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THE CAMPUS OAK

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## The Old Oak

By Mary D. McFadden

The naked arms of the old oak creak  
Sport of the winds that blow;  
The sentinel skeleton standing bleak  
Towers above the snow.

Emblem of death is the old oak tree,  
Gaunt and leafless and stark,  
But within its heart and hidden from me  
Is burning a vital spark.

For resurrection will come with spring.  
And the living green of leaves,  
Breezes will murmur and birds will sing  
Where now the north wind grieves.

Emblem of hope is the old oak tree,  
For death but a vigil keeps,  
And the springtime of immortality  
Will waken the soul that sleeps.

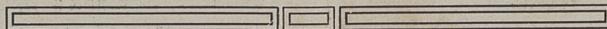


## The Alphabet of a Suffragette

By Lillian Byrnes, Secretary of the University of Minnesota Suffrage Club

**A** is for anti, who says "I don't need,"  
And others, I still am too selfish to heed.  
**B** is for babies who need all the care  
That mothers with ballots can get for them here.  
**C** is for chivalry, highest type yet  
Of the men who are true to the true suffragette.  
**D** is for duty of wife, maid and man,  
To vote for their country as soon as they can.  
**E** is for Englishman, stolid and stoic—  
To rouse him, the ladies use methods heroic.  
**F** is for factory where workers must stay—  
Let's lighten their toil and make shorter their day.  
**G** is for governed, who consent to the same—  
Is silence consent in the government game?  
**H** is for homes we shall make more secure  
By helping our men to a government pure.  
**I** is for ignorant idlers who vote  
While Mother and Auntie are still too remote.  
**J** is for justice, the primary cause  
For asking the women to help make the laws.  
**K** is for Kinder and Küche and Kirk  
To care for them, woman her vote must not shirk.  
**L** is for liberty, laughter and love,  
We want in all homes that our flag floats above.  
**M** is for mother, so loyal and true,  
She now wants the ballot for me and for you.

**N** is for notions antique and supernal  
That antis absorb from the Ladies' Home Journal.  
**O** is for obstacles we must o'ercome  
Ere victory for suffrage is finally won.  
**P** is for polls, sh! a naughty bad place  
For women to enter them would be disgrace.  
**Q** is for questions that suffragists ask,  
To answer them statesmen consider a task.  
**R** is for Reason who reigns o'er our cause,  
Who is ours for success and for wise and just laws.  
**S** is for suffragist, and suffragette,  
We don't care what you call us, if suffrage we get.  
**T** is for taxes; yes, ladies can pay 'em,  
But why, and for what, is no part of their sayin'.  
**U**'s for usefulness, heritage old  
We wish to preserve both in field and in fold.  
**V**'s for the valiant, that small early band  
That opened the way for the victory at hand.  
**W**'s for women who toil hard and long  
The ballot will help them to right what is wrong.  
**X** is for Xantippe, anti-suffragists quote  
Who believed in the slipper instead of the vote.  
**Y** is for you, all ye youths of the land  
Who for justices and progress are taking a stand.  
**Z** is for zeal in the cause of the weak,  
That makes us to rise up in meeting to speak.



# The Courant

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VOL. XVI

MARY D. MCFADDEN, EDITOR AND MARY SUE WILLES, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

No. 5

## Editorials

### THE INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM AND RECALL.

The people of Minnesota have dictated one action to the legislature and whether for better or worse, the people's dictation will, for all appearances, be obeyed.

The sentiment for the passage of an amendment to the state constitution providing for the initiative and referendum and recall, is so powerful, that a suitable bill will be presented by several members (in fact has been presented) and will pass.

Suffragists, therefore, have two chances of victory. If the suffrage amendment is killed, there will be the initiative and referendum to take it to the people.

Through the Northwest, the words of the late Ignatius Donnelly and of Peter M. Ringdal, were echoed favorably about the homestead hearth in the hearing of the children.

It was a strange new doctrine, borrowed from New Zealand, but the Northwestern farmer, of the more thoughtful type, took it to his heart, as did his wife and sons and daughters. The agitation has never died out. The populists of long ago are still hearing their arguments discussed by those who plead under different party names.

And now, Minnesota will find herself permitted to vote on this amendment at the next election.

The trend of the times is toward direct legislation and we will have it willy nilly. What matter if representative government never did have a fair trial, half the people being disfranchised?

What matter if everybody who knows anything, is aware of the fact that politics is never going to be any cleaner than the honor of the voter? The people, heedless and heedful, the people who will hold the franchise to a sex division and those who are fighting for their voting rights, the great majority of the people, in their present mood, feel that the time is out of joint and do not at all consider it a cursed spite that they be elected to put it right.

The people want to take the law into their own hands where it belongs. They feel that they have not been honestly represented under representative government, and they want a check. The arguments are simple.

The legislator and office holder is a public servant. Is it not right and proper for the employers, of a servant to issue an order—to use the initiative, provided the employers be sure a majority of them wish the order issued?

That seems to explain the initiative.

If, through stupidity or cupidity, the order is not intelligently and honestly obeyed, or

if the servant acts in some way disloyal to the employers, even if not in disobedience to specific orders, the employers would consider it right and proper to review the result of such disloyal or unintelligent action and compel the servant to set the matter right.

That's the referendum.

The recall?

Mr. G. G. Hartley, of Duluth, explained that when he said every man who has employes in field, forest or office, exercises the recall.

Why should the people not do the same with their employes whose responsibility is so much greater?

You exercise the recall over the girl who helps with the housework, over the children, and the school board exercises the recall over the teachers. Why should not the teachers, the maid servants, the clerks and miners and millionaires have a joint recall to use over school boards and street commissioners and governors and legislators, together with the right to compel their attention to suggestions and use the referendum on their acts, if the recall be not employed?

There will be safeguards in plenty about direct legislation. There should be a low percentage of voters necessary, for every name on every petition must be vouched for by a notary public. It will not be such fun signing petitions, unless there is a strong motive, and if three and a half per cent of the approximate 400,000 voters of the state want something considered by the entire lot of voters, the three and a half per cent who initiate should have a chance to go before the whole people to be endorsed or rebuked according to merit—or public caprice.

If the people want to play jokes upon the people, the laugh will be on the people and which of us is elected spokesman for people able to convey their own ideas, if the ways and means and audiences are at hand?

Let us hope for the sake of suffrage that the legislature will give suffragists a chance to present their petitions, even if they do give them a chance to present their constitutional amendment declaring women to be people, by eliminating the word "male" where it happens to be out of place?

Give us the initiative and referendum and recall. Let us say whether or not we want such a check on those who do our work for us. It is our business—the men's business and women's business of this state.

Be sure and read the advertisements and, if you purchase, don't forget to mention where you saw the ads.

The Courant has asked Mr. Stiles P. Jones to present the features of the three phases of direct legislation in the simplest language. Mr. Jones is working, as always, for direct legislation and clean politics. Readers of the Courant will be glad to read what this man has to say of the present legislation, in its relation to ultimate victory for the equal franchise.

By Stiles P. Jones.

I stand emphatically for the principle of direct legislation, and its immediate application in workable form to Minnesota. I believe in city and state government. I believe it to be the most practical and effective method to this end devised since the introduction of the Australian ballot. I believe in it as a means of securing continually honest and efficient government. Such government is possible only through the vigilant and sustained interest of an intelligent and disinterested people, and direct legislation would be a powerful influence to secure such direct interest.

I believe in it as the only correct principle of government, and as the surest and shortest road to the goal of efficient democracy. I believe in it because it means successful self government.

Direct legislation will prevent the passage of corrupt and special legislation. It will be the "gun behind the door" as so aptly illustrated by President Wilson. It will be a powerful influence for honest and necessary legislation. It will put an end to "jackpot" schemes, and drive the machine to the scrap heap. It will bring the powerful special interests under the control of the people. It will make public servants truly represent the people instead of misrepresenting them, as has been the result in so many cases in the past. It will establish more friendly relations between the people and their representatives. It will stimulate the legislator to make his best efforts. And in doing these things it will not diminish in any way the initiative of the legislator nor detract from the dignity of the office.

Direct legislation, if enacted in Minnesota, should be in simple and workable form. Better no legislation at all along this line than a law complicated and over "safeguarded."

Beware of the joker. Driven by public sentiment to accept the principle of the initiative and referendum, the next turn of the interests, hitherto in opposition, will be to make such legislation impossible of operation. This has been done in other states, and will be done here if the people don't watch out. The popular method of accomplishing this is to insist upon entirely

too high a percentage for petitions. Wyoming, with a percentage of 25%, is a simple instance. The "going" percentage in progressive states is 8% for the initiative and 5% for the referendum. This is a fair standard, and should be the one made in the Minnesota law. Any higher percentage would make the task of securing names to the petition so expensive and burdensome as to defeat the purpose of the act. This will be the game of the brewers and the special interests. Seemingly supporting the proposition, they will be, in effect, just as viciously opposed to it as before. Experience in other states has shown this to be the situation.

Another method of defeating the purpose of direct legislation is to require a majority of all votes cast to carry propositions coming under the operations of the act. Still another method is to require a majority of the counties to be represented in the petition. This makes the securing of petitions still more expensive and difficult.

There are no moneyed, or otherwise powerful interests behind the direct legislation movement. When invoked, action almost invariably is initiated against conditions having the backing of these interests. Expense is a mighty important factor. It must frequently prevent recourse to the initiative and referendum when the need is great for it. Let us not put any unnecessary handicap upon the people in the exercise of their efforts to make government better and more representative.

#### DREADNAUGHT TO JUNK HEAP.

A Dreadnaught launched ready to defy the world in the interest of peace, six years ago, has now gone to the junk heap of the American navy.

So it goes. The nations of the world expend their millions and billions to keep up the appearance of bullies, and the inventors make guns calculated to pierce the armor of the most dreadful of the dreadnaughts.

There are torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, and the millions and billions pour in. There are women and little children and great strong men ground down to killing labor conditions, but the peace of the world (you will note how secure it is), must be kept secure, while the labor inspectors and the pure food departments and the roads and schools and white plague campaigns, must depend upon the most strenuous agitation on the part of devoted agitators—to progress at all.

The most convincing of all the eloquent speeches the writer ever heard was one delivered by former Congressman Tawney, of Minnesota, in his plea for world peace. The thing that will send down William Howard Taft's name to future generations, will be his efforts toward universal peace. It is true that the country is inclined to be skeptical over peace movements headed by certain financiers who deal in implements of warfare, but every voice that is raised for peace, should be heeded.

Watch congress and study out the meaning of the navy recommendation and the recommendations having to do with creating and equipping a larger army in this country where it is only necessary that men

should know ordinary rules of sanitation and that they should be sure of pure food, in order that every man may be a soldier in the only justifiable occasions when a man may lift a weapon against a fellow man—the occasions of necessity for defense of home and country.

It is hoped, by those who do not believe in imperialism as an adjunct to a government based upon the votes of its citizens, that the administration to take charge of governmental affairs at Washington in the Spring, stands in harmony with the ideals of a republic toward the Philippines.

And women should start an agitation against the misleading government advertisements for men to enlist in army and navy. These are a crying evil.

#### WRITE TO THEM.

Women who read *The Courant*, please study carefully the recommendations of the state federations to the legislature. After you have studied them carefully consider what is your duty in the matter. If they appeal to you as being important, sit down and write to your own senator and representatives concerning your personal views. This may be your last chance to try the effect of indirect influence. Write to them.

#### MINNESOTA CAPITOL STORMED.

The legislature is in convention for the state of Minnesota in St. Paul. The State Federation of Women's Clubs has already moved up on the Capitol.

The suffragists have not bombarded the solons with roses as they did when the bill was introduced last session, girl suffragists from the state university hurling the soft missives, but they are on the ground.

The suffrage army is augmented this time by the State Federation of Women's clubs, inactive last session, and this mighty force has been making itself felt, for every senator and representative finds his mail heavy with delicate envelopes containing pleas for justice.

Last session the work was done by two girls, representing the Minnesota Woman Suffrage association, but they had for reserve the women under whose orders they were working, the women of that dauntless organization.

This session there are several strong suffrage associations besides the above mentioned great state body of women. There is the 1915 club (it is a just correction to say that this club worked valiantly last session and one of the members of the legislative committee was and is a member of this club of young professional and business women, the membership of which is elected and limited.)

This session the legislators face a peaceful battery womaned by the Woman Suffrage Association, first, and the splendid new Franchise League and the flocks of new political equality clubs, Jane Addams clubs, college clubs and last, but not least, the new Welfare League of which its founders are so justly proud.

Mrs. C. G. Higbee, former president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is the legislative chairman for the State Association committee and also representative of the Welfare League. Mrs. Alpha Hartman Boostrom, who was a guiding spirit of the Era club in Austin, consistently a suffrage club for many years and always active for the cause, has charge of the legislative work for the Equal Franchise league.

The Nineteen Fifteen club has not elected its legislative representative, but there is no member of the organization who is not fitted to take charge of this work.

Suffragists rejoice in the fact that Senator Sageng is rated as one of the strongest members of the legislature.

He has always made his personality felt on legislation and his powerful influence has always been wielded for the people. Neither friend nor foe can cast aspersion on his ability and sincerity. Senator Sageng has already begun his campaign and his rating as a political strategist is not lower than his rating as a sincere progressive.

The prospect seems bright and fair.

The Minnesota press has been friendly to suffrage for some years now. The Northern Development association has declared for it, the Retail Merchants of the state have declared for it and many other organizations have gone on record in its favor. All this since last session when one vote would have saved the day and when the enemies of suffrage employed some strenuous work to hold that one vote.

The writer was a member of that committee of two and the writer found it not a difficult task to bring the state editors, the retail merchants and the Northern development association into line for the cause, for she was fortunate enough to have been the spokeswoman on the occasions that instanced their declaration of faith.

Suffragists of all organizations worked daily under the blistering sun at the state fair last summer and took in thousands of pledges from men and women as well as distributing a ton of literature and acquiring a fund of reminiscences too funny to forget.

The field was never so well prepared. The House, under the leadership of Henry Rines, Speaker, is splendidly friendly and Speaker Rines favors the bill. The House, however, was friendly last session. The Senate presents a friendlier aspect. Senator Sageng is of the opinion that the bill will go through.

Let the legislative committees and their armies behind them, move in good order and keep the faith. The occasion is an awesome one and the responsibility placed upon the many shoulders is great.

It warms the hearts of the old committee to know that the seeds sown, with such pains, two years ago have borne fruit, that the conservative women of the state have come to a realizing sense of their responsibility and penitent for their reactionary or indifferent attitude of last session, are determined to battle actively for justice.

The *Courant* wishes all women in the state a speedy triumph for the legislative committees and valiant Senator Sageng.

#### THE FEDERATED FRATERNITIES.

The women of fraternal lodges within the state of Minnesota have formed a mighty federation. These splendid women, one hundred thousand strong in the state of Minnesota alone, have taken a leaf from the book of the Federated clubs, and have paid the Federation of Women's Clubs a sincere compliment, in imitating their methods. The Federation of Fraternal societies will be a success, for such women as Frances Buell Olsen and Marilla Lee Stone are among its founders. The *Courant* was named as the official organ of the new federation, and appreciates the honor conferred.

## Social Hygiene Department

Conducted by Ethel Edgerton Hurd, M. D.,  
Chairman Committee on Social Hygiene,  
Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs.

### THINGS TO WORK FOR.

Last month we mentioned a few important things to remember. Remembered well generally brings the natural sequence work, but lest we forget or fail to grasp the idea that responsibility in this matter of Social Hygiene rests upon every individual, you as well as your neighbor or friend, we mention in this beginning of the New Year just a few things we hope you will work for.

Every organization of women should hold special meetings to consider important bills that are before the legislature. The Minneapolis Political Equality Club set a good example two years ago by having legislative lunches semi-monthly, with some one or more good speakers to explain the object and purpose of bills, especially those relating to women and children. These lunches were largely attended and will be resumed this season, beginning Saturday, Jan. 18, at the West Hotel, Minneapolis. A bill for the amendment of the Constitution granting the right of suffrage to women will be among the earlier bills introduced. This should arouse into activity all its friends, all the men and women who believe in the uplift of humanity. Work for that bill, for through such an amendment all legislation desired by women will be easily obtained.

### Work For This Law.

2.—The red light injunction and abatement law has proven most effective and satisfactory in Iowa and Nebraska. Every segregated district has been eradicated and no public houses of vice exist. It may be asked, do we need such a law? Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has just returned from a two years' tour in Europe and the Orient, where she has made an exhaustive study of conditions of women and children. She tells of the traffic in girls in India, China, Japan, Egypt and South Africa, saying in part:

### The Toll.

"One million women are being sacrificed in these countries to appease that social system which makes the fallen life possible. Just as numberless girls were sacrificed in olden times to appease the anger of the gods, so are they sacrificed today to appease the demands of men. The lives of these girls are from one to ten years and countless thousands must come every year to take the place of those who perish."

"The governments of Europe that have made Asia their political chessboard have shut their eyes to the terrible situation, and the millions of victims have fallen into a state of unutterable sorrow and resigned despair. They look as the martyrs have looked when bound to the stake with the fires rising all around them. No longer can we call the selling of women the white slave traffic, but just the slave traffic, because in addition to our white sisters we have our sisters of those alien races who

are breathing the fires of the very same inferno.

"When our expedition arrived in the principal centers of these countries we found no trouble in getting information from the governmental authorities on any question, but when it came to inquiring as to the conditions of vice their lips became shut tight. A silent conspiracy—that is the answer which the world gives to this crying wrong.

"I do not want to stand here and reveal to you the facts which we have discovered, but I want to assure you that we can not tell you even a thousandth part of what we learned and that which we have learned is

(Continued on Page 6.)

## Parliamentary Law

Conducted by Mrs. Mary B. Lewis,  
Parliamentarian.

### METHOD OF ORGANIZING.

(a) The organization of an original primary, or voluntary, assembly, such as the ordinary mass meeting, is accomplished in the manner following:

At the time appointed for the meeting some one, usually one of the signers of the call, steps forward and says, "The meeting will come to order; I move that Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ act as chairman of this meeting"; some other member seconds the nomination. The one who has called the meeting to order then puts the question to vote, saying, "It is moved and seconded that Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ act as chairman of this meeting; those in favor will say 'aye.'" After that vote is taken, "Those opposed will say 'no.'" If a majority vote "aye," the chairman states "the motion is carried, Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ will take the chair." If a majority vote "no," she says "The motion is lost; will some one nominate a chairman?" Another member may then say, "I move that Mrs. \_\_\_\_\_ act as chairman." The motion being seconded, the member acting as chairman would put the question to vote as in the first case.

(b) Election of chairman when more than one is nominated:

Instead of one member only being named and the vote then taken, as before mentioned, several nominations may be made, as "I nominate Mrs. E. \_\_\_\_\_ as chairman," another, "I nominate Mrs. D. \_\_\_\_\_," etc., the member who called the meeting to order saying as the nominations are made, "Mrs. E. \_\_\_\_\_ is nominated," "Mrs. D. \_\_\_\_\_ is nominated." By a common practice she then (when no further names are proposed) takes the vote on the first nominated, saying, "As many as are in favor of Mrs. E. \_\_\_\_\_ for chairman of this meeting will say 'aye,' and those opposed 'no.' The motion is lost and is so announced, and then Mrs. D. is voted on in the same manner, and so on until a chairman is elected. But this method gives an undue advantage to the one first voted upon. A much fairer and better practice, when several nominations have been made, one after another, and are therefore pending before the assembly at the same time, is to vote on all that have been nominated at one time. This may be done by ballot (each member indicating her choice by writing the name on a piece of paper, which is collected by the secretary or teller, or by division of the house, as follows: The chairman requesting those in favor of Mrs. E. \_\_\_\_\_ for the office to rise (and counts them) while those in favor of Mrs. D. \_\_\_\_\_ will remain seated; or any other method that will distinguish the friends of one candidate from another may be employed that is convenient. The member presiding will announce the result of the vote, saying: "Mrs. E. \_\_\_\_\_ is elected and will please take the chair." She then calls for nominations for a secretary, who

(Continued on Page 15.)

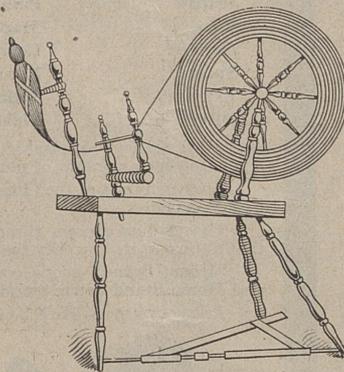
## Field, Schlick & Co. St. Paul

### The LINEN STORE

This month we are conducting our 57th annual linen sale and featuring the famous

"Shamrock" Linens of  
John S. Brown & Sons

that have been made in Ireland continuously for over 150 years and have won more awards than any other linens known.



This month's sale offers John S. Brown & Sons' table cloths and napkins at

33 1-3 and 50 Per Cent Off

In addition, it offers towels, sheets, pillow cases, bedspreads and white goods at reductions of 15 to 50 per cent.

Our special January booklet which will be mailed to you free—gives our linen sale and January sale of muslin underwear in detail.

WRITE FOR IT

## SOCIAL HYGIENE DEPARTMENT.

(Continued from Page 5.)

enough to make us heart sick for the rest of our lives.

"It is a plain statement of fact without any coloring and should the facts be put in print the government would bar them from the mails. In all the great Asiatic ports, but especially in those ports over which flies the British flag, hundreds of thousands of girls are being exchanged every year for yellow glittering gold, only to fill the pockets of those whose unbounded greed for profit has made them disregard the most pitiful appeals of the human soul. The east and west have joined hands in the greatest sin on earth. The west provides the organizing machinery and the east supplies the goods."

**This Means Us.**

We are a portion of the west to which she refers; but in addition to "organizing power" we supply "goods." It is estimated that 65,000 of our own girls are annually sacrificed to this great juggernaut of crime. The red light injunction and abatement law strikes a heavy blow at the whole slave traffic by closing its main market, the brothel. Do we need it? A thousand times YES! We are only a step behind older countries—shall we not crush this "pestilence that walketh in darkness" before it destroys our nation? **Work for the passage of this bill.**

**Segregation Bills.**

3.—It is said that in at least twelve state legislatures bills will be introduced which will sanction the segregation of vice in cities. Such bills becoming a law offer every possible encouragement to the slave trader, providing a ready market for his victims. Dr. Wm. Burgiss says, "Wherever vice is provided for, hedged around by special securities, by officials, the law becomes a schoolmaster in sin. When government makes provision for vice (as it does in segregation) there follows an idea in the public mind that it is not wrong."

A mother said to her children, "It is cold and damp, you must not go out to play, lest you take cold and get sick; but I guess I better put on your bonnets so if you do." We preach against vice, and then set aside a portion of our cities and license vice! Everyone would ridicule such a mother—is the government not just as inconsistent. The purpose of these bills may be carefully veiled—study them and work against any that may be before your legislature.

**Contagious Disease Report.**

4.—Work for a law that shall require a report of all contagious diseases and their quarantine until all danger of infection has passed. Present requirements make no provision for the care of venereal diseases—but allow the moral leper, as well as the innocently infected to scatter the bacteria of these hydra-headed diseases everywhere. Sentiment nearly precluded the reporting of tuberculosis a very short time since; now it seems only right and proper, and this is the result of education. Sin and shame enter into the consideration of venereal diseases, but it is believed that education—turning on the light—will eventually win, even against this force.

**Sex Education in the Public Schools.**

5.—It is not proposed in these suggestions for work to enter into a detailed discussion of the various topics, that should be a part of the club work. It may be considered a somewhat aggressive thought, but these questions are all of the utmost vital and practical importance, quite enough so to command the attention of all club women. Why should not all clubs of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs drop other subjects for one year and study Social Hygiene in its various aspects? It is a many sided question and needs your attention. What do we know about sex education until we study it? Are you going to allow your school board, members of which may be even less enlightened on this subject than you are, to settle this most important question? Your children go to school; what impression will it make upon the child for which you are responsible? It is believed there is a right way. Are you going to know so that you can judge whether it is right for your child?

**Strict Marriage Laws.**

6.—Strict marriage laws and their enforcement. Every couple applying for a license to marry should be required to present a certificate of health and fitness from a board of carefully selected men and women phys-

icians. This would prevent very largely the people of the world with degenerates. Coupled with sterilization of the unfit it would soon deplete the great number of degenerates that today fill our asylums, prisons, sanatoria and hospitals. A selfish thought might tend to hasten this work, viz., we are heavily taxed for the support of all these asylums.

**Sterilization of the Unfit.**

7.—Several states have followed the lead of Indiana in legalizing this act. It is found to be very beneficial and satisfactory in every way.

**The Single Standard of Morality.**

8.—It is truly said that "a single standard for men and women will come when women want it, and not before." Why do not women want it? It seems a reflection upon the intelligence of womankind. If Caesar's wife must be above suspicion, why not Caesar also? Why not ostracize the fallen man in the same degree that we ostracize his paramour? Is her sin more grievous than his? How long are the intelligent women of America going to rest under this stigma? How long are they going to bear children that must suffer for the sins of the father? The single standard would go far toward settling the many vexed questions relating to Social Hygiene.

**"Home Brand Makes Happy Homes"**

"You'll find it true where'er you roam  
HOME'S the brand that makes SWEET HOME."

Fruits	Pancake Flour	Candies
Teas	Maple Syrup	Beans
Coffees	Corn Starch	Crackers
Spices	Laundry Starch	Candied Fruits
Extracts	Soda	Cherries in Glass
Olives	Pickles	Cheese

And all the other food products with the Home Brand red and yellow label are your assurance of purity and wholesomeness.

Every product of the Great Home Brand Pure Food Factory is the best in its class.

The leading grocers throughout the Northwest recognize this—that's the reason why they feature "Home Brand."

"Home Brand" goods cost no more than other high grade foods—and Home Brand is the Standard by which others are measured.

Ask your grocer. He'll be glad to sell you "the brand that makes Happy Homes."

Manufactured only by

**Griggs, Cooper  
& Co.**

Manufacturing Grocers  
SAINT PAUL, U. S. A.



## MRS. BURBANK'S OLD WORLD GOSSIP

By MARY C. BURBANK, Rome, Italy

The art of travel, like every other art, has to be learned by each one for himself. And by the art of travel I mean the knowledge of how to obtain the maximum of pleasure and profit at the minimum of cost—"for one's self, remember, though no other feel the same."

Of course, for those who have money and to spare, and can afford to engage the services of an accomplished courier, (who is bound to assume all care and all responsibility, and who will let no one cheat or over-reach you—but himself) for such there are no travel problems, the mind is left entirely free to sit aloft and sing, in company with the always invaluable Baedecker. But such conditions being possible only to the few, for the great majority the old conundrum still fronts them at each new turn. And the worst of it is that each person has a different idea as to what is comfort and what is economy, where it is wise to spend and when it is well to spare.

One will say, for instance, "I prefer to spend my substance on good, generous living; the best hotels in Italy are none too good for me; if one does not keep one's self in good physical condition, one can enjoy nothing, therefore the best of everything in travel I count as a wise economy." To which another replies, "I can be quite as comfortable and even happier with much less of personal luxury and even with something of hardship. I do not even demand more than a fair amount of cleanliness in a country which has never known how to spell the word. I am not willing to sacrifice everything to mere creature comforts. I want something left over for post cards and crystal beads." And there you have it and it all resolves itself down to this: that the only way to learn is to go and do it, and then when you have done it and paid the necessary price of your tuition in the necessary number of blunders, failures and mistakes, then, indeed, you are wild to do it all over again. Knowing exactly what you want to do and how to do it—but the gate of opportunity has closed behind you and you can only go on to repeat the same lesson in a fresh field.

You think, perhaps, to gain information by visiting all the different tourist offices in a city, and they will tell you exactly what it is in their interest to tell you and no more, and if it be Cook & Son, then about nine-tenths of all they do tell you will be wrong.

For instance, Cook assured me I should find it impossible to travel second class in Sicily—nevertheless I traveled second class in Sicily and found it not only good, but quite as good as in any other country in Europe (which is always good enough for me). I questioned him about taking a steamer from Sicily to Greece and was told that all the good Italian steamers had been pressed into the service of the Italian war, which was true, and that I should be obliged to return to Naples in order to ship from Greece, which was not true, as he quite for-

got to mention the fact that a German line of steamers called regularly at Catania every other week. Another thing you are not to expect is, that any employe at a railroad station should know anything of the times and seasons of trains; nor how long it takes to get from one way-station to another, and not if you should have waited all day long would they sell you a ticket one minute before train time.

Moreover, unless you keep to the few direct lines of travel you must resign yourself to a series of changes and waits.

Take, for instance, this extract from my diary of Sept. 4th: "Left Quencinella this morning at 9 o'clock for Leghorn, where we arrived at 9:30; waited there an hour and a half for a train to Pisa; changed at Pisa for Pistoria with an hour to wait; changed at Pistoria for Bologna, with thirty minutes to wait; changed again at Bologna for Temara at half-past eight"—which is only a fair specimen of what you have to expect of every cross-country road—while, as an example of easy leisurely unhurried, unflurried getting there, there is nothing to equal an Italian train.

Most Americans, I fancy, are possessed of the belief that travel in Italy is cheaper than travel at home, which is a mistake. It costs three cents per mile to travel even second class over here, with every pound of luggage to be paid for extra, except, of course the hand luggage you take with you into your compartment, and I am told a recent law forbids even hand luggage to go free. A moderate sized trunk costs about one-third the price of your ticket. Where you save is on the poor faachino who handles it, to whom you pay about six cents instead of the customary quarter.

The only advantage in travel over here is that the distances being so much shorter you do not have to pay out any great sum at any one time, nor go so far to get anywhere; besides its all being so much better worth while when you do get there.

But the day when people with narrow incomes could come abroad and live not only comfortably but luxuriously has forever passed away. The increased cost of living all over the world makes it now as expensive in one part as in another. Especially is that true here in Rome, where prices have nearly doubled in the last few years, and by a strange paradox it is the necessities of life which have become luxuries, while the luxuries are the only things comparatively cheap.

If one could live on lace, embroidery and beads it would be cheaper than buying bread.

The government, by the way, has added a war tax of two cents to the price of every ticket so, no matter for what distance, be it long or short. A very pretty and neat way of making the foreigner contribute also to the war-chest; the amount being so small nobody grumbles, while on the other hand these little drops of water and little grains of sand, so constant and unfailling, have

helped to pile up that mighty reserve fund which makes Italy at the close of her war still independent of any foreign loans.

And that reminds me that we went on Sunday, the 8th, in common with all the rest of Rome, to see the king review the troops for the first time since peace was formally declared. The great feature of the occasion was the presence of His Majesty's new subjects, the Arab troops from Tripoli, who came mostly on a run and were certainly a thrilling sight. They all

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wore long white cotton tunics belted in at the waist, over full white Turkish trousers. At their sides hung the curiously carved Turkish scimitars; their heads were covered with little red fez caps, but their brown feet and legs were left perfectly bare. The day was bright but cold, and I wondered if all those little brown men so suddenly transported from their warm sunny lands and so lightly clad would not suffer in the sharp, crisp climate, but, so far, I haven't heard of any cases of pneumonia among them. The contrast between those children of the desert and the King's Royal Guards who surrounded him, in all the splendid bravery of their glittering brass helmets and gorgeous uniforms, so picturesque in their different ways, made an impression one is not likely to forget.

Trams in Italy are cheaper than at home

costs only two cents, but when the distance demands the sum of twenty-five centimes (or five cents) I immediately feel as though that were a great outlay. The real truth is that never in my life have I spent so little or either cabs or trams. We walk, and we walk, and we walk instead, with the result that we have learned to know our towns and cities for the first time truly and thoroughly.

It is simply impossible that one should know a place he has not walked over, and only a real lover can know the pure joy that lies in prowling, the wonderful finds, the rapturous discoveries that wait for a seeker after truth. Just try it once and see. All the world knows how necessary it is to bargain strictly with an Italian hotel keeper, though electric lighting and central heating are making it much less necessary than in the days of candles and corner stoves, as both light and heat now have to be included in the price of the room. It is perfectly wonderful to find how electric lighting has spread itself all over Italy, even to the smallest, most remote little towns, observing always that the terms of the equation are invariably the same, the more you get of modern comforts and modern improvements, the less you get of the old-time beauty and picturesqueness, each added comfort having to be paid for at the price of some old loveliness passed away.

"Better, so call it, only not the same."

Our day is witnessing the passing of the picturesque and of the poetic. (The mayor of Rome has just issued an edict banishing the flower stands from off the Spanish steps.) No doubt the future and the immediate future, is about to become cleaner, healthier, more comfortable and better housed. The proletariat is going to be lifted out of those dark holes one peers into from the streets where he and his have lived and still do live like rats in a wall, and out of those squalid huts in the Campagna where through all these centuries they have been huddled like sheep.

Edison even predicts for him bent-steel furniture, steel books and an abundance of nice new clothes through the agency of

steel, and cheerful cement-houses reinforced with steel; and no one is more willing to believe in it than I.

For surely God's poor suffering proletariat have had its fill of misery, poverty and oppression at the hands of Christian brethren, and it is time that the tide began to turn in this year of the 900th anniversary of the battle of the Milvian Bridge.

But a world made up of steel is not going to be a beautiful world, and hence it might be well to cling as long as possible to what few crumbling remains are left to us from the old good building time.

And, by the way, the only thing the Roman Cuna seems able to suggest in commemoration of the great centenary is the construction of a new church at Ponte Molle, marking the spot where the battle occurred. If there is any one thing Rome would appear to be suffering for, it would be for another new church.

#### EARLY COPY URGED.

The *Courant* still owes apologies to the readers in other states for "too much Minnesota" in its ensemble. It is planned to give equal official representation to all official states, and the correspondence force, just recovering from its holiday energies, has failed to grasp both the necessity for prompt service and the advantage offered the several states by getting in early copy.

A representative of the management hopes to be able to visit points in each one of the six states, starting within the near future. Closer contact with the accomplishments, wishes and hopes of the Federations in the respective states will help this journal to reflect more clearly the situation as it is.

The *Courant* is getting settled in its new quarters and cordially invites visiting club-women from its territory and elsewhere, to call at the headquarters.

A subscription to *The Courant* helps the cause of home and mother, besides furnishing you with a special opportunity to keep in touch with the thoughts and activities of the women of the Northwestern clubs.

#### AID THE GARMENT WORKERS.

As woman moves out into the world and comes into contact with woman, her sisterly kindness becomes augmented. Witness the unselfish and earnest endeavors of the more fortunate women of New York in assisting the garment workers toward clean working conditions and a living wage. Man's old taunt of woman's inhumanity to woman is being forgotten in considering the works of the new sisterhood. Women, no longer immured, are obtaining justice, in public opinion, for their sex.

\*

The *Courant* puts the bona fide dealer in to touch with the bona fide buyer.

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## WYOMING FEDERATION

President, MRS. B. B. BROOKS, Casper

Casper, Wyo., Jan. 6, 1913.

Madam President and Club Members,—

I wish you one and all a Happy and Prosperous year in your individual lives, as well as in your club work.

This is my last year as your president, and I hope to see much good work accomplished. The interest in Federation work is steadily growing, and I trust you will aid our committee workers, by prompt response to any communications you may receive from them.

The State Legislature meets this winter, and the legislative committee will send bills for your consideration, which please act upon at once, and send reply promptly so that we may feel that we are acting with the authority of the clubs. It is suggested

that we ask that a club woman be appointed as Supervisor of State Institutions where women and children are confined, with a suitable salary. Of course, I believe this would strike a responsive chord in the public mind if properly presented. Will you not agitate this subject, and write the results to Mrs. Gibson Clark, of Cheyenne. The work and needs of our Humane officers should also receive our earnest support.

I am extremely anxious that the remainder of the Endowment Fund, the Sarah Platte Decker memorial, be paid this year, and if your club has not already sent in its quota, please send it as soon as possible to Dr. Frances Lane, of Cody, who has this in charge.

The Custodian of the Loan Scholarship

Fund, Mrs. F. W. Phifer, of Wheatland, asks for generous contributions to the fund; also asks if your club has not some deserving young woman who may profit by it.

Look to the sanitary conditions of your town, your schools, your markets, and your homes, and let us work for a better, more beautiful Wyoming.

Hoping for the best for 1913,

Cordially yours, Mrs. B. B. Brooks.

\*

Some men think chivalry consists in giving some women, of whom they have never heard criticism, the benefit of the doubt.

\*

When you can wish an enemy well you have scaled the heights and are strong enough to hold your position.

## WOMEN, WORK AND WONDER

By MARY SUE WILLES

### WOMEN.

#### Maria Sanford.

It will doubtless be interesting to the women who heard Maria Sanford, Professor Emeritus of the University of Minnesota, at the Biennial last summer, as well as to her many admirers closer home, to know that she lately celebrated her seventy-sixth birthday anniversary by delivering half a dozen lectures in different towns in Minnesota. Her message to all her former students in response to an interview, was:

"Make the most of your lives."

"There is so much to be done in the world and such a loud call for those who by insight, by earnestness and by tact are fitted to do it well; there is so much to be learned, so much to be discovered which will lift up and bless the world, that no one who has a skilled hand and a trained eye, who like the Assyrian king if 'gifted with attentive ears,' can afford to withhold his help.

"This high ideal of life as a priceless gift to be used for worthy ends, is in itself creative. If it prevails among our graduates of the University of Minnesota, out of it will grow all that the highest hopes and fondest dreams can predict for the future of our university, scholarship, statesmanship, scientific discovery, literary and artistic achievement, leadership along all lines."

Miss Sanford was born at Saybrook, Conn., December 19, 1836, and was educated in and near New Haven. She was an instructor in Swarthmore college when Dr. W. W. Folwell, then president of the university, visited her class and asked her to come to Minnesota. In 1880 she assumed the professorship in rhetoric and public speaking and in 1909 resigned as head of the department. During the thirty-two years in which Miss Sanford has been a resident of Minnesota she has given at least one lecture a week, and during the last three years made several hundred addresses. She always has been identified prominently with public activities.

In 1909, when she gave up her work at the university, she was asked by the senior class to give the commencement address, which she delivered in June of that year.

#### Anna Ella Carroll.

From across the water in "Votes for Women," a London publication, we read the remarkable story of how Anna Ella Carroll saved the Union in 1861 by prevailing on President Lincoln to abandon the Mississippi River campaign, and substitute for it an advance up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, which should cut the Confederate forces in two and accomplish their ruin. Continuing the story Mr. Shalard writes:

"With regard to this extraordinary campaign there exists no trace of any plan, letter, or order except the letters and plans of Miss Carroll to the Government and to Col. Scott. Yet to the eternal discredit of American men it has to be said that throughout the debates in the Senate and House of Representatives, which resulted

from the great anxiety of the country to discover and reward the author of the Tennessee campaign, not one word was breathed by the few who were in the secret, and when later, in very shame, some grudging admissions were made, the greatest determination was shown by Congress to prevent any public acknowledgment in the matter.

"Great pains had been taken in the business of trying to defeat you," wrote Chief Justice Evans to Miss Carroll at a later date, when her sickness and poverty led her to claim a pension from the nation. "There are mighty forces arrayed against you . . . but they cannot deprive you of the honor and consciousness of having done greater and more efficient service for the country in the time of her greatest peril than any other person in the Republic. . . . That this great work should be brought about by a woman is inconceivable to vulgar minds. . . . The truth is, your services were so great that they cannot be comprehended by the ordinary capacity of our public men."

For twenty years the conspiracy to prevent a woman receiving the nation's thanks for its salvation was successful, but at last, in 1881, the States Committee on Military Affairs, embracing men who had been in command on both sides, examined and revealed to the nation the whole of this remarkable story, and reported in favor of Miss Carroll's claim to recognition and reward from the nation.

Worn and impoverished by her labours and expenditure in the service of the country, Anna Ella Carroll was already on her death-bed. To its eternal shame, Congress allowed her to pass away without one word of contrition or recognition.

### WORK.

#### Women in the Legislature.

Colorado has one woman representative, Mrs. Agnes Riddle, and one woman senator—the first in the U. S.—Mrs. Robinson.

#### Highest Office in New Mexico.

Is held by Miss Manette Myers, of Paton. She has recently been appointed state director of industrial education with an office in the Capitol at Albuquerque. She is a graduate of the Kansas Agricultural college.

#### A Record Breaker.

Mrs. C. C. Neale, of Minneapolis, Minn., has broken the record of women for drafting bills for the legislature. She has proposed nine bills to be presented at the present session and has had them indorsed by various organizations in St. Paul and Minneapolis. These nine bills are: To prevent intermarriage between white and colored people; to make it a misdemeanor to use berry boxes more than once; giving policemen free passage on street cars during their hours of duty; prohibiting the sale of injurious soft drinks to children; compelling cold storage dealers to label all cold storage products; several amendments to the weights and measures law; providing for a state utilities commission, and providing for a state censorship committee for moving picture shows.

#### First Woman Judge in Chicago.

Hurrah for Chicago! She has a woman judge of the juvenile court—Judge Mary M. Bartelme. Judge Bartelme was the choice of the circuit judges for the position and though elected to pass judgment, she will continue to assist unfortunates. The combination of duties calls for unusual tact as well as understanding and sympathy, and these qualities Judge Bartelme is believed to possess. Following the re-election of Mrs. Young as superintendent of schools, Chicago can boast in the new appointment important pioneer work in the recognition of woman's fitness for public responsibility of high quality.

#### Women As Telegraph Operators.

In an old labor paper, *The Revolution*, of date March 16, 1871, it is stated, that two women telegraph operators had built a city line of their own and opened offices in Broadway and other places. In 1902 the number of women telegraph operators is recorded as nearly three thousand, while in 1907 the number of telephone and telegraph operators together reached the amazing number of 76,638.

#### Damaging Testimony.

What are we going to do with testimony like this, which has been sifted and put into brief form by Miss Mary Dreier, president of the Women's Trade Union?

"The testimony in relation to working in tenements indicates very clearly that there is only one course to pursue, and that is to abolish it. It couldn't be regulated. There was not one person as a witness who could say, or did say, that the wages which the children and the mothers jointly earned could keep them alive. The children and mothers were on the verge of starvation and practically had to be supported by charity; so why not have them completely supported by charity until we can get a readjustment?"

It is to be hoped that the campaign now being waged in New York forbidding tenement-house labor, and which has the active support of social workers, may be successful in weeding out such pestiferous business.

### AND WONDER.

How a money trust is impossible when it is actually in power and working well?

Why the life, liberty and happiness of thousands of people should be in the hands of a few whose names spell \$25,000,000,000?

How long it will be before we realize to the extent of routing it, that a shadow means a substantial substance behind it?

Why it should take three valuable agencies for weeks to try to better the condition of workers getting less than a living wage? Yet this is what the Chamber of Commerce, the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, and the International Peace Forum are endeavoring to do in New York in connection with the strike of the United Garment Workers of America? Low wages and long hours were the complaints that formed the basis of the strike, but they do not seem to have made a hit.

## GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

President, MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER, Austin

### PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

Dear Friends:—

A happy New Year to you, one and all.

As I look over the field, I see that there is much of encouragement to report. Every officer is at work; each chairman is busy; there are no drones in our official family. While it was a great disappointment that we could not hold the conference of chairmen in December, yet we are making the best of the situation; the chairmen are preparing their outlines for a booklet which we wish to issue by December 15. As all material will be sent to Mrs. Sneath, the chairman of the Readjustment Committee, as well as to the president, we hope by working in unison to avoid duplication. Few clubs begin to plan for next year's work before March; it is our purpose to have in your hands within one cover, the work of each committee clearly and concretely expressed. This will enable you to have a more comprehensive view of the whole field of Federation activities, and therefore you will be able to choose more wisely the especial work that you will undertake for 1913-14. Of course, an extraordinary crisis may come in the life of a committee where an extra appeal must be made, but the board and chairmen feel that it is quite worth while to experiment with the booklet idea; I hope you will let me know freely how the idea impresses you. I cannot refrain in this connection from paying a grateful tribute to your chairmen of departments; these women give themselves unsparingly, and are doing such fine work that you will be most proud of their record when they come before you at the Council meeting in Washington. I am glad that Mrs. Grace Julian Clarke, the gifted chairman of the Press Committee, is devoting an especial article to each chairman; her treatment of Mrs. Crocker and Miss Helen Louise Johnson shows rare insight into their work, and a most sympathetic understanding of their personality. I hope you are seeing and reading these sketches.

In my great desire to bring every reader of the Bulletin into close relation with the General Federation, and to make clear the varied duties of the Board, I have asked each member of the Federation cabinet to write an article for the Bulletin outlining all the work intrusted to her care. Mrs. Reilly has done this most ably (but Mrs. Reilly does whatever she undertakes well) in the November issue. However, I must tell you that in addition to the task there described she serves on the membership committee, and is chairman of the Council program committee.

Some of the most pleasant letters that have come during the last thirty days have been descriptions of the evening at the Conservation Congress at Indianapolis, when Mrs. Moore presided, and Mrs. Crocker and Miss Julia Lathrop spoke. The sincere praise from the brightest critics in the land of this occasion should tend to make us all more proud, and more grateful than ever for such women as these.

Mrs. Wm. Williams, of Lapeer, Michigan, has accepted the treasurership made vacant by

the resignation of Mrs. Threadgill, and has entered upon her new duties. Miss Georgia Bacon, Dean St., Worcester, Mass., becomes a director in the place of Mrs. Williams. Miss Bacon has kindly consented to take the chairmanship of the finance committee and act as advisory member to the Household Economics committee and to the six New England states.

When I have leisure, I hope to make a careful study of all year books submitted. You will be interested to know that Rhode Island has an exceptionally fine arrangement of her General Federation material; I heartily recommend that other presidents and printing committees examine this volume. May I also make a plea that every year book have an index; you can scarcely realize how much time this saves an officer.

I am planning my itinerary for the New Year. Late in January I am to be the guest of Arizona at the state meeting in Douglass. At the risk of being a bit personal, I am going to give you an example of the pluck and generosity of these western women. When Nevada wrote, asking me to come to them, I stated frankly that I felt the expenses of the trip would be too great a burden on them; the answer came by return mail, "We find that the railroad fare, exclusive of Pullman will not be more than \$60, therefore, we hasten to say that we regard it a privilege and not a burden to bear the expenses of the president of our General Federation on her visit to us." The third week in February, I shall visit Chicago, the mid-winter meeting of Minnesota that is to be held in Minneapolis, and Cleveland, Ohio. Early in March, Mrs. Reilly, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Christie, and I will hold a Council conference in Washington. Easter week, I am to spend with my two young people at Lexington, Va. In April, May and June my plan is to visit the State Federations of Louisiana, Arkansas, Virginia, attend the Council meeting, be present at the conventions of New Jersey, Missouri, Iowa, Massachusetts, and Kentucky. I am submitting below the dates that are already absolutely fixed. On these trips I am extremely anxious to meet face to face the presidents, state secretaries and as many chairmen and committee members as possible. A quiet visit of half an hour with each of these separately will accomplish more to make me understand the work than days spent in a round of Federation program and social entertainment. I greatly feel the need of the close personal touch. You may be amused when I let you into a secret; to bring this personal touch about, where I have not been privileged to know the officer, I have opened a scrap book, into which the states are entered alphabetically; opposite the names of the states are newspaper or magazine pictures of the presidents, and any clippings that come my way about them are pasted beneath. I admit that it is oftentimes a slander on a woman to use such a picture, but if any of you wish to escape this fate, you must either send me a good photo or see that I have a personal interview! It is said that when a woman tells one secret she is sure to reveal another, so to

carry out the truth of this saying, I shall give you another peep into my methods: I have a silent committee scattered over the United States, whose members send me clippings on subjects about which I should be posted. Your president has very little time to read, so this committee can be most useful. For instance, a member in the west sent me a bundle of clippings, not long ago, so discriminatingly chosen that an entire situation was cleared. The amusing part about this silent committee is that no one member has any idea of the names of her fellow committeemen. You must know also, that there are men on the committee, and that the most industrious member so far, is a man.

During these quiet days at home, I have had some leisure to reread and study various criticisms that have come. Because I feel that we must always know how to receive just criticism, and because the New Year is a good time for us to take stock, I am going to give you some of the charges against us. From different parts of the country has come the complaint that many delegates return with no concrete conception of what the Biennial meant; their reports are made up of dry details often culled from the newspapers, and read in so dull a manner that the audience is bored to the slumber point; that no time is given in the state convention for the asking of questions, nor for the discussion of various Biennial features. My idea is that the delegates from the state-at-large should be most carefully chosen. It should be impressed upon each woman that she is to be held responsible for bringing back to the rank and file of those who are not able to take the long journey what really happened, together with a sympathetic understanding of the convention. To do this will require: first, regular attendance at the Biennial sessions; second, undivided attention to the program; third, participation in the conferences for which the delegate has most interest; fourth, the meeting in an informal, social way women from all sections of the country, and talking over various club problems; fifth, an open mind to receive impressions. You may say this is entirely too much for one person; I grant it, but there is no reason why the work should not be divided among the different delegates as it often is: give one person, the business; another, the departmental reports; another, the social side. Go still farther, and subdivide the departments, if you like. It would be wise to do this on the way to the Biennial. The delegate should then realize that whatever has been intrusted to her must come first; nothing should stand in the way of her preparing herself to bring back to her own people the richness that the Biennial offered. Let her in reporting show some of own personality; give her own impressions; for it is this personal touch that vivifies the whole picture. I know of one case where the fervor, enthusiasm and intelligence of one woman's report carried twenty-five women to the next Biennial. It is not such a difficult matter as it might seem. If a woman will inform herself from head quarters, digest this information after she gets home, formulate

these memories while they are still fresh, organize her material into proper shape, and reduce it to writing, then put it away, and brood over it while busy about housework, or driving, or taking long trips on the street cars; if she will do all this her report will be a masterpiece. May I emphasize the fact that this brooding is absolutely necessary to bring out the best that is in us. It is wonderful when a knotty problem has been presented, and you can see no solution, that if you simply carry the subject around with you subconsciously, oftentimes an illumination comes suddenly. Then may I suggest that the Biennial should be given proper setting on the program. It is wedged in between crowded business sessions, or if it comes just before luncheon time with the luncheon long-delayed, the audience is not in a properly receptive mood. Since we meet only once in two years, could not an evening session be given to this topic, and could it not be made a brilliant affair, one that would be enjoyed by the general public as well as by the club women? I know this can be accomplished, because I have more than once seen it done. The influence on the whole community has been educative, for it has pictured to hundreds who are not in touch with club work what the Biennial really means. Apropos, I should like to suggest that each state president send not only an invitation to, but a program of, her annual meeting to each of the other state presidents and to the members of the Board. These numerous programs would be most helpful in making out schedules for the next year. Before leaving the subject, let me beg that more delegates make up their minds to talk, and not read their reports; I do not mean by this that the matter should not be thoroughly prepared, and carefully written out, but since the spoken message has so much more power than anything read, can we not give ourselves a lesson, a task, so to speak, in the laying aside of the manuscript. It takes a good deal more time, I admit, and perhaps more courage, but it can be accomplished, and you will be repaid for the additional effort when you have the pleasure of looking straight into the eyes of your audience as you talk, and feeling that subtle sympathy that your auditors send back to you when you are giving them what they want. Since I have had twenty letters asking why so many women still read papers rather than speak, I am going to run the risk of saying an unpopular thing. I believe that in most cases the real reason is lack of industry and lack of taking time by the forelock. We begin to prepare for our work so late that we are hurried and driven. We do not take the infinite pains that are necessary to enable us to speak without notes, what has beforehand been most thoughtfully put into shape. Some of our strongest workers use poor, even ungrammatical English. If this be true it more often happens from carelessness than from ignorance. When the criticism is bitter, I often wonder if the critic could only look down into the heart and life of the woman offending, and see what her struggles may have been, what she has made of herself in spite of obstacles, whether the judgment would not be less severe. Might we not give more attention to correctness and elegance of speech? We must never forget that into our hands are given the ideals of the nation. Now the ideal of perfect English is as lofty as the ideals of art and of music. As a whole Americans have not taken time for

the proper study of our mother tongue; we do not feel any intense pride in the use of exquisite English; contrast our attitude in this respect with that of France. To the many to whom the best educational advantages have been given, should come not only the feeling that we must live up to our training, but that in the kindest, most tactful way we should help others to do the same, not forgetting for one moment that these others, while they may be lacking in the niceties of speech, excel in other ways. I am reminded here of a story that will probably point the moral. A certain college bred woman married a man, strong, virile, and intelligent, but who on account of lack of education, and lack of intelligent environments, continually violated the rules of English. She was a great woman enough to place a true value upon things; she loved him, and honored him for what he was, but she resolved to try to help him become more than he was. A friend calling one day, happened to see on the library table some books on errors of speech. Carelessly picking it up, the young wife said, "Do you know, my husband and I have decided that we will give an hour each evening to reviewing English grammar; we feel that one often forgets what he has learned in childhood, and also that maturity enables us better to understand the structure of the language." You do not need to be told the sequel.

Many letters of inquiry have come concerning the new committee on the study of Political Science. I have been asked, "Why is this placed under the head of education?" The answer is clear: Because the body politic at San Francisco ordered it to be so placed. The second question is, "What is the object of this committee?" I can not answer this better than by quoting from a paragraph in a recent letter from the chairman, Miss Helen Varick Boswell? "It is to afford an opportunity to study the kind of Political Science that has made this country a developer of the wisest citizenship, and thus prepare ourselves for the duties and responsibilities of citizens, so that we shall have an understanding of the whole matter when citizenship does come to us, or as it is with us now; for we have our duties as citizens even when we do not vote." It may interest you to know that scores of these letters are coming from the south, and that the women of this section are eager to take up the study.

I know you were grieved to hear of the death of our honorary vice-president, Mrs. E. L. Buchwalter, of Springfield, Ohio. She was not well at San Francisco, and the terrible shock that she received from the death of her beloved friend, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, made it still more difficult for her to regain strength and vitality. The women of Ohio held a memorial service at Springfield; the General Federation was represented by our second vice-president, Mrs. Sneath, who spoke most beautifully of the generous assistance and unswerving loyalty that Mrs. Buchwalter had ever given to the state and national organization. On Christmas Day we sent to Capt. Buchwalter an exquisite wreath in the name of the General Federation to be placed upon the grave of her whom we have so long loved and admired. I count it a special privilege that after the Ohio meeting I was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Buchwalter in their most hospitable home.

My New Year wish for each one of us, dear

women of America, is that we may be given charity; charity not of act alone, nor of speech, but a charity of judgment one for another. A dear gentlewoman once said to me, "Whenever I feel myself growing critical about an acquaintance, I straightway go and ask her to break bread with me. The cheer of sharing hospitality so warms our hearts that we are almost invariably brought closer together, and when she leaves my door, I feel that I am saying good-bye to a friend."

You know it would be impossible for me to close a letter without saying, "Remember the Council, April 21, 22, 23, with the closing session, April 24, in Baltimore." I am most happy to tell you that the majority of the state presidents have written saying that they will be in attendance, but I shall not be satisfied if there are not also strong delegations from many states.

As a final word, you know what I am going to say, "Forget not the Endowment!" If we could just close this matter at the Council, I really believe your president could turn her attention to something you might find more interesting, but I must say frankly that until the \$100,000 is raised, I think first, last, and all the time that this is the duty you have intrusted to this administration.

You have been most patient if you have read this letter, but may I hope that you will think over the various points, and sometimes drop a note to let me know that you are unknown friends, but there is the touch of spirit to spirit, even though we cannot see each other face to face.

Sincerely yours,  
Austin, Texas. Anna J. H. Pennybacker.



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# THE EQUAL FRANCHISE LEAGUE

By THERESA B. PEYTON, President

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The success which the Minnesota Equal Franchise League has met with during the past few months has been phenomenal and has verified the prediction made earlier in the season that a suffrage wave of no small proportions would spread over not only the United States but other nations of the world as well.

We have received many fine suffrage sentiments from prominent men throughout the state and there has been a splendid response to the call for prominent business and professional men of the state to become members of the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage in Minnesota. This indicates that the ballot for women is no longer considered a matter which concerns women alone. They realize that it is a man's as well as a woman's movement; that it has dawned upon the men who are striving for higher ideals in government and society, that they need the ability, the instinct, the attention to detail, the intuition, the tact, courage and conservative powers of women to help them in their task.

May the Men's League for Woman Suffrage become one of the strongest factors for good in this state.

The time has come in the history of the suffrage movement in Minnesota when clubs which are exclusively women's clubs have felt the need of men's assistance and advice in regard to the struggle for the ballot and we find suffrage clubs which heretofore were almost entirely composed of women, now boasting that nearly fifty-cent of their membership are voters. Since the present voters of the state are to decide just how soon the ballot will be extended to the women it is well and politic that suffrage workers do as much of their work among the voters of the state as they can, and not spend too much time converting the indifferent women and expecting them to use their indirect influence upon their male relatives and friends in favor of the measure. Happily the indifferent women are disappearing so fast before this great suffrage wave that by the time we have a campaign on in Minnesota there will undoubtedly be so few as to be of really no importance, and we shall find them doing as they have in the past in suffrage states be the last to give in that suffrage for women is right and proper, and then be the first at the polls to vote when the ballot is secured.

The state is taking over to itself so many of the affairs which pertain so directly to the home and which were heretofore not considered a function of government, that in justice to themselves it is necessary that women have some means of expressing their views thereon. Some of these questions are the mother's pensions, minimum wage law for women, child labor and kindred subjects. Changing economic conditions make the ballot necessary in order that the reforms which women may effect by concerted action be made permanent, and not be of a spasmodic and fleeting character such as they are apt to be when secured by indirect influence without the strength of the ballot to insure their permanency.

Of the hundreds of prominent men who

have consented to become members of the Men's league for Woman Suffrage and allow their names to be presented to the legislature as voters in favor of submitting the amendment to the voters, some of the first are:

Members of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage of the State of Minnesota which has become a reality in this state and will be an important factor in the extension of the ballot to women.

Governor A. O. Eberhart.  
Dr. Cyrus Northrup, of the University of Minnesota.

Dean George F. James, Minneapolis.  
Supt. Milton C. Potter, St. Paul.  
Dr. Robert Earl, St. Paul.  
Rev. P. P. Womer, St. Paul  
Hugh T. Halbert, St. Paul.  
Mr. S. A. Farnsworth, City Treasurer, St. Paul.

Mr. Daniel W. Lawler, Atty., St. Paul.  
Rev. David Morgan, St. Paul.  
Mr. Tyler McWhorter, St. Paul, Cartoonist.  
Mr. J. W. Bennett, Editorial Writer, St. Paul.

Judge E. W. Bazille, Probate Judge, Ramsey Co.  
Judge Grier M. Orr, Juvenile Court, Ramsey Co.

Dr. L. C. Bacon, St. Paul.  
Mr. Ambrose Tighe, Atty., St. Paul.  
Rev. B. B. Gibbs, Unitarian Church.  
Mr. Louis Nash, County Commissioner.  
Mr. Lloyd Peabody, Atty., St. Paul.  
Mr. Samuel G. Iverson, State Auditor.  
Mr. C. B. Howard, Freeborn, Minn.  
Mr. Gustavus Loevinger, Atty., St. Paul.  
Mr. Chas. R. Boostrom, State Capitol, St. Paul.

Mr. Emil Geist, Jeweler, St. Paul.  
Mr. Fred Nussbaumer, Park Supt., St. Paul.  
Mr. J. O. Sylvester, Atty., St. Paul.  
Rev. Joseph Pearson, Bethany Church, St. Paul.

Mr. David Ramaley, Treas., State Editorial Assn.

Dr. Arthur E. Nichols, St. Paul.  
Rev. Harry Noble Wilson, St. Paul.  
Dr. Leroy Brown, St. Paul.  
Mr. J. P. Kyle, Corporation Atty. Office, St. Paul.

Mr. W. G. McMurchy, Editor, Daily News, St. Paul.

Rev. G. W. Lutz, Clinton Ave. Church.  
Mr. John Harpman, Austin, Minn.  
Mr. W. T. McMurrin, Atty., St. Paul.  
Mr. M. M. Metcalf, Grocer Co., St. Paul.  
Mr. L. M. Staples, St. Paul, Minn.  
Dr. I. L. Rypins, St. Paul, Minn.  
Dr. S. S. Hesselgrave, St. Paul.  
Mr. C. W. Brown, St. Paul, Real Estate.  
Mr. Henry Carling, Artist, St. Paul.  
Mr. A. Lindahl, Jeweler, St. Paul.  
Mr. T. C. Moss, St. Paul.  
Mr. F. E. Luley, Packer, St. Paul.  
Mr. James M. Cook, Tel. Co., St. Paul.  
Mr. W. F. Webster, St. Paul.  
Mr. Leon C. Mead, Minneapolis.  
Mr. Arthur Harpman, Austin.  
Mr. Julius Schmah, Sec. of State.  
Judge John W. Finehout, St. Paul.  
Mr. Chas. O. Merica, Red Wing, Minn.

Rev. C. W. Barnes, St. Paul.  
Mr. R. L. Surtney, Austin,  
Mr. J. J. Kirkman, St. Paul.  
Mr. F. R. Kellow, St. Paul  
Mr. Maurice Hennefin, Austin.  
Mr. Curry, St. Paul, Mfg.  
Mr. F. J. Clemans, St. Paul.  
Mr. J. A. O. Preus, State Ins. Commissioner.  
Mr. Allen Broms, St. Paul.  
Mr. H. G. Slocum, Mantorville.  
Mr. Bert Jamison, Judge of Probate, Walker, Minn.

Mr. F. L. Williams, County Supt. of Schools, Watertown, Minn.

Mayor S. R. Nelson, Owatonna, Minn.  
Mr. T. A. Beddow, Cashier, First National Bank, Caledonia, Minn.

Mr. W. H. Everett, St. Paul.  
Mr. M. L. McIntyre, St. Paul.  
Mr. W. E. Bowers, St. Paul.  
Supt. A. C. Bailey, Supt. of Schools, Elk River, Minn.

Mr. C. J. Hemmingson, County Auditor, Hallock, Minn.

Mr. L. P. Johnson, County Atty., Ivanhoe, Minn.

Dr. Edward Darrow, Pres., Aurora, Minn.  
Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols.

## A PEACE ADVOCATE'S PLEA.

Baroness von Suttner protests against the barbarizing of the air by military fleets. The great advocate of universal peace is growing old in the service. The nations of the earth will turn a deaf ear to her plea, until one (or more) of them becomes civilized.

## THE ANGEL OF THE BALKANS.

Sophia Yovanovitsch's name should go down in history with that of Jeanne d'Arc, Molly Pitcher, Barbara Fritchie, Clara Barton, Florence Nightingale, and other valiant women. She is the angel of the Servian army, wherein she served both as soldier and nurse, after having sent to the front to fight both suitors for her hand.

## Spring Forecast

*Jonquil, Tulip, Lily, Narcissus,  
Young Year Blooms,  
Tender Greens. Blossoms Sim-  
ple, Rich or Rare to  
Suggest the Coming Season.*

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WRITE FOR LIST

## THE FEDERATED FRATERNITIES

By MRS. FRANCES BUELL OLSON, President



MRS. FRANCES BUELL OLSON  
President Federated Fraternities of Minnesota

### FRATERNAL ORDERS COMPOSED OF WOMEN REPRESENTED.

The Fraternal women of Minnesota completed their plans for organization at a meeting held at Carling's Uptown Restaurant (St. Paul) Saturday, December 28th. Nearly all Fraternal Orders officered by women were represented, their being over two hundred delegates present. These delegates represent the various Orders having an aggregate membership of over one hundred thousand women, making the Federation the largest and strongest organization of women in the State.

The business meeting was called to order by the temporary chairman, Mrs. Frances Buell Olson, of St. Paul. Proposed By-laws were presented by the Committee on Laws and were adopted with but few changes.

The objects and purposes of the Federation as set forth were to promote sociability and fraternity among its members; to diffuse a broader knowledge of fraternal orders and their work in the State. To create a Press and Publicity Bureau, and secure reports of the work being accomplished by the Hundred Thousand women engaged in fraternal work in the State. To promote a closer friendship between the officers of the various Fraternal Orders in each town and city, and encourage them to work for the upbuilding of their respective towns or cities. To encourage legislation that will protect the best interests of women and children. To hold semi-annual meetings and to consider at such meetings any plans that may be for the betterment of humanity, the improvement of our fraterni-

ties and that may carry out the objects of the Federation.

The By-laws provided that a Press Correspondent shall be appointed, who will receive reports of the work of the various Orders affiliated with the Federation, these reports to be sent in by the State President, Secretary, or some one appointed to do so. The Press Correspondent will make up a weekly report for the daily papers of the State, and official report for The Courant.

Each Society affiliated will be entitled to twenty-five delegates at each meeting, to be appointed by the officers of the Society. Any woman who is a member of a Fraternal Order can become an individual member of the Fed-



MRS. MARILLA STONE  
Sec'y Federated Fraternities, of Minnesota.

eration by the payment of her membership fee, even though the Order to which she belongs is not affiliated. This will give her the privilege of attending the semi-annual meetings, but no vote. A membership fee will be paid annually by each member of the Federation, who wishes to attend the meetings.

The business of the Federation will be discharged by the Executive Board, in the intervals between meetings. This Board will be made up of an Officer from each Society affiliated, each Society having one Vice-President, the elective officers being President, Secretary and Treasurer.

The officers elected to serve during the year were: President, Mrs. Frances Buell Olson, of St. Paul, (National President Degree of Honor); Secretary, Mrs. Marilla Stone, of Rush City, (Past State President Ladies' G. A. R.); Treasurer, Mrs. May E. Davis, of Minneapolis, (Past State President, Rebekahs.)

The Vice-Presidents who will form a part of the Executive Board are: Mrs. Frances Robin-

(Continued on Page 23.)

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MINNESOTA

A PIONEER'S SKETCH ✕



Mrs. C. G. Higbee, former president M. F. W. C. and Legislative Chairman Minnesota Women Suffrage Association.

### HISTORY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN MINNESOTA.

In the ante-bellum days, no small amount of courage was required for American women to express themselves as favoring votes for women. And yet there were women in Minnesota whose convictions on the subject were sufficiently strong to impel them to talk and write in order to make converts and to popularize this most unpopular reform.

As early as 1847, Harriet Bishop, of St. Paul, spoke for equality in government as well as in education, property and industry; thereby drawing upon her democratic head the ridicule of her friends and newspaperdom of the northwest.

There were a few, scattered, responsive souls, however, among the pioneer women of the state, who did what they could to keep the torch of equality burning till more forceful, enthusiastic women should appear who could organize the recruits.

The first of these was Mrs. Sarah Stearns, wife of Judge Stearns, who moved from Ohio to Rochester in 1866. She proved a host whose advanced ideas carried weight, for she organized a fine suffrage club of women that soon numbered fifty members.

Mrs. Stearns' deep convictions, her fluency of speech, her logical arguments, impressed her hearers most favorably, and she was instrumental in organizing a number of clubs. The second club was formed in the little village of Champlin and then clubs were organized in the Twin Cities.

Of these, the Minneapolis club, first named The Woman Suffrage Club and later, The Political Equality Club, has never lapsed and is now a club numbering over two hundred members. In 1881 Mrs. Stearns organized the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association and became the first president. From that year to the present a State convention has been held annually. Bills were introduced by Mrs. Stearns in both houses of the legislature asking for the submission of a suffrage amendment to the State constitution at each session of the legislature, and on one notable occasion, the measure came within one of passing.

It was indeed fortunate for the welfare of equal suffrage in Minnesota, that the promoter of this much ridiculed reform was a motherly, sweet faced woman, with dignified, quiet manners, impressive voice, clear mind, observing the proprieties in dress, a good mother and a happy wife, at whom neither the legislators nor the press could poke ridicule.

The second State president was Dr. Martha Ripley, of Minneapolis, who had recently worked in Boston with such ardent suffragists as Lucy Stone, Henry Blackwell, Mary Livermore. Dr. Ripley was a strong, fearless leader, with decided convictions and a good voice to express them, and did most energetic work in the legislature.

She not only introduced many suffrage bills, but was instrumental in securing the passage of bills raising the age of consent for girls from the inhumanly low age of ten years to twelve years, later on to fourteen years, then to sixteen years, and finally to eighteen years. There were many other



Mrs. Alpha H. Boostrom, Chairman Legislative Committee, Minnesota Equal Franchise League.



Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer,  
Chairman Press Committee, M. W. S. A.

noble women who helped in this work, but to Dr. Ripley, more than any other one woman, do we owe this measure of justice to our girls.

Mrs. Julia B. Nelson, of Red Wing, succeeded Dr. Ripley as leader of the State organization and did splendid pioneer work in organizing clubs and in legislative work. For years her figure was a familiar one in the halls of our legislature.

Mrs. Nelson was followed by Mrs. Concheta Ferris Lutz, wife of Rev. George Lutz, at that time preaching in Redwood Falls. An active minister's wife could not devote much time to suffrage, but Mrs. Lutz was a most enthusiastic worker, a ready speaker and possessed a fine voice for songs, so that she could readily sway her audiences.

At this period there came to Minneapolis a most energetic, capable and enthusiastic worker in the person of Dr. Cora Smith Eaton. Dr. Eaton not only inspired the local club to do more active work and to increase its membership, but was for a number of years the moving spirit of the State organization, directing its energies and broadening the scope of its activities.

Mrs. Martha Thompson, of Minneapolis, now of Winona, served as president for two years. During her term of office the association entertained a National Suffrage conference with that indomitable and peerless leader, Susan B. Anthony, in the chair. Many brilliant speakers, including the National Organizer (Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt,) Rev. Anna H. Haw, vice-president, were present and enthused the local workers.

Mrs. Thompson was succeeded in 1900 by Mrs. Maud C. Stockwell, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Stockwell began her work the year that the Minneapolis club invited the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

tion to hold its annual convention in that city. This was a great undertaking and meant the raising and the expenditure of about two thousand dollars, but so successful was the work of furnishing free entertainment to all of the delegates, as well as the officers and speakers of the convention, of the trips about the city, the reception at a private home, etc., etc., that the Minneapolis convention has become historic. Among those who worked indefatigably to bring about this result were Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Mrs. A. T. Anderson, Dr. Ethel E. Hurd, Mrs. Marion D. Shutter, Mrs. Lizzie McClary, Dr. Margaret Koch, Mrs. Frank N. Stacy, and Mrs. H. A. Tuttle.

The work of the organization is now carried on by standing committees, consisting of Organization, Legislation, Literature, Lecture Bureau, Education, Press and Finance, and during the ten years in which Mrs. Stockwell served as president, many new clubs were organized, bills were introduced at each session of the legislature, an immense amount of literature was distributed; clubs, societies, lodges, conferences, conventions of every name and nature were addressed not only by the president in her travels, but by many other members of the association, who gave their services gladly for the good cause.

During this period an important branch of the work was promoted by Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, of St. Paul, who was made chairman of the Press work. This important feature has grown to great proportions under her able supervision and today there are one hundred and sixty-five papers in Minnesota that accept and publish regular monthly articles on some phase of the suffrage question. This fact alone presents striking evidence of the tremendous growth of suffrage sentiment throughout the state. While the suffrage bills all failed of passage, the Board succeeded in 1904 in getting through the Co-Guardianship Bill whereby the mothers have an equal right with the fathers in the guardianship of their minor children. Only sixteen states in the Union have this law upon their statute books. The State convention of 1910 elected Miss E. E. Dobbin, of St. Paul, as president.

The following winter, the legislature met and the suffrage bill, introduced by the chairman of the Legislative committee, Miss Mary McFadden, came within two votes of passing the Senate.

Mrs. Alice Ames Hall, of St. Paul, was made president the following year and a great gain in State clubs resulted from her able and energetic leadership. Mrs. Hall was re-elected last September, but in December resigned to make her home in California, where women are now dignified as citizens.

The vice-president, Dr. Margaret Koch, who had previously served the association fifteen years as treasurer, is now at the head.

Suffrage bills will be introduced in both houses of the legislature at this session by the chairman of legislation, Mrs. C. G. Higbee, of St. Paul.

Interest in this measure is far greater than ever before, and it is believed by many

that the legislature of 1913 will take heed of the demand and in the interests of justice, submit the question to the voters of the State at the next election.

\*

The Courant presents to its readers this month, the inspiring portrait of a tireless worker in the cause of humankind, a portrait of a little honey bee of a woman who is nearing her eightieth birthday and has been for more than sixty years continuously, a suffragist, as was her mother before her.

She has worked with Susan B. Anthony, with Laura Clay, with many of the other illustrious club and suffrage saints of American history, and is a life member of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association. She has been for many years chairman of the press committee of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage association, a position she occupies today.

She is idolized by the state editors and many who do not take regular matter, are kept supplied by her with arguments they have used from time to time.

During the last year Mrs. Farmer was left a widow. Mr. H. C. Farmer, her husband, worked side by side for human justice, with his wife for all the years of their wedded life. They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1908, and she says of him now: "He was always as enthusiastic as I for woman suffrage. It was never 'yours' or 'mine' with him, but 'ours.' We were very, very happy, I nearly said 'are,' for ours was a union for life and always, it seems to me. What I am working for now is to see the word 'male' eliminated from the Minnesota statutes, making men and women equal in all things."

Under five feet in height, slender and frail, yet showing vitality in starry eyes and quickness of motion, there is no more active woman about her daily work than is Mrs. Eugenia B. Farmer, the idol of those who have worked by her side for the cause for which she has bravely faced so many defeats and bravely renewed so many campaigns.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

(Continued from Page 5.)

is nominated and elected by the same method. The secretary thus elected should take her place, near the chairman, and should keep a concise record of all the proceedings of the meeting, reading such motions, resolutions, or other communications as may be required of her. The election of chairman and secretary are all the officers necessary for a primary meeting. The chairman then calls for the object of the meeting. Some one member rises and presents a resolution or motion setting forth the call for the meeting. Then some one moves the adoption of the resolution. This being seconded, is stated by the chair, and is then open for discussion. After full and free expression it is put to the vote of the assembly and if adopted will be put in the hands of a committee for further action. If the purpose is to organize permanently, the chair will ask, "What is your further pleasure?" Some one rises and moves that a committee of five be appointed by the chairman, which shall be known as a committee on permanent organization, viz., a constitution and by-laws, and officers, to be presented at the adjourned meeting. The chairman then asks, "What is your further pleasure?" Some one moves, "that we adjourn to meet one week from today at the same time and place." This motion being carried the assembly is adjourned.

The next article will be on the adjourned meeting, and its conduct.

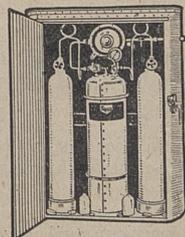
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WAR AND WOMEN.

London suffragists are accused of any lawless deed in which violence is done to windows or public utilities. It may be true they have destroyed mail matter and cut telephone wires, as stated. It is difficult for American suffragists to understand these actions and to realize that the vote will come to British women only after warfare—and the revolution is on. Damaged mail and severed wires are features of mannish warfare—the kind they say women cannot wage. The world stands appalled before the deadly earnestness of English women.



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## News and Comment

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Philosophy is often born of pain.

Money makes the automobile go.

Diplomacy is merely making it stick.

Hope is the most potent motive of life.

The proof of the promise is in its keeping.

Practice doesn't always make a liar convincing.

A man may be judged by what makes him laugh.

Defeat and youth are loath to recognize one another.

She who hesitates is more frequently saved than lost.

Faith, Hope and Charity—and none outlives the others.

God hears more prayers of pleading than of thankfulness.

Books form a small part in the education of boys and girls.

A baby's first lisped words are dear even if talk is cheap.

It is sometimes unfair to all concerned to judge others by yourself.

The conservative individual is a sharp thorn in the side of the busy one.

Can jealousies of musicians be politely referred to as rifts in the lute?

Some people never perform any but the unpleasant duties of friendship.

One is apt to lose one's balance from too long standing on one's dignity.

Test an individual by his attitude under defeat. The Lord loveth a cheerful loser.

The personality and eloquence of a pastor determines the creed of many church members.

Fame is the agent that so places an individual as to make a fine target for enmity.

It often comes to pass that one is mistaken in thinking that the cup of trouble is full.

The mind has many mansions—and it would seem that sometimes they are all tenantless of thought.

The man who invented the "quick lunch" is dead. And some of his followers are not feeling well.

Break with your bad habits, even if you must thereupon break with some of your good friends.

Human interest is never bad form.

Heroes have bravery—fools temerity.

Revenge is only a gusty name of spite.

Isn't it funny how frills rhymes with bills?

The wages of sin may be regarded as sure pay.

There are no snobs in the aristocracy of brains.

Justice and judgment, alas, do not always coincide.

The coat doesn't make the man—but it often mars him.

It's no sign of quick wit to be snappy—a turtle is that.

No selfish person ever had a clearly defined idea of justice.

Unexpressed opinions will rarely get you into trouble.

Love is the light from heaven that illumines the path to death.

Even some hot-headed people are known to have had "cold feet."

Curiosity is the vice of the vulgar, indifference a fault of the gentle.

Ridicule is a weapon never used by the individual who has argument to offer.

The law of recompense was written for those strong enough to bide their time.

Get a reputation for wit—and be underestimated by expectant critics ever after.

Necessity knows no law—and a great many attorneys may be found in the same condition.

It's queer that opportunity only calls once in a lifetime, and trouble is always around knocking.

The mother who neglects the moral training of her boy is spoiling the husband of the future.

The woman who is low voiced and slow of speech is mostly heard and understood and heeded.

The price of diamonds is being boosted. Diamonds themselves have been put up before now.

There are said to be nine systems of wireless telegraphy. Every gossip knows there are more than that.

The person who sacrifices good manners on the altar of frankness achieves impudence and unpopularity.

It is just as likely as not, too, that some of the letters received by Margaret Fuller began with "Dear Maggie."

### THE ANSWER OF THE WOMEN.

(Anti-suffrage argument: "Women can not fight, therefore they should not vote.")

We have given our best through the ages past,  
And bidden our loved ones go,  
Each blood-red field was won at the cost  
Of the women's pain and woe.  
Through tears and horror and heartbreak and want

We have toiled for the daily bread  
Of the little ones. When a war goes on  
The children must still be fed.

We have given our best on the shot-scarred plains,

When the mangled wrecks of men  
Were brought to us to be nursed and healed  
And cheered and made whole again.  
Not to the music of fife and drum,  
But to moans and tortured cries,  
We have eased the pangs of the fever-tossed  
And covered the sightless eyes.

We have given our best through the ages past,  
For that is our pride and woe;

Whenever the call for a loved one came  
We were ready to bid them go.  
We have toiled that the children might be fed;  
To the dying eyes brought light;  
And yet—dear God, what a mockery!  
They tell us: "You do not fight."

—May Stanley.

### PENNY LUNCH SERVED AT RECESS.

At the Monroe School, a twelve room building, a penny recess lunch is served each morning. In two weeks over 1,900 lunches were served, 300 of which were free, to those lacking nourishment. Blood tests covering three months proves that in one month's time there is an improvement of 10%, in six weeks varying from 15 to 20% after lunches were given. Pupils dull, behind in their grade, kept up with the class; those nervous and irritable developed self-control; this was apparent even in Kindergarten class. The popular menu is *hot weiners* and rye bread, sugar rolls, raised doughnuts, apples, oranges, graham crackers with fruit jelly between, rye bread with strained honey and figs, beans (baked and spread hot on rye bread) and balls made of puffed wheat—similar to pop-corn balls. These are conveniently served in a limited space and with limited facilities.

Lunches properly arranged will pay for food supply at a penny each, i. e., large apple or hot weiner and slice of rye bread, etc.

The League of Protestant women purchased the equipment and supply the lunches at the school.

(Mrs.) Edith A. Sanborn.

### A SPECTACULAR GREETING.

A woman aeronaut, Miss Bernetta Miller, has been invited to deliver a message to the tableaux group on the steps of the Treasury Building, Washington, a March 3. This tableaux group will represent Miss Columbia and will be a feature incident to the suffrage parade. The message will have to do with woman's rapid advancement along all lines during the latter years. The great parade will be a significant prelude to the Wilson inaugural.

### MONTANA LATE

We are sorry to say that Montana "copy" has not come in time to appear in this issue.

# NORTH DAKOTA FEDERATION

President. MISS MINNIE J. NELSON, Valley City

## CLUB ACTIVITIES.

Mrs. W. F. Cushing, Fargo, Special Correspondent to The Courant.

A number of delightfully planned year books for 1912-13 have reached the chairman of the press committee of the North Dakota Federation. The Fortnightly club of Bismarck has adopted the study of modern drama with Brander Matthew's Study of the Drama as its text book. To each member a topic has been assigned for roll call for the entire year, covering a wide variety of interests: Drama League of America; Library News; Opera; North Dakota History; Federation News; Social Reform; Domestic Economy; Latest Books; Music and Musicians; People in the Public Eye; Foreign News; Arts and Artists; Science; Health Crusade; Education; Our Government; The Drama. Interspersed with program announcements are apt quotations, and altogether the booklet is most attractive, phases of modern English, Spanish, French, German, Scotch, Irish and American drama being covered in most interesting manner. The annual banquet of the Fortnightly club took place on November 13. Mrs. Robert Orr, Mrs. Evan B. Goss and Mrs. Chas. C. Root comprise the program committee.

\*

The Motto chosen for the Alfredian club of Leeds is, "Knowledge is Power," and the one quotation, "There is a Woman at the Beginning of all Great Things. The membership list is composed of twenty active workers, and the program contains some interesting ideas, one topic, such as "The Home" being chosen for each meeting with a leader, while roll call is devoted to a kindred topic, such as Reminders. The meeting of February 4, will be given up to Principles of Cooking, with Recipes for roll call. March 18, Personal Hygiene will be studied with Right Living for roll call. One program will be devoted to Mother's Day, with Quotations of Children for roll call, and the topic assigned for the last meeting of the year is Home Care of the Sick, with Recipes of Sickness Delicacies for roll call. There will be an Historical meeting during the year and one where consideration will be given to Textiles and Clothing. Officers of the Alfredian club are: President, Mrs. J. Hulberg; Vice President, Mrs. B. Peterson; Treasurer, Mrs. N. E. Ferrell; Secretary, Mrs. G. E. Martin. Standing committees have been appointed on program, library, education and civic improvement

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The Dorcas Society of Dickinson has a long list of benevolences to its credit. At present there are twelve active members, with Mrs. S. L. Carroll as president; Mrs. H. L. Haughton, vice president, and Mrs. L. H. Rudiselle, secretary-treasurer, and five honorary outside members. A short time since the club suffered the misfortune of loss by death of its president Mrs. Bowen, and for some time nothing in the way of active work was done, but last August work was resumed. A room has been furnished in St. Joseph's hospital at Dickinson, coal,

food and clothing donated and a dancing party given in order to raise a fund with which to help the needy of the town. About 20 families were furnished with Christmas dinners, as well as clothing and something for the children, and in a little over three months of the fall something like \$94 were paid out in charity. This record is accomplishment indeed, and can but meet with generous recognition. Valuable assistance has been rendered by the B. P. O. Elks, of Dickinson, and quite apparently this federated club has established for itself an enviable reputation for practical helpfulness.

\*

The Round Table club of Fargo has outlined a strong program on Russia, and is in a position to derive especial benefit from its course, owing to the fact that one of its members, Mrs. H. L. Bolley, spent a number of months in Russia recently, where her husband was sent by the government to pursue important investigations relative to soil conditions of that immense empire. Russian history, literature, music and art will be taken up and sociological conditions studied. Poland and its brilliant though unhappy history will receive especial attention, the caption reading:

"Poles, my dear brethren, your high laws are all the same—

Virtue is your element and valor is your name;"—Woronicz.

On November 15 an entire program was devoted to a lecture by Mrs. Bolley on Experiences in Russia. Mrs. Bolley is a gifted speaker and distinguished as a student in sociology, and her talk afforded a rare degree of pleasure to the members present and their guests. Russian tea was served with confections. Officers of the Round Table are: President, Mrs. Haxby; First Vice President, Mrs. Schlipf; Second Vice President, Mrs. Keene; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Holt; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Whittlesay; Treasurer, Mrs. Hamilton. Program Committee: Mrs. Wheelock, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Gearey. Twenty-four active members are at present associated in its work, and a long list of honorary and associate members augment its strength. Mrs. N. C. Young, lately retired from the high office of president of the North Dakota Federation, is prominent in the work of this club.

\*

Quite ideal is the program of work outlined in the year book for 1912-13 of The Woman's club, of Jamestown. Although it has been organized but little over a year, it boasts a membership of 53, with seven associate members and has made of itself a powerful influence in social and civic affairs. The club was federated in 1912, and its object "shall be mutual improvement and the promotion of higher intellectual, social and civic conditions in the home and town." The Motto "Still I am Learning," has been adopted. Officers are: President, Mrs. W. B. de Nault; Vice President, Mrs. F. E. Rathman; Secretary, Mrs. E. L. Laythe; Treasurer, Mrs. D. C. Wood; Auditor, Miss Helen J. Allen

It is not too much to say that the program of the Woman's club might well serve as a model for organizations desirous of combining the various interests of a community in their course of work. The first meeting of the fall, for instance, was devoted to papers on the Wild Flowers of North Dakota and Our Native Birds, after which a round table was conducted on The Work of the Audobon Society. The following program was of equal interest, having for roll call, One of the Many Good Things About North Dakota. Papers on Indian Legends and on History of North Dakota followed. Indeed, it is tempting to chronicle each and every program, the one on Woman's Day calling for special admiration. In response to roll call the question of, Why I Do or Do Not Want to Vote was discussed in a frank and friendly manner. Papers followed on The World Movement for Woman's Suffrage and a round table was devoted to The Effect of Woman's Suffrage, Where it has been Adopted. One open meeting has already been devoted to a talk and demonstration in domestic science, conducted by Miss Nellie Farnsworth, teacher of domestic science at the Valley City Normal school. A Craft's day is promised, and Health and Patriotic programs will be carried out, with a Civic meeting to be held on April 5. Roll call for the latter will be devoted to, One Suggestion for a More Beautiful Jamestown, and will be followed by papers on Public Play Grounds, The School House as a Social Center and a City Pure Food Inspector. For one of the domestic Science programs, roll call will be responded to with Menu for a Meal of Six, Cost not to Exceed \$1.

The press committee owns to an interest in the aims and accomplishments of this progressive club, for in every community it will be found that the more successful the club organization, the more conspicuous has been its desire to appeal to its varied tastes. The intermingling of these interests in such manner as to reach every member is no small task, and the program committee, consisting of Miss Helen J. Allen, Miss Jane M. Goddard and Miss Alice V. Paddock, is to be congratulated upon the successful culmination of its efforts. It is safe to assume that the attendance is keeping up to the highest mark. Three standing committees combine in working out the practical aims of the Woman's club—those on program, civic improvement and membership.

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## FOR THE LEGISLATURE TO CONSIDER.

Grand Forks Daily Herald.

Creation of a capitol commission for the erection of a new capitol building.

Proposal to call a constitutional convention. Initiative, referendum and recall, applicable to both constitution and statutes.

Increasing of the terms of all state officers from two to four years by constitutional amendment.

Removal of the office of state superintendent

(Continued on Page 27.)

**CLUB WOMEN AND THE HOME.**

From the Press Committee of General Federation of Women's Clubs.

That the women of the Federated Clubs do not forget the home nor their very close relation thereto, is shown by the immense popularity of the Household Economics sessions at the biennial conventions of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. They are invariably crowded to the doors, standing room being at a premium. Due credit must always be given to Mrs. Olaf Gulldin, of Indiana, the former chairman of this department, for having infused new life into the work by her own keen interest and her increasing activity in its behalf.

The new head of this department, Miss Helen Louise Johnson, of Watertown, N. Y., has long been familiar with this subject, having attended Mrs. Rorer's school in Philadelphia in the early nineties. At the World's Columbian Exposition, in Chicago in 1893, she had charge of the first electrical cooking exhibit ever given in this country, and soon after began lecturing and teaching. She has taught settlement classes; has twice been professor in a university; has taught in some of the most expensive private schools in New York City; has been for seventeen years lecturer for the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and is now on the editorial staff of Harper's Bazar. It may be interesting to know how Miss Johnson came to take up this last work. Some of those in authority on that publication one day heard her telling about some of the problems presented to her by those who attended her lectures. These were problems particularly difficult because of the constantly increasing cost of living, and the women appealed to Miss Johnson very much as patients would to a physician eager for help. The Harper's Bazar people were interested, and immediately asked her to take up the work she is now doing on the Bazar. The stories therein set forth are not fictitious; and in her handling of them, Miss Johnson is certainly helping to solve many of the financial difficulties caused by the lack on the part of the women of early training in the great profession of home-making.

The plans of the Household Economics Department for the next two years are two-fold: First, to urge the study of textiles, and of the present tariff regulations on wool, etc., in the hope of furthering a more equitable schedule and a pure textile bill. This work has been especially bequeathed to the department from the preceding administration, and is of great and far-reaching importance. The attention of club women has been steadily directed for a number of years to the study of foods and sanitation, and this is still necessary and will continue to be so. But the subject of textiles, especially in its economic bearings, is also of great moment, and has hitherto been slighted. The second object of the department is the establishment of the cultural value of home economics. Too long, Miss Johnson thinks, has the subject been regarded as related to cooking and sewing only. She says:

"Home economics in their economic and social forms should be taught in every girls' school and college in the country. Household administration is the privilege of the woman. It seems to me quite time to cease talking about her duty and point out the privileges of her position as wife and mother and household administrator. The man regards his

business as a pleasure. He plays it as he plays a game, and he plays to win. There are certain qualities which need to be taught and preached in this game of housekeeping in order that we may show the great end and object of it all, and stop focusing our attention on the means. Cooking and sewing are a means to an end. They are not ends in themselves. And the end and aim of home economics are to so accomplish these means that we may reduce the labor connected with them to the minimum, and learn in the margin of time we thereby gain the art of joy."

Under the direction of this department with its trained leader, the women of the Federated Clubs will undoubtedly make enormous strides in the directions indicated, and their influence and example will be widely felt, for they are A MILLION STRONG and constantly increasing in numbers. If a little leaven leaveneth a whole lump, surely the influence of these ambitious and conscientious women must be of incalculable effect in raising the tone and standard of living throughout the country.

Mrs. R. C. French, chairman of the press committee of the Oregon Federation of Women's Clubs, writes thus:

"The most vital word that the club women of Oregon send this month is that, on November 5, by a majority of over three thousand votes, suffrage was granted to the women of the state. Many clubs for the first time made suffrage their main issue for the past few months. There has been a statewide active campaign carried on, and in such a dignified manner as to disarm criticism. Our most sincere thanks are sent to the splendid men and women who have visited our state during the campaign to help in the work, and also for the help and encouragement received from hundreds of others. And now the attention of all is turned to the departments of political science, in order that we may be as well prepared as possible for our new duties and responsibilities."

**HELP THE MOVING PICTURE SHOWS TO HELP THE TOWN**

Moving picture shows, at least most of them, are run to make money. To make money they must show the pictures the people will pay money to see, and then they must have the people to come and pay and see.

Films illustrating health, civic, education and other special topics will be shown when there are enough people to see them.

Thus it is partly up to school people, the church people, the health people, the commercial people, and all the other people who wish entertainment to be more than merely entertaining, and those who wish the entertainment of the moving picture shows to carry some lessons for the betterment of people and city conditions.

Any club, society, league, school, committee, or individual can make a start.

Send a note to the moving picture show manager. Call upon him. Invite him to a conference. Either way, or all of them, may be followed.

At least let him know that you are interested and that you stand ready to co-operate in any reasonable fashion. Of course his house, his attendants, and his pictures must be above reproach. That condition is fundamental. See also that every reasonable effort is made to have the highest type of machine, that the machine is properly mounted, and

that it is expertly or carefully operated, with the films in good order so that the eyes of children will not suffer unduly.

Ask him how you and your associates can help him. Ask him what he can offer to help you.

You can offer to work for the reasonable support of your constituency. You will ask him for early information as to what films he will offer covering any of the kind of subjects you are interested in. You will from time to time send announcements. You will yourselves agree to send information bulletins to interested groups telling of the special films you wish to have emphasized and supported.

Then you will plan thoughtfully how best to get people to go to these selected shows. Try to secure a modest fund for stenographic work, postage, some printing, etc. If you can afford a small advertisement in the papers it would be useful as an official advertisement, in addition to mention that will almost surely be given you as a matter of news. Try to do this work in the name of some organization, possibly as the "motion picture committee" of the club, society, men's brotherhood, etc. But you can have a "committee" without it belonging to any society or any other body.

Of course you will remember that you actually are not helping to "boom" the moving pictures as a "business." You are trying to get from the moving picture all possible good for your community. The moving picture is here. Let's use it.

For a plan of campaign, or for special information, or for help in any difficulty, address E. G. Routzahn, Bureau of Civic Co-operation, Hyde Park, Chicago.

E. G. Routzahn.

**Women's National Fire Prevention Association.**

From the American Club Woman.

Much interest has been shown by the general public in the Women's National Fire Prevention and Protective Association, organized, in New York City a few days ago. A national membership of women will be sought.

The following national officers have been elected: President, Mrs. Eva Macdonald Valesh; Recording Secretary, Miss Jeanne Bruce; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Helen Kenney; Treasurer, Mrs. Alexander Brociner; Auditor, Miss Helen Chaplin. The national headquarters will be at forty-two West Thirtieth Street, New York City.

The following honorary Vice-Presidents have been appointed: Mrs. William Grant Brown, Miss Mary Wood, Mrs. Ansel Oppenheim, Mrs. Flora Spiegelberg, Miss Anna MacNally and Mrs. John S. Crosby.

A Vice-President will be appointed in each State, and the work of organizing State branches will be taken up. Texas women are already doing splendid work through the clubs.

Alexander Brociner, Chairman of the Advisory Board of Men, is writing a series of instructive articles on Fire Prevention for this magazine.

It is never safe to brag about wealth without knocking on wood.

Mrs. Walter J. Smith will edit the art number of The Courant for next month. Art clubs will please report any notes to her before February 1, for the February Courant will feature art news.

## SOUTH DAKOTA FEDERATION

President, MRS. ZILLAH E. WILSON, Aberdeen

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

All organizations if they are to meet with any measure of success must first place themselves on a firm financial basis and all its functions must be performed in a business like manner.

This is one reason why women's organizations heretofore have not been in the main successful. The most adverse criticism which we, as women, receive from our husbands and the world at large is that we lack business training.

Probably the greatest organization of which women are justly proud is the General Federation of Women's Clubs representing over five thousand clubs and more than a million of members. But had you ever thought that this body of women is dependent almost entirely upon the philanthropic women of wealth; that no woman who was not rich in her own home could afford to be a National office? This is however, the case, and to obviate this difficulty the endowment or sinking fund has been proposed and is now in the process of raising \$100,000 of which the interest only can be used has been voted and is now being collected by every state in the Union; the amount assessed to each state depending upon the club membership of that state. South Dakota has been asked to raise \$300, a very small sum indeed in proportion to the only 25c per capita, and when one considers that by this small sum from each club woman, we may be able to create a fund which will make it possible for any capable woman to accept the office of President and also place the Federation where it will not only be self respecting but command the respect of the whole world.

One-third of our amount has already been raised and it is my most earnest desire that the remainder of the clubs respond at once and thus liquidate the debt of South Dakota club women.

Next to the National comes the State Federation which touches more closely the hearts of the South Dakota club women. No state in the union is advancing any more rapidly in wealth, education and culture than our state and we as women wish to keep pace with the general uplift and growth. "United we stand; divided we fall" proves itself most emphatically in this line of work.

Harmony and concentrated action will accomplish wonders and that which tends toward the advancement of one will end by a wide diffusion of the same good.

In order that the state may have a fund from which to draw for general and universal enlightenment, a movement has been started whereby we may secure the services of a noted lecturer for the state federation meetings. This we hope will prove such a drawing card that many will be willing to pay their own expenses for the privileges thus gained and thus secure a larger attendance so necessary for a successful meeting.

Like nation, like state, and heretofore the state officers have borne all of their own expenses in their attendance at the meetings. As our dues have been so nominal that we have scarcely had money enough to put out

our yearbooks, pay for the letter heads, invitations and credential cards.

Will you my club sister not respond to this appeal which means only a very nominal sum per capita but which means worlds of literary progress to the entire state?

### CLUB SIGNATURES.

There are certain well established customs in the signing of one's name which if followed by women the club work would be relieved of many embarrassing situations. If the woman is unmarried the name should appear as Miss Mary M. Jones; if married the prefix of Mrs. with the given name should occur with the husband's initials in parenthesis if so desired thus: Mrs. Mary M. Jones (John L.).

### THE YEAR BOOK.

The Yearbook is nearly ready for publication. Will the clubs who have not sent in a correct list of officers, please do so at once?

### THE COURANT.

By subscribing for this paper you will be able to keep in touch with the club work of the northwest. Through comparison we can place an estimate on our own proficiency. (The Courant has a special plan to aid in endowment fund gathering. Club presidents please write.—Ed.)

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Another year has rolled around and we are still on the up grade. The past two years have been very successful and we hope the coming ones will continue the good work. Our President has been untiring in her efforts and we shall be very loth to lose her. The other officers have been alert and philanthropic in their motives.

The special committees have been unusually active this year and much good has resulted. The musical committee put out an excellent list of suggestions which I wish might be followed by every club. Mrs. Hardy as Chairman has made most strenuous efforts along this line in recognition of the fact that music is such a potent educational factor.

Through Mrs. Laura D. Barrett, of Vermilion, the club women of the State are making an earnest endeavor to place Manual Training in each of the State Schools.

Bulletins on Art in Waterways; Pure Streams and the value of Vegetation to Health were sent out by the Forestry committee, Mrs. G. S. Jackson, chairman.

The Bulletins put forth the matter in a clear and lucid manner giving the public much needed information.

Public Health with Mrs. Anna L. Derr as Chairman brought to the attention of the public through a circular letter the imperative demand for investigating, teaching and the making and enforcing of food sanitation laws; School ad social hygiene and tuberculosis.

With each succeeding year the work and responsibility of the Corresponding Secretary becomes more arduous. This is as it should be and records the growth and success of the Federation.

Five-hundred and twenty letters were written; four hundred and six communications received; two hundred invitations; one hundred and fifty credentials mailed; thirteen reports of clubs received; eight lists of dele-

gates, only were sent. The reading of the invitations lessened the work of the Corresponding Secretary as the clubs were asked to answer directly to the local chairman. Five clubs have joined and only two have withdrawn. The fact that only ten year books were received might be accounted for in two ways: either the clubs did not issue books or else they failed to send one to the Secretary.

The Secretary would like to suggest that the precedent be established of each club paying the way of its President or one member of the club in order that the attendance may be increased and the Federation spirit be enhanced. Again it would seem that the matter of railroad rates might be brought to a successful issue which would still further materially aid in the number and thus engender the enthusiasm the umber ad thus engender the enthusiasm.

Mrs. Mina Campbell has put a great deal of time and thought upon this Railroad proposition. Nearly every organization makes some kind of arrangements regardless of the number and we surely ought. We are a power if we only know how to use it. I have consulted with the superintendent on one road and he assures me that something can be done. Our attendance would be doubled had we reduced rates.

Your Corresponding Secretary was appointed as an official delegate to represent the S. D. D. A. R. at the Fourth National Conservation Congress held in Indianapolis October first, second, third and fourth, but loyalty to her State and sister club women would not permit her attendance.

I would like to propose the maintenance of a Public Circuit lecture course by means of which we might replete our exchequer and receive great literary benefit at the same time. We must be placed on a firm financial basis and in order to be so placed we must have money and I am certain that by united effort this may be accomplished.

In retiring from the Secretaryship I wish to express what a joy and inspiration you have been to me. My association with you has been most delightful, and I have made many life-long friends. I can truthfully say that in the two years of correspondence I have never written or received a letter with an unfriendly note, and while you can and will no doubt have many more proficient secretaries, you never will have one who has the welfare of this Federation and the Club Women of the State more at heart.

Zillah E. Wilson,

Retiring Corresponding Secretary.

The mid-winter breakfast this year will be the most interesting in the history of the Minnesota Federation, if there is anything in the signs of the times. You, of course, are coming.

The situation in the Minnesota legislature seems to be, "I saw it first." Everybody declares himself anxious to work and vote for good bills. We shall see.

Be sure you are among those who will attend the Minnesota Federation mid-winter breakfast.

## MINNESOTA FEDERATION

President, MRS. E. H. LOYHED, Faribault

The Health and Hygiene Committee recently sent to the President of every federated club in the state, a circular letter calling attention to proposed tuberculosis legislation, with enclosures possibly rather formidable and at first thought, far from interesting. We trust each officer will take the time to read all this literature carefully, and enlist each member of her club in this crusade against tuberculosis.

We have done in Minnesota as other states did in the early fight against this disease, established a sanatorium for the treatment of the early cases. This is quite right, and our institution at Walker should be continued and enlarged. Society owes it to her citizens to provide an opportunity of recovery from a disease incurred through faulty environment. Surely no one will question the statement, that it is equally the duty of the State to protect her able-bodied citizens from contracting this same disease, if it is possible to do so.

Probably the last word of Dr. Arthur T. Cabot, Chairman of the Massachusetts State Tuberculosis Commission, who died recently, appeared in the November "Atlantic" under the title "Tuberculosis and the Schools." He said, "If every existent case of tuberculosis could be hunted up and put in quarantine, the practical elimination of the disease could be expected in the life time of our generation."

This is practically what the Minnesota State Tuberculosis Commission recommends for the consideration of our lawmakers, segregation in County Sanatoria, where the advanced cases can be cared for near their homes.

The women of the State should be thoroughly alive to the importance of this matter. It concerns us most directly. Too many of us have already been visited by this disease. There is always the possibility, under present conditions, that one or more of our home circles may become infected.

There are 2,000 deaths annually from tuberculosis in Minnesota, and over 10,000 living cases all the time. Leaving out of consideration the loss to the State in such a startling mortality and morbidity, it means bereavement for too many of us, blasted hopes and bitter poverty in too many homes. Yet all this is necessary.

There is no weapon so powerful as public opinion. The people as a rule get what they want as a unit. We know that women can mould public opinion. In every district of the state, it is possible for us to help this cause. We should do our part in convincing our respective Representatives that our districts stand solidly for the suppression of tuberculosis. If the petition which was sent out, comes back to us with the signature of every club woman in the State, it cannot fail to have weight. It is worth while to try for the endorsement of your local business organizations, Commercial clubs, etc. The wording of the petition might serve as a basis for a set of resolutions to be presented to such bodies.

The large appropriation of money which these Bills call for is not exorbitant when compared with the annual loss to the state from tuberculosis. It is folly to appropriate immense sums for the conservation of our



Mrs. J. A. Mansfield, Lakefield, Minn.

natural resources, and ignore the most valuable asset of society, human life and energy.

Professor Pamvitz, of Berlin, has said, "Every nation has the tuberculosis it deserves. At the end of the twentieth century the social qualities of peoples will be judged by their relation to tuberculosis."

Minnesota has it in her power to decrease tuberculosis mortality, and thus do her share in exterminating the disease. Let us all, in season and out of season, do our part in bringing this about.

Jessie Mc. M. Marclely,

Chairman, Health and Hygiene Committee,  
M. F. W. C.

## A REMARKABLE WOMAN.

(Contributed by a Lakefield Club Woman.)

Mrs. Mansfield is a native of Ohio, and is a self-made woman. Thrown on her own resources at the age of twelve, she worked her own way through the high school of Ironton, Ohio, graduating in 1897 with first honors. She was given a scholarship at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, and maintained a high average of scholarship, despite the fact that she had to earn every penny of expense, including board, clothes, books, etc. She received the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1901. She was given a fellowship at the University of Chicago, and entered that institution in the autumn of 1902. Here again she earned most of her expenses while pursuing the graduate course in English, German and history. She received the Master's degree in 1902 and accepted a position in the Park, Rapids, Minn., high school, where she was wonderfully successful as a teacher. Here in 1903 she married Mr. Mansfield, and they removed to Lakefield in 1905.

Mrs. Mansfield was elected president of the newly organized literary club, Friends in Council, and has made it a power in the community. Under her leadership and

through her influence the club joined the State Federation in 1910; a musical department was added, parliamentary law was introduced and the club's influence for good is felt in the moral, intellectual, civic and social welfare of the town. Through her influence the club was awarded the Lydia Phillips Williams scholarship in 1911.

Mrs. Mansfield is a regular contributor to several papers and a special reporter for her home paper, the Lakefield Standard. She also edits the Woman's Department of Co-operation, a monthly magazine published at Minneapolis. In connection with this work she coined the word "co-operette," woman co-operator, which has come into general use with reference to the co-operative movement.

Mrs. Mansfield has recently published an intimate biography of Charles Dickens, written in collaboration with another club woman, Mrs. E. A. Taber, of Park Rapids, Minn.

Mrs. Mansfield is a vocalist of no mean ability and is well informed on musical theory and literature. She is an ardent suffragist, well posted on the history of the movement, and can speak with power on the subject.

A biography of Mrs. Mansfield occurs in "Woman's Who's Who of America" for the present year.

As a housekeeper she is practical and scientific, doing most of her own work, including laundering. Two of her latest accomplishments, of which she is justly proud, are those of dressmaking and millinery. She does most beautiful art needlework of all kinds and has an unlimited supply of hand embroidered household linen as well as wearing apparel, including a complete costume and accessories of Battenberg lace.

Mrs. Mansfield is fond of athletics, especially bicycle riding and tennis.

## For the Dickens Lover.

A little "Brochure on Charles Dickens" by Ethel A. Taber, with introduction by Myrtle G. Mansfield, B. Ph. Denison, has just been issued through the efforts of Mrs. Mansfield. As she says in her introduction, "It contains, besides much original comment, material not in general circulation, nor to be had by the general reader." It is certainly very interesting in its reading.

Are you interested in tuberculosis legislation? Write to your legislators.

How are the New Year resolutions keeping?

Mrs. Brush, widow of the late John T. Brush, owns the New York baseball team, champions of the national league for the last two seasons. Women seem to fit in well in the new places in her old world, she has lately discovered.

**GOOD FOR MISS WILSON.**

Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the president-elect, has, by her influence, banished the obscene new dances from the program of the art school student dances, at the Pennsylvania institute, where she is studying art. Miss Wilson's ways will be narrowly observed, as will the manners of her two sisters. It is well that they are average wholesome American girls, for to be an average wholesome American girl is to be one whose example it is well for other girls to follow.

**POPULAR MUSIC.**

The woman's club project that has reached such proportions in the Northwest in the way of inculcating a knowledge of music and art into the minds of school children as they go along, is somewhat expressed in the popular Sunday concerts, in which classical and so-called "popular" music, of the higher grade are mixed so that everybody's taste is pleased.

The Edison invention of the phonograph, in all its old and new forms, is a godsend to those who hope for a critical national taste for amusements.

**MAN'S INHUMANITY TO MAN.**

The marshal of a town in the northwest state ordered a man out of town, when he had become so drunk as to be a nuisance. People found him next morning inside the village limits, in fact near the station, and it was found that both his legs had been frozen close to the knee, while one hand was badly frozen. "He may recover," the news items say. If women had votes, how long would that town marshal hold his job? Or wouldn't the barkeepers (assuming there remained saloons) have learned better than to have sold a man more than he could carry?

**TOO BAD.**

It is difficult for American women to condone the acts of their English sisters, in destroying mail matter and cutting telephone wires. Nothing short of war will excuse such outrages. It would seem that the English women, in taking their own way to fight their own fight, are hurting the women over here.

It is evident that the women over seas are in deadly earnest. It is, as *The Courant* has said before, revolution, and may not continue bloodless.

All womankind will hope that the battle may be won without further violence. American women do not relish the idea of chivalrous American men getting into their heads the error that such conditions might be possible here. However, the American woman wants the vote, and will have it. She, who is a liberty lover, would be willing, if it should be necessary, to suffer violence or death in the war for liberty, but she knows that will never be necessary here.

**ONE GOOD THING.**

The parcel post has come to stay. For one thing, express companies will probably be good hereafter, and collect charges at but one end of a parcel's journey.



One of the most effective and eloquent scandal-spreading devices known to the present world is the heedless man's eyebrow.

**MRS. BURBANK'S LETTER.**

The initial letter from Mrs. Mary C. Burbank, appears in this number of *The Courant*. It is timely, with its references to the noticeable effects of the Balkan war upon tourist conditions, and, to the thousands who know Mrs. Burbank's style, the first letter is not only a delight in itself, but a promise of a bounteous menu of delights.

**WOMEN AND HEALTH.**

Women are noting with increased uneasiness, the various epidemics of infantile paralysis reported in the dispatches. They are setting about a ways and means to answer effectually their self-addressed query, "What's to be done about it?" The wearied physicians and surgeons welcome woman and inquisitive inquiry into conditions pertaining to public health and find among women the encouragement they need in their researches.

**THE FEDERATION TO FARE WELL.**

It is freely predicted in Minnesota that the State Federation of Women's clubs will come off handsomely in its recommendations to the legislature, for that body notes that the club women are taking themselves and their relation to public life seriously and are inclined to give weight to the recommendations of women who do not go before them, prefacing their requests with the admission that they do not believe women should become potential citizens. The world will take women at their own estimate.

**A WESTERN WOMAN EDITOR.**

Eva Macdonald Valesh, veteran newspaper woman of the Northwest, is the able and successful editor of the *American Clubwoman*, an eastern magazine of the clubs, the chief labor of which is to make warfare against fire risks. Its columns are revelations to women, of their unconscious carelessness in daily life and the menaces they permit to exist, because of slothful neglect to watch.

Mrs. Valesh always wrote simply, forcibly and never wasted words.

Her sister, Blanche Macdonald, is one of the contributors to the journal. Miss Macdonald has an enviable place among newspaper writers and club women who subscribe to the *American Clubwoman* will delight in her work.

**NOT MIND-READERS.**

The *Courant* invites a careful perusal of matter contained in this issue and having reference to the past, present and future of Itasca Park, a state reserve, but a national playground. Since the park encloses the still disputed source of the Mississippi, it is a tract of world-wide interest. Men and women who read former representative Deming's article, or the descriptive story of the park written by *The Courant* editor, are urgently requested to write to their representatives and senators asking for attention to this matter. While the nation, and particularly the whole Northwest is interested, it is to the Minnesota legislature that all must look for the good of the park. Help the legislators to appreciate the nation's trust left in Minnesota's hands. And remember the legislators are not mind-readers.

**AN AMUSING SPECTACLE.**

The legislature presents one amusing aspect to the mere newspaper people who have sat in and noted the legislative actions of the past. The session was preceded by a warfare about the naming of senate committees. The net result must be pleasing to the minority party for it has obtained special grace in committee places, and the progressives in both parties observe that neither Lieutenant Governor Burquist nor Speaker Rines has been hurt.

Having a personal and political acquaintance with all of the Senators and most of the House members, *The Courant* editor is moved to admonish the legislative committees to be slow about impugning the motives of those who may have the hardihood to disagree with them.

Honest men in both houses not only opposed the suffrage bill but many others thought by progressives to be impervious to criticism. They are not such a bad lot, the men the people of Minnesota have chosen to make laws for them, and the way to help out in attaining our ideals of legislation, is to counsel and suggest kindly, not to call names and revile.

It is unnecessary, of course, to talk this way to women, but the writer has noticed a tendency among some men to mistake invective for argument and noise for force.

**BUREAU OF PUBLICITY.**

From the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The ninth tri-ennial convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to be held in Brooklyn, N. Y., next October. The Countess of Carlisle is president of this organization, and Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, of Portland, Maine, president of the United States W. C. T. U. is vice-president. Some fifty different countries are affiliated, and most of them will send delegates. Following this notable meeting the fortieth convention of the National W. C. T. U. will take place, probably in the state of New Jersey.

From the Federation Bulletin.

Baroness Von Suttner, the noted peace advocate of Vienna, has issued a printed protest against "the barbarizing of the air," by military fleets. She appeals to the nations of the earth in the name of common sense and mercy as well as in the name of human genius and higher civilization, to call a conference of the great powers to renew The Hague agreement prohibiting aerial war engines; at least to procure a prohibition against the dropping of explosives from aeroplanes. Her appeal is signed by thousands of noted people.

Baroness von Suttner emphasizes the fact that the tremendous rivalry for the creation of immense fleets to navigate the air is animated wholly by military motives. She pictures the devastation that would be caused by the extension of the war zone to the air, showing what a crime it would be to devote the latest development of invention to such a purpose.

**INQUIRY ANSWERED.**

Answer to inquiry: Mrs. Mary B. Lewis opened her new class in parliamentary law at Minneapolis, Wednesday last. Her address is 721 East 24th street, Minneapolis. She coaches privately.

**ENDOWING MOTHERHOOD.**

The *Courant* calls the attention of its readers to the wide publicity given to the proposition of pensioning widowed mothers. California and Kansas and Illinois help out the widowed mothers within their respective boundaries.

The last biennial convention of the National Federation passed a resolution favoring state aid to these women, and Minnesota may well fall into line.

Colorado has gone farther than has California and Kansas and Illinois. It has passed a referendum vote on the subject of endowing motherhood.

At the November Election, Colorado took the initial step in this country in one long-agitated reform. It passed a referendum vote on the subject of endowing motherhood, thus allying itself with Australia, whose Parliament has been considering the same project. In the latter case the bill provides an allowance of \$25 to any mother of a new-born baby. The Christian Work (New York) is led by these facts to consider various other efforts made for encouraging the increase of population. Australia, it is pointed out, has become alarmed over her falling birth-rate, and is taking this means of promoting the growth of her population. Her anxiety may be realized when one reflects that in an area as extensive as the United States there are only four and a half millions of people. This journal reviews some efforts elsewhere directed to the same end:

"The whole civilized world is awakening to the danger of the decline of the birth-rate, which is common to all countries, and efforts are being made to relieve the obstacles which modern industrial conditions have placed on the rearing of children. As Mr. Forman showed recently in *The Independent*, the factory legislation of England had the unexpected effect of reducing the number of the children it was designed to protect. When children cease to be profitable, the tendency is to cease their production. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd-George, in the insurance bill now pending in Parliament, provides a maternity allowance of \$7.50 for the wife of an insured workman. That the situation is serious is evident from the vital statistics of England and Wales for the quarter ending September 30 last, when the birth-rate was 10 per cent less than the average of the last decade, and the births exceeded the deaths by only 81,645.

"The French, being a most economical people, have gone farthest in curtailing expenses by dispensing with the luxury of children. As a result, the population of France showed an excess of 34,869 deaths as compared with births during the year 1911. There is no decrease in the marriage rate. M. Messimy, former Minister of War, advises the Government to pay a premium for every child born of the same mother beginning with the fourth, since it requires more than three children per married couple to keep up the population. The premium he puts at \$100, half to be paid to the mother at the birth of the child and half put into a fund to provide her a pension for life. To raise the money he proposes a special tax on bachelors or on the heads of families without children or with only one. This is certainly a fair thing. Another attempt to solve the same problem without state aid is

the erection in a suburb of Paris of working-men's flats where the birth of a child relieves the family of the payment of rent for the following week. This is different from some New York tenements, where the birth of a child is penalized by eviction. \* \* \* The advent of a new soul into the world should not be the occasion of despair, as it is now to so many poor mothers, to whom the burden of self-support looms monsterlike at a time when she requires all her vitality. Any country considering itself civilized and Christian can not do less than relieve this handicap to parenthood by a profitable expenditure of its funds in this way."

**THE PEOPLE READY.**

It is a mistaken idea to suppose that Minnesota voters are not thinking about suffrage.

When the National American Woman Suffrage association called for names to the petition asking congress to eliminate the word "male" from the national enfranchising clause, there were twenty thousand names signed within the state of Minnesota, and about half these names, or ten thousand of them, were voters. These included the newspaper men of the state, and even of the cities, to a large degree. Numerous prominent men affixed their signatures then and two years ago, the legislative committee secured the name of every state official Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Clerk of Court, and the great majority of those holding appointive offices. The State Equal Franchise League and the St. Paul Welfare League are bringing in names by hundreds.

Governor Eberhart has been a declared suffragist for at least three years, for it was about three years ago that he gave to the *Duluth News Tribune*, an interview expressing himself unqualifiedly for equal rights for Minnesota women. The State Treasurer, Walter J. Smith, has been for more than a year a member of the political equality club in his own county.

Auditor Iverson has never refused to express himself favorably to the cause and the entire regime of the late Governor Johnson favored the enfranchising of women. It is not the public officials who have needed conversion. Their attitude is a reliable index, however, to the temper of the people. Men holding office are not likely to go out of their way to espouse a cause they believe to be unpopular with the voters.

Then, too, most of these men have declared for the initiative and referendum, which means suffrage. The state fair saw thousands of suffrage cards signed, and some generous contributions. Mrs. A. H. Bright, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Sarah Lyons, assisted by Minnesota suffragists in general made a fine reaping of names and declarations at the last land show, when space was accorded the suffragists by the progressive state of North Dakota.

It isn't that the people of Minnesota have not signified their willingness to have the suffrage amendment put up to them, and it isn't as if they were just beginning to state their preferences. The veteran suffrage workers of the state have been sounding public sentiment at the same time they have been using the willing press to herald all suffrage news and comment abroad. The men and women of the state are ready to tackle the problem, and it will be given them to do.

Senator O. O. Sageng reports that the bill will undoubtedly pass this time and he is one of the shrewdest of the senators. He knows every pitfall in the way of the measure and is aware of the secret tactics of its enemies. Speaker Rines and Lieutenant Governor Burnquist both predict the passage of the amendment in the Minnesota legislature.

**HEALING BY HELPING.**

From the Federation Bulletin.

Mme. Rachel Vuille, a widow of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, who some years ago lost her husband and only child, was admitted to the bar at Geneva recently, and was warmly welcomed by the lawyers, because of her avowed purpose to devote her time and legal skill to the service of the poor, who cannot afford legal talent, especially poor women.

She says that since her own life has been broken by misfortune she has a special feeling of sympathy for all the oppressed and unfortunate, and that she wishes to keep busy by helping others, instead of merely living on the income her husband left her, and brooding over her own sorrows. This is certainly a noble purpose, and it is an example to many who have suffered. The best way to drive away the shadows is to become busy helping others, who have troubles, to find some relief.

\*

With every faction in the Minnesota legislature wishing to go on record as the source of reform legislation this winter, it will be too bad if progressive legislation doesn't obtain.

There seems no doubt but humanitarianism will find official expression, that the bills backed by the people who have charge of the war against the white plague, will be passed—they are already introduced. R. C. Dunn, of Princeton, and Senator Elwell, of Minneapolis, both advocates of good roads legislation, will work with might and main for progress in this most important matter, this matter affecting Minnesota and its tourists. The differences of methods and ideas between them may be neutralized. Mr. Dunn, according to one of the state papers, is a great deal "bigger man" before the people, on account of his accomplishments for good roads, than he could have been had he been chosen governor. He is using his splendid gifts to good effect now and the women of the state are back of him in his mighty program. His attempt to codify the road laws should be encouraged from the outside.

\*

Now, if the presidential inauguration could only be postponed until Spring time or until some more of those who want to go can accumulate the necessary funds, it would be fine.

\*

The *Courant* wishes to express gratitude for the many kind words that have reached the management with regard to the Christmas number.

\*

Fame is more often the reward of speculation than of thrift. The same may be said of success—only emphasized.

\*

Don't forget to read the advertisement, and tell the advertisers.

# WISCONSIN FEDERATION

President, MRS. J. A. STRATHEARN, South Kaukauna

## BOARD MEETING.

On December 10th and 11th, the Executive Board of the Wisconsin Federation of Women's Clubs held a meeting at Madison. Among the members compelled to be absent, was the recording secretary, Mrs. Ben Hooper, of Oshkosh, to whom the sympathy of all club women will go out, when they learn that she lost her mother by death only six weeks ago and her father on the 12th of December. Those present rejoiced to greet again Mrs. W. H. Crosby, Wisconsin's last ex-president, who has suffered such long and painful illness, and who feels that her enforced absence from the 1912 convention will cause her lifelong regret.

The business of the board was principally the election and organization of committees, the discussion of the work of the present administration, and plans for the 1913 convention.

It is not often that the labors of an official are so abundantly sweetened by social pleasures as were those of Wisconsin's board at this meeting. Mrs. J. W. Hobbins, the treasurer, entertained the members at luncheon at her home, and the Madison Woman's Club entertained them at dinner at Lathrop Hall, the U. W. Woman's building, both delightful affairs. At the latter, Mrs. Joseph Jastrow, the president of the Madison Woman's Club, acting as "hostess in chief," introduced Mrs. J. A. Strathearn, the incoming president of the Wisconsin Federation; the manner in which this introduction and Mrs. Strathearn's appropriate and earnest little speech were greeted, testified to the admiration Wisconsin women feel for their new president.

The women who attended these business and social gatherings, left for their homes, feeling conscious of labors well performed, of old friendships strengthened, and of new ones happily begun.

Mrs. A. F. Rote,  
First Vice-President.

## COLLEGE ENDOWMENT LECTURES.

Milwaukee Free Press.

The second half of the College Endowment association's lecture course will open Jan. 17, with a talk by Dr. Paul J. Reinsch, University of Wisconsin, on "The International Aspects of the Panama canal," followed with a talk the next week on "Germany and England."

Among other lecturers engaged are George Breed Zug, University of Chicago, who will give four talks on the "The Barbizon school and Its Place in Landscape Painting."

Thomas Whitney Sinette, University of Cambridge England, will lecture on "The Significance of Music and its Relation to Life," Feb. 12, using piano illustrations. The lecture is announced as philosophical in character.

H. M. Kallen, University of Wisconsin, who recently gained some prominence by his assertion that the only way for the Jewish people to maintain their identity is to make a success of the back-to-Palestine movement has three lectures. Prof. Kallen is a Russian and a graduate of Oxford university, England. His first

subject will be "The Creative Imagination and the Arts," and later he will deliver two lectures on "The Philosophy of Henri Bergson."

Those who are familiar with former College Endowment association lecture courses are looking forward with pleasure to the announcement of the following lecturers:

Nathan Schmidt, Cornell university, on "Science as a Religion;" "Art as a Religion;" "Morality and Socialism as a Religion;" M. V. O'Shea, University of Wisconsin, "The Child as Heir to the Past," and "The Silent Architect of Character;" Charles Zueblin, of Boston, on "The New Federalism, An Interpretation of the Twentieth Century in Our National Life."

## LAKEFIELD CLUB ITEMS.

(Continued from Page 20.)

Mrs. H. M. Clark, a Conservatory graduate, recently gave the following splendid musical recital at a meeting of the Lakefield Musical and Literary club, (Friends in Council. In a scholarly paper she expounded the development of Italian music through the opera, oratoria, solo, etc. By way of interpretation of her theme she carried out the following program of classical music:

Piano Duet from "Rigoletto" .....  
Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Payrel.  
Vocal Duet from "Rigoletto" .....  
Mrs. James and Mrs. Thompson.  
Synopsis of "Madame Butterfly" .....  
Mrs. Gage.  
Piano Solo from "Lucia di Lammermoor" ....  
Mrs. Maulsby.  
Piano Duet from "Stabat Mater" .....  
Mrs. Malchow and Mrs. Payrel.  
Vocal Solo "Dear" by "Creatore" .....  
Mrs. Mansfield.  
Violin Solo, Piano Accompaniment .....  
Mr. Jones and Miss Woodhall.  
Vocal Solo, "O Dry Those Tears," Del Riego.  
Piano Solo, "Vecchio Murinetto" .....  
Mrs. Malchow.  
Vocal Solo, "O Dry Those Tears," Del Riego.  
Mrs. James.

By way of further elucidation of her subject the leader played a number of phonograph records, one of which an Edison grand opera record from "Aida" being especially enjoyable.

At the conclusion of this admirably presented and original program the hostess served a delicious four course Italian lunch.

The Lydia Phillips Williams scholarship for 1911-12 was awarded to a protegee of the Friends in Council Club. The beneficiary, Miss Anna E. Anderson, graduated from Macalaster College in June 1912, with second honors after having completed the four years course in three years. She is at present teaching in the Anoka High School. She has made good and is an exemplification of the fact that the scholarships are worth while.

Mrs. J. A. Mansfield.

## The Origin of the Name Itasca.

In 1832 when Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, with two companions, had succeeded with great difficulty in reaching the present Lake Itasca,

they thought that they had finally found the actual source of the Mississippi River, which was the goal of their ambition. They consulted together about giving this beautiful and most important sheet of water a name which should embody the complete meaning of their search. At last one suggested that they take the Latin word for truth, which is veritas, and another Latin word, caput meaning head, and then strike off the first syllable of veritas, leaving *itas*, and the last syllable of the second word caput, leaving *ca*, and then join the two remaining parts of the words together making an entirely new word, *Itasca*, which would forever stand as an ideograph for the true head of the river. Many people think from the sound of the word, and from the prevalence of Indian names in Minnesota, that Itasca is also of Indian origin, and indeed it is one of the very few made-up words that deserve to rank with an Indian name in either beauty of sound or depth of meaning.

M. S. W.

## FRATERNAL ORDERS COMPOSED OF WOMEN REPRESENTED.

(Continued from Page 13.)

son, Royal Neighbors, St. Paul; Mrs. Dora E. Burgess, of the Degree of Honor, Minneapolis; Mrs. May Jones, of the Ladies of the Maccabees, Minneapolis; Mrs. Clara Carlson, of the Rebekahs, Kelly Lake; Mrs. Mary La Rocca, of the Woodman Circle, St. Paul; Mrs. Mary Daley, Auxiliary of Hibernians, Minneapolis; Mrs. Effie Adsit, Pythian Sisters, Owatonna; Mrs. Carrie Kendric, Relief Corps, St. Paul; Mrs. Alvira Edwards, G. A. R. Circle, Benson; Mrs. Fannie Miller, Catholic Foresters, Minneapolis; Mrs. Marie Borchard, Herman Sisters, Minneapolis; Mrs. Mary Traly, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Society, St. Paul, and Mrs. Agnes Davis, Daughters of Veterans, Minneapolis.

After the luncheon the business of the meeting was completed and a short program of Toasts followed. Mrs. May Jones, of Minneapolis spoke on "The Need of Federation Among the Women's Fraternities."

A committee on Organization will be appointed by the President, whose duty it will be to organize Officers of the different fraternal orders in each locality in a local federation and follow the program of work prescribed by the Executive Board.

Other Committees provided for and to be appointed by the President are: Jurisprudence, Press and Publicity, Legislative, Finance, Entertainment, Welfare, Membership, Credential, Resolution and Memorial. The Committees will be chosen from among the delegates present at this meeting.

The next meeting will be held in Minneapolis, at a time and place to be fixed upon by the Executive Board.

## GRAND OPERA.

Mrs. Fred. H. Snyder announces the final program for Grand Opera at Minneapolis, April 22, 23, 24, five performances as follows:

Tuesday Eve., April 22, "Thais."

Wed., Mat., April 23, "Die Walküre."

Wed. Eve., April 23, "Jewels of the Madonna."

Thur. Mat., April 24, "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame."

Thur. Eve., April 24, "Lucia di Lammermoor."



Adeline Genee.

Miss Minnie Leslie, Minneapolis Impresario, has been winning her way handsomely in securing for the northwest some splendid attractions. She has secured the favorite of all prima donnas, winsome Alice Neilson, for three concerts in this territory, one of which will take place in the Minneapolis auditorium, Jan. 15, St. Paul, the night before and Duluth later, with the orchestra.

She also brings the much anticipated Adeline Genee here for St. Paul, on the night of January twenty-three.

This dancer who has been compared to a rose leaf in the wind for grace and lightness of motion, is an artist difficult to secure for concert numbers. Miss Neilson will sing, with assisting artists, the one act opera, "The Secret of Suzanne."

Miss Leslie has no difficulty in securing a fashionable audience, and some of the first people in the Twin Cities, considered socially and musically, have already secured boxes for the Genee date. The Genee concert will probably set a record.

Adeline Genee brings with her an orchestra of twenty pieces, which will be supplemented by the entire Minneapolis Symphony orchestra. She dances with the world-famous Volinin, and the entire cycle of dances from the fifteenth to the early part of the seventeenth century will be interpreted by them, as a feature of the program. Mlle. Genee combines the maximum of grace with less than the minimum of suggestiveness, for the best that can be

said of her almost miraculous achievements is that her art is pure and therefore classic.

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#### Cleofonte Campanini.

Cleofonte Campanini, the famous musical director of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, could well be called "maker of orchestras." Last season within a month he welded the orchestra of the Chicago Grand Opera Company into a harmonious musical force which the critics in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia declared was without an equal in this country. A man possessing a wonderful musical mind, physical vigor that seems never to wane even after hours of rehearsing the most difficult scores, a strong personality, and the ability to secure from his orchestra whatever effects he desires, Campanini is a master without a peer.

The greatest achievements of Maestro Campanini have been in the productions of the modern operas, "Salome," "Natoma," "The Secret of Suzanne," "Cendrillon," "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," "Thais," "Louise," "Pelleas and Melisande," "Samson and Delilah," and half a dozen others. This season his admirers are looking forward to seeing him in new triumphs.

Campanini's remarkable personality was first felt in the Conservatory in Milan, Italy. Campanini studied in the Conservatory and then taught there, grounding himself thoroughly in the works of the great composers. It was not very long before his talent and ability attracted those in control of that famous opera house, La Scala, in Milan, and he was made one of its conductors. This was the stepping stone that led up to the heights of musical fame. From La Scala Campanini went to Covent

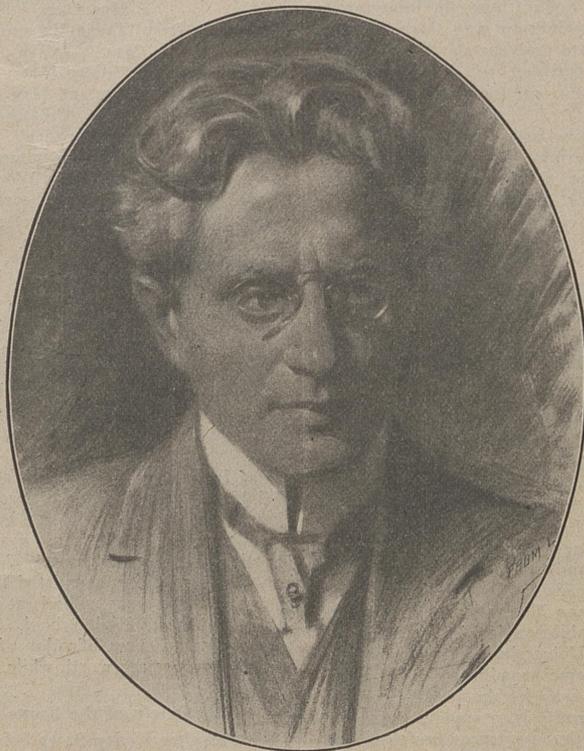
Garden in London, where he established a record, being musical director-in-chief for seven consecutive years and being re-engaged for the next three years. In 1906 he was engaged as a musical director of the Manhattan Opera House in New York.

In America Campanini quickly became famous. Out of the material at hand he fashioned an opera organization that astonished New York. The name of Campanini was soon on the lips of nearly everybody interested in music and his conducting was one of the chief features of the performances of new operas at the Manhattan. For three seasons Campanini remained in New York and under his baton were produced a series of modern operas that delighted thousands of music lovers. He became known not only as a conductor of wonderful power and talent, but as an organizer of ability unsurpassed. This reputation has increased with every new production by the Chicago Grand Opera Company made under the baton of the great maestro.

Walter Henry Rothwell, head of the St. Paul Symphony Orchestra, it is said has decided to remain in the northeast, despite many flattering offers to go elsewhere. He does not feel that the orchestra he has built up with such care, is one confined to any limited territory, and its visits to far away points have always resulted in bringing fame back to St. Paul.

There are announced for soloists with the orchestra at the auditorium in St. Paul, the following artists:

Mischa Elman, Jan. 28.  
Leopold Gowdosky, Feb. 11.  
Christine Miller, Feb. 25.  
Eugene Ysage, March 11.



Walter Harry Rothwell, Conductor Symphony, Orchestra, St. Paul.

## Itasca State Park---Shall It's Pines be Felled?

The Minnesota Legislature is Petitioned to Guard Every Pine of the 22,000 Acres—Reserve that Guards the Headwaters of the Mississippi—The Nation, as well as Minnesota, Interested.

Hon. Portius C. Demming, former member of the legislature, was requested by The *Courant* management to give to the readers of this journal some idea concerning his views on the past, present and future of Itasca state park, crown jewel in the Minnesota collection of scenic gems.

Mr. Demming has made a study of Itasca park especially and The *Courant* asks its readers to see that his letter is sent in quantities to members of the legislature.

Now, or never, if you wish all of the timber in the great park at the head waters of the Mississippi preserved as it is, as it never again can be, if the despoiler is not checked.

The vandalism of a logging road ate ravenously through a strip of splendid timber only this winter in the park and the work of destruction was halted only at the strenuous insistence of the park superintendent.

The writer more than two years ago, after looking somewhat into the situation at Itasca park, expressed the opinion that the titles to some of the best timber land therein claimed by private parties, were somewhat cloudy.

Sixteen hundred acres of this timber has been reclaimed by the state, on account of the national grant and after title could not be proved by the alleged owners. There may be more.

The writer is inclined to think that Mr. Demming is unduly harsh in his comments on the forestry board, for that body is as deeply interested in Itasca park, as it can well be. If there is any way in which it can preserve the park as it is, be sure it will labor to that end. So far as his suggestion with regard to divorcing the park management from the forestry school, it appears that the forestry school head is not the park superintendent, but that

the state has employed Mr. Heinzelman to be responsible for the state's (and the nation's) big playground, while the forestry school has its ideal site therein and its rights to use the park as a laboratory.

Itasca, however, is but one of the state park. There are equally large park areas, property of the state at other points, but it is Itasca which embraces the headquarters of the mighty Mississippi.—Ed.

By Hon. Portius C. Demming.

Far too few have approached the subject of Itasca Park with the idea of preservation in its present condition first and foremost. The words of our venerable Senator Nelson, in a message while Governor of this state in 1895, should "go ringing down the ages" as a rebuke to every person, who having the power to help, has permitted any of its forests to be despoiled.

He said: "Itasca Park and its Preservation is sacred and dear to every American heart. The lake and all its beautiful environment should, as far as possible, be kept intact in its normal and primitive condition; and in order to accomplish this, the lands in private ownership should, as speedily as possible, be acquired by the state."

When Jacob V. Brower died in 1905 the park lost its staunchest friend, one who, it might be said, was its creator. From the time, when in February 1889, he was commissioned by the Minnesota State Historical to investigate and survey the sources of the Mississippi, with a view of settling the then mooted question, as to what really constituted the very ultimate source of the river, until the day of his death, Itasca Lake and its environs were constantly in his mind; he knew every rod of the ground within the present

limits of the park; he had seen every one of the seventy lakes in Itasca "basin," had measured every tree, and had found and given a name to the remotest rivulets and springs which give rise to the "father of waters."

From the very first, in every way, in preparing and promoting legislation, and in negotiating with private owners, he worked strenuously toward accomplishing the complete ownership of the park by the State in accordance with its original purpose. He lived to see this work only partially consummated.

The park (in name only) was established by the legislature of 1891. Seven miles from north to south, and five from east to west, it comprised 35 square miles, embracing the far-famed Itasca Lake, besides a multitude of other lakes of lesser note, and the farthest rivulets and springs which fed those lakes. While here and there a log cabin marked the spot where some pre-empter had taken a "claim," the entire tract, with its many points of scientific interest marked by the names of such early explorers as Schoolcraft, Nicollet and Morison, was just as God and the elements had left it.

The lakes were lined with continuous verdure in summer, the land was all densely wooded, with deciduous and evergreens, in about equal parts. The predominating and most valuable feature, aside from the lakes, was the thousands of acres of white and Norway pine forests, many of the trees in which were three hundred years old and more.

Such was the place that was set aside for the purpose of "preserving in all its natural beauty" the source of the Mississippi.

Fortunately the Government of the United States owned over one half the area, and upon the assurance that the State would soon acquire the entire ownership of the "park" it generously granted to Minnesota all of the national possessions. For a small consideration, certain railroad companies were induced to turn over their holdings, amounting to several hundreds of acres. But there the matter of acquiring title stopped. With more than one third of the land, largely covered with beautiful pine forests, still owned by lumber companies, nothing further was done until 1899. The urgent message of Governor Nelson was unheeded. No appropriations were made; the timber was constantly increasing in value. There was one consolation—The lumber companies had refrained from cutting timber.

One morning near the beginning of my service as a member of the legislature in 1899, I noticed a full page map of Itasca State Park, published in the *St. Paul Globe*. It was made to vividly illustrate the scattered ownership of private land through the park, and bore the heading: "Itasca Park in Danger of Destruction," the idea being that lumbermen would soon cut their timber and that the resulting rubbish or "slashings" would catch fire, starting a conflagration that would destroy the whole park.

I sought Mr. J. V. Brower, who, I learned had caused the publication of this map and met him for the first time. I became deeply



Itasca at Sunset.

interested, and immediately prepared a bill providing for an appropriation of \$20,000 to purchase "timbered land in greatest danger of being cut over and for \$1000 additional to secure options on more land to submit to the next legislature. Being a member of the appropriation committee, and feeling the absolute merit of the measure I had at first no doubt of its passage.

I soon found, however, several of the oldest members (in point of service) on the committee, leaders in the House, absolutely opposed to it. I failed to get a favorable report from the committee. Still feeling certain that such a measure must appeal to a majority of the members could it be submitted to them, I succeeded in recalling the bill from the committee and had it considered directly by the whole House. Hanging a map of the park in front of the speaker's desk, I showed the divided ownership of the park lands, and the pity of this great State allowing such a situation to continue. The bill was passed, and in a day or two passed by the Senate. The first money of any account since the creation of the park was placed at the disposal of the attorney general and he was directed to proceed to buy "such land as was most in danger of being cut over." Two years passed and nothing had yet been done. I had hoped that the money would be expended, options secured, and thus the foundation laid for securing further appropriations from the legislature of 1901, of which I was also a member. Not only had nothing been done by 1901, but through the inefficient care of the park, a private contractor succeeded in cutting one of the very choicest forty acres of pine within the park, within a "stone's" throw of the present "Douglas Lodge," and the *pity of it*, while money was on hand with which it might have been bought!

True, complete estimates of every tree in the park had been made, negotiations had been in progress, but nothing accomplished. The law appropriating the money had emphatically declared the object of the park to *preserve all the timber*. And yet, in the face of that, and, as it were, to add to the difficulties of those who were trying to achieve the expressed purpose of the park, the Attorney General, in whose hands was placed the authority to expend this money, volunteered the opinion in his annual report of 1901, that "it would be a sheer waste of money for the state to acquire all the land in the park, that there would be many spots that the public would never visit."

When men in authority, like this, sought to neutralize the efforts of those who were working to save *every* bit of the park, what could private individuals be expected to do?

However, in the following year, 1902, I think, I took a hand myself, in the negotiations with Governor J. S. Pillsbury, who owned much of the choicest frontage on Itasca Lake, and his land was bought and paid for as far as the money would go. This land includes the beautiful east shore of Itasca, and if I had never done any other act, I would be proud of my work in securing the appropriation which bought it in 1899.

The excitement and anxiety incident to the passage of the bill in the last two days of the session made me too ill to attend the legislature the last two days. Mr. Brower came to my house and congratulated me on its passage by the Senate. To its quick passage in the latter

body, thanks are due to Senator Ripley B. Brower, a son of the "Father of the Park."

In the legislation of 1901, though, we did succeed in placing a permanent appropriation upon the books which has been running from that time till this, of \$5000 per annum, to buy timbered land. Once more, in 1903, I was a member of the legislature, and succeeded in getting attached to the "omnibus appropriation bill" an amount of \$20,000 for the purchase of timber.

About the year 1905 this was used in connection with the accumulation from the \$5000 by condemnation from T. B. Walker and others, including the present site of Douglas Lodge.

I should say, that Hon. J. H. O'Neil, of Park Rapids, is largely responsible for securing the standing appropriation of \$5,000. It was in 1903, also, at the last of the session, that I secured the passage of the bill which furnished the money to build Douglas Lodge. 1903 was the last year of my service in the legislature.

In 1907 the care and control of the park was transferred by act of the legislature from the Governor and Attorney General, to the State Forestry Board, with the provision that the State University should have some rights therein in the way of exemplifying forestry work, etcetera.

The law specifically stated that the Forestry Board should preserve intact the primeval forest. Whether the management, which, I think, has resulted in some collision of authority, between the Forestry Board and the University authorities, has been successful, is, I understand, open to question, although the work of the Park Commissioner, Mertin has been most efficient and praiseworthy.

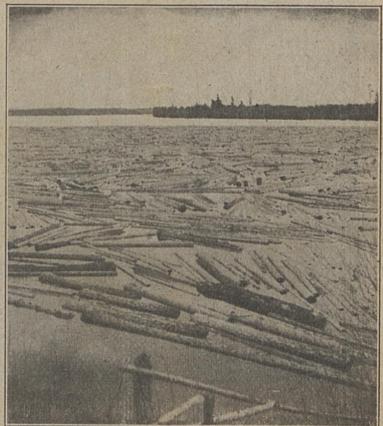
At any rate, I am emphatically of the opinion, that under both the former and the present systems of management, the matter of supreme importance—the acquiring title to the remaining timbered land in the park has been subordinated to other interests and its transcendent importance lost sight of. In vain have I looked for some report of the board, and to messages from successive Governors, urging appropriations to secure this timbered land. They seem to have bent all their efforts to securing appropriations for forestry work in general,

and whenever anything has been asked for the park, it has been rather for improvements, roads, etc., rather than to preserve it according to the general idea.

The efforts of any individual in the face of the indifference of those who are supposed to do justice to these matters is naturally looked on with suspicion as if it were an officious intrusion. Has the forestry board done anything? Yes. In 1909 when it would have been so easy to ask for and demand an appropriation to carry out the many-times-expressed desire of the legislature to buy this land, and all of it, they made, or attempted to make, what I have no doubt they thought a splendid deal for the park, an arrangement with the Weyerhaeusers, by which that company would donate to the state at the end of ten years, all land with such trees as might be eight inches in diameter included, provided that the company might cut the larger trees and run the logs out of the lake. It was provided that the state might select and buy such trees as it wanted. But no request was made for any money to carry out this latter provision. But the whole thing looks pitiful to me, anyway! I have been through those mighty forests and seen whole acres with no trees under eight inches. Why should this state, with all its wealth and its millions of acres scattered everywhere hesitate to save the noble trees in the one and only unique spot where they would be appreciated and valued by the people of many future generations?

Why should it have to make a bargain permitting Itasca Lake to be used as a private log boom for years to come? I cannot but feel that the membership of this board (the forestry board) does not catch the proper sentiment and purpose of the park, that they look upon it as any other reserve, to be treated from the standpoint of commercial forestry.

They do not understand the temper of the people as to this matter—at least the feeling that exists in the majority of those who are made to understand the situation. They perhaps do not know that the legislature, or any legislature, would give an appropriation to buy this timber if they would only ask for it. In this I am sure they are mistaken.



Logs in Lake Itasca.

I visited this park last summer, spent nearly a month there. Visitors from many states were in raptures with it, with the lovely trails among the pine forests, and thickets of other woods. Most of them did not know, as I did, that many of the most beautiful groves that they admired were owned by lumber companies and would soon be destroyed unless money were appropriated to save them. The dense grove on "Ockerson Heights," the highest ground in the park, in full view of the new road entering the park, and comprising the west shore of Deming Lake, is owned by the Weyerhaeusers.

Visitors take the Lind Saddle Trail at its most interesting shore, at "Elk Springs," and they are not told that spot does not belong to the estate. They go by boat down the west arm of Itasca and they see on Garrison Point, a grove of "cathedral pines," the largest trees in the park, 400 years old—a grove into the depth of which the sun never shines; and though this grove is on the very shore of Itasca, the state does not own it. They drive with Mr. Heinzlemann, in his auto, from Douglas Lodge to the forestry school.

They do not know that the beautiful Norway pine grove is owned by T. B. Walker. Some of this timber will doubtless be saved. I think there is \$20,000 or \$30,000 on hand from the standing appropriation, and I hope that this is being used to save some of the timber that Mr. Walker has scheduled for cutting this winter. But, why, for mercy's sake, should any of this timber have to be cut? Is this state so poor that it should not clean up this whole proposition forthwith, even if it were to cost twice or thrice what it will? I am ashamed of Minnesota's attitude toward this park. It is a trust that she holds, not only for herself, but for all the world. The idea of "puttering around" to plant tiny trees on deforested land that will take hundreds of years to mature, when with a ruthless hand we destroy trees of priceless value on account of their incomparable environment—trees hundreds of years old, makes me blush for the honor of my adopted state.

Two years ago, at the session of 1911, I resolved to try to do something, such as I might have done had I been a member.

I prepared a bill providing for an additional standing appropriation of \$20,000 a year, to continue till the complete ownership of the park, with all its standing timber, had been accomplished by the state. This, in addition to the standing appropriation of \$5,000.

I got out a pamphlet, illustrated, setting forth as well as I could, the reason for such an act. I placed copies in the hands of every member. I secured all of the available copies of the Historical Society's history of the park, and distributed them among the members.

I think many of the House members were interested, as well as senators. But of course the bill had to pass appropriation committees in each body. These committees were so busy that they evidently could not consider the subject. Very likely they might have done so had the bill had the backing of the State Forestry Board. I then, with the assistance of Representative

Rice, of Park Rapids, who introduced the bill, secured an opportunity to present its merits before the sub-committee, the joint committee of both houses which makes up the omnibus bill. They gave us "a minute or two" to explain the merits of our request. I cannot blame this committee for not being more interested in the measure. They had a right to assume that the state forestry board would ask for everything needed for Itasca Park, and naturally looked askance at the efforts of any "outsiders."

However, they were kind enough, and I want to express my appreciation of their act, under the circumstances, to add \$1000 per annum to the existing annual appropriation of \$5000. So that the amount now running is \$6000 per year. I will say that in preparing this bill, I interviewed the Weyerhaeuser people and received their assurance, that if the state would show its intention to purchase the remaining timber in the park, of which they would take the passage of this bill as evidence, that they would refrain from cutting timber indefinitely.

I am ready to meet any others in attempting to secure some adequate appropriations and to secure any proper legislation for the park. I do not want to start in alone this year. I have not the time, for one thing, and it certainly would seem, as if by this time there should be more and more others to lend their influence in this direction. I have been in hopes that in the past two years some sentiment had arisen throughout the state that would cause some member of the legislature to take up the matter earnestly, as I did while there. At the meeting of the Northern Minnesota Editors' Association, held at the park a year ago, some of my papers were distributed. I know that they were read.

You asked what the friends of the park would ask for this winter. I know, of course, that the forestry board will ask for certain appropriations for maintenance and improvement. That is right and proper and these propositions should be liberally dealt with.

I understand, further, that there will be an attempt to remove the University connection with the park. **I am inclined to think this is best.** It evidently has resulted in conflict of plans and work. I think there are other reservations in the state where a forestry school can more properly be conducted. The school in the park necessitates an amount of cutting of timber, and a treatment of the park forests, in a way not in keeping with the peculiar nature of the reserve.

My slogan is, "Keep it all (as far as practicable) just as Nature would have it." It is foolish to think of saving only such timber as will be seen by the public. Who can tell just where and how far the beaten paths individuals will want to roam; and if not men, may not the beast, the deer, the bear, and other animals, want some secluded haunts left, "where the foot of man does not intrude," in the natural wilderness? It would take away all the charm for me, I think, in passing down the "dim aisles of the forest," to feel that all there was of the wildness was just the path I trod. It would seem too much like going along the

narrow venerated intricacies of some artificial "wonderland." So, as far as any work that I can do, or want to do, I feel that the thing now worth while is to lend my aid toward securing proper appropriations and legislation looking to the perfection in the State of Minnesota, of the title to Itasca State Park, in the words of Senator Nelson, "in its primitive and normal condition." Other people will doubtless ask for everything necessary along other lines, and as to what they may be you have doubtless ascertained from them.

I want to apologize for writing so much. You will find little matter in the letter that you can use. I sincerely appreciate your interest in the matter.

\*  
The February number of The Courant will contain an article descriptive of the park, its flora and fauna, its trails and trees, a memory record, kept by the writer, of a summer spent within its borders.

#### NORTH DAKOTA FEDERATION.

(Continued from Page 17.)

- of public instruction and of county superintendents of schools from partisan elections.
- Establishment of greater aid to the rural, graded and consolidated schools.
- Workmen's compensation.
- Pension for mothers.
- Abolishment of the measure providing for the enrollment of all voters according to party preference by the assessors.
- Establishment of a uniform accounting department.
- Cash payment of road taxes and supervision by the state.
- Woman suffrage.
- Revision and enactment of the probate code.
- Placing of the Ellendale normal industrial school and the Wahpeton school of science under the control of the normal board of control.
- Creation of single board for control of agricultural college, school of forestry and experimental stations, etc.
- Reapportionment of the mill tax for educational purposes to provide maintenance for the Minot normal school.
- Enactment of a "blue sky" law.
- Prohibiting the sale of nostrums by peddlers.
- Inspection of liquors at the ports of entry and reporting of the same to state's attorneys.
- Establishment of the office of state fire marshal.
- Creation of a teachers' pension bureau.
- Amendment of the tests prescribed for admitting oils to the state.
- Inheritance tax.
- Creation of the office of business or development agent for the state.
- Gross earnings tax on railroads.

#### \* WHAT MRS. PAGE SAYS.

St. Paul Dispatch.

Women suffrage probably will receive the approval of the North Dakota Legislature, a majority of the members of both the House and Senate having pledged themselves to vote in favor of the bill which will be introduced.

Mrs. Alice Nelson Page, Grand Forks, corresponding secretary of the State Votes for Women's league, announced today that she had secured the pledges of a majority of the members through the circulation of letters several weeks ago.

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