In Washington, the adverse majority this year is only 9,882. In 1889 it was 19,386. In South Dakota, in 1890, the adverse majority was 23,610. This year it is 3,285.

In four States—Kansas, Colorado, Washington, and South Dakota—equal suffrage amendments have been submitted to the voters twice, at intervals of some years. In every case the vote was better the second time than the first, showing the steady gain of the cause.

The long struggle between conservatism and progress in regard to woman suffrage has been well compared to a series of wrestling bouts 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.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

SENATOR VEST ON EXPANSION.

By Emily Broomall.

A good many women must have been somewhat amused by Senator Vest's speech against territorial expansion. He indignantly denounces the acquirement by the United States of any islands that must be governed as colonies, and denounces it (this is the amazing thing) on the ground that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and that taxation without representation is tyranny! Yet Senator Vest is a bigoted opponent of equal suffrage for women, and only a few years ago he was exhausting his utmost eloquence on the floor of Congress to prove

that no woman, however intelligent, ought to be permitted to vote in regard to the laws by which she is governed.

Senator Vest's anguish when it is proposed to govern even a male savage without giving him a ballot, recalls a little story that is now going the rounds: A small boy had fallen and "barked his shins." He ran weeping to his mother for liniment and sympathy. She was one of those good people who hold that pain is an illusion, and that it can be done away with by refusing to believe in it. Drawing herself up, she said to the child, impressively: "It doesn't hurt! it doesn't hurt! No, Johnny, it doesn't hurt!" Johnny, in a rage, rushed at his mother and kicked her shins with all his might. Dancing in anguish, she exclaimed, "Oh, Johnny, how could you do that? Don't you know how you hurt dear mamma?" But Johnny only pranced around her in a sort of war dance, crying mockingly: "Oh, no! it doesn't hurt! it doesn't hurt!"

Senator Vest has assured us women, over and over again, that disfranchisement doesn't hurt. We cannot help feeling amusement rather than sympathy now, as we watch his contortions of agony over the proposal to govern members of his own sex without permitting them to vote. Why should he be so much more sensitive in the case of an uncivilized Malayan man than in that of a civilized American woman? — *Woman's Journal*.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next Fortnightly meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held in the suffrage parlors, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 2.30 P. M. Mrs. Florence Howe Hall will be the lecturer, and Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will preside. Mrs. Hall's subject is "The Judgment of Minerva. (A Farce)" Discussion will follow the lecture, after which cocoa and light refreshments will be served, when there will be an opportunity for social enjoyment. Members admitted on their membership tickets; all others are expected to pay an admission fee of fifteen cents. MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

BEHIND THE AGE.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad has issued an order discharging all its female clerks on Jan. 1. The excuse for this action, as given by one of the company's officials, is as follows:

The Northwestern wishes to advance its employes from low positions to offices of trust. Can you imagine a woman as general superintendent or general manager of the affairs of this great railway system? I think not. But just so long as we have women in the clerical positions, the source from which to draw valuable officials in future is narrowed to small limits. This is the sole reason, I think, for the discharge of the women.

The Boston *Herald* comments as follows:

At several points in New England women are now employed as station agents, and their services are in every way acceptable. On the railroad rialto in this city female clerks are unknown, but there are two or three instances where they are employed as typewriters and stenographers. The fact that they never "smile," are nimble of touch, and discreet, are elements in their favor that are not properly recognized.

The head of the British Empire for more than half a century has been a woman. The executive head of the Red Cross Society is a woman. The most influential stockholder of the great Baltimore & Ohio Railroad system is a woman. The managers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad are behind the age. If the women of Illinois had been voters, these female clerks would not have been discharged.

Miss LILIAN WHITING has presented the Boston public library with a large collection of the autograph letters written to the late Kate Field by the Brownings, Walter Savage Landor, George Eliot, Dickens, Thomas Adolphus, and Anthony Trollope, E. C. Stedman, Helen Hunt, Mme. Ristori, Adelaide Phillips, Dr. Schliemann, and a great number of other notable people.

Mrs. SOLOMON GOSSEON, the managing partner of a well-known Jewish firm in Bombay, and president of several companies in which the firm takes an interest, has been proposed for a place in the governor-general's council—an astonishing innovation for India. The proposal comes from a leading Indian paper. It is due to her remarkable business ability, and the fact that she has made great efforts to draw together the women of Bombay.

Mrs. ANNA R. SIMMONS, president of the South Dakota Equal Suffrage Association, has moved from Huron to Mitchell, in order to place her children in college. She writes: "We are not discouraged that we did not win the amendment. We are going right on again to get it before the people. This near approach to victory has put new life and hope into the friends of the cause. The adoption of the initiative and referendum is a great blessing to the people, as the Legislature is obliged to submit an amendment to popular vote upon application by five per cent. of the voters. We can double that amount."

"AUNT LUCY" NICHOLS, New Albany, Ind., has just been granted a pension of \$12 per month by special act of Congress. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "Lucy is the only female member of a G. A. R. post in the United States. She served through the war with the 23d Indiana, participating in twenty-eight battles. She fought, nursed the sick, and cooked and washed for the others. She joined the regiment at Bolivar, Tenn., running away from her master."

THE LATEST THING IN "PATRIOTISM."

The patriotism of the American woman is a thing of great variety. There is the patriotism of Molly Stark and Lydia Darragh in the Revolutionary War, one acting as a gunner and the other as a spy. There is the patriotism that organizes sanitary commissions and equips trained nurses. There is the patriotism that opens the purse of the millionaire woman and establishes hospitals and camps. There is the patriotism that draws women to political speakings, where they listen to the oratorical flights of the "spell-binder," and, afterwards present him with flowery offerings of white roses or yellow chrysanthemums according to the complexion of their husband's politics. There is the patriotism that makes a woman stand on a street corner for three mortal hours, regardless of the baby that ought to be rocked or the meal that ought to be cooked, while she watches the demonstrations of her fellow citizens over a departing or a returning volunteer regiment. But the latest thing in patriotism has just been announced by Lieutenant Richmond Hobson, who at the opening of the war had the distinction of being "the best dancer in the navy," who further distinguished himself by sinking the *Merri-mac*, and who has just eclipsed all his former glories by kissing more women than even Solomon in all his glory ever kissed in a given time. The situation is thus set forth by a newspaper dispatch:

Lieutenant Hobson said to-day in regard to the criticisms that have been passed upon his kissing exploits:

"My critics, I fear, are not patriotic. I have kissed a large number of women, mostly young school girls, who have thus expressed their patriotism. It was simply a matter of enthusiasm that found vent that way. It was not a tribute to Hobson, the man, but to Hobson, the navy's representative. Any man, any young man at least, in my position, would have done just as I have done.

"Recent scenes may not appear well in the cold light of press statements, but in a patriotic throng there is always an intensity of feeling among women especially, and patriotism that finds expression in this manner is entirely agreeable to me."

Well! Well! To be sure. How stupid of us not to have discerned this at once! For this osculatory patriotism is no new thing after all. We who have studied English history recall the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire, who kissed a butcher, in order to buy a vote for her favorite candidate, Charles James Fox. These American women are only following the precedent established by the English Duchess so many years ago.

The only thing that surprises me in connection with Hobson's kissing is that hundreds of Kansas women kissed him. Women in that State have municipal suffrage, but their patriotic devotion to the American navy is such that they just had to kiss that young naval officer who represented the navy. Evidently municipal suffrage is not enough to satisfy the patriotism of the Kansas woman. The outlet is too small for the out-flood. It is significant that in Colorado, where women have full suffrage, the osculatory patriot was not in evidence during Hobson's visit; and it is doubly significant that down in

Kentucky, where women have no suffrage at all, except now and then a little scrap of school suffrage, a number of blue grass beauties happened to see a young sergeant, Vernon Lord, and, declaring that he was "just as handsome as Hobson," they kissed him patriotically until the train bore him away. The pent-up patriotism of woman is a dangerous thing, my brothers!

Lieutenant Hobson's approval of osculatory patriotism is delightfully masculine. It is "entirely agreeable" to the average man to have woman express her patriotism in any way except the straightforward, honorable, dignified, well-bred, and effective way of a legal voter. Women may work themselves to death on sanitary commissions, they may lose health and life as hospital nurses, they may risk death as spies, they may kiss butchers, and naval officers and sergeants, and it is all "entirely agreeable" to the feelings of man. But just let a woman ask to be allowed to express her patriotism by casting a ballot, and the feelings of man becomes so "many" for him that he finds such epithets as "unwomanly," "degrading," "unsexed," etc., entirely inadequate to express his meaning. As for the average woman, the osculatory sort of patriotism is "entirely agreeable" to her feelings also, and in view of this existing condition there is but one saying that rises to the lips of the suffragist. It is Mrs. Poyser's inspired aphorism:

'I'm not denyin' that women are fools; God Almighty made 'em to match the men.' LIDA CALVERT OBENCHAIN.

Bowling Green, Ky., Dec. 23, 1898.

FROM COLORADO.

The Colorado Equal Suffrage Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting on Nov. 25th in Denver, at the house of Mrs. C. N. Whitman. The *Denver News* says it was the largest meeting of the Association since the campaign that gave women suffrage.

The president, Mrs. Katharine A. G. Patterson, occupied the chair. Mrs. M. C. Benjamin gave a paper on "The Emancipation of Jewish Women." She said, the emancipation of women in late years was proved by nothing so much as by the changed position of Jewish women, whose place in the church had always been a subordinate one. Mrs. Amy Cornwall recommended the history of the suffrage movement in Colorado, recently compiled by J. R. Brown.

Mrs. John R. Hanna gave a review of the status of the suffrage question all over the country. The most hopeful sign, she thought, was the organization of the anti-suffrage leagues. It proved that the movement had reached a stage when it must be fought, which was a far step in advance of the time when it inspired only ridicule. She commented on the illogical position of women who left their homes and families to organize, travel, and speak against equal suffrage, declaring that these women, although they did not know it, were even now on the road to being suffragists, because they were taking an active part in public affairs; a position which, sooner or later, leads to suffrage.

As to the sentiment in Colorado on the question, the men of the State declared that, when they showed by their votes that they desired the women to vote; and she had seen no reason to believe that they had altered their opinions since then. As for the women, there were more suffragists among them in Colorado to-day than ever before.

Mrs. Patterson explained the object of maintaining the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association. It was no longer needed in Colorado, but was necessary for the benefit of the cause elsewhere; to act as a bureau of information to answer the constant queries concerning the subject, and also to answer the occasional misrepresentations made of Colorado women and their actions. The State should be represented at the annual convention of the National Equal Suffrage Association, and the Association must send representative women. The Association would also like to help the neighboring States when campaigns are on there.

A TRIBUTE TO MISS BARTON.

President McKinley, in his message to Congress, paid a cordial tribute to Miss Clara Barton and the work of the Red Cross. In the abbreviated reports of the message, given in numerous newspapers, this tribute was omitted. After bearing testimony to the patriotism and devotion of that portion of the army and of the navy that was not ordered to the front, the President said:

In this connection, it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial approbation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaigns, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assemblage, and later, under the able and experienced leadership of the president of the society, Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the front in Cuba. Working in conjunction with the government authorities, and under their sanction and approval, and with the enthusiastic coöperation of many patriotic women and societies in the various States, the Red Cross has fully maintained its already high reputation for intense earnestness and ability to exercise the noble purposes of its organization, thus justifying the confidence and support which it has received at the hands of the American people. To the members and officers of this society, and all who aided them in their philanthropic work, the sincere and lasting gratitude of the soldiers and the public is due and is freely accorded.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

One of the first acts of the Anglican Synod of New South Wales, at its recent session, was to remove an anomaly relating to the voting of women at annual vestry meetings. Under the Sydney Church Ordinance, single women and widows had a right to exercise the ecclesiastical franchise, but married women had not. As one member tersely put it: "A woman's daughter could vote, while she, as wife and mother, was debarred." Several laymen present protested strongly against diverging from the old rule, but Mr. W. R. Beaver, who had charge of the motion, swept all these objections away and carried his point.

PENNSYLVANIA PROGRESSING.

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Women's Clubs has repealed its rule that neither single tax, temperance, woman suffrage, nor anti-vivisection should be discussed, unless by unanimous consent. Pennsylvania women have grown less timid, and any one who chooses may now mention these burning questions.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND MARRIAGE REFORM.

One of the most beneficent results of the woman suffrage agitation has been a reform of the marriage relation. When the agitation began, more than a hundred years ago, in England and the United States the wife was in law and in fact the servant of her husband—a menial under the control of her master, from whose supreme authority there was no appeal. Such, indeed, the marriage relation still is in all countries and among all races, our own Anglo-Saxon people excepted, and the partial emancipation of married women among English-speaking communities is the direct result of the demand for equality begun in America by Margaret Brent, of Maryland, in 1757, and in England by Mary Wollstonecraft in 1790.

"Why not stop talking about suffrage?" some one asked Mary A. Livermore.

"Because legal injustice always begets social injustice," she replied. "Put a man down legally as a slave, and you damn him socially. Who shall not vote? Women and idiots, women and paupers, women and criminals. The ballot is the synonym and symbol of equality in a republic."

This close connection between political freedom and social justice for women has just been strikingly shown in New Zealand. It is only five years since women were enfranchised in that colony. And already married women are protected. The *Woman's Signal* of London, of Dec. 8, says:

New Zealand women have been, up to now, under the same unjust and unequal law of divorce, giving a license to male adultery, as that to which Englishwomen are subject; but, immediately after the Parliamentary vote was gained, the New Zealand women required of their representatives the introduction of an equal law of divorce. The "Upper House" rejected this measure after it had passed in the lower and representative assembly; but it has now at length been accepted by both Houses. It is almost absolutely the same for husband and wife. The text is as follows:

Any married person, who at the time of the institution of the suit or other proceeding is domiciled in New Zealand for two years, may present a petition to the court praying on one or more of the grounds in this section mentioned that his or her marriage with the respondent may be dissolved:

(1.) On the ground that the respondent has, since the celebration of the marriage, and after the coming into the operation of the Act, been guilty of adultery.

(2.) On the ground that the respondent has, without just cause, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and without any such cause left him or her continuously so deserted during five years or upwards.

(3.) On the ground that the respondent has during four years and upwards been a habitual drunkard, and has either habitually left his wife without means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her; or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like

period been a habitual drunkard, and has habitually neglected her domestic duties and rendered herself unfit to discharge them.

(4.) On the ground that the respondent has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment or penal servitude for seven years or upwards for attempting to take the life of the petitioner.

In England, as formerly in this country, notwithstanding the reform in the property rights of wives, the double standard of morals still lingers in the law. The *Woman's Signal* well says:

The English law on the subject is a disgrace to the Parliament which passed it and to the nation which lets it continue, for in a country that professes to be monogamous and Christian, it deliberately requires a wife to live as merely the chief member of a harem in any case when her husband chooses to inflict, by his vice, this outrage and cruel indignity upon her. A wife cannot here divorce her husband for his infidelity. That offence on his part may be accompanied by every circumstance of moral cruelty. He may utterly neglect her. He may keep his mistress under her very roof. He may insult and abuse her to any extent in the presence of the other woman, and may bring cruel and false charges against her in the ears of her children and servants. He may refuse to provide her with money or proper clothing. Not all this and adultery of the most gross and open and continuous kind added, gives an Englishwoman the right to clean her life from the odious and contaminating relation of wife to such a man. Only *physical cruelty*, and that of so sustained and gross a character as to be "injurious to life or limb," suffices to satisfy the demands of the Divorce Court, *in addition to infidelity on the husband's part!* Thus, Englishmen claim and maintain for themselves the right to live adulterous lives with impunity. But a single lapse on the wife's part entitles her husband to be freed from what men consider for themselves the insufferable insult of further conjugal relations with a faithless spouse. This abominable inequality, under which we voteless wives suffer silently, is swept away by woman suffrage in New Zealand.

The effect of woman suffrage will not be to abolish marriage, but to make it more harmonious and more permanent. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred divorces are caused by a false conception of rights and duties. The man domineers; the woman rebels. A relation of subjection is irksome to an enlightened, intelligent, self-respecting woman. Many men do not yet recognize the charm of equality in the home. The law is still semi-barbarous in its provisions. The wife, in most of the States, has not the equal custody and control of her children. When women vote, the law regulating the domestic relations will be reformed. We shall have a republican family in a republican State. Marriage will become a happy and permanent partnership of equals with reciprocal rights and duties. Then there will seldom be need of divorces; for "justice always satisfies."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

NEW ZEALAND WOMEN.

At Exeter Hall, London, Sir George Williams presiding, Rev. Leonard M. Isitt, of New Zealand, lately delivered a lecture on "Women's Rights and Responsibilities." He said that in England semi-barbaric ideas still existed with regard to our womenkind. They were admired and

provided for, but when it came to the franchise, they were classed with "criminals, lunatics, and paupers." It was an excellent saying that "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," but to deny that hand any share in the shaping of the destinies of a nation was absurd. In New Zealand the women had been conceded the franchise with excellent results, and with none of those evils which were so freely predicted. The exercise of the franchise by women purified politics because the women would not vote for any man, however clever, whose character was "shady."

GEORGIA GIRLS MUSTERED OUT.

The young women of the Atlanta Relief Association have just been disbanded with the same ceremony and forms used by the Government in mustering out soldiers.

Miss Ella M. Powell is president of the association; Miss Jennie English, vice-president; Miss Irma Dooly, secretary; Miss Joan Clark, assistant secretary; Miss Annie Nash, treasurer, and Miss Elizabeth Venable, chairman of the Executive Committee.

These young women cared for the State troops before they were mustered into the service of the Government, and when, near the close of the war, patients began to pour into the general hospital at Fort McPherson, they sent committees out to the hospitals, and gave much time, attention, and money to the care of the invalid soldiers.

When President McKinley was told of the association's admirable work, and that it was about to dissolve, he suggested that the young women be mustered out with descriptive lists and honorable discharges, like the other military employes of the Government, and said he would affix his signature to all the discharges.

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.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

The superintendent of schools at Cleveland, O., has decided that teachers may wear bicycle dresses in school, providing they are not "shorter than is proper."

Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, editor of *St Nicholas*, has sailed for Europe to spend some months in Italy and Egypt for the recovery of her health.

Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney, Dr. Zakrezewska and Miss Christofferson have been made honorary members of the Alumnae Association of the Nurses of the New England Hospital Training School.

"Not a song-bird hat in stock" is posted on frequent bulletins through the millinery department of Marshall Field's great Chicago store. This is a public acknowledgment of the victory of the Audubon crusade.

Miss Amelia Achard, whose health was ruined by the shock received in the St. Louis cyclone, has been able to translate the beautiful story of Soo-boo na-gum for the *German Friend*, of which her mother is editor.

The International Abolitionist Federation, the new name of the "British and Continental Federation for the Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice," will hold its next annual meeting in Geneva, Sept. 13-18, 1899.

Rev. Dr. Garner, interpreter for the Chinese bureau in San Francisco, has been warned that if he continues his efforts in behalf of the Chinese slave girls he will do so at the peril of his life. The "high-binders" at a recent meeting decided to take his life if he did not cease his work.

Under an old law of Maryland, seldom if ever used, a man named Tucker, who killed another named Johnson, "in a fight," is to pay the widow \$3,000, and her children \$2,000. A jury so decided, at Baltimore, on the 9th inst., after a week's trial.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., proprietors of one of the largest department stores of Boston, set aside one per cent. of all the sales last week as a Christmas gift to their employees. Over three thousand persons shared in this plan, which was tried last year to the great satisfaction of the entire corps of employees.

A fine collection, numbering six thousand or seven thousand specimens of insects, has been made by the students of the Girls' Normal School of Philadelphia. Among them are boring-beetle, robber-fly, burying beetle, ordinary beetles, moths, katydids, butterflies, darning-needles, cockroaches, centipedes, and several kinds of crickets.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, loves Christmas, and celebrates it vigorously and delightfully. She has always had a tree on Christmas eve, has always hung up her stocking, and loves to give presents. One of her chief joys on Christmas morning is to follow the ancient Dutch custom of appearing suddenly at a door, flinging into the room a gift rolled in a big ball of straw, and running away as fast as she can. Another Christmas habit of hers is to drive about the snowy streets and toss handfuls of bon-bons wherever she sees a group of children.

A WOMAN RUNS AN ELECTRIC PLANT.

Mrs. Iva E. Tutt is manager of an electrical plant at Long Beach, Cal. Mrs. Tutt is a native of Minnesota. She went to Southern California in 1895, and settled at Long Beach. She says: "I foresaw the future of this favored locality, and decided to invest my means in an electric plant, and devote my energy to it. At that time these towns were lighted by oil. I applied for franchises, bought machinery and necessary grounds, directed all the details, from the setting of the boilers to the construction of the pole lines. Eventually I found myself at the head of a model plant, with miles of wires and an ever-increasing patronage. At times I have had to operate the station when the needs of the work called the men elsewhere. The plant is a modern one in every respect."

Long Beach is a sea-coast town about twenty miles from Los Angeles. Within a short distance lies Terminal Island, a fashionable resort, and, further away, San Pedro, the future seaport of Los Angeles and the surrounding country, where the Government is spending three millions of dollars to improve the harbor. These three towns are joined by an electric circuit, and successfully lighted from the one central station, of which Mrs. Tutt is manager.

HOW TO WIN WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To secure equal suffrage for women two things are needed:

1. To convince men and women that it is right and necessary.
2. To secure an active support in every voting precinct.

In short, to educate and to organize. How can this be done?

1. By circulating woman suffrage literature where it will be read, not once only, but continuously. For this purpose every State Society should systematically introduce into every family a woman suffrage weekly newspaper, giving information and news of the movement, and place in the hands of every voter a woman suffrage leaflet. If the money otherwise spent were devoted to this specific object, a single year would leaven the whole community with woman suffrage principles.

2. By finding or creating a trustworthy friend in every voting precinct to circulate literature, and help elect suffragists to the Legislature.

A continuous campaign of education and organization is needed; nothing more and nothing less. The human mind is so constituted that truth and justice and liberty are sure to win in the long run. Even the efforts of the remonstrants help, for, as Jefferson has well said: "Error is harmless when Truth is free to combat it."

Herein lies the secret of speedy success. For thirty years the *Woman's Journal* has gone weekly into every State and Territory. For ten years the WOMAN'S COLUMN has visited thousands of homes. At a large annual cost of money and time Lucy Stone founded these papers and sent them out on their weekly mission. Her husband and daughter are carrying out her self-imposed life-work. But this work might easily be made a hundredfold more

effective, if only the State Societies would adopt it as their own. If they do so, these papers can be sent post-paid, at small cost, into every county of every State, not only without expense to the State Societies, but a source of revenue for the employment of State lecturers and organizers.

We invite correspondence with the officers of every State and local suffrage organization. These papers will be supplied to such societies at the mere cost of paper and presswork. Each paper can be mailed by pound-weight to every cross-roads post-office in the United States. They will go where lecturers cannot. They will go, winter and summer, rain and shine, day and night. They will reach North, South, East, and West, Republican and Democrat, man and woman, alike.

The State Society which first carries out this plan of campaign will probably be the next to join the phalanx of free States for women.

Friends of State and local Societies, let us hear from you. What will you do about it during the year 1899?

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

JUSTICE IN THE GRANGE.

The *American Grange Bulletin*, the official organ of the National Grange, published at Cincinnati, speaking of the recent action of the National Grange at Concord, says editorially:

The National Grange again pronounced in favor of woman suffrage. Why not instruct the Legislative Committee to press it upon Congress until the desired result is obtained? All State Granges, in justice to the universal demands of the Order, should instruct their proper committee to press it upon State Legislatures. The passing of resolutions will not accomplish much of itself. Let our Legislatures, State and National, understand that we mean what we say.

The Grange was the first organization to admit women upon terms of perfect equality with men, and brothers of the Order in high official positions are frequently heard to say that in this fundamental principle largely consists the strength and perpetuity of the Grange.

GROWING OLD BRAVELY.

Last Monday, Dec. 19, was the seventy-eighth birthday of Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. She had expected no observance of the day, so was the more touched and gratified in the many remembrances that poured in through the day in the shape of letters, cards, telegrams, and flowers, one bouquet containing seventy-eight white roses. Delegations came from clubs and societies, representatives from schools, and crowds of unofficial callers.

The *Boston Herald* says:

It looks as if the surest and serenest way for a woman to grow old gracefully might be to follow the example of such splendid representatives of their sex as Mrs. Livermore and Mrs. Howe.

Mrs. Livermore is president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Howe of the New England Woman Suffrage Association. But the *Herald* does not want women to follow their example and work for equal rights.