

Minute Moods

LIBERTY

Duer Miller
 York Tribune
 r. Root the other day,
 love their liberty so
 re willing to give lib-
 well as claim it for
 suffragists discovered
 hat that is what we
 in the State of New
 er a half a million of
 s, Mr. Root was not

y with passion,—
 saying so,—
 r type and fashion
 years ago.
 y lady
 low and shady,
 they answer "No."

WIFE

that satchel!" cried
 man just telephoned
 that he couldn't live

wife, who had taken
 hat call is for your

CHAIRMAN

ay Stories
 ardest part of your
 "asked the toastmas-

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 st part of my work
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 has concluded his re-

ICE STEPS

ington Star
 variations you have
 dancing!" "I am en-
 replied Miss Cay-
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 urther and myself to
 h other's feet."

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 the famous painter:
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A REPLICA OF MAN?

(From Denver News of Jan. 26, 1917)
 So that's how it came about. The woman in the case had nothing to do with the final result. She was just a counter, not more than a replica of a man. She was docile and obedient, and did what she was told by her lord and master to do, as has been her wont since cave days!

This is not our deduction or dictum. It is what is set forth in amplified detail in "The Woman's Protest," the official organ of the "antis."

We, with a large share of the nation, had been going on the supposition that woman's antipathy to slaughter had had much to do with the result of the presidential election. Candidly, we have been offering some explanation and apology for this view that was supposed to control the woman vote in the Western States; and at the same time the hostile East has assailed us as mollicoddles due to the woman vote and the woman schoolma'am.

But, taking the word of the anti-suffrage expert, the result would have been the same without the woman vote. Listen: "The woman's vote is a duplicate vote; a miniature, an echo of man's vote; possessing no independent political power, and unable to reward its friends or punish its foes. While it cannot be used as a lever to effect the 'emancipation of woman,' it may be used as a tool for the enslavement of men by other men."

To support this contention, an elaborate chart is supplied, giving the vote cast in twelve double suffrage States and the votes in twelve "single blessedness" States. And this table is made to prove that the women voted as the men voted, and it was nothing but a sort of doubling-up process. For instance, the Colorado abstract is put as follows: Vote for Wilson, men, 113,910; women, 64,906. Total, 178,816. For Hughes, men, 65,173; women, 37,135. Total, 102,208. Leave out the woman vote and the ratio for Wilson would be about the same. See!

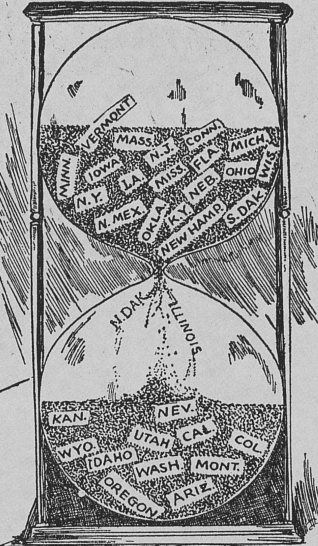
But where, it may be asked, did these figures come from? Here at home at this moment we do not know how the women voted in Colorado as distinct from the men.

The answer is that Illinois was taken as a basis for the whole set of figures, as well as the deductions drawn from them. Illinois is the only State that counts the men's and women's ballots separately. The statistician found that in the latter State the women voted pretty much as the men did. "He kept us out of war" did not have much effect with the Illinois women, ergo, women being all drawn from a single mold, what they did in the "sucker State" they did in Colorado and California and in Utah!

There is "another guess" coming. The hypothesis is all wrong. It looks as if the enemy was hard pressed for argument to build a house of cards upon such a flimsy framework.

SQUARE DEAL FOR WOMEN

(From the Ohio State Journal)
 The Keating resolution offered in the lower house of Congress is in the right direction. It proposes that civil service examinations should be open to all citi-



MERELY A MATTER OF TIME

THE STRUGGLE

Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press

Life is a struggle for peace,
 A longing for rest,
 A hope for the battles to cease,
 A dream for the best;
 And he is not living who stays
 Contented with things,
 Unconcerned with the work of the days
 And all that it brings.

He is dead who sees nothing to change,
 No wrong to make right;
 Who travels no new way or strange
 In search of the light;
 Who never sets out for a goal
 That he sees from afar,
 But contents his indifferent soul
 With things as they are.

Life isn't rest, it is toil,
 It is building a dream;
 It is tilling a parcel of soil
 Or bridging a stream;
 It's pursuing the light of a star
 That but dimly we see,
 And in wresting from things as they
 are
 The joy that should be.

ADOPTING IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE

(From the Ohio State Journal)

The Ohio House has passed the bill giving women the suffrage at presidential elections by a vote of 72 to 50. That was right. The House did itself credit by giving so good a majority. No member who voted for the bill will ever regret it. As the days and years pass, he will find his vote in harmony with the true evolution of government. It is in support of the realization of a truth and a life that must gain the ascendancy in human affairs.

Some people think the ballot should not have been restricted to presidential elections. Perhaps not, but it is a step forward, and that is a big thing. Growth is the process of nature. Edmund Burke, the great statesman, said: "Whenever we improve, it is right to leave room for further improvement." The present bill is leaving room for that improvement, to be occupied when the time comes and the people are ready. It will not be wise to defeat the present bill

PROGRESS ON REYNOLDS BILL

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer)

The Ohio House of Representatives meets its first important test of fidelity this afternoon, when the Reynolds bill to grant women of the State the right to vote for presidential electors is scheduled to come up for passage. Both sides of the House are pledged by their party platforms to equal suffrage. To reject this measure would constitute a repudiation, for which no Democrat or Republican can care to answer to his constituents.

Happily, there is no indication that the House will fail to meet its obligation in this respect. So far, its work has been highly satisfactory. Credit for this belongs with members of the House as well as active suffrage workers who at Columbus and elsewhere have been insisting that a pledge is a pledge, whether given by an individual or a party.

From the House the suffrage measure will go to the Senate and then to the Governor. There should be no question of its approval in both quarters. The Senate is bound by the same pledge that binds the House. The Governor is under no less binding an obligation. He, as well as representatives and senators, was elected upon a platform declaring for equal suffrage.

APPROVING SUFFRAGE

(From the Ohio State Journal)

We note in the reports that the Republicans in the Legislature are generally in favor of the measure providing for woman suffrage. Why cannot this be said of the Democrats? What is the sense in putting this reform off any longer? We will have to come to it some time, and in a very few years it will be no pleasant recollection of any member of the Legislature that he voted against woman suffrage. And, indeed, it might be a pleasant recollection when the women get to voting that he did. The women are going to have a voice in the coming elections, and no

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SQUARE DEAL FOR WOMEN

(From the Ohio State Journal)

The Keating resolution offered in the lower house of Congress is in the right direction. It proposes that civil service examinations should be open to all citizens, without regard to sex; that there should be a square deal for women in the public service, and that appointments and promotions should be made upon grounds of capability alone. Equal pay for equal work is also provided for in the resolution. This is reaching up to high ground in the social and industrial situation. The time is ripe when women should be favored with at least as good conditions for making the race of life as men are. The resolution should pass and it will be a grave reflection upon Congress if it doesn't pass. That women should be handicapped by the law is a disgrace.

Oh, the stirring and rough and impetuous song—

The song of the heart that dares,
That keeps to its creed and gives no heed

To the faces that Fortune wears!
That heart that laughs when the foe is met,

And thrives and fires at taunt and threat,
And finds no toiling or travelling long
For the sake of the good it bears!

—Kansas City Star.

SHE KNEW

From Boston Post

"When Arthur proposed to me he was so excited he couldn't speak."

"But how did you know he wanted to marry you, if he couldn't speak?"

"Well, he was down on his knees, and I knew he wasn't looking for a lost collar button."

DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY

From Birmingham Age-Herald

"A man cannot always tell when he reaches the door of opportunity." "That may be true, but the fellow who tries every door he comes to will open one sooner or later."

ENTERPRISING FISHES

Little Elizabeth and her mother were having luncheon in a restaurant, and the mother, who always tried to impress facts upon her young daughter, said:

"These little sardines, Elizabeth, are sometimes eaten by the larger fish."

Elizabeth gazed at the sardines in wonder, and then asked:

"But, mother, how do the large fish get the sardine tins open?"

regret it. As the days and years pass, he will find his vote in harmony with the true evolution of government. It is in support of the realization of a truth and a life that must gain the ascendancy in human affairs.

Some people think the ballot should not have been restricted to presidential elections. Perhaps not, but it is a step forward, and that is a big thing. Growth is the process of nature. Edmund Burke, the great statesman, said: "Whenever we improve, it is right to leave room for further improvement." The present bill is leaving room for that improvement, to be occupied when the time comes and the people are ready. It will not be wise to defeat the present bill because it does not go far enough. It goes far enough probably for the present. It suits the people, they favor it and want it put into the form of absolute statute.

THE DESERTED HOME

By Alice Duer Miller
From New York Tribune

We take pleasure—sincere pleasure—in announcing that the anti-suffragists are going to give a Fête de Vanité. We don't know just what this is, but it seems to be something which justifies even the most womanly woman in leaving her home.

During the past campaign the antis used a cartoon which represented a home-coming laborer and his little child, standing in a deserted home. On the table was a message from the wife and mother, reading, as nearly as we remember, "Gone to a suffrage meeting."

It seemed very, very sad; but if the message had read, "Gone to a Fête de Vanité," it would have been all right.

LIKE THE DEVIL

During a Bible lesson a teacher was trying to explain the parable of the tares.

"Can any of you tell me of any person like the evil one who sowed the tares?"

A hand instantly shot up.

"Well, David, what person do you say?"

"Please, ma'am, my mother."

"Why?" asked the teacher, in astonishment.

"Because," answered he, eyeing his patched trousers, "she sews tears."

RELIEF FROM DULLNESS

From Birmingham Age-Herald

"My poor woman," said the settlement worker, "what can I do to relieve your distress?"

"Can you sing, ma'am?"

"Why—er—a little."

"I wish you'd sing some of the new ragtime songs, ma'am. Me and my husband ain't been to a cabaret in two years."

Nurse (to young husband): "Beautiful ten-pound baby, sir."

Young husband (getting things mixed in his excitement): "Glorious! Am I a father or a mother?"

APPROVING SUFFRAGE

(From the Ohio State Journal)

We note in the reports that the Republicans in the Legislature are generally in favor of the measure providing for woman suffrage. Why cannot this be said of the Democrats? What is the sense in putting this reform off any longer? We will have to come to it some time, and in a very few years it will be no pleasant recollection of any member of the Legislature that he voted against woman suffrage. And, indeed, it might be a pleasant recollection when the women get to voting that he did. The women are going to have a voice in the coming elections, and no temporizing now will exclude them from it. Who wants to occupy a place in the band-wagon as it moves along in the triumphant procession had better jump into it now, so as to participate in the coming triumphs. Far better to do that than lag along in the ranks of defeat.

A PROPHECY

By Victor Gaege Kimbert

You said I must stay in my own four walls,

And you've locked the door and hold the key;

Without is the moat and the dungeon drear,
And naught but death can set me free.

But no bars nor bolts can encage the soul,

I am still my own, I must live my life,
Though the waste and war of the friction scar,

I must be myself, in the endless strife.

Not endless, nay, for a sun shall rise
O'er a race of women brave indeed,

Who little by little have won the fight,
And find their bodies and spirits freed—

Freed not from material bonds alone,
But from every thought that harbors wrong,

From all that enslaves the race today,
And closes the door of life to song.

POOR BABY!

The inventor of a new feeding-bottle for infants sent out the following directions to mothers:

"When the baby is done drinking it must be unscrewed and laid in a cool place under the hydrant. If the baby does not thrive on fresh milk, it should be boiled."

LEFT IT TO THE WOMEN

Mrs. Bacon: "I don't think the streets are nearly as clean as they used to be."

Mr. Bacon: "Of course not. Just see what short skirts you women are wearing now!"

LUCKY CHOICE

From New York Times

"I tell you, old man, Angy is a bright girl. She's brains enough for two."

"Then she's the very girl for you, my boy."

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Rights and especially to Winning Equal
Suffrage for Women

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GERMANY—AND OTHERS

The break with Germany and the possi-
bility of war have been the all-absorb-
ing topics this week. It is a time for
women as well as men to keep their
heads. If war comes, we may be sure
that the women of the United States,
like the women of all the other countries
involved, will rise to the occasion, and
show themselves able and willing to ren-
der every kind of service that may be
needed.

In the meanwhile, there are several
points that we may remember with
profit.

Indignation is felt towards Germany
because that country's government has
been acting upon the principle that
might makes right. This is the funda-
mental principle of the anti-suffragists.
Over and over again, in their speeches
and literature, they have ridiculed the
American idea that governments derive
their just powers from the consent of
the governed, and have declared that all
government rests upon force, and that
women have no right to a vote as to the
laws which they must obey, or the taxes
which they are forced to pay, because
women are not as well able as men to
back up their claims by physical force.
It is exactly the principle upon which big
strong countries—Germany and oth-

leads the bulletin of the Southern States
Woman Suffrage Conference to remark,
"What a fine Fourth of July program
North Dakota can arrange!"

SOUTH DAKOTA'S VICTORY

The Legislature of South Dakota has
voted to resubmit the constitutional
amendment for equal suffrage. This
will be the seventh submission in that
State; and, for the first time, the Legis-
lature passed the measure without de-
bate.

South Dakota now holds the record
for repeated submissions. Oregon won
on the sixth referendum; but in that
State all the later submissions were
secured by initiative petition. In South
Dakota, after each defeat, the next
Legislature sends the question to the
voters again.

When it was first submitted, in 1890,
the equal suffrage amendment was de-
feated by a vote of more than two to
one. Last November it came so near
passing that a change of less than
3,000 votes in a total of 112,000 would
have carried it. No wonder that the
legislators of South Dakota see the
handwriting on the wall, and refuse to
stand in the way of manifest destiny!

We congratulate our sisters of South
Dakota; and we point out to the Massa-
chusetts anti-suffragists, who were
said by Mr. McLean to have financed
his campaign against the amendment in
South Dakota last year, that you can
no more keep down equal suffrage than
you can keep down a cork in the water.
It bobs right up again.

A. S. B.

THAT DANGEROUS "FIRST"

Friends of justice in North Dakota
are rightly proud that the first bill to
be passed by the new Legislature and
signed by the Governor was the bill
giving votes to women. But they are
mistaken in thinking that in North Da-
kota (as Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible ex-
pressed it) "for the first time in the his-
tory of the suffrage movement, men
have treated women in the collective
sense with the same courtesy that they
would have treated their own special
women, and voted their measure first."
The first bill passed by the first Terri-
torial Legislature of Alaska in 1913 was
a bill giving full suffrage to women—
and it was passed by a unanimous vote.

Denver papers are just now boasting
that Colorado is the first State to have
a woman as Assistant Attorney General.
Some years ago, a man and woman ran
for the office of Attorney General in

these same objectors beg the legislators
not to submit it, but to decide against
it on their own responsibility.

In Maine the Republicans are pledged
by their party platform to submit the
suffrage amendment. Does Mr. Luce
look upon Republican party pledges as
so much pie crust, made only to be
broken?

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND PUBLIC SERVICE

The Massachusetts Legislature has
turned down a petition to make women
eligible as Park Commissioners. It
came from the men of Groton, who want
to appoint Miss Georgiana Boutwell, ex-
Governor Boutwell's daughter, a mem-
ber of their local board. Apparently
they are not to have the privilege. They
set forth in a convincing manner Miss
Boutwell's suitability and services, but
without avail.

The Legislature has also rejected the
bill to make women eligible as members
of health boards, and eligible as public
administrators. Mr. Burr of Boston
contemptuously described the last named
measure as "a bill to make jobs for
women." Opponents of equal suffrage
have often told us that the ballot could
be of no help in getting any woman a
job.

It is obvious that there are women
well fitted for such positions. In
every suffrage State, they would be
eligible. Yet we shall still be told by
the opponents of equal rights that
"women suffer no injustice in Massa-
chusetts."

A. S. B.

WOMEN HAVE NO VOICE

When women have labored long and
zealously for some legislative improve-
ment, they often have hard work to
hold it.

The Minimum Wage Commission of
Massachusetts is only advisory and has
no power to enforce its decisions; yet
it has accomplished a good deal by its
indirect influence. The Merchants' and
Manufacturers' Association, made up
mainly of employers of women, is bent
on getting the Commission abolished,
or, failing this, on crippling it so that it
can do nothing. At the legislative hear-
ings this week, most interesting evidence
was given.

The merchants and manufacturers
have money, social influence, and votes.
The working women have none. It is
glaringly unfair that in a question so

Half Mi

LOVE C

By Alice

From New
We need, said M
more men who,
much that they a
erty to others, as
themselves." The
a long time ago t
need. Last year
York was found ov
such men; but als
among them.

Some love Libert
Or are always
But they love he
Of a thousand
The contemporar
They think very
When she calls

INTELLIG

"Quick, hand me
the physician, "a
me in a dying voice
without me."

"Wait," said his
up the receiver, "t
daughter Edith."

THE DEADL

From Str
"What is the h
work as a lecturer?
ter.

"As a rule," rep
speaker, "the hard
is waking the audie
who introduces me
marks."

NEW DAN

From Wash
"What picturesque
introduced into your
titled to no credit
enne. "What you
the efforts of my p
quit stepping on ea

NOT LI

At a party one e
girl said to Sargent,
"O, Mr. Sargent,
painting, and kissed
much like you."

"And did it kiss y
artist, gravely.

"Why, no; of cou
tonished reply.

"Then," said Mr.
like me."

TOO MUCH

Miss Gillot: "Th
Fox, the great scien

not override the rights of small nations.

Germany and Austria have been notoriously reactionary in their attitude toward equal rights for women. Up to a few years ago, women in Austria were forbidden by law even to have a suffrage society, or to be members of any other association formed for a political purpose. Anti-suffrage organs in this country have quoted and commended the publications of the German "Men's League to Combat the Emancipation of Women"; and in State after State of our own Union, equal suffrage amendments to the constitution have been defeated largely by the German vote. The Germans have many noble qualities, but among their faults is a rooted aversion toward equal rights for women. Our anti-suffragists, who are just now professing, and doubtless feeling, so much horror of German principles and actions, are lined up in closest fellowship with the Germans in their attitude towards equal suffrage.

A. S. B.

THE LLOYD-GEORGE PLOT

Last week a sensational dispatch from London reported that an accusation of a conspiracy to poison Lloyd-George had been brought against three women formerly active in the suffrage movement and a man who was a "conscientious objector" to conscription. This was published with scare heads in a multitude of American papers as a "suffrage plot" to murder the British Premier.

If there was any conspiracy, it certainly was not a suffrage plot. In the first place, Lloyd-George is a suffragist. In the second, suffrage militancy was dropped entirely as soon as the war broke out; and even when militancy was at its height, Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers drew the line at human life.

A conscientious objector to military service generally objects because he thinks it wrong to kill; and it seems at least unlikely that such a person would plan to murder a prominent statesman. The man and the three women, whose names are wholly unknown to us as suffragists, all indignantly deny the accusation. All sorts of panicky rumors and fantastic tales get spread about during war time; and we shall be much surprised if this one proves to have any foundation.

A. S. B.

FOURTH WILL BE GLORIOUS

North Dakota woman suffrage bill go into effect July 1, 1917. This

Montana, on opposite tickets. The man was elected. Thereupon he appointed the woman as his Assistant Attorney General. Later the two were married.

History is making so rapidly in these days that it is dangerous to speak of any instance of a woman's achievement as being the first of its kind. Before making such an assertion, it is well to investigate with care.

A. S. B.

THE CARTRIDGE-BOX ARGUMENT

Every war or possibility of war calls attention afresh to the flimsiness of the favorite anti-suffrage arguments. In reckoning up the available military strength of the country, it is announced that the government could draft 500,000 boys of 20 years of age, and 500,000 more boys of 19. Boys from 18 years upwards are old enough to fight, though they are not allowed to vote until they are 21. On the other hand, a man of 45 is exempt from military service, although he may go on voting till he is 100. And still we are told that the ballot box and the cartridge box must go together.

A. S. B.

CALIFORNIA THE MODEL

The eight-hour law of California, has been taken as a model for the uniform eight-hour law which various organizations interested in the welfare of working women are now trying to secure throughout all the New England States. It is of interest also to note that it is not the original California law, passed by the same Legislature which voted overwhelmingly for the suffrage amendment, but the law as amended and extended, after the women had obtained the vote.

A. S. B.

INCONSISTENT MR. LUCE

At the recent legislative hearing on equal suffrage in Maine, the Hon. Robert Luce of Massachusetts, and an anti-suffrage woman from the same State, urged the legislators not to give the voters of Maine a chance to say whether they want equal suffrage or not.

Practically all the opponents of equal rights have been denouncing the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage, on the ground that this is a question which cannot properly be decided by Legislatures, but ought always to be decided by the voters. Yet wherever the suffragists ask to have a constitutional amendment submitted to the voters, as the women are now doing in Maine,

closely bound up with women's health and lives, the women themselves should be politically powerless.

A. S. B.

AN ANOMALY

Attention has lately been called to the curious position of John Armstrong Chaloner, formerly the husband of Annie Rives. He is legally insane in New York, but legally sane in Virginia and all other parts of the United States. He cannot control his property in New York, and has to have it managed for him by guardians, while all the property that he owns elsewhere he can manage for himself. Mr. Chaloner must feel something like Tom Reed's daughter, Mrs. Katherine Reed Ballentine, who reminded the Maine Legislature the other day that in California for the last six years she has been a full-fledged citizen and a voter, but when she returned to her native State of Maine she finds herself relegated to "the humble class of lunatics" and other persons held incompetent to cast a ballot.

In thirteen States a woman has now the legal right to vote for President of the Republic; but by crossing an imaginary line she may find herself unable to vote even for the smallest of the officials who are to control her liberty and spend her tax-money. Such a situation is too ridiculous to last. Lincoln said that the country could not continue half slave and half free. No more can it go on forever with the women half enfranchised and half unenfranchised.

A. S. B.

ANONYMOUS PATRIOTISM

(From Christian Science Monitor)
A full-page advertisement, in two colors, addressed to Iowa farmers, setting forth that "Woman Suffrage Means High Taxes," and bearing at its foot the inscription, "This Advertisement Paid for by Popular Subscription Among Patriotic Iowans," appeared not long since in publications in the State named. An appeal made by a private citizen having failed to bring out the names of the "patriots" who paid for the advertisement, the problem involved has been brought to us. As we see it, women are enemies of the liquor traffic. Give them the franchise and they reduce the public revenues from that traffic. This is how suffrage affects taxation. And this leaves the natural inference that the "Patriotic Iowans" who paid for the advertisements are probably people whose business has suffered from prohibition. It is all very simple, and very patriotic.

deal to know what thinking of now Professor Fox see; I was to get pound of butter butcher and get baby. I wish these matters I

From Friend: "I source of anno Deaf Man: "for instance, charming your a good deal to pared my daughter."

"Before we complained, when you too think the bus enough for me "No, my d bus or the you. It's be In a taxi you while I can s ple by taking ance."

N F A young called one n first case. T son, who we pain. The chest and s "This sho is nothing anti-spasmo physical re lific source nial epider The farm "Just w thought it

NOT Lije Wil answer a broken bar called was "Mr. Col yer, "you case, do yo for veraci who never "Waal, tell the t wanted hi have to g

Thoma found th try step the floor

News From the States

NEW YORK HAS REAL IDEA, THAT IS, EDUCATION

Suffrage School Tours Cities, Imparting Knowledge on How To Get Ballot; Also, How To Use It After November

Buffalo, N. Y.—A thoroughgoing educational campaign for the dissemination of suffrage knowledge has been launched in this city. Miss Elinor Byrnes, an attorney of New York City, is meeting the pressing demand on the part of the women of her State for instruction in suffrage methods. Miss Byrnes boards a train, goes to any city that wants to hear her, and the local suffragists drive up in motors or street cars to the appointed meeting place. These State-wide schools will extend over a period of three months.

School Meets Demand

The topics of study include the history of woman suffrage, the legal position of women, and the status of Federal and State suffrage amendments, given by lecture. The school has been undertaken to meet a pressing demand from women themselves who desire a sound foundation of facts upon which to base their suffrage activities so that they may work intelligently. For another thing, these same women wish to acquire knowledge before their enfranchisement, that they may waste no time in taking up their civic duties after the vote comes to them next November.

Practical Instruction

The course of instruction is very practical, lectures are followed by reviews and questions, and the training is turning out efficient workers. The interest in the course is shown by the attendance. When the school was opened in Buffalo, women came in great numbers not only from the city itself, but from the suburbs and adjacent towns. The idea has so thoroughly commended itself that school superintendents, college professors, and politicians are becoming members of local faculties. Most valuable is the instruction given by practical politicians as to the organization and management of political parties on the broadest lines.

PUT "SHALL" IN PENSION BILL

Lively Debate Results in Kansas Mothers Getting Payments When Claim is Justified by Court

Topeka, Kan.—After some discussion, the House of Representatives on Jan. 25 enacted a mothers' pension law that will provide bona-fide payments to widows when claims are proved.

An effort was made by opponents of pensions to make the bill worthless by

FIND PUPILS ENTHUSIASTIC IN TRAINING SCHOOL

Women of Bay State Travel Miles to Avail Themselves of Suffrage Instruction—Many Turned Away

Unusual interest and enthusiasm are shown by the pupils in the Suffrage Training School conducted by the Massachusetts, W. S. A. Eighty-four women have registered as members of the school, some coming from a distance.

Owing to lack of space, many late applicants were turned away; but numerous inquiries and entreaties have caused the Association to consider opening evening classes and a Saturday class for teachers and business women who cannot attend the regular Tuesday and Wednesday day sessions.

On the first Wednesday two-minute speeches were required from the women on the work of the day before and untrained speakers exhibited unusual ability. From 4 to 4.15, a quiz on the lecture is held. All questions are answered at the close.



Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Teacher of Public Speaking in Suffrage Training Schools

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS WOMEN HEAR PROF. TREN

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Business Woman's Suffrage Club, affiliated with the Indianapolis Branch of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, has arranged for a course of five free lectures by Prof. Ray S. Trent of Indiana University, in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. Subjects are as follows:

1. Government, its Origin and Functions.
2. The Home as it WAS and as it IS.
3. The Emancipation of Woman—Is it a new slavery?
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The meetings will be held in the evenings, so that all business women may attend. The club is very active, and is devoting its energy to vital topics.

WILL SUPPORT CONVENTION BILL

ARIZONA PROTECTS HER AMENDMENTS

Representative Baxter's Motion Suggests Plan to Print Measures on Ballots in Full—No Harm Intended Toward Equal Suffrage

Phoenix, Ariz.—That Arizona women were in danger of losing their votes was reported a few days ago, when the validity of the suffrage amendment was questioned by the Legislature now in session. Representative Harold Baxter of Maricopa is the man who caused the alarm, by introducing a bill correcting certain defects in the election laws.

In pointing out the defects, Mr. Baxter stated that the amendments had been printed on the ballot by number and title only, while the revised statutes require that measures be printed in full. He declared that the invalidity could only be remedied by act of the Legislature.

Mr. Baxter believes that the woman suffrage amendment will not be attacked, and said that his sole purpose in bringing up the bill was to protect the prohibition amendment.

Would Question "Dry" Law

He is of opinion that the liquor interests in California would profit by a "wet spell" in Arizona, and that they would welcome a chance to declare the law unconstitutional. It is to prevent the taxpayers from the expense of a series of law suits that he would avoid a fight with the liquor interests.

Disclaiming that she believed the prohibition amendments to be invalid, Hon. Pauline O'Neill, member from Maricopa, has nevertheless introduced a bill containing in substance the matter in the two amendments. She said she only desired that they be placed in the statutes together. She does not believe this step necessary for the suffrage amendment, as she shares the opinion of Mr. Baxter that not a man or woman in the State would fight the measure.

"WAR BRIDES" GIVEN BY RHODE ISLANDERS

The Providence Woman Suffrage Par-Rhode Island secured from Mme. Nazimova the rights to give the first amateur performance of Marion Craig Wentworth's fine suffrage play, "War Brides." This was given by a group of young people, along with other attractive features, as a benefit for the work of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on Feb. 9, at Churchill House, the club home of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

The newspapers of Rhode Island are taking kindly to Newspaper Week, "L'Alba," an Italian tri-weekly paper published in Providence, being the last to promise support.

Thomas Mott Osborne, in his speech at the Providence (R. I.) Civic Forum, gave some interesting reminiscences of his great aunt, Lucretia Mott, whom he said he well remembered as a gentle little woman with white kerchief. Though Mr. Osborne has not yet come out for woman suffrage, he told Mrs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SHOWS MANY

Figures Taken in Reveal Large Element in Grant

The records of last canvass of New Hampshire at the State House, counted, that the women shire do want the vote at present under which the vote pronounced as fast as it up.

On account of the made before the last representatives English bon that "the women want the vote," that to be canvassed. New Hampshire's women sign their desire for equal

In Dover, N. H., women, including two members of the Woman's of equal suffrage; on opposed, and less themselves indifferent

Hanover is the both men and women Here one-half the proved favorable, with opposition.

The difficulty in curing of proper in vass of two wards others in the English shows that 81 per cent proached so far as Cora Clark of Manchester first hearing before one block she found women ready for equal

Such results indicative servative New Hampshire that "women do not becoming a risky one

RHODE ISLAND FOR

Association Has Introduction Franchise Objections Si

Mrs. Barton P. Jr the Rhode Island ciation, believes the ready for the introduction Suffrage Bill those who thought ly for ladies to sit the Legislature to ings. She has fore of ease and comfort country districts taught ant g lege to donna American wo

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An effort was made by opponents of pensions to make the bill worthless by leaving the granting of pensions optional with the county commissioners. Many women in Kansas insisted that this was wrong, and the bill providing pensions was made compulsory upon every county in the State.

When the juvenile court finds a case of a widowed mother with children under 16 in need of a pension and makes an order granting it, the county commissioners "shall" pay the pension. The only optional feature left in the bill is that of allowing the counties to make a special tax levy for the pensions.

MILLS COLLEGE GIRLS ABOLISH SORORITIES

Oakland, Cal.—The girls of Mills College, one of the oldest institutions for young women in California, have voted to do away with sororities. This action was taken entirely by the students themselves, who said they were doing it "for the good of the college."

The President, Aurelia H. Reinhardt, says, "The faculty had no hand whatever in the dissolution."

IOWA EXPECTS SCHOOL IN MARCH

Rose Geyer, Press Chairman Last Year, Scheduled as Teacher if Council Decides for the Proposition

Des Moines.—Iowa may have a suffrage school in March. At a meeting called by Miss Anna B. Lawther, the Des Moines Equal Suffrage Council debated the advisability of following the example set by other States in conducting these training schools.

Miss Rose Lawless Geyer, who managed the press work in the suffrage campaign last June, will doubtless be one of the teachers if the school is held.

The New England Equal Rights League of Colored People will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Frederick Douglass by an all-day meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Feb. 14.

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WILL SUPPORT CONVENTION BILL

Arkansas Representative Withdraws His Bill for Constitutional Amendment Considering Best Interests of Suffrage Measure

Representative John A. Riggs of Garland County, who introduced the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage in the Arkansas Legislature, has withdrawn it, and will support Senator Smith's bill for a constitutional convention. In a published statement, Representative Riggs said:

"Governor Brough, in his inaugural message, placed himself squarely on record as in favor of this reform in Arkansas. Believing that the women of our State should have a voice in all questions affecting property, education and morality of the commonwealth and our beloved State, should give added reason for the promotion of the constitutional convention. The Governor has pledged himself that, in the event the constitutional convention is authorized by the General Assembly, he will throw whatever personal and political influence he may have to the incorporation of such a provision in the new constitution. Believing as I do in the good faith of the Governor, and as it is legally impossible now for any other amendment to be submitted to the people at the next general election, owing to the fact that the bond amendment has been initiated and amendments providing for the increase of our Supreme Court and the organization of farm loan associations were passed by both Houses by overwhelming votes and signed by the Governor, I have decided that the best interest of woman suffrage can be promoted by joining our forces with the forces of Senator Smith and others who favor the constitutional convention."

In Arkansas, only three constitutional amendments can be submitted at a time. In the last Legislature, both branches voted for an equal suffrage amendment by large majorities, but it failed to go before the voters because other amendments had the start of it.

Mrs. Ellington, President of the Arkansas E. S. A., says the suffragists approve of Mr. Riggs's action.

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GARY CIVIC SERVICE CLUB SCORES SENATOR

Kinder Repudiates Party Platform and Ignores Constituency

Resolutions deploring the attitude of Senator Dwight Kinder of Gary, Ind., on the suffrage question, were passed recently by the Civic Service Club of that city. The club is indignant, both because he does not stand by his own constituency and because he repudiates his party platform.

BAY STATE WOMEN HAVE PUBLIC HEARING

The public hearing on the bill to permit women to vote on the amendments submitted by the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention was to take place on Thursday, Feb. 8, at 10.30 A. M. Senator Hobson of Palmer, chairman of the committee, had asked for the largest committee room available. Miss Mary W. Dewson, chairman of the Legislative Committee, was to have charge of the hearing, and Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley expected to present the case. Mr. Michael O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Mr. Albert P. Langtry, Secretary of the Commonwealth, were to be among the speakers for the bill.

MRS. BRYAN TO LECTURE IN FLORIDA

Jacksonville, Fla.—Mrs. William Jennings Bryan is planning a lecture tour of the State, during which she will address many women's clubs on equal suffrage. The suffrage movement has been endorsed by the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, and it is probable that the legislative chairman of this organization will assist in the campaign to have a suffrage bill passed by the next Legislature.

Introduction Franchise Objections S

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FEBRUARY 10, 1917

PUBLISHED 47
YEARS CONTINUOUSLY.
OLDEST SUFFRAGE
NEWSPAPER IN
THE WORLD

THREE CENTS



THE PRESIDENT.

NATIONAL CRISIS ROUSES WOMEN TO ACTIVITY

Leaders of National Association Sum-
moned to Make Plans For Giving
Efficient Aid to Country—Ready to
Equal European Women in Making
Sacrifices

MEETING AT WASHINGTON

FEBRUARY 23 TO 25

Following immediately upon Presi-
dent Wilson's action severing diplo-
matic relations with the German gov-
ernment, the women of the nation have
begun to shape definite plans by which
they may serve their country in case of
need.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President
of the National American Woman Suf-
frage Association, has issued a call for
a meeting of the Executive Council of
the Association, representing every
State in the Union, to decide upon the
most effective service the members can
render the nation in this time of stress.
The meeting will be held in Washing-
ton, D. C., on Feb. 23 to 25, inclusive.

"If we are to be dragged into war,
this is no time to offer pointless prom-
ises of assistance," said Mrs. Catt,
when interviewed directly after her call
had been issued.

"In the beginning of the European
war the women were uncertain what
they could do and whether they were
wanted, while the government under-
estimated their capacity and hesitated
to call upon them for any service.

"The result has been serious eco-
nomic mistakes, for which those coun-
tries are paying dearly. To avoid these
blunders, we propose to consider the
capacity of women to help in our own
crisis and to make a definite proposal

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the Senate before the Reynolds bill was introduced in the House, and action upon it preceded the vote upon the Reynolds bill.

Platt Bill Ignored

One of the features outstanding in the whole matter was the introduction of two bills to give extended suffrage without even a request from the Suffrage Association. Representative Platt, Republican, introduced an amendment for the entire section of the code which applies to presidential electors, and this bill was disregarded only because the Reynolds bill offered a more direct and easy way to bring about the same results. The Holden resolution was coldly received because the women saw in it an attempt to side-track the presidential suffrage bill.

Only Three Words in Amendment

The Reynolds bill is probably the simplest one on record, as it calls for the addition of but three words to the existing code. To the section which gives women the vote for members of boards of education would be added the words "and presidential electors."

The Vote by Parties

With the exception of the Cincinnati delegation, Republicans were more favorable than Democrats. Thirty-two Republicans voted in favor of the measure, while twelve, ten of whom are from Cincinnati, voted against it. On the Democratic side 40 members voted in the affirmative, while 38 were opposed. The Franklin and Montgomery county delegations, each of which is Democratic, cast solid votes against suffrage.

The Women Who Worked

Of the many workers who were at the capitol and took active part in helping along the bill, among the most valuable were Miss Zara Dupont, Miss Hilda Hulhauser and Mrs. Zell Hart Deming. They watched the work of the committee before the bill came up for action, and were busy about the House. The women's activities during the discussion and action of the Senate will be guided by Miss Elizabeth Hauser.

11 WOMEN LEGISLATE IN FIVE STATES

Figures in the hands of the National American Woman Suffrage Association show that there are eleven women at desks in the lower houses of five different States. In 1917, Washington has one, Mrs. Ina P. Williams (R.); Montana has two, Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway (D.), Mrs. Emma A. Ingalls (R.); Arizona has three, Mrs. Rosa McKay (D.), Mrs. George B. Marsh (D.), and Mrs. Pauline O'Neil (D.); Idaho has four, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Hayward (D.), Mrs. Grace Slaughter-Arey (D.), Mrs. Daisy C. Allen (D.), Mrs. Alma Greenwood (D.); Oregon has one, Mrs. Alexander Thompson (D.). It has been seen that nine of the eleven are Democrats and two Republicans.

With the enactment of the constitutional convention bill, and with statutory, State-wide prohibition ready for passage, the part suffrage cause gains tremendously. For the cumulative momentum of No. 1, the constitutional convention, and No. 2, prohibition, puts suffrage across with a whirl. In addition to this momentum, suffrage is pledged by both the Democratic and Republican national platforms of 1916.

"But the best argument of all in favor of the part suffrage bill is found in the prohibition measure. State-wide prohibition can be made a sure-fire success in Indiana with the help of women's votes. It is understood Gov. Goodrich takes this view, and that the same idea rules among Democratic leaders."

While taking a trial poll of the House, Representative Alldredge had discovered a plan to impair his bill by riddling it with weakening clauses. Enemies of the bill were busy with a determined effort to place the partial suffrage bill in the joker column. Representative Mason came to the aid of Alldredge, and they both reported to Speaker Eshbach they did not want the bill handed down till the afternoon of Feb. 5. The Speaker complied with the request.

Suffrage hopes brightened when it was learned that there was a safe majority in the House, and that the lower body wanted to be the first to pass the amendment, so as to throw the responsibility of its final disposal on the Senate.

The suffrage support was tested in the Senate, and after a vote was taken on propositions vitally connected with suffrage senators who oppose the movement said they believed the bill will be passed. Twenty-seven senators opposed returning the bill to the rights and franchise committee, where it had been slumbering for some time without any action being taken. It is expected these senators will support the bill and that others will join them.

Opposition to hurried movement of the bill developed, and although Senators Chambers and Robinson endeavored to line up sufficient support to pass the bill, it became apparent the opposition might be too strong to permit it.

Richard M. Vesey of Ft. Wayne, who has been reported as opposed to the partial bill, came out last week with a denial of the rumor. He said, "I have never given anybody any right to think that I was not for suffrage, and I don't think I have been quoted fairly in the matter. I am for suffrage and I do not believe the women should be forced to await action by the constitutional convention. When the bill comes down in the House, I propose making a speech in its favor."

Members of the Huntington Equal Franchise League sent nearly 100 telegrams to Senators Blaine and Van Antken urging their support for the partial suffrage measure.

proaching when the last trace of this reluctance will have disappeared, and women will be given suffrage on equal terms with men. Until then, the American woman will prove as reluctant as her English sister to recognize any invidious distinction regarding qualification for the franchise to be made between man and woman."

The leader of the New York Suffrage Association, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, remarked that no greater age limit for women than for men would even be considered in the United States.

"Either all American women will gain the vote, or none. And it's going to be all. Certainly no restriction as to age, such as was contained in the report issued last night in London, giving the vote only to women above thirty, would be possible in this country, where, unlike England, universal franchise exists among the men.

"But, while no such compromise could be effected in the United States, the British women ought to welcome such a concession as a great stride toward the ultimate success of universal suffrage—a stride which must prove the forerunner of other steps in the same direction. Once give women of thirty the vote in England, and it will not be long before they obtain the franchise at an equal age with men."

GIVES TOWNS RIGHT TO RUN BUSINESS

Farmers Non-Partisan League Has Radical Constitutional Provision

A new constitution embodying the various reforms desired by the Farmers' Nonpartisan League has been prepared and introduced in the North Dakota House of Representatives. Among other things, it gives the State and the cities and towns the right to engage in any line of business. This is common in Europe, and has proved very advantageous; but here conservative courts have held it to be unconstitutional—as when the government of Schenectady, N. Y., was not allowed to furnish ice to the citizens at cost.

If the new constitution is passed by both houses in North Dakota, it will go to a popular vote in June. Otherwise the process of amending the constitution will require several years. The Farmers' Nonpartisan League controls the House, but half of the Senate consists of hold-over members elected before the league came into existence. At least six of these must vote with the 19 Nonpartisan members to submit the new constitution.

The Illinois State Senate has voted for a constitutional convention. The program passed both branches of the Legislature, then be submitted to the voters.

CUMULATIVE TO GRADE

Oklahoman's Idea Given Vote to Citizen, Based on Number of Children, in Naval Service — State Registration

Representative William Oklahoma, on Feb. 2, introduced a somewhat fantastic universal suffrage as a the Federal Amendment suffragists. It provides in "Every citizen of the over 21 years of age shall voter in all the elections States of the United States to cast one vote; and every voter who is lawfully married has lived continuously with spouse for at least 12 months any election in any State dition be entitled to an every such legal voter family and has at least children depending upon his support and education shall to one extra vote; and every voter who has been educated has mastered the curriculum shall be entitled (the United States) up to the eighth grade fixed academies and colleges, titled to one extra vote; legal voter who hereafter served in the naval or of the United States in a foreign enemy and shall honorably discharged shall to one extra vote.

"The several States shall provide, as a condition registration of all legal ing them with reference of votes to which each n and may prescribe as such registration resident county, and precinct in gal voter desires to vote the several States shall to limit suffrage, or di or insane persons and ported in alms houses at public expense; debauched, vicious or be, and persons convicted provided, that no citizen States shall be denied suffrage on account of twi ligion, race or previl is servitude," inis

SUFFRAGE NEWS
NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL
POLITICAL, SOCIAL
ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL

The Woman's



Founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone at

VOL. 48. NO. 6

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,

PARTIAL SUFFRAGE BILL WINS FAVOR IN OHIO HOUSE

Representative Reynolds's Measure
Passes 72 to 50 after Long Debate—
Heaviest Opposition Comes From
Cincinnati Wets—Bill Calls for Addi-
tion of Three Words to Present Code

OTHER MEASURES MEET WOMEN'S OPPOSITION

After two hours of heated debate, in which the opponents of Representative Reynolds's bill to give Ohio women Presidential suffrage argued long and bitterly against it, the roll call showed a clear majority in favor. The vote stood 72 to 50.

Throng of women filled the galleries of the legislative chamber and overflowed into hallways, and even down the stairways into the lobby. On motion by Representative Chapman, they were allowed to enter the chamber and stand behind the bar in the rear.

Cincinnati Opposed

The strongest opposition came from members from the liquor stronghold, who stood solidly against the bill—regardless of their political affiliations. Led by Max Friedman, a young member of the delegation, they denounced bitterly the plan to widen suffrage, and frequently indulged in emphatic protests. But the majority were in full agreement with Mr. Reynolds, and accepted his declaration that "the leaders on both sides are for it. All that is needed is a little courage and a little sense of fair play."

Question Senate Action

While it seems probable that the Senate will follow the lead of the House in passing favorably upon the bill, the Holden resolution which proposes a constitutional amendment for full suffrage has already passed the Senate. Senator Holden's resolution came before

HARDING WARNS IOWA NOT TO DROP SUFFRAGE

Iowa Governor Boosts Chances for
New Referendum by Inaugural
Address

Des Moines, Iowa.—Governor Harding's reminder to the Legislature last week, that the woman suffrage amendment should not be shelved without very careful consideration, is hailed by Iowa women as an excellent omen for future success.

Rose L. Geyer, press chairman for the State Association, gave out this statement to the Des Moines Register and Leader on hearing of the Governor's move:

"It gives the suffrage amendment a tremendous lever and impetus. The fact that Governor Harding considered the suffrage situation of sufficient import to include it in his message (a thing no Governor has done before), and to suggest that the amendment shall not be shelved in the committees, but shall be given open discussion on the floor, will prove of immense influence."

"Governor Harding does not treat it as a temporary issue, either, but as one which has come to stay and must be dealt with by the men of Iowa. I do not see how the amendment can be shelved now. It will have to be discussed in the open, and we are not afraid of that. We shall have a record of how the representatives of each county stand on the question."

INDIANA HOUSE MAY VOTE SOON

Representative Alldredge Uncovers Plan
to Impair Partial Bill—Expect House
to Advance Bill to Let Senate Bear
Responsibility of Final Outcome

The passing of the constitutional convention bill by the Indiana House and Senate insures the submission of a suffrage referendum to the voters of Indiana in 1918. The Indiana Times says:

SOME DEGREE OF FRANCHISE IS TO BE GRANTED SOON

Committee on English Electoral Reform
Decides 'Right' Can No Longer Be
Be Monopolized—Age Limit of Thirty
Years Proposed

AMERICAN COMMENT ON ENGLISH CONCESSION

London, England.—The Committee on Electoral Reform in its report has confirmed the main features of the forecasts published regarding votes for women.

By a majority of the committee it was decided that some measure of woman suffrage should be conferred. The majority also were of the opinion that if Parliament passed such a measure the franchise should be given to women already entitled to vote at municipal elections, but that such women should not vote in Parliamentary elections until they attained a specified age, which the majority of the committee, it is said, thought should be between thirty and thirty-five years. The object was to keep women in the minority as voters.

On hearing of this reported decision on the part of the Electoral Reform Committee, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt made the following statement:

"Prejudice against women as voters is disappearing in instalments. All over the world men are slowly beginning to understand that women must ultimately be enfranchised. But they are still reluctant to admit that women hold equal interest in the government and should therefore hold equal rights with men. Consequently continual effort is being made to place them, on one pretext or another, in a different classification from men. In the compromise suggested by the London Committee on Electoral Reform, an arbitrary age qualification is the chosen pretext."



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DAKOTA'S VOTE

Bismarck, N. D.—Governor Frazier has received a congratulatory letter from President Woodrow Wilson, which was read Jan. 29, in the State Senate. He said, in part:

"My interest in the extension of suffrage to women is, as you know, very great, and I feel that every step in this direction should receive the most cordial endorsement and recognition."

NEWSPAPERS TO ISSUE SPECIALS

Country-Wide Press Demonstration
Planned by National Association This
Month—Editors Generally Hospitable
to Idea

Plans for the gigantic, many-in-one special suffrage edition of newspapers are maturing rapidly under the direction of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Thanks to the interest and good will of editors and newspaper proprietors, there will be enough papers in line to plaster the country west to the Rockies and south to the Gulf with a huge suffrage sheet.

The week chosen for this demonstration is Feb. 19-26, though some papers will not have their special editions until during the first week of March. Four pages of suffrage features have been prepared by the National for the use of plate-using papers, and various special features are at the command of the large dailies that are to give special space to suffrage during February. Among the latter as now listed are the Baltimore American, the Detroit Journal, the Providence Journal, the Providence Times, the St. Paul Daily News, the Minneapolis Daily News, the Duluth Herald, etc.

Oklahoma newspapers are pledging special support in view of the imminence of suffrage as a campaign issue in that State. North Dakota suffragists find editors very hospitable to the idea of the special editions because of the great suffrage victory just won in that State. Georgia suffragists report a fine prospect for the plan. South Carolina is interested. So is Nebraska. It would seem from present indications that every section of the country will be covered.

WILL MANAGE LESLIE BEQUEST

Mrs. Jean Norris to be Attorney for New
Corporation—Members Receive No
Remuneration and Fund Will Not
Contribute to Regular Running Ex-
penses of Association

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, residuary legatee under the will of Mrs. Frank Leslie, has issued the following statement with regard to plans for the use of the Leslie funds to advance the suffrage cause:

A corporation, probably to be called The Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, will be established at once under the law of the State of New York. Mrs. Jean Norris, attorney, has the matter in hand. Mrs. Leslie's will made the following provisions:

"All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, whatsoever, and wheresoever situate whereof I may be seized or possessed, or to which I may be in any manner entitled at the time of my death, including the amount of any legacies hereinbefore given which may for any reason lapse or fail, I do give, devise and bequeath unto my friend, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of the city of New York. It is my expectation and wish that she turn all of my said residuary estate into cash, and apply the whole thereof as she shall think most advisable to the furtherance of the cause of Women's Suffrage, to which she has so worthily devoted so many years of her life, and that she shall make suitable provision, so that in case of her death any balance thereof remaining unexpended may be applied and expended in the same way; but this expression of my wish and expectation is not to be taken as creating any trust or as limiting or affecting the character of the gift to her, which I intend to be absolute and unrestricted."

Mrs. Catt will turn over to the Commission the administration of the fund, and share with other members of the corporation the responsibility of making plans for the disbursements and carrying them into effect. There will be five incorporators, who by vote will add to the membership of the Commission until it numbers fifteen. These incorporators will be:

Carrie Chapman Catt, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell, Massachusetts.

Harriet Taylor Upton, Ohio.

Mrs. Winston Churchill, New Hamp-
shire.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, Illinois.

The rules governing the Commission will be:

(Continued on page 32.)

to the government to carry out successfully."

The first cry in Great Britain was for munitions. Contracts were scattered everywhere among companies that could and companies that could not fill them. High wages finally attracted enough men to earn more money than ever before. Then the government found it needed these men elsewhere. It pulled them out of the factories and put them in the trenches, where they earned but little. Women were substituted for them in factories at low wages, but not until they had marched the streets of London demanding that they be given an opportunity to work. It was a mistake not to take the women at first. It was unnecessary to cause an economic revolution by substituting women for men on a new scale of wages, and introducing in factories under stress of great demand for products a large number of untrained hands which might have been trained earlier under a more intelligent system.

The National Woman Suffrage Association is equipped to render genuine service. When it has been determined what that service shall be, it has an organization in almost every Congressional district in the country, a State organization in each State, and auxiliary organizations in the large cities. Its membership exceeds two million women. Scores of other organizations in every part of the country are offering aid of every sort.

PRESIDENT SENDS CONGRATULATIONS

In Midst of Crisis, Statesmen Express
Satisfaction on North Dakota Vic-
tory

Washington, D. C.—Although President Wilson and Senator Borah do not agree on foreign policies, and the President and Senator Sheppard do not agree on the unit which shall regulate the liquor traffic, and Senators Curtis and Clapp do not agree on the policy of the Republican party, they all agree in endorsing the constructive work being done for suffrage by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Letters of congratulation from six members of the Senate on the passage of the presidential and municipal suffrage bill in North Dakota, have been received by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Senators Borah, Sheppard, Curtis, Clapp, Gallivan and Cummins.

As a matter of historic interest it is stated that President Wilson's letter to Mrs. Catt is the first instance in the an-

(Continued on page 32)

**ENDORSES
IN RESOLUTIONS**

**But Farmers Approve
of National Association
of Suffrage**

Without equal suffrage was in the State Grange at the recent meeting in Norwich. The following was passed unanimously: Resolutions in favor of equal suffrage were reaffirmed and an overwhelming vote of the Grange at its 50th annual session, 1916, as follows:

1. That the National Grange disapprove of the unqualified endorsement of equal suffrage, and urge all State Granges to take similar action;

2. That the National Grange endorse the movement to secure uniform suffrage by amendment of the Federal Constitution;

3. That the legislative committee be empowered to take charge of the campaign work for woman suffrage, and make every effort to work with all other bodies working for the same end;

4. That the State Grange of Connecticut stand common with all other State Granges, and thus emphatically urge to stand upon this question of importance; therefore be it resolved that the members of the State Grange, assembled in an. 11, 1917, hereby endorse resolutions of the National Association of Suffrage, and that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Worthy Secretary of the State Grange.

**ASSION FOR
LESLIE BEQUEST**

(Continued from page 31)

Every member shall serve in rotation.

Every member shall profit directly by the fund.

At any time three-fourths of the members shall require the resignation of a member, that request shall be obligatory. (Whenever resignation creates a vacancy, it shall be filled by a majority vote of the remaining members. The member thus becomes self-perpetuating.)

The object will be the administration of Mrs. Leslie's estate and the disbursement of any other bequest it may receive in the interest of the anti-propaganda.

The fund will establish a "Leslie Bequest" for the purpose of

**GOVERNMENT NOT
FAIR TO WOMEN**

**Discrimination Found in All Branches
of Service—Civil Service Examination Closed**

In some branches of the service no women have ever been appointed, and applications have been refused, although the work is of a character for which women are qualified and well suited. One of these is the Postal Savings Division of the Post Office Department. The Third Assistant Postmaster General states, in a letter, that "all of the employees are male, in keeping with a well-known policy of the former administration to assign males only to postal savings work in the central office," and "calls for eligibles have been for male stenographers." The Postal Laws and Regulations bar married women from the Postal Service, and the Civil Service Commission interprets this rule as excluding even women whose husbands are incapacitated and dependent.

Some Discriminations

In the Department of Agriculture, which has a total of more than 16,000 employees, there are but 1,821 women. The Department of Commerce, which has a force of 1,712 in Washington, employs only 366 women, chiefly in the Census Bureau, and no woman in the whole department is paid more than \$1,800 a year. The Bureau of Standards appoints no women, and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce does not appoint or promote women to executive positions. The Interstate Commerce Commission has few or no women employees. No woman has been appointed in the Public Health Service since 1902; and, except temporaries, but two or three have been appointed in the Civil Service Commission itself in 10 years past.

Most Women in Low Paid Positions

The only large numbers of women in the Government service are found in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, where the salaries are but \$50 per month or less, and in the Government Printing Office, where also women's salaries are low. There are about 3,000 women in these two bureaus. In the Treasury Department the average salary of the male force is \$400 greater than the average for the women employed there.

Entrance Salaries Lower for Women

The Civil Service Manual of 1914

men so far as the particular vacancy in question is concerned, but for all similar positions. This is stated in the first paragraph of the public announcements issued by the Civil Service Commission, following the description of the present vacancy, by a clause which reads, "and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications." This clause is apparently added by the Civil Service Commission, for the department asking for the examination would presumably not be interested in this point.

In view of these facts, the Civil Service Commission can not legitimately maintain its assertion, on page 132 of its last annual report, that "no restrictions are placed upon women rising to any position for which they have requisite education and capacity." (See section headed "Opportunities for Women in Government Service.") According to the Civil Service Commission itself, the records and public announcements women are excluded from the examinations for most of the better positions, on some official's pre-judgment that they are unsuitable or incapable, or upon his personal preference as to the personnel of a public service to which women contribute taxes equally with men and by which they are equally affected. In certain offices women are denied promotion because of an admitted policy that \$1200 is "enough for a woman." They are denied advancement to executive positions because "we must save these places for men." In positions where they do the same kind and quality of work that men are doing, they are generally paid less.

**MILK-MAIDS
IN STYLE AGAIN**

**Shortage of Labor Due to War Has
Caused Thousands of English Girls
to Engage in Farm Work**

Many things have been and will be blamed on the war; but at last a cause for thanksgiving has been found. England's Maud Mullers are once more gracing the landscape.

For years the farmers have been complaining because girls refused to do the milking; but the shortage of men as farm hands has resulted in the return of the girls. Now that labor has been procured, the price of milk will come down. About 140,000 girls are now engaged in farm work.

These "farm hands" and the rest of the million women engaged in various

**PLANS HOME FOR
FALLEN WOMEN**

**Commissioner Couzens Would Treat
Them as Defectives, Not as Criminals**

Police Commissioner Couzens of Detroit has presented a plan for the treatment of fallen women which differs radically from the usual methods of jail sentences. From his study of vice conditions throughout the country, Mr. Couzens points out that the great problem is not one of punishment, but one of moral and physical upbuilding.

"Jails, of course, have their uses, but I do not believe a jail is the place for a woman of the streets," Mr. Couzens replied. "She has, of course, offended society, but her greatest offense is against herself."

"The institution I suggest would be in the country, where there is plenty of fresh air and a chance for clean living, far removed from city temptations and influences that might draw a victim back to the old life. The institution should allow a certain amount of freedom, so that an inmate could graduate from a moral leper to a person worth while."

Every effort, he believes, should be made to extend to such women an opportunity to "make good." This cannot be accomplished by herding criminals and moral failures together.

"I would go a step further, and have the regulations so fixed that a woman could go there and lose her identity. Such a woman should be permitted to go back with a clean slate and certain of help."

"I will go before the Legislature. I will call to my aid all the forces for good at my command in a campaign for such an institution."

Mr. Couzens includes an offer to take personal responsibility for the support and education of women who desire to take advantage of the institution which he hoped will be authorized shortly.

**PENNSYLVANIA PRISON
HOUSES FEW WOMEN**

Main Line, Pa.—Out of the 1403 prisoners in the Eastern Penitentiary only 22 are women. Warden McKenty vouched for this in a talk before the Merion Cricket Club last week. He was struck by the high percentage of women in his audience, and remarked that whenever he went to a meeting held to forward some good object, women were a major-

A description of the house which merely gives you the number of the rooms, and their size, cannot afford any adequate idea of it, for it is no exaggeration to say that it must be seen to be appreciated. It is situated on Rhode Island Avenue, in a still fine residence district, on a broad, well-paved avenue, beautiful with old trees. It is conveniently located between the two principal car lines, so that it can be reached without trouble from any portion of the city.

Mrs. Christian Hemmick, the owner of the property, is not only a suffragist, but an artist of much ability. She has generously left many fine works of art upon the walls, the majority of them paintings which are the result of her own skill with the brush. Every room of the mansion is appropriately and harmoniously furnished.

The drawing room, in which most of the social functions are held, has a fine mantelpiece, reaching almost to the beamed ceiling, with a roomy grate in which a fire of roaring logs adds a subtle charm to the majestic room with its high-backed carved Jacobean chairs and rich furnishings. A large imported tapestry decorates one wall, and the finishing touch to the harmonious effect of the *tout ensemble* is afforded by the glowing tones of the oriental rugs which cover the handsome hard-wood floor. The apartment, while very large, is so tastefully furnished that it affords visitors a delightful surprise, it is so homelike, and they remember it with pleasure.

The Bazaar in March

A bazaar is announced for the maintenance fund of Headquarters. It is to be held in March for three days. The opening night will be on Mi-carême, mid-Lent coming this year on March 15. At this time a grand ball will be given with dancing in the state dining room, a place where many splendid functions were held when the house was a private residence, the home of Secretary Root, and other notables. Earlier in the evening those attending the bazaar will enjoy a short entertainment, under the artistic direction of Mrs. Glenna Smith Tinnin, whose talent is well known. Mrs. Tinnin will be remembered as the efficient chairman of the Decorating Committee at the last convention of the N. A. W. S. A. held in Washington, in the large ball room of the New Willard Hotel. The artistic effect of her color scheme and the beauty of the decorations were a matter of comment. Mrs. Tinnin's name is also well known as a leading woman in suffrage work. She was the first President of the Washington Woman Suffrage Council, the sturdy little organization which was formed, primarily, to show undivided allegiance to the mother association, and to second in every way the wishes of the Congressional Committee.

It has been a matter of much satisfaction to the women getting up the bazaar

used, with telling results for the suffrage cause.

Visitors Make Home at Headquarters

Misses Katherine and Margaret Norris of Ohio are the guests of Miss White at Headquarters this week. Mrs. John A. Davis, from the faraway city of Fairbanks, Alaska, is also a guest, as is Miss Mary Coburn, whose home is in Kansas City. Mrs. Lewis Walker of New Jersey, the resident chatelaine, already finds the spacious old mansion, despite its many rooms, too small to accommodate the host of applicants, who, in increasing numbers, desire to make their home at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue. In this connection it is particularly pleasant to learn that our first "Congress lady" will next session be numbered among the prominent women making the house their home while in Washington. That "The Lady from Montana" is only Miss Rankin's unofficial designation, is stated by no less an authority than Speaker Champ Clark himself. When asked recently by a newspaper man to suggest a title for Miss Rankin, the first woman ever elected to a seat in the House, when her name was to be used in the press, Mr. Clark replied with characteristic bluntness, with a twinkle in his eye: "Representative Rankin! She's a Representative of Montana, isn't she?"

Much interest is taken in Representative Rankin by people of all parties and of all opinions. Those of us who have had the pleasure of knowing the little lady, who has been so signally honored by the voters of her State, have no doubt whatever of her successful career, not only as Miss Jeannette Rankin, the friend of homeless little children, but also as Representative Rankin, the sterling friend of womankind, and the valiant worker for equal suffrage.

COLLEGE GIRL BREAKS LOW HURDLE RECORD

Mabel McConnell, of Northwestern, Runs Fifty Yards in 8 1-5 Seconds — Adept in Other Sports, and Wins Sweater

Eight and 1-5 seconds is "going some" for a fifty-yard low hurdle run, but Miss Mabel McConnell of Northwestern University completed the distance in that time in a meet for the girls of the college in January. The former record was 8-2-5, held by a student of Randolph Macon College in Virginia.

Basketball, hockey, tennis and golf find Miss McConnell equally adept. She has won two athletic letters and one sweater in two years at Northwestern. She hopes to become an instructor in athletics and physical training, and will take up that work when she completes her education.

bill granting to the women of that State the same suffrage privileges they have in Illinois. I only regret they did not go further.

I hope the Legislatures of the different States before which the question is now pending will extend the right to women, and I would like to see the Constitutional amendment go through before Congress adjourns.

I wish to congratulate you and your co-workers on the success you have accomplished, and assure you of my best wishes from National Suffrage.

Charles Curtis.

Letter from Clapp

Dear Mrs. Catt:—Allow me to congratulate you and the cause you represent upon the recent action of the North Dakota Legislature in enlarging woman's right to vote, as well as the recent action of one house of the Tennessee Legislature. This shows that the movement for equal suffrage retains its vitality. As I have often said: "No power can prevent a free people from sooner or later making this government a government by all the people; a democracy in fact as well as in name."

Moses E. Clapp.

Letter from Gallinger

My dear Mrs. Catt:—Urgent official business has kept me from saying to you what I had in mind in relation to the progress of the equal suffrage movement in various parts of the country. I now want to congratulate you on the fact that North Dakota seems to have joined the other States that have extended to women the right of suffrage, and that in other States the movement is gaining great headway. The magnificent work that you and your associates have done is bearing fruit all along the line, the indications being that the time is not far distant when our entire country will recognize that women have the same rights as men in the matter of exercising the vote.

J. H. Gallinger.

Letter from Cummins

My dear Mrs. Catt:—I congratulate you upon your recent victory in North Dakota, and I sincerely hope that other States, which can under their constitutions give women the right to vote for Presidential Electors and for municipal officers, will speedily fall into line. I am only sorry that Iowa cannot, by legislation, do something in that direction. Unfortunately, we must wait until the constitution is amended. It seems to me that it is of great importance that the campaign be prosecuted in every available field. While I am in favor of the proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it would be fatal to suspend activities in the States. Wherever partial suffrage can be had through legislation, it ought to be urged, and wherever State constitutions can be amended, the movement should embrace that effort.

Albert B. Cummins.

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6. Campaign will be the National Association mission will of present conduct ca State.

7. It will tribute to the Association; and its about a million it is remen publican Co and disbur half million campaign a tee nearly that the ad the propaga movement i larger than yet been r money shou money whic through the bequest wot It must be present inc associations i their prese will theref tions on ac this Commi

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CHAMP (SU

Washington Champ Clapp annual Conventional Demo will vote so of many pr "I made should vote stitution of The speake they played the country from men a

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development of this bu-
lines of work, will be de-
first meeting of the Com-
within States will con-
ducted by the State Suf-
frages, and the Federal Cam-
paigns to be conducted by
American Woman Suffrage
League. In other words, the Com-
mission does not conflict with the work
of the State organizations by attempting to
conduct campaigns, either national or

under no circumstances con-
overhead or necessary runs
of the National or State
The National Association
of Women now raise and expend
on dollars per year. When
erred that the National Re-
mittee reported the receipt
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the Democratic Commit-
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nable to accomplish with
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**ARK PREDICTS
CESS OF SUFFRAGE**

D. C.—When Speaker
remarked to the Fifth An-
on of the Woman's Nati-
c League, "Most of you
time," he voiced the belief
nt.
my mind that women
first time I read the Con-
United States," he said.
sed women for the part
ov. 7, and asserted that
hd all the help possible,
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ed The Government has
e, for purposes con-
onal defense, the en-
tation of France, of
sex the ages of 16 and
ow under study by
s concerned.

ations for the fall of 1916 on page 155,
states that the usual entrance salary
for men is \$840 to \$900 per year, for
women \$720. The last annual report of
the Civil Service Commission, on page
x, recommends that the salary of male
stenographers at entrance be increased
to \$1,000. The private secretary to the
Secretary of Agriculture, in the recent
hearings on the Agricultural appropria-
tion bill, replied to a question with the
statement that women stenographers
were appointed at lower salaries than
men.

**Civil Service Examinations Closed to
Women**

Although the Civil Service Law pro-
vides that "open competitive examina-
tions" shall be held, women are ex-
cluded from large numbers of examina-
tions which they are amply qualified to
take. Some such examinations from
which they have been excluded are the
following:

- General:
Stenographer and typewriter, held
monthly throughout this year in 400
cities.
Department of Agriculture.
Assistant, Office of Information, \$1800-
\$2500 per year.
Law assistant, Office of Solicitor,
\$1600 entrance.
Investigator in co-operative purchas-
ing, Office of Markets and Rural
Organization, \$1800-\$2500.
Translator, Bureau of Chemistry,
\$1200-\$1440.
Assistant in nutrition and hygiene,
Office of Experiment Stations,
\$1440.
Information editor, Forest Service,
\$2000.
Department of Commerce:
Editorial clerk, Foreign and Domestic
Commerce, \$1600.
Chief of Editorial Division, Foreign
and Domestic Commerce, \$2500.
Law clerk, stenographer and type-
writer, \$1000-1200.
Interstate Commerce Commission:
Attorney, \$1200-\$1800.
Department of Interior:
Land law clerk, \$900.
Artist draftsman, Geological Survey,
\$1200-\$1440.

In this list, it will be noted, every
occupation or profession represented is
one in which women have achieved rec-
ognition and reputation outside the Gov-
ernment service; namely, as translators,
editors, lawyers, investigators and ex-
perts in marketing, market sanitation,
domestic hygiene and domestic science,
as organizing executives, illustrators
and stenographers. But the Govern-
ment of the United States bars them
even from competition for such posi-
tions in its service.

Civil Service Announ-
Moreover, the examinations on the
foregoing list are not only restric-

are created by Cecil Lewis-
worth, brother of Lord Northcliffe, and
head of the Women's War Employment
Commission, with saving Britain.
"Great Britain could not win the war
without its women," he asserted. "If
they were to be taken out of the spheres
of national industry into which they
have gone since the war started, Great
Britain would crumple up."

**MISS MOZZOR DRAWS
MINIMUM WAGE BILL**

A minimum wage bill for women,
drawn by Deputy Attorney-General
Ruth Mozzor, has been introduced in
the lower house of the Colorado Legis-
lature by Representative Crowley.
Under the provisions of the minimum
wage bill the commission, one member
of which must be a woman, is em-
powered to investigate conditions where
women and minors are working for a
wage that may be considered inade-
quate; to examine books, subpoena wit-
nesses, and question employers concern-
ing wages, hours and conditions of
those in their employ. To determine
what the standard of work condi-
tions should be, the bill advocates open
hearings by a wage board which shall
be chosen by the commission and re-
port its findings to that body.
When the commission has posted its
findings, the execution thereof shall de-
volve on an agent or officer of the com-
pany, who, in case of failure, shall be
subject to a fine of not less than \$100,
or imprisonment for thirty days.
To carry out the provisions of this
act the Legislature is asked to appro-
priate \$40,000 for the next biennial
period.

**GRANITE STATE
SENATE BLOCKS**

(Special to the Journal)
Concord, N. H.—The Senate voted on
the Collins bill on Feb. 7, and gave an
adverse decision, seven members voting
"aye" and sixteen "no." This action
followed a favorable committee report of
the previous day, when the sentiment
was three to one for the presidential and
municipal bill. An attempt to put
through a constitutional amendment was
defeated last week.

**USE Pedometers TO
SAVE STEPS IN HOUSE**

**Students of Economics at Wiscon-
sin Get Best Results With Mini-
mum Energy by Knowing How
To Reduce Useless Walking**

Madison, Wis.—Pedometers to count
the steps taken in housekeeping work
are worn as a test of efficiency by home
economics students when they work in
the practice cottage at the University
of Wisconsin. They attempt to take
care of the many duties of the house-
wife with the least possible number of
steps. Each day the student house-
keeper wears a pedometer, and her re-
cord is kept in the cottage register.
Whether making beds, doing cooking,
cleaning or washing, the aim is to get
the best results with the least expendi-
ture of energy, and the pedometer en-
ables students to compare their effi-
ency. In groups of three, the various
young women live in the practice cot-
tage for a week at a time, serving as
housekeeper, cook and assistant cook.
Every detail in the supervision of a
home is in their care.

**SEEK PROTECTION OF
COLORADO BEETERS**

A bill has been introduced in the
Colorado Legislature by Representa-
tives Anderson and Friend, aiming
specifically to prevent the sugar beet
growers (who are mostly foreigners),
from making their children work in the
beet fields. An intelligent Denver
woman writes in a private letter:
"We are probably going to have bit-
ter opposition. These Germans have
hired lawyers and sent their preachers
down, and are preparing to make a
hard fight, in which they are backed up
by the Sugar Trust. It looks to me like
a real struggle."
The bill forbids work in the beet
fields by children under fourteen.
Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale is go-
ing West about March 10, and plans to
lecture for about two weeks of that
month in Iowa and Missouri.

SCIENCE : DEMOCRACY : INTERNATIONALISM
DO YOU BELIEVE IN THESE AND THE UNION OF THESE?
THEN YOU SHOULD BE IN THE "GREAT DRIVE"
AFFILIATE YOURSELF WITH
THE FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
OFFICERS AND MEMBERS INCLUDE
John Haynes Holmes (President), Stephen S. Wise, Frank Oliver Hall,
Anna Garlin Spencer, Charles Zueblin, George W. Nasmyth and many
other leading thinkers and workers.
Annual membership fee, \$1, includes John Haynes Holmes' great
address on "The International Mind" and eight others to follow
in monthly series. JOIN NOW.
Further particulars from George Grover Mills, Secretary.
FREE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATION of AMERICA, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Feb 16, 1917

THE LOUISVILLE HERALD, FRIDAY MORNING

Will Tell Of Suffrage Gains



MISS LAURA CLAY,
of Lexington, who speaks here Saturday.

"Suffrage, Past and Present," is the subject of an address to be given by Miss Laura Clay, Saturday afternoon, February 17, at 3 o'clock at suffrage headquarters in the Weissinger Gaulbert. Mrs. James A. Leech will introduce Miss Clay. Tea will be served after the meeting, which is free and open to the public.

MILWAUKEE GETS STARTED ON MUCH NEEDED PLAN

Checkerboard Street Scheme Soon Rendered Useless by City's Growth; Milwaukee to Build Inexpensive, Harmonious Dwellings for her Citizens—River-front Development Offers Opportunity for Attracting New Settlers

CITIES READY TO ABANDON HIT OR MISS PLANNING

Fifty-two millions of people in the United States today live in urban and suburban areas. It is this fact that makes city planning of such great importance. A large percentage of these millions are inhabiting poorly-constructed homes on narrow, blind streets; the results of lack of forethought on the part of the builders of our American cities.

Planning Becomes Science

Fortunately for the city dwellers of the country, the science of city planning is drawing to it more and more college graduates of expert training and high ideals. These men will try to remedy existing evils of construction in the large cities, and will advise smaller communities how to avoid mistakes, and urge them to look into the future before jumping ahead with plans only partially matured.

Milwaukee's First Layout

As an example of a fine opportunity neglected, the city of Milwaukee may be cited. In 1835, Mr. Bryon Kilbourne arrived in Wisconsin from the East and laid out the first plan of Milwaukee. He used the checkerboard system, that is, the streets crossed each other at right angles. Four public squares were included in the plan as breathing spots for the people. This layout was adequate for a small town of 40,000 inhabitants, but it precluded a normal growth.

Narrow Streets

First, because the streets were too narrow for the increased traffic which was bound to come. Now that street cars and automobiles play such a large part in our transportation, streets that were ample half a century ago are absurdly overburdened in 1917 and hinder devel-



TREELESS STREET, MILWAUKEE

Such Streets Exist in Other American Cities. Up-to-Date Planning Condemns T

bor, the conflict was smoothed over. The for the sake of obtaining a better high bluffs along the water front furnish ideal park sites, and will probably be used for that purpose. Dr. Hegemann in his report says: "Park locations of a kind similar to those on the lake front are found along the upper Milwaukee river, and should be secured before misdirected investments destroy their beauty."

Growth and Housing

Milwaukee's growth may be used also to show the pressing need in American cities for comprehensive, foresighted housing of the middle and working classes. As a result of the checkerboard planning already mentioned, which acted as a deterrent to outward growth, thousands of immigrants on arrival had to take the best quarters they could find, namely, tenements in the heart of the city.

Build in Outskirts

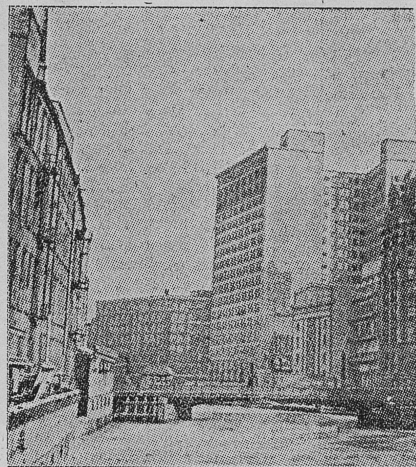
The problem for Milwaukee now is to provide homes at reasonable prices in the outlying areas, and to supply good, cheap transportation between the factories and the homes. A Homes Company, similar to the one in the neighboring city of Kenosha, might be incorporated by the manufacturers of the city, who possess the necessary capital to purchase the building sites. This company could prevent the unfair raising of the valuation of the outlying building lots by private real estate concerns, which boost the price of land when they discover the inevitable growth of the city in area and population. After securing the land at reasonable rates, building would then be rushed by the Homes Company on a

Houses in Rows

If proximity is necessary, experts believe the housing problem is best solved by building attractive homes in long, low structures in rows about an open court. This gives each family a feeling of seclusion, and at the same time assures light and air from two sides. There is much less danger from fire in a low building, owing to the ease of egress. Many big concerns are recognizing the wisdom of home-building for their men, and use the very latest models. The Remington Arms Company in Bridgeport, Conn., has built sev-

material, developed, hand in planting, relation abandonn cross str vistas, of considered help to e dential di

The Mi portunity ings and velopment



MILWAUKEE'S UNEVEN SKY.

eral score of houses, two stories high and commonly of stone or stucco exteriors.

Need of Harmony

While it is inadvisable to construct a group of dwellings of identical architectural style, a certain degree of harmony may be obtained. Nothing, perhaps, has contributed so much to the wretched architecture of American cities in the last fifty years as the individualistic freedom practised by each owner, irrespective of how his house harmonized with the adjacent buildings. Sections of our cities, even in the districts of the wealthy, are proof of a deplorable lack of a sense of visual beauty. Some of our colleges have built without thought for unity of structure. Har-

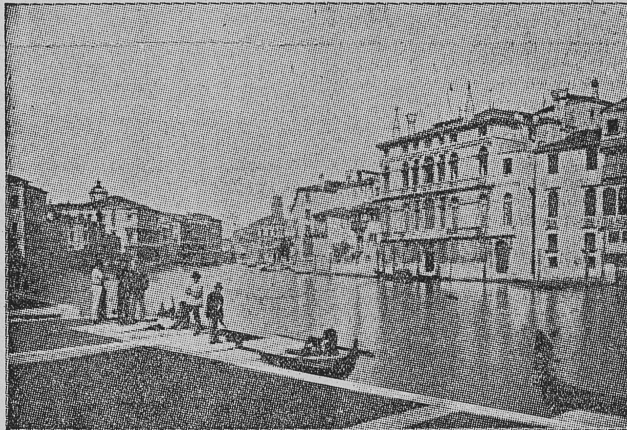
kee's fu work is settle; if less way, v more attrac

Rive Today th the city ha it may ve Milwaukee Lake Mich need for Dr. Hegem opportunity by the erec He suggest over the ri tures, allc boats, and along one

used the checkerboard system, that is, the streets crossed each other at right angles. Four public squares were included in the plan as breathing spots for the people. This layout was adequate for a small town of 40,000 inhabitants, but it precluded a normal growth.

Narrow Streets

First, because the streets were too narrow for the increased traffic which was bound to come. Now that street cars and automobiles play such a large part in our transportation, streets that were ample half a century ago are absurdly overburdened in 1917 and hinder devel-



CANAL GRANDE, VENICE, ITALY

Fine Example of Water Course Lined Harmoniously With Attractive Buildings

opment by clogging traffic of all kinds. Under the cross street system, the city was slow to develop westerly from the lake front because the main streets ran from north to south, and it was most difficult to induce people to spread out beyond the main street farthest west. Real estate men stated that important north and south avenues acted as barriers against the western movement of realty values.

Diagonal Roads Help Growth

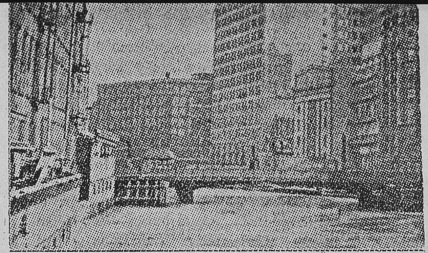
By 1858 several large diagonal streets, such as National, Fond du Lac and Forest Home avenues, were built to counteract the disadvantages of the checkerboard lay-out. These have for the most part been preserved, and are now under the care of the County Highway Commissioners. While these roadways have been of service in aiding communication between Milwaukee and the suburbs, they have serious defects. Very few have satisfactory approaches to the heart of the metropolis; none of them have sufficient width to meet modern needs; and, with one exception, none of the county roads have street-car lines. The Chicago road is 80 feet wide, while Fond du Lac Avenue is only 66 feet across.

Dr. Werner Hegemann, in a report submitted a year ago to the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and several leading Milwaukee civic organizations, urged the city to secure for diagonal roads rights of way of from 120 to 150 feet, before widening becomes prohibitive in expense.

Lake-Front for Parks

The most prominent feature of city planning undertaken in Milwaukee has been the development of a creditable park system. A conflict between the park planners and the harbor planners threatened for a time to hinder the growth of the park system, but when men who took particular interest in the parks offered to sacrifice sections of filled-in park lands near the lake front

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Grouping Residences

One other phase of housing which calls for emphasis is the proper grouping of residences with regard to the factories and social activities of the people. The ideal situation places the factory or mill within comfortable walking distance of the home, but in very large cities this is out of the question. The schools, churches and clubs of the artisan ought surely to be near the home. It is a first-rate plan which features the schools and churches by making them the centre about which dwellings cluster. Attractive roads, trees and shrubbery along the walks go far to brighten the daily trip to and from the centre. Due prominence given to the community

wholesale scale. The individual tenant would then be able to rent a house in the suburbs at a figure within reach of his means.

Shape of Lots

In the original plan of Milwaukee, house lots measured 50 feet in width by 150 in depth. As the city grew, it was found that the people could not use lots of this size, and the width was reduced to 25 feet. This made a long, narrow lot, ill suited to good housing. "Lot crowding," the erection of three houses behind one another, became common. Another result was the narrow, high tenement. The aim in both cases seemed to be to fill up the whole area, leaving little or no room for play and garden space.



EXAMPLE OF LOT CROWDING

A lot 40 feet wide by 75 is considered by authorities to be large enough for a house needed by the average wage-earning householder. The ideal dwelling is a detached one with space about it. To meet this ideal, a house 40 by 40 feet may be constructed, allowing a garden in the front and playground in the rear.

centre results in neighborhood pride and the fullest use of the centre:

Understand Common Aims

The same report sums up the need for better grouping thus:

"In order to secure architectural qualities in a residential neighborhood, some understanding of common aims, style,

kee's fu work is settle; if less way, more attrac

Rive Today th the city ha it may ye Milwaukee Lake Mich need for Dr. Hegem opportunity by the erec He suggest over the ri tures, allc boats, and along one opposite, h water's ed tures show Milwaukee a water fr Milwaukee regular h sign, whil simple, u shall-Isley Bank hav offers hop tures will tinue on treatment, realm of, as attract tian canal opportuni advisers, way whil only to b cities hav graphical

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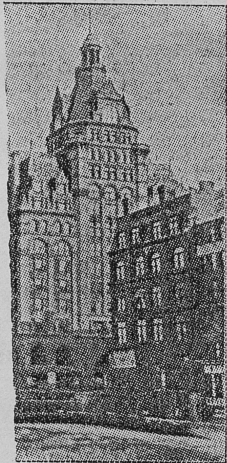
Albany in their prohibi the wor are bef State ai sands of for Will the Ant the wor and br also be wome of salo that the district voting petition moval. And tions f large n



his Lack of Trees

color and height must be determined and this understanding must go hand with street planning, set back of houses and their to public buildings, and the tent of the monotony of the set plan. Well proportioned open spaces, generous and well-planting, curved roads, all chance the beauty of the residential.

Waukegan river presents an opportunity for creating beautiful build-roads. Upon the right side of the river front Milwaukee



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largely depends. If the one, people will hasten to home in a haphazard, care-tors will go on to other five places.

Front Development

the river constitutes a part of labor, but within a few years likely come to pass that will enlarge its harbor on gan, and so have no further using the river industrially, and pointed out the unusual to improve the river front tion of harmonious buildings. ed that the ten draw-bridges ver be made permanent struc-ving passage for pleasure that a broad road be made bank with buildings on the

URGES CONTACT BETWEEN FARMS AND SUFFRAGE

First Equal Rights Movement Backed by Rural Population, Present One More Active in Industrial Centers — Reviews Changes Affecting Rural Life since Civil War

By Amelia Macdonald Cutler

The first suffrage movement in America was connected intimately with the abolition and the Women's Christian Temperance movements. In the agitation rural village people and farmers took an active and sympathetic part. The recent suffrage revival has been identified conspicuously with agitation in regard to child labor, commercialized vice and labor legislation for women, all largely products of our industrial conditions. Faith in the efficacy of the enfranchisement of women is renewed by the fight in behalf of these labor day agitations. The zealous recruits to suffrage work are from industrial and urban classes rather than from rural and agricultural classes. Though the National Grange went on record long ago for the enfranchisement of women, and there are undoubtedly more rural eastern voters who believe in woman suffrage than in the first campaigns, the conviction is a passive one. It lacks aim and force.

It is my purpose to urge a point of contact between rural life and suffrage. Before it is possible to establish a better understanding it is necessary to review the changes that have affected rural life since that earlier manifestation of interest in suffrage.

Industries Supplant Agriculture

The influence of the agricultural districts in our political life declined during the rapid transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial nation, which followed the Civil War. The northern homesteads as well as the southern manors had been built in part by unpaid labor. The farm boys of the North worked at home without compensation until they were old enough to start out for themselves. It was this inexhaustible supply of farmers' sons from the North that saved the Union. Very few of those who lived to be mustered out returned to farm life. The lure of the West and the cities continued to take the most promising youths from the farms. Those who remained with the old folks were confronted with new conditions. The methods of farming were beginning to exhaust the soil; the best timber land was gone; the rise of the price of farm labor and competition with the level fields of the West, where the labor-saving reaper, binder and mower were first used—all this made it more and more difficult for the eastern farmer to get the returns from his labor that he had depended upon. Then between him and the consumer arose stealthily and relentlessly a great horde of middlemen, until, instead of receiving the retail price for his products, he received only 30 or 40 per cent. of the retail price.

War, we can do much. I hope that the ebb tide has been reached.

Conditions Change Slowly

Economic conditions are slow to change, and it is upon economic improvement that the superstructure of country life rests. The potential qualities are cultural, spiritual, physical and political. Culturally we hope to revive the love of the beautiful and the serviceable which gave the early Americans the fine Colonial homesteads, the furniture of graceful yet sturdy design, the hand-made carpets, the beautiful patterns of old quilting—those good things which preceded the days of crazy quilts, spring rockers and crayon portraits.

Women on Farms

I have purposely refrained from speaking of the women on the farms until now, because their life is an intricate part of the economic situation. Suffragists have been antagonizing many country voters by laying the blame for the overworked farm wife at the door of the farmer. It lies at the door of mankind. No one who patronizes the milk trust, no one who owns stock in the express companies, no one who complacently and unresistingly partakes of cold storage eggs and chickens or buys Armour beef tallow products disguised as butter, can blame the farmers for letting their wives overwork. In the dairy regions of the eastern States the farmers' wives rise at five o'clock, go to the barn to milk several cows, clean, bake, wash or iron, according to the day's program, prepare a noonday dinner, more dishwashing, sew all afternoon, get supper, milk again, put their children to bed and then go to bed themselves. If there is a little baby it is cradled in a rude crib behind the cows while the mother milks. If it is a small farm the wife has to help feed the stock. It doesn't sound interesting, does it? And yet a Scotchman who had been a schoolmate of Stevenson, and an art student in Paris, and had held a position in the British army which took him to Singapore and India, became a derelict and spent his last days in an American neighborhood as a paper hanger in farm houses. He stayed until his work was done with one family, and then moved on to the next. He had known the creamy and the hard side of life from Singapore to San Francisco. I dare say that he had a standard for comparison. He told me several times during the latter period of his life that the American farmers' wives were the most remarkable women he had ever known, because they did the rough work of peasant women while they preserved the self-respect and intelligent ambitions of the women of the aristocratic classes of Europe. They impressed him as being loyal to their husbands, as willing to give their own strength to their best ideals, as the women of the Primrose League of England.

Suffragists Meet Facts

It is therefore necessary for suffragists to meet squarely the real facts governing the lives of country women. They are not the victims of convention, of masculine egotism, of chivalry or of any other atmospheric effect. They are the victims of economic wrong. Take the case of the production of milk for our great cities. Dairy farming is the most important branch of farming in the East. It concerns everybody in the city and country. Bit by bit the public have been demanding better and cleaner milk. One by one the independent milk dealers

CITIES RETRENCH ON WELFARE WORK

Kansas City Department Gets Pittance With Which to Inspect Housing Conditions—Has to Abandon Important Duties Owing to Low Funds

Kansas City, Mo.—It too often happens in American cities that when the local government decides to retrench, the cut falls on the health, education and welfare departments. It is poor economy.

The welfare department of Kansas City, Mo., has had its means so cut down in the last five or six years that it finds difficulty in fulfilling its duties, according to the Star.

"The appropriations for the last fiscal year were \$147,058; for this year \$129,574, the smallest amount since 1910. There will be another apportionment in April, and if the welfare department is given a chance next year, it will be a decidedly novel liberality.

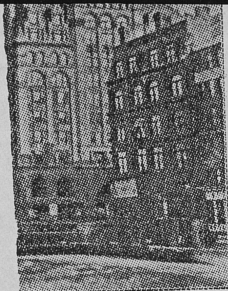
"The results of this niggardly method are, of course, to reduce the usefulness of the board. The staff of workers has been kept far short of what the extensive duties of the department demand. There used to be in Kansas City such a thing as inspection of housing conditions to safeguard the health of the poor. Now this work is being done on a necessarily small scale by the health department; it hasn't one-tenth the staff it needs. The welfare board, in whose scope the housing work belongs, has done none of this inspection for five years.

"The factory inspection department of the welfare board is expected to keep its eye on all the factories of the city. It has less than half a dozen persons to do this. Regulation of the cheap lodging houses has been turned over to the health department, which cannot do the work properly. A glance at some of these places will show it."

outlay and better care give the milk the added value. Is this fair? If the farmer were to receive more for his milk he could afford to install milking machines, thus saving the labor of his wife. If the old law of supply and demand were free to work today this would tend to adjust itself. Clearly there is a combination. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law could be made to cover this case if there were the weight of an enlightened public opinion behind it. Before there can be a fair decision the country people affected must have more

Wife Persistent

But what of their wives? As a class I have found them more ambitious and more persistent than their husbands. They have worked and sacrificed for their children until their very souls are taut strings which respond to every touch in behalf of their children and their homes. Let us arouse the rural women in behalf of their homes and their children. And then let us entreat the men to win back their long lost balance of power by doubling the rural vote. What is needed among rural people is class consciousness and leadership. I look to the suffrage movement to develop both.



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It is entirely within the possibility to make the river ve, in its own way, as a Vene- ly. By taking advantage of her ty, as pointed out by eminent Milwaukee may build a river- h will be an inspiration not er own citizens, but to other ing the same or similar geo- contours.

ne has passed when cities can at any hit-or-miss kind of treat- l satisfy their people. Scien- ods have stepped and will step le our American municipalities constructive housing and plan-

N'S SIGNATURES HELP FIGHT LIQUOR

N. Y.—The anti-liquor forces, campaign for a constitutional n amendment, are counting on en as strong allies. Petitions g circulated throughout the d have been signed by thou- citizens, both men and women, am H. Anderson; the leader of Saloon League, is calling upon en as well as their husbands thers. The remonstrance bill, fore the House, would permit to have a voice in the removal ns. The measure would provide saloon must move if in a given 51 per cent. of the residents of age—male and female—sign a to the court requesting the re- he women are signing the pet- r the passage of this bill in mbers.

The influence of the agricultural districts in our political life declined during the rapid transformation of the United States from an agricultural to an industrial nation, which followed the Civil War. The northern homesteads as well as the southern manors had been built in part by unpaid labor. The farm boys of the North worked at home without compensation until they were old enough to start out for themselves. It was this inexhaustible supply of farmers' sons from the North that saved the Union. Very few of those who lived to be mustered out returned to farm life. The lure of the West and the cities continued to take the most promising youths from the farms. Those who remained with the old folks were confronted with new conditions. The methods of farming were beginning to exhaust the soil; the best timber land was gone; the rise of the price of farm labor and competition with the level fields of the West, where the labor-saving reaper, binder and mower were first used—all this made it more and more difficult for the eastern farmer to get the returns from his labor that he had depended upon. Then between him and the consumer arose stealthily and relentlessly a great horde of middlemen, until, instead of receiving the retail price for his products, he received only 30 or 40 per cent. of the retail price. Sixty per cent. of the cost of our food is distributed between express companies, cold storage plant, grain dealers, commission merchants and retail grocers. The cost of living is higher than it was in the days when the farmer was in direct contact with his customers.

Rural Suffragists

The situation which confronts suffragists is this: Is this discontent, this distrust of cities to be the responsive chord to the pessimism of the antis, who are going to our country people with this message: "The vote of country women is not to be feared. You are good Americans and would vote intelligently. But think of the vote of the foreign-born women, of the selfish rich women, and of the bad women of the cities! They all have time to vote. Then can get to the polls easier. But you, who work early and late for your children and homes, you will have no influence. You will be outnumbered. The country will go to pieces."

Once let this idea take root in the country districts and the progress of the suffrage movement and the welfare of our farm homes is blocked for years by a dark and gloomy melancholy.

Must Study Improvements

On the other hand is hope. It is the exhaustive efforts of agricultural leaders to improve country conditions and to preserve the political integrity of the old farming communities. If our efforts are to be of any avail to our own immediate cause, the enfranchisement of women, we must be familiar with the rural reform movements and become allied with them wherever we can serve.

Renaissance of Farms

Mr. Liberty H. Bailey has stated that the twentieth century would witness THE RISE OF THE PEOPLE ON THE LAND. He believed that there was a world-wide movement of restive, eager searching for a full compensation for the labor of feeding the world. Whether or not this movement has been crushed by the great war, history alone can tell. At least Dean Bailey must be called the leader of the renaissance of country life in America. I say renaissance, for if we can restore our American country life to the dignity which it had in the

derelict and spent his last days in the American neighborhood as a paper hanger in farm houses. He stayed until his work was done with one family, and then moved on to the next. He had known the creamy and the hard side of life from Singapore to San Francisco. I dare say that he had a standard for comparison. He told me several times during the latter period of his life that the American farmers' wives were the most remarkable women he had ever known, because they did the rough work of peasant women while they preserved the self-respect and intelligent ambitions of the women of the aristocratic classes of Europe. They impressed him as being loyal to their husbands, as willing to give their own strength to their best ideals, as the women of the Primrose League of England.

Suffragists Meet Facts

It is therefore necessary for suffragists to meet squarely the real facts governing the lives of country women. They are not the victims of convention, of masculine egotism, of chivalry or of any other atmospheric effect. They are the victims of economic wrong. Take the case of the production of milk for our great cities. Dairy farming is the most important branch of farming in the East. It concerns everybody in the city and country. Bit by bit the public have been demanding better and cleaner milk. One by one the independent milk dealers have given way to the combined firms of Bordens, Sheffield and Slawson-Decker. The milk sells for 9 or 10 cents a quart. The farmer gets from 3 to 4 cents a quart. Six cents is the charge for bottling and distribution. These operations require only creameries, express companies and labor. The farmers who have capital invested in land, stock, and who perform by far the greatest amount of labor, receive the lesser share of the value of the product. During recent years stables have been changed from dark, disease-breeding catacombs to sanitary whitewashed rooms, but the farmer has not been paid for the improvements. This coming year no milk will be accepted by the milk dealers until it is cooled to a temperature below 60 degrees Fahrenheit before it reaches hearts of the people before the Civil the creamery. To insure cool milk the farmers have had to build ice houses and put up a supply of ice. The milk will be worth much more to the milk dealer; there will be less need of pasteurization. The children of the cities are going to be much healthier this summer. The milk is worth more to the public and more to the middlemen, but less to the farmer, whose cash

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outlay and better care give the milk the added value. Is this fair? If the farmer were to receive more for his milk he could afford to install milking machines, thus saving the labor of his wife. If the old law of supply and demand were free to work today this would tend to adjust itself. Clearly there is a combination. The Sherman Anti-Trust Law could be made to cover this case if there were the weight of an enlightened public opinion behind it. Before there can be a fair decision the country people affected must have more

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Backing by Agricultural Leaders

We must first have, of course, the backing of agricultural leaders. With such support behind us it is inconceivable that the National Grange would send out workers at its own expense to work for woman suffrage. It is not inconceivable that the American Agriculturist would devote much space to "Save the New England Homestead and Double the Rural Vote." And a member of a State Legislature or Congressman would dare vote against more power for his constituents. Not if they were asking for it in a definite, organized way. He could not go against it, even if in his heart of hearts the farm woman's place was in the barn, and the baby's cradle in the stable.

"It is the duty of you Rotarians to take a larger part in community affairs and make an effort to raise the moral tone of your city," asserted Allen D. Albert of Minneapolis, one time president of the International Rotary Clubs, at a banquet of the Boston branch on Jan. 30. Newspaper stories exploiting immorality, suggestive billboards and questionable moving pictures were arraigned.

ONE DOLLAR

Owing to the great increase in the cost of paper, which has been directly the cause of about 2,000 newspapers in America suspending publication, many inquiries are coming to the Journal regarding its subscription price. It is quite generally supposed, apparently, that it will be increased.

Not So—It Remains \$1.00 Per Year.

Efficiency in management enables the Journal to produce a

larger paper, and still retain this popular subscription price, when so many publications are giving notice of an advance.

Prompt remittance of renewals and direct subscriptions without solicitation will help greatly. Every direct dollar which does not require correspondence gives us a margin equivalent to the increased cost of white paper.

Send your dollar today. It's good weather and the sun is shining.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1870

45 Boutwell Street

Dorchester, Boston, Mass.

LINCOLN FIRST PRESIDENT TO FAVOR CAUSE

Announced Views as Early as 1836 and Never Changed—Always Fought on Side of Justice—Women Not Forgotten In National Crisis Today

A nomination paper for Representative of Sangamon County, Illinois, dated June 13, 1836, contained a clause unique for that period. It said that the candidate favored admitting to suffrage all citizens who possessed certain qualifications, "by no means excluding females."

The declaration was written by Abraham Lincoln, and he won the position he sought.

All his life, Lincoln was a pioneer. His boyhood was spent in undeveloped country where the family did its part in preparing the land for future years. Blazing a trail whenever they moved from one place to another, the Lincolns cov-



Photo from Boston Public Library
Abraham Lincoln in 1859

ered many miles; and when the boy was but seven years old, he found himself a new settler in one of the newest parts of the country, the State of Indiana.

It was natural, then, that Lincoln should have been the first President to declare publicly in favor of votes for women.

The story of Lincoln is well known to every American. Born on Feb. 12, 1809, at "Rock Spring Farm," Kentucky, the boy grew up a hardy woodsman, learning to hunt, care for the crops and split rails. His education, though desultory, was effective, and he became an acknowledged leader in the little school.

He was especially good in spelling, and so willing was he to prompt his less able companions that the master was accustomed to turn him out of doors during spelling lessons. On one occasion the school was threatened with an all-night session because the pupils failed to spell correctly the word "defied." Around the class the word went, and half around again, each pupil spelling with a "y." Just as it came to Polly Roby, a favorite of Abe's, his head appeared at the open window behind the master, with

to accept, but when he submitted the question to his wife—for he always considered her in decisions, victories and disappointments—she urged her husband not to bury himself in what was then the Northwestern wilderness.

When the news of his election to the Presidency of the United States was brought him on the evening of Nov. 6, 1860, Lincoln hurried to his wife, saying: "Mary, Mary! We are elected!" And thus Mary Todd's judgment was vindicated.

The story of the Civil War, Lincoln's re-election and assassination need no comment; but the principles for which he worked and died were the same that inspired that early statement which placed him unequivocally on the side of woman suffrage. Though the nomination paper of 1836 is the only record of a public endorsement, yet there is no indication that his views ever changed. On the contrary, everything points to the conclusion that his convictions remained unshaken.

Today we are facing a great national crisis. Since the administration of Abraham Lincoln, no President has been called upon to exert more tact, patience and sympathy. Yet, in the midst of his busy life, the President did not forget the cause of the unemancipated class of the country today, but took time to send a congratulatory note to Mrs. Catt and another to Gov. Frazier on the late suffrage victory in North Dakota.

The principles set forth by Abraham Lincoln, the first President of the United States to declare publicly for the rights of womanhood, are alive today, and it is right that we should think of him at his birthday season as one of America's greatest suffragists.

COLLEGE TRAINS MOUNTAINEERS OF LINCOLN'S REALM

Cumberland Gap Seat of Democratic Institution for Rail-Splitters—Many Earn Own Way and Go Back to Teach in Rural Homes

Lincoln Memorial University, located in Cumberland Gap, where Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee touch sides, will celebrate the great President's birth with a Congress marking the twentieth anniversary of the institution. Prominent speakers from leading cities of the East and Middle West will gather to pay tribute to Lincoln.

The university was founded by O. O. Howard, a former Governor of Vermont. It aims to train the mountain youth so that they can go back from college and help the people who cannot attend.

Not only from an educational standpoint can the university be regarded as a hope for the future of the mountaineers of the Cumberland Gap region, but as a sociological vision it is even more alluring. Character building is the fundamental principle upon which the founder, General Howard, based his idea. He realized that not a mere acquisition of academical facts would uplift the mountain people, but that independence, purposeful labor, self support and the conservation of morals and health were as necessary as the three R's. He took into consideration

EXPLAINING MOTHER'S PICTURE

By Helen Brayton

He was a Prosperous Person, rather assertive, yet a man of sentiment; the chivalrous protector of his own women-folks, ready to do everything for them, even their thinking; somewhat given to promulgating views smacking of antiquity; and fully persuaded concerning certain Divine intentions. He was kindly withal, though he mistook prejudice for reason, and never suspected the limits of his mental vision. In exuberant mood the Prosperous Person had gathered his family and one or two remote kin to celebrate Christmas at the dear old homestead on the farm of his boyhood.

To be sure, the farm itself had greatly deteriorated in the passing years, until rescued from its abandoned character. It was no longer what it had been when a barefoot boy went down the lane to bring the red cow back to the red barn at milking time. The red barn had faded into limbo in search of the red cow; a windmill flourished powerful arms in the "spring" lot; the pasture was now a sunken garden; and in the middle distance a group of buildings with a background of acres rolling to meet the horizon represented the farm estate of the present. Not that the Prosperous Person was not still a practical farmer, only the scene of his intensive agricultural labors was in a section of Wall Street where he specialized in assorted live stock, principally lambs.

The dear old homestead was a dear old humbug as to name, for it had been so built upon and built around that the kitchen, with its big stone chimney, was the only remnant of the original farm house. Even the kitchen's humble origin was lost, for it was now the library, lined with low book cases, splendid in rugs and costly furniture. Over a carved Florentine mantelpiece hung "Mother's" picture, an enlargement of a photograph taken before the art was highly developed. The picture was the joint Christmas gift of the wife and daughter of the Prosperous Person.

The Christmas feast ended, the family gathered around the great fireplace in the library. Stretched at ease in a big lounging chair, smoking a choice cigar, the Prosperous Person regarded his womankind affectionately; then, glancing at Mother's picture, burst forth into reminiscence.

"I declare, how Mother's picture brings back the time when I was a little chap, working from morning till night with my six brothers and my sister! Sis didn't do so much, she only helped mother around the house. I tell you, there was no sitting around the fire in winter. Why, we were up before 'twas light, and at work by six o'clock—"

Uptodate Daughter interrupted the sufferings of childhood long enough to ask, "I suppose you had your breakfast, and Grandma got it for you. What time did she get up?"

"Why— she had to be around about four o'clock to get the fire started, for father always wanted a hearty breakfast for him and us. But, as I was saying, it was hard to get up so early of a cold morning, and sometimes we'd have to go out to the woodpile for chips to hurry up the fire, though Ma and sister usually tended to that. And we had to help Pa

BUSINESS WOMAN

Mary O'Toole, Attorney & Courtier
Law Is Making a Name in Washington

Among the women of the Capital are prominently connected with the work of the National American Suffrage Association few are ahead more successfully than Mary O'Toole, Attorney and Courtier at Law, President of District of Columbia State Equal Suffrage League, active member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, of which she is one of the two feminine members.

Miss O'Toole was "born in many and many a year ago," a self declares, with a beaming smile which belies the last statement.

During the suffrage campaign in Maryland of Miss Lola C. Truitt, Just Government League, she assisted by Miss O'Toole. In an esque old prairie wagon the lawyer made a tour of the State, stopping or two at each town and vill their route, and to the consternation of many of the inhabitants giving talks. No part of the United States probably is more conservative than Calvert County, but as a result of the suffrage many friends were gained for where at first open hostility, countered. Miss O'Toole is an orator, and can marshal her figures with legal ability. The factor, however, in her successful speaker is her ability to audience, and drive home a plain witty anecdote.

Miss O'Toole became an American citizen in 1900, and after years was the official rapher of the Surrogate's Court in Ben County, N. Y., being the first woman to receive the appointment while employed in the government office at Washington, she took her study of law, graduating in 1901 after she was selected as one of the Forestry Service in San Francisco to help establish government the branch office.

In 1909 Miss O'Toole opened her office in New York City, but years there, returned to Washington. Last June she became an active member of the Chamber of Commerce in six months was unanimously elected by the Board of



Attorney Mary O'Toole

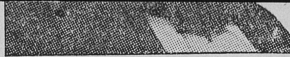


Photo from Boston Public Library
Abraham Lincoln in 1859

ered many miles; and when the boy was but seven years old, he found himself a new settler in one of the newest parts of the country, the State of Indiana.

It was natural, then, that Lincoln should have been the first President to declare publicly in favor of votes for women.

The story of Lincoln is well known to every American. Born on Feb. 12, 1809, at "Rock Spring Farm," Kentucky, the boy grew up a hardly woodsman, learning to hunt, care for the crops and split rails. His education, though desultory, was effective, and he became an acknowledged leader in the little school.

He was especially good in spelling, and so willing was he to prompt his less able companions that the master was accustomed to turn him out of doors during spelling lessons. On one occasion the school was threatened with an all-night session because the pupils failed to spell correctly the word "defied." Around the class the word went, and half around again, each pupil spelling with a "y." Just as it came to Polly Roby, a favorite of Abe's, his head appeared at the open window behind the master, with a finger at one eye and a large wink in the other.

Polly responded nobly, and school was dismissed.

Lincoln was still very young when elected to the Illinois Legislature; and it was during his service there that he and Daniel Stone issued one of the first protests against the system of slavery in the South. It was a bold thing for the young Representative to do; for at that early date, to be an abolitionist, even in North, meant almost social ostracism.

In 1839, the young lawyer met Mary Todd and became a suitor for her hand. Engaged in the same pursuit, he found his future political opponent, Stephen A. Douglas. It is said that upon being asked which she preferred, Mary Todd laughingly answered, "The one that has the best chance of being President." And she chose Lincoln.

Perhaps she was serious when she made the reply. It is hard to tell. But it is certain that it was Mary Todd, or rather, Mary Lincoln, who saved her husband from political oblivion when he was offered the governorship of the Territory of Oregon. It was a tempting proposal in many ways, and Lincoln was inclined

ters—Many Earn Own Way and Go Back to Teach in Rural Homes

Lincoln Memorial University, located in Cumberland Gap, where Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee touch sides, will celebrate the great President's birth with a Congress marking the twentieth anniversary of the institution. Prominent speakers from leading cities of the East and Middle West will gather to pay tribute to Lincoln.

The university was founded by O. O. Howard, a former Governor of Vermont. It aims to train the mountain youth so that they can go back from college and help the people who cannot attend.

Not only from an educational standpoint can the university be regarded as a hope for the future of the mountaineers of the Cumberland Gap region, but as a sociological vision it is even more alluring. Character building is the fundamental principle upon which the founder, General Howard, based his idea. He realized that not a mere acquisition of academic facts would uplift the mountain people, but that independence, purposeful labor, self support and the conservation of morals and health were as necessary as the three R's. He took into consideration that the student who went back to his mountain home would carry with him the influence of the university's teaching, not only as it related to his mental development, but to his moral standards as well.

The students are in dead earnest.

It is one of the pledges required of incoming students who are to earn their own way that when they have completed the course they shall return to their mountain homes and teach those left behind. So, at the outset, the young men and women are enlisted as social missionaries, and all their college life is in keeping with those high ideals.

The response of the mountain people to the efforts of the university to aid them has proved wonderfully enthusiastic and enduring. Almost without exception, the students go back to their backwood homes determined to build up the country, to spread knowledge they struggled so hard to gain.

There are seven hundred students in the college, boys and girls. The girls have the same privileges and the same instruction as their brothers. There is no sense of humiliation felt by these earnest young men and women, who, for the most part, earn their way through. It is a democratic institution.

taken before the art was highly developed. The picture was the joint Christmas gift of the wife and daughter of the Prosperous Person.

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"Why—she had to be around about four o'clock to get the fire started, for father always wanted a hearty breakfast for him and us. But, as I was saying, it was hard to get up so early of a cold morning, and sometimes we'd have to go out to the woodpile for chips to hurry up the fire, though Ma and sister usually tended to that. And we had to help Pa with the chores around the barn, and then get ready for school, and have to wait sometimes for Ma to put up our lunch if it was a stormy day. I tell you, it was tough on us."

"Yes, indeed," interpolated Subdued Wife. "I don't see what your mother and sister were thinking about."

"That's so; but it didn't happen often. Ma was really as good as she could be; but then, of course, on wash day, she was kind of hurried. I suppose we children did make the wash big. But I can remember she would be through when we got home from school, and was just scrubbing up the kitchen. Then she'd give us a bite, and Pa would come in hungry and want an early supper."

"No eight-hour day for women in those times," murmured Uptodate Daughter. "What did Grandma do in the evening?"

"Seems to me she used to get the stocking basket out and darn our socks, or do some sewing. Pa used to smoke his pipe, and go to bed early, because we fellows who worked were tired and glad to turn in. But Ma was a grand woman; there's nothing like her these days. Why, sometimes we'd have the minister to tea. Pa liked to talk to him, though we children didn't understand much that they were talking about. But I knew what he said to Ma. He used to say he never ate such pie and cake as she made anywhere else. Then he used to talk about ministering to a servant of the Lord, and about looking to the ways of the household, and eating not the bread of idleness. That I didn't understand, but he always said it before he took another piece of pie."

"How lovely of the good man to praise her so!" filled in Subdued Wife, while the Prosperous Person rekindled his cigar.

"Yes, it was, for she couldn't do church work and get to meeting much; but you ought to have seen the pies and doughnuts she made for the preacher's donation party! We young ones used to hang around until Ma handed out something for us. I shall never eat such doughnuts again;" and the Prosperous Person sighed plaintively, "Ma certainly was a good woman, so different from the kind we have nowadays,—no frills, no ideas about wanting hired help, no notion she was equal to a man, and setting up

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San Francisco to help estab
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office in New York City, but
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Last June she became an ac
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Attorney Mary O'Toole

Vice-Chairman of the stand
tee of courts, prisons and re
—the first woman to be so l

Notwithstanding all her
Miss O'Toole is delightfully
in manner, and known to be
friends as "Molly O'." She
recently identified with the
newly-formed Suffrage Feder
District of Columbia, of wh
an officer, and is actively eng
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No stronger argument fo
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success of young women
O'Toole.

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"Let me ask you a questi
I never knew Grandma, she d
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"Well, it does seem a litt
You see, we weren't used to
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"I'll tell you why," remark
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Votes for Women for you, as we
You owe it to your mother as
pense."

The Remote Kin said plo
thankfully, "We wish sainted E
hear this." The Subdued Wife
timid smile of approval, and
perous Person looked as if he
"Mother" from a new point of v
Woman Voter.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By the late Margaret E. Sangster.

Child of the boundless prairie, son of the virgin soil,
Heir to the bearing of burdens, brother to them that toil;
God and nature together shaped him to lead in the van,
In the stress of the wildest weather, when the nation needed a man.

Eyes of a smouldering fire, heart of a lion at bay,
Patience to plan for tomorrow, valor to serve for today;
Mournful and mirthful and tender, quick as a flash with a jest,
Hiding with gibe and great laughter the ache that was dull in his breast.

Men were the man and the hour—man who was strong for the shock—
Fierce were the lightnings unleashed; in the midst he stood fast as a rock,
Comrade he was, and commander, he who was meant for the time,
Iron in council and action, simple, aloof and sublime.

Swift slip the years from their tether, centuries pass like a breath,
Only some lives are immortal, challenging darkness and death.
Hewn from the stuff of the martyrs, writ in the star-dust his name,
Glowing, untarnished, transcendent, high on the records of Fame.

SELLOR at
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BONDS OF SMALL MUNICIPALITIES IN DEMAND

Southern and Western Cities Have No Difficulty in Marketing Bond Issues For Permanent Improvements—Increasing Resources Turn Investors Toward Municipal Bonds

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The healthy demand for municipal bonds continues to grow steadily. The retrenchment which a weak and unsettled general market brought about during the last weeks of December and in January is clearing away, and the steadiness of the market, in spite of the diplomatic break with Germany, indicates that the general public is again buying more speculative investments.

Firmness all along the line in conservative bonds has continued to be an outstanding feature, with a continued strength in municipal offerings. There has been no great surplus in the hand of bonding houses which market these securities, and the rapidity with which they have been absorbed has brought a decrease of from one-fourth to three-eighths per cent. in the net return on most municipal bonds.

Southern and Western Bonds Favored

The current issue of the Financial and Commercial Chronicle shows that interest rates of under 5 per cent. are much more acceptable than they were a year ago. Its discussion continues:

"Probably the most interesting development in this market during the past year has been the increasing popularity of bonds issued by road districts. At the present time practically all road district bonds from Southern States, especially West Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, are selling at prices netting the investor from 4.60 per cent to 4 1/2 per cent. Prior to 1916 a 5 per cent. basis seemed to be the dividing line—that is, there was very little market for road district bonds netting less than 5 per cent. Bonds of road districts and general county obligations in the same State are today selling on income bases nearer together than ever before. This increased demand for road district issues is probably due to the fact that a number of the Southern States realized the advantage of issuing serial bonds for road purposes rather than long time single maturity issues."

Still Want Four Per Cent.

Although there is evidence of willingness on the part of investors to accept less than 5 per cent. return, there are still comparatively few who care to take less than 4 per cent. This is seen in a comparison between the sales of bond issues from municipalities which offer them at a reasonably high rate, and those of the larger Eastern cities, which expect to pay less than 4 per cent.

BONDS OF SMALL TOWNS POPULAR

Bond buying seems to be particularly

postal savings securities, and consequently a very strict standardization of this class of securities is likely to result.

BOND ISSUES AND PROPOSALS

The Commercial and Financial Chronicle gives the sales of bonds during January as follows:

"Sales of municipal bonds during the month of January reached a total of \$36,128,365. The temporary loans negotiated last month amounted to \$46,300,000, including \$41,750,000 revenue bonds and bills and corporate stock notes of New York City. Loans put out by places in the Dominion of Canada in January totaled \$2,529,371.

"The most important and largest sale made last month was by the city of Philadelphia on the 8th, when three issues of 4 per cent. bonds, aggregating \$12,774,200, were disposed of. This amount was made up of \$4,974,200 5-year, \$5,300,000 30-year and \$2,500,000 50-year bonds. Of the first issue, \$4,973,200 was awarded at 101.177 and \$1,000 at 102. The second issue was placed at prices ranging from 102.686 to 103.25, and the third issue at from 103.067 to 103.75. The aggregate of bids received was \$52,309,500 and the total premium received was \$281,098.62. Other large issues disposed of during January, and the price realized in each case, were as follows: State of California, \$1,000,000 4s at 104.775; Cleveland, Ohio, \$600,000 4 1/2s at 109.057; Cook County, Ill., \$1,000,000 4s at 100.738; Everglades Drainage District, Fla., \$3,500,000 6s at 95.73; Fairmount, W. Va., \$760,000 4 1/2s at 101.812; Houston, Tex., \$410,000 5s and \$835,000 4 1/2s at 104.101; Kansas City, Mo., (3 issues), \$540,000 4 1/2s at 107.929; King Co., Wash., \$250,000 4s and \$250,000 4 1/2s at 100.25; State of Maryland, \$600,000 4s at 102.127; Okmulgee Co., Okla., \$800,000 5s at 105.515; Rochester, N. Y., \$1,875,000 4s at 103.759; Shreveport, La., \$486,000 4 1/2s at 102.283, and Warm-springs Irrigation District, Ore., \$750,000 6s at 95.25."

Among the recent issues and proposals for bonds are:

- San Francisco, Harbor Improvement, \$1,000,000, 4 per cent.
- Lakewood, Ohio, Park \$45,000, 4 1/2 Per cent.
- Muskegon Heights, Mich., Water, \$50,000, 4 1/2 per cent.
- Stuebenville, Ohio, School, \$35,000, 4 1/2 per cent. 1/4

"The report of the State treasurer, covering the biennial period ending Nov. 30 last, indicates that Colorado's credit today is greater and its indebtedness less than two years ago," says the Rocky Mountain News of Jan. 30.

"The outstanding indebtedness of the State showed a decrease of \$438,788.81 at the end of the two-year period. This represents the difference between \$4,732,881.78, the total of State warrants and State bonds outstanding, and \$4,294,092.97, the total of warrants and a bonded indebtedness outstanding Nov. 30, 1916.

Taxes derived from the State levy for general purposes amounted to \$4,604,538.80 during the biennial period.

"Inheritance taxes broke all records." Kansas and Wyoming have lately paid off the whole of their State debts.

TO STANDARDIZE SCHOOL TERMS

Bureau of Education Wants all States to Adopt 160 Day Terms—Issues Interesting Comparison of Present Requirements—Growth of High Schools

The present average number of days of school attendance throughout the nation is 137.7, according to a bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Education of the Interior Department. Some States require a minimum school term of 60 days, while others call for 180 days.

Four States, Louisiana, Alabama, Rhode Island and Georgia, have no minimum requirement laws, but one of these, Rhode Island, has for over ten years maintained the longest average term in the United States. While the minimum number of days required is almost invariably much less than the actual average number of days in the school term for the State, a majority of the States still report many schools unable to meet even the low minimum requirements. Within the past three years, 12 States—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming—have added from 10 to 60 days to the legal requirements of a minimum school term.

Some of the factors that have operated in favor of a longer school term, aside from the general awakening of public opinion, are the phenomenal growth of the public high schools, the development of State financial aid for weak districts, equalization funds, and penalties for not maintaining a minimum term required by law. The growth of the public high schools has tended to lengthen the term in the elementary schools by setting up standards of admission by certificate or examination, which can ordinarily be met by grade schools with a term of at least eight months.

In answer to an inquiry from the Commissioner of Education, over one-half of all the State Superintendents have expressed a willingness to cooperate in securing a uniform 160 days' term for all schools, rural and suburban.

NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN OPPOSED

Madison, Wis.—The Senate Committee on Education and Public Welfare on Jan. 31 took up Senator Bray's proposition to forbid the employment of women between 11 P. M. and 6 A. M. Under the present law employers are prohibited from using woman labor more than a certain number of hours each week, but they are given the right to fix these hours either by night or day.

To Authors and Publishers

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and those of the larger Eastern cities,
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cent.

BONDS OF SMALL TOWNS POPULAR

Bond buying seems to be particularly
agreeable in the West. The New York
Evening Post suggests that this is due,
in some measure to growing interior
resources.

"One direction in which the savings
of the West are turning," says the Post,
"is toward investments in tax-free
bonds. The bankers of the small towns
which are issuing bonds freely for im-
provements seek to conserve their de-
posits by selling the bonds at a dis-
tance; but bond houses which are send-
ing the bonds back to the issuing com-
munities and offering them in small de-
nominations at a small premium, find
a ready sale. For the average Western
town a tax-free 4 1/2 per cent. bond is
as good as a 6 per cent. farm mortgage,
which is taxable, and being in small
denominations, the investor with mod-
erate means is able to buy, and does so.

"The investor naturally has a predi-
lection for the bonds issued by his home
community, and bond houses are finding
that they can thus dispose of their pur-
chases at a good profit. With the indis-
position to enter on new enterprises
and the tendency toward conservatism
in view of possibilities of an after-war
such as bonds and mortgages, are being
sought for idle money. Little country
banks pay 4 per cent. on time deposits,
but these deposits are taxable under the
law and it leaves small profit for the
investor. These investments, of course,
drain the bank deposits, and so are not
encouraged by bankers; but the invest-
ing public is working out the matter
itself."

STANDARDIZING BONDS

The postal department has some in-
teresting comment upon the sort of
bonds which are acceptable as securi-
ties for the postal savings deposits. It
has been found that increasingly large
numbers of banks and bond dealers are
co-operating in furnishing legal opin-
ions and other aids in establishing the
legality of bond issues. In especial re-
lation to municipal bonds is the ques-
tion of how far a community may go
in borrowing money under a law which
empowers it to borrow money only to
pay debts. Of course, no municipality
cares to lose the prestige which its
bonds will have by being acceptable as

springs irrigation district,
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538.80 during the biennial period.

"Inheritance taxes broke all records."
Kansas and Wyoming have lately paid
off the whole of their State debts.

W E are so used to woman's posi-
tion that we do not realize its
effects until we see how mu-
ch would look politically interior and eco-
nomically dependent. That brings it
home!

"JONATHAN'S NIGHTSHIRT"

A Highly-Amusing One-Act Farce by
Ferdinand W. Reed

is bringing this home to audiences
with constantly increasing success.
(Four characters; simple living room
setting.)

Order from Woman's Journal. Roy-
alty for each performance, \$5.00. Price
per copy, 25 cents, per set of five for
production.

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We are printers of many well-
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If you have a book or a book-
let, a magazine or a newspaper
to bring out, write us. Open
day and night.

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Woman Suffrage by Federal Amendment.

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THE CANVASS SUFFRAGISTS

Various Towns Equal Rights Senate State

summer's suffrage pshire, now on file indicate, so far as men of New Hamp- te. The canvass is y in fifteen towns, suits will be an- they can be checked

emphatic statement Legislature by Rep- and Moulton of Lis- n of Lisbon do not town was the first yety per cent. of Lis- d cards indicating political privileges. 77 per cent. of the o-thirds of the mem- s Club, are in favor y four per cent. are han a fifth declare it.

only town in which en were approached. entire population th only one-sixth in

fanchester is the e- rpreters, but a can- and sections of four sh-speaking districts nt. of the women ap- nt the ballot. Mrs. chester said at the the Senate that in 95 per cent. of the ual suffrage. ate that even in con- pshire the statement t want the vote" is ie to make.

READY SUFFRAGE BILL

Paved Way for of Presidential Measure — Many lenced

nks, the president of Equal Suffrage Asso- it the scene is about duction of the Presi- ll. She has silenced that it wasn't woman- during all sessions of watch the proceed- ed suffragists, lovers t, to get out into the) canvass. She has ers that it is a privi-

BUSINESS GENIUS NEEDS THE BALLOT

Head of Women's Benefit Association Had No Voice in Legislation Affecting Her Work—Believes Women Law Abiding

Port Huron, Mich.—"I am becoming an ardent suffragist," says Miss Bina M. West, the genius who in fifteen years has built up the Woman's Benefit Association of the Modern Maccabees. A decade or so ago, Miss West conceived the idea of an insurance society for women, and started to work out a plan for one. She believed that if women had a medium of their own where even modest sums could be invested, they would take full advantage of it.

The Woman's Benefit Association now has 179,716 members, and has disbursed \$11,919,626 in benefits since 1892. Miss West has signed practically all these death and disability payments to members.

Speaking of women's adaptability for making good in business, she said:

"Oh, yes, naturally, I think women can hold their own in business. I have found women more law-abiding, as a general thing, than men. I mean that women are more willing to follow a prescribed course.

"That does not mean that they lack originality. No new departure is undertaken in our business without a referendum; it is submitted to the members, and suggestions are asked and received. I think that is why we grow so rapidly.

"If women have not made more out of business, it is only because they have lacked the experience. Throw women as intimately into business circles as a man, and you would get just as keen business heads.

"I always believed in suffrage for women theoretically, but when an amendment to the Michigan constitution was put through which directly affected beneficiary societies and we had no voice in the matter, then I knew that it was no longer a theoretic question with me."



News From the States

HOLD MOCK LEGISLATURE AT TEXAS LUNCHEON

Austin Association Debates Suffrage Bill in Role of Representatives

Austin, Tex.—The Austin Suffrage Association recently gave a unique luncheon at the Driskill Hotel. Some 250 representative men and women of Texas sat down to beautifully-decorated tables on which the suffrage color was everywhere in evidence.

Mrs. A. N. McCallum, president of the Association, called the assemblage to order.

"The Age of Necromacy," she said, "has not yet passed. You, gentlemen and ladies, may have felt that you were attending a suffrage luncheon, but in reality you are members of the House of Representatives of the Texas Legislature, and are now in the midst of a session before which the Suffrage Bill is to have its final consideration."

Immediately the Reading Clerk read the suffrage bill, and for an hour and a half the matter was vigorously debated, pro and con.

At the close a vote was taken, and of course the bill was carried. Not only were many converts made, but the Austin Association reaped a substantial financial reward which they turned in to the State suffrage fund.

WARD MEETINGS WELL ATTENDED

Much active suffrage work is being done just now in Bridgeport, where a series of meetings in the different wards have been arranged by Miss Grace Murray, working as county organizer under Miss Ruutz-Rees, the county chairman.

These meetings are held in private houses, in school rooms, in the parish houses of the churches, and, in fact, in any convenient meeting place. They are held both afternoon and evening, and are attended by a large measure of success. The speakers have included Miss Ruutz-Rees, Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, President of the C. W. S. A.; Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, the treasurer; Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, the secretary, and Miss Katherine Mullen, organizer of New Haven County.

The ministers of the local churches have in several cases given cordial help, and the effect of the campaign has been to enlist in suffrage work many women who had previously taken little interest, and to add a large number of new con-

BIRTHDAY PARTY DRAWS CROWDS

Splendid Increase in Membership Reported During First Year of A. League — Impressive Parade Celebrates Day

The first birthday party of the Aiken County (S. C.) Suffrage League, which was organized with sixteen members in January, 1916, was celebrated last month. The league now numbers 250.

After a morning business meeting, members of the League and sympathizers formed a long, impressive procession which marched through the principal streets of the city. First came Aiken mounted police and Bearden's Band of Augusta, then five women on horseback, and then followed a long line of decorated automobiles filled with supporters of the cause, a float of "Justice," and trucks filled with school children.

Judge Gary adjourned court to ride with the State president, Mrs. Harriet P. Lynch; and crowds of spectators filled the streets watching the procession as it filed by, the first of its kind to be seen in the State.

In the evening a reception was held, and short addresses were made by Mrs. Joseph Stevens, of Long Island, Mrs. Harriet Lynch, Mrs. Stannard Owens, President of the Augusta League, and Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago.

A unique feature of the celebration was the League's birthday cake, which was placed in a window of the principal drug store. One candle stood in the middle of the cake, and tiny pennants were attached, bearing the names of the members.

The labor interests of Japan have had a representative studying the laws advocated by American organizations, among which are some pertaining to women's labor and the shorter work day.

HUMANITARIAN CULT FAVORS AMENDMENT

Three Thousand Gathered in Carnegie Hall Adopt Resolution Calling for Immediate Passage of Federal Amendment by

money for the freedom of men. The action has overridden all fears for their President. Bill by refusing to admit himery of the dominant power will be set against them.

COMMITTEE TEAS" CONGRESSMEN

es of the Congressional Com- evolved the very clever plan "at home" each Sunday after- serving tea to their callers. a different State, or States, and invitations sent to Sen- representatives, prominent off- e ladies of their family who e particular locality. At the en, Mrs. Warren, the wife of a from Wyoming—the very ge State"—was asked to pre- function, which she did most

ay last, the Equal Suffrage e gave a tea at headquar- ir members and suffrage ss Julia Lathrop, the suc- of the Children's Bureau— man to head a government received for the league, as- s. Henry S. Graves, the pop- the chief of the Forestry

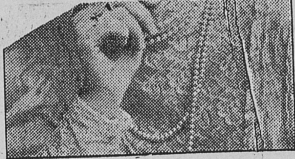
ty feature of the day was the ut effective services in conjunc- the flag-raising. The large emblem used was presented to . W. S. A. at the time of the At- ity Convention. It will here- at proudly each day above the the new home of "the National" pital of the nation.

RECEPTION FOR LEGISLATORS' WIVES

olines, Ia.—A reception and mu- n compliment to the wives of legislators was one of the big feasts of Jan. 30. It was given Votes for Women League in the Mrs. Wilton McParty. The pres- f the League, Mrs. Pleasant J. and the other officers welcomed islative ladies." Legislators and were also invited to be present.

LEAGUE RICHER BY \$1000

clair, N. J.—Through Mrs. Arthur , president of the local branch of st Jersey Equal Suffrage League, as been given for the League's y Mrs. Henry Lang. Mrs. Lang ven liberally to good causes in air, especially to the open-air mu- theatre.



Miss Anna De Baun, Manager National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co.

VIRGINIA GRATEFUL TO NATIONAL WORKERS

Encouraged by Results of Suffrage School, Women Look for Increased Interest and Accomplishments

Officers and members of the Virginia League feel that a suffrage regeneration has been accomplished by the earnest helpfulness and capable efficiency of the instructors, Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson of White Plains, N. Y.; Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Little Rock, Ark., and Miss Anne Doughty of New York City. The seed of renewed enthusiasm has been sown to bloom, it is hoped, in service well rendered, for Virginia feels that only in increased effort can she demonstrate to the National Association her deep appreciation of the privilege accorded the State League in the gift of this school.

The mild weather in the early part of the week made possible an open-air meeting, at which the three instructors addressed a large and interested crowd. Miss Nora Houston, recording secretary of the League, presided and introduced the speakers. A reception at Headquarters in honor of the distinguished visitors, enabled members of the League to meet them socially in a most enjoyable way.

The Mass Meeting, which is part of the school program, was well attended in spite of many counter attractions, the three speakers making a profound impression. Upon the platform with the speakers were: Mrs. John H. Lewis of Lynchburg, who presided; Mrs. J. H. Whitner of Roanoke, Mrs. Kate Langley Boshier, Mrs. Sally Nelson Robins, Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke, Hon. Hill Montague and Rev. W. Russell Bowie of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Dr. Bowie's introduction of each speaker was a devout and earnest tribute to the cause.

Ushers serving on this occasion were: Misses Louise Gwathmey, Emma Sampson, Jeannette Jones, Marianne Meade, Pattie Pratt, Myrtle Barker, Martha and Elizabeth Jobson, Mrs. H. F. Campbell, Mrs. Ernest Mead, Mrs. W. Wallace Gill, Mrs. Stuart Reynolds and others. Their badges were yellow suffrage flowers and streamers.

vers.

UNITE FOR CONVENTION METHOD OF WINNING

Representatives of Opposing Leagues Speak Before Illinois Judiciary Committee

Springfield, Ill.—The two suffrage camps, one led by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout and the other by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, united for the constitutional convention resolution before the House Judiciary Committee on Feb. 1.

Mrs. McCulloch and her society had been urging a suffrage amendment to the State constitution, but came to the conclusion that perhaps the convention way was the best, after all. Mrs. Trout, president of the Illinois Suffrage Association, has been pushing the amend- ment idea steadily.

At the hearing no opponents appeared. Professor John A. Fairlie, of the University of Illinois, and John M. Curran, a former Progressive, spoke for the convention resolution.

Because of the absence of some of the members, action in the committee was postponed. The resolution will be reported out by the committee and finally disposed of in the House within the next two or three weeks. A two thirds vote is necessary. The resolu- tion has already passed the Senate.

NEWSPAPER WOMAN GIVES SUFFRAGE TEA

Mrs. Albert C. Rider, a prominent Rhode Island newspaper woman, recently gave a bridge and tea at Suffrage Headquarters. She invited her personal friends, many of whom were surprised to learn instead of being entertained at the beautiful Rider bungalow, they were summoned to Suffrage Headquarters. Mrs. Rider had the room tastefully decorated and facilities for serving dainty refreshments were installed. An informal suffrage discussion aroused the interest of many women, not formerly active in support of the cause.

CIVICS COURSE FOR PITTSBURGH MOTHERS

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A series of lectures on civics are being given under the auspices of the Equal Franchise Federation on Tuesday afternoons this month in the Bessemer Building. Miss Amelia Donovan is addressing these meetings. She spoke Feb. 6 on "The History of the Franchise." On Feb. 13 her topic will be "The Federal Government"; Feb. 20, "State Government," and Feb. 27, "City Government."

Three thousand people endorsed the Federal suffrage amendment at an enthusiastic meeting at Carnegie Hall, New York City, recently. It was not primarily a suffrage meeting. It was a meeting of the Humanitarian Cult, and as at most meetings of forward-looking people these days, suffrage crept in. Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, presided. The suffrage resolution adopted reads as follows:

"In view of the serious problems ahead of this country, necessitating much immediate humanitarian legisla- tion, which we believe cannot be carried out effectively without the co-operation of women, we urge the immediate passage at this session of Congress of the Susan B. Anthony Federal suffrage amendment so that it can be submitted without further delay to the States for ratification."

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELEC- TIONS

South Carolina

Aiken—At the business meeting of the Aiken County Suffrage League, on Jan. 26, the following officers were elected:

Mrs. J. B. Salley, president; Mrs. W. E. Duncan, first vice-president; Mrs. L. E. Croft, second vice-president; Mrs. M. J. Quattlebaum, recording secretary; Mrs. Vincent Wyman, corresponding secretary; Miss Lillias Brown, treasurer; Miss Rena Chaffee, parliamentarian; Mrs. W. J. McGarity, auditors. Directors, Mrs. William Eve of Beech Island, Mrs. M. E. Chafee, Mrs. George Croft, Mrs. G. O. Murray.

Florida

Orlando—At the annual meeting of the Equal Suffrage League the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. H. G. Hanchett; vice-presidents, Mrs. Annie Mallory, Mrs. Francis Alden and Mrs. Mahlon Gore; recording secretary, Mrs. G. C. Kallcock; corresponding secretary, Miss Rachel Child; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Snitzer.

North Carolina

At the annual convention of the State Association, held in Greensboro last month, the following officers were elected: Mrs. John S. Cunningham, president; Mrs. Al Fairbrother, Mrs. C. A. Shore, and Miss Gertrude Well, vice-presidents; Miss Margaret Berry, recording secretary; Miss Elizabeth B. Hedrick, corresponding secretary; Mrs. G. J. treasurer.