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THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY
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A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to
Winning Equal Rights and especially
to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women.

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STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

A Thousand Delegates Present—Mrs. Catt Re-elected—Great Welcome to Miss Shaw

A press despatch from Stockholm, dated June 12, says:

The sixth conference of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance opened here today. There were present 1000 delegates from Europe, the United States, Australia and South Africa. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. Anna Whitlock of Sweden, after which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was re-elected president of the Alliance. Riksdag Deputy Beckman spoke warmly in favor of suffrage for women, and then Mrs. Catt delivered a long and eloquent address on the history of the movement. Mrs. Frederick Nathan of New York proposed the formation of an association of Swedish men to work for woman suffrage.

The Congress will sit until Saturday. Interesting incidents of today were the presentation to the Congress by Janet Richards of a suffrage baton and the address of Mrs. Whitlock and the warm welcome given the Rev. Dr. Anna Shaw. The whole assembly arose on Miss Shaw's entrance.

The newspapers speak highly of Miss Shaw's eloquence at the religious services held Sunday at the Gustavus Vasa Church, where she occupied the pulpit.

Apparently the report that she would not be allowed to preach in that great church was a canard.

A LIAR

Alleged Ex-Dean of Colorado University, Who is Talking Against Woman Suffrage in California, Never Was Connected with University—Is Unknown in Colorado

The Denver News of June 3 says: Members of the Woman's Public Service League are much wrought up over the statements made in Los Angeles recently by Professor E. C. Lindmann, in which he declared that women in politics have been a bane to Colorado, and have desecrated the homes of the State. At a meeting yesterday the League adopted the following resolutions and sent copies to the Equal Suffrage Association of Los Angeles and to various woman's clubs of that city:

Whereas, One E. C. Lindmann has recently, in the city of Los Angeles, California, according to the press of that city, stated that, since the adoption of woman suffrage in Colorado, family life has decreased and that woman suffrage has been the bane of Colorado, has desecrated the homes of the State, has debauched womanhood and is one of the greatest evils of the age;

Now we, the members of the Woman's Public Service League of Colorado, hereby denounce each and every one of such statements as wholly and maliciously false and without a shadow of excuse. We declare that anyone who makes such statements is wholly unworthy of belief and not entitled to the confidence or respect of any truth-loving or justice-seeking person. We regret that there seems to be no way in which to mete out legal punishment for such slanders.

Inasmuch as it has been stated in the press of Los Angeles that this so-called "Professor" Lindmann was formerly a member of the faculty of the University of Colorado, we desire to state that said Lindmann has never been connected with the University of

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WOMAN AND LAW

Odd Legal Injustices—Mother Not "Next of Kin" to Her Own Child

Mrs. John K. White, at a recent suffrage meeting in Frederick, Md., gave some curious examples of the law's injustice to women. Mrs. Jefferson Davis bequeathed interesting relics to the Daughters of the Confederacy, but her will could not be carried out, because in Louisiana a woman's signature as witness is not legally valid. Mrs. White also cited the case of a young man killed at a dangerous trade in New York State. The father put in a claim for damages, which would have been granted but for his death before the case was settled. The mother could not collect the claim, because by law she was not "next of kin" to her son.

FOR WORKING WOMEN

Baltimore Forms Trade Union League

The Woman's Trade Union League of Baltimore has been organized to promote the interests of women's trade unions, to forward labor legislation and to aid in the formation of new unions in all trades. These unions are to be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and with their national or international organization. Their platform includes equal pay for equal work, the eight-hour day, and woman suffrage.

A BRAVE MOTHER

Grand Woman Organ with New Spirit

Mrs. Margaret Dreier Robins, in her address at the National Conference of Charities, told a remarkable incident of the great strike among the garment



MRS. RAYMOND ROBINS

Workers in Chicago. The strike lasted for months, and caused great suffering. During the course of it, 1250 babies were born to the strikers. The Women's Trade Union League and other sympathizers tried to supply all these little noncombatants with milk. A visitor, going into one of the homes, found a mother in bed with a new-born baby, and surrounded by three other children of three, four and five years old. There was neither food nor fuel, and it was a bitter winter's day. On the mother's bed were three letters from her husband's employer, offering to raise his pay from \$15 to \$30 per week if he would come back and help to break the strike. He had refused, and his wife rejoiced in the refusal. The visitor asked her how she could bear such suffering, not for herself but for her children. With a steady, quiet look in her patient eyes, the mother answered, "It is not only bread we give the children. We live not by bread alone, we live by freedom; and I will fight for it till I die, to give it to my children."

APPEAL TO CHURCH

Weighty and Earnest Appeal of Episcopalian Women for Enlarged Field of Usefulness

The following influentially signed memorial was presented to the Sixteenth Annual Council of the Episcopal Diocese of Lexington, Ky., recently held at Frankfort:

Memorial

To the Sixteenth Annual Council of the Diocese of Lexington: We, the undersigned communicants of the Church in the Diocese of Lexington, in view of the enlarged field for the activities of women brought about by changes in education, industry and other social agencies, earnestly urge this Council to consider these facts in their bearing upon the relation of women to the work of the Church and upon the need of taking measures whereby women may have opportunities for commensurately larger usefulness in the Diocese; and we suggest and petition, in furtherance of these objects, that Canon II, Section 3, be so amended as to make women equally eligible with men to be elected deputies to the Diocesan Council.

(Signed)

Mrs. Charlton H. Morgan
Mrs. Wickliffe Preston,
Mrs. Wilbur R. Smith,
Mrs. Shelby T. Harrison,
Mrs. Katherine G. Reid,
Mrs. Avery Winston,
Mrs. Samuel Bennett,
Mrs. Sarah W. Woodward,
Mrs. John W. Scott,
Laura Clay.

Miss Clay's Address

Miss Laura Clay spoke as follows: Mr. President, members of the Council:

In presenting this new social condition, he says, "I have not only the organized Churches, your memorialists, do not wish to convey the idea that we suppose great new spirit in the Church. We know and are fully persuaded that, whatever Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty, and that it is, as it always has been, the duty of the Church to watch for this sign of the Spirit's leadings in all her deliberations. We present the facts for the purpose of directing your attention to the expediency of making such alterations in the rules of the Church as are needed to keep them in touch with the alterations in the social conditions of women which have come about with such rapidity and force that it has proved difficult for institutions to adjust themselves to them."

Industrial Methods Revolutionized

These alterations have come very largely, as a little investigation will show, from a revolution in industrial methods. Mechanical inventions, especially those made within the last century, have greatly affected the industries of men; but they have revolutionized those of women. Not only has the change been greater than in any previous equal length of time, but greater than has been known in the whole of previous history covered by written records. Men are familiar enough with the fact that mechanical devices have made it possible, with their assistance, for one man to do the work which formerly required many men. Society at times has found it difficult to adjust itself to the changed industrial attitude of men; and how immensely more difficult it is to adjust itself to the new position of women!

Women's Work Transformed

For, after all, men's outlook upon life has been very slightly modified. The views of their own ability, the qualities which are required for their self-respect and their customary relations to others, have remained very much the same. But with women the whole outlook upon the world has undergone a transformation. The new machines have taken their work out of the home and placed it in factories and shops. They no longer in their

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NOTABLE SPEAKERS

Jane Addams, Louis D. Brandeis, Dr. Edward T. Devine and Dr. Sophonisba Breckinridge Address Crowded Suffrage Meeting—Mr. Brandeis Announces His Conversion

Despite a furious rainstorm, a great audience gathered on June 14 at Jacob Sleeper Hall in Boston University where the Boston E. S. A. for Good Government had secured as speakers some of the ablest men and women attending the National Conference of Charities and Correction in this city.



JANE ADDAMS

Louis D. Brandeis presided. Twenty-five years ago, he conducted the case for the anti-suffragists at a legislative hearing in Massachusetts. Mr. Brandeis said:

Louis D. Brandeis' Speech
It is just a quarter of a century since I last expressed in public my views on woman suffrage. Then I opposed it. Today I advocate it. That change in opinion is the result of my own experience in the various movements with which I have been connected, in which we have tried to solve the social, economic and political problems that have presented themselves from time to time. As years have passed, I have been more and more impressed with the difficulty and complexity of those problems, and also with the power of society to solve them; but I am convinced that for their solution we must need all the people, women as much as men. In the democracy which is to solve them, we must have not a part of society but the whole.

The insight that women have shown into problems which men did not and perhaps could not understand, has convinced me not only that women should have the ballot, but that we need them to have it. This is especially the case because these problems will have to be solved largely through collective action, in which legislation is necessary.

Dr. Devine Speaks

Dr. Edward T. Devine made a brilliant and witty speech calling forth much laughter. He said that he did not undervalue woman's power to influence public opinion. "But," he continued, "the ballot is the final autumnal fruitage and justification of all the agitation and discussion that leads up to a reform. However beautiful a flower may be, if we know that it can never culminate in fruit, its sterility brings a shade of contempt and a lessening of its influence upon our esthetic sense. When we realize that the woman who discusses so intelligently the need of a new law is not able to vote for it, the fact casts a shade of depreciation upon her influence. Not more intimately connected are the fruit and the blossom than the ballot and the qualities of mind that women possess."

Mr. Brandeis introduced Jane Addams as one of those women whose work had converted him to orthodoxy on the suffrage question. Miss Addams said:

Jane Addams' Speech
It is always very difficult for me to make a speech on woman suffrage. I always feel that it belongs to the last century rather than this. The men who foresaw that the Negroes would

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FIVE MILES

Of Women Seven Abreast Are Marching in London To-day—Greatest Procession in History—Many Nations Represented

If we were in London today, what should we see? Five miles of women marching seven abreast—women of all ranks and conditions, and of almost every nationality.

A Hundred Kangaroos

"The man in the street" will recognize the Australian contingent at once by the little models of the kangaroo which the Australian women are carrying on long poles. At the Headquarters where the pageants and decorations were arranged, a man came to the door a few days ago and told the secretary that he had one hundred kangaroos outside and wanted to know what to do with them. Skilful suffragette hands have since gilded them, and today they are glittering in the parade.

A particularly striking section is that in which the women from India are marching in their beautiful native dresses, carrying a model of an elephant to typify Hindoostan.

Will Sing Welsh Airs

At the head of the Welsh women goes a banner bearing the beloved red dragon of Wales, and small models of it are carried by the marchers. They are singing in their native tongue "All Through the Night" and "Men of Harlech," led by a famous Welsh contralto. With them march the Cardiff Progressive and Liberal Women's Union, with their banner, "We Stand for Justice."

The Scottish contingent are marching under the Scottish lion. They wear white dresses with tartan scarves and ribbons. Miss Froy Drummond—"General" Drummond, as she is affectionately called—heads them, with four girl pipers.

The Irish Contingent

The Irish contingent are wearing "Colleen Bawn" cloaks, and are undoubtedly being cheered all along the line.

The college and university women march in their hoods and robes, under their academic banners. They are led by Dr. Flora Murray.

Lady Stout, wife of the Chief Justice of New Zealand, is much disappointed that she is unable, on account of her health, to lead the New Zealand section. The New Zealand women march under their own banner, and carry models of the Fern Tree as the emblem of their country. The Canadian contingent are marching under a beautiful banner, with the maple leaf as their distinctive mark.

Many Nations Represented

There is an American contingent—our hearts go with them!—a Roumanian group, and others representing many nationalities. Madame Pinnet has come from Lausanne on purpose to head the Swiss section, and many representative Swiss women are marching with her. The British colonies of the East and West Indies are represented, as well as the East and West African Protectorates, the Fiji Islands and the British possessions in the Western Pacific. South Africa's women are marching under a model of the springbok. They are led by Mrs. Saul Solomon, widow of the great Prime Minister of Cape Colony, the "Gladstone" of South Africa. Olive Schreiner is undoubtedly marching with them in the spirit.

The London branch of the Church Socialist League marches under a banner bearing a figure of John Bull holding the cross, with the words, "God send help, for NOW is the time."

The Catholic Women's Suffrage Society is in line, and some of the marchers personate the Abbess Hilda and her "seven blue nuns." She founded at Whitby in 664 a monastery for men and women.

The Historical Pageant

The Historical Pageant is not only a wonderful sight from an artistic

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TO THE FUTURE

V. H. Friedlaender

[Suggested by a paragraph in regard to the Suffrage Procession.]

You hush them in the shadow of your hand— Dear, unborn women of an age to be; Not yet they wake to your new melody, Fluted in gardens of the Promised Land. Yet we who may not hear nor understand The music they shall dance to, even these Claim them for kin—out of the bond of the tree, Soul of our soul, fruit of our high demand. How should we choose but love them then? For, behold, These be the travail of our spirits, these Shall walk in meadows that our tears make green, And find there, of our sowing, fairy gold. Our children?—nay, ourselves you rock at ease! For what they shall be, we, too, might have been.

—Votes for Women.

THE LIGHT*

By Jane Waters

Boston, October 1.

My dear Alice: Thanks a thousand times for your splendid long letter. I was just longing for news of everybody and everything. Here I am, laid up with a broken ankle, and feeling that before long I shall go crazy unless I get hold of something and crack off the plaster cast.

You can't imagine anything more killing than for me to be kept still. I am usually doing something that requires my legs.

John—oh, how I wish you knew my John—suggested in his last letter that I might try the experiment of using my head. Wasn't that insulting? The only thing that makes it nice (John is always nice), is that he thinks I am possessed of a brain equal to—well, I can't off-hand think of anyone to compare myself with.

He is always insisting that some day I shall wake up and find the joy of using it, etc., etc. That's part of being engaged. It's so cheering to find someone to believe all sorts of things about you that you know aren't true!

John sailed for Japan three days before I gracefully slipped on Auntie's best rug. It has made me feel how far away he is, when I didn't know that he knew until today.

I feel well enough, and am getting on famously. I hope soon to get rid of the cast and dance a Highland Fling, whatever that may be.

How like you to add a postscript. "How do you stand on suffrage?" Bless your heart, I don't stand, I sit. Trying to be funny aside, I think most women do sit, and hold tight.

Personally, at present I feel as a dear old maiden lady I know (not an old maid) felt when asked if she believed in women's rights. She said, "Women's rights! of course I believe in women's rights. I have all the rights I need, and any I don't have I take."

I suppose you are prepared to sally forth and die for your cause, whichever it is. Come to think of it, I have a horrible suspicion that you are an "Anti," and of course no "Anti" will be so un ladylike as to die for a cause.

Write me all about it next time. I will promise to take it seriously. Let next time be soon.

Fondly,

Elizabeth.

Boston, October 4.

My dear Alice: I am fascinated at the outlook. You see I now answer your letters almost before I get them.

So you are a full-fledged "Anti"! I suppose I must be something. I am rather vague as to what it is all about, but have written to Eleanor (you know she is a red-hot suffragist) to send me a lot of literature on the subject, and am depending on you to send me all the proper "Anti" stuff. I heard a delightful definition of anti-suffragists the other day which convinced me I'm not one, whatever else I am. It was "Those ladies who go into politics to keep other ladies out."

That isn't any funnier than Aunt Maria when she heard of Eleanor throwing herself into the work. She gasped, and said, "I can't understand

her mother allowing her to associate with those awful women who want to wear trousers, and, I hear from good authority, bite policemen!"

Well, I'm not that, either. Perhaps I'm an Anti-Anti-Suffragist. How about my starting a club and calling it that? It will be original, anyhow, and I feel sure these days one must have views on the subject.

I got letters from John each mail, but Japan is far away, and mails don't come each day. I wrote him that I had begun to dither over my thoughts. I am being more surprised than I can express how many of them I find quite different from when I just bolted them. I begin to fear John won't know me when he gets back. Bless his heart, my ideas about him won't change!

I wish you had a John—not mine—to go through life with, hand in hand—lovers and friends to the end. You see I am growing romantic in my old age.

I feel so foolish sometimes when I remember that I hadn't seen John fifteen times (they were long times by the clock), when I bashfully (?) said "Yes." If he hadn't been going to Japan, I might have been coy. I am inclined to doubt it, though.

When you are near thirty and have never cared enough for any mere man to think seriously of marrying him, you get kind of bowled over when the man you had been waiting for all your life comes along. We recognized each other at sight. John had been waiting for me, too.

Why am I writing like a sixteen-year-old school girl? Excuse me, and send along your tracts. I wish you had never mentioned suffrage to me. I can't get it out of my head. I have suddenly developed a wild desire to know why I haven't a perfect right to vote if I want to, which I don't. You no doubt will tell me in a few well-chosen words. Give love to everyone. On second thought, restrict it to people I know.

Yours,

Elizabeth.

(To Be Continued.)

CONCERNING WOMEN

Dr. Rosilda Pargni has been Political Lecturer on hygiene in the University of California.

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young now insists that every school room in Chicago shall have its windows opened three times a day.

Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch expects to spend a month or six weeks in California, helping in the suffrage campaign.

Miss Mary Johnston sailed for Europe this week, accompanied by her two sisters. She expects to visit Holland and Brittany, and then to settle down for a while among the Pyrenees to write a continuation of her new novel, "The Long Roll."

Dr. Alice Hamilton, of Hull House, Chicago, a member of the Illinois Commission for the Investigation of Industrial Diseases, has been visiting various manufacturing plants in Eastern cities as part of her researches. Dr. Hamilton was elected president of the Chicago Pathological Society at its last meeting.

Miss Molly Spicer, 23 years of age, has been appointed deputy sheriff of Dutchess County, New York, by the sheriff of Poughkeepsie. She is said to be the first woman deputy in New York State outside of the Federal service. Miss Spicer is charged with an important mission in finding proper homes for children of dissolute parents, and her appointment as deputy will greatly facilitate the discharge of her duties.

Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy, one of the County Commissioners of Denver, has her hands full of civic work. Among various reforms she is urging are the establishment of separate wards for criminals who are drug-users, and the further separation of the older offenders from those whose habits are not so fixed. She urges full publicity in the conduct of municipal affairs, and has asked to have the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners made public.

Mrs. W. A. Johnston, wife of Chief Justice Johnston, the new president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, is one of the best known women in Kansas, a past president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and a Director of the Topeka Y. W. C. A. She has been for years a worker for equal suffrage. The Ottawa Or-

Guardian says: "The Suffrage Association of Kansas is especially fortunate in having as leaders in the movement the wife of its Governor and the wife of the Chief Justice, particularly as they are not simply lending their names to the cause as honorary members, but are active workers in the movement."

A LIAR

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Colorado in any capacity, and that he is so unknown in Colorado that it has been impossible to learn anything definite concerning him. We protest against the publicity which is given to the false and reckless statements of peripatetic unknowns, who hope by the utterance of slanderous untruths concerning the women of Colorado to gain a brief notoriety unobtainable in any other way.

We court the fullest investigation by persons possessed of impartial minds and of the ability to speak the truth in the workings of woman suffrage in Colorado—of its effect on the home, on the government and on women themselves—being absolutely sure that every such investigation will fully justify woman suffrage as it exists in Colorado, and will further the cause of woman's liberty and of just government throughout the world.

Gail Laughlin, Annie G. Whitmore, Cora Richards, Committee of Woman's Public Service League.

The Denver Republican of June 1 records similar action on the part of the Denver Woman's Club. This club, of about 1000 members, including the most prominent and highly esteemed women of Denver, has passed the following resolutions:

We, the members of the Woman's Club of Denver, have read the interview in the Los Angeles Times with one E. C. Lindman, professing to have been at one time a teacher in the State University, but now a resident of Los Angeles. Every statement made by him is wholly without foundation in fact.

Colorado women have long suffered from the aspersions of reckless purveyors of misinformation, but we see no reason why the women of an entire state should be called to account because of the idiotic lies of one unknown individual. We refrain from expressing his libelous views while a resident of Colorado, and now seek to parade them in the hope of securing a year's attention on June 17.

We further protest that organizations seeking to encourage immigration to the State, and to give this wholesale perversion of truth such attention as they find advisable.

(Signed) Julia W. Welles, Chairman. Fannie M. D. Galloway, Adella C. Bailey, Ellis Meredith.

NOTABLE SPEAKERS

(Continued from Page 185)

need the protection of the ballot ought to have given it to the woman. The best of them, like Theodore Parker and Abraham Lincoln, were concerned when they saw women going into industry without it. The eighteenth century was a century of big anxieties and much discussion about them. Today things have changed. Now we are looking after all sorts of minute and pressing things; and when we would lay our hands on this little mechanism, the ballot—not because we want to talk about it, but because we need to use it—it is embarrassing to find that we have not got it. It is annoying to have to stop in the midst of our social work and realize that we cannot pass important measures till we obtain a vote, and that we must start parades and hold meetings and maybe throw things before we get it.

But our method of approach to it may be useful. The ballot may arrive as function grows by pushing on the organism; it may come like a thief in the night.

From Charity to Politics

I have been interested to see, in this National Conference of Charities and in the Conferences of several successive years, how one thing after another which began as charities are moving over into the sphere of political action. Take the Children's Committee, as the most feminine; for the nurture and protection of children has always been especially woman's work. We are trying to secure pensions for widowed mothers left with young children. We want the State, instead of taking the children away from their mother and paying for boarding each of them separately in an institution or in some family, to pool the sum that would have to be paid for them and use it to enable the mother to keep the family together, without the children's being deprived of her care, as they must if she has to go out to earn their living. This question will finally have to be decided by votes.

The subjects considered nowadays the one that

has attracted so much attention, the question of the standard of living, and what the State may do to insure a certain minimum of health and decency even to the poorest people. Immediately we find ourselves in the turmoil of political discussion, and we should be very glad to find ourselves in the turmoil of political action.

Indirectness Unsatisfactory

We find the indirect method very unsatisfactory. When you want a change in the law, you address meetings and clubs and bodies of voters of all sorts; you talk to your neighbors; you instruct and entreat great numbers of men, young and old; and, even if you do not care a rap for your dignity, or for anything but your cause, you feel that this roundabout way is needlessly laborious, and you find yourself thrown back upon the old teasing methods which you thought you had abandoned in your childhood.

All Roads Lead to Suffrage

At every turn we are brought up to the desire to have a vote. Almost every subject in which women are interested leads right up to it. When I am asked to give the reasons why women should have the ballot, the reasons are too many to name. I had a lecture once, illustrating them in detail. I have almost forgotten it now, but I gave it many times. It showed why any woman in Chicago—Italian, Bohemian, or Jewish—needed the vote. I had my illustrations all along the line, attaching her to the city government by her need of dry basements and of fire escapes, to the State government by her need of laws regulating hours of labor in factories, and to the national government by her need of pure food for her family, etc.

Just a Survival

Foreign-born women in my neighborhood are always asking me why women do not vote at municipal elections in Chicago, as they do in so many of the countries from which they come—England, Ireland, Scandinavia, etc. I am at a loss how to answer them. I believe it is simply because of tradition, because, away back, it was considered un ladylike to take part in government, in the days when government was concerned mainly with the seizing and keeping of loot, and was somewhat unpopular. The ballot is such a simple device, and so far away from the clashing of shields! Yet we cannot get away from that old idea. But if we keep on straining to the extent of our powers, this tradition will break down, as it is already breaking, here and there and everywhere.

Did Not Represent Hull House

When our suffrage bill was pending in the Illinois legislature this year, Mrs. McCulloch interviewed the Italian representative of our district. He told her that she represented the ladies at Hull House. "I represent the voters!"

Don't Press Men Too Hard

I don't believe in urging a man to vote against his convictions. I don't even believe in trying too hard to persuade him by using that moral compulsion which moralists exert when they are feeling especially moral. But the women should have votes to represent themselves. The problems of the best mind, conscience and talent in the community are brought to their solution.

I do not believe in bringing too great pressure to bear on men, even if they do think so much more of opening a tunnel in the city than of improved tenements. Let them have their tunnel; let us have the man's point of view, but let these other people's point of view be represented also.

We are no longer called upon to deal with the great abstractions of the eighteenth century. We must have the humbler task of pushing forward the utilitarian side, but the utilitarian side in its highest sense. When people realize that the highest interests of the city cannot be secured and preserved except by the co-operation of men and women in government, I think we shall be surprised by the quick way in which the franchise will come to our Wood Park told how all could help by joining the Association or the Woman Suffrage Party, and by contributing to the funds.

Dr. Breckenridge Speaks

Dr. Sophonisba Breckinridge, of Chicago, closed the meeting with an extremely able and original address. She said that the ballot was a labor-saving device, like the biscuit-machine which has been introduced to make the "beaten biscuit" of Kentucky, instead of beating it in the old way by long pounding with a flat iron. She said: "Reforms can be gained even without the ballot—we have secured some good laws in Illinois—but these things will be done much more wasterfully, with much more labor, while women are limited to indirect methods. Life is too short and work too heavy for any talent to be overworked unnecessarily. This year we had an invasion in the Illinois Legislature of outsiders who wanted to alter our child labor law so as to allow young children to appear

on the stage. After many hearings, one legislator said, "If Miss Addams' strength holds out, we shall win." She has had to go down to Springfield over and over again to oppose the change. So do men who are interested in legislation; but the women have to go on forever for what they want; and it is the hideous waste of having Miss Addams obliged to go down once after another that is necessary that would be saved if women could vote.

The crowd was so great that an overflow meeting was held in another hall. Members of the College Equal Suffrage League and of the newly-formed Harvard Men's League for Woman Suffrage acted as ushers.

APPEAL TO CHURCH

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homes take the raw flax or wool to card, dye, spin, weave, and sew or knit into clothing. They no longer manufacture at home soap, candles, the cheese, family furnishings; they do not provide the food supplies by curing meats, drying fruits, vegetables and herbs. The very names of the industries and their implements which occupied women only a few decades ago are almost forgotten. Could a woman of a century ago dream that her spinning wheel, the companion of her daily toil, would first be relegated to the garret, and then brought forth as an antique and become an idle ornament in the home of her great-granddaughter?

Change in Women's Outlook

But the outside aspect of women's industries has not changed more radically than their mental view of them. In the days when all women worked only at home, they came so little in contact with the commercial aspects of labor that, though they were constantly occupied in creating values, their position was regarded as that of financial dependents. In fact, the attitude of mind of what we now call a self-supporting woman was practically unknown.

Women Are Now Educated

Another factor in altering the position of women was that improved opportunities and demand for better education kept equal step with their industries. The first high school for girls was opened in 1821, in New York, by Mrs. Emma Willard, in New York. The outcome of this innovation was looked for with fear by the conservatives of that time, who apprehended that the health would fail of girls who were constantly occupied in creating values, their position was regarded as that of financial dependents. In fact, the attitude of mind of what we now call a self-supporting woman was practically unknown.

Now, we have forgotten all those apprehensions. Every State, with the exception of two or three, acknowledges the duty of providing equal advantages for its daughters as for its sons, and admits them on equal terms to the State colleges and universities. In fact, more than three-fourths of all colleges in our country are co-educational. About one-third of college graduates are women, and the proportion is rapidly growing; while there are more girls than boys who are graduates of high schools in every State and Territory, I believe, except New Mexico.

Women's achievements in business and education have gone far beyond what was formerly thought possible for them. The ability has always been theirs, but the people did not know it, for the opportunity for development was lacking.

In consequence of these advances in industry and education, the laws of every State have undergone modification, enlarging the property rights and other personal rights of women.

Each Step of Progress Was Opposed

Not one of the steps I have recited was welcomed. However much a matter of course they may be regarded now that they are accomplished facts, every enlargement of the industrial field, every advance in education, every change in statute law, has been fought stubbornly by conservatism; not only by men, who shortsightedly might have thought they should lose something by what women gained, but equally stubbornly by women, who have always preferred the good or the ill they had to that they knew not of. But the forces of necessity, by the workings of advancing civilization, were too strong for the opposition of the stoutest conservatism. In all this wonderful movement among women,

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the reverent mind must discern the hand of Providence, which accomplishes its great and beneficent purposes without hindrance from the blind resistance of man.

Two New Aspects

These are the considerations your memorialists would press upon your attention as reasons why the Church should enlarge the possibilities of women for service in the Church. Broadly stated, women appear in two new aspects. There is now a vast industrial class of women earning their living outside of their homes and without financial dependence upon others. Their industries, for the most part, are the same world-old industries of the home,—feeding and clothing the people,—but transformed by machinery into unfamiliar shapes. Women have also entered fields new to them; and a percentage of women is found in all of the hundreds of occupations of men enumerated in the census, with less than a dozen exceptions. In the United States the wage-earning women and girls over ten years of age are variously estimated, on the basis of the census of 1900, as between six millions and nine millions in number. There are as yet no compilations available from the census of 1910. About one wage-earner in five is a woman, and the percentage of increase of their number is greater than the percentage of increase of the population. The self-supporting woman, drawn out of her home by the necessity of earning her living, presents one of those new aspects in which women appear.

The other is equally interesting. It is that presented by the large majority who are occupied at home in family cares, and in a sense are supported by the men of the family; but many of whom are in possession of education, of independent wealth, acquired or inherited, and, because of the removal of so many industries from the home, of a degree of leisure which was formerly uncommon. These things make their position also a new aspect of womanhood.

The Church's Opportunity

In these results there are great opportunities for the Church. The Church employs them wisely. We believe the Church should cement its hold upon the service of the women of its communion by inviting them to larger fields of usefulness within itself. We see their activity expended in many ways excellent in themselves, but not strengthening the influence of the Church; and we think that it is probable, at least, that much of this energy might be expended just as usefully and at the same time help to make the Church of the present the centre of that ameliorating social influence which has been its glory in the past largely because Christian women have thrown into its enterprises their loving service to humanity.

Many New Fields

Within the memory of many here present, the time was when, to devote men to leisure and desire to devote some of their energies to social service, the Church offered almost the only outlook and almost the only field. This is not the case now. There is scarcely a benevolent enterprise of men where women may not only assist, but where their help is not eagerly sought. Besides, they have originated and conducted vast enterprises of their own for the advancement of temperance, patriotism and other philanthropic purposes with such success as to put to flight the old notions that women could not organize and work together for a common purpose. Church women have responded so generally and so freely to all such appeals that the question has arisen with us: Can the Church afford to lose from its own field and its own undertakings so much energy and so much zeal which were formerly peculiarly its own possession? We believe it is the devout desire of the women of the Church that their best and dearest service to society should be done, as heretofore, in the Church; and that their talents should be engaged in its work, as far as the Church affords scope and due exercise for them.

Women Have Proved Fitness

It is in this spirit that we, your memorialists, have made our petition. It is with this motive we have suggested that women be made eligible to be elected deputies to the Diocesan Council. All the usefulness which women have manifested in organizations for

civic betterment proves their fitness for much of the work transacted in the Councils. Women constitute anywhere from three-fifths to three-fourths of the communicants of our Diocese, as they do of the membership of all the churches. The Council is the deliberative and business assembly of the Church. Only imperative reasons should be allowed to exclude so large a majority of the communicants from representation in it.

Women in Parish Affairs

In the parishes, women have impartial representation in their business affairs, as they vote for the members of the vestry, and are themselves eligible to be elected. We know this rule has worked well. It is true, women have seldom been elected to the vestries when there have been men available for the service. Nevertheless, the fact that they are privileged to vote and to be voted for has undoubtedly made them feel more interest in parish affairs, and more responsible for sustaining what is done by the vestries who are their own chosen agents, than they would or could if the vestries were formed, as the Councils are, without reference to women at all, either in the election of deputies or in the eligibility to be elected. Whatever points of dissimilarity there may be between vestries and Councils, certainly there are important points of likeness. The business of the Diocese needs the interest of all its members to sustain it and the wisdom of all its members to guide it. At present we see many parishes not represented by any of the laity at all; and those parishes which are represented do not send their full number of deputies. We cannot say, of course, that those parishes which cannot now find men to go to the Councils could find women. But there certainly is a chance that they could do so; and the moral effect of its possibility would increase the sense of responsibility in those parishes which have had a reason to feel that practically they were cut off from any voice in the assembly which conducted the business affairs of the Diocese.

Women and the Church

Those "that making women eligible to the Council will benefit the Church by opening a way for the majority of the communicants to express their views directly from their own standpoint on those things which concern the Church, thus bringing to its service a larger proportion of the abilities which women are displaying in new forms. I observe that in at least one other Diocese the advisability of what we ask is being considered. The newspaper from which I obtain the information relates that Trinity Church of Seattle, Washington, at its recent annual church meeting elected a woman as alternate delegate to the Diocesan Council soon to be held in Tacoma. The woman is Mrs. Rowe, wife of Rev. P. T. Rowe, the famous Bishop of Alaska. Rev. H. H. Gowen is pastor of Trinity. In presiding over the meeting, he ruled that women are eligible, though, as far as known, this is the first time one has been chosen in the Episcopal Church. Mr. Gowen expressed a willingness to make Mrs. Rowe's election a test case.

We think making women eligible to the Council will be helpful towards increasing their usefulness in the Church, though we do not claim that it will do all which ought to be done for this purpose, or that our suggestion is superior to some which may come from your own body providing for opportunities for service in the Church commensurate with the changed conditions of women. If this Council shall itself devise some action which will accomplish to the same or a greater degree the desired objects, we shall cheerfully accept such action in lieu of what we suggest. What we regard as essential in our suggestion resides in its spirit, not in its letter.

Lessons of the Jubilee

What that spirit is cannot be explained better than through some of the lessons taught in the series of Jubilee Mission meetings which, in this good year of our Lord, 1911, have stretched across the continent. They mark fifty years of loving labor for the heathen, especially for the heathen women, by the Christian women of America, who have not looked for any earthly reward. Yet an abundant reward may be reaped in knowledge,

knowledge of deep-laid principles of human nature, if we lay to heart lessons learned from the heathen world. Their social conditions differing from ours have brought into sharp review. Nothing more significant, or more surprising to some people, has been demonstrated than that heathen women acquiesce in the low social condition assigned to them, and are the first to resist effort to lift them out of it. Does their social sentiment hold the feminine intellect as unworthy of education? The women accept the verdict, and will not allow their daughters to learn to read. Does their religious system pronounce that women have no souls? No protest comes from the women; and they even find occasion for laughter when the missionary tells them they have souls equal to men's.

Christian Self-Respect

Such depths of self-abasement are incomprehensible until we realize that they know of no solid ground for self-respect. There are two great truths underlying the Christian system of ethics, of which the heathen know nothing. One is, that each human soul is made in the image of God; and the other, that the Son of God was manifested in the flesh to show us how to develop the soul. Out of these two truths there grows a self-respect which is of a different quality from conceit, or from pride, or from any form of unworthy love of self; and which we see is glaringly deficient in heathen women.

Every dominant class is pleased with subserviency from the less favored, whether the dominance comes from sex or some other class circumstance. And there is always some apparent gain of ease or present privilege which tempts to subserviency those whose self-respect is not grounded on a sure and enduring foundation. So the heathen women have become depressed by shortsighted acceptance of such petty gains, in substitution for greater things which are theirs in justice and right.

The Heathen's Attitude

And how about the men? The heathen man, ignorant of the ground for self-respect, or self-imagined, is no less a slave to the same low standard of living as the woman. He has enshrined himself for ages in laws and customs which presuppose such superiority. Here again the missionary's labor reveals to us another truth: that, when the heathen man tries to adopt our civilization, which he perceives is higher than his own, he finds he cannot approach it till he undoes all that work of ages, and for his own sake removes the obstacles he has placed in woman's way to rising to his own level. Perhaps to his astonishment he finds that what he has considered a slight and feeble creature is yet able to hold him down to the low level of a civilization which matches her own.

Mission Work at Home

In these jubilee meetings, Christians have been exhorted to do missionary work at home, and a way of doing it has been indicated. For it has been pointed out that the heathen do not readily admit that the ethics of Christianity are superior to those of their own religions; but Christian civilization is an argument they cannot rebut. Therefore, missionary service can be done by helping to make our home civilization better worthy of the adoption of the heathen.

The Standard of Self-Respect

Just what women at home can do to help is very fairly indicated by what we see would be good for heathen women to do. In Political Economy there is a phrase, "the standard of living," used to describe a varying and somewhat intangible social requirement, but one which is nevertheless a fair gauge of industrial enterprise. There is an analogous requirement for social development which may be described as a "standard of self-respect." Just what the heathen women need to raise their civilization is what we need for missionary work in creating a better civilization at home for their acceptance, and that is a higher standard of self-respect. Christian women already have the foundation of true self-respect which is laid in Christ; but there is much to build upon it. I do not wish to press the analogy between standard of living and standard of self-respect too far; but it is worth while to observe that,

THE REASON

Last week we gave a list of the States in the Union ranked according to the number of subscribers to The Woman's Journal in each State. Doubtless many suffragists were surprised at the rank of their respective States, and doubtless more than one was surprised to be told that there are more suffragists in the State of New York who want The Woman's Journal than there are subscribers in the whole Union—when The Woman's Journal is only \$1 a year. There are at least one million women in this country who are hungering for the hope, encouragement and inspiration The Woman's Journal brings every week. We need an army of women to take The Journal to those who want it. Will you enlist for the summer campaign?

In twenty-eight States in the Union one or more women have been working for 100 subscribers to The Woman's Journal, as a result of our special offer whereby any suffragist could help The Journal, help the Suffrage Cause and help the Local Suffrage League financially.

The States that stand at the head of the list are almost invariably States that have had more than one suffragist working for our \$50 offer. For instance, New York, which heads the list, has 12 women each working for the special offer to The Journal, and Pennsylvania, which stands 4 in the list, has 9 working for it.

The reason, therefore, why some States stand high in the list and some low is that some States take every opportunity to help suffrage and The Journal and others do not.

There will be other offers in the future, however, and every suffragist in every State is invited to watch for our new offer, which will appear in the issue of July 1.

It is human to spread the news of any good thing. Isn't it good suffrage and good business and good humanity to pass the word on in regard to our news and our newspaper?

Publisher's Department
The Woman's Journal

where the standard of living is low, industrial enterprise is hampered, because the people will not put forth more exertion than what is necessary to support life according to their low standard. A process of education must be accomplished to raise their standard of living before such a population can be induced, even for commensurate earnings, to put forth more prolonged and more intelligent labor. But, where the standard of living is high, the people find it possible, even under adverse circumstances, to enforce a scale of earnings commensurate with their standard of living. The standard of self-respect of heathen women is like a low standard of living. They need to raise it by securing a better education, personal rights, the dignity of their human soul.

Without arrogance, American women may claim that their standard of self-respect is high. Yet, though they have attained much, if Christian American women would help to lift our civilization still higher they must do exactly what the heathen women need to do,—and that is to raise their standard of self-respect. It has been a conspicuous result of the great woman's movement that the standard of self-respect of women has been raised by their new understanding of their own abilities in business and intellectual achievement. It is the earnest hope of your memorialists that this Council will provide for women's work in the Church room for initiative, power equitably adjusted to responsibility, room for achievement worthy of the exertion of their best talents. Anything less than these will fall short of the requirements of their standard of self-respect. Anything less will be to offer less than is offered women in enterprises outside of the Church; and in very faithful-ness, they must use them where they can do so to the greatest profit of humanity.

Among the results of this woman's movement, there are not only these opportunities open to the Church in the employment of the enlarged abilities of women, but there are great responsibilities imposed upon it, responsibilities which proceed directly from it, and to which women perhaps are peculiarly alive. Your attention has been called to the fact that six millions or more of women and girls over ten years of age are now wage-earners outside of their homes. Most of them are young; many of them almost be- low the living point; all of them are more or less withdrawn from the protection of home, which has been the safeguard of women in past ages. To my mind, the sufficient protection and the moral and religious care and instruction of these millions of women under the modern industrial conditions form the most stupendous social problem of our times. The Church and philanthropy have so long fixed

attention upon the young man going out into the world as needing safeguards thrown around him, while the young woman was in comparative security, that there is a risk of its being overlooked that it is the young woman now who is in the danger line rather than the young girl. The position of the young man who is forced to make her own way in the world is surrounded with dangers which those of the young man similarly situated do not equal.

The Church, in its sacred office of helper and guardian to the unprotected, owes a paramount duty to these new wards of its care. It might well be dismayed, as far as it depends upon human strength, at the magnitude of the task if the same care were not which has created the task had not also created resources for performing it, by endowing a great body of Christian women in homes with new possessions of education, independent wealth and a measure of leisure. It is an ideal worthy of the Church's best effort to devise methods whereby still this new need for Christian care and this new means of supplying it may meet together within the fold of the Church and under its sanctions.

Let Women Be Made Eligible

But, before the Church can hope to become instrumental in making woman's help most available for woman's necessity, it is evident that the Church should recognize woman's ability for wise deliberation as well as wise action. Our Diocese, through you, its Council, can here and now take an honorable and notable part in bringing this about, by making women eligible to the Diocesan Council. That is within your power and province, and our petition that you will do so is earnestly urged by your memorialists.

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585 Boylston St., Boston.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1911

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EVENTS CROWD THICK

An old Scotchman, wishing to be in two places at once, humorously lamented that in this world so many good opportunities had to be lost "just for the want of a little ubiquity." Boston people have had the same feeling during the last few days, when the National Conference of Charities and Correction has offered so rich and varied a program at its many "section meetings;" and all over the world this week suffragists have been wishing that they could be at once in Stockholm, in London, and at home attending to their necessary duties.

The swift advance of progress in many directions is a constant surprise. The home of The Journal's editor is on a

hill overlooking Boston harbor and for many days that which the airships make their ascents. For many days they have been flying, till now we hardly take the trouble to look out of the window as they go past; and a member of the household whose chamber faces the east complains of being waked up between 3 and 4 A. M., when these great buzzing insects begin their flight. Five years ago, if anyone had suggested that people might be waked up too early in the morning by the noise of the airships, would it not have seemed like a sentence from some fantastic romance of the far future? And, not long ago, when the suffragists all over the country worked in vain for years to get an amendment submitted in any State, who would have believed that in 1910 there would have been amendment campaigns pending in four States, and in 1911 in five? Among the many modern discoveries no one has yet invented ubiquity; but the spirit of the equal rights movement has already become ubiquitous.

"THE SUFFRAGETTE"

This book, by Sylvia Pankhurst, meets a long-felt want. Again and again requests have come to our office for a history of the militant suffrage movement in England, and we have been obliged to answer that there was none accessible. In the files of The Woman's Journal, and nowhere else in America, a sympathetic and fairly correct account was to be found of the main events in this remarkable movement; but these articles, scattered through half a dozen years, were not available for the general reader, and, in spite of our best wishes to be accurate, they contained some of the errors of the transatlantic press cablegrams.

In this book we have for the first time a birdseye view of the whole militant movement, a clear and calm statement of just what the suffragettes have done and just why they have done it. The truth is as different from the malignant distortions spread broadcast over the world by the press cablegrams as the real face and figure of a candidate are from the most monstrous caricatures put forth by his enemies in a hot political campaign. Those who heard Mrs. Pankhurst and her daughter during their visit to America saw that the press reports had been false. To the general American public, which still regards the suffragettes as a sect of incomprehensible lunatics, this book ought to be welcome, to gratify their curiosity as to the origin of so extraordinary a phenomenon.

The book is a substantial volume of 517 pages, including a most helpful index. It has a preface by Mrs. Pankhurst, and many illustrations. It traces the history of the Women's Social and Political Union from its obscure and almost penniless beginning, in a little meeting of working women held at Mrs. Pankhurst's home in 1903, through its early struggles, and its amazing growth, till its membership had reached many thousands, its income in a single year was more than \$164,000, and its activities were shaking England from the centre to the sea.

The long and patient work of the older suffragists had converted the bulk of England's intelligence to the cause. Every House of Commons since 1870 had contained a majority of professed believers in woman suffrage. Suffrage bills had passed their second reading over and over again—in the early days by small majorities, of late years by very large

but they had always been kept from coming up for third reading and final vote by the dilatory tactics of their opponents, under the clumsy and antiquated rules of the House of Commons, by which a stubborn minority can block any measure indefinitely unless the government applies the closure. This book shows how a way was devised to break down this obstruction. The astonishing tactics that have been represented as mere bursts of hysteria and aimless lunacy were the successive steps of a campaign coolly and carefully planned and carried out with equal sagacity and courage. It is a wonderful story, and as different, when seen from the inside, as the stained glass windows of a cathedral are, when looked at from within, compared with their dark and dusty aspect as viewed from outside. Sylvia Pankhurst has been at the centre of things from the first, and knows whereof she speaks.

The book contains much information about the Pankhursts, and all must be interested in reading about the remarkable family who seem to have been raised up for this piece of work. Especially pleasant is it to read of the late Dr. Pankhurst, the admirable father of the young suffragettes:

"For Freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, 's ever won."

But the author gives us sketches also of a multitude of brave and devoted women, of whom it is a delight to know. In approaching the Canadian Rockies, at a distance only a few great peaks stand out; but when you get among them you find that these are only the towering sentinels of a whole sea of grand and beautiful summits. In this country we have heard chiefly of Mrs. Pankhurst, but the general would be powerless without the army that she has been able to raise and to inspire with her own spirit.

We get glimpses of Annie Kenney, the slim, worn factory girl, with her fiery eloquence; of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, giving up wealth and ease to serve her poorer sisters; of Miss Wallace-Dunlop, a kinswoman of William Wallace, stamping with printer's ink upon the wall of Parliament House a famous sentence from the Bill of Rights, and when sent to prison for it, initiating the first hunger-strike; of Mrs. Mary Leigh, "a slight, agile figure in white," seizing with both hands the brides of the mounted police to make a way for her friends through their line, and showing herself always the bravest of the brave; of Lady Constance Lytton, so sweet and kind as to be nicknamed by her family "Angel Con," cutting off her hair and disguising herself as a seamstress, to prove how differently a poor sewing woman and an earl's daughter would be treated in prison; submitting, despite a weak heart, to the anguish and danger of forcible feeding, and, though half dead after it, cleaning up the nauseating results from her cell floor herself, because she could not bear to have any of the ordinary prisoners made to do it. All these and many others pass before us, and dull indeed must be the brain and cold the heart that does not glow in the reading.

Sylvia tells the story with simplicity and without any bombast. She says comparatively little about herself, but much about her sister Christabel, for whom she evidently has the most affectionate admiration. According to her, the militant policy was adopted mainly on Christabel's initiative. It seems strange to read that when the first attempt started to go up their first procession, Mrs. Pankhurst was "almost inclined to be appalled at the boldness of our plans. She was afraid that we should never induce more than a handful of women to walk in procession through the public streets, and that the Caxton Hall could not be filled." Truly, great oaks from little acorns grow!

The work of the suffragettes is marked by a gay, courageous cheerfulness, full faith in early victory, and a conviction, almost religious in its intensity, of the inestimable good that equal rights will bring to women and to the race. Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Pankhurst's sister, who died soon after her release from prison, expressed the general feeling when at her trial she said: "I felt that it was not I who was knocking at the Prime Minister's door, but the great need of women knocking at the conscience of the nation."

The Woman's Journal Edition

Woman's Journal edition of "The Suffragette" by Sylvia Pankhurst, on sale at Woman's Journal Office, 585 Boylston street, Boston, and at Headquarters of National American Woman Suffrage Association, New York. Price, with a new subscription to The Woman's Journal, \$2.00. Price for "The Suffragette" alone, \$1.50.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS LETTER

For several months I have been trying to find time to write something in regard to the work of the Press Bureau, but, as it requires every minute to keep up with each day's necessary duties, I fear I shall not write at all if I wait for the leisure moment.

We subscribe for all the New York City papers and read them carefully, clipping and filing the suffrage items. During the month of April, which is a fair sample, we cut 602 notices from these papers. Many of them were whole pages in length, others one or two columns, and so on down to brief despatches. The New York papers publish all the news items which we send them, notices of meetings, etc., and their reporters call at our office every day, as they have from the beginning. The Press Clipping Bureau to which we subscribe supplied us with 5,000 clippings from various papers throughout the United States. After reading these and selecting everything that should go to The Woman's Journal, we distributed them among the press chairmen of the different States, giving them an opportunity to keep in touch with the movement in other sections of the country. The exchanges have all looked over, as usual, and a person who came in to help us one day remarked that it would be much easier to cut such items as did not pertain to suffrage and leave all that did. The correspondence also is an important part of the work, and 800 letters were written and mailed during the month.

Our records show that 48 newspaper editorials and letters were answered by us in April, and that these replies were published as proved by the return of many of them in the clippings.

When suffrage meetings are held in any part of the country, we are often called upon to furnish photographs and biographical sketches of the speakers, and fifteen of these were sent out by us during the month. We are in receipt of daily requests from people desiring information to be used in re-

futing statements published in their local papers, and in this connection, (as well as many others) I have learned to appreciate the enormous value of the blessed Woman's Journal files, the History of Woman Suffrage, and the Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony. So many new people have joined the suffrage ranks in the past two years, all anxious to write something and few equipped with the necessary knowledge, that it puts the Press Bureau on the alert to keep up with this part of the work. Many of the colleges publish a little paper, and, judging from their demands for material, it would seem that "Votes for Women" had become popular in the average Temple of Learning. This month brought the usual number of inquiries from that source, and we replied to the best of our ability. College and high school debates on woman suffrage have developed into a "continuous performance," and nearly every mail brings a request for help.

As a majority of the city newspapers run a Woman's Department, and these in some cases have undergone a change from the one-time recipe for acquiring dimples and "How to retain the love of your husband when old," we receive constant requests for suffrage material for such pages. One editor asked us for a list of suffrage notes, and volunteered the information that he would be compelled to head it with a recipe for cake or some other kind of food! Sunday papers are particularly anxious for suffrage "stories," and a great deal of time is absorbed in giving personal interviews. These Sunday articles are illustrated, as a rule, and often syndicated.

Scarcely a day passes without our being called upon by magazine writers for help in working up their articles. A few days ago an elderly woman, who had been engaged in newspaper work in New York in the sixties, and who was personally acquainted with the suffrage leaders of that time, came in to look over the reference files preparatory to writing an article for a prominent publisher who insisted that it must be on "suffrage in the early days." It did me good to see her eyes sparkle as she read about the women she knew and loved so long ago.

As our press workers felt the need of keeping in touch with their own papers and so much pressure was brought to bear for news items, we have revived the custom of sending out weekly lists, and it has proved most satisfactory. Newspapers have assured us that this is the best general press work that can be done, as there is always a demand for news, and that papers absolutely refusing space to any other kind of suffrage matter are quite willing to publish anything of this character. These we send into nearly every State in the Union. Arkansas, California, Nevada and South Dakota report that they fill the exact need, and each month the press chairmen in those and other States ask for a larger supply. We also send them regularly to Alaska and Canada, and they are translated into French for a paper published in Lewiston, Me. Most of the chairmen are doing very active work in their States, and we endeavor to meet their ever-increasing demands for special material. Another time-absorber is the reading of manuscripts sent to the Press Bureau by writers throughout the country. We read these in the hope that we may find something helpful.

A prominent suffragist comes to New York for interviews with the newspaper people, and this exchange helps to sow the seed. In the case of out-of-town people coming here to lecture, we endeavor to secure a synopsis of the address in advance, copies of which are sent to the Associated Press and the New York dailies. Papers from all parts of the United States write us for information, and they particularly desire news-facts. Formerly the demand was for personal sketches, something about the people connected with the work, and arguments for and against, but that seems to be changing, and the papers are now anxious to report the activities of the movement, and are terribly afraid they will miss something.

Several of the large city papers have offered us double-column space weekly, which we are trying to fill from here.

The work for the press syndicates is very important, and we have seven on our list, all pledging their co-operation. One association, representing 11,500 papers, has asked us to submit to them anything and everything we wish to have published, which they will circulate for us (without charge, of course). In April we had newspaper representatives from England, Sweden, Germany, Italy, Russia, South America and Japan, all seeking suffrage material for their papers, and all declaring that the subject had become a matter of general interest in their countries. The International News Service also sent out a great deal of stuff for us in April, principally in connection with the meeting at Stockholm. They required write-ups about as many of the delegates as possible, and I must admit that a little imagination went into some of those sketches, as they were needed in a hurry and the Press Bureau had never heard of some of the people.

Every day brings callers from a distance. During the month of April they came from California, Oregon, Idaho, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, Missouri, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D. C., Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Maine, as well as foreign countries. One young woman who is visiting in New York and who "served time" in Holloway Jail, comes in every week to read the English papers, for which we subscribe, and the eagerness with which she devours every word and comments upon the situation is really touching. We have many English visitors, and their consecration to the cause is an inspiration.

Perhaps our most distinguished guest of the month was ex-Governor Brady, of Idaho, who was chief speaker at a most wonderful meeting conducted by the Men's League for Woman Suffrage in Cooper Union, and who journeyed to Albany to address the New York Legislature on the subject of Votes for Women.

Aside from the foregoing, we have general office work to attend to, an important feature of which is answering the telephone which often rings all day long, and you will readily understand that the two people in the Press-Bureau have very little time to shirk. However, we have no cause for complaint on our side, as we enjoy the work and are only too glad to see it increasing. When it gets beyond us, we shall be delighted to make way for those in a position to accomplish greater results.

Caroline I. Reilly, Chairman.

June 2, 1911.

FOR BEGINNERS

Women Ought to Vote, Because—Taxation without representation is tyranny, whether the individual who pays the taxes wears trousers or petticoats, and because all just government must rest upon the consent of the governed.

Women form one-half of the population, and as long as they have no voice in the government they are held in serfdom. It is not just that, merely by reason of sex, one-half of the people of the country should rule the other half.

It is folly to say that women are represented by the votes of the men of their family. No man is willing to sacrifice his suffrage and let his father or brother vote for him.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE because they are unlike men, because they have different aspirations, different needs, a different point of view, a different way of reaching conclusions. Feminine talents, which are invaluable everywhere else in life, should be equally useful in politics.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE because every question of politics affects the home, and particularly affects the woman in the home. Out of the woman's housekeeping allowance, which has not increased, come the increased profits of the beef trust, and the milk trust, and the sugar trust, and the canned goods trust. If women had a say-so in making the laws, they would have long ago clipped the wings of the predatory combinations that have increased the cost of living so greatly.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE because their vote would supplement man's, and, while he looked after the little things, they would look after the big things. The man might interest himself in making his country a world power, the woman voter would see that the street-cleaner did his duty so that her children might not be killed by diphtheria.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE because they would look just as much at the candidate as they would at the platform upon which he stood. It is practically impossible to put the party voice on women. This has been proven in the States in which women have suffrage.

When a clean man was put upon either the Democratic or Republican ticket and a corrupt man named on the other ticket, the woman vote has invariably flopped over to the good man. It was the women of Denver, irrespective of party, who kept Judge Lindsey in office after the party committees had turned him down, and thus enabled him to continue his great work of child-saving.

WOMEN SHOULD VOTE if for no other reason than because women, if they had a chance, would be just as potent a factor in politics as they are in religion. They would compel men's interest in the subject.

Everybody knows that if women ceased going to church, shut up all the missionary societies and preachers' aid societies, nine-tenths of the churches would have spider webs growing across their doors inside of a month. Practically all of the men who go to church and contribute to religious causes do so at the instigation of wife, mother, sister or sweet-heart.

The majority of good men are responsible for the rottenness of politics and for our plundered and mistreated cities, because they are careless about voting, and often do not trouble to vote at all. Women would have a better civic conscience, and if they were given the ballot they would not only vote themselves, but see that their husbands and brothers and sons did.

It is often said that if women had suffrage, it would increase the number of votes cast without affecting the result, as every woman would vote like her husband, or her brother, or her father. The chances are that the influence would work the other way, and men vote with their women folks.

In America the majority of girls are given a better education than boys. They go to school longer, and they read more after they are out of school than young men do. There are also millions of middle-aged women banded together in all sorts of study clubs all over the country, and it is folly to claim that these women are not as well qualified to understand any political question as their husbands are.

That all women would not vote wisely, that they would be swayed by eloquence, by the personal charm of the candidate; that even the ballot would not bring the millennium to women is freely conceded. But the majority of men are Republicans or Democrats for no better reason than that their fathers were before them, and this is still a very badly governed world. Yet no one would advocate that man's most precious right—the right of suffrage—should be taken away from him.—Dorothy Dix, in San Francisco Examiner.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

The following letter is from Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of Manhattan Borough Woman Suffrage Party, and member of the committee which prepared the revision of the Constitution:

The members of the Advisory Committee feel so strongly that the new Constitution which is proposed for the National Association is a good working proposition that they are glad of the invitation to express in the Woman's Journal their views as to any specially advisable features proposed in the new Constitution. Other members of the Committee will emphasize the necessity for a change in the Executive Board to facilitate the active work of the organization. This is the change suggested in Article V, Section I. Those members of the Executive Committee who are bearing the heat and burden of the day's work at the National Headquarters are the ones who can most eloquently show the members of the Association the need for this change.

Article VII, Section I, dealing with the basis of representation, whereby organizations of non-dues-paying members may be included, is simply a corollary of the Section which I would like specially to speak of. That is Article III, Section I. According to the provisions of this section, any club of fifty or more members may obtain direct membership in the National Association. If we allow this organization and its method of organization

to follow that of non-dues-paying organizations like the Woman Suffrage Party, will have to be provided for as in Article VII, Section I, on the basis of the non-dues-paying or simply enrolled membership. The basis of representation is a small matter of technique, however, compared with the big provision of Article III, Section I. It is a provision that we suffragists ought to rejoice in having to make. It is a change in the constitution which simply recognizes the phenomenal growth of suffrage activity, the multiplication of suffrage methods, the general vitality of the whole suffrage agitation in this great country of ours.

We, each of us, look about our own town, our own city, our own State. As we do so, our amazement grows at the velocity which suffrage activities are acquiring, and we have only breath enough left to exclaim, "How wonderful!" Think of the changes in the last year or two. Where there was one association two years ago, there are five or six now; where the association numbered fifty, it now numbers hundreds; where the enrolled sympathizers were counted by the hundreds, they are now counted by the tens of thousands; where donations and campaign funds were carefully gathered together by hundreds, they are now banked by the thousands of dollars. In our interest in our own State we often forget that what is true of our State is true from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, from the North to the South.

The National Association is the noble Alma Mater of our Suffrage University in this great land. With all the diversity of method, procedure, temperament and interest in what must be today our many-sided suffrage activity, the National should be the connecting link between the most diverse groups, for, however diverse our duties and activities are, we, suffragists, are in truth the most united people of any creed, cause or faith. Any slight differences of opinion that may ever have risen between us are little compared with the differences which come in any other organization on earth, and are so infinitesimal, compared with the one great spiritual aim that animates us all, that

any slight dross of dispensation is always quickly burned away by our holy crusader's fire when once we unite for action.

See the Englishwomen today. Contemplate that mighty army which will march on June 17. There we shall find suffragists united, militants and non-militants, women of every shade of suffrage faith. This country is so extended as to its geography, its races and its temperaments, that we must, perhaps more than other suffragists, welcome any basis for unity—always let it be emphasized, unity with diversity—for even above unity we should welcome virility and initiative. If, then, within the States there should ever arise any small or petty question of precedence and inter-organization etiquette, shibboleths and prerogatives of long standing, any rigidity that can in any way hamper the free swing and growth of suffrage work, the National should not be cognizant of these things, but should make its broad field a great neutral camping ground, where every wing and division of the suffrage army, even the scouts and the guerilla warriors, may meet.

What is needed is activity, more activity of all kinds; education, proselyting, aggressive political activity of every description. They always let there be, if possible, co-operation. If it is only the least strand of co-operation, yet let us pray that never may that last silver cord of unity be broken between any two suffrage organizations, whatever their relation of precedence, however different their administrative methods, however diverse the personnel of their membership. Always there must be a certain unity of performance, a comradeship which will make it possible for all of us suffragists to rally to our one common standard in time of need.

If the proposed National Constitution in this Section I of Article III, which invites to direct membership in the National clubs of fifty or more members, helps even a little toward this consummation devoutly to be wished, it should be in the earnest support of every self-remembered suffragist. As a matter of act, it helps more than a little. It unquestionably offers

is a good provision against that time of which we begin now to see the vision clearly, when State after State having attained this goal of complete democracy, our campaign will have become finally a National issue. The State work now, in each of our great Commonwealths like California, where the ideal of political equality is near actualized, is so intensive and strongly localized that the province of the National Association today takes on more of an advisory and general character. But in the meantime let our National Suffrage Organization be sinking her pillars deep and building her arena broad for that final stand for suffrage in this country—the great national campaign in which the last States to be discriminated against in the matter of this obvious justice shall join hands, and present one unflinching phalanx, with its face set toward victory.

Harriet Burton Laidlaw.

MODERN COLLEGE WOMEN

President Thomas of Bryn Mawr at the recent commencement had the pleasure of announcing that the college had received during the year about \$40,000 in gifts and \$160,000 in legacies. The gifts included \$10,000 from Miss Mary Garrett, to be used this year, mainly for graduate scholarships and books for the library. One touching memorial gift was a stone seat on the green in remembrance of Elsie Sinclair Hodge, who met a martyr's death in China in 1901.

In her address, Dr. Thomas referred to Bryn Mawr's high ideals. She said: A few concrete instances that came to my knowledge within a few months of each other will show how nobly Bryn Mawr women are putting these ideals into practice. In the autumn of 1909, in a city of the Middle West, I was championing more strenuous standards before a somewhat reluctant and hostile convention. After I had fought my best, and as I thought, lost my cause, two Bryn Mawr graduates in the audience sprang to their feet and drove the argument home. Together we wrestled victoriously from defeat. A few weeks later a discouraged leader of an unpopular but righteous cause told me that she had been trying to make head against the hopeless apathy of a Southern city, when unexpectedly the

THE FORERUNNER

A monthly magazine, written, edited, owned and published by CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN 67 Wall St., New York City, U. S. A.

Subscription per year: Domestic, \$1.00 Foreign, \$1.25 Canada, \$1.12

This magazine carries Mrs. Gilman's best and newest work; her social philosophy, humor and common sense. It stands for Humaneness in Women, and in Men; for better methods of Child-culture; for the New Ethics, the New Economics, the New World we are to make. Suffragists will find in "The Forerunner" new tools and weapons for their work, as well as new light on old ones. ORDERS TAKEN for Bound Vols. of first year, \$12.50.

BOOKS

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman Women and Economics..... \$1.50 Concerning Children..... 1.25 In This Our World (verse)..... 1.25 The Yellow Wallpaper (story)..... .30 The Home..... 1.00 Human Work..... 1.00 What Diantha Did (novel)..... 1.00 The Man-made World; or Our Androcentric Culture..... 1.00

title was turned in its favor by the able generalship of a Bryn Mawr graduate living there. In that same winter, another much-needed reform was perishing in a New England State because of lack of funds. It suddenly began to live again. A Bryn Mawr graduate had put her bank account behind it. In the spring of the same year, an intemperate law, working cruel injustice to a defenseless class of women, came into operation in a city of the Middle States. I was appealed to for help, but I found that there was no need of me. Two Bryn Mawr graduates were already on the spot, leading the fight against it.

I venture to say that Bryn Mawr women are lavishing their time and strength on the right side of almost every movement for social betterment. I am often amazed that only 2,400 Bryn Mawr graduates and former students can so multiply themselves in good works. Bryn Mawr graduates are now teaching in our own and many other college faculties and in many schools. Wherever they are at work, they are steadily pushing up standards, although harder to gauge, like all higher things of an intangible kind, I believe that their standards of wifehood and motherhood are equally high.

The women of my generation used to say we were sure that girls were intellectually and physically able to go through a college course, although we were not sure of the complicated facts such as we have now. A few years later we used to say, although there had not been sufficient time to prove it, that the effects of a college education on the after lives of women would be wholly beneficent. At the present time the prophets of evil are fairly buried under the mountains of evidence of the good deeds and sane thoughts of college women. Indeed, if I may say so, the presidents of women's colleges are coming to enjoy a kind of vicarious triumphal progress through the world. Their path is made straight before them by people who are grateful for what has been done by graduates of the colleges they represent. Although Bryn Mawr has sent out only a comparatively small number of students, wherever I go men and women introduce themselves to tell me of the good works of Bryn Mawr women. We were sure that it would be so, but it is a solid satisfaction to be snowed under by the facts.

STATE CORRESPONDENCE

California

The State Association is inaugurating a plan to keep the Fourth of July as Independence Day for California women. An effort will be made to participate in all programs of that day and a plan is also on foot to have some article that shall bear the inscription "Votes for Women" for sale that day, half the proceeds to go to local campaign work in the various localities and the other half to go to the State Association's general-campaign fund. With the unusual membership of nearly 2500, the Political Equality League of Los Angeles is accomplishing remarkable work for the suffrage campaign.

The difficult task of securing endorsements in organizations representing a large majority of the women of the State has been successfully accomplished within the past three weeks by the organization, working in conjunction with other Los Angeles Suffrage Associations. The first victory was won before the Woman's Parliament, which met in Riverside. The four votes cast against the endorsement were as nothing against the enthusiastic vote cast for it. The next victory was at Long Beach, where the State Federation of Woman's Clubs was in session May 11-16. The endorsement

\$50 OFFER FOR 1911

There has been so much interest in our \$50 offer and it was made so late in the year that The Woman's Journal has decided to continue the offer through June, 1911.

As The Woman's Journal is the official organ of The National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as the aim of the paper is first, last and all the time to win equal suffrage, helping The Journal is the most effective way of helping on the cause.

The Woman's Journal, therefore, renews the special offer whereby any Suffrage League can put into its treasury \$50 between now and June 30, 1911. Can any Suffrage League do better service for itself, for The Journal, and for equal suffrage than by writing for the particulars of this offer? Write as soon as possible, in order to have more time in which to win the \$50.

YOUR RUGS

Cleaned and Thoroughly Repaired, Gleaned, Straightened, Remodeled, and Packed Mott-proof at the ARMEIAN RUG & CARPET RENOVATING WORKS 15 Temple Pl., Tel. 3025 Oxford

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Delicious cakes, sandwiches, candies and lunches for motor parties, etc. Delivered if desired. Telephone, CALIFORNIA 1208-M. MISS BROWNE & MISS WARE, 106 Forest Hill St., Jamaica Plain.

came on the last day of the convention, and swept all opposition before it. Then followed the Federation of Parent-Teacher Associations and the W. C. T. U., also in convention at Long Beach. These endorsements established the fact that the majority of California women are in favor of suffrage. No statement to the contrary made by the anti-suffragists can be taken as evidence of the fact that have deluged these four Federations, which include three-fourths of the women of the State. Other endorsements have been secured among Los Angeles city and county organizations of different kinds, and always the suffragists win by graceful and forceful majorities.

The organization department of the League has established in more than a hundred precincts of the city, suffrage organizations under the direction of precinct chairmen. The work of these chairmen and their co-workers includes the enrolment of workers for election day (and for every other day during the campaign for that matter) and a general educational work among the women and men of the precinct. The organization department also supplies speakers for every suffrage meeting for which a speaker is solicited throughout Southern California. Postals are sent out through suburban organizations and precinct workers asking the opinion of voters on the suffrage amendment. This amounts to a straw vote among the men in whose hands lies the fate of the suffrage amendment.

Another field which the organization committee covers is the distribution of suffrage "flyers" and literature at celebrations given in different cities and towns. This work was especially effective at the Pacific Land Show given in the largest auditorium in the southern part of the State. The suffrage booth, which was decorated in suffrage colors and banners, attracted many thousands of voters who went away laden with the latest in suffrage statistics and argument.

Literature will be supplied all library tables and public places, such as stations, rest rooms, cafes and railroad offices. Foreign literature is to be made a feature of this form of propaganda work.

A ministerial letter, asking that June 24th be set aside as suffrage day, has been sent, with a selection of suffrage literature, to every minister in the State. The results have been even greater than anticipated and a large per cent. of the ministers have expressed themselves not only willing

to preach upon the given date but to do all in their power to bring the movement to a satisfying vote on October 10th.

The Publicity Department of the Political Equality League of Southern California has undertaken publicity upon a large scale.

As soon as the committee so carefully chosen was ready for work, interviews from the most prominent men and women of the city were secured and printed in the Los Angeles papers.

The next step was the securing of interviews from well-known citizens, for use in daily and weekly publications outside of the city.

The afternoon was devoted to business. Mrs. C. A. Hoffman called the meeting to order and made a short talk in which she spoke of the progress of the suffrage movement over the State and the causes for encouragement.

In this way an interesting controversy arose between the Los Angeles suffragists and Jacob Riis, who, until coming to California, claims he had not given the suffrage question serious thought.

Double postals are now being sent to hundreds of physicians in the State, asking for their opinions upon the suffrage amendment.

The committee which is carrying out the elaborate plans of the chairman includes Miss Rose Ellerbe, of the Los Angeles Times, Miss Ruth Sterry of the Herald, Mrs. George Barry, editor of the Monrovia News and the Pacific Poultryman, Mrs. Herbert Peery, Miss Frances Holmes, the originator and manager of one of the largest advertising concerns in Los Angeles, Mrs. Lindsay of the Record, Miss Bess Muan, formerly editor of

the San Jacinto Register, and Miss Jeanette Converse, formerly of the Columbus Press.

The Susan B. Anthony Club of San Francisco, Mrs. Mary S. Sperry president, made over three hundred dollars at its bazaar held in Mrs. Sperry's beautiful home.

Ohio.

The suffrage sentiment has been gaining strength in Cleveland, and a generous gift "for the greatest humanitarian work I know," enables the workers to open Headquarters on the second floor of The Arcade, an office building in the heart of the downtown section.

The central organization in Cleveland is known as the Woman Suffrage Party of Cleveland, and its new officers, together with the members of the College Equal Suffrage League, will receive on June 5, the Equal Franchise Club, the senior suffrage society, will have charge of the rooms on June 6, and the largest organization working for suffrage, the W. C. T. U., will be hosted on June 7.

Coincident with the opening of Headquarters will begin the agitation for a large suffrage excursion at Cedar Point on June 27, to be attended by people from all of northern Ohio.

Tennessee

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, the foremost and leading paper of the South, has been very liberal and courteous to those who have written articles for this world-wide movement, equal suffrage.

Kansas

The Kansas Equal Suffrage Association met in convention in Topeka on May 16. The sessions were held in Representative Hall, and were attended by about 100 delegates from various parts of the State.

The afternoon was devoted to business. Mrs. C. A. Hoffman called the meeting to order and made a short talk in which she spoke of the progress of the suffrage movement over the State and the causes for encouragement.

A New Constitution

The reports of officers and committees were then heard. When the committee appointed last January to draw up a new constitution submitted their report, a lively debate was precipitated. It seems the organization has been working for some years with the disadvantage of having a less constitution which was long in a fire many years ago.

Election of Officers

Then came the election of officers. Mrs. W. A. Johnston was nominated by Miss Galloo of Lawrence. Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, of Tonganoxie, was nominated by Mrs. Lee Monroe, who, during the past winter, was campaign manager and one of the most active of the workers in the organization.

District Presidents

The district presidents elected are as follows: First District, Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, of Tonganoxie; Second, Mrs. G. H. Chalkley, of Lawrence; Third, Mrs. Albright of Winfield; Fourth, Mrs. A. C. Worcester, of Emporia; Fifth, Mrs. Mattie Toothaker Kimball, of Manhattan; Sixth, Mrs. Annie C. A. Waite, of Lincoln; Seventh, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of Hutchinson; Eighth, Mrs. Nannie Garrett, of Wichita.

The evening meeting was very interesting. Nearly every chair in Representative Hall was occupied. Mrs. Catharine A. Hoffman, retiring president, presided with grace and dignity. With her sat the newly-elected officers.

After reading letters of regret from those unable to be present, Mrs. Hoffman called upon John MacDonald, editor of the School Journal, for a speech. Next followed Chief Justice W. A. Johnston, David Leahy, the Governor's Secretary, and then George W. Martin, Secretary of the State Historical Society.

Chief Justice Johnston said: "It is a compliment, and I receive it as one, to be counted by the suffrage women as one of their friends. The prejudice against equal suffrage for men and women is a part of barbarism, and the men of Kansas have come to believe that the women are as much entitled to a share in the government as they are themselves."

John MacDonald said it was too bad that Kansas had allowed any other State to get ahead of her in adopting this progressive measure.

Mrs. W. R. Stubbs, as chairman of the legislative committee, reported its successful work. Mrs. W. A. Johnston made a fine address, and Mrs. Lillian Michner pledged the support of the 9000 workers of the W. C. T. U.

A great victory is hoped for at the polls in November, 1912.

The Guardian is now and always has been in favor of the women of Kansas and every other State enjoying the same rights as the men.

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, the foremost and leading paper of the South, has been very liberal and courteous to those who have written articles for this world-wide movement, equal suffrage.

Tennessee

The Memphis Commercial Appeal, the foremost and leading paper of the South, has been very liberal and courteous to those who have written articles for this world-wide movement, equal suffrage.

Our small band of workers were very much elated over the Welcome Address of C. H. Mooney in behalf of the Business Men's Club, given before the Women's Federation of Women's Clubs which met in Memphis, April 19 and 20.

Commercial Appeal, and his address rang with the gospel of equal suffrage.

His terse denunciation of a previous gentleman speaker, who made a great play of chivalry, and then finally defaced it by saying he would not permit a woman to enter his office and tell him what to do in a case more than he would his horse, was appreciated by the entire audience.

It has been said that many of the women of the Council are not in sympathy with the equal suffrage movement. We sincerely hope that each woman will soon awaken to the fact of the present indirect method being needlessly long and wasteful.

Mrs. Allen, State President, visited Little Rock, Ark., last week in the interest of the suffrage movement.

We have little hope in our bill being received this session, as so many members of the Legislature are filibustering in Alabama.

Senator Walter White, who will champion the bill for woman suffrage, says he is tremendously in earnest about it, and hopes to see it become a law in Tennessee; that "there are thousands of women—widows and old maids, maybe—who pay taxes to the State, but are not allowed a voice in public affairs."

"Taxation without representation, if you please, once provoked a little disturbance between King George and his colonies. By giving women the ballot, a good influence will be thrown around the polls, and politics and political methods elevated accordingly. The majority of women want to do right, and the ballot will greatly increase their power. With their influence added to that of the best men, the saloon, the greatest enemy of the human family, would soon be a thing of the past. What could women not do if they were allowed to vote?"

Madge Paton-Stephens, M.D., State Corresponding Secretary, Memphis, Tenn.

PENNSYLVANIA LEADS

Pennsylvania sent in the largest number of new subscribers to The Woman's Journal this week, with Massachusetts second and New York third.



DRESS WITH BLOOMERS

It is a custom widely followed today to dress little girls with a simple dress and bloomers in place of petticoats beneath. Such a suit we illustrate.

The outer dress is cut on saque lines in one piece from shoulders to hem. The opening is at one side in Russian style, while very short sleeves complete the garment.

Beneath this dress there is a sleeveless waist and to this are attached the bloomers ending just below the knees.

In addition to its extreme simplicity this dress has the advantage of keeping the little one clean and of permitting any kind of romping with propriety. It may be made of linen, chambray, gingham and other simple wash fabrics.

The pattern 5453 is cut in sizes 4 to 12 years. Medium size requires 3-5 yards of 36-inch material.

The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

Florida

The answers below were compiled by the president of the Florida W. C. T. U., Miss Minnie E. Neal, of Jacksonville. The president of the Federation of Woman's Clubs, Mrs. Antoinette E. Frederick, of Miami, also wrote concerning the legal status of women.

Florida Answers

- 1. Yes, also all that is lawfully acquired afterwards by gift, devise, descent or purchase shall be her separate property and the same shall not be liable for the debts of her husband, without her consent, given by some instrument in writing, executed according to law.
2. Yes. No.
3. All except that he cannot sell without her joining in same and he cannot charge for his services in connection with same.
4. No, except choice in action as provided by husband to wife and her assigns, is assignable by her alone.
5. No. To both questions.
6. No.
7. It would be in his name.
8. The law would give him the care of her property and he could have rents, etc., using them as he pleased and she could not sue him for such rents, profits, etc.
9. Yes.
10. No.
11. Imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or by fine not exceeding \$500.00, or both such fine and imprisonment.
12. That the defendant is naturally impotent, that the defendant has been guilty of adultery, extreme cruelty, habitual indulgence in violent and ungovernable temper, habitual intemperance; willful, obstinate and continued desertion for one year. The causes for divorce are the same in both cases.
13. No.
14. No.
15. He is liable for necessities only.
16. The father is the natural guardian.
17. No.
18. Yes, but not as to confidential communications.
19. Yes, she is not bound by her contract unless she is a free trader.
20. No.
21. No.
22. No.
23. No.
24. No.
25. No.
26. Yes.
27. None.
28. Have no civil service laws.
29. No.
30. No.
31. No statute with such a provision.
32. No.
33. No.
34. 18.

Ladies' House Dress



No garment, no matter how elaborate, is more becoming to a woman than a simple house dress made of some pretty wash material. Its very simplicity makes her seem youthful, and its daintiness makes her attractive.

The dress illustrated is one of the simplest. It has Gibson tucks at the shoulders in both front and back, and these extend all the way to the belt. The closing is at one side of the waist. The sleeves are the plainest leg-of-mutton shape and full length.

The skirt is gored and fits snugly, having a reversed pleat in the centre of the back.

Cashmere, cheviot, albatross, gingham, cambric, and other wash materials will be pretty made in this style, and the collar may be detachable and of white lawn and lace.

The pattern 4650 is cut in sizes 31 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 11 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. The above pattern can be obtained by sending 10 cents to the office of this paper.

- 35. Death or imprisonment in the State prison for life.
36. Payment of not exceeding \$50.00 and all necessary incidental expenses attending the birth of the said child at the discretion of the said court, yearly for ten years towards the support and maintenance and education of said child, and said reputed father shall give bond with good and sufficient security, to be approved by the court, for the due and faithful payment of said sum of money. If, however, said child shall not be born alive or being born should die at any time, the bond aforesaid shall be void.
37. Neither.
38. No.
39. None prescribed by State Statute.
40. The Legislature shall have power to and shall enact the necessary laws to exclude from every office of honor, power, trust or profit, civil or military, within the State, and from the right of suffrage, all persons convicted of bribery, perjury, larceny or of infamous crime or who shall make, or be, or become directly or indirectly interested in, any bet or wager the result of which shall depend upon any election; or that shall hereafter fight a duel or send or accept a challenge to fight, or shall be a second to either party, or that shall be the challenger, but the legal disability shall not accrue until after trial and conviction by due form of law. No.
41. No.
42. None.
43. None.
44. Yes, all officers for whom an election is necessary.

THE FIRST PARADE

Editor Woman's Journal: In your issue of May 13 you say: "The first woman suffrage procession in America was held several years ago in California. . . . A little later the Iowa suffragists held a procession in connection with their annual meeting and Rev. Anna H. Shaw addressed the crowd."

The first woman suffrage parade in America was held in New York City, Feb. 16, 1908, under the auspices of the Harlem Equal Rights League and the Progressive Woman Suffrage Union, a suffrage club organized by the Harlem League. The parade in California and that in Iowa came later.

This can be verified by consulting a file of The Woman's Journal. As The Woman's Journal is the official woman suffrage paper of America, it is important that its record of suffrage events should be accurate as well as impartial. It is because I have always found it to be both that I am desirous of making this correction in its columns.

Maud Malone. 231 W. 69th St., New York City.

AMERICAN GIRLS ABROAD

We continue this week the extracts from Miss Florence H. Luscomb's diary:

In the House of Commons This was the grand evening of our visit to the House of Commons. Innumerable policemen were standing round Parliament Square, and we had to pass through three separate guarded gates, showing our tickets each time, before we were finally ushered into the lift and into the ante-room. Here we were welcomed by a solemn individual dressed all in black, with a large golden insignia, the size of a saucer, suspended over his waistcoat. His demeanor was a mixture of deference, hauteur, and excessive gravity, becoming to his position. We signed our names in a large book to a pledge to abstain from any disturbance and were finally ushered into the ladies' gallery. It is very small, seating only from 40 to 45, and the entire front is covered with a metal grille, quite like a harem. I could not imagine anything better calculated than the whole performance to impress women that they had neither part nor parcel in the scene they were viewing.

As we entered, Crooks, of the Independent Labor Party, was speaking in support of their bill for a legal minimum wage of \$7.50 per week. He spoke most ably. Another L. P. member spoke in second of the bill, and then the principal opponent, a Unionist, pointed out its difficulties and inequalities, dwelling at some length on the injustice of giving a single woman the same pay for her day's work that a man got! (Whether married or single.) Regarding the single girl the extra measure of happiness she could purchase for one week! Would these sleek, well-fed men talk so if there were women in that Chamber, I wonder? One other difficulty was that certain syndicate trades would die if the working had to be paid so much—as though such trades were not better dead! Then a representative of the government spoke against the bill. Most of what he said could not be heard, as he stands out—it will never do to pass the bill, it would increase the cost of the government so much, fully 60 per cent. of government employees receiving less than \$7.50! (Most of them would object, of course, God help them!) The entire thing was sickening and heart-breaking.

April 27. We went to such an interesting meeting tonight. It was held by the Woman's Labor League, an organization of women to assist the I. L. P., and the working woman, to educate and arouse women's interest in political matters, to take an active hand in political affairs, and to work for equal suffrage. The speaker of the evening, to me, was George Lansbury, M.P., whom we had heard before, but not so splendidly, at the Idris demonstration. I could not help thinking of the drive in the House of Commons last night, his utter cold-bloodedness to women, when I heard this M. P. stand up and cry aloud that men must help women, help them to organize in trade unions, help them to the moral, and physical strength to demand equal pay for equal work, help them to meet and organize socially with other women, even if the husband stayed home and minded the children in order that she might be free to go out. The tears in his eyes bore evidence to the depth of his feeling. Miss Bondfield also made a splendid speech, telling of the work of the League.

Our afternoon was spent at a meeting of the Women's Freedom League in honor of Ella Wheeler Wilcox. They read several beautiful poems by her, and sang the splendid "Awakening." The most interesting person was Mrs. C. Despard, president of the W. F. L., who presided—a little white-haired lady, of a determined type. Afterwards we met several ladies, all very cordial, including one who hopes to go to Stockholm.

April 28. This afternoon was a benefit performance for the Men's Political Union for Women's Suffrage. Four new playlets were given.

The Speakers' Class We went to the Speakers' Class this evening, by special dispensation, for ordinarily no visitors are allowed. The subject of the evening was a debate upon militant versus constitutional methods. I thoroughly enjoyed seeing the class. Afterwards Jeff and I were called upon for short speeches in regard to the work in America.

May 1. Suffragists are rejoicing over the fact that Lloyd-George has at last received a deputation of women—the women Liberals, including his own wife—on the suffrage question. He told them that Liberal wo-

men should concentrate on getting the vote, and that in his opinion the Conciliation Bill should be passed.

A Suffrage Victory

Another cause of rejoicing is the Cheltenham bye-election. All hands were agreed that the Liberal candidate should be defeated, not merely to weaken the Government, but also because he was personally a particularly mean opponent of votes for women, while the Conservative was a suffragist. The Women's Social and Political Union campaigned vigorously against the Liberal, and the Conservative was elected by four votes. There is no doubt that the women turned the scale. They have the names of nine Liberals who voted against their party candidate solely on the votes for women issue. The W. S. P. U. had promised to withdraw from the campaign if Mr. Asquith would promise to give time for Parliament to act on the Conciliation Bill. Perhaps he is sorry now that he did not!

The Actresses' Franchise League We went into the headquarters of the Actresses' Franchise League. I was amazed to learn of the extent of their work. They are two years old, and have 500 members, who pay a shilling a year. The expenses are met by patrons who contribute more. They employ three paid workers, in addition to voluntary services. Any actress, singer, dramatic author, etc., is eligible. They assist any suffrage society, and will arrange performances all over England. For example, at a large fair they gave six performances a day for a week. They are continually producing new plays. The scope of their work is tremendous, and it is a most effective method of propaganda, let alone fund-raising. I am becoming more and more impressed with the immense help to the work given by these professional societies. We must get them with us.

We went up to the regular Monday afternoon W. S. P. U. meeting. We were disappointed that Sylvia Pankhurst was too tired to be present and tell of her American trip. It would be interesting to see ourselves as others see us. However, she will probably tell about it later. The futurity of organization of the vote is shown by the fact that trade unions joined by men and women together the men's interests are safeguarded and not the women's. For instance, in 1908 a bill was introduced providing a \$5.75 minimum wage for all government workers. The Liberals, without protest from the Independent Labor Party, amended this to read for all male government workers, with the result that government contracts are let with the stipulation that men shall be paid at least \$5.75, while the women have no protection whatsoever. (Did anyone say that giving the vote to women could not help in any way to lessen prostitution?)

(To be continued.)

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller died on May 22 at her beautiful home, Lochland, Geneva, N. Y., aged 88 years. Elizabeth Smith was born at Hampton (the Fitzhugh homestead), Livingston County, New York, September 20, 1822. Her grandfather, Peter Smith, was Jacob Astor's partner in the early fur trade with the Indians. Her father, Gerrit Smith, was a noted philanthropist and abolitionist. A great land-owner, he gave away more than a thousand farms to poor men, most of them to Negroes. He might have made his own that fine saying of Sir Charles Grandison's, "I will never be a richer man than I ought to be." Elizabeth's mother was Ann Carroll Fitzhugh.

Soon after her birth her parents returned to the Smith homestead at Peterboro. She received her early education at home under tutors and governesses, and later attended a manual training school at Clinton, N. Y., and the Friends' School at Philadelphia. At this Quaker institution she learned the simplicity of dress that she practised through life. A writer in the New York Tribune says: "It must have been a delightful home, that great mansion at Peterboro over which Gerrit Smith and his wife Nancy presided, and of which Elizabeth was the only daughter. Here came the great abolitionists to discuss the cause that burned at their hearts; here came members of the old Dutch aristocracy; here came charming Southerners, drawn by the mistress of the house, who was Southern by birth. Gerrit Smith's hospitality was boundless, and he was as cordial

to the representatives from the Oneida tribe of Indians who made a pilgrimage every year to visit him as he was to Garrison, Phillips, Judge Alfred Conkling, John Brown and Lucretia Mott. It was in such an atmosphere of generosity that Elizabeth grew up, an atmosphere, moreover, enlivened by endless and most animated arguments on the burning topics of the day."

To those who knew her only in her serene and venerable age, it is strange to read that in her girlhood she was full of fun, and that when she was 16 she was ridiculed by her father for her lack of interest in women's rights!

On Oct. 18, 1843, she married Charles Dudley Miller, a banker of Cazenovia, N. Y., afterwards Col. Miller of the 129th regiment. They lived for some years at Cazenovia, then at Peterboro, and in 1869 moved to Geneva, where Mrs. Miller has made her home ever since.

In 1851, while living at Peterboro, Mrs. Miller designed the so-called Bloomer costume. She wore it on a visit to the home of her cousin, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who approved of it. Mrs. Amelia Bloomer of Seneca Falls, editor of "The Lily," adopted it, and the public called it by her name. The dress was so much more comfortable and convenient than the ordinary long skirts that Mrs. Stanton, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony and other reformers wore it for a time, but all finally gave it up because of the unpleasant attention it drew upon them. Mrs. Miller, who was warmly encouraged in wearing it by her father and her husband, kept on longer than any of the rest, but at the end of seven years she, too, abandoned it.

Mrs. Miller had always been an accomplished housekeeper. She had a natural aptitude for it, and had long training in managing her father's hospitable home at Peterboro. At Geneva she saw many "gentlewomen," as good cooks as herself, living in a rich fruit region in narrow circumstances because custom forbade ladies to earn money. Mrs. Miller began to put up marmalade, jellies, etc., for the market. Her family were rich and much respected, and after she had set the example, other women felt that they could follow and become comfortable and prosperous. Mrs. Miller cleared about \$1,000 by her orange marmalade and judicious investments made it \$2,500. She used the money for benevolent purposes, especially lending it out to help young women to get an education. Two years ago she arranged that it should go to put up a drinking fountain in Geneva.

Mrs. Miller wrote a cook-book, "In the Kitchen," which has gone through many editions and is still in demand. Lucy Stone, the founder of "The Woman's Journal," herself an admirable housekeeper, regarded it as the very best book of its kind. Mrs. Miller also compiled a "Chimes Calendar."

She was warmly interested in the temperance, anti-slavery and woman's rights movements, and was the particular saint of the Ontario County suffragists. It was on her initiative that the State Suffrage Convention was held in Geneva in 1897. This resulted in the organization of the Geneva P. E. Club, of which Mrs. Miller was honorary president till her death. Every spring there was a great "Piazza Party" for the suffragists at Lochland, when the wonderful wisteria vine that overhung the broad veranda there was in bloom. She was a regular attendant at State and National Suffrage Conventions, a picturesque and much-loved figure, in her characteristic bonnet and long cloak.

She was much interested in the William Smith College, the new affiliated school for women in connection with Hobart College. Its first dormitory was named the Elizabeth Smith Miller House, and a portrait of her hangs in the drawing room. She invited her father's hospitality, and her home at Lochland was always a resort of reformers and a haven of refuge for tired and troubled souls, as well as a centre of enjoyment to hosts of relatives and friends. It has been well said of her, "She recognized the importance of woman's functions in the home, and gave her own home a distinction by its attractiveness, its simple but elegant comforts, and by the gentle spirit of hospitality and high thinking which pervaded it."

Mrs. Miller was an interested reader of The Woman's Journal, and a generous friend to the paper. She was beautiful in youth, and beautiful in age—delicate, slender erect as a fern, with whom and kindness shining in her brown eyes; exquisitely neat in her dress, and fond of the most delicate colors, pale pink or baby blue, which never faded to give her a soft and delicate appearance as appropriate as its plumage fits a bird. She looked like some gracious spirit. Her executive ability was great, her activity many-sided, her kindness and charities innumerable as the sands of the sea.

Antoinette Pierson Granger, who was lately appointed to fill Senator Raines' place on the Cincinnatus School Board, writes of Mrs. Miller: "To many she will remain the one perfect woman known in a lifetime—her beautiful face radiant with the joy that thinks no evil; a love that permeated every thought and word and deed, that made her perfectly ordered home a heaven of comfort and peace, her friendship an inspira-

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Measuring Up Equal Suffrage By George Creel and Judge Ben B. Lindsey Reprinted from the February "Edinburgh"

Humphrey, tenor soloist of Rochester, composed and accompanied by Heinrich Jacobson—a devoted friend of Mrs. Miller. The remains were taken to Buffalo for cremation. A. S. B.

Mrs. Miller is survived by a daughter, Miss Anne Fitzhugh Miller of Geneva, a son, Gerrit Smith Miller of Peterboro, three grandsons, two great-grandsons and a great-granddaughter.

GOSSIP AND GLEANINGS France has established the first aero club for women. During one week three Boards of Guardians in England elected women as chairmen. These women have given unquestionable proof of fitness for the office, and have the support and confidence of the members.

A memorial to women, arranged by the Women's Franchise League of Indianapolis, will be a feature of the centennial celebration in Indiana. It will probably be an exhibit aiming to show what women in all parts of the country have accomplished.

Politics governs even the purity of the milk supply. It is not "outside the home," but inside the baby.—Mrs.

THE VOICES OF THE CHILDREN

By S. E. Kiser

I find no rest upon the wide blue sea, For little children ever call to me— The little ones I might have helped to save, The starving ones to whom I never gave.

SEATTLE IS CLEANER

"You now have a clean city, morally and physically," said Theodore Roosevelt at the Seattle Commercial Club banquet during his recent visit to that city.

"Mr. Roosevelt's view is that taken by the world generally. For eleven months, beginning in March, 1910, Seattle was governed by a vice syndicate, which controlled gambling, the traffic in women, the pick-pocket industry, receiving of stolen goods, and all manner of vice and crime.

Following the election of the Public Welfare League candidate for Mayor, George W. Dilling, by the votes of 20,000 women, the chief of police was removed from office.

"A chief of police with a stainless record was appointed, and robbery, burglary and other crimes have become rare. Two thousand gamblers, slave-owners and slaves were driven from Seattle in two weeks.

"Instead of the newspapers being filled, as formerly, with stories of crime and discussions of the need of a restricted district, there are details of the playgrounds movement, park improvement, a new civic center.

"The women's votes cleaned Seattle, physically and morally."

FIVE MILES OF WOMEN

(Concluded from Page 185.)

point of view, but is also full of instruction. It includes 350 historical women, who served as governors, custodians of castles, high sheriffs, justices-of-the peace, and even members

of the early Parliaments,—a great contrast to the position of the modern women who can only peep at the House of Commons from a grated gallery.

There are also regiments of "freewomen" of city companies and corporations, who in the old days had the right to vote.

Thus the archives of Maidstone record that, in Queen Elizabeth's reign, "Miss Rose Cloke, single woman, was admitted to be one of the Corporation, Body Politike of the same Town and Parish, from henceforth to enjoy the liberties and franchises of the same in every respect as others the Freemen of the same Town and Parish."

There are women personating Florence Nightingale, Jenny Lind, Grace Darling and other famous and beloved women of later days.

The Municipal Section In the municipal section march 74 men, each representing one of the 74 municipalities whose councils have petitioned Parliament in favor of the woman suffrage bill.

Last of all will come a section breathing the dominant note of victory, as Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Australia, New Zealand, Norway and Finland march past, with banners flying and emblems carried high.

Among the societies in line are the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the great non-militant association of which Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett is president; the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Society, whose officers include two Duchesses and a score of Countesses; the Church of England League for Women's Suffrage, the Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, the Free Church (Nonconformist) League, a group representing the Ethical Societies, the Actresses' Franchise League, the Women Writers' Franchise League, the Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union, the Irish Women's Franchise League, the Women's Tax Resistance League, the Young Suffragists, the Suffrage Atelier, the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, the Men's Political

Union for Women's Enfranchisement, the Men's Committee for Justice to Women, the Cambridge University Men's League, Fabian Women's Group, the Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society, and the International Suffrage Club.

Many other particulars about the procession were given in The Woman's Journal of May 27.

A Democratic Procession The procession is absolutely democratic. Women representing the greatest Conservative families and women earning their living by the hardest drudgery are marching side by side; dames of the Primrose League shoulder to shoulder with the wife of Lloyd-George and the wife of the Prime Minister of Federated Australia, leader of that country's Labor Party. "Votes for Women" says: "Differences of party will be forgotten! differences of creed, differences of rank, differences of fortune, differences of age will be as though they were not; so intense will be the realization of the solidarity of womanhood and the bond of union in which women are held by their common destiny, their common service to humanity, their common burden, their common vision, and their common hope, faith and high endeavor."

NOTES AND NEWS

The Visiting Nurse Association of New Haven, Conn., has added to its staff a visiting housekeeper, and finds the experiment very successful.

A woman is just as well qualified to cast a vote for every municipal officer in Chicago as any man.—Bishop Samuel K. Fallows.

Dr. Edward S. Krans, secretary of the New Jersey Men's League for Woman Suffrage, is said to be receiving applications for membership all over the State. Two new vice-presidents have been added to the list of officers, Capt. Albert Norton Wood, U. S. N., and Colonel George Harvey, president of the publishing house of Harper & Brothers.

articles on Moral Prophylaxis. He quotes Dr. Prince Morrow's words: "Women—modest, refined and most womanly women are not offended by our plainness of speech along these lines. Their feeling is not one of outraged modesty, but of indignation that matters which so materially concern their health and the health and life of their children have always been concealed from them by the medical profession."

Governor McGovern, of Wisconsin, gave the pen with which he signed the woman suffrage bill to Senator James for his daughter Ada.

Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago, a good suffragist, was elected president of the National Conference of Charities for next year.

Let no one fail to read the noble address of Laura Clay before the Episcopal Diocesan Council of Lexington, Ky., published in this week's Woman's Journal.

The Massachusetts Senate has failed to pass the teachers' pay bill over the Governor's veto; but the bills increasing the pay of the watchmen and firemen were passed over his veto.

The Connecticut suffragists did not carry the House. Probably they did not expect to; but the opponents have passed through a season of lively alarm for fear they would. The Hartford Courant was thrown almost into hysterics. A report of the debate will be given next week.

At the recent elections in Missouri fifteen women were chosen county superintendents of public schools. The county superintendents hold office for four years and receive \$400 a year of their salary from the State. The average salary is about \$1500 a year, the pay depending upon a county's taxable wealth.

Miss Caroline Spurgeon has lately taken her degree as Doctor of Letters from the University of Paris, for a thesis on English and French criticisms on Chaucer, from his time to the present day. She defended her thesis in public before the professors of the Sorbonne so ably as to secure "mention très honorable," a distinction rarely given to a foreigner. Miss Spurgeon will search in the suffrage procession in London on June 17.

At the county meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held recently in Memphis, Tenn., it was decided that the next biennial session will be extended to include ten days instead of eight; that a program will be filled entirely by clubwomen, and that drives and out-of-door gatherings will take the place of crowded and fatiguing receptions, thereby affording the delegates some real diversion and rest. The next biennial will be held in San Francisco in 1912.

Of the two police-women recently appointed in Christiania, Norway, one has already entered upon her studies in the police school. During her two months' course she will receive instruction in such laws as the police especially need to know, in general police duties, in writing reports, etc. After that she will begin active service in the social purity department of the force.

The Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Rochester, N. Y., engaged Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, the municipal expert, to go over the city and inspect its various activities, and make a comprehensive report of what is needed in the way of civic improvement. Her report was embodied in an address delivered May 12 on the completion of her work. Support and encouragement have been given the undertaking by Mayor Edgerly, the Rochester Public Health Association, the Health Bureau and the Public Health Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Badiah, daughter of Hafni Bey Nasif, vice-president of the Tantaah Tribunals, prepared a discourse on Moslem Women, which was read for her at the recent Moslem Congress at Heliopolis, Egypt. Mrs. Badiah is well known among natives for her enlightened views and her learning. Among other innovations, she asks for Moslem women the right to attend prayers and sermons in the mosques; to have primary education of young women made obligatory on all parents who can afford it; to increase the number of nursing homes, and to admit girls to the medical schools; to use practical means for reducing polygamy and the abuse of divorce;

SUFFRAGE

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HUMOROUS

"Father bought a Rubens, when we were in Europe last summer," "Really! What horse-power?" Judge.

He: "You refuse me then. Oh, well, there are others!" She: "I know there are. I accepted one of them this afternoon."—Boston Transcript.

The girl: "What's your opinion of women who imitate men?" The man: "They are idiots!" The girl: "Then the imitation is successful."—Toledo Blade.

Grandma: "Johnny, you have taken more maple sugar than I gave you." Johnny: "Yes, grandma, I've been making believe there was another little boy spending the day with me."—Harper's Bazar.

Johnny: "Papa, would you be glad if I saved a dollar for you?" Papa: "Certainly, my son." Johnny: "Well, I saved it for you, all right. You said if I brought a first-class report from my teacher this week you would give me a dollar, and I didn't bring it."—Red Hen.

"Dear Clara," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but I really forget whether you said yes or no."

"Dear Will," she replied by note, "so glad to hear from you. I knew I said 'no' to some one last night, but I had forgotten just who it was."—London Opinion.

JUS SUFFRAGII

The Organ of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Published monthly, in English, by Martina Kramers, at 92 Krulskade, Rotterdam Holland; price 82 cents a year. Gives the news of the organized movement for woman suffrage all over the world.

The Woman's Journal will forward subscriptions, if desired; but in that case 18 cents additional should be enclosed to cover cost of money order and postage.

LAST PHOTOGRAPH OF JULIA WARD HOWE

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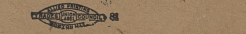
Prudent Wife: "But, my love, it would cost us \$3900 a year to keep a machine." Automobile-smitten Husband: "I know, Mary, but think of the money we'd save in carfare!"

Little Robert studied the first downy chicks in the spring. Presently he turned to his mother and asked: "Mamma, are chickens' legs hind legs or front legs?"—Woman's Home Companion.

Mrs. Gaddy: "There are some distinctions in life which are very puzzling to me." Professor Fawcett: "Like what, for instance?" Mrs. Gaddy: "When you write everything bad and mean in a man's life in a book for everybody to read, it is biography, but when you just tell the same things to a few people on a front porch, it's gossip."—Baltimore American.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey, defending woman suffrage at Albany, said to an opponent: "He objects because he misunderstands. His description of woman suffrage is about as wise and accurate as the little boy's description of the Easter circus elephant.

"This little boy, seeing an elephant for the first time, shouted: 'O, pop, look at the big cow with her horns in her mouth, eating hay with her tail!'"



For the convenience of members and delegates to the National Convention, the present constitution and all proposed revisions and amendments are reprinted, as follows

PRESENT CONSTITUTION

Of the

National American Woman Suffrage Association

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this Association shall be the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

ARTICLE II

Object

The object of this Association shall be to secure protection, in their right to vote, to the women citizens of the United States, by appropriate National and State legislation.

ARTICLE III

Members

Sec. 1. All persons subscribing to this Constitution and paying not less than one dollar annually into the treasury of this Association, shall be called contributing members thereof, and shall be entitled to attend all its meetings, to participate in all discussions that may arise, and to receive reports and other documents published by it.

Sec. 2. Any State Woman Suffrage Association may become auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and thus secure representation in the Annual Convention by paying annually into its treasury, ten cents per member of the State Society, and its paid-up auxiliaries.

Sec. 3. Any National Suffrage Association may become auxiliary to the National American Woman Suffrage Association upon the approval of two-thirds of the Executive Committee, and the payment of ten cents per member into the National Treasury. It shall then be entitled to representation in the National Convention upon the same basis as State Associations.

Sec. 4. The payment of fifty dollars (\$50) into the treasury shall constitute a Life Member of the Association, entitled to attend all its public meetings, to participate in all discussions, and to receive reports and other documents published by it, but not entitled to vote.

Sec. 5. The persons entitled to vote at the annual convention shall be the General Officers, ex-presidents of this Association, chairmen of the Standing Committees, the State Presidents and State members of the National Executive Committee, and one delegate for every one hundred paid-up members, and for every fraction of one hundred. States having less than one hundred members shall have but one representative in the Annual Convention, such representative to be chosen by the State.

Sec. 6. Individuals may become co-operating members of the N. A. W. S. A. by the payment of \$1.00.

Sec. 7. National organizations may become affiliated members of the N. A. W. S. A. on approval of two-thirds of the National Executive Committee and upon the payment of \$10.00 annual dues—these affiliated organizations to be entitled to one delegate only.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

Sec. 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and two Auditors.

Sec. 2. Presidents of auxiliary State Associations shall be ex-officio Vice-Presidents.

ARTICLE V

Duties of Officers

Sec. 1. The General Officers, viz.: the President, two Vice-Presidents, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, Treasurer and two Auditors, shall constitute a Board of General Officers, to supervise the general interests of the work in the interim of the annual meetings. Five members shall constitute a quorum, or a majority may act by correspondence. Special meetings may be called by the President and must be called when requested by three members of the Board.

Sec. 2. The President shall perform the duties usual to such office.

Sec. 3. The Vice-Presidents shall perform all the duties of the President in case of the President's absence or disability.

Sec. 4. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct record of the proceedings, and perform all the other duties usual to such office.

Sec. 5. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct all correspondence of the organization, and shall secure from the Corresponding Secretary of each auxiliary State Association a report of its work.

Sec. 6. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements, and shall present a detailed report thereof at each annual meeting. The Treasurer shall pay no bill of the general association except on an order of the President and Recording Secretary, but may disburse the funds of Standing Committees when directed to do so by an authorized person on the committee without the signature of the President and Recording Secretary. The Treasurer shall provide the State Associations with blank credentials for delegates to the annual meetings, and shall be ex-officio chairman of the Committee on Credentials. The books of the Treasurer must close the first day of January, and the Treasurer's report shall be read at the second business meeting of the Annual Convention.

Sec. 7. The Auditors shall examine and verify the books of the Treasurer, and shall give a report thereof at each annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Committee

Sec. 1. The General Officers, the President of each State, and one member from each State, together with the Chairmen of Standing and Special Committees, shall constitute the Executive Committee of this Association; of these officers fifteen shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee of this Association shall hold one session preceding the opening of each Annual Convention, and another at its close.

Sec. 3. The decisions reached by the Executive Committee shall be presented in the form of recommendations at the business sessions of the Convention.

Sec. 4. The Executive Committee may elect as Honorary

Vice-Presidents distinguished adherents of the cause of woman suffrage who are removed from active work.

ARTICLE VII

Election of Officers

Sec. 1. The General Officers of this Association shall be elected on the last day but one of the annual meeting. They shall be nominated by an informal ballot. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be considered nominees, and the election be decided by a formal ballot.

Sec. 2. The terms of the General Officers shall expire at the end of the last session of the Convention, and the terms of the newly elected officers shall commence with the session of the Executive Committee held at the close of the Convention.

Sec. 3. The Board of General Officers may fill any vacancy on that Board which may occur during the year.

Sec. 4. In the election of officers the delegates present from each State may cast the full vote to which that State is entitled. The vote shall be taken in the same way upon any other question whenever the delegates present from five States request it. In other cases each delegate shall have one vote.

ARTICLE VIII

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, after one day's notice in the Convention, notice of the proposed amendment having been given to the Board of General Officers, which notice said officers shall publish in the suffrage papers not less than three months in advance.

BY-LAWS

BY-LAW I

Annual Convention

Sec. 1. This Association shall hold an Annual Convention of regularly elected delegates for the election of officers and the transaction of business. An annual meeting may be held in Washington, D. C., during the first session of each Congress.

Sec. 2. In the absence of State President or State Member of the Executive Committee, the delegation from that State may elect a proxy by ballot.

Sec. 3. A State Association, having no delegates present, shall not give a proxy to a person from another State.

Sec. 4. Any State whose dues are unpaid on January 1st, shall lose its vote in the Convention for that year.

Sec. 5. Delegates must present credentials signed by the President and Recording Secretary of their respective States.

BY-LAW II

The Committee on Resolutions shall consist of one person from each State, elected by its delegation, and also a chairman to be elected by the Executive Committee.

BY-LAW III

Sec. 1. After each Annual Convention the Board of General Officers shall elect the following Standing Committees: A Committee on Program, of which the President shall be Chairman, to arrange the program for the next annual meeting; a Congressional Committee, to have in charge the direct Congressional work; Committees on Literature, Press Work, Entertainment, Presidential Suffrage, Local Arrangements, and Railroad Rates.

Sec. 2. The President shall appoint, during each Annual Convention, a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of five members, who shall report to the Resolutions Committee at the next Annual Convention.

Sec. 3. Special Committees may be elected by the Board of General Officers.

BY-LAW IV

The annual report prepared by the Secretary of each State Association, and approved by the President of the Association, must be read as written, and any alterations must be made from the floor in open Convention.

BY-LAW V

The Treasurer of the Association shall give bond in such sum as shall cover the funds in her charge.

BY-LAW VI

These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting, one day's notice having been given in Convention.

STANDING RULES.

1. All delegates to the Convention shall be permitted to attend the Executive Committee meetings, but without a vote or the privilege of the floor.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

For the

National American Woman Suffrage Association

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this Association shall be the National Woman Suffrage Association.

ARTICLE II

Object

The object of this Association shall be to secure the right to vote to all women citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE III

Membership

There shall be two classes of membership, consisting of: 1—Organizations. 2—Individuals.

Sec. 1. Any suffrage organization with not less than fifty members may belong to this Association upon payment of the prescribed dues, and shall be entitled to representation in the national Convention by duly appointed delegates, as hereinafter provided for.

Sec. 2. National organizations may become affiliated members of the N. W. S. A. on approval of two-thirds of the National Executive Board and upon payment of \$10.00 annual dues—these affiliated organizations to be entitled to one delegate only.

Individuals

Sec. 1. Any person paying \$50.00 at any one time into the National treasury may become a life member of the Association,

and shall be entitled to attend all its public meetings, to participate in all its discussions, and to receive reports and other documents published by it, but not entitled to vote.

Sec. 2. Individuals may become co-operating members of the N. W. S. A. by payment of \$1.00.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

Sec. 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and two Auditors.

Sec. 2. The duties of the officers shall be those usually pertaining to the office.

Sec. 3. The Treasurer shall keep an accurate account of receipts and disbursements, shall report at each meeting of the Executive Board, and shall present a detailed report thereof at each annual meeting. She shall collect all dues and pledges, and pay all bills authorized by the Board. She shall provide the State Association with blank credentials for delegates to the annual meetings, and shall be ex-officio chairman of the Committee on Credentials. The books of the Treasurer must close the first day of January, and the Treasurer's report shall be read at the second business meeting of the annual convention.

ARTICLE V

Executive Board

Sec. 1. The officers of the Association shall constitute an Executive Board, which shall transact all business of the Association between Conventions.

Sec. 2. The Executive Board shall meet at least once a month, except during the months of July and August.

Sec. 3. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VI

Advisory Council

Sec. 1. There shall be an Advisory Council, consisting of the President of each organization belonging to the Association. It shall be the duty of this Advisory Council to promptly consider and reply to such questions as may be submitted to it by the Executive Board concerning the welfare of the Association.

Sec. 2. This Council shall hold an annual meeting preceding the Convention of the Association, and there shall be a joint meeting of the Executive Board and the Advisory Council the day after the Convention.

Sec. 3. One-fourth of the members of this Council may require the President of the Association to call a general meeting of the Council and Executive Board.

Sec. 4. The decisions of the Advisory Council shall be presented in the form of recommendations at the business meeting of the Convention, and to the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VII

Basis of Representation

Sec. 1. Every suffrage organization belonging to the National Association paying at least \$10.00 into the National treasury shall be entitled to one delegate to the annual convention, and to one additional delegate for every additional \$10.00 paid to National treasury; provided, however, that each \$10.00 shall represent at least 50 bona fide members of the local organization, which local organization shall decide what shall constitute bona fide membership.

Sec. 2. Each delegate present shall be entitled to cast one vote and shall cast it personally, except on the election of officers, when the delegates present from each auxiliary Association may cast the full vote to which that organization is entitled.

ARTICLE VIII

Election of Officers

Sec. 1. The officers of this Association shall be elected on the last day but one of the annual meeting. They shall be nominated by informal ballot. The three persons receiving the highest number of votes for any office shall be considered nominees, and the election shall be decided by a formal ballot.

Sec. 2. The terms of the General Officers shall expire at the end of the last session of the Convention.

Sec. 3. The Executive Board shall fill any vacancy on the Board which may occur during the year. The person so appointed shall serve until the next election.

ARTICLE-IX

Amendment of Constitution

The Constitution may be amended at any annual meeting by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present. Such proposed amendment shall be published in the official organ of the National Woman Suffrage Association at least six weeks before the meeting at which it is to be voted upon, and shall be sent out with the call to the meeting.

BY-LAW I

Annual Convention

Sec. 1. This Association shall hold an Annual Convention of regularly elected delegates for the election of officers and the transaction of business.

Sec. 2. Delegates must present credentials signed by the President and Secretary of their respective organizations.

BY-LAW-II

Committees

Sec. 1. At its first meeting after the Convention, the Executive Board shall appoint such committees as it may deem necessary to carry on the work of the Association. Committees so appointed shall serve until the close of the next Convention.

Sec. 2. The Executive Board may from time to time appoint special committees, as occasion may require.

Sec. 3. The chairmen of these Committees shall be members ex-officio of the Advisory Council.

BY-LAW-III

Amendment of By-Laws

These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting thereof, one day's notice having been given in Convention.

The following amendment is proposed by Miss Laura Clay: Amend Article VIII on Election of Officers, Section 1, by adding after the last line, "and the election be decided by a formal ballot," these words: "The result of the formal ballot for the preceding officer nominated shall be announced before taking the informal ballot for the next."

now any State to State less shall not be eligible to membership by the Executive Board

These provisions are not less than three months before the convention

any organization

X

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admitted

one hour

Let major the majority of the Executive Board may act by correspondence submitted to it by the Executive Board

LUCY STONE

A Short Resume of Her Life, Which May Appropriately Be Read by Clubs in Celebration of Her Birthday, and to Arouse New Interest in Her Journal, and New Inspiration to Her Cause

Lucy Stone was born August 13, 1818, on a farm near West Brookfield, Mass. She was the daughter of Francis Stone and Hannah Matthews, and was the eighth of nine children. She came of good New England stock. Her great grandfather fought in the French and Indian War; her grandfather was an officer in the War of the Revolution, and afterwards captain of four hundred men in Shay's Rebellion. Her father was a prosperous farmer, much respected by his neighbors, but fully imbued with the idea of the right of husbands to rule over their wives, as were most men of his generation. Her mother was an excellent Christian woman, who submitted conscientiously.

Little Lucy grew up a healthy, vigorous child, noted for fearlessness and truthfulness, a good scholar, and a hard worker in the house and on the farm, sometimes driving the cows barefooted by starlight before the sun was up, when the dew on the grass was so cold that she would stop on a flat stone and curl one small bare foot up against the other leg to warm it. Everyone on the farm worked. The mother milked eight cows the night before Lucy was born, and said regretfully, when informed of the sex of the new baby, "Oh, dear! I am sorry it is a girl. A woman's life is so hard!"

The little girl early became indignant at the way she saw her mother and other women treated by their husbands and by the laws, and she made up her childish mind that those laws must be changed. Reading the Bible one day, while still a child, she came upon the text, "Thy desire shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee." At first she wanted to die. Then she resolved to go to college, study Greek and Hebrew, read the Bible in the original, and satisfy herself whether such texts were correctly translated.

Her father felt no surprise when his sons wanted to go to college; it was the usual wish of intelligent young men; but when his daughter wanted to go, he said to his wife, "Is the child crazy?" He would give her no financial help. The young girl had to earn the money herself. She picked berries and chestnuts, and sold them to buy books. For years she taught district schools, studying and teaching alternately. She soon became known as a successful teacher. Once she was engaged to teach a "winter school" which had been broken up by the big boys throwing the master head-foremost out of the window into a snowdrift. As a rule, women were not thought competent to teach the winter term of school because then the big boys were released from farm work and were able to attend. In a few days she had this difficult school in perfect order, and the big boys who had made the trouble became her most devoted lieutenants; yet she received only a fraction of the salary paid to her unsuccessful predecessor. At the low wages received by women teachers, it took her until she was 25 to earn the money to carry her to Oberlin, then the only college in the country that admitted women. Crossing Lake Erie from Buffalo to Cleveland, she could not afford a state room, but slept on deck on a pile of grain sacks, among horses and freight, with a few other women who, like herself, could not pay for a "deck passage." At Oberlin she earned her way by teaching in the preparatory department of the college, and by doing housework in the Ladies' Boarding Hall at three cents an hour. Most of the students were poor, and the college furnished them board at a dollar a week. But she could not afford even this small sum, and during most of her course she cooked her food in her own room, boarding herself at a cost of less than fifty cents a week. She had only one new dress during her college course, a cheap print, and she did not go home once during the four years; but she thoroughly enjoyed her college life, and found time also for good works.

Oberlin was a station on the "underground railroad," a town of strong anti-slavery sympathies, and many

fugitive slaves settled there. A school was started to teach them to read, and Lucy Stone was asked to take charge of it. The colored men, fresh from slavery and densely ignorant, still felt beneath their dignity to be taught by a woman. Without letting her know this, the committee took her to the school and introduced her to them as their teacher, thinking they would not like to express their objections in her presence. But there was a murmur of dissatisfaction, and presently a tall man, very black, stood up and said he had nothing against Miss Stone personally, but he was free to confess that he did not like the idea of being taught by a woman. She persuaded them, however, that it would be for their advantage to learn from anybody who could teach them to read; and her dusky pupils soon became much attached to her. When the Ladies' Boarding Hall took fire, during her temporary absence, many members of her colored class rushed to the fire, bent on saving her effects. She was told on her return that a whole string of colored men had arrived upon the scene, one after another, each demanding breathlessly, "Where is Miss Stone's trunk?"

Her first public speech was made during her college course. The colored people got up a celebration of the anniversary of West Indian emancipation, and invited her to be one of the speakers. The president of the college and some of the professors were also invited. She gave her address among the rest, and thought nothing of it. The next day she was summoned before the Ladies' Board. They represented to her that it was unwomanly and unscriptural for her to speak in public. The president's wife said: "Did you not feel yourself very much out of place up there on the platform among all those men? Were you not embarrassed and frightened?" "Why, no, Mrs. Mahan," she answered. "Those men were President Mahan and my professors, whom I meet every day in the class-room. I was not afraid of them at all!" She was allowed to go, with an admonition.

At the end of her course she was appointed to write an essay to be read at commencement, but was notified that one of the professors would have to read it for her, as it would not be proper for a woman to read her own essay in public. Rather than not read it herself, she declined to write it. Nearly forty years afterwards, when Oberlin celebrated its semi-centennial, she was invited to be one of the speakers at that great gathering. So the world moves.

She graduated in 1847, and gave her first woman's rights lecture the same year, in the pulpit of her brother's church at Gardner, Mass. Soon after, she was engaged to lecture regularly for the Anti-Slavery Society. She mixed a great deal of woman's rights with her anti-slavery lectures. One night, after her heart had been particularly stirred on the woman question, she put into her lecture so much of woman's rights and so little of abolition that her friend, Rev. Samuel May, the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society, who arranged her meetings, felt obliged to tell her that, on the anti-slavery platform, this would not do. She answered: "I know it, but I could not help it. I was a woman before I was an abolitionist, and I must speak for the women." She resigned her position as lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society, intending to devote herself wholly to women's rights. They were very unwilling to give her up, however, as she had been one of their most effective speakers; and it was finally arranged that she should speak for them Saturday evenings and Sundays—times which were regarded as too sacred for any church or hall to be opened for a woman's rights meeting—and during the rest of the week she should lecture for woman's rights on her own responsibility.

Her adventures during the next few years would fill a volume. No suffrage association was organized until long after this time. She had no co-operation and no backing, and started out absolutely alone. So far as she knew, there were only a few persons in the whole country who had any sympathy with the idea of equal rights. She put up the posters for her own meetings with a little package of tacks and a stone picked up from the street. Sometimes the boys followed her, hooting and preparing to tear the posters down. Then she would stop and call

the boys about her, and hold a preliminary meeting in the street, until she had won them all over and persuaded them to let her posters alone. Once a hymn-book was thrown, striking her on the neck so violently that she was almost stunned. Once in winter a pane of glass was removed from the window behind the speaker's stand, a hose was put through, and she was suddenly deluged with ice-cold water while she was speaking. She put on her shawl, and continued her lecture. Pepper was burned, spithalls were thrown, and all sorts of things done to break up the meetings, but generally without success.

She travelled over a large part of the United States. In most of the towns where she lectured, no woman had ever spoken in public before, and curiosity attracted immense audiences. The speaker was a great surprise to them. The general idea of a woman's rights advocate, on the part of those who had never seen one, was of a tall, gaunt, angular woman, with aggressive manners, a masculine air and a strident voice, scolding at the men. Instead, they found a tiny woman, with quiet, unassuming manners, a winning presence, and the sweetest voice ever possessed by a public speaker. This voice became celebrated. It was so musical and delicious that persons who had once heard her lecture, hearing her utter a few words years afterwards, on a railroad car or in a stage-coach, where it was too dark to recognize faces, would at once exclaim unhesitatingly, "That is Lucy Stone!"

Old people who remember those early lectures say that she had a wonderful eloquence. There were no tricks of oratory, but the transparent sincerity, simplicity and intense earnestness of the speaker, added to a singular personal magnetism and an utter forgetfulness of self, swayed those great audiences as the wind bends a field of grass. Often mobs would listen to her when they howled down every other speaker. At one woman's rights meeting in New York, the mob made such a clamor that it was impossible for any speaker to be heard. One after another tried it, only to have his or her voice drowned forthwith by hoots and hisses. William Henry Channing advised Lucretia Mott, who was presiding, to adjourn the meeting. Mrs. Mott answered: "When the hour fixed for adjournment comes, I will adjourn the meeting; not before." At last Lucy Stone was introduced. The mob became as quiet as a congregation of church-goers; but as soon as the next speaker began, the howling recommenced, and it continued to the end. At the close of the meeting, when the speakers went into the dressing-room to get their hats and cloaks, the mob surged in and surrounded them; and Lucy Stone, who was brimming over with indignation, began to reproach them for their behavior. "Oh, come," they answered, "you needn't say anything; we kept still for you!"

At an anti-slavery meeting held on Cape Cod, in a grove, in the open air, a platform had been erected for the speakers, and a crowd assembled; but a crowd so menacing in aspect, and with so evident an intention of violence, that the speakers one by one came down from the stand and slipped quietly away, till none were left but Stephen Foster and Lucy Stone. She said, "You had better run, Stephen, they are coming!" He answered, "But who will take care of you?" At that moment the mob made a rush for the platform and a big man sprang up on it, grasping a club. She turned to him and said without hesitation, "This gentleman will take care of me." He declared that he would. He tucked her under one arm, and holding his club with the crowd, marched her out through the crowd, who were roughly handling Mr. Foster, and such of the other speakers as they had been able to catch. Her representations finally so prevailed upon him that he mounted her on a stump, and stood by her with his club while she addressed the mob. They were so moved by her speech that they not only desisted from further violence, but took up a collection of twenty dollars to pay Stephen Foster for his coat, which they had torn in two from top to bottom.

When she began to lecture she would not charge an admission fee partly because she was anxious that

as many people as possible should hear and be converted, and she feared that an admission fee might keep some one away; and partly from something of the Quaker feeling that it was wrong to take pay for preaching the Gospel. She economized in every way. When she stayed in Boston, she used to put up at a lodging house on Hanover street, where they gave her meals for twelve and a half cents, and lodging for six and a quarter cents, on condition of her sleeping in the garret with the daughter of the house, three in a bed.

Once when she was in great need of a new cloak she came to Salem, Mass., where she was to lecture, and found that the Hutchinson family of singers were to give a concert the same evening. They proposed to her to unite the entertainments and divide the proceeds. She consented, and bought a cloak with the money. She was also badly in want of other clothing. Her friends assured her that the audiences would be just as large despite an admission fee. She tried it, and finding that the audiences continued to be as large as the halls would hold, she continued to charge a door fee, and was no longer reduced to such straits.

In 1855 she married Henry B. Blackwell, a young hardware merchant of Cincinnati, a strong woman's rights man and abolitionist. In 1853 he had attended a legislative hearing at the State House in Boston, when Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and Lucy Stone spoke in behalf of a woman suffrage petition headed by Louisa Alcott's mother; and he had made up his mind at that time to marry her if he could. She had meant never to marry, but to devote herself wholly to her work. But he promised to devote himself to the same work, and persuaded her that together they could do more for it than she could alone.

The wedding took place at the home of the bride's parents at West Brookfield, Mass. The Rev. T. Wentworth Higginson, who afterwards led the ministry for reform work and the army, and is now better known as Colonel Higginson, was then pastor of a church in Worcester. He was a personal friend, and a believer in equal rights; and was not only willing but glad to omit the words "they," which almost all the ministers of those days used in the wedding service. At the time of the wedding service, they issued a joint protest against the inequalities of the law which gave the husband the control of his wife's property, person and children. This protest, which was widely published in the papers, gave rise to much discussion, and helped to get the laws amended.

She regarded the loss of a wife's name at marriage as a symbol of the loss of her individuality. Eminent lawyers, including Ellis Gray Loring and Samuel E. Sewall, told her there was no law requiring a wife to take her husband's name; it was only a custom; and the Chief Justice of the United States (Chief Justice Chase) gave her his unofficial opinion to the same effect. Accordingly she decided, with her husband's full approval, to keep her own name, and she continued to be called by it during nearly forty years of happy and affectionate married life.

The account of her later years must be condensed into a few lines. She and her husband lectured together in many States, spoke in most of the campaigns when suffrage amendment had been submitted to popular vote addressed Legislatures, published articles, held meetings far and wide, were instrumental in securing many improvements in the laws, and together did an unrecorded and incalculable amount of work in behalf of equal rights. A few years after her marriage, while they were living in Orange, N. J., Mrs. Stone let her goods be seized and sold for taxes (one of the articles seized was the baby's cradle) and, wrote a protest against taxation without representation, with her baby on her knee. In 1866 she helped organize the American Equal Rights Association, which was formed to work for both negroes and women, and she was chairman of its executive committee. In 1869, with William Lloyd Garrison, George William Curtis, Colonel Higginson, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others, she organized the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was chairman of its executive committee for nearly twenty

years. She always craved, not the post of prominence, but the post of work.

Most of the money with which The Woman's Journal was started in Boston, in 1870, was raised by her efforts. When Mrs. Livermore, whose time was under increasing demand in the lecture field, resigned the editorship in 1872, Mrs. Stone and her husband took charge of the paper, and edited it together till her death, assisted during the latter part of the time by their daughter.

Mrs. Stone died, after an illness of some months, in August, 1893. When Mr. Blackwell and his daughter left the death-bed, he said to her: "We must keep mamma's flag flying, Alice"—and he never failed to do all in his power, with voice and pen, until his own death September 7, 1909.

Questions of philanthropy are more and more forcing themselves to the front in legislation. Women have to journey to the Legislature at every session to instruct members and committee at legislative hearings. Some day we shall think it absurd that women who are capable of instructing men how to vote should not be allowed to vote themselves.—Hon. Samuel J. Barrows, National Prison Commissioner.

A just man ought to accord to every other human being, even to his own wife, the rights which he demands for himself. It makes no difference whether all women want to vote, or whether most women want to vote. So long as there is one woman who insists upon this simple right, the justice of man cannot afford to deny it.—Hon. William Dudley Foulke.

If Christianity is completely to restore that which was lost in Adam, how can it stop short of completely abolishing the subordination of woman, which the Bible declares to be the direct result of sin, and of leading us back to that Edenic proclamation, "Let them have dominion over the earth?"—Bishop J. W. Bashford (Methodist).

"If Molly Donahue went to vote in a livery stable th' first thing she'd do wud be to get a broom, sweep up th' floors, take th' harness fr' th' walls, an' hang up a picture iv Niagarye moonlight; chase out th' watchers an' polls, remove th' seegars, make th' judges get a shave, an' p'raps invalidate th' illiction. It's no job iv her, an' I told her so."—Mr. Dooley (F. P. Dunne).

The weapon of Christian warfare is the ballot, which represents the peaceable assertion of conviction and will. Society everywhere is becoming converted to its use. Adopt it, O you women, with clean hands and a pure heart!—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

If manhood suffrage is unsatisfactory, it does not at all show that woman suffrage would be. On the contrary, we might make it much better by bringing to it the feminine mind, which, in a way, complements the masculine, and so completes the mind of humanity.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

I firmly believe that the suffrage movement by the year 1914 will have advanced to the point where the necessary amendment to the constitution will be passed by the legislative bodies of New York State; and when once the women of the Empire State go to the polls, the women of all the States of the Union will be given the same right.—Mrs. Russell Sage.

I am in perfect harmony with the declaration of the American Federation of Labor, which has indorsed the demand that women be given the right to vote. Any adult who is amenable to the laws of the country should have a voice in the making of those laws under which he or she is governed. I have always stood for the square deal, and that is the only square thing on the woman suffrage question as I see it.—John Mitchell, Ex-President United Mine Workers of America.

When you were weak and I was strong, I toiled for you. Now you are strong and I am weak. Because of my work for you, I ask your aid. I ask the ballot for myself and my sex. As I stood by you, I pray you stand by me and mine.—Clara Barton to the Soldiers.