

The Woman's Tribune.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

VOL. XX NO 33

WASHINGTON D. C. SATURDAY NOVEMBER 28 1903

FIVE CENTS A COPY

THE WITNESS OF THE DUST.

Voices are crying from the dust of Teva,
From Basileo and the stones of Babylon—
"We raised our pillars upon Self-Desire,
And perished from this, large gaze of the sun."
Eternity was on the pramid,
And immortality on Greece and Rome;
But in them all the ancient traitor hid,
And so they tottered like unstable foam.
There was no substance in their soaring hopes;
The voice of Thebes is now a desert cry;
A spider bars the road with filmy ropes,
Where once the feet of Carthage thrudred by.
A bitter boom where once fair Helen laughed:
A thistle nods where once the Forum poured:
A lizard lifts and listens on a shaft
Where once of old the altars roared.
No house can stand no kingdom can endure,
Built on the crumbling rock of Self-Desire,
Nothing is living there, nothing is sure,
That is not whitened in the Social Fire.
—Ed. in *Marshall*.

I CAN LIVE.

If I can live
To make some pale face brighter, and to give
A second lustre to some tea—dinned eye,
Or e'en impart
One thro' of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing by:
If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious strain,
My life, though bare
Perhaps of much that seemeth dear and fair
To us of earth, will not have been in vain.
The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's alloy,
Is bidding cloud give way to sun and shine,
And I will be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me, "She did her best for one of Thine."
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

Social Life in London.

The December *Cosmopolitan* has a telling feature in an article by Lady Henry Somerset on "British Social Life." It is profusely illustrated by portraits. Lady Henry says nothing has so broken down class barriers as progress in means of locomotion. She says she can well recollect her mother telling her of the first drive she ever took in a hansom cab. It was considered quite an adventure. The change in the pomp of daily life has invaded every realm of society. The "splendid though solemn recreation" of the ball has become a "crowded romp." Money today is the touchstone of power and Lady Henry says if the pedigrees of the great families were examined not one would be found which has not reinforced its exchequer by an alliance with a great commercial house. Sixty years ago no Jew could obtain a social standing in London. Today a large Jewish plutocracy forms one of the pillars of social life. Another great change noted by the writer is the modern mania for publicity which has broken down the seclusion of domestic life. "Decorum is almost extinct. There is scarce any subject that is not discussed at society's dinner table, no illness that is not mentioned, no story that is not told."

Incidentally Lady Henry touches upon American society which she finds far less diversified and interesting than British society. The great families of England have vast estates to manage; the society woman is "often a keen political partisan so thoroughly posted on the affairs of the nation that she can criticize parties and policies with insight and keenness." "In London society may be found the most prominent men of affairs, while New York society is scarcely interested in anything or any one outside its own more or less narrow limits. Lady Henry acknowledges the debt of British aristocracy to the wealthy American girls; that it has not only replenished its exchequer but through them it has acquired new vitality and greater vigor. Rather inconsistently with her former statement Lady Henry seems to attribute to these marriages the awakening to the needs of their fellow men and "the quicker concept of the eternal truth of the great brotherhood of the race. The *Tribune* is inclined to think that Lady Henry was more right in her conception of American fashionable life as more

narrow and less concerned with vital things, for in chronicling the doings of the International Council of Women in London, where Lady Henry took an important part, not a single American Duchess or other lady of title took any part in this gathering which was dealing with every phase of the brotherhood of the race, although of England's leading aristocracy half a hundred or more were prominently identified with it.

Governors Night.

The Methodist Social Union had a Governors' Night at Tremont Temple November 16. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and ex-Governors, talked on the need for and requirements of good citizenship. But it does not appear that in their inclusive statements and their comprehensive appeals they, with one very notable exception, had any thought of women in connection with Christian citizenship.

Women are accustomed to being ruled out from such generic classes as citizens, people, persons and inhabitants, but let us hope that as long as they form at least three fourths of the labeled Christians they will be included when this term is used. Yet, in the absence of any specific statement to the contrary, we must infer that when Gov. S. R. Van Sant of Minnesota, said "Every Christian should take an active interest in politics—should attend the primaries—and see that honest, efficient men are chosen to represent us" he did not mean women notwithstanding the broad scope of the phrase "every Christian." The strongest advocate of woman's participation in politics would hardly recommend that women should go to the primaries—popularly regarded as the "dirty cesspool of politics" as long as they were not voters and could not speak with an authoritative voice.

Perhaps women were indirectly included in Governor Garvin's appeal to citizens to "apply a specific to our legislatures and our legislation." Women are capital at making applications—physical and intellectual—and when they are voters they will doubtless be a great help in applying the specific referred to which is "a system of proportional representation." Gov. Garvin is neither afraid nor unwilling to take his stand for woman suffrage and as the speeches are but meagrely reported in the Boston papers it is hardly fair to infer that he said nothing about it on this occasion when it would have fitted in so well.

But it is comforting to note that ex-Gov. Boutwell's unequivocal endorsement of woman suffrage did not escape the reporter. He said:

For success in life, integrity, industry and urbanity are needed. The world is not governed entirely by politics or by dogmatic theology, but by a universal belief that mankind can be made better. Women should have the opportunity of voting, not as a privilege, but as a right. Public men make the mistake of regarding the vote as a privilege when it is a right. Women's votes will temper if they do not neutralize, the passion engendered by authority; the voice of the women, if it could be heard, would relieve the country of this enormous burden of war.

Dr. and Mrs. Workman have made new records in mountain climbing, the former having attained a height of 23,394 feet. Mrs. Workman broke her own and all women's records by reaching a height of 22,567 feet.

The music for the Ohio Suffrage Convention was furnished by the Fox Sisters' Orchestra. There are six of them—really sisters, and the mother leads the music. The convent meetings were held in Library Hall, a building given to Sandusky by its women.

Bulletin No. 49 of the Bureau of Labor is almost entirely devoted to labor conditions in New Zealand. The Compulsory Arbitration Act is treated fully. One hundred and ninety seven disputes were settled—54 by the board of conciliation and 143 by the arbitration court—from April 1896 to June 30, 1902.

"The gloomiest mountain never casts a shadow on both sides at once."

New Methods of Organization.

The Kentucky Equal Suffrage Association has adopted the plan of having unofficial members who undertake no obligations except giving the name and paying annual dues, and this has been found very efficacious in increasing the list.

Many years ago the editor of the *TRIBUNE* advocated having three kinds of memberships in any association, contributing, active and associate. This presupposed a thorough canvass of the community, which suffrage societies ought to make in any event, and the enrolling of all those in favor of the movement as members of the Association under whichever head they might prefer. Active: those that pay dues and do the work. Contributing: those that will pay a certain sum annually to the support of the work, but wish to assume no obligations. Associate, those who are unable to pay auxiliary dues but wish to be counted in. In this latter class might be included those who would pay a small sum for auxiliary dues while the contributions of the wealthy would make up the auxiliary dues and meet the expense of distributing literature among the associate members. The treasurer ought to have an account with every person favorable to woman suffrage to collect dues annually from members letting none slip of the list through remissness or inability to pay.

It is interesting to note that this plan of enrolling associate non paying members has been adopted by the Central Women's Suffrage Society of Great Britain and the effect of the new plan is said by the *Woman Suffrage Record* to be magical in producing increase of membership and vitality.

The French Congresses.

Le Journal des Femmes gives an account of three congresses recently held in Paris, and which may be called *feminine* although two of them were composed of both men and women because of their resolutions favoring the equality of the sexes.

The report of the Congress of Humanity, held in Paris October 25, 26, 27, shows that it took up the labor question, the relation of the social vice to health. It places first the enfranchisement of women. Next year the programme will include a study of vegetarianism. M. le baron Saint Georges d'Armstrong is president and the general secretary is M. Vodor.

The first National French Congress against Alcoholism was held October 26-29, under the presidency of M. Casimir-Perier. In the Hall of the Faculty of Medicine where the congress was held were many professors and physicians considering how to make an effective warfare against alcohol.

The congress of young church women held October 31-November 2, was of the greatest interest because it took unqualified stand for the three fold enfranchisement of women philosophically, industrially and politically. The first two days were devoted to the two questions, Lay Morality and Christian Morality; and Militarism and Patriotism. The last day was devoted to "The Emancipation of Woman." M. Lucien Le Foyer, and M. Viviani presided, and although there were able women speakers in the Congress it is good to know that men took the lead in what is really more their business than it is women's, both because the sexes are equally concerned in the result and because men are directly responsible for the condition that calls for remedy.

Miss Mary L. McGee of the National Census Bureau has been sent to collect the statistics of wealth debt and taxation of Utah, her native State. This is considered important work, and she is the first woman to perform it for the bureau.

Miss Jessie Cook won the Callaghan prize of \$50 in law books for the best essay delivered before the John Marshall Law School at its commencement exercises.

Notes from Englishwoman's Review.

"South African Expansion" is the name of a committee of British women organized for the purpose of sending women out to South Africa trained and equipped for colony life as teachers, agriculturists, dressmaking, cooking, etc. The young women are received and taken to a hostel which is their home until they find employment and to which they may return at any time. As there is a large surplus of women in Great Britain and a dearth of British women in South Africa, very good prospects are before the proteges of the committee, both for getting employment and for getting an English husband. Indeed one great incentive for the work is the hope of the Committee to thus prevent the Englishmen in South Africa from seeking wives among the Boer or native population.

Elizabeth Harcourt Mitchell makes a strong plea for representation of women in the proposed ecclesiastical body, the National Church Council. The intent is to form a governing body in which ratepayers and non-communicants are to be included, but the indications are that no woman will be eligible to the Council. It will be in vain that the writer cites the honored names of St. Teresa, St. Hilda, St. Catherine of Siena, as showing the value of women as a factor in ecclesiastical matters.

It is learned from *Daquy* that the women students at Upsala, of whom there have been some in the city since 1872, organized into the Women Students Association in 1899, with fifteen members. The Association has now three times that number and it has removed the social isolation and mutual distrust under which the women labored, has contributed to their health, happiness and comradeship and is a protection against unwarranted attacks upon their reputation.

Mrs. S. L. Oberholzer of Philadelphia, National Superintendent of School Savings Banks, reported to the W. C. T. U. Convention that the deposits made by scholars since the system was inaugurated fourteen years ago aggregated \$2,109,661. The convention passed unanimously a resolution to ask Congress for the enactment of a law introducing the system into all the public schools of the Territories and those over which the National Government has jurisdiction. This action should be endorsed by all organizations of women.

Pearson's for November contains an article on "The Electoral Commission," by D. S. Barry in which there is the following description of a famous picture in the Capitol painted by a woman:

"On the walls of the beautiful tessellated corridor of the eastern gallery floor of the Senate wing of the Capitol at Washington, just opposite the floor of the caucus room of the Senate Democrats, hangs a large oil painting that never fails to attract the keenest curiosity of sightseers and legislators alike. And for good reason: that painting depicts in glowing colors a scene of momentous import a chapter of American political history, of graver consequence and more far reaching results than any other since the Civil War. The printed legend on the frame of the picture reads:

"The Florida Case before the Electoral Commission, February 3, 1877." Painted from life sittings in the United States Supreme Court Room by Cordelia Adele Fassatt.

"The painting belongs to Congress, having been purchased from the artist for fifteen thousand dollars. As you face the picture the portraits of two hundred and fifty eight men and women, who, twenty six years ago, were part and parcel of the legislative, executive, judicial, social, and journalistic life of Washington, look straight at you as if they were still living and breathing things, as indeed many of them are. As a work of art the picture is unique, for each face is so turned that the features can easily be studied, and the likenesses of nearly all are so faithful as to be a source of constant wonder and delight."

The perpetual phenomena of life furnishes all the material for culture. There is not a day but makes its demands on one for his highest and sublimest qualities. There is not a day whose experiences do not test the most exalted ideals. The working energy of life is to hold the faith of its increasing beauty and power.—*Lilian Whiting*.

cent. But while the number of criminals in the whole United States has increased 40.3 per cent, an alarming ratio—far beyond the increase in population—notwithstanding the immense increase of population in Wyoming, the number of criminals has not increased at all, giving a relative decrease which shows a law-abiding community, and constantly improving condition of the public morals. In 1880, there were confined in the jails and prisons of Wyoming 74 criminals, 72 men and 2 women. The census of 1890 shows the same number of criminals, 74, as against an average number of criminals in the other Western States, of 645.8. This remarkable fact is made more interesting because the 74 in 1890 are all men, and thus the scarecrow of the vicious women in politics disappears. Wyoming being the only State in which the per cent of criminal women has decreased, it is evident that the morals of the female part of the population improve with the exercise of the right of suffrage.

A celebrated student of heredity has said that material development in the nineteenth century has produced such a strain upon the Anglo-Saxon race that unless some influence can be brought to bear to raise it a degree or two in the moral scale to maintain the balance, it must degenerate. The condition of affairs at this time, with crime increasing nearly twice as fast as the population of the whole United States, and in a much larger ratio in all the Western States except Wyoming where it has not increased at all but has a relative decrease of about four-fifths, should make every student of sociology and every patriotic citizen give thoughtful attention to woman suffrage as the possible remedy for national deterioration.

If woman's ballot is the means whereby the moral strength of men can be re-enforced and the race lifted a step higher on the moral plane, is there a person who loves country or humanity, who will refuse to aid in securing it.

We shall have to have woman suffrage to save the home. How to prevent divorce, and maintain the sacred institution of the home, is the problem of to-day. In the United States, the estimated number of married couples to one divorce was 664 in 1870, and 481 in 1880, the number of divorced marriages in the United States increasing 38 per cent. In the Western group, the States, (omitting Wyoming), which are beyond or partly beyond the Rocky Mountains, the average increase was 50 per cent. In Nebraska, Wyoming's neighbor, it was 70 per cent. To take the statistics from two exceptionally law-abiding communities. In Michigan it was 50 per cent, while in Minnesota it was 55 per cent, while in Wyoming,

the number of divorced marriages had decreased 20 per cent. Stating the result in another way, divorces increased in the United States, from 1870 to 1880, 79.4 per cent, nearly three times the per cent, of the increase of the population for the same period, and in the group of Western states, above referred to, the increase was 376.5 per cent, while in Wyoming the increase in divorce is 61.5 per cent, only one-half as large as the per cent, of increase of the population.

To state the matter in terms that all can remember, the ratio of divorce in Wyoming is to that of the whole United States as 1 is to 3; to that of the other states in the Western group as 1 is to 4.

That the conditions of a society where women have political rights and privileges conduce to a tranquil state of mind and a high degree of intelligence, is shown by the statistics of insanity and idiocy, Wyoming being far below the average in these. Compare Wyoming with a typical Eastern State, Connecticut, where the latter has one insane person to every 363 of the population, Wyoming has but one to every 1,497. Nor is this wholly a difference of East and West, for Idaho, its neighbor, shows one in every 1,029 insane. The proportion of idiots in Connecticut, 1 to 616; Idaho, 1 to 1,534; and Wyoming, 1 to 4,336. Especially would voting seem to increase the intelligence of women, for in both Connecticut and Idaho there are over seven-tenths as many female idiots as there are male idiots, while in Wyoming there are only four-tenths as many.

The Constitution of Wyoming clearly marks the progressive thought of the Commonwealth, and is a magnificent instrument even aside from the woman suffrage clause. It embodies unique provisions in the line of education, prevention of crime, and reformation that are the exponent of maternal as well as paternal thought in government. No money can be appropriated by the legislature to religious or sectarian uses. The rights of labor are recognized. Perpetuities and monopolies are forever prohibited. Two provisions pre-eminently mark the influence of woman's possession of political power; an educational qualification is found in the suffrage clause, and a provision that in payment for labor for the State there shall be no difference in wages because of sex.

That all this wise legislation has been enacted by men only, shows that the good influence of women in politics will not be limited to direct results, but will quicken and inspire men to a higher standard of thought and action as they become truly the representatives of women in the legislative halls.

It thus appearing that the twenty-seven years of woman suffrage have been satisfactory to the citizens of Wyoming; that they

have conducted to good order in elections and to the purity of politics; that the national system is improved, and teachers are paid without regard to sex; that Wyoming stands alone in showing a decreased proportion of crime and divorce; and that it has elevated the personal character of its sexes, why should any State longer delay or fear to enfranchise its women? The women of the other States are as ready for the ballot as were the women of Wyoming, and will prove as intelligent, as virtuous, as patriotic. Will the legislators of any State dare deny it?—Clara Bewick Colby.

Woman Suffrage in Colorado.

Hon. John F. Shafrath, Representative from Colorado, in an address before the House Judiciary Committee, January 28, 1896, on behalf of a woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States said:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen of the Committee: I do want to say a word in behalf of this measure, because we have, we think, solved the question in Colorado. There is no use in rehearsing the arguments in favor or against the question of woman suffrage; you are all familiar with them. But in Colorado we have practical experience. We have had what we think is a determination that woman suffrage is a success, and a complete refutation of the arguments that are made that woman suffrage will have a tendency to degrade or lower the standard of woman. It is often claimed by those who are against woman suffrage that as quick as you give the power to vote to woman, immediately she will be contaminated by having to go to the polls. Now I want to say that in Colorado the direct opposite has been the experience. Instead of the caucus for the primary being held in questionable places, they are held in the parlors of the most fashionable people in Denver. Instead of those caucuses being attended by a few persons, they are public, and are attended by all of that political party.

In the election of 1894 a greater per cent. of ladies voted than men; and instead of their being contaminated by anything of a bad nature at the polls, the effect has been that there are no loafers, there are no drunkards, there are no persons of questionable character standing around the polls.

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Woman Suffrage in the British Empire.

Municipal suffrage was conferred on women householders in England in 1869, and six years later upon the women of Scotland. In 1870 English women were empowered to vote and be voted for at School Board elections. The municipal ballot has been conferred upon the women of Ireland and other parts of the British Empire, from time to time, until now in that vast domain there is scarcely a province or an isle of the sea in which the right of woman to vote at municipal elections is not recognized and protected. The right to vote for members of the County Councils and for all elective officers save Members of Parliament has been given to the women of England, and the franchise, including that for Members of Parliament, has been given to women in the Isle of Man, New Zealand and South Australia. As these extensions of electoral duties might have been at any time withdrawn, since they depend upon legislative enactment, the fact that there has been no effort to do so shows that the exercise of them has been satisfactory to the people and to the lawmakers.

Woman Suffrage in the Isle of Man.

Women's Suffrage in Parliamentary elections in this island was granted by the House of Keys Election, 1881. In the form originally intended, both owners and occupiers were to have been allowed a vote. As a compromise it was arranged that the vote be restricted to female owners, as an experiment. Experience soon showed that women were quite equal to exercising the rights conferred upon them, and that they used at least as much discretion in voting as members of the other sex. This was fully recognized by the House of Keys Election Act, 1892, when women occupiers were allowed to vote as well as women owners.

For fourteen years the women in the Isle of Man have enjoyed the privilege of the Parliamentary franchise, and the quiet manner in which they have exercised their rights is perhaps the best answer to those who credit women with extreme revolutionary tendencies.—James Hodgson Peel, Isle of Man.

Woman Suffrage in New Zealand.

The late election refutes the charges made by the opponents of female franchise that women are incapable, owing to their inexperience in political affairs, to exercise the privilege intelligently. They have fully demonstrated their unmistakable capacity in this respect beyond the possibility of a doubt by their keen appreciation of the issues involved and the sensible discrimination they have displayed in their selection of candidates.—Report of J. D. Connolly, U. S. Consul at Auckland, to State Department.

BOOKS BY ELIZABETH TOWNE, editor of Nautilus Holyoke, Mass.

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PETITION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To Everyone Who Reads This:

The Federal Woman's Equality Association is collecting signatures for petitions to Congress in behalf of woman suffrage. We ask from all friends of the cause an authorization to put their signatures upon the petition whenever it is sent in to Congress. Then these signatures will be kept on file and accumulated, and they can be used with every fresh effort before Congress until victory is won.

Whoever receives this paper is requested to sign the petition and authorization given below, and after obtaining anywhere from three to three hundred signatures of other people, return document to Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, corresponding secretary of the Federal Woman's Equality Association, 2420

Authorizing Signature to Woman Suffrage Petition.

I hereby authorize the Federal Woman's Equality Association to affix my signature to any memorial of petition which may be presented to Congress in behalf of woman suffrage legislation.

NAME. ADDRESS. (Give street number and postoffice)



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A fine, large lithograph of Mrs. Stanton, can be obtained of the TRIBUNE for 25

PETITION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Fourteenth street northwest, Washington. The paragraph authorizing the use of signature can be cut out and pasted on paper extended to any desired length.

From signers to the petition obtain memberships to the Federal Woman's Equality Association, \$1.00 per year, if possible, and donations to aid the work. Give friends to understand that even small sums will help and will serve to show their practical interest in the cause.

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"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

VOL. XXI No. 17

WASHINGTON D. C. SATURDAY JUNE 11, 1904

FIVE CENTS A COPY

HOW DID YOU DIE?

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble is a ton, or a trouble is an ounce.
Or a trouble is what you make it.
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts.
But only—how did you take it?
You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat.
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you
bounce.
Be proud of your blackened eye!
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts;
It's how did you fight—and why?
And though you be done to the death, what then?
If you battled the best you could.
If you played your part in the world of men.
Why The Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry.
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only—how did you die?

—Edmund Vance Cooke.

This sounding world is but a dream that cries
In fancy's ears and lives in fancy's eyes.
Death lays his finger on the darkening soul
And all the glowing shadow fades and flies.
Scall Death, that shuts the ears and locks the brain,
Teach us what eager life hath sought in vain?
Yet have I heard, so wild is human guess,
That dullard Death shall make life's meaning less.
When this mysterious self has left behind
The subtle painted clay that kept it blind.
The ransomed essence wanders in the beam
That seeks in vain the dark embodied mind.
—From *Kudiziat of Omar Khayyam*, Translated
for the "Cosmopolitan" by Richard Le Gallienne.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's 85th birthday was celebrated May 28 by an invited conference at her home of all the women ministers of all denominations attending the meetings in Boston during anniversary week. After Mrs. Howe's greeting and responses by representatives of the various churches present a committee, consisting of Dr. Chapin, Miss Buck and Mrs. Frost, was appointed to collect material for a history of women's work in the ministry. Officers of the Women's Ministerial Association for the coming year were chosen, as follows: President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe; (Mrs. Howe said, "I wish you could have grace to elect another president, for what can you expect from a woman of 85 years?") But her protest was unheeded; vice president, Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker; secretary and treasurer, Rev. Ada C. Bowles; executive committee, Rev. Sarah A. Dixon, Rev. Mary H. Graves and Rev. Mrs. N. W. P. Smith. Mrs. Howe served her guests with refreshments.

John W. Hutchinson, the last of the great family of singers, has crowned a long life of philanthropy and usefulness by giving to the city of Lynn, Mass., a part of his estate which is named "High Rock," a very high and historic point. The *Lynn News* says:

The measure of his gift is inestimable. It will bring happiness to generation after generation as long as the old rock stands. Mr. Hutchinson has always sought ways and means to add to the happiness of the people of his city and his crowning act must fill his heart with those pleasant and undimmed emotions which come to only those who have lived lives for the good of others. His few remaining years will be blessed with pleasant recollections and the thousands who are benefited by his benefactions will reverently remember him after he has gone.

The Governor of Massachusetts has vetoed the bill to prevent women and minors from working between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. in textile factories. The bill was said to be special legislation. The veto was sustained. Women should be grateful to the Governor for this action as it might work great hardship. As long as women have to work in factories to support themselves and their families no disability additional to those which they must necessarily have on account of sex should be inflicted by legislation.

The Ameer of Afghanistan who last year ordered that no one should have more than four wives, has recently ordered that those who have more than four shall divorce them and give them in marriage to other men. This decree ought to make him very popular.

General Federation of Clubs.

The Odeon, a large and splendid theatre, near the fine residential part of the city, proved a very appropriate place for the meetings. The committee which had in charge the decoration deserve much credit for the artistic effect that was produced by the beautifully draped flags. One of the most striking features was the mace of office, which the sergeant-at-arms carried. Slender canes with bunches of ribbon in World's Fair colors were their pretty tokens of office. The Odeon was crowded on the opening evening. Hon. Rolla Wells, mayor of St. Louis, made the opening speech of welcome. Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the Missouri State Federation and of the local Biennial Board, followed, and the welcome from the clubs of St. Louis was expressed by Mrs. W. E. Fischel, president of the Wednesday Club.

Mrs. Dennison, in her response, called attention to the distinctive feature of the Seventh Biennial. It is to be a patriotic session, she said, above all, and will emphasize the idea that all lines of club work lead ultimately to the service of the nation. The trend toward public work—civic and national betterment—shown by the women's clubs of the country will be made clear.

Greetings from fraternal delegates followed. Mrs. Kate Wallace Barrett of Georgia, speaking for the National Council of Women; Mrs. Schoff of Philadelphia, for the National Council of Mothers; Mrs. Emma Cole of Omaha, for the Women's Auxiliary of the National Association of Postal Clerks, and Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, president of the Colorado State Federation, for the National American Woman Suffrage Association. It was noteworthy that Mrs. Bradford's remarks showing that the pioneer suffragists had prepared the way for this meeting were received with great applause.

The Federation of Clubs met this year for the first time under a national charter, as the last session of Congress passed an Act of incorporation as a national body under the laws of the United States relating to charters.

The Industrial Committee's session elicited the most lively interest of any of the doings of the Convention. The report of the chairman, Mrs. Maud Nathan, was printed and distributed. It summarized the efforts made by twenty-one States relating to the improvement of laws relating to the industries of women and children. Miss Mary McDowell of the Chicago University settlement followed with a paper on "The Organization of Women," in which she said:

Over 3,000,000 wage earning women in the United States spinning, weaving, sewing, are earning an average wage \$5.50 per week, working from ten to eleven hours a day. These are the proxies in industry that win for us 7,000,000 club women the leisure to organize, to travel and to enlarge our lives. We wear ready-made clothes, eat ready-made canned fruits, vegetables, soups, mincemeat, and even baked beans and pumpkin pie. We are just becoming ready-made housekeepers with machine-made homes.

Organization will do for the trade union woman what it does for the club women. She will be emancipated from ignorance and narrowness. Her life will be enlarged and a high standard of life will inevitably follow the awakening that comes from this larger living. No woman can live to herself, whether she belongs to the 3,000,000 of toilers or the 7,000,000 club women. Organization means education for both.

The three minute discussions that followed were very interesting. Mrs. Perkins of Ohio, said that she had been touched by the paper and thought that all should go home and tell the girls to organize the laundry girls, the cooks, maids, and all the hired girls.

Miss McKnight of Pennsylvania, also thought that club women should help servants in their organizations, but there was a murmur of dissent as this aspect of the subject was discussed. Mrs. Perkins of Kentucky, said the question of organizing working girls was not half as important as the question of educating them to make homes. She said that the girls working for \$5.50 a week were not

able to keep the home properly and that if they had been educated to keep house they would be much happier in homes where they would be well treated as "hired girls." Of course, this was not to the point as the question was not whether the working girls would or could do housework, but how as working girls their condition could be improved.

For the first time woman suffrage had its innings on the Biennial platform when the gracious and popular Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Denver, stood forth to discuss the topic of the Value of the Ballot to the Working Women. It was a courageous thing for a candidate for the presidency to do when there was ever so much wire pulling going on under the plea that it would not do to have so pronounced a woman suffragist for president. But Mrs. Decker made friends for the cause by her brilliant speech and lost none for herself as was shown by the practically unanimous vote by which she became president.

Mrs. Decker told of the hardships the Colorado women had endured because they happened to have the ballot. "When your boy comes home," she said, "having cast his first vote, do you ask him if he has closed all the saloons? No, indeed, you pat him on the back and say, 'Son, today has made a man of you.' Possession of the ballot means fifty cents a day to the working man who knows its potential value, and it means as much to the working woman." Mrs. Decker told in a laughter-producing way the story of her own home experiences when her father thought each year that the whole country would go to destruction if his candidate were not elected.

"There is a toast in Colorado," she said, "which many claim to have originated: 'Women, Once Our Superiors, Now Our Equals.' That is the sweetest sentiment in the world. Women do not want to be the superiors, but the equals of men. Fill your glasses to the brim and drink to it. We are children of the same mother, who learned to pray at the same knee, men and women, side by side; friends, partners, comrades, lovers."

Dr. Ernest J. Lederer, ex Commissioner of the Department of Health in New York City, read a paper on "The Value of Clubs to Municipal Officers." He said men usually had no time to devote to public work and often were deterred by selfish motives. Officials must therefore depend on women for aid in carrying out reforms. In fifteen years of official life men had often approached the public officers for the purpose of influencing their actions improperly. No woman had ever asked his influence for the furthering of some good object. Who are more vitally interested, he said, or better able to study the problems relating to the lives and health of the community than women. He had often known the chief executive to call into his cabinet conference a woman whose advice in regard to the housing of the poor, the establishment of small parks and other public matters was deemed invaluable.

The speakers at the session held on the Fair Grounds in the German Building were Dr. Theodore Lewald, Imperial German Commissioner General; Miss Lola Kirschner of Germany, who certainly spoke from a foreign standpoint when she pitted the home woman against the seeker of equal rights, unconscious that in this country there is no antagonism between these two phases of woman's life. Miss Lavina H. Egan read a paper on "The Woman's Campaign," in which she took off the idea of woman's mental and spiritual needs as catered to by men, or by women under the thumb screw of the man manager. The other side of the shield was sharply and rather ludicrously turned by Melville S. Stone, who laid upon women the entire blame for the existence of "yellow journalism." "Not one line of scandal would appear in our papers if it was not read by women." It is sufficient answer to such a statement which is as "yellow" as anything that has been in the papers for a long time, to recall the obscene and

scandalous character of the literature purveyed by men for men before women were regarded as being of the reading class or of sufficient consequence to have their tastes considered. "Yellow journalism" is only an abnormal and untimely reversion to the days when man alone was the reader. But it is good to get the women mad about it.

The officers elected were: President, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker of Colorado, first vice-president, Mrs. Moore of St. Louis; second vice-president, Mrs. May Alden Ward of Boston; recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Belle King Sherman of Illinois; corresponding secretary, Miss Louisa B. Poppenheim of Charleston, S. C.; treasurer, Mrs. Pennypacker of Texas; auditor, Dr. Sarah H. Kendall of Washington State; directors, Mrs. Cowles, California; Mrs. Orr, Ohio; Mrs. Yardley, New Jersey; Mrs. Lydia P. Williams, Minnesota; Miss Bella Stoutenborough, Nebraska; Mrs. Perkins, Tennessee; Mrs. Mary T. Wood, New Hampshire; Mrs. E. L. Johnson, Rhode Island.

The annual dues were reapportioned as follows: Clubs of fewer than twenty-five members shall pay \$2.50; clubs of twenty-five or more members shall pay 20 cents per capita.

A new method of electing officers will hereafter be in vogue. It was adopted as the report of a committee, Mrs. Hamilton, chairman, appointed at Los Angeles, to devise a satisfactory plan. It provides for a secret ballot to be deposited in locked ballot boxes of which there shall be one for every 25 delegates.

On motion of Mrs. Henriette, honorary president, the names of honorary presidents were dropped and the office abolished or vacated.

The resolutions adopted favored a uniform marriage and divorce law, thanked the U. S. Senate for its Mormon investigation committee, urged each State Federation to take anti-Mormon action; a national pure food law; the more general use of the juvenile court, the establishment of a national department of education, the head of which shall be a Cabinet officer; compulsory education laws, that household economics shall hereafter be part of the work of the federation, and that the federation shall strive for the appointment of women as State factory inspectors. The federation indorsed the *Clubwoman* as the official organ of the federation for two years.

On motion of Mrs. Mary Alden Ward of Massachusetts the convention passed a vote of thanks to the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair for the luncheon Thursday afternoon and to the hostesses of the Louisiana Purchase States who received the federation delegation on the same day.

One of the pleasant asides of the convention was an afternoon at Shaw's Garden's as the guests of Mrs. Frelease, wife of the superintendent, and the Current Topics Section of the Wednesday Club. After the introductions the hostesses took the guests through the gardens and hot house where they were especially delighted with the display of orchids.

The Wednesday Club of St. Louis has undertaken to look after young women that attend the World's Fair. Miss Helen Gould is interested in that work and when Miss Rumbold told her that one difficulty encountered was that the railroads would not give the required permission to post dodgers in the station. Nobody knows exactly how it was although it might be easy to guess, that soon after the committee were notified that any of its notices could be posted anywhere in the railroad station.

Of a feature of the last evening Mrs. Belle M. Perry, president of the Michigan Federation, writes:

We have heard the latest word on these many living questions from the various students and leaders of thought from different parts of the country, and yet nothing more profound and interesting has come before the convention than was given in the address of Dr. Yamei Kim of China, on the closing evening. It was a revelation to every one. She spoke with the wisdom of a statesman on national and international affairs, and with a tact and judgment that indicated a broad and charitable understanding of the situation. The beautiful

Continued on last page

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President, Rev. ANNA H. SHAW, 1743 Devon Street, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Regular commission to Agents.

Taxpayers Women's Protest.

The readers of the TRIBUNE are growing familiar with the pledge which is kept standing in the paper and names are coming in to be held for the Federal Women's Equality Association.

The Wisconsin W. S. A., at its last annual meeting adopted this mode of work and is officially circulating a pledge to the same purpose, but reading, "When 5,000 or more women in Wisconsin," etc., also that the official advice is to come from the Wisconsin W. S. A. instead of the F. W. E. A.

The Columbia Heights Art Club has been continuing its studies on Germany and Switzerland, and on May 19 papers were read on "The Songs of Switzerland" and "The German Student of the Sixteenth Century."

Mrs. Sperry, president of the District Federation, Mrs. Cromwell of the W. N. P. A., Mrs. Schreiber of the Columbia Heights Art Club; Mrs. H. F. Blount and Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby were the delegates to the Biennial from Washington.

Western Massachusetts women's clubs have formed a social federation which proposes to meet twice a year at some place represented in the membership.

Honors to Alice Stone Blackwell.

A banquet was given in Faneuil Hall May 30, by the Armenians in Boston to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell in recognition of her labors during the past ten years in behalf of the Armenian race. About two hundred Armenians with some Americans were present.

Suffrage Work and Workers.

The International Woman Suffrage Convention, held in Berlin June 3 and 2, was opened with a gavel sent by the Round Table Club of Cheyenne.

The speech that Mrs. Ida H. Harper is to give in Berlin "Why Women Cannot Vote in the United States," will be published in the North American for July.

Progress for July will be edited by Miss Kate Gordon and Dorothy Dix. It is issued quarterly from Headquarters at Warren, O. Ten cents a year.

We recognize, and rejoice in, the zealous and unselfish services of our departed co-worker, Sarah Burger Stearns; and lament her loss from our earthly ranks, and from those of other helpful causes, most deeply.

Among Washington Women.

Mrs. E. A. Chambers entertained the Excelsior Club May 17, the first meeting she had been able to attend since injuries received by falling from a street car some months ago.

Mrs. Sperry, president of the District Federation, Mrs. Cromwell of the W. N. P. A., Mrs. Schreiber of the Columbia Heights Art Club; Mrs. H. F. Blount and Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby were the delegates to the Biennial from Washington.

Mrs. C. W. McNaughton, DENTIST.

OFFICE HOURS, 9 to 12; 1 to 4: 6 to 7. 1235 HARVARD STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.

International Congress of Women.

In the Austrian magazine, Neues Frauenleben, the programme of the International Congress is thus given:

June 13—"The Condition of the Woman Movement in Civilized Countries;" Frau Anna Papritz, Germany; Signora Mariani, Italy; Mrs. Mary Wood Swift, United States; Mrs. Cummings, Canada; Mrs. Watson-Lister, Australia.

June 14—"Women's Wages;" Lady Aberdeen, "Unprotected Domestic Labor;" Frau Marie Lang, "Equal Pay for Equal Work."

June 16—"The Relation of the Woman Movement to Political and Religious Parties;" Mary Wright Sewall, United States; Ilka Friedenberg, Germany.

There are 700 women speakers included in the programme for the Council and the Congress. Some days before the beginning of the Congress, June 3 and 4, an International Woman's Rights Conference will be held in Berlin.

Woman Suffrage in Idaho.

Woman Suffrage has a most beneficial effect upon the home and upon woman in general. First, we have learned a fair share of the truth that an "injury to one is the concern of all."

Every copy of the TRIBUNE not required for subscribers is sent out as a sample, not only as an invitation for subscriptions, but to carry information about the suffrage work into new fields.

Friends of the suffrage cause who desire to be an active factor in continuing to aid it, even on the earth plane, after passing to spirit life, should remember the work in their bequests.

I hereby give and bequeath to Clara Bewick Colby, editor and publisher of THE WOMAN'S TRIBUNE, the sum of \$100,000 to be applied, principal and interest, at her discretion, to the support and improvement of the paper, and the promotion of the principles which it advocates.

Accommodations at 2420 Fourteenth Street northwest, for ladies visiting Washington.

Extracts from Hearings Before United States Senate Committee.

MRS. SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, the ladies present constitute but a very small minority of the delegates who are now in town from all the States of the Union.

The House of Representatives during the civil war was open to Anna Dickinson, and she spoke there, and immediately after we had asked for the House to speak for suffrage in, and our request had been denied, Parnell, the great Irish agitator, was admitted.

You have no idea of the interest that the women, and men too, feel in these hearings, but they are cut off from them, because in this great Capitol of the United States there is no large room to spare in which to have the cause of one half of the people represented.

What we are asking is this.

We are large property holders. Many of us are college graduates. There are today about seventy thousand women who have graduated from our colleges.

Politics is taking charge of all the affairs of life, and our complicated civilization has extended politics everywhere. So now we women want a voice in our own affairs. We want to help regulate our homes by going forth into the Government to help make the laws with men, just as we have gone out to assist in the industries.

The women in the industries feel this. Sixty six thousand eight hundred women sent a petition to Parliament in England last year asking that they might have the suffrage because they said they realized that their wages were largely regulated by law, and they wanted to have a voice in determining the conditions under which they should work and the way they should have. Now, that surely is a fair and just proposition—that those who are affected by law should help take part in making the law.



Where To Stay in St. Louis.

Christian Endeavor Hotel, World's Fair, St. Louis, Headquarters for Christian people and friends of morality. It is a respectable hotel for respectable people.

The Excursion World's Fair Rates via the Chesapeake and Ohio Route advertised in another column, are good each Saturday in June.

The Woman's Tribune.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

VOL XXI No. 21

WASHINGTON D. C. SATURDAY AUGUST 6 1904

FIVE CENTS A COPY

For the TRIBUNE.

IT IS WRITTEN.

Have you seen—have you seen—in the heart of a tree,
Its tracings and lines,
Its knots and its seams,
Where the fibre entwines,
Where the silken mesh gleam?
Have you read—have you read—in the heart of a tree
Written deep its history told in a tree,
Every leaf of its title,
Left its lasting scar,
Every twig dowered,
Made the mark of its war,
All its life may be read in the heart of a tree.

Have you seen—have you seen—in the heart of a man,
His wrecks and his woes,
The depth of its tide,
Where the Long Ago
And its memories hide?
Have you read—have you read—in the heart of a man,
Deep the records are graven in the heart of a man,
Each sorrow and sin
Left its mark in its mark,
And the lines therein
Made their lines in the dark.
All his life may be read in the heart of a man.
—Lullia Dowd Smith.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

Is it to worship earth, groveling God,
And dollar-blinded, to look only down,
To rake the muck heap, and forget the crown,
Until Youth's bounding blood creeps strangely cold;
To dwell with Envy, Arrogance, and Dread,
To harden all Benevolence for dress,
To lose Companionship—not feel its loss,
Because the flower of Sympathy is dead—
Is that Success?
To labor for the rainbow bubble, Fame—
Afloat so fairly in the morning air—
A perfect jewel for a prince to wear—
Is it a recompense for all its claim?
Thro' careful night, and crowded, strenuous day,
Thro' iron rebuff, or flattery—like snow,
That leaves one thirsty—it is grasped and lo!
It vanishes in Nothingness away!

Is that Success?

With comrade Duty, in the dark or day,
To follow Truth—wherever it may lead;
To hate all meanness, cowardice or greed;
To look for Beauty and for common clay,
Our brothers' burden sharing, when they weep,
But, if we fail, to bear defeat alone;
To live in hearts that loved us, when we're gone
Beyond the twilight, (till the morning break) to sleep.
That is Success.
—Ernest Neal Lyon.

Woman in National Politics.

The one woman who was a voting delegate in the Republican convention was Mrs. Jennie E. Nelson of Ogden, Utah, chairman of the State Woman Suffrage organization and judge of primary elections since 1895, when women were granted the right of suffrage in Utah. Mrs. Nelson is an enthusiastic politician but brags especially of her two grown sons and of her good housekeeping. Men may be delegates in conventions without feeling obliged to expatiate on their domestic or business successes, but it will be long before even the voting woman will achieve this right. Mrs. Nelson is not the first woman to sit in a national political convention as despatches have stated.

Mrs. J. M. Cohen was an alternate delegate from Utah at the last Democratic Convention and had the opportunity of voting in the convention. Mrs. Cohen was president of the Woman's Democratic Club of Utah and a Genile. The other woman alternate delegates to the Republican Convention at Chicago were Mrs. Charles A. Eldridge of Colorado Springs; Mrs. Owen Le Fevre of Denver, and Mrs. J. B. West of Idaho.

Perhaps the populists will remember that they had a convention too, in 1900 and that one of their own delegates, Mrs. Lura Kellie, went around with a baby in her arms, begging and praying her friends in the convention to put a woman's suffrage plank in their platform. Perhaps if they had heeded her entreaties they would have had somebody and something to vote for today.

Woman has a smile for every joy, a tear for every sorrow, a consolation for every grief, an excuse for every fault, a prayer for every misfortune, and encouragement for every hope.—*Sainte Foix.*

What man seeks in love is woman; what woman seeks in man is love.—*Houssaye*

The Women of Hawaii.

In the July *Chautauquan* Mary H. Krout furnishes an account of the women chiefs and queens of Hawaii. Among the old Hawaiians there was no prejudice against women ruling, for descent was traced through the female line. It was doubtless due to the large number of women chiefs who were possessed of intelligence and courage that Christianity was so readily accepted as these were friendly to the missionaries, with the one exception, Liliha, the acting governor of Oahu, in 1819.

After the accession of Kamehameha I, it seemed as if the men were unable to bear the strain of civilization and the actual government passed into the hands of women. The favorite wife of the king chosen because of her superior character and ability, was guardian of the minor princes, queen regent, or Kahuina Nui, when the king died and upon the proclamation of the heir apparent she became premier for life. Kaahumanu thus ruled from 1819 to 1832. Her chosen successor, Kinau, until 1839, Kekaulohi until 1848 and Kamamalu until 1864, when Anglo Saxon influence began to shape the laws and customs of the Islands.

Kaahumanu was the most eminent of the Kahuinas and she determined to free her sex from the *tabu* a priestly interdiction upon woman which had come down from remote times of savagery. One of its rules was that women must not eat with men. On the death of Kamehameha I, Kaahumanu as queen regent arranged the ceremonies for the proclamation of the new king and proceeded to defy the *tabu* by sitting down at the royal banquet with Kamehameha II. The priests fomented a serious rebellion and the new king being very weak he fell to Kaahumanu to quell it. It seems as if defying priestcraft in this one particular wrought a total change in her character for she became interested in schools and herself studied reading and writing and embraced Christianity. It was under the regency of this able woman and by her order that the first council of chiefs was convoked; in this the first commercial treaty ever made by Hawaii was made with the United States. "The days of Kaahumanu," says Prof. Alexander, who is Miss Krout's authority, "were long remembered as the days of progress and prosperity."

The splendid defiance of Pele by Kapiolani which freed her people from their superstitious dread of the deity of the volcano, Kilauea, has often been told and it is graphically given in Miss Krout's article. It will be remembered that it was brought up as a reason why poor Liliuokalani should be dethroned that she so far relapsed into the ancient custom as to offer a pig to Pele, but this very natural weakness, if the incident really occurred only throws into stronger relief that splendid courage and fine conception of the one true God shown by the great Kapiolani when she stood on the brink of the volcano and cried aloud: "The God who has made Kilauea is my God and He alone has kindled the fires of the crater. I do not fear Pele. If I perish through her, then continue to stand in awe of her. But if I come away unharmed I hope you will believe in the true God."

Kinau was *Kuhina Nui* when Mr. and Mrs. Judd and their missionary party went to the Islands and she gave them notice to live in and was in every way friendly and helpful.

Alas that Christian civilization which women welcomed so eagerly should have no way of aiding them to retain their native prestige and their mental and physical vigor which it seemed rather to undermine. Alas, too, that American domination of the Islands not only took away the kingdom from Liliuokalani and prospectively from the sweet Christian princess Kaiulani, trained and consecrated to the service of her people; but abrogated every vestige of the potential sovereignty which from time immemorial had inured in Hawaiian women finding its legitimate expression in the rule of queens and chieftainesses which itself illuminates Hawaii's history. It looks as if it might

be a long and tortuous path that Hawaiian women will have to tread before they become equal sharers in even so much of liberty as is possible to the men of their race under the rule of the Anglo Saxon. It may be there will not be a single Hawaiian woman of the old stock, now rapidly disappearing, to become full citizens and sovereigns of their country, but for those who may be there the time will come sooner, and the victory over our form of sex *tabu* will be easier because of the courage, intelligence and good will of women noted in Hawaiian history. The women of the Anglo-Saxon conquerors will have to take their liberty as a heritage from these early women rulers and so in the great drama of world history our dark skinned, high-souled sister of the Sandwich Islands will not have lived in vain.

Judge Parker's Idea of Woman's Right to Privacy.

THE WOMAN'S TRIBUNE sometime ago reproduced Judge Parker's decision in the case of a suit for damages on account of a man's wife being killed in a railroad accident. In the lower court certain damages were awarded and the railroad appealed the case on the ground that the jury had been unduly influenced by a photograph of the deceased which showed her to have been a very beautiful woman. Judge Parker set aside the verdict, sustaining the contention that the photograph had introduced the personal element for the consideration of the jury. Judge Parker also made the statement that compensation for such injuries could only be based on the monetary value of the services of the deceased to her husband and children.

The Democratic candidate for the Presidency is certainly devoid of any sentiment when matters concerning women come before him. A case in point which made a stir some time ago is now brought again to public notice by an open letter from Miss Abigail Roberson of Rochester, N. Y., in which she details her grievance against the Rochester Folding Box Company for using her picture without permission in an advertisement of "Flour of the Family." She brought suit against the company and it was held by Judge Rumsey of the New York Supreme Court that she was entitled to damages since defendants thereby invaded her right of privacy. Upon appeal to the New York Court of Appeals, Judge Parker reversed the decision. His ruling is amusing campaign reading. In the opinion Judge Parker says:

It will be observed that there is no complaint made that plaintiff was libeled by this publication of her portrait. The likeness is said to be a very good one and one that her friends and acquaintances were able to recognize, indeed her grievance is that a good portrait of her and therefore one easily recognized, has been used to attract attention toward the paper, upon which defendant mill company's advertisements appear. Such publicity, which some find agreeable, is to plaintiff very distasteful and thus because of defendant's imperfection in using her picture without her consent for their own business purposes, she has been caused to suffer mental distress where others would have appreciated the compliment to their beauty implied in the selection of the picture for such purposes. * * * An examination of the authorities leads us to the conclusion that the so-called "right of privacy" has not yet found an abiding place in our jurisprudence, and, as we view it, the doctrine cannot now be incorporated without doing violence to settled principles of law by which the profession and the public have long been guided. I do not say that, even under the existing law, every case of the character of the one before us, or, indeed, in this case, a party whose likeness is circulated against his will, is without remedy. By section 245 of the Penal Code any malicious publication by picture, effigy or sign, which exposes a person to contempt, ridicule or obloquy, is a libel, and it would constitute such at common law. Malicious in this definition means simply intentional and willful. There are many articles, especially of medicine, whose character is such that using the picture of a person, particularly that of a woman, in connection with the advertisement of those articles, might justly be found by a jury to cast ridicule or obloquy on the person whose picture was thus published. The manner of

posture in which the person is portrayed might readily have a like effect. In such cases both a civil action and a criminal prosecution could be maintained. But there is no allegation in the complaint before us that this was the tendency of the publication complained of and the absence of such an allegation is fatal to the maintenance of the action treating it as a libel.

The "Golden Rule Mayor."

Surely no man could win a nobler title than that of brave knight of the new chivalry, Samuel M. Jones, so that wherever the epithet was quoted it was known that it meant none other than the Mayor of Toledo. There has been much eulogy throughout the press on his character and public acts but nothing about his attitude on the woman question. By men writers and men editors this has not been considered of sufficient importance to note. Mrs. Rosa L. Segur knew him well supplies this lack in the following personal letter which the TRIBUNE takes the liberty to quote in full.

TOLEDO, Aug. 7, 1904.

Dear Mrs. Colby—Mayor Jones was a firm believer in woman suffrage. At one time he thought women were not ready for it, and needed so much education, it was not best to work as hard for it as a few of us are doing. Still he was friendly to the agitation, and in his public acts acknowledged equal rights for women.

When he became our Mayor he chose Mrs. Helen Wheeler as his stenographer and private secretary, and paid her the same as a man official. She is a widow, an excellent, competent woman. Politicians tried to brow beat him and insisted that a voter with vote-getting genius take her place. He paid no attention to them, even when one John Nolan tried to get a measure through our city council forbidding any woman to hold a municipal clerkship of any kind. Mrs. Wheeler remained the mayor's stenographer till he left us, and our present Mayor Finch will retain her until the expiration of Mayor Jones' term. Mr. Finch is imitating Mayor Jones and refuses to be bullied by politicians. When the Toledo W. S. A. and Broadway Civic Club, asked appointment of a woman library trustee, he appointed Mrs. Sarah A. Bissell, corresponding secretary of Toledo W. S. A. The law was ambiguous—some lawyers holding that a woman could be appointed, others that she could not, because she is not an elector. He gave her the benefit of the doubt. The Mayor of London, Ohio, refused to appoint women library trustees, holding it unconstitutional. Last winter we had a bill passed in the Ohio Legislature making woman eligible and the State Supreme Court has held it valid. At Golden Rule Park, which surrounds the late mayor's factory, we often had speakers on woman suffrage. Among them Helen Potter. In every way Mayor Jones' advocated equal rights and practiced it in his dealings with the world. He was the most Christ-like man I ever knew, and his passing from us is deplorable. His life among us leaves an ethical influence which no public official has ever equaled. Sincerely yours,
Rosa L. Segur.

If the question of a flower for a national emblem ever comes to be seriously discussed, the suggestions of Mrs. Evalene L. Mason that the American Water Lily is appropriate for this purpose may well be considered. As Mrs. Mason shows the water lily has a perennial root stock and looks out for itself and its own orderly reproduction. It has large individual blossoms yet holds its firm connection with buried forms of life from which it has come up. Its roots bear self detaching tubers which break off from the old stock and start up in radical individuality. Each section of the country has its own species of lily. Yet is the lily not limited to our continent, but used as a symbol in ancient times and countries it may well be our "representative and messenger of peace"—arbitrament to lotus lands whether in India, China, Japan or elsewhere." It is a pretty fancy and Mrs. Mason carries it out in its symbolic significance.

It seems from recent despatches that the veteran French anarchist, Louise Michel, is not dead as was recently reported, but is in London organizing Russians with a view to revolution. She believes that before the war is over there will be a great uprising of the Russian people against tyranny and in this they will have the sympathy of the world.

Texas Woman's Press Association.

The following is the latter half of Mrs. Elizabeth Strong Tracy's address before the annual meeting of the Texas W. P. A., held at the World's Fair, St. Louis.]

Eleven years of active effort, as authors, reporters, editors and correspondents, have shown the benefits accruing from membership in the Texas Woman's Press Association, to be reciprocally serving for the advantage of each other, and all the organizations of women in the State. The Federation of Clubs; Daughters of the Revolution; of the Confederacy of the Republic of Texas; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Woman Suffragists; King's Daughters,—all religious organizations from every denomination are represented in our membership, each overlapping the other's domain occasionally, and co-operating in harmonious and reciprocal relation in their various endeavors, the Texas Woman's Press Association being the bodily representative, and herald of them all.

It is impossible for such an organization as this to come together year after year, without experiencing "mutual helpfulness"—from the interchange of ideas, from reports of successful work done, and methods used. We have learned that, "No great movement, whether political, industrial, commercial or social, is undertaken without securing the services of public journalists, both men and women, and the machinery by which their thoughts are scattered broadcast over the earth. This reciprocity between these different societies has by virtue of its extended sphere, made us broader minded, clearer of vision,—we look through a telescope instead of a microscope. The same subjects are discussed among us, as are treated in Massachusetts and other States; Civic improvements, Louisiana Purchase, Sociology, Child Labor, Temperance, Kindergarten, Parliamentary Law, Police Matrons, Education, Legislation, Equal Rights; in fact, we have the same kind of women, and are called on upon occasion, to face the same problems as have the women of other States, sometimes having our most brilliant effusions credited to some MALE representative. We take the same interest in current events and try to keep abreast of the times in our publications, and have at times "been to other souls the cup of strength in some great agony."

We have learned the art of condensation, as space is sometimes limited, even in Texas, and that "it is not enough to make mankind read; they must be made to think, by captivating their attention, and stimulating their curiosity." Even touches of satire and irony, though light as the bits of a master of the lance, are significant of deep meaning, when thrust at the abuses of the day." One of the difficult things for us to learn has been brevity—to be concise but pointed, pictorial, yet absolutely true. We have learned that a ready lead pencil is a magic wand of power. To catch an expression on the fly is an art for which women are peculiarly adapted by reason of their quick wit and quicker sympathy. The columns of the newspaper are as widely and as fully open to women as to men. There is scarcely a paper in Texas but that has women upon its staff. Reporting and correspondence has of late years fallen more and more into the hands of women. Reporters are expected to "have a talent for squeezing the sap out of an idea and of crystallizing it into apt and pungent words. "Much in little" is the watchword of the successful reporter of today.

An amusing incident connected with newspaper correspondence happened when a man was asked at headquarters if he could not fashion his letters more like those of a contemporary. The writer proved to be his wife.

We wonder if the men of other States are as chivalrous and courteous to women as the men of Texas? We were given free transportation over all roads leading to Fort Worth, Texas, the rendezvous for the "Press Women," where we took the Texas Pacific Vestibuled, Pullman Palace and Dining Special Car for this city—to which place we found that all roads lead. When I tell you that it took some of us as long to reach Fort Worth by constant travel as it has to come from there here, it will give you some idea of the extent of our State, and a faint conception of the courtesy and generosity of Texas men folk.

Every year we are placed under renewed obligations to Captain E. P. Turner of Dallas, Texas, general passenger agent of the Texas Pacific, for free transportation to and from our annual meeting.

Last year, this honorary and most honored member of our Association, chartered us across the State, 800 miles to El Paso, Texas, for our three days' convention; gave us an excursion to Cloudcroft, New Mexico, 9000 feet above the level of the sea, over mountains of gold and silver, lead and such scenery! Also to Juarez, Old Mexico, once to Eureka Springs, Ark., and once to Paris (a beautiful city in Texas).

It is not to be regretting what is irreparable, that true work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have. What we are, and where we are, is God's providential arrangement. God's doing, though it may be man's misleading, and the manly and the wise way is to look your disadvantages in the face, and see what can

be made out of them. Life like war, is a series of mistakes, and he is not the best Christian or the best general that makes the fewest false steps. He is the best, who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes. Forget mistakes, organize victory out of mistakes.

Among Exchanges.

Rosa Newmarch in a sketch of Vasily Verestchagin in the *Fortnightly Review*, (reproduced in *Littell's* July 16) shows what a power the great war artist was in peace because he portrayed war scenes "with austere truthfulness, without the least temptation to borrow from the imagination a few splendid trappings wherewith to conceal his hideous nakedness."

The *Criterion* with the fiction element giving it a vacant air, holds to its literary value with an illustrated descriptive article on "The Salem of Hawthorne." The frontispiece is a fine portrait of the author, The Salem of Hawthorne is also the Salem of Susanna Cummins, who in 1854 wrote "The Lamplighter," which reached a sale of 4,000 copies within two months and has retained its popularity ever since. Miss Cummins was twenty-five years of age when she produced her first book, and although in her brief life of fifty years more she produced half a dozen other novels none attained the success of "The Lamplighter."

The *Nation* gathers from a carefully prepared article in the *Bien Public* by Miss Hanna Andersin, a prominent teacher in Helsingfors, that co education in secondary schools has taken deeper root in Finland than in any other country in Europe. Since the establishment of the first co educational high school in Helsingfors in 1883, fully fifty have been founded, all leading up to the University. At first such schools were considered a necessity for financial and other reasons, but the co educational system has had an excellent effect upon both sexes, and the brief life of fifty years, have practically disappeared altogether.

The difficulties that Hindu reformers have to labor under in their attempt to better the condition of their women are inconceivable. Reform with Hindus means almost entirely three things—all for the salvation of woman. First, that infant betrothal shall cease. It is as binding as the marriage and if the boy husband dies, the girl wife, although only betrothed, becomes a life long widow. Prof. Ringachari, who has taken a prominent part in the Hindu Association of Madras, from whom better things were to be expected, has recently allowed the marriage of his daughter seven years and four months old. This is very discouraging to reformers. The second point is that the re marriage of widows may be allowed, and the third is the extension of higher education among women. The *Indian Social Reformer* takes the Professor sharply to task as a backslider. The *Indian Messenger* repels with indignation the claim that education fosters immorality among Hindu women. The *Indian Magazine* and *Review* gives account of the formation among Mohammedan women of a Ladies Association which is to hold monthly meetings for conference and social intercourse. Thus the larger hearted of both sexes are striving to help women towards the light. One bright Mohammedan woman says: "The education of women will follow as a matter of course when men have received enlightenment. If men have but education in books and are addicted to old obsolete and injurious customs, they are, she says, "in the poet Sadi's phrase, "as the holy text puts it, "They are like an ass carrying tomes." The attitude of men towards the education of women is a good gauge of their enlightenment.

THE AWAKENING OF WOMEN OR Woman's Part in Evolution, BY FRANCES SWINEY. Every woman's club should have and discuss this the ABLEST BOOK ON THE WOMAN QUESTION. The book of the age on the woman question. Price \$1.50. Send to The Woman's Tribune.

Mrs. C. W. McNaughton, DENTIST.

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Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

SCENIC ROUTE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR, ST. LOUIS, MO. Through the Grandest Scenery East of the Rockies. EXCURSION RATES FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL TEN-DAY COACH EXCURSION. These tickets will be good only in day coaches on designated trains, and sold only on specified dates to be announced in advance, \$16.00. First date, May 28. 2:30 P. M. train.

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Sold daily, good to return within sixty days, including dates of sale but not later than December 15. Optional one way via Chicago, \$26.00.

SEASON TICKETS. Sold daily, good to return until December 15, inclusive. Optional one way via Chicago, \$31.20.

VARIABLE ROUTE TICKETS. Tickets will be sold, going via the Chesapeake & Ohio and returning via the Pennsylvania or Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. \$28.00. 60 day ticket. \$33.60, season ticket.

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For detailed information regarding the World's Fair, hotel accommodations at St. Louis, etc., apply to C. & O. Ry. Ticket Offices, No. 513 Pennsylvania Avenue, and No. 609 Fourteenth street, near F. H. W. FULLER, Gen. Pass. Agt.



Ladies will find a good substitute for the corset in Mrs. Newell's Perfection Bra Support Form which was endorsed by Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker in her lectures as the best and cheapest on the market. By its use the weight of the breasts is removed from the dress waist to the shoulders, giving ventilation and correct shape with perfect freedom of the body. The Low Form is best suited to those who only need it for support while the High Form supplies deficiencies of figure; when ordering send bust measure. Send to the office of THE WOMAN'S TRIBUNE. Price by mail \$1.00; sizes over 40 inches, \$1.25.

A number of very excellent lithographs of Mrs. Stanton are still on hand and these will be sent—used—for 25 cents or for three trial subscriptions.

Anthony souvenir spoons and Stanton lithographs for sale at this office.

BEST LIGHTED TRAINS IN AMERICA,

More than 300 electric lighted cars are now in passenger service on the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

These include sleepers, coaches, dining, parlor, library and chair cars. This extensive use of leading modern systems of electric lighting gives to the St. Paul Road the distinction of operating the best lighted trains in America.

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PETITION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To Everyone Who Reads This: The Federal Woman's Equality Association is collecting signatures for petitions to Congress in behalf of woman suffrage. We ask from all friends of the cause an authorization to put their signatures upon the petition whenever it is sent in to Congress. Then these signatures will be kept on file and accumulated, and they can be used with every fresh effort before Congress until victory is won.

Whoever receives this paper is requested to sign the petition and authorization given below, and after obtaining anywhere from three to three hundred signatures on other people, return document to Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, corresponding secretary of the Federal Woman's Equality Association, 2420

Fourteenth street northwest, Washington. The paragraph authorizing the use of signature can be cut out and pasted on paper extended to any desired length. From signers to the petition obtain memberships to the Federal Woman's Equality Association, \$1.00 per year, if possible, and donations to aid the work. Give friends to understand that even small sums will help and will serve to show their practical interest in the cause.

Subscribe for the WOMAN'S TRIBUNE. There is nothing like circulating its literature to help a cause; \$1.00 a year; or in clubs of five, 60 cents a year. Send names on other people, return document to Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, corresponding secretary of the Federal Woman's Equality Association, 2420 money order.

Authorizing Signature to Woman Suffrage Petition. I hereby authorize the Federal Woman's Equality Association to affix my signature to any memorial of petition which may be presented to Congress in behalf of woman suffrage legislation.

Form with columns for NAME and ADDRESS. (Give street number and postoffice.)

WOMAN.

(Written for the International Council of Women at Berlin.)
Down through the long and weary years she comes.
The chains of serfdom scarce yet firm her cast;
Her heart sore troubled with the heavy load
Borne on so bravely through the ages past.

Special Correspondence from the World's Fair.

The Philippine exhibit covers, I think, sixteen acres. Inside are four villages to which a special admission is charged, the general exhibit is free. Going through these grounds the writer met a series of boys carrying bamboo poles. Their attire reminded him of his little brother, who looked forward to the pleasant warm days of summer when there would be necessity for only "two clothes"—waist and pants. The two clothes of these Filipino urchins were shirt and hat.

resident of Washington who makes use of his opportunities, and does not, like so many foolish people, neglect that which is near at hand, can see many of these without going to St. Louis. Not all, however; and of course to any one who lives out in the States it is all new. There is a life size reproduction of a sperm whale, 40 or 50 feet long, hanging up in the air instead of swimming in the water. Nearby is a skeleton of the same whale, on which may be seen the rudimentary fore and hind legs. The fore legs are developed into fins. The hind legs are represented only by the pelvis bones, and these hang below the spinal column at a distance of several feet, wholly unconnected; the hind legs themselves are not developed even to the extent of bones. It is certainly a splendid Fair, even as the event it commemorates was splendid in its immediate effect and its beneficent influence on future history.

conditions, look around you and find a cause for enjoyment.
Think of yourself as one who sets forth on a journey to a desired goal.
Instead of shutting your eyes and straining forward to an end, open them and take note of the blue sky, the green world, the birds, the children and the lovers as you journey along.
Be glad that you are alive; enjoy the rain storm; take pleasure in passing a word with the friends you encounter and sit down by the roadside and converse with them now and then.

Scooping Up Gold and Platinum with Dredges.

Dredging for gold and platinum in rich river beds is the most profitable of all methods of mining.
It has the least element of speculation because values can be determined in advance.
We are now in the "early days" of gold and platinum dredging although a hundred or more of dredges are now in successful operation.
This business is capable of paying the largest legitimate dividends of any industry because it secures Nature's richest deposits at a trifling expense.

The Woman's Tribune.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

VOL. XXII No. 5

PORTLAND, OREGON; WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY MARCH 11, 1905

FIVE CENTS A COPY

For The Woman's Tribune.

UNCROWNED QUEENS.

Let others praise crowned queens, but I would speak
For those who ne'er have heard earth's plaudits sound;
For whom no bells peal out, no cannons boom,
No soldiers stand in ranks to guard them round.
Who have no castles grand, no equipage,
No miles of sward, no plate, no jewels bright;
No subjects bowing low, no lackeys trim,
No scores of servants waiting day and night.

'Tis easy to be good when all goes fair,
But range up the lines and jar the soul
With rough inharmonies; take love away,
And shackle one to poverty's hard dole;
Add pain's grim grasp and worry's wasting power.

The pang of hunger and the debtor's fear,
The grind of daily effort, fruitless still,
Month after weary month—year after year.

Such burdened souls there are who drink
The cup
Of bitterness unto its bitter end;
Whose lives flow on a leaden stream of woe.
Whose trials never cease, whose backs must bend;

Who ne'er will know from birth to Death's cold touch
One hour of joy unmixed with grief and pain.
Yet trust that God somewhere in space is
Looming,
And hold their faith and count their ills
A gain.

To such I bow, Uncrowned, Unscaptured
Queens,
Who through the long hard years work bravely on,
Deprived of all that makes life sweet and dear,

Yet hope against hope for Heaven's red'ning dawn—
The patient Hindoo woman starving slow—
The poor frail deacon on an arid plain—
The fore-doomed victim of the city slums—
The lonely pioneer in distant lands.

Such hold my pity and esteem. Aye, such
Are watched by God's own angels bending low.
These ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~book~~ ^{book} of life is kept
In ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~hearts~~ ^{hearts} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~wise~~ ^{wise} and all their
Hours of woe.

The world's crowned queens might envy your estate,
O hard tried souls, where'er your lot is cast,
All earthly crowns must surely fade and fall,
Fight nobly on, Heaven's crown will come
At last.

—Townsend Allen.

New York City.

The Woman's Tribune gives much of its space in this issue to the speeches made in Congress, February 17, in honor of Miss Willard, although the occasion was referred to in last issue and has been widely commented on by the press. The Tribune offers the excellent picture of Miss Willard and fuller extracts from the speeches than have been given by any other paper save the Congressional Record, in order to preserve the history of it in this paper. The placing of a woman's statue in the National Capitol is undoubtedly the greatest honor that has ever been accorded or that could be accorded, by a State or the Nation, to a woman in America. In all probability the like will never occur again, but for all time the womanhood of this country is officially recognized and stands on a higher plane because of this honor done to one who was so truly representative of the best qualities of her sex.

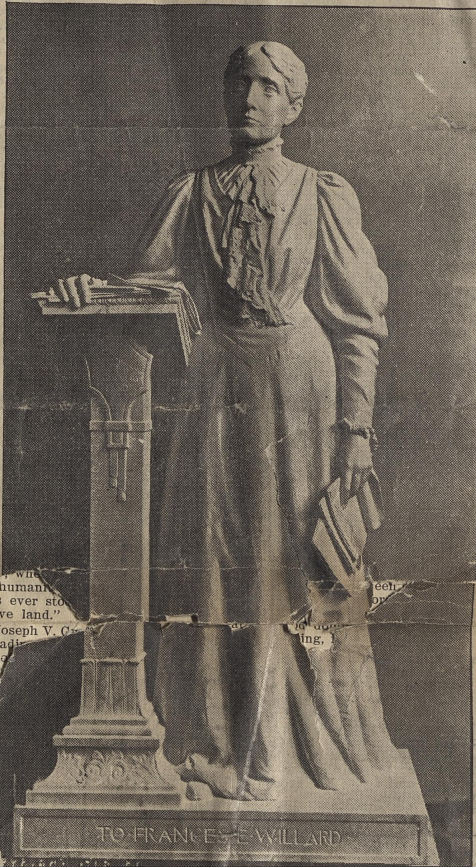
In making extracts from the speeches the editor selected those paragraphs that recognized most fully that the occasion was not only an honor to a great woman, but an apotheosis of American womanhood.

The speeches were interrupted with frequent applause as indicated by the Record. Mr. Brooks' speech was not included in the Record, hence no quotation from it is made here.

Congress has ordered 16,000 copies of a pamphlet giving the whole of the exercises with an engraving of the statue.

The Woman's Tribune is indebted for the picture of the statue, the best that has appeared in any newspaper, to the kindness of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, which used it with an extended notice in both daily and weekly editions.

What Miss Anthony calls "a crumb of suffrage" has been given to the Legislature of Oklahoma in shape of school suffrage for women. This is but scant recognition of the women of that Territory and it is very ungracious that the Legislature has not fully enfranchised women of Oklahoma while it had the opportunity to do so without submitting them to the humiliation of asking it of all the men including the Indians of the Territory.



Presented by the State of Illinois February XVII. MCMV.

Courtesy of Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican.

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES IN CONGRESS ACCEPTING STATUE OF FRANCES E. WILLARD.

Exercises appropriate to the reception and acceptance from the State of Illinois of the statue of Frances E. Willard were made the special order for Friday, February 17, at 3 o'clock.

A telegram was read from Charles S. Deneen, governor of Illinois, presenting the statue of Frances E. Willard to the government of the United States.

Exercises in the Senate.

A resolution of acceptance was offered in the Senate by Senator Shelby M. Cullom, who began his remarks as follows:

Mr. Cullom. Mr. President, the State of Illinois presents to the United States the statue of a great woman, whose name is familiar wherever the English language is spoken.

The Senate has frequently suspended its ordinary business to pay tribute to the memory of eminent statesmen who have passed away. During the present session we have heard eloquent eulogies on the lives of two distinguished men—George Frisbie Hoar, of Massachusetts, and John J. Ingalls, of Kansas. For the first time in the history of the Senate a day has been set apart that we may talk of a woman.

More than forty years ago, after the new hall of the House of Representatives was constructed, it became a problem to know to what use the old hall, in which the greatest men in the early days of the republic had occupied seats, should be dedicated.

Senator Morrill first made the suggestion, which was afterwards enacted into

a law, that the old hall be set apart as a national statutory hall, and that each State be invited to provide the statues of its illustrious citizens to be placed therein.

Twenty States have responded, each State naturally selecting two of its most illustrious citizens. There are statues of Robert Winthrop and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts; Roger Williams, of Rhode Island; George Clinton and Robert Fulton, of New York; Ethan Allen, of Vermont; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana; James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and many other distinguished men, whom their respective States deemed worthy of so high an honor.

Illinois has been the home of many eminent men. Cook and Pope, in the early history of the State; Lincoln, than whom no nobler man ever lived; Grant, one of the most renowned generals of the age; Douglas, a noted statesman, whose career in the Senate was marked by wonderful power; Trumbull, who for many years occupied a seat in this chamber, and, as chairman of the committee on judiciary, was recognized as a profound lawyer and statesman; Davis, who was an honored member of the Supreme Court of the United States, and was subsequently president pro tempore of this body; Logan, an able member of the House of Representatives, the greatest volunteer soldier of the civil war, and for years a leading Senator in this chamber, and many other great names whose deeds have illumined the pages of our nation's history; yet, with so large a number of splendid men from whom to make a selection, the State of Illinois selected a woman thus so signally to honor.

Mr. President, Miss Willard was a worthy representative of her sex, known to the world for her devotion to the cause of temperance and for her efforts in the interest of the human race.

Mr. Cullom then gave a vivid sketch of the life and work of Miss Willard, closing with the sentence that "the State of Illinois, in presenting the statue to the United States, to be placed in Statuary Hall among the figures of the greatest men that have lived in the United States, has honored itself, has justly honored a great woman, and has paid a tribute to all American womanhood."

From the remarks of Senator Beveridge of Indiana:

Mr. Beveridge. Mr. President, from the beginning woman has personified the world's ideals. When history began its record it found her already the chosen bride of art. All things that minister to mankind's good have, from the very first, by the general judgment, been made feminine—the ships that bear us through storm to port; the seasons that bring variety, surcease of toil and life's renewal; the earth itself, which, through all time and in all speech, has been the universal mother. The Graces were women; and the Muses, too. Always her influence has glorified the world, until her beatitude becomes divine in Mary, mother of God.

Mark how the noblest conceptions of the human mind have always been presented in form of woman. Take Liberty; take Justice; take all the holy aspirations, all the sacred realities! Each glorious ideal has, to the common thought, been feminine. The sculptors of the olden time made every immortal figure a woman in the early concept, and lived a woman in the early concept of magnolia and the wreath of triumph, the golden robe, the winged Victory. Over the lives and destinies of men the ancients placed Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos forever spinning, twisting, severing the strands of human fate.

In the literature of all time woman has been Mercy's messenger, handmaid of tenderness, creator and preserver of human happiness. Name Shakespeare—Miranda, and Imogene, Rosalind, Perdita, and Cordelia appear; name Burns—the prayer "To Mary in Heaven" gives to the general heart that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin; name the Book of Books—Babel, and the wisdom of the Bible in beauty walk before us, and in the words of Ruth we hear the ultimate formula of woman's eternal fidelity and faith.

And so we see that through all time woman has typified the true, the beautiful, and the good on earth. And now Illinois, near the very heart of the world's great republic and at the dawn of the twentieth century, chooses woman herself as the ideal of that commonwealth and of this period; for the character of Frances E. Willard is womanhood's apotheosis.

And she was American. She was the child of our American prairies, daughter of an American home. And so she had strength and gentleness; sin, holiness and vision. Not from the complex lives that wealth and luxury force upon their unfortunate children; not from the sharpening and hardening process of the city's social and business grind; not from any of civilization's artificialities, coming to whom God appoints to lead mankind toward the light. * * * * *

But hers was no philosopher's creed. She got her inspiration from a higher source than human thinking. In her life's work we see restored to earth that faith which, whenever man has let his work its miracle, has wrought victory here and immortality hereafter. Such was the faith of Joan, the inspired maid of France; such that of Columbus, sailing westward through the dark; such the exalted belief of those good missionaries who first invaded our American wilderness to light with their own lives on civilization's altar the sacred fire that never dies. The story of Frances Willard's faith in the conquest of evil by the good seems incredible to us who demand a map of all our future before we take a step.

For Frances E. Willard knew no questioning. The Master's message was at once her guaranty and her command. The

Continued on third page)

WOMAN'S TRIBUNE

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY CLARA BEWICK COLBY.

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INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE

President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 205 West 57th Street, New York. First Vice-President, Miss Alice S. Gove, 25 Paul Street, Hamburg, Germany.

NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION

MEMBER NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. Honorary President, Susan B. Anthony, 17 Madison Street, Rochester, N. Y.

FEDERAL WOMAN'S EQUALITY ASSOCIATION

Honorary President, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Hartford, Conn. Honorary Vice-President, Ex-Gov. Lucius E. C. Gray, Rhode Island.

Any one can obtain copies of the Hearing on the Federal Suffrage Bill (S. 2728) by addressing one of the Senators or the Committee on Woman Suffrage of the United States Senate.

LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR VISITORS.

To make sure of desirable lodging, persons planning to visit the Lewis and Clark Fair should engage rooms beforehand. In order to aid Tribune readers and their friends to have this done for them, the Tribune office has arranged with a company in Portland experienced in the business to place any parties whose names it sends in desirable rooms at reasonable rates.

Extracts from Speeches in Congress Accepting Statue of Frances E. Willard.

(Continued from first page.)

Bible was to her, in very truth, divine. What immeasurable and increasing influence that one book has wielded over the minds of men and the destiny of the world! If it be the word of God, as we profoundly believe, surely it comes wider today than ever and all the dignity and peace and power that His word should command. If it be the word of man, then even the doubter must admit that the ancient Hebrews had miraculous skill to cast a spell across millenniums which, strengthening with the years, spreads wider today than ever and all the dignity and peace and power that His word should command.

This prepared and thus equipped she went out into the world and to her work. No method can measure what she did. The half million of women whom she brought into organized cooperation, she drew the life of a nation cleaner, the mind of a people saner. Millions of homes today are happier for her; millions of wives and mothers bless her; and countless children have grown into strong, upright and beautiful maturity, who, but for the work of Frances E. Willard, might have been forever sordid and weakened.

From remarks by Senator Albert J. Hopkins of Illinois:

Mr. Hopkins. Mr. President, when the late Senator Morrill, of Vermont, proposed to dedicate the old hall of the House of Representatives as a national Statuary Hall for the purpose of authorizing each of the States of the Union to place therein statues of deceased persons who have been citizens of such State and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military service, he little dreamed that the great State of Illinois in applying with that zeal a woman in the person of Frances Willard.

She was then a young woman. Her great future had hardly opened before her. She little dreamed at that period of her life that she would attain that civic distinction or historic renown that would warrant Illinois in selecting her as one of her representatives in Statuary Hall, or that Illinois would honor herself by placing over so many of her distinguished sons and select her as one of her representatives.

The years that have come and gone since the late Senator Morrill caused that law to be placed upon the statute books of our country saw Miss Willard advance step by step from the most humble beginnings until her fame became not only national but world-wide. Her services to her sex and humanity extended to every part of the civilized world, and when death claimed her, and her noble spirit passed into immortality, an enlightened and patriotic legislature of the State of Illinois selected her as worthy of a place in Statuary Hall, dedicated by the several States to the most eminent and distinguished of all their sons.

The affection and regard in which the memory of Miss Willard is held by the people of Illinois, and the honor so worthily bestowed upon her in the proceedings of this day, will be better appreciated by the general public when we call to mind the names and number of distinguished men whom the legislators of Illinois might have chosen for this especial honor.

Senator Hopkins spoke briefly of the men whom Illinois might have chosen to thus honor, and then sketched the conditions which prepared Miss Willard for her work, closing as follows:

It is not strange then, Mr. President, that the people of Illinois should desire to see such a life and such a character especially honored. Her services have been world-wide. The cause for which she dedicated her life reaches all humanity. The ability with which she prosecuted this life work places her among the most eminent intellects of our generation. She possessed all the qualities of organization which have made such men as Marshall Field, Morgan, and Carnegie multimillionaires; a genius which in military affairs would have made a general of the first rank; legislative qualities which in the statesman would have made his name historical; oratorical abilities which have made such men as Beecher and Spurgeon immortal, and a charity which was heaven-born.

Illinois in this honoring her today by placing her statue in yonder hall has honored herself and the women of our State and country.

The closing speaker was Senator Dooliver of Iowa.

Mr. Dooliver. Mr. President, there has been witnessed in the capitol today a scene the like of which has never taken place before—thousands of children covering a statue with flowers and thousands of women standing before it in silence and in tears.

The original hall of the House of Representatives has seen strange vicissitudes. For two generations it was the arena in which the great controversies of American politics were fought out. Here the popular leaders of those times met in debate, and within its walls the policies were shaped which entered into the national life from the days of Jefferson to the period of the civil war.

When the legislative chambers now occupied by the Senate and House of Representatives were added to the capitol their earlier quarters were left to find other occupants and other uses. The old Senate chamber was given to the Supreme Court, and while its appointments were somewhat meager for that great tribunal, there is about it a certain atmosphere which preserves all the great traditions of the place and makes it seem appropriate for our court of last resort. The disposition of the old hall of the House of Representatives was not so easy, for it lay right in the pathway of the multitude which moves in restless procession through the main highway of the capitol. What to do with it puzzled alike the statesmen and the architects.

At last they found a solution of the problem so desirable that it was adopted without dissent. Congress dismissed the architects and resolved to preserve that historic apartment exactly as it was left to us by our fathers, nothing wanting except the mace and gavel to bring back the picture of the chamber precisely as it looked to other generations, so that you can not walk through it today without hearing in your imagination the wondrous voice of Henry Clay, without listening to the fierce invectives of John Randolph of Roanoke, without seeing the young and eager face of Daniel Webster, without feeling the hush of the grand amid the confusion of the day. I have seen her in her four floor gallery, and I have seen her in the hall of John Quincy Adams from the days of his strife of time.

It is not strange that every day acquiesced, seeing that it could not be taken from the people, in the proposal to set the place apart, to be kept forever as a memorial hall, no longer for the living, but for the august assembly of the dead. One by one its vacant spaces have been chosen by the States entitled to them, until now these solemn edifices stand close together like a family reunion of the great ones of the earth. More than two-thirds of the States are represented, though some, even among the oldest, have not felt like choosing among their honored citizens the names which are to stand in such distinct pre-eminence. Statesmen and orators are there, secure in their renown. Soldiers are there, with sword in hand. Inventors are there, whose ingenuity gave practical ideas to the world; and priests, to bless them all with the benediction of their holy office.

We are met today to put in place another pedestal; to accept another statue donated by the people to the nation. It is brought here by a State rich in the household treasures of its biography—the State which gave to American politics the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas; the State from which Abraham Lincoln set out on his triumphal journey to the capitol; the State which signed the first commission of General Grant; the State in which John A. Logan was born, and from which he went forth to become the ideal volunteer soldier of the republic. Yet the great commonwealth passes all these by and brings here, with reverence and pride, a work of art so full of gentleness and grace that all the illustrious company about it seem to bow with statesmanly ceremony before the white figure of this elect daughter of Illinois—Frances E. Willard. (Applause in the galleries.)

I have seen in the newspapers more than one account upon the action of the general assembly in choosing a woman to represent the State in our National Statuary Hall, and I have heard the sneer repeated here at the capitol in thoughtless conversation. I confess that to me a criticism such as that seems strangely distant in the light of what I have seen witnessed here today; it seems too paltry and absurd even for passing notice.

The distinguished Senator from Illinois (Mr. Cullom) has spoken so fully of the life and high achievements of Miss Willard that it would be inappropriate for me to repeat the story of her

career. He knew her well. I was acquainted with her only in a distant way, and was less familiar than perhaps I ought to have been with the work which she was doing in the world. So that it would be impossible for me, even if it were appropriate, to speak of her, as he has spoken.

I knew her only as a public teacher and most distinctly as a factor in the political controversies of our times. It was my fortune to hear her more than once, advocating before the people her favorite reforms.

She was one of the most persuasive orators who ever spoke our tongue, and her influence, apart from the singular beauty of her character, rested upon that fine art of reaching the hearts and consciences of men which gave her a right to the leadership which she exercised for so many years. I remember once hearing her speak, when General Harrison was a candidate for the presidency, in Norumbega Hall, at Bangor, Me. I was on the stump for the republican candidate and shared in a full measure the impact of my own party with those who under their sense of duty, were engaged in turning voters aside in an effort to build up an organization of their own, pledged to the prohibition of the liquor traffic in America.

I remember that I was especially irritated because the party which Miss Willard represented was not willing to let us alone in Maine.

Notwithstanding all my prejudices, I invited a friend, a hardened politician, then famous in our public life, to go with me to hear Miss Willard speak. He reluctantly consented upon condition that we should take a back seat and go out when he indicated that he had had enough. For more than two hours this gifted woman, with marvelous command of language, with a delicate sense of the fitness and simplicity of words, with a perfect understanding of the secret places of the human heart, moved that great multitude with a skill that belongs to genius alone, and to genius only when it is touched with live coals from the altar. And when it was all over we agreed together that in all our lives we had never witnessed a display so marvelous of intellectual and spiritual power.

But it is not my purpose to pronounce an eulogy upon Miss Willard. A life like hers, given without reservation and without terms to help and bless the world, is a rare thing in this age of ours. It is crowned already beyond all our poor eulogies.

I do not know whether her devoted followers in Illinois, who presented to the legislature the petition asking that she be selected for this immortal honor, had in their thought everything which this statute means. They were men, no doubt, by the love which they had for her to claim for her memory this national recognition. But even if love for her and generous appreciation of her distinguished civic services were the only motives which actuated the people of Illinois, there remains a larger significance which belongs to this occasion, of which I desire to speak.

The appearance of this statue in the capitol of the United States is not only a tribute to the career "of an illustrious person," to use the language of the statute; it is also a visible token of our forward movement in modern society which has already made a new statement of the relation of the home to the State, in terms so unmistakable that the womanhood of America, long since familiar with the burdens of a larger responsibility, has entered at last into a larger opportunity.

Her chief title as a teacher of social and moral science lies in this: With a profound insight she perceived that the most difficult problems of civilization, the problems which have brought the statesmanship and philosophy of the modern world to a dead standstill, if they have any solution at all—and she so confidently believed they had—they would find it at last in the actual application to the daily life of the world of the divine precepts which constitute the most precious part of the inheritance of these Christian centuries.

And so I think that the general assembly of Illinois did well to set up this monument in memory of her. The children who have covered it this day with simple and so appropriate that its fragrance will fill these corridors long after the formal ceremonies of this day have been forgotten. And in after generations, as long as this venerable edifice remains, the women of America, as they look upon the chiselled beauty of that face, standing like a goddess among our heroes and our sages, will whisper a word of gratitude to the people of Illinois with grateful remembrance the act of her general assembly, which, careless alike of custom and of precedent, has added to the title of their citizenship this perpetual dignity in the capitol of the United States.

For the Woman's Tribune. IMMORTALITY.

Thou'rt asked for the proof of thy being, my soul,
The body's window, thine hour's disdain,
Reveals no immortality to be...

TOO LATE.

What silences we keep, year after year!
With those who are most near to us and dear!
We live beside each other day by day...

This is the cruel cross of life, to be
Full-visited only when the ministry
Of death has been fulfilled, and in the place...

The Oregon E. S. A. met in the Lewis
and Clark Fair Commission rooms March
4th. A number of visitors from St. Johns...

Mrs. Dunlavy spoke very feelingly of
the death of Mrs. Stanford who had liberally
aided her in the suffrage work in the past.

The Women's Political Educational
League of New South Wales has for its
program: Protection of infants, state
children and young girls; equal custody...

Miss Vida Goldstein, commenting on
the press reports of the first congress of
the National Council of Women of New
South Wales, recently held at Sydney...

"The next day the press gave no idea
of what had most moved the women at
the congress—further evidence, if evi-

Miss H. Boyd, sent out by the Penn-
sylvania Archaeological Society to investi-
gate ancient cities in Crete, won her
spurs as a discoverer by finding a buried
city from which she brought many
specimens on her recent return from her
second trip abroad.

REDUCED RATES TO CALIFORNIA.

The Southern Pacific Company has
placed on sale round-trip tickets to Los
Angeles at rate of \$55, limited to ninety
days from date of sale.

THE CRY OF THE MOTHERS.

Letter to the Congress of Mothers by
Caroline M. Severance, of Los Angeles,
Cal.

We women are one—one by the tie of
our womanhood, and we are one half of
the vast human family. "If one member
suffer, all others suffer with it."

Yes, we are Madonnas, every mother of
us. Our boy will be the Knight-errant of
our sex, of the race; the savior of his
fellows in all lands.

But, is all this sacred dream, this
ravishing vision, that we may win recruits
for the human shambles which stand on
all our streets under sanction of our
"city fathers?"

Prominent New York women have
bought a site for the Colony Club house
in New York City, and architectural plans
for it are completed.

Another kind of club altogether has
just opened a house of its own, the Ferry
Street Club of Springfield, Mass.

Robert E. Lewis, in his book entitled
"The Educational Conquest of the Far
East," speaks especially of the modern
movement in the education of the women
of Japan.

"Women have had no position socially
because it was considered that they were
without understanding; but if educated
and intelligent, they should have due re-

"By educating our women we hope to

insure greater intelligence in future gen-
erations." In 1890 the Minister of State
Education said:

"Female education is the source from
which general education should be dif-
fused over the whole country."
The adaptability and power to assimilate
which the Japanese have shown in
every field of activity is conspicuously
demonstrated by their women who have
so eagerly taken advantage of the new
opportunities opened to them.

In the March Delineator, one of the
leading authorities in heraldry, writes of
the use and abuse of armorial bearings.
Heraldry dates from the twelfth century,
but was a matter of individual assumption
in England until the establishment of
the College of Heralds in 1483.

Dr. Alice B. Stockham writes to the
Liberator, Minneapolis, Minn., that she
was told by a physician who attended a
medical gathering in Boston that a sur-
geon there who is said to have performed
more operations for appendicitis than any
other American doctor, made the state-

May O'Neill died in January after suf-
fering three years from loathsome sores
caused from vaccination. She lived in
Nagasaki, Japan, and was in her fourteenth
year. The Registrar-General of Eng-
land, in one of his official reports, said
this: "An average of 2500 children die
annually in London from maladies initiated
by the lancet of the vaccinator."

Earl Gray, governor-general of Canada,
has chosen for his private secretary Miss
Belfrage Gilbertson, a Glasgow woman
who has filled the post for the three past
years, and whom Lord Gray induced to
accompany the family to Canada.

WORTH INVESTIGATING.

Piano Selling That is Abreast the Times and Altogether to the Advantage of the Buyer.

Methods of doing business change and
improve along with methods of transpor-
tation. With the telegraph, the railway
and the typewriter came facilities for
handling business on a tremendous scale,
and at a great saving.

And the plan of piano selling now
adopted by Eilers Piano House is in strict
conformity with these latest inventions of
quick ways of doing things. This enter-
prising establishment has put itself for
the time being in the place of wholesale
agent for individual buyers, and by cut-
ting out the tremendous expense incurred
by selling in the regular retail way en-
ables each purchaser to save all the way
from \$75 to \$150, and it figures its profit
is just as great, by turning its money over
so quickly.

Eilers Piano House is equipped for sell-
ing pianos in tremendous quantities.
They can handle 1000 pianos or more
with as much facility as they can 100,
with their large sales and office force,
and a splendidly equipped dray and ship-
ping department. Having branch houses
at all the leading towns in Oregon, Wash-
ington, Idaho and California, they occupy
a commanding position and keep in close
touch with the people all over the coun-
try and their musical wants, which latter
they can fill on the very shortest order
if desired, from their immense warehouse
in Portland, although the primary idea
in this present plan of selling is to de-
liver direct from the factory to the home.

The plan, known as the co-operative
piano clubs, admits 1000 members. Any
one may join. The initial payment is
small, and is regulated by the club which
the piano-buyer joins, there being six
clubs in all, which embrace 1000 pianos.
Fully a third of the membership has al-
ready been taken up. People from all
over the country are joining. It is by
far the best way of buying a piano that
has ever been offered. Anyone without
a piano will find it to their advantage to
investigate this. Store, 351 Washington
Street.

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paid the mortgage on the First M. E.
Church of Port Washington, Long Isl-
and, and then burned it.

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