

# The Woman's Tribune.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

VOL. XXIV No. 14.

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For the Woman's Tribune.  
THE CITY OF GOD.

The City of God, it is like no Town  
That ever was built on the earthy plain;  
Its walls they will never tumble down,  
And never is heard a sob of pain.  
And there are the angels, shining white,  
And there are the sunsets, wondrous fair,—  
The rise and fall of the tides of light  
In the hearts of those who have known  
despair.

O great and grand are the ways of God,  
And strange the path that we all must  
tread  
While we bow ourselves to the chastening  
rod,  
And rise from the slumbers of "the dead,"  
And these are they who have hedged the  
way.  
With a thousand hopes that have gone  
astray,  
The blinded sense of the mortal mind,  
The plan for power, and the act unkind.

The City of God is the life within,  
So free from the dusty states of sin;  
O climb, with me, on the lonesome way,  
To the realms of the everlasting day.  
—Rev. H. S. Geneva Lake.

## THE LAST WORD.

Creep in thy narrow bed,  
Creep, and let no more be said!  
Vain thy onset! all stands fast,  
Thou thyself must break at last.

Let the long contention cease!  
Geese are swans and swans are geese.  
Let them have it now they will!  
Thou art tired; best be still.

They out-talk'd thee, hissed thee, tore thee?  
Better men faced thus before thee;  
Fired their ringing shot and passed,  
Boldly charged—and sank at last.

Charge once more, then, and be dumb!  
Let the victors, when they come,  
When the forts of folly fall,  
Find thy body by the wall.  
—Matthew Arnold.

Say not, the struggle nought availeth,  
The labor and the sweat are vain,  
The enemy faints not, nor falleth,  
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;  
It may be, in great make amends,  
Your comrades' chins on now the filers,  
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,  
Seem here no painful inch to gain,  
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,  
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,  
When daylight comes, comes in the light;  
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly,  
But westward, lo, the land is bright!  
—Arthur Hugh Clough.

Tomorrow I have wastes of sea to ride,  
Long wastes, beneath the blue and bound-  
less dome,  
And wild the wind and white the break-  
ers comb.  
But yet I fear not shoal or swelling tide—  
Home lies the other side!  
Some other morning I shall sail a tide  
Vaster and darker. But in farther skies  
Through breaking mists what shining  
heights may rise,  
And in great quietness I shall abide  
With home the other side.  
—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

A number of writers have been taking up the subject of the proper prefix to be bestowed upon a woman. Should she be "Miss" or "Mrs." in ordinary business transactions when the fact of marriage or spinsterhood is of no possible concern of anybody. A correspondent suggests that every grown-up woman should be addressed as "Madam." This has always been the custom of the editor of the Tribune in formal business communications, but where the sex is unknown, and makes no difference "sir" is just as good for one as another. By long use it has, like the pronouns "he," "his" and "him," acquired a generic sense and means no more of disrespect to women than it does that the male and the female of the human species are both included in the generic term "man." What women are most concerned about is that all generic terms shall never be used without including both sexes. Then we should not have men talking about "universal" suffrage, the rights of "all the people," of "all the inhabitants," of "all citizens," etc., etc., without ever meaning women. But to return to the text. "Madam" is a dignified and gracious term by which to address a woman and in not designating whether she is married or single it corresponds to the term "Mr." which belongs to all grown-up men.

Thirteen of the leading women's clubs of California, numbering over 3,000 members, have endorsed a resolution favoring the ballot for the women of their state.

## WOMAN'S RIGHT TO LABOR.

The New York Court of Appeals has sustained the judgment of the lower court in declaring it unconstitutional to limit the number of hours women may work in factories. Every suffragist must rejoice in this. We want no sex legislation in labor, or property or personal rights. When human rights are respected there will be no sex legislation and no need of it, and every hint of it should be fought by those who believe in freedom for women. Judge Gray takes the right view in saying: "In this section of the labor law it will be observed that women are classed with minors under eighteen, for which there is no reason. The right of the State to restrict or regulate the labor and employment of children is unquestionable; but an adult female is not to be regarded as a ward of the State, or in any other light than the man is regarded when the question relates to the business, pursuit or calling.

"In the gradual course of legislation upon the rights of woman, in this State she has come to possess all the responsibilities of the man, and she is entitled to be placed on an equality of rights with the man. Considerations of her physical differences are sentimental, and find no proper place in the discussion of the constitutionality of the act."

Dr. Ella Prentiss Upham is president of the New Jersey Homeopathic Medical Society and the executive committee recently met at her home in Asbury Park to plan for future meetings of the society. The Tribune is proud of Dr. Upham as a subscriber and a suffrage worker and is glad to note the following tribute to her in the Asbury Park Evening Press:

"To occupy the president's chair of the state or even county society is considered a great honor, but for a woman to fill both makes it a doubly great honor. Dr. Upham is the first woman on record to be president of either of these societies or in fact of any society in which there are men also. Dr. Upham has practised in this city for seventeen years."

At the recent dinner of the Class of '79, University of California, the question was broached "What shall the clubs do for the University?" The proposition of Mrs. William Keith of Berkeley that they offer a prize of \$500 for the best essay on woman suffrage was taken up with spirit. Two gentlemen followed her lead in giving each \$100 towards the fund and the balance was easily made up.

The Woman Suffrage Bill, after being favorably reported by the committee was defeated in the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 53 to 35. Suffrage advocates are in the hard plight of not being able to get the ear of those who are to decide upon their case. Any little matter of property rights before it is decided upon has the concentrated attention of the judge and jury who are to settle the matter, while never, in the history of this whole agitation for human rights has there been an opportunity to plead our cause before the full national legislative body and not often before the full state legislatures. It is the custom now to relegate the suffragists to a small committee and they are fortunate indeed if they can get a respectable number of even this committee to listen to them. What passionate pleading and cogent argument have been poured forth by scores of women representing nearly every state in the Union before two or three committees on Woman Suffrage and as for an opportunity to have our cause pleaded for us by even a member on the floor it is not hoped for. It is time we asked with something of the ginger which Mrs. Harper advocates, if women have really the right of petition in this republic. It cannot be called a concession of the right of petition when our petitions by the hundreds of thousands are thrown into the waste basket without the slightest comment or attention.

Confucius said: "Study without reflection is waste of time; reflection without study is dangerous."

## OLD WORLD LETTERS.

(By Florence Sharp Manion, M. D.)  
No. 1.

My first impression of the Old World was received as we neared the long, low green shores of Germany at Bremer Haven, with its decorated maples and windmills. The indented walled harbor, grassed and parked quite out to the walls, made a pretty contrast to the unsightly piers and wharf I had left at Hoboken. At the Zoll Amt our baggage was cursorily and expeditiously inspected and we were ushered into the Warte Halle to await the arrival of the special to carry us to Bremen, the termination of the Nord Deutscher Lloyd's responsibilities. In all the bankhofs of Germany and Austria are two waiting rooms, one for the first and second and another for the third and fourth class traffic. A capital arrangement protecting our sensibilities from the shocks of dirt and squalor seen in our own mixed waiting rooms. The waiting rooms are all restaurants where beer, coffee and light refreshments can be had at all times, and quite elaborate meals are to be had at some of them. The end and aim of life in Deutschland seems to be to keep the stomach full. People are eating everywhere, in the street cars, the railways, the streets. The cafes and restaurants are always so crowded it requires quite a little strategy to find a seat in them. Before leaving the house for the opera we must have refreshments, in the midst of the play is a fifteen minutes "zwischen pass" for refreshments and after the play a grand rush for refreshments. The street cars stop every few blocks to lunch the conductor and motorman. There seems to be a national dread of letting the stomach be empty, and, of course, wherever the Deutscher is waiting he is religiously attending to the all-important object, filling his stomach.

How beautiful is this great old world, with its brick and tile houses so prim and exact, its forests, planted, pruned and tended by the picturesquely garbed foresters. Its fields so beautifully green, its flying windmills and thatched farm houses, with never a waste or unsightly spot. Like an immense toy shop so fairy like and unreal, you fancy the pheasants and animals are china figures and would not jostle them lest they break. Travel is not so rapid as with us, but much cleaner. The fuel used is a great improvement in the transitional stage of coal making, an immature coal that makes no soot or ashes.

Third class is the most popular, and is quite clean, well warmed and sanitary. An English captain of my acquaintance says that he travels third class because there is no fouling of England; that lords and fools travel first. In Africa first class is for the white man, second for the half breeds and third for the natives. In Italy second class is most popular, as third brings us into contact with an undesirable class, with their nauseous smelly lunches.

It is very easy for strangers traveling in Deutschland. The designation of each coupe and class is plainly written on the outside. The streets are so plainly named and numbered one needs only to read, not talk. These coupes look very much like freight cars from the outside. They are partitioned into compartments with doors and windows on each side, but the compartments do not communicate. There is a bench along each partitioned wall without upholstery. The walls and benches are painted and clean.

Somehow you feel a bit of a panic when you are shut in this compartment for the first time. The train is in motion and you know you are not able to communicate with any one outside of your compartment until the train stops. I am traveling with a German pastor, with his wife and daughter, the pastor of a village near Leipzig, so when I relate our experiences of the 36 hours in Bremen you will know it is that of correct society, Puritanic German standard. We are fortunate in the time of our arrival at this quaint old town that dates from the year 800, this being Freimart or Yahmart, a street carnival of 10 days when the city and its inhabitants are in gala attire. After settling our luggage at a quaint hotel, we make for the

Rathskeller, the center of all Bremen on these festive nights. This immense cellar with its arbor vaulted, grimed, whitewashed roof and its rows of age-stained hand-carved casks, tierce and hogheads, filled with the best Rhenish wines, its walls adorned with bacchanalian figures and pictures, is fitted with weathered oak tables and chairs, one wall lined with leather fitted galleries, very luxurious indeed, is already filled with well-dressed men and women.

The poet Hauff has immortalized this cellar by his poem "Phantasia im Bremer Rathskeller," and probably there is not another in Deutschland where Rathskellers are famous that equals this in magnificence and extent. After much effort we find seats with some of our fellow passengers of the steamer, order our wine and beer with some inevitable sausages and bread, the usual evening meal here, we eat very slowly and drink a great deal, while revelry reigns around us. The air is thick and heavy with fumes of tobacco and wine. We leave the Keller, walking quite steadily. I assure you, after three hours of this to me novel experience. It is surprising there could be so much drinking and no drunkenness. However, I find on longer acquaintance, there is quite as much drunkenness, or more, in Germany than here, but so long as a man can walk and is not molesting others, the police pay no attention to his condition and he is not considered drunk; and now that I have seen the results in the clinics from acute paranoia to paralytic dementia of their beer drinking, I am sure the effect of beer is quite as disastrous as our stronger intoxicants.

We go to the Bahnhof waiting rooms to see our fellow passengers off. The spacious waiting room here is crowded with the same revelry, and other fellow passengers urge us to a seat, with more sausages and beer. An hour in the narrow, crooked paved streets where we must travel single file and can almost touch the houses on either side, closes this first day in a foreign land.

## The American Women's Club.

A woman going to Berlin for recreation and pleasure would be cordially greeted and put in touch with the social world by going direct to the American Women's Club, of which Mrs. Charlemagne Tower is president. The American colony of Berlin numbers some five hundred or one thousand people, who are here in official capacity, or for study in the various arts and professions. The American Woman's Club conducts a pension, somewhat higher-priced than its neighbors of like accommodations, but the advantage of being brought in association with its members is quite to be desired for those who have time for social amenities. For the woman interested in medicine the Anglo-American Medical Association of Berlin with headquarters at Rothackers Book Store on Frederick Strasse will put her in orientation with the work to be had and make her path clear. The Medical Association has been organized only two years and I was not aware of its existence, so for the first week I was among strangers, trying to find out the manner and method of doing things without help. The Medical Association meets every Saturday evening in one of the various rooms of the Heidelberger restaurant where we are usually fifty or more American physicians doing clinical work abroad seated at a table cultivating German tastes and discussing matters medical in Europe generally and Berlin in particular. We have a lecture each evening by some of the local celebrities. At my first meeting with the society I recognized Dr. Sommers of Oregon City and in my eagerness to grasp a friendly hand came near upsetting the table, with all the beer thereon. Dr. Honan, president of the society, is an American who took his degree from the Berlin University and has quite an extensive practice among the American visitors.

The American colony had a banquet at the Prince Albert Hotel Thanksgiving eve, at which 300 of Uncle Sam's progressive citizens were seated. Dr. Honan had assured the medical society that we were to have quite an American menu and genuine mince pie. Fancy

(Continued on next page.)

## WOMAN'S TRIBUNE TRADES-WOMEN DEMAND THE BALLOT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
CLARA BEWICK COLBY.

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The exigencies of the Summer have compelled the omission of the second issue of July.

The Chicago Public Policy Club, which has as one of the strongest planks in its platform to secure Woman Suffrage, has organized an opposition to the proposed new charter of Chicago. It finds eleven very good reasons for this action, and the sixth is thus stated: "It ignores the question of woman suffrage in municipal affairs when there is organized demand for its consideration and adoption."

Mrs. Minona Fitz-Jones, who sends the above important item, says also that Mr. Bird S. Coler, President of the Brooklyn Borough of New York, has actualized a project which was conceived and well worked out some years ago by the late Helen M. Gougar, and that is, a municipal newspaper. Mrs. Fitz-Jones, who was a close friend of Mrs. Gougar, writes tenderly concerning her and mentions especially the work of Mrs. Gougar for neglected and needy children. This was less known to the public than her oratory and writing, but those who knew her life in her own city were aware that no cause was dearer to her than that of the little ones. It is said she found homes for hundreds of orphan children.

The old home of our departed friend, Mrs. Leuisa Southworth, in Cleveland, Ohio, has been sold and the parties who have bought it are turning it into a home for elderly ladies. It is good to know that this house where so many suffrage women have stayed and where so many suffrage meetings have been held will be used for a purpose so consonant with the spirit of its former owner.

The Sixteenth International Peace Congress will meet in Munich, September 9-14. It is ten years since there has been a session of the congress in Germany, and this, following so closely the Hague conference and in one of the most fascinating cities of the old world, will be a very important gathering.

A cheap and easy way to clean the clock, says Popular Mechanics, is to saturate a little cotton, the size of an egg, with kerosene, and put it on the floor of the clock. Shut tight. In four days the works will be as clean as if new, and the cotton will be black with the particles of dirt which have been loosened by the kerosene fumes.

An instructive article in the July Review of Reviews on "Rubber as a World Product" has a paragraph on reclaimed rubber. It is stated that the annual crop of new rubber would not be sufficient for the world's requirements were it not for the new processes of reclaiming rubber. The annual product of reclaimed material in the United States amounts to nearly 50,000,000 pounds. This is worth between ten and fifteen cents a pound. No more throwing old rubbers away. There are people now who make a business of collecting these with all kinds of scrap rubber and when this is properly heated it can be used in making compounds for the manufacture of all grades of goods excepting those requiring the highest degree of elasticity.

Among the influential promoters of widow remarriage were Mr. Madhavdas and his wife, Bal Dhunorebal, who had been widowed as a girl. On their marriage they were both ostracized by their caste, but their marriage proved very happy. Both took an active part in promoting the cause of widow marriage in the Bombay Presidency. After the death of her husband fifteen years ago the lady continued the same courageous work until her recent death. Their son, Madhavdas Rughnathas, is one of the honorable secretaries of the Bombay Social Reform Association.

Pursuant to call of the National Women's Trade Union League, the first conferences of women unionists were held on July 14 simultaneously in New York, Boston and Chicago to discuss the question, "How May Women's Unions Be Strengthened?" Friendly messages were exchanged by wire.

At the New York division delegates were present from New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Washington, D. C., and Delaware.

Miss Mary Dreier, president of the New York League, in opening the first session said that their "entrance into the industrial world is developing a social conscience in women, as it has done in men, and more and more of us are seeing the vision without which the people perish, as the prophet has said." Miss Rose Schneider, president of the Capmakers' Union, with whom the idea of a conference with simultaneous sessions in different parts of the country originated, presided at both sessions. In speaking to the question of woman suffrage, Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes declared that "if suffrage comes to woman it will come through the working women, and not through the club women." Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, declaring that the time had come when the working women of the State should be enfranchised and thus have power to determine the conditions of their lives. It was decided to hold the convention annually.

At the Boston division of the conference delegates from every part of New England were present. Mrs. Mary Morton Kehever, president of the Massachusetts League, who presided, spoke of the equal responsibility of men and women. It was unanimously voted to hold such a meeting every six months.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National as well as of the Illinois conference, presided at the Illinois conference. Delegates were present from Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri. This division also endorsed woman suffrage, and voted to ask the Federal government that a woman be appointed into the National Bureau of Labor. Attention was called to the fact that some of the European women's labor unions included marriage portions among the benefits to be assigned to members. An English woman, whose name is not given, for example, giving to a member of two or three years' standing who has called for no sick benefits, if she marries, 50 per cent. of the dues she has paid in. Miss S. P. Breckinridge, of the University of Chicago, in speaking to this principle, which was endorsed by the speakers generally, asserted that the practice would tend to dignify the natural tendency of marriage which is so often deplored as spoiling a woman as a worker, by indicating that the women regard marriage as the normal and desirable exchange of one profession for another—the first profession providing for and educating for the second.

The comment of a California correspondent voices the joy with which this onward move of wage-earning women is regarded by the suffragists. She writes:

"July 14 is a red-letter day in the history of the woman's emancipation movement. Now we will see something doing. Factory workers do not feel it 'incumbent,' as Betsey Bobbitt would say, to be lady-like, which fact is not without its advantages when strong men try to keep women from earning their bread and butter honestly and honorably, and when at the same time they unjustly charge women with trying to keep men out of a job by competing with them. Every student of history knows that it is men who have been competing with women, in what used to be exclusively men's work, ever since they left off hunting and fishing as an avocation. John Stuart Mill was one of the very few men who not only recognized, but was just enough to say, in effect, that the competing was on the part of the men.

Remember this and look to yourselves. For, one day, and suddenly, I shall rise from off my knees, and, like the Norway pine, straightway shall drive home a shaft called 'Justice,' says woman.

I knew that the fire of the militant suffragists of Russia and Britain would leap o'er the sea in time, but that it would so soon inspire the usually tame American working woman to clamor loud as well as deep for human rights, was beyond my fondest hopes."

As far back as 1886 the editor of The Woman's Tribune gave an address before the National Woman Suffrage Association, entitled "The Wage-Earning Woman and the Ballot," in which the argument was made that the success of

our movement lay along the line of arousing the working woman, showing her the need of the ballot, and carrying her right along with the organized demand for woman suffrage as its foundation, stay and unanswerable claim. This was new talk in those days for a suffrage platform. A few years later, on motion of the writer, a committee was appointed on Industrial Problems Relating to Women and Children by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and she was made its chairman with power to select fellow-members. It was difficult to secure women, who at that time or to impress women, who believed they had only to ask of their legislators to have their requests granted, with the fact that the industrial pressure is the greatest of all human forces. However, a beginning was made, and the yearly reports piled up convincing testimony to the working women's need of the ballot and her helplessness without it. The scope of the committee was broad enough to cover questions relating to children, but the primary object of the committee was to be this arousing and organizing wage-earning women. Co-operating with the National Committee several of the State Associations were making a session especially for wage-earning women a feature of the annual conventions.

These facts are recalled as showing that efforts were earlier made in this direction by the National Committee although it has remained for other associations to take up the work and carry it forward with vigor.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE NOTES.

The suffragists of Holland are already making preparations for the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance which will be held in Amsterdam June 15, 1908.

The Charlotte, Michigan, Equality Club held its July meeting at the home of Mrs. Barnum and was addressed by Mrs. Mary L. Doe of Bay City. After her inspiring address Miss Green, commissioner of schools, spoke of educating people to do their trading at seasonable hours in the interest of over-worked clerks; Rev. Haight expressed her sincere sympathy with the cause and Mrs. Barnum closed with a brief review of the evils of child labor.

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The Kentucky State Federation of Women's Clubs has adopted a resolution asking for school suffrage as follows:

"Whereas, we realize that all other efforts of women in behalf of the schools are feeble as compared to the power they would exert if included in the school electorate; therefore be it resolved, That, while not abating any of our efforts to improve the schools by the indirect means now open to us, we also exert ourselves to the utmost to secure the school suffrage with an educational qualification for Kentucky women and here reaffirm the position taken at former meetings of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs in asking this suffrage of our State."

Kentucky women will find that the same condition of powerlessness holds good with regard to everything that disfranchised woman wants to do. Just now the club women are taking up educational matters, hence they have discovered their need of the ballot. When they are really concerned in civic reform they will demand the municipal ballot, and a further extending of their interest in and feeling of responsibility for state and national housekeeping will lead them to the same conclusion.

Mrs. Kate Reed Ballantine, having followed the fortunes of her military husband, the "Yellow Ribbon" which she founded has been taken charge of by the Western Woman Publishing Company and now appears in its eighth edition by Laura Brice Powers. Its price has been raised to \$1 a year. Its field as announced is equal suffrage news, civics, local politics, clubs and club women, art and the artists, worthwhile books, foyers and footlights, good road motoring and happenings.

Iowa has lost one of its most faithful and active suffragists in the emigration of Mrs. Adelaide Ballard to California. Her new address is Chico, R. F. D. 3.

### OLD WORLD LETTERS.

(Continued from first page.)

our disappointment when we, who were hungry for a quarter of more than three months full, though it tasted like the real article. This was quite an enjoyable affair with the ambassador and con-folowed by toast to the kaiser were drunk in good old Rhenish wine.

All the restaurants in Deutschland are either wine or beer restaurants. You pay for drinks whether you drink them or not. You were looked at with astonishment if you asked for water with your meal. I find quite the opposite the custom in Vienna. You are served water with everything. If your order is only coffee or cocoa, still the water is served. Men sit for hours at the table after the meal smoking. The air is ever thick with smoke and wine in all the restaurants. At first I thought I was getting into a saloon when I opened the restaurant doors and retired from many, until hunger compelled me to thrust myself through the crowd, the beer and the smoke, and pocket my sensibilities.

The Halb-Pension.  
I made my home in a Halb pension, that is room and breakfast. The breakfast nothing but stale rolls, butter and coffee, until I found my American appetite revolting and made a stand for the addition of an egg, for which I paid 20 pennig extra. The extras of the German and Austrian pension are quite an important feature. In Vienna, a brick is severe and you have an extra in "der ofen," it is sure to appear in your bill. If your appetite demands another semmel it is never forgotten. The kindling that lights your fire, the candle that lights you through the hall, the fuel that heats your bath, all appear with exactitude in your bill, and in Vienna, where the doors are locked at night, you must pay the porter to let you in your own door. The littleness of it all was beyond endurance; remonstrance was not to the alert and took a malicious delight in slipping in just before closing hour.

Our Wohnung in Berlin was in a new and modern flat on a very desirable street overlooking Victoria Park. The floors were of inlaid blocks of oak and walnut, waxed and very highly polished. The floors of the German are almost all of this kind and truly nothing could be more beautiful. The carved, tinted ceilings and elaborate decorated walls of my room, were in red matching the rugs, the heavy woolen lambrequins, the upholstered chairs and divan, the bed and table covers. There are very few rocking chairs in Germany—only in the homes of those who have associated with Americans, but no living room or parlor is furnished without the upholstered chairs and divan. The beds are all single, the room may be furnished with two single beds, but never the double one. And the joy of cuddling down under a warm light feather bed, I suppose I should frown at their unsanitariness, but they are very comfortable. And the linen bedding makes me inclined to condone the fact that they are changed only once in four or six weeks or longer. I was too impatient to wait and see how long the bedding might last in Deutschland; when four weeks had passed without any change of mine I ventured to remark that Americans change their beds every week and then the spell was broken.

The Haus Frau's Keys.  
My household graces were Fraulein Lischen and Anges, maiden sisters of forty and fifty, so interested, attentive, stupid and conservative. Because their father kept every door locked so long as he lived I am burdened with keys to my bedroom and greeted with round-eyed dismay if I chance to leave the door unlocked, though I assure them any thief is welcome to anything I have for the trouble of stealing it. Keys to everything—even the dead are locked in their walled yards. The street door is locked at 10 o'clock and I stand at the cold, icy street tugging at the great key with my puny, impotent fingers with the perspiration of despair: beading my forehead when a passer-by comes to my rescue and lets me in. I turn on the light and fly up the stairs, but the mechanical arrangement extinguishes it with characteristic German method and I am left in darkness at the Etage door with a half dozen keys to try before I find the right one and then my own door do not for faint heartedness. The German matron carries a great bunch of keys at her belt in a pocket of her skirt. Not only the pantry, cupboard and storeroom are locked so that one must beg the privilege of the key to make the afternoon coffee, but the china closet, the book desk, the writing table and every dresser drawer

are locked and if my lady chances to leave her keys in a door, great is the family commotion until the door is locked and the keys restored. The keys are the important consideration when her day's work is planned; they are never out of her mind, her whole life revolves round them and I fear her last earthly thought is the keys.

The bath is a very stupendous function indulged in at rare intervals. I stood in great trepidation of my first one, not sure but the Polizei must be applied to for permission. I waited a long while for a precedent, but none forthcoming, I gave notice of my needs twelve hours before. I do not know how much household disturbance and anxiety my bath caused the hours I was away, but the time arrived when it was announced. Fraulein Lischen presided at the hot water faucet and Fraulein Angas at the cold. The three of us frequently tried the temperature. The Frauleins were so anxious neither of them could trust the other to attend her share of the duties, and the discussions were so long and arduous that I saw the water cooling and evaporating with dismay and persuaded them to leave me to manage my Deutsch bath in my American way. The Deutsch faucets refused to do American bidding. The cold shower came pouring over my unsuspecting shoulders and I shouted for help.

**Becoming an Einwohner.**

Today I am summoned to the police court. I did keep my skirts clean in America but have succumbed in Deutschland. After a great deal of explanation as to the importance and necessity, and assurances that I am in no way to blame, I consent to accompany Fraulein Lischen and she conducts me with a great deal of ceremony to the revered Polizei where a great many impertinent questions are asked me as to my condition and status from the time of birth to the present. I feared I should be called on to declare my affections, but after a stormy stare of disapproval for the wife and mother with the ocean between her and her duties I was dismissed and now I am an "Einwohner" of this particular district of Berlin—if I change my location it is all to be done over again.

The girl doctor being not quite so old and well disciplined as I because it did not suit her convenience to go to the police station, has been ignoring their notices and now has come the Schutzman with his helmet and uniform and a very official paper summoning her to the haupt Polizei to pay a fine. She is rather inclined to wait and see what will happen next but the Frauleins are so astonished at her audacity and distressed at the contemplation of our being taken in the patrol wagon that we give a day of our valuable time to the straightening up of our stupid nonsense—we will not pay the fine—our nation shall suffer no such indignity through us. I having been here two weeks longer than she am the interpreter and advocate. Arrived at the great building covering four of our Portland blocks. We try four entrances before we find the right trail. There are no elevators and the rooms number to our cognizance in the fourth hundred. No doubt there are a thousand or more. You would be incredulous should I specify the time we spent in the building. The number of questions we asked and the different rooms we were sent to before we found one who had the authority to excuse her fine and give her a pass. No official can do anything outside his narrow prescribed duties; he knows nothing but his own set formula of action.

Not having my diplomas with me the University sent me to the American embassy for a letter of recommendation before they could matriculate me. I inquired of the Schutzman not a half block from the door of the embassy but he could tell me nothing, it was not on his beat, not his duty to know, though the sign could be easily read from his post. The clerk of the embassy being assured of my identity said the letter must go through official routine and would be sent to my pension. They were just sixteen days putting it through, long enough to lay my character and attainments before all the officials of Berlin. I trust they did not find it necessary to lay it before the Kaiser. So slowly do matters move in Deutschland.

**The University of Berlin.**

The University of Berlin had 14,000 men and 800 women matriculates the past semester. I never before appreciated the force of the term "student body"—a fair-sized city of students alone. The medical department, anatomical and pathological institutes, is occupied in the clinics of Charite Krankenhaus. The theological and philosophical departments distributed among the nearby

auditoriums, and yet the halls, grounds and neighboring streets are continually crowded with students. It is by special clause that women are admitted to the University of Berlin. They pay the same tuition and are admitted to the same privileges with a few trifling exceptions of which I will tell you later. They take the same examinations and the same degrees are conferred, but they are not considered matriculates. All of the German universities, except that of Berlin receive women on an equal footing with men. The German universities are merely an examining and degree-conferring institution. They have no control, restraint nor personal influence over the students; there is no fellow-ship nor college spirit. Students emigrate from one university to another, may take each semester in a different university and may never have had a lecture from the man who gives his exam. There is only the one final exam for each degree.

**The Mecca for Physicians.**

Charite Hospital is a part of itself in the very heart of Berlin, founded by the father of Frederick the Great in the year 1713. It has been 200 years growing and though I spent seven hours daily for four months within its walls, there is much of it I have never visited. The hospitals of Germany are conducted for the benefit of the universities—the students are the principal consideration—patients incidental—but the endless wealth of material and the absolute control the profession has of it make the German hospitals the mecca for American physicians. There is no limit to the material in any branch of medicine one wishes to pursue. In the obstetric ward were two rachitic, dwarfed women not larger than girls of ten years delivered of healthy, full term babies in the same hour. These are rare cases and the two being ready for delivery in the same hour gives you an idea of the profusion of material.

In every one of the various clinics are daily to be seen evidences of the social evil—poor physical wrecks—until it seems to one's nansated fancy that all Berlin is a festering mass of inquiry. One might predict the downfall of the nation through its vices. Much of it in my estimation is the result of their system of conscription—taking the young men at the impressionable age from the influence of home and family and surrounding them with military customs—privileged libertinism! England is discussing the necessity of conscription to maintain her position in the powers of the world. I trust we may find a better expedient and not be called to sacrifice our sons to a like maelstrom.

**WOMEN IN OFFICE.**

Miss Henrietta M. Kelley, who has been serving as private secretary to the director of the mint, has been promoted from \$1,600 to \$2,000 a year on his recommendation. There are very few women in the government employ who get more than \$1,600, even when filling positions which draw a much larger salary when the work is done by men. That Miss Kelley's efficiency and ability have broken down the artificial barrier placed against the promotion of a sex without political influence will be encouraging to all other women in the departments.

Few women have executive offices under government, but among these are Miss Annie R. Roe, who is chief of the numbering division, and Miss Annie E. Beale, who is chief of the examining division in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These ladies have both been long in the service, have obtained their promotions on their merit and receive the full salary of the position, which is \$2,000 a year.

Attempts in co-operative housekeeping are being made here and there. In Kansas City eight women have formed the Colony Club, rented a two-story house near to the homes of the members and installed there a chef and other help who will cater and care for the eight families who pay their proportionate expense. In Berlin, Germany, houses are being built with many flats, but only one kitchen where the cooking for all will be done. All domestic work in the flats is done by the staff of help common to the whole house, and the food is sent up by elevator to each apartment.

Sarah Miles Hanna, a cousin of General Miles, who is said to have been the only woman upon whom the degree of chivalry was ever conferred by the I. O. O. F., died at her home in Kansas City April 11, aged 82.

The new municipal act governing the city of Chicago has a bastardy clause which provides for bringing into court the reputed father of an illegitimate child.

**NEW BOOKS.**

**"Metamorphose."**

This is the title of a book which is sent forth by D. G. Kidder of the World's Betterment League, Buffalo, N. Y. Every page is full of suggestive thoughts all tending toward the securing Divine Order by the balancing of the complementary forces, energy and love. While it is not doing justice to the book to quote a fragmentary thought, yet here is something that has a value apart from the argument of the book. We quote it as a recipe for getting in tune with ourselves and everybody else:

"When the spirit of discord or dissonance afflicts us with its soul-destroying presence, let us make a mixture after the following formula and parrotake of it freely:  
 "Philosophy, 2 parts.  
 "Patience, 2 parts.  
 "Consideration, 3 parts.  
 "Universal love, 4 parts.  
 "Silence, 12 parts.  
 "Mix." Take a tablespoonful in a glass of milk of human kindness every time you feel that dissatisfied feeling coming on. More if necessary."

The price of the book is \$1, and it offers many interesting facts and inspiring ideas.

**AMONG EXCHANGES.**

The Craftsman for August is a superb number. A finely illustrated paper shows the spontaneous architectural expression shown in the "Building of American Homes." Another charming picture feature is a description of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's rose garden in Kent. The suggestions for a fifteen hundred dollar house will be very helpful to those who desire beauty and comfort at a moderate expenditure. A valuable paper by John Spargo illustrates the work of Van Dearing Ferrine, a Kansas artist and painter of natural and elemental forces. What Mr. Perrine says of his art is equally true in all domains. "What counts is not the achievement but the effort to achieve." "It is not so much the thing done by you as what the doing of it does for you." Mary Rankin Cranston writes of an interesting experiment in the line of temperance work which is being made in Great Britain. This is an effort by Peoples Refreshment House Companies of Great Britain to establish real substitutes for the saloon without doing away with the saloon entirely which the British public is not ready for. Picturesque wayside inns have been taken over by the association and placed in charge of salaried managers who must conduct them according to the rules laid down by the association. While liquor may be obtained it is not advertised or recommended, while tea, coffee and soft drinks are. While it is found that under these environments the consumption of intoxicants has greatly decreased, yet there are enough sold to make a considerable fund which is all used in civic improvements. The article will well repay study.

Sharlot M. Hall gives one of her masterly delineations of primitive Western life in the July number of "Old West." It is entitled "Fourth of July in Cow Land." There are a number of very good stories in this issue and particularly touching is the tale of "A Little Indian Nursemaid."

Sunset for July has an interesting table of contents. Three notable descriptive articles are properly illustrated. George D. Louderbach describes the Nevada country "Where Mammoths Roved." Emma Seckles Marshall tells the fascinating story under the title of "Oregon's Irrigation" of a town created and the desert made to bring forth fruits and flowers under irrigation. Bertha H. Smith writes graphically of "The Making of Los Angeles," showing how in the last few years, California's Southern city has nearly trebled in population and now claims nearly 300,000. San Francisco has been doing some wonderful recuperating as is evidenced by the second paper on "The Spread of San Francisco."

The Indian Ladies' Magazine states that Miss Cornelia Sorabji, a Parsi lawyer, who was appointed some time ago to an official position in Bengal under the Court of Wards, for the purpose of advising women in certain cases, has now been publicly thanked by the government for the great help she has been and her remaining fee has been increased from 200 rupees to 800 rupees a month.

The Arizona Star, the pioneer journal of the territory to endorse woman suffrage, recently celebrated its 25th anniversary. For ten years it stood alone in its advocacy of equal rights but now there are many papers taking the same stand.

Five sample copies, ten cents.

**THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF "EUGENICS".**

The only publication in the English language devoted to the important subject of race culture. It urges the importance of better quality rather than greater number of children. It demands the right of woman to control her own person. You must be interested in it if you are interested in the welfare of the human race.

Among the contributors are Theodore Schroeder, attorney for the Free Speech League and associate editor of the Arena; Edgar L. Larkin, director Lowe Observatory; Dr. E. B. Foote, Jr.; Margaret Grant, author "Child of Love"; Hulda L. Potter-Loomis; Rev. Sidney Holmes; E. C. Walker; George Bedborough, of London; Paul Robin, editor "Regeneration," Paris.

N. Florence Johnson conducts a department devoted to Culture, physical and mental; there is a Young People's department edited by a school girl, the editor's granddaughter. There are poems, stories, reviews, comments on current events, etc.

Standard magazine size; 64 pages and cover. Issued monthly; \$1 a year; 10c a copy. Order of your newsdealer or of the editor and publisher, M. Harman, 500 Fulton street, Chicago.

**"THE LIFE."**

The Life is a high-class, new thought monthly magazine edited by advanced thinkers.

The best writers contribute to its pages. Frequent inserts and illustrations by the staff artist, Master Ralph Burton, appear.

It has a children's department. It is original, fearless and clean. \$1.00 a year; foreign, 1.35. Send for a sample copy. A. P. and C. Josephine Barton, editors, Kansas City, Mo., Sta. E.

Why wear the corset when there is such a comfortable and healthful substitute as the perfection support which has so long been advertised in the columns of The Woman's Tribune.

This warm weather is a good time to begin. With a few years of this, all the waist and abdominal muscles will gain strength and lose fat, and it will be a delight to sit up straight. It is of porous tampon, cool and cleanly, as it can be washed, like a pocket handkerchief. It is a perfect support for the skirts and bust, giving the latter all the freedom of the girdle without its revolting untidiness. Notice the adv. and order of The Woman's Tribune.

It is always better to order a size larger than the regular bust measure.

**EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE**

CHICAGO, ILL.—The convention of working women held here on the 14th was an interesting one. We Americans are so commercial that I imagine the fact that disfranchised women pull down wages is going to do more for the equal suffrage proposition than any amount of talking about inalienable rights.

L. D. H. Los Angeles, Calif.: I especially admired your tribute to Isabella Beecher Hooker. It is hearty and whole-souled, hitting the subject and the writer. I knew her brother, Thomas K. They looked much alike. What a lesson is in the chrysalis sonnet! We are all so prone to work out the salvation of somebody else instead of our own.—A. C. A.

Concord N. H.—I think I have told you before now that I am the daughter of Parker Pillsbury, and he and my mother would be glad, I know, to have me continue taking The Woman's Tribune. While they were living they were constant readers of the paper.—H. B. F. C.

Jamestown, N. Y.—We all enjoy The Tribune very much and wish it and you all success in the good and great work.—C. H.

**NATIONAL COUNCIL HEAD-QUARTERS.**

The National Council of Women of the United States has established headquarters at Jamestown for the exposition period, Mrs. Kate Waller Barrett having this work in charge. A very pleasant room has been set aside by the Jamestown Exposition for this purpose, and it has been tastefully furnished by the Council. As headquarters for the members of affiliated organization it will be very serviceable as well as facilitating the work of the annual executive this year, the triennial next year and preparations for receiving delegates who come to us from the International Council in Toronto, Canada, in 1909.

For the Woman's Tribune. LOVE.

"Love ye one another," hear it! From the heart of the divine It comes sweeping soft, persistent, Through these hearts of thine and mine. Never silent, on, undying, Now in gladness, now in grief, As the wave of soft winds downward Or uplifts its wrecking reef. Beating up against Denial As the Message Dove's soft wing Beats against th' op'ning tempest, Bruised and yet a vital thing. Love! It is the mighty orbit, Of the planets and the stars, Poised within the heavenly balance That no shade of discord mars. Love is calling, calling, calling, Hear it when the golden dawn Plays upon its scale of color 'Till the arpeggio is run. From the mountain tops it soundeth, Where the summits kiss the skies With their lips of snows eternal, Breathing changless harmonies. Love is calling, calling, calling, Life to life and soul to soul; Through the strife of self it pierces, Slowly leaving the whole. Love is calling, calling, calling, Brother, sister, hear and heed: If we turn our faces Godward Love will answer every need.

Caroline Renfrew, Colorado Springs, Colo.

DOWN THE SLOPE.

(These beautiful lines were written by Charlotte Prince Hawes, a young lady of Worcester, Mass., who died in 1866, and of whom Col. Higginson wrote that but for lack of early and continuing and sound health "her extraordinary combination of originality and industry would have left her no rival among American women since Margaret Fuller.") This poem, her last, was dated within six weeks of her death, and sent by her to the Worcester Spy.) Who knoweth life but questions death, With guessings of that dimmer day, When one is slowly lift from clay On winged breath? But man advances, far and high, His forces fly with lightning stroke, Till worn with years, with vigor broke, He turns to die; When lo! he finds it still a life, New ministrations and new trust, Along a happy way that's just Aside from strife. And all day following friendly feet That lead on bravely to the light; As one walks downward, strong and bright, The slanted street: And feels earth's benedictions wide, Alike on forest, lake or town; Nor marks the slope—he going down The sunless side interim. O bounteous nature's everywhere! Perchance at last we need not fear A change—to cross from your love here To God's love there.

Mrs. Duniway reported at the July suffrage meeting at her home that 2,660 certified signatures to the new initiative petition for the resubmission of the woman suffrage amendment to the voters of Oregon had been received since the blanks had been sent out on July 10.

Order the Perfection Bust Support from the office of the Woman's Tribune. The only thing for summer wear, cool, cleanly and comfortable. Once tried the wearer will use no other. Notice instructions when ordering.

Any one-dollar book sent for three new yearly subscriptions, or to any one already a subscriber for two new yearly subscriptions.

WOMEN THE MOST CONSERVATIVE FINANCIERS. Ladies this Should Interest You. The old saying "That all things good come to those who wait," is true, providing one's time is spent progressively in the interim. It is true that success crowns the investor, and in many cases are their returns much greater than they anticipated, and too, oft-times from very small investment, and yet we find those who would not, under any consideration, invest even one dollar, fearing they would lose it. Ladies, "Nothing risked, nothing gained." The investors are the successful ones. Come and join us, and co-operate with your Western sisters and become an investor with the Great Western Mining & Milling Co., the only exclusive woman's company in the United States. Correspondence solicited. GREAT WESTERN MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Rooms 30-31, 350 1/2 Morrison Street, Portland, Oregon. Office hours, 2 to 5 P. M. Phone, Pacific 188.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

The Cheltenham Branch of the Women's Social and Political Union recently held a rousing meeting which was presided over by Mrs. Harriet McLiquham. In her opening remarks she said she admired the self-respect of the Union. For years women had been content to work for the different political parties, until faithful service had degenerated into servility. What lay behind the demand of women for a vote was sex equality. As an instance of what sex inequality meant, she instanced the case of Dr. and Mrs. Earengy who were present. Both had the letters representing certain degrees after their names, yet if they coveted further honors, and went to either Oxford or Cambridge, those universities would admit Dr. Earengy to further degrees, but not his wife. That was one of the unjust positions in which women were placed. There was also a species of lockout in the professions against women. It was true that women had forced their way into the medical profession, but the church and the bar were still denied to them. Mrs. McLiquham also commended the tactics of the Union in working for no government until that government accepted the principle of women's suffrage and was prepared to bring in a bill and give it their support. At the present time their position was that of trade unionists, who said "We will not work for either a master or a firm which is not just to us." And that was their position towards politicians and the government.

A new hymn "Women of England," by Miss Theodora Mills, was sung and then Miss Mills and Mrs. Earengy gave a telling dialogue representing views on the suffrage question.

Dr. Earengy followed with an able address, in which he applied some of the arguments and maxims used in connection with the reform of the House of Lords to the question of women's suffrage. One maxim was: "The will of the people must prevail." But who were the people? Well, at present, apparently, the male electors only. But really the male electors were only a very small portion of the people. Something further would have to be done to increase the franchise and make it extend to all the citizens of the nation.

Mr. Balfour gave the test of democratic government in the words: "The democratic theory of government is that those who are concerned in the decision should be the people who make it." How did that apply to women? Take education—were women represented there? Were the views of women represented in the House which purported to represent the nation? No; and yet statistics showed that seventy per cent. of the teachers of the country were women.

He could not but say that, looking at the history of political affairs, the only way to create a new party was to oppose the government and the powers that be. To prove that, let them look at the Irish and Labor parties. And suffragists were beginning to take the same position. It was argued that they were opposing a Liberal government, but if they read the constitution of their union they would see that their object was to oppose the government in power, and they had stated openly and officially that whether it were Liberal or Conservative they would oppose it, until, whichever it was, it undertook their cause and gave them a government measure. This he regarded as a logical position.

His opinion was that if the women made themselves sufficiently a nuisance they would satisfy the government that the country and the people had been educated, and that women had "worked out their own salvation" (laughter) with the result that if the government would not make woman suffrage a plank in their next programme, they would have very little chance of success at the polls. Mrs. Frances Swiney endorsed the remarks of the previous speaker and the meeting with the singing of another of Miss Mills' hymns adjourned.

The "Women's Franchise" is a new publication issued to give the immediate views of the suffrage movement in England. Subscriptions are only taken for one quarter, July-September, as the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies has arranged for the publication of a monthly magazine of its own to appear in October. The "Women's Franchise" is issued from 13 Bream's Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England.

The "Women's Franchise" is a good budget of suffrage news from Great Britain. There was an "at home" of the Central Society for Women's Suffrage at Hampstead Town Hall on July 27. Lady Frances Balfour, Mrs. Fawcett, and a number of prominent men and women were among the speakers. A local branch was formed. The mayor and several borough councilmen showed

their sympathy by occupying seats on the platform. The North Kensington branch having observed that many voters who have no time to attend meetings congregate in large numbers on street corners have decided to hold open air meetings. If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain and herein is a good example for suffragists everywhere who always have to complain of small attendance at meetings under cover. The first was held June 25 and notwithstanding unfavorable weather, about 200 people were present. The branch held another such meeting in July and is planning to hold them fortnightly next summer.

A new branch has been formed at Accrington in the North of England where the way has been prepared by the securing of signatures to Miss Clementine Black's petition at the end of 1911.

The membership of the Oxford Women's Suffrage Society has doubled in the last six months and now numbers about 200. It will be further augmented by the affiliation of the Somerville College Women's Suffrage Society, which has lately been organized.

The annual report of the Edinburgh National Society for Women's Suffrage tells of good work during the year; of deputations and petitions and is also a memorial to its late president, Mrs. Priscilla Bright McLaren who passed away last November at the aged of 91 to the very last taking a keen interest in the enfranchisement of women.

Drawingroom and tea meetings are being held by the London branches and outdoor parties and meetings are the rule for the summer.

The Men's League for Women's Suffrage seems to be taking up the work seriously. The treasurer is Dr. Stanton Coit, and the secretary, T. Mortimer Budgett and J. Malcolm Mitchell. On July 11 a meeting was held at the Town Hall in Kensington at the age of 91 to the very last taking a keen interest in the enfranchisement of women. reserved ticket cost \$1.25. This is almost a new departure for suffrage meetings and it augurs well for future success. Among the array of distinguished names supporting the meeting were the names of Prof. W. R. Rhyds David, Bernard Shaw and Israel Zangwill.

At a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union at Brixton Miss Pankhurst made a brilliant address. She received prolonged applause when she criticized the Premier with his attitude towards the House of Lords. His opposition arguments should be used against the House of Commons. While the women could not all go to prison they could all talk about the cause. This urged them to do in season and out of season. She was wildly applauded when she told them that for their past apathy and for not going to prison they must all sign the post card she showed them which read: "I promise to give or collect one pound a year until women are enfranchised." Should not every suffrage woman plan to give at least \$5.00 a year towards securing the enfranchisement? This would pay for two or three suffrage papers which are our greatest factor in creating working enthusiasm, pay membership in the local or state society and leave something for special uses.

NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.

Portland has its first woman pastor in Mrs. Clara G. Esson, who has accepted a call as assistant pastor of the Rodney Avenue Christian Church, Albina, and will assume her duties September 1.

Rev. Nellie M. Opdale, who was formerly a prominent suffrage worker in Wisconsin and more recently has been in pastoral work in Maine, has now been called to the Universalist church of Marlboro, Mass.

The title of the best woman automobilist has been awarded to Miss Victoria Godwin with many medals which show her record. She is more than this for she has a practical knowledge of automobiles which few men possess and perhaps no other woman among chauffeurs. She went into the automobile shops on a salary and learned how to make every part of the machine. She had a certificate of competence from two first class establishments before she started on her first long run.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell recently celebrated her 82d birthday at her summer home in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Three years ago Mrs. Blackwell toured the Holy Land; two years ago she was in Portland going thence to Alaska. Now she is in great demand at religious and other summer gatherings in Dukas County.

Place the Woman's Tribune in your public library. A clean unfolded file will be sent.

PROGRESS IN FINLAND.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt writes editorially in the Woman's Journal of the progress of the woman suffrage movement in Finland. It is understood that the present Minister will propose a bill to the Althing at this session giving women the ballot on the same terms as men. They have the ballot in all local and municipal affairs since 1882. Commenting on this, Mrs. Catt says: "Fru Briet Asmundsen has edited a woman's paper in Reikjavik for many years. When it first appeared the paper, the editor and her doctrines were scoffed at by the public, but 'continued dripping of water wears away the stone,' and Fru Asmundsen's logical and eloquent pleas for equal rights for women, have worn away the prejudices of Iceland. Clad in her picturesque, national costume, she was a conspicuous figure at the international suffrage meeting held in Copenhagen last summer, and no delegate was more appreciative of the value and fraternal helpfulness of an international suffrage movement. She filled her paper with inspiring reports of its work and now writes to Johanna Munter, of Copenhagen, that a woman suffrage association has been formed, under the name of the Icelandic Woman's Rights Organization. The organization is pledged to live and work, until full suffrage is given to women. The press and public seem to be in sympathy with the movement. The wives of two editors of prominent papers, and the daughter of a third are members of the executive committee. It will give American suffragists great pleasure to extend congratulations to the fully enfranchised women of another Scandinavian country. Last year it was Finland; this year Norway; and perhaps next year it will be Iceland. When Sweden and Denmark have also given the full suffrage, as they will soon, all Scandinavian lands will possess governments based upon equal rights for men and women.

"Iceland, owing to the isolation of its position, has been less influenced by the institutions of other countries than most lands, and retains many old-time customs which have survived from the days of the Matriarchate. One of these is that women maintain their own names after marriage. Daughters still take their mother's name, with the suffix of 'datter,' and sons take the father's name, with the addition of 'sen.' The spirit which has kept these ancient customs nearly unchanged, has prevented the degradation of women to the humiliating subservience which has been their lot in too many lands. "Iceland is a small island and possesses but a small population, and moreover, it is a dependency, yet it could reach a big Republic I could name some needed lessons in the meaning of true democracy."

Perfection Support. The only article in the way of a corset, or waist, or support, which the Tribune endorses, is Mrs. Newell's Perfection Support. It takes the place of a corset, giving the same neatness and comfort without any of its injurious pressure. The forms are of white tambo—wash easily and last longer than the straps that connect them. The High Form supplies deficiencies of figure; and the Low Form is for those who need it only for support. The Perfection Support, besides taking the place of a corset, has straps and fasteners attached on which to support the skirts. This is one of its most valuable features. There are also longer straps in front on which to fasten the hose. It gives correct shape with perfect freedom of the body and is an ideal article for its purpose. Those who order once are sure to order again. Send to the Woman's Tribune. Price by mail \$1.00; sizes over 40 inches, \$1.25. Be sure to state bust measure when ordering.

PERFECTION SUPPORT



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# The Woman's Tribune.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

VOL. XXV No. 13,

PORTLAND, OREGON; SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1908.

FIVE CENTS A COPY.

For the Woman's Tribune.

**FORGOTTEN.**  
Two spirits swept down from the shining  
heaven,  
And into the forms of clay.  
They had smiled at each other there in God's  
glory.  
On earth no smiles had they.

For one was born in the palace of fortune  
And one in the hut of want.  
The children of love with love's ways for-  
gotten.  
Could they meet at the same white font?  
But some time ascending, they will remem-  
ber.  
Again, in the realms of light,  
Will the splendor be greater along the path-  
way  
Of the love that has touched the night?  
—Caroline Renfrew.

**REVELATION.**  
The still night burned with stars, the hushed  
night breathed in sleep,  
The high moon shone down mountain bars,  
Deep answering to deep;  
In anguish all night through my spirit it  
watched and wept,  
Till the stars gleamed pale and few, and I  
heard the dawn-wind moan.  
But ere the morning broke, the light shone  
in on me,  
The great white light in my soul awoke, and  
a truth that set me free;  
To me alone it came in my passion on the  
hill,  
And I thought to hear the flame to a world  
that sought it still.  
And lo! the truth I had won through agony  
and tears,  
Sought since my life began, missed through  
the darkened years,  
Was my own heart's truth, I know; yet I  
found, in that new day,  
A world of souls to say, "Not so; I, too,  
have passed this way."  
—Martha Wolcott Hitchcock.

**AT HOME.**  
After five months abroad, I am again  
at my desk. Miss Kendall, the good  
helper who took charge of the office  
while I was away, would fain have is-  
sued the Tribune oftener, so as to have  
promptly given readers the story of my  
trip from the letters which accumulated  
here had the receipts of the paper per-  
mitted. So many readers have expressed  
interest in these travel letters that those  
still unused will be worked over and  
given in short installments so as not to  
cut out current matters which should re-  
ceive attention.

While in England I gave nearly forty  
addresses on woman suffrage in halls,  
garden parties, drawing rooms, parks and  
street corners. I accepted invitations  
from members and branches of the three  
great active suffrage societies, so that I  
came into general touch with the work  
and workers. Besides which I studied  
the situation from the standpoint of out-  
siders. I was in the great processions of  
June 13 and 21, and in the demonstra-  
tion in Parliament Square, and at the  
breakfast given to released prisoners.

Since returning to America, I spoke in  
Washington, Buffalo, twice in Chicago,  
and once in Portland on these suffrage  
matters in England. When I went to  
England it was not only to help them,  
but with the idea of thus indirectly help-  
ing the work here. Their success will  
not be immediate there. They have a  
hard fight still before them, and one of  
the greatest obstacles in their contest is  
the inactivity and indifference of the suf-  
fragists in the United States, which,  
whether with truth or not, is brought up  
by the antis there to prove that the  
movement is dead in the land of its birth.  
Therefore, I shall take every opportunity  
of speaking to groups in this country to  
arouse our people to earnest support of  
the cause at this crucial moment.

Beside being alternate delegate from  
the United States to the International  
Woman Suffrage Alliance in Holland, I  
was delegate from the Universal Peace  
Union of the United States to the Inter-  
national Peace Congress in London, and  
official delegate of the Governor of Oregon  
to the First International Moral Educa-  
tion Congress, which convened in Lon-  
don the last week in September. In ad-  
dition to attending these gatherings I  
spent part of August, when there was  
little doing in the suffrage work, in  
France and at the Alpha Union Summer  
School at Letchworth Garden City. In  
this and later in the Congress of Relig-  
ions at Oxford, I had the opportunity of  
hearing many of the world leaders of  
higher thought. Then as the speaker for  
the Irish Woman Suffrage Association at  
their annual meeting, I had the opportu-  
nity of attending the meetings and func-  
tions of the British Association for the  
Advancement of Science, and of seeing

something of Ireland and the beautiful  
homes of Dublin. I shall tell something  
of all this in The Tribune as space per-  
mits.

## WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

**Procession in Manchester.**  
My own experiences in Manchester,  
and the fact that when I was there this  
forthcoming meeting was being adver-  
tised, makes it a great satisfaction to  
learn that both meetings in the hall, the  
procession and the various platforms in  
the park were a great success.

The Manchester Guardian devotes sev-  
eral pages to the great demonstration  
which began with a crowded meeting in  
Free Trade Hall. Miss Margaret Ashton  
was in the chair. The first speaker was  
Lord Courtney, of Penwyth, the same  
who was presiding over the Peace Con-  
gress, and was not at all disturbed when  
suffragettes interrupted the Chancellor  
of the Exchequer by asking why he did  
not give "Votes to women." Lord Court-  
ney's speech was one of the best ever  
given by a man on this subject, and The  
Tribune will quote from it later.

Mrs. Despard made an able speech.  
She said she had refused to pay her pre-  
ferred taxes on the ground that taxation  
without representation is tyranny. She  
had been told that her refusal to pay  
might mean arrest and she was given  
seven days to think it over. The seven  
days had passed and she was still free.  
The cheers with which she was greeted  
as she said this led her to say with  
vehemence, "Can man be free when woman  
is a slave?"

Mr. Stanger, M. P., was the only mem-  
ber of the House of Commons who  
seemed to be able to accept the invita-  
tion to be present, and he made a mem-  
orable speech. He does well to advocate  
the cause, for if his bill does away with  
the sex disability for the Parliamentary  
vote he will be immortalized in history.  
He said that two events had occurred  
this year which he regarded as of great  
benefit to the cause. One was the deliv-  
ery of certain speeches in the House of  
Commons by the opponents and the  
other the formation of the Anti-Suffrage  
Society.

The procession was managed, says the  
Guardian, with orderly readiness. It de-  
scribes the formation in the side streets  
of the different groups, so that when they  
came into view they were already organ-  
ized. First, there were the suffrage so-  
cieties; then women's societies of all  
sorts; then professional women, nurses  
in costume, clerks and typists; then an  
army of "home-makers," the women's  
trades, mill girls, women guardians, lib-  
eral women, teachers, the Men's League  
and the university women in their diver-  
sified robes, all marched under banners  
that told what they were even if it were  
not otherwise evident. Then there were  
carriages of all kinds, and one bore two  
veterans in the fight for liberty, Mrs.  
Wolstonholme Elmy and Mrs. Isabella  
Mills. "Men were seen to raise their  
hats; women followed the carriages with  
reverent looks." Thus for two miles the  
women walked, flanked on either side by  
a motley, eager crowd. In Alexandra  
Park there were ten platforms, from  
which different phases of the subject  
were presented by able speakers. At the  
"Education" platform Professor Alexan-  
der of the Manchester University, pre-  
sided and spoke. Other professors aided  
the exercises. Mr. Edward Carpenter was  
one of the distinguished speakers of the  
occasion.

## The October Demonstration.

Five thousand police made a cordon  
around Parliament Square; mounted po-  
lice rode up and down. Hundreds of  
men were gathered in the Houses of Par-  
liament and under the arches between  
the House of Lords and the House of  
Commons. A large number of horses  
were tethered to meet an emergency.

And what was going on? A deputation  
of eleven women were sent from a meet-  
ing in Caxton Hall to go to the House  
and carry the resolution demanding that  
Mr. Stanger's bill for the enfranchise-  
ment of women should be allowed to  
come up. In their endeavor to get  
through the cordons of the police they  
were seized and pushed back into the  
crowd, as the police did not arrest them.  
Here and there, however, the suffragists  
did break through, and the result was the

arrest of 22 women and 12 men.

Mrs. Travers Symons, who was known to  
the doorkeepers as having been priv-  
ate secretary to a member, sent in her  
card as a member, who escorted her into  
the inner lobby, when she rushed away  
from the officials, dashed through the  
double doors of the House and there pre-  
sented herself at the bar, saying: "Leave  
off discussing the children and talk about  
the women." The House was at this  
time considering the Children's Bill. Mrs.  
Symons was at once seized by the dep-  
uty sergeant-at-arms and police and car-  
ried out and placed under arrest. But  
here's the funny part of it: The only  
woman who did get in the House was  
discharged and nothing done to her,  
while those who simply tried to do it  
were imprisoned with long terms.

**Women Leaders Imprisoned.**  
Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Drummond and  
Christabel Pankhurst were arrested and  
tried for inciting to sedition and riot be-  
cause they distributed handbills asking  
people to aid them in "rushing the  
House." Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who  
is a graduated lawyer, but not allowed to  
be admitted to the bar because of her  
sex, was permitted to conduct the de-  
fense, and it was most masterly. The  
way in which she examined two members  
of the Government, Mr. Lloyd-George,  
Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr.  
Herbert Gladstone, Home Secretary, will  
go down to history as one of the most  
brilliant and picturesque performances  
ever known. Of course, she was not able  
to win her case, and the older defend-  
ants were sentenced for three months  
and herself for ten weeks. All of them  
could have gained liberty by allowing  
themselves to be bound over to keep the  
peace for twelve months, but this was  
not in their programme.

## THE COLLEGE LEAGUE.

Miss M. Carey Thomas, president of the  
College Woman Suffrage League, ap-  
pointed the following committees: Or-  
ganization, Mrs. Maud May Wood Park,  
Boston, Mass.; membership, Miss Marion  
Reilly, dean of Bryn Mawr; lecture com-  
mittee for the East, Miss Maud Carey  
Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr; lec-  
ture committee for the West, Professor  
Frances Squire Potter, of the University  
of Minnesota. There are already 2000  
members, twenty colleges being rep-  
resented in the league.

The following women are eligible to  
membership: Graduates of colleges of  
liberal arts or of the scientific depart-  
ments of colleges or universities; or of  
technical schools of high standing; of  
law, medicine, theology, architecture,  
electrical and mechanical engineering  
and women who are members of the gov-  
erning board or teaching staff of colleges  
of liberal arts or the scientific depart-  
ments of colleges and universities.

## GRATEFUL FOR EDUCATION.

The Chinese Christian women of Chang  
Chin have erected a memorial stone to  
Mrs. Ernest Burt, who was for ten years  
a missionary among them. The long in-  
scription on the stone sets forth the de-  
sire of the Chinese women for education,  
the good deeds of Mrs. Burt, who died  
at the age of 92, in December, 1904, and  
their great grief at losing her. The in-  
scription begins:

"After the three dynasties (2205-255 B.  
C.) schools in China steadily declined,  
and the education of women is not even  
mentioned. Therefore, prosperity was  
not restored to the family and the nation  
till men from the West came to China.  
Then it became known that in the West  
women receive the same education as  
men. This is the true reason why in  
those countries family life daily improves  
and the state daily progresses. Long  
had we Chinese earnestly desired this."

The inscription closes:  
"This year all the Christians took  
counsel together to carve these words  
on this stone, so that she may be re-  
membered forever."

The Russian "Women's Congress" is to  
be held on December 4. It should have  
enthusiastic support if Russian women  
resent as they ought to the action of the  
Minister of Public Education in closing  
the Universities to women.

Notice always the number of the vol-  
ume to see if any issue has been lost

## SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY JUBILEE.

Fortieth Annual Convention of the Na-  
tional America Woman Suffrage  
Association.

The Fortieth Annual Convention, which  
was held at Buffalo, N. Y., October 15-21,  
was also a commemoration of that his-  
toric first convention held in Seneca  
Falls, July, 1848. Many of its features  
therefore were a backward glance to  
mark the milestones passed in woman's  
onward march towards freedom and op-  
portunity. But while these were counted  
in gratitude and for encouragement of the  
whole tone of the convention was one of  
determination that, with the new vantage  
ground gained for women by the pioneers  
in the suffrage work, these who repre-  
sent the movement today will be as ear-  
nest as their predecessors in endeavor-  
ing to move the last vestige of woman's  
legal disability by which she is held in  
enforced subjection and tutelage. Look-  
ing over the brilliant assemblages of  
women to which we are accustomed, it is  
hard to remember that they have but  
very little actual power in shaping the  
laws and conditions by which the race is  
governed. In order not to linger in in-  
dolent satisfaction over the splendid con-  
dition of women today, and to feel an en-  
thusiasm for pushing the work forward,  
it is necessary to recall sometimes that  
the condition of women is virtual slav-  
ery according to the definition of Ben-  
jamin Franklin, who said that slavery  
consisted in having no voice in making  
the laws under which you were to live or  
in choosing the persons who were to rule  
over you.

The convention was held in the large  
hall of the Y. M. C. A. It outgrew this  
place and after the second day the even-  
ing meetings were held in the Central  
Presbyterian church near by, with the  
exception of the Sunday afternoon meet-  
ing, which was held in the Star Theatre.

Amid all the splendid welcomes given  
on the opening day one voice was not  
heard; this gave an undertone of sadness  
to the whole convention. Mrs. Richard  
Williams, who had been indefatigable in  
arranging for the convention and was to  
have presided the first evening, just the  
day before the convention fell at the door  
and broke her hip. Many messages  
of love were sent her from the conven-  
tion.

Welcomes were given by the Mayor,  
Hon. J. N. Adams; by Senator Henry W.  
Hill; by Mrs. Helen Z. M. Rodgers, for  
women in the professions; by Dr. Ida C.  
Bender on behalf of the teachers; Mrs.  
Frank Schuler for the Western New  
York Federation of Clubs; by Mrs. John  
Miller Horton for the Buffalo Federation,  
and by Mrs. Frances W. Graham for the  
New York State W. C. T. U. The Gen-  
eral Federation of Women's Clubs, the  
National Congress of Mothers, the  
Nurses' Alumnae, the National Woman's  
Christian Temperance Union, and the  
Ladies of the Maccabees all sent fraternal  
greetings by their regular delegates.  
The responses were made by Mrs. Cros-  
sett, president of the New York State  
Association; by Rev. Anna Howard  
Shaw, for the National W. S. A., and by  
Miss Emily Howland in recognition of  
the spirit of 1848.

The first evening was given to the  
more formal greetings and the presi-  
dent's address.

The programme of the second evening  
was unique and brilliant. Mrs. Eliza  
Wright Osborne presided. The Declara-  
tion of Rights ratified by the Seneca  
Falls convention was printed in the pro-  
gramme, and each of its twelve proposi-  
tions was handled very ably by an elo-  
quent speaker. It seemed to me that  
they were still very timely. Not one of  
these demands has yet been fully met,  
and the home, the church, and the state  
cannot rest on a safe, sane and sure foun-  
dation until these are met. It was good  
to hear Mrs. Harriot Stanton Bletch take  
up so vigorously the proposition which  
her mother had stood for in that first  
convention so eloquently, and at first all  
alone save for the large-brained negro,  
Frederick Douglass. "Resolved, That it  
is the duty of the women of this country  
to secure to themselves their sacred  
right to the elective franchise."

## College Evening.

During Saturday many of the delegates  
had been absent or were coming and  
going, for in the Twentieth Century Club  
House the representatives of College  
Continued on second page.

## WOMAN'S TRIBUNE

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Order books and periodicals from the office of the Woman's Tribune. Those relating to the Woman Movement and New Thought are for inspection at the office.

The Votes for Women, recommended by the National W. S. A., is for sale at this office. Price ten cents each. Special price per dozen.

Since the National convention President Anna H. Shaw has addressed a joint meeting of the Woman Suffrage Clubs of Cook County. From there she went to the annual meetings of the Iowa and Nebraska associations. Her later programme is to attend the annual convention in Minnesota, speak at a mass meeting in Indianapolis, in a lecture course in Memphis, Tenn., and at the annual meeting of Kentucky at Richmond, November 18 and 19.

The December Delinquent contains a clear and full account of the new healing as practiced by the churches today. The "art of healing" is being revived, says the writer, Mabel Potter Dagget, and is manifested in three distinct forms, "Christian Science," "New Thought" and "Emanuel Movement." "Psychotherapy" is a comprehensive term that covers them all. This movement in the churches has been remarkably successful, not only in healing the body, but in making the ministers preach "joy sermons," and in filling the prayer meetings. "Back to the Bible" is the title of the article.

The Woman's Tribune is very glad that the Mayor of the City of Portland has vetoed a measure to permit the sale of liquor to women in saloons. Women have as good a right to drink as men have, and as good a right to drink in saloons as men have, and that is no right at all, for the saloon is a menace to the home and to all the best interests of the City and the State. So the prohibition of the sale of liquor to women in the saloons is half way along the right road.

The Women's Liberal Federation are organizing a great demonstration in support of woman suffrage to be held at Royal Albert Hall, December 5.

Use for your holiday packages "The Christmas Stamen." It is sent out by the American Red Cross to secure a fund for the fight against tuberculosis. It has been devised by Howard Pyle and bears a wreath of holly with the words, "Merry Christmas and Happy New Year." It was tried as an experiment in Delaware last year, and 50,000 were sold in one week, netting the anti-tuberculosis fund \$3000.

Mrs. Mona Caird in the "Times" answers the archaic and monotonous argument that women should not vote because the conduct of the state rests on physical force. Among other bright comments she says: "When a distinction of post of honor is to be conferred on a man, does a civilized state ask if he can lift a horse and cart lightly with one hand, or how many scalps he has in his front hall? Then why should the matter of brute force be considered when it is a question of admitting women to political existence?"

The editor of The Tribune had the pleasure of meeting in Washington, D. C., Mrs. Sarah Bartlett Hanskins, who has taken Carry A. Nation's paper, "The Hatchet," and is bringing it out as "The Issue." The October number is at hand and shows good editorial ability and a kindly spirit. The National capital is a good field for such a paper, and Mrs. Hanskins merits support. Monthly; 50 cents a year.

Among the distinguished women of Utah who have co-operated in National movements of women, Mrs. Jane S. Richards, of Ogden, will be kindly remembered. She has been president of the Relief Society of the Weber Stake of Zion for 37 years and now the stake has been divided into three and Mrs. Richards retires full of years and good deeds. A testimonial of love and appreciation was given her by many prominent men and women on the occasion of the last quarterly conference of the Weber Stake.

## JOHN W. HUTCHINSON.

With great regret the editor learns of the death of the last of the world-famous Hutchinson family who sang for the abolition and other reforms on both sides of the sea. "Uncle John" was a familiar figure in The Tribune home in Washington and at many of the suffrage conventions in that city. Whenever present he always wanted to sing—that was his way of preaching reforms—and his voice still retained wonderful power and sweetness when last I heard it. There were sixteen of the Hutchinson family, twelve boys and four girls, and most of them were singers, but John and Abbey were the most famous. Mr. Hutchinson was 87 years of age and, as I believe, well until the last, his life was endeavoring to light a gas stove when he was rendered insensible by the fumes and expired almost immediately. It was a peaceful ending for a loving and beloved life.

## WOMEN ELECTION GUESTS.

Mr. Lewis, proprietor of the Woman's National Daily and other periodicals in St. Louis, leased the new Coliseum for election night and invited the women of St. Louis to be his guests to receive the returns. It is said that 20,000 women were present and no man was allowed to enter unless accompanied by two or more women. An orchestra of fifty pieces, Democratic and Republican societies and moving pictures were part of the entertainment furnished.

The occasion was turned to benevolent uses by giving the newsboys the right of way to sell candy and such like, the proceeds to go to the purchase of a farm as an annex to their home.

Mr. Lewis is congratulating himself on being the first to pay any attention to the women of St. Louis in national election returns.

The London papers are just now giving credit to Mrs. Barnett, wife of Canon Barnett, being the inspiring genius of the Garden Suburb of Hampstead. A large estate on the northeastern heights of London has been laid out in accordance with a plan to secure a cultivable garden for each cottage with village greens, as recreation grounds, and the spreading trees of the estate retained as far as possible.

As a result of women having the franchise in Norway, a bill has been passed providing that women employed in the postal service are hereafter to secure the same pay as men. This adds another illustration to those afforded by the States in America where women vote, that the wages of women are directly affected by their having the vote.

A straw showing that the wind is blowing in the direction of recognizing sin and drunkenness essentially the same argument is offered by the statement of Sir Lander Brunton, F. R. S., that ill temper is but the result of ill-ordered nerves and can be controlled or modified by those which he calls "temper powders." Conversely, he says to treat nerves must be by spiritual processes.

One of England's "Grand Old Women" is Miss Louisa Twining, whose 84th birthday was celebrated not long ago. She was a friend of Frederick Maurice and of Charles Kingsley, and one of the first teachers in the Working Men's College. She has been indefatigable in improving the system of workhouse nursing. She says, "When I look back upon my past life of simple energy without forcing of either mind or body, I give thanks that my early days were spent at the beginning instead of at the end of the nineteenth century."

## ITALIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Garnett, Kansas.—The Tribune is a true friend to the cause of woman's political needs. The copy received to-day is full of good things. It is a pity that so many are inert and apathetic in regard to the political and social advancement of women.

D. F. L. Tecumseh, Nebraska.—I would feel very sorry to have the splendid service of the Woman's Tribune for woman suffrage stopped.

C. C. Tacoma, Washington.—I find many things of great interest to me in the Woman's Tribune aside from what it stands for, "Equality before the law."

San Jose, California.—I was very glad to see again the familiar face of the Woman's Tribune. The issue of January 11th is a beautiful number, the portrait and sketch of the wonderful violinist, Maud Powell, making it notable. With best wishes for the pluckiest, most thoroughly consecrated editor in existence.

A. C. A. Janesville, Wisconsin.—Today your paper came and cheered us like a gleam of sunshine, so bright and clean it looked, and it is always full of good things.

L. S. S. Five sample copies, ten cents.

## INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The executive session held in August at Geneva, Switzerland, was primarily called for the discussion of changes in the constitution and preparing the Agenda for the coming quinquennial next June in Toronto. Twenty national councils submitted their annual report. Twelve ladies became patrons, four of them life-patrons.

The Councils of Bulgaria and Greece were admitted. That of Bulgaria is the "Alliance des Femmes," which has obtained special privileges from the Government in the way of higher education for girls and their right to attend university courses. The Greek Council includes "The Union of Greek Women," which is presided over by Queen Olga. Two women have lately been appointed to medical lectureships in the University of Athens.

The Councils of Women of the Australian states have been federated so that hereafter they will be represented in the International Council of Women as a unit the same as the United States.

A large open meeting, presided over by the Countess of Aberdeen, was held in the interest of public health. Several resolutions were given in honor of the Council.

## WASHINGTON STATE CONVENTION.

The annual convention was held in Seattle, October 23.

The result of the canvass being made to discover the opinion of the woman-taker here as you find her—on the suffrage question was most encouraging. Eighty per cent of those interviewed have signed the petition for women suffrage and in the better districts of Seattle not two in a hundred are found to be opposed. Mayor H. G. Gill gave the address of welcome.

Rev. J. D. Owers continued the help he has been giving the movement by an able address at this convention, in which he showed that the future well-being of humanity depended upon the progress of woman.

Judge Milo A. Root, of the Supreme Court, told of his observations of the period when women had the vote in Washington, and he gave the women great praise for the decency and justice which their advent into politics in the '80's brought about.

Mrs. DeVoe, president, made a brilliant speech which kept the audience laughing at the expense of the anti-May Arkwright-Hutton, Mrs. Leonia W. Brown, Mrs. Jarmuth, Mrs. Fick, and Mrs. G. O'Neary gave spirited addresses.

Nearly \$1000 was pledged at the convention. The association now has headquarters in the Arcade Building.

"What do you think of this?" Mrs. May Arkwright-Hutton and her husband are actually home in the State of Washington, but they retain business interests and their residence in their former home in Idaho so that Mrs. Hutton may not lose her vote by becoming a citizen of a state where women are still politically classed with aliens and delinquents. Mr. Hutton accompanied his wife to Idaho, where they could cast their ballot together.

There are always instances coming up which demonstrate that if physical force is desired for the voter many women would not be lacking. While not admitting that this is a sound basis for the possession of the ballot, which is really a superseding the weapons of physical force which were the sole reliance in more barbarous days, by the ballot, which is the peaceful weapon of civilization, it is good to note instances of courage and strength exercised by women in defense of order and right. A late instance is the rescue of a policeman by a London woman at the Middlesex sessions. The constable was being badly used by a prisoner whom a large crowd was protecting, when a woman forced her way through the crowd and blew the whistle of the officer for assistance. She was complimented by the chairman, Sir Ralph Littler, as "a true Englishwoman." So will the women be regarded in the future who are braving, jostling and hustling in the fight for the freedom of their sex.

There was an International Constitution Congress held at the Franco-British Exposition on August 7th. After papers dealing with the British Constitution had been read by several men, Agnes Kelley asked permission to speak. Being invited to the platform, she pointed out that everyone had spoken of the Government as a representative one, but as that was true only of men, she asked that in the ensuing discussion when the word "representation" was used they would add mentally, if not orally, the phrase "of men." The conference received her remarks very kindly.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION AT BUFFALO

Continued from first page.

IN US W. S. A. W. S. A. LEAGUES IN NINE STATES were forming a National College which should be auxiliary to the National body, and at night they were duly presented as an integral part of the convention. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Radcliffe, who has been indefatigable in working up this organization, took the chair. The platform was filled with distinguished college women, among whom was Miss Mary Garrett, of Baltimore. The claims of woman suffrage on women who had had the advantage of a higher education, because of the efforts of the pioneers in the movement, were well set forth. President M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, who had been elected president of the National College League, gave the first address. Several others were heard from and then a delightful speech was made by Miss Ray Costello, a Newnam College (Cambridge) student, who presented the way in which English University women regard the woman suffrage movement.

The Sunday afternoon meeting at the Star Theatre was concerned with industrial matters. The main speakers were Miss Jean M. Gordon, factory inspector for Louisiana; Mrs. Stanton-Blatch, who is president of a suffrage society numbering 19,000 self-supporting women of New York, and Mrs. Florence Kelley, of New York.

Miss Emily Howland presided over the Monday evening meeting, at which the great event was the address of Mrs. Snowden, of England, wife of Philip Snowden, M. P. She wore a skirt and coat of white with goods embroidered with red which brought out finely the clear white and red of her complexion. Her voice had that marvelous quality now so often found in the Englishwoman who speaks out-of-doors and with her earnestness and ability she won the audience, so that at the close of her address they rose spontaneously to send a message of sympathy to English woman suffragists in their present struggle for the Parliamentary vote.

There were two notable speeches Tuesday evening, one by Charles Edward Russell, and it is always refreshing to have a man's view of the case. He certainly handled Uncle Sam without gloves when he held up to view all his weaknesses and wickednesses from which only can he be delivered by taking Aunt Sam into his councils. Mrs. Kate Trimble Wolsey, of Kentucky, dealt him much harder blows when she in all seriousness described the disadvantages under which women labor in this republic as compared with their position under what, on the Fourth of July, we call the effete monarchies of the Old World.

Mrs. George Howard Lewis, of Buffalo, did not fill her appointed place on the programme by presiding Wednesday evening, but she rendered a most unusual service in presenting the Susan B. Anthony memorial fund with a check for \$10,000. This was one of the electrifying events of the convention. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise had come all the way from New York City to stand by woman's cause, as he long ago promised in Oregon that he would ever do. Mrs. Chapman Catt clinched the statements previously made, that women are not progressing as fast towards political freedom in this country as in foreign climes, by stating the actual advance abroad. There is good and sufficient cause for this outside of the woman suffrage movement, and it should make every man blush and every woman zealously seek to get the power to help in National affairs.

**Social Functions.**  
There were many pleasant courtesies extended to the delegates. These began with a reception at the magnificent Albright Art Gallery. Mrs. John Miller Horton, president of the Buffalo Federation, received the delegates most charmingly in her beautiful home. The Twentieth Century Club also gave a reception in its splendid building. Citizens tendered their automobiles so that the visitors could have a glimpse of the elegant homes and spacious parks of the city. The Larkin Company conveyed the delegates by special cars to their great manufacturing, treated them to a fine lunch and gave them a box of best toilet soap to take home as a souvenir. Lastly, but not least in enjoyment, was the lunch at the Shredded Wheat Co.'s immense establishment at Niagara Falls. As we were shown all the processes of manufacture, we were all willing to testify that every bit about it is as clean and dainty as if the product was to be for palaces instead of for the millions.

**Officers N. A. W. S. A.**  
The old board of officers was re-elected with the exception of Mrs. Sperry, of California, who declined to stand, and Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, of Illinois, who was elected second auditor in her place. The full board now stands:  
President—The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Moylan, Pa.  
First vice-president—Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Swarthmore, Pa.

Second vice-president—Mrs. Florence Kelley, New York City.

Corresponding secretary—Miss Kate M. Gordon, New Orleans, La.

Recording secretary—Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston, Mass.

Treasurer—Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.

Auditors—First, Miss Laura Clay, Lexington, Ky.; second, Mrs. Ella S. Stewart, Chicago.

Miss Shaw closed the convention with a ringing speech. Of all these speeches good notes were taken and as far as space permits they will be given in this and succeeding issues of The Tribune.

**Convention Business.**

It was reported that thirty-seven states are listed as auxiliary to the National American W. S. A., 130 delegates and 14 alternates being present in the convention, with a voting strength of something over 200.

Resolutions were adopted summarizing and rejoicing in the progress of women in the last sixty years; in the fact that since our last annual meeting Parliamentary suffrage has been extended to the women of Norway, municipal suffrage to women of Denmark; women have been made eligible to municipal offices in Sweden and Great Britain; and that Russia has given women of property a proxy vote for the Duma. Congratulations were sent to the women of Great Britain on their gallant fight for the franchise. The halo was asked for the protection of children and of wage-earning women. President Roosevelt was asked to recommend to Congress an appropriation for a Peace Budget to promote international friendliness. The initiative and referendum and the effort to have Congress create a National Children's Bureau. Gratitude was expressed to the many national organizations of men and women and to the leading periodicals which have endorsed the movement. Here are two that mean business: Urging women teachers to work for their own enfranchisement and to train the children for suffrage. And urging that the action of all officials on measures affecting the rights and interests of women and children be watched and made public, especially just before the time for renomination.

**Ho! for Seattle.**

Seattle gets the next convention, time to be left to the business committee to arrange so that it will accommodate those who attend the International Council of Women at Toronto next June, an excursion to the Pacific being already a part of the programme.

It could not be otherwise than that the State of Washington should be unanimously selected for the next convention, when it sent to plead its cause its gifted and devoted president, Emma Smith DeVoe. Mrs. DeVoe talked in almost breathless haste so as to bring the story of their great work within the allotted time, and when she had finished she left the impression that Washington was all wideawake on the woman suffrage and it would be an inspiration for everybody if the next convention was held there.

One hundred and seventy-five parlor meetings, besides public meetings, have been held in the State during the year. A novel way of obtaining memberships has been adopted. It is a variety of the "endless chain" scheme and degrees are given according to the number of members. The College Suffrage Club has become auxiliary to the State Association and has taken up the duty of house-to-house visitation to acquaint women with the nature of the demand. A Junior League of School Girls has carried the banner, "Votes for Women" to the top of Mt. Rainier. The office of the State Association had published 19,000 leaflets and sent out \$69.50 of literature. A Bulletin is sent out every month to all the local clubs. The society paper, "Week-End," gives them valuable assistance by devoting two pages to their use. First one and then the other of Seattle's great dailies, the Times and the Post-Intelligencer, had asked them to edit the Sunday supplement. Mrs. DeVoe had these papers in her hand as she spoke and one could see clear across the hall the pictures of the State Association officers and of the Kangley sisters carrying the suffrage banner up Mt. Tacoma-Rainier.

The association is to have a booth in the Seattle Exposition, and before this opens they will have a cook book for the market which will convince the public that the "toothsome morsel" is in no danger of disappearing before women's enthusiasm for the ballot.

**Official Reports.**

Headquarters at Warren, Ohio, publishes Progress monthly at 25 cents per annum. One hundred libraries have been supplied with the annual printed reports. Thirty-five national or international associations, among them the American Federation of Labor, the United Textile Workers of America, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, the United Mine Workers of America and the American Single Tax League, have

officially endorsed woman suffrage. The state federations of labor in a majority of the states, and the state granges in a nearly equal number and many state letter-carriers' associations have also given official endorsement.

Treasurer—Mrs. Upton reported the total receipts for the year were \$15,033.33; disbursements, \$17,267.76, so that the society had to draw upon its reserve funds for the maintenance of its work. The year 1903 found the association with a balance in the bank of \$814.96, less than ever before since 1899.

Corresponding Secretary—Miss Gordon gave an interesting summary touching especially upon success in bringing the subject before the public in the regular press.

Press Department—Miss Elizabeth Hauser, National chairman, said that chairmen to take care of this work had been secured in 24 states and sub-chairmen in eight others. During last year 69,244 pages of press matter were sent out, and more than 2000 letters written relating to press work, besides syndicated articles.

Committee on Libraries—The original scope of the Bibliography has been extended to include all obtainable literature on the rights of women. It is found that women have patiently and persistently through the ages urged with the pen their claims to the ordinary human rights. The "First Woman's Club" has been traced back to seven centuries before Christ, when Sappho was the president of a department club where Grecian women took courses in literature, music, drama, etc. A manuscript bearing date 1509 has been found which answers all the objections to woman's equality, which were the same then, which the anti-b bring forward today. In 1545 a Doctor of Laws wrote on the Rights of Married Women and the Legal Status of Women was the subject of two volumes in 1627 and 1632. Margaret Brent in America and the Countess of Dorset in England were claiming their rights in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Many more interesting and ancient books and manuscripts have been discovered which show that the demand for woman's equality of opportunity has a very respectable antiquity, even to its modern form of asking for a share in government.

Committee on Education—Mrs. Pauline Steinen reported the following, which was adopted unanimously:

"Whereas, The textbooks used in our schools and colleges do not give a proper recognition of woman's work and influence in the history and development of nations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the N. A. W. S. A. instruct its committee on education to investigate the matter with a view to securing the publication of uniform, complete and up-to-date textbooks, especially on history and civics, and to report the result of this investigation at the next regular meeting of the association."

Presidential Suffrage was presented by H. A. Blackwell, who argued its practicability both as a legal proposition and as a means of education.

**Susan B. Anthony Memorial.**

The Susan B. Anthony Fund is that raised by the efforts of Miss Garret and President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, and under their direction. Of the \$60,000 pledged, \$12,000 is paid yearly. It is apportioned for this year as follows: Salary of president, \$2500; salary of corresponding secretary, 1000; of treasurer, 1000; for work in National College leagues and associations, \$3000; for literature, \$1000; for Progress, the National organ, \$400; for sending lectures before important national bodies, when necessary, \$500; for suffrage work among self-supporting women's organizations, \$1000; for special work which is now being considered by the executive board, and its object to be announced later, the balance, \$1600, will be used.

The general Susan B. Anthony Memorial Fund, to which many pledges were given last year and to which account Mrs. Lewis' gift of \$10,000 is to be credited this year, is not kept as a separate fund, but used for the general expenses. About \$4000 were contributed as the annual pledges.

Mrs. Mary T. G. Gannett, of Rochester, spoke of the building which is to be erected for the Rochester University as a memorial to Miss Anthony at a cost of \$75,000. The trustees have agreed to accept and maintain the building as a Women's Hall. Something over \$9000 has been collected and is drawing interest. Pledges are good for \$3000 more. Mrs. Gannett will be glad to receive communications.

**Amendments.**

By amendments to the constitution individuals may now become annual operating members of the National body on payment of \$1.00. Organizations may become affiliated members of the association on approval of two-thirds of the executive committee and the payment of \$10.00 annually. Such affiliated organizations to be entitled to one delegate and

one vote in the annual conventions.

**The Immoral Vote.**

The day sessions were not all devoted to business. There were some good speeches also and one of the important of these was on the subject of "Moral Prophylaxis," and this will be given in another issue. Next to this in interest was the one with the above title and it was very interesting to learn from one who knows much about the women of the street and still finds them so human, with such human needs and normal impulses that she would not be afraid to have them vote.

Miss Miner, probation officer in the night court of the City of New York, handled the subject of "The Immoral Vote" with courage and impressiveness. She said she did not believe it would be a disadvantage for the immoral women to have the vote. There would be a small proportion of them to the total vote. She had from 50 to 100 of these women brought in in a night. They need all the protection that the ballot can give. There are at least 4000 men who are living on the proceeds of prostitution. They take the earnings of the women and then beat and abuse their victims. Then there are the large number of men who patronize these and make the conditions which force women into prostitution. Some of these women would use it for good if they had it. She had worked personally with many of these women and she had been impressed at their sense of honor. These women are practically the slaves of the saloon-keeper, who befriends them and pays their fines when they are arrested. The fines in one month were \$6000, and this was mostly collected from women in the streets. They pay for police protection and it is very seldom that a girl will give evidence against an officer who has taken her money. The girls do not like to be slaves of saloons, but these protect them and society does not. We can only get better legislation for them by having the ballot.

"Fines do no good," said Miss Miner, in speaking of court punishments inflicted, "and in many cases they serve as a sort of license fee." She told of the shameful manner in which these girls are protected by certain officers in New York and the difficulty in getting the girls to testify against the officers, although in one case last summer, through the testimony of a girl who had paid for protection, one police officer was convicted and sentenced to a term of over two years in prison.

Another difficulty in the way of the probation officer, said Miss Miner, is that when girls are committed to some house of refuge, it often happens that they are enabled to buy their release, yet evidence in such cases is almost impossible to obtain.

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Mrs. Kelley spoke for "The Woman at the Bottom of the Heap." She said the question is asked whether we are not making the work harder by trying to get the vote for all women, instead of for the more desirable classes. We shall not have adequate protection for the women who most need it until every woman can vote. Miss Anthony used to say she was perfectly free to trust all the virtue to take care of all the vice, provided both were given free expression. The speaker said she had had 16 years' experience in living among the poor and defenseless and she was convinced that Miss Anthony was right.

Reports from the states showed healthy activity. There were a great many interesting episodes and one which concerned the editor of The Tribune, who was called to the platform with a kind introduction by Miss Shaw. This gave an opportunity to speak about the woman suffrage work in England. After narrating some stirring incidents in the militant tactics, the writer showed how the old line suffragists regard their new allies by quoting one of the Misses Priestman, of Bristol, England, who said to the writer, in answer to the question, "What they thought about the present methods?" "Well, I've worked for woman suffrage in peace and pleasantness and with calm reasonableness for forty years and now I'm glad to have somebody

make a fuss about it." I was glad to name these dear English pioneers in this Jubilee Convention, for they remembered Mrs. Stanton when as a bride she attended the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840, where the rejection of the women delegates put Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton in the mind to call, eight years later, the historic convention we were now celebrating.

**The Battle Is On.**

When the final business session of the fortieth annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association came to a close, the president spoke briefly in a spirit which was a prophecy that the cause of woman suffrage will not die while it has firm champions like the strong, earnest and self-reliant and intellectual women who are now its supporters.

Miss Shaw expressed gratification at the unusual fact that of all the speakers scheduled for the public evening meetings, none failed to appear, and that the programmes had never covered more vital subjects in more comprehensive manner than at the present convention. She said the association had held larger conventions, but none had ever been more helpful, more inspiring and suggestive than the Buffalo convention, and that she was sure the officers and delegates would go back to their homes with greater enthusiasm and determination to do something.

"I myself shall go away more hopeful for the work of the coming year and expect it will be more effective in its results than at any time in our history. We are on the firing line, now." The battle has been on for a long time, but we are now in sight of the promised land. It will not be long before we shall enter, if the enthusiasm and hearts' desire shown here are carried home and put into action. We shall win and that soon even though it may be found necessary to take militant methods to secure our liberty."

In Australia, instead of sending the children of a poor woman to an asylum or public institution, the State pays the mother an allowance and permits her to rear the children. Australia seems to have a government that takes the people as well as the vested interests into consideration.—Woman's National Daily.

She noted the above paper take notice of the fact that women vote in Australia and that this consideration for the people in general and the mother in particular is to be expected when the mother is represented in government?

In 1903 the first woman police officer in Germany was appointed in Stuttgart. By the end of the year she was given an assistant. Munich has also such an officer, and Bavarian cities are about to establish such service. The duties of such officers are to look after all women brought to the brought to the police station, be present at all examinations, and to look after the welfare of discharged prisoners.

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**NEW BOOKS.**

Mrs. Swiney's books can be ordered from the office of the Woman's Tribune, post-paid:  
"The Awakening of Women," cloth, \$1.50.  
"The Cosmic Procession," cloth, \$1.10.  
"The Bar of Isis," paper, 25c.  
Order any of these books at publishers' price, post-paid, of The Woman's Tribune, Portland, Oregon.

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"Far up the rock-ribbed sides of the Rockies can be seen the fluttering handkerchiefs of the miners, and their wives, as the Red Special speeds on its way. It is great, it is thrilling."—Eugene V. Debs. We're working, above, in the light of the day. And the miners below with their miserable pay. We, women, disfranchised, and dull in our gloom; We peer at you close in your singular tomb; But you who are grinding the coal from its bed. And flutter the flag that is small and is red; Say, fellows, when you from your Cave shall come out. Will you join with us "things" in a wonderful about? "To woman is due what we get and we make. No martyr more brave though he burned at the stake; We'll stand for no State, that has humbled her so. SHE shall ride on the Special, and O it shall go! We'll fire the huge engine, and flag every train. And out hats we will doff to her grit and her brain. Till over the world, wherever hearts feel, They shall read, as they run, we believe in square deal."—Rev. H. S. Geneva Lake.

No cloud may choose his way in upper air, Nor where the wind shall the hill wind blow. The manna waves keeps his cage, he crouches there; The yoked star must in the furrow go. All things await the signal of the Hand. They serve the hidden wisdom of the Will; They answer and they do not understand; They hearken and the dark beholds fulfill. Under the mother-stuff the perfect plan; The finger moves and the swiftest is not a line. Atom to planet, monad up to man. All where the Hand uplifted making sign. —John Vance Cheney.

"A FOOT WITH MY VISION."

By Clara Bewick Colby.

NUMBER 7.

With Frances Swiney.

As on a former occasion, I am beginning my letter in the delightful home of Mrs. Swiney, whom I call the scientific brain of woman's cause, or perhaps I might say, the philosophic brain, for it is Mrs. Swiney's part to synthesize the facts that the scientists are painfully collecting and show how they all bear on the supreme position of the feminine in nature and all the dire ills that come from violating this eternal law.

Whenever I have occasion to mention Mrs. Swiney in the Tribune I always feel impelled to urge every reader to secure her wonderful books, "The Awakening of Women," "The Cosmic Procession," "The Bar of Isis," "The Mystery of the Circle and the Cross," all written in later middle life and after her six children had been well reared. Therefore, they have an added value as an encouragement to women to turn their attention to serious matters after the duties of their young womanhood have been performed. All these books can be obtained at the office of the Woman's Tribune, and I am the more anxious to extend their circulation as Mrs. Swiney assures me that the United States is behind every other country in demand for her books, mine having been the only voice of welcome which has been extended to her books and their claims for the feminine. Some of the readers of the Tribune may remember that at a National woman suffrage convention in Washington some years ago Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman gave an evening address upon the importance of the recent scientific book by Lester P. Ward, "Pure Sociology," which demonstrated that woman is the race. The value of such support to the claims of women for the recognition of their rights as human beings was greater because it followed not so very long after Grant Allen's arrogant dismissal of man was the race and woman only a portion of it "fold off for purposes of reproduction." How absurd all such stuff will seem in time to come. It will belong to the limbo where rests the theory once stoutly maintained that woman has no soul. The next morning I had five minutes in which to make my report to the convention, which I submitted in writing, saying I would use my time to take the wreath off the head of Prof. Ward, which Mrs. Gilman had placed there, and put it on the brow of a woman, reading thereupon kindred passages from Mrs. Swiney's previously published book. This is not at all to belittle the work of Prof. Ward, but simply to show that statements made by a woman are comparatively ignored, while the same by a man is hailed as of the first importance. As a matter of interest it may be stated that Mrs. Swiney and Prof. Ward were writing their books at the same time, but Mrs. Swiney's was published first. "The Awakening of Women" has been issued in Dutch by Dr. Aletha Jacobs. It has been translated into French by Mile. Martin, and is being put into German by an Austrian lady, Mrs. Shaffer. Mrs. Swiney's next work

is now in the hands of the publisher. It is entitled, "The Esoteric Teaching of the Gnostics."

My previous letter told of the Peace Congress and brought the sketch of events down to the time of the departure of myself and Miss Sullenberg for France. Since then I have spent a week in Paris, ten days in Letchworth at the Alpha Union Summer School, and arrived at Cheltenham on the evening of the 26th in time to take part in an open-air meeting "Under the Lamp" in this place. It was not a very large gathering and one of the duller I had seen, and yet I could but reflect that it represented more political power, more that bears on the present and future status of women than the gathering of charming and cultivated ladies at Mrs. Swiney's garden party a little while before.

Mrs. Roy Rothwell, of London, who is spending a few weeks in the country near here, has been arranging meetings mostly at places which she could reach on her wheel. Mr. Rothwell stays at home and takes care of their wonderful little girl while his wife does suffrage work. Thus the old-time question of who will take care of the baby while the mother goes to vote is answered. The good father, of course, and it gives him a nice opportunity to get acquainted with his offspring.

Street Meeting in Stroud.

Mrs. Rothwell had been to Stroud yesterday morning on her wheel and riding up and down the steep streets, rang a bell, announcing the suffragettes would speak at the Cross that evening, so that it was town talk the rest of the day and a large crowd was waiting for the speaking to begin. I suppose there would have been 1200 people packed in the triangle between the streets as close as they could stand. They listened with unabated interest through the two speeches and piled Mrs. Rothwell with questions at the close. This was the first suffrage meeting ever held in Stroud, so you will see that despite the energy of the suffrage women and the fact that England is only like one of our states, the ground is not all covered yet. When the subject is newly presented in a community there is always a deal of hostility, this old class distinctions are so deeply ingrained in the British mind that it is almost impossible to convince it that a movement presented by a person presumably of a different class is not intended to be antagonistic to the interest of the working classes. Thus the question is invariably asked why the suffragettes are not working for adult suffrage and the asides in the crowd, when a plea is made for the ballot in the interests of the working women always say that precious few of these will get the vote anyway. Mr. Stanger's bill, which has been expected by the three great divisions of the suffrage army, only asks for the removal of the sex disability from the qualification of voting, so that if it becomes a law, women owning property or paying rent for houses or lodgings up to a certain value or having a university degree or in business for themselves, will vote on exactly the same terms as men, whether married or not, it being especially stipulated that marriage shall be no disability. In this it is different from the qualification for universal suffrage by which a married woman is expressly excluded from voting. This seems quite a liberal bill, and if any married man felt injured because his wife could not vote it would be very easy for him to help his wife get it.

It seems quite absurd to ask that women, before any woman has the Parliamentary vote, shall strive to lift the burden of disfranchisement from the few remaining men who still labor under it. Yet because they do not do this they have not yet disarmed the antagonism of the working class to what they insist upon regarding as a measure to enfranchise such women. All who oppose woman suffrage, and some even who favor it, insist that it "must be put to the country" before Parliament can grant it. That part of the British Constitution which it is most handy to fall back upon for purposes of obstruction, namely, the unwritten law, or precedent, holds that electoral changes must be submitted to the electorate before enacted by Parliament. The suffragists maintain that when they have pledged to woman suffrage before their election 420 Members of Parliament working for the election of these on the strength of their pledge, and since many of the members stood for it in their election speeches, that it has been practically put to the country and it would be needless to pass it at any time. Mr. Asquith does not seem to think there is any constitutional difficulty in the way, for he says a woman suffrage amendment may be added to the registration bill which he intends to bring in in the closing session of this Parliament.

There will be a delegate convention next week representing over 1,700,000 or

organized working men, and it is on their programme to pass a resolution for adult suffrage which will include woman suffrage. But women seem to regard any measure which contemplates a double extension of the franchise as certain not to go through without the women's part in it being dropped by the Lords, even if it passed the House. I go into these points to show how it is that women suffragists and their natural allies, the labor people, have not yet begun to pull together.

Stroud is a very picturesque old town with low stone houses and very narrow streets running up to hills which overlook one of the most beautiful valleys in England. It is a centre of the brewing industry and the inhabitants seem to be for the most part part strugglers in the fierce competition for a livelihood. I always try to present woman suffrage to such as an economic question touching men's interests equally, but there is a firmly fixed idea that women by working even if they are not quite ready to agree bread out of their mouths. Mrs. Rothwell's statement that she has been in prison for saying "Votes for women," always calls out aside expressions of "Serve you right," but when she goes on to say that having become concerned for even if they are not quite ready to agree always wanted to be imprisoned, she had might learn the facts of prison life from the inside, they begin to listen interestedly, and as she shows how wrong is the prison system and that it only increases crime, she carries her hearers with her, even if they are not quite ready to agree with her that this bad system is making women have had no part in making the laws. In the growing darkness amid the jostling crowd, where children were pushing and surging against him, stood a column to the meeting with rare ability and delightful fairness.

There are some other meetings ahead before I leave on September 1st for Dublin, where the Irish Women's Suffrage Association has a great meeting in the north-east coast, returning to London for the last week in September to attend the First International Moral Education Congress and get off for America. While I am in the country is, Care Dr. Wilson, 15 York Place, W., London. I am not sure that I have mentioned Dr. Wilson in any former letter, but I have been seeing her on and off at suffrage meetings and other places, and since I left my lodgings in London she kindly takes care of my mail and belongings.

The Postal Service.

The efficiency of the postal service in Great Britain is marvelous. You can send packages by pound post for almost nothing, and there seems practically no limit to the weight of a letter or a paper which may be carried throughout the empire for one stamp, while the rapidity and certainty with which mail is delivered is very satisfactory. I have often received a letter the same day it was written after it had been forwarded to two addresses, while the post card quite takes the place of the telephone, which is almost never found, save in business places.

But good as the service is, it is not good to women, not even as good as our own postal system, under which, thanks to a law prepared and lobbied through Congress by Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, which provides that the Government shall pay its employees without distinction of sex. True, with us women are never allowed to have a postoffice that limit to the weight of a letter, for as soon as it is worth while, political influence secures the appointment of a man. But it is something that even the women as underlings get a decent wage, which they do not here. A case was recently brought to the Postmaster-General where a girl worked in a sub-post office sixty-five hours a week for \$2.50. This led to his ruling that cases of special hardship might be brought to his attention. All such instances are good concrete illustrations of the evils of disfranchisement.

Yet poorly paid as women are, they often support the men who cannot get work under the dreary industrial conditions which prevail here. I had occasion to call at St. Pancras Workhouse to see an aged woman on behalf of her distant friends. Anything more cheerless and unhome-like could not be imagined. The site of unfortunates over 2500 confined within brick walls, with only a small paved hard for exercise and not a green thing in sight. Worse than everything is the fact that the inmates must be in wards with never a woman's chance of privacy. I promised myself to go again to see the poor soul,

who had refinement and comfort in her day, and now with friends and health gone there was nothing for her to do but to wait for the summons. This she was expecting with serenity and it came just a week later. Surely if men had had the mother element in government to help them they would be able to devise something better for the unfortunate aged than this. There is now an old age pension law with as many limitations as possible to hedge women off from enjoying it, for it is by no means equal for both sexes, but it will not help any of the thousands in the workhouse with the little pittance that might give them a room of their own and build upon their self-respect, rather than crush it.

But it was to tell what the headmaster said to me that I began to speak of this visit. The majority of the inmates had been brought there by drink. This is what every superintendent of any institution will tell you, and yet people cling to the "public" in their midst as if it were the very gate of heaven. There is a constant fight going on in the Garden City as to whether it can and ought to continue without a "public," thereby compelling people to spend their cash in a neighboring town if they want strong drink. "It is the women that keep the men out of the workhouse," said the master. As soon as a man's wife dies he drifts about as if he had lost a rudder and at length gets here.

In my last letter I spoke of the pertinent, if inopportune, interruptions made by suffragettes when Mr. Lloyd-George was speaking at the public meeting at the Peace Congress. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent any interruption of Mr. Asquith at the Government dinner given to the Peace Congress and no woman was allowed in the gallery. But there was no such restriction at the Government dinner given to the International Free Trade Congress the following week and one suffragette bought a ticket which gave her the privilege of looking down upon the banquet. The dinner over, the toasts began and Mr. Asquith was proceeding to show that free trade was an economic necessity, when the onlooker's voice rang out clear and strong: "When are you going to make citizens of the tax-paying women of England, Mr. Asquith?" Of course, she was immediately set upon and hustled out, but not before she had derived some amusement from the blank look of astonishment on Mr. Asquith's face. As she was hurried along, she shouted, "Votes for women!" in each of the balconies she was obliged to pass through.

The National Council of Women of Argentina publish a half-yearly Review which gives papers and reports presented at the Council meetings. Among items it states that "The Mexican Woman" has entered on its fifth year with an office of its own.

PERFECTION SUPPORT

The only article in the way of a corset, or waist, or support, which the Tribune endorses, is Mrs. Newell's Perfection Support. It takes the place of a corset, giving the same neatness and comfort without any of its injurious pressure. The forms are of white tambo— and will wash easily and last longer than that which connect them. The High Form supplies deficiencies of figure, and the Low Form is for those who need it only for support. The Perfection Support, besides taking the place of a corset, has straps and fasteners attached on which to support the skirts. This is one of its most valuable features. There are also longer straps in front on which to fasten the hose. It gives correct shape with perfect freedom of the body and is an ideal article for its purpose. Those who order one are sure to order again. Send to the Woman's Tribune. Price by mail \$1.00; sizes over 40 inches, \$1.25. Be sure to state bust measure when ordering.



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