

doubts that on the whole the enfranchisement of the labor-classes has been a long step in human progress.

And so it will be with the movement for woman's larger independence. It will probably arouse extreme prejudices and passions among those who work for it. It will lead to wild and sensational demonstrations such as have recently been made in London. It will carry some speakers in the heat of their arguments so far that they will overlook the real differences that must always separate the sexes because of their different physiological functions. It will, perhaps, bring about a too hasty abandonment of moral and social conventions that have still a core of worth in them on the part of the more free and daring spirits of the progressive party. But the person who allows these extreme things to prejudice him against the whole movement, or who judges the whole movement by its most sensational aspects, simply shows his inability to judge sanely of social phenomena. The woman's movement is no mere hysterical demonstration worked up by a few over-nervous and under-occupied women. It is the latest phase of the movement for emancipation and wider life which began when man first broke through the shell of mere animalism and became a living soul; when instinct blossomed into reason; when imagination first lifted man out of the local and the present to which the animals are, so far as we know, rigidly confined, and sent him journeying far and wide through the past and the future and over lands and seas on which his foot had never touched. It is the latest phase of the struggle for personality which, in the Anglo-Saxon world, has had so many dramatic moments in its long history—