

THE EVENING T-M-S ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1909

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A FEW  
SUFFRAGETTESMrs  
Emeline  
Pankhurst

Suffragette has long since passed that stage where it can be designated a fad. It is now a reality, and a term one can use with the advent of women high in the social scale within its ranks an impetus has been given to the cause of suffrage which is sending it forward with such a steadily increasing power that legislators in all parts of the world have begun to realize that woman's fight for her rights is no longer the hysterical shriek of that class once derisively referred to as "The New Woman," but a well-organized and carefully mapped-out campaign of women thoroughly capable of fighting their own battles.

The arrival of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, England's most militant suffragette, on these shores, coupled with that of Lady Frances Cook, another English woman, whose fight for suffrage has taken her to every corner of the world where civilization has penetrated, has brought about an enormous activity among their American sisters. The Civic Federation and affiliated bodies outdressed themselves in arranging receptions and mass-meetings for the distinguished visitors, and wherever their voices were uplifted in the great common cause there was an outpouring of women that taxed the police to their utmost to hold the crowds in check and prevent harm from befalling them in their mad crush to see, hear and be seen.

In applying the term militant to Mrs. Pankhurst, I do so advisedly. For it must be remembered Mrs. Pankhurst had the temerity to head the British lion in his very den, inasmuch as she invaded the sacred confines of the House of Parliament leading her host of suffragettes and from the hallowed Parliament Terrace she hurled herself into jail. This was not all. Running counter to the orders of London stoics—the police, or "Bobbies," as all well-regulated Britishers dub them—she held mass-meetings in all parts of London and again and again landed in jail. The last time she served her prison term was when she emerged from her incarceration.

tion she was proclaimed and heralded as THE Suffragette of suffragettes. And why shouldn't she be? Didn't she twist the lion's tail?

Of her experiences in London, and especially while in prison, Mrs. Pankhurst recounted to her American sisters with rare feeling and eloquence. She is proclaimed the one woman who suffered for her cause, and today this suffering suffragette can have about anything within the gift of her American sisters she cares to ask for.

Mrs. Pankhurst's appearance at Carnegie Hall, in New York, a few weeks ago, clearly demonstrated the wonderful growth and interest in the question of suffrage in America's foremost city. Carnegie Hall was designed to seat an audience of three thousand. According to Police Captain Post, who was in charge of the police arrangements, nearer five thousand pattering, perspiring and struggling women forced their way into the hall on this occasion. It was an orderly crowd, too, for Captain Post said so, adding, "The ladies are behaving as well as possible, and those gentlemen on the inside are conducting themselves like perfect ladies."

It was only necessary to take a casual glance at the tier of boxes fringing the gallery to be convinced that America's foremost women have for the once set aside the more arduous and exacting routine of society to plunge with heart and soul into the fight for women's rights. Among those occupying boxes that night were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, one of the wealthiest and most prominent women in New York and Newport's most exclusive sets; Miss Helen Gould, who inherited

many of the millions left by her late father, Jay Gould, and who since his death has spent money lavishly upon her pet charities in an effort, it is said, to make some reparation for the uncharitableness of her grasping and money-accumulating eye; Mrs. Russell Sage, whose late husband's millions came to her long after she had passed her sixtieth milestone in life's journey; and, like Miss Gould, is devoting the remainder of her years and her multi-millions to the alleviation of suffering. Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes, who as a humble Rose Parsons, devoted the years prior to her marriage to her millionaire husband to the betterment of conditions on the East Side, and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, wife of the president of the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company, and the foremost suffragist in America. There were hundreds of other equally prominent and among them might be mentioned Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. John M. Holland, Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Elbert H. Gray and Mrs. William M. Irvin, whose husband once had aspirations to be New York's mayor. These are names to conjure with for each and every one of them have played a part in the suffrage movement with all the eagerness of cultured women, who have at their command countless thousands to back them in the hope for the ballot.

Of course, the winning over of Mrs. Belmont to the suffrage movement is looked upon by those who have fought so long and against such crushing odds, as the most signal victory of their career. Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch had more to do with Mrs. Belmont's conversion, perhaps, than anyone else, and she was the one who first announced the conversion of the

mistress of Newport's Marble Palace. Mrs. Belmont, however, declares that the conversion of Mrs. Irvin was even more remarkable than her own, for to Mrs. Belmont Mrs. Irvin recently said, "I had rather kick a policeman's hat off than listen to an English suffragette."

When Mrs. Pankhurst was introduced Crockett, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, several hundred women occupied seats on the stage. A partial roll of these women reads as follows: 79 were teachers, 57 doctors, 49 social workers, 38 trained nurses, 120 clergymen, 22 architects, 146 business women, 16 authors, 2 sculptors, 14 journalists, 69 Civil Service women and 22 lawyers. It can readily be seen that the wave of suffrage had invaded every field of endeavor adopted by woman. Among the most interested spectators were hundreds of bookmakers, bookbinders, cigar makers, decorators, gold-leaf workers, hat trimmers, illuminators, librarians, potters, printers, stenographers, clerks, textile workers, telegraphers and waitresses. Here they met in a common cause, the most exalted and patted women of society rubbing elbows with the "horridly-handled daughters of toil." For enthusiasm this gathering of women made an ordinary political mass-meeting look like a Quaker meeting. Their enthusiasm passed their opportunity and suggested the starting of a subscription list, it is safe to say that the funds would have mounted into the hundreds of thousands.

New York and the country at large has thousands upon thousands of suffragists. There are few women nowadays allied with clubs such as the Civic Federation who are not pronouncedly suffrage sympathizers. There are thousands of suffragists also, but the latter is a militant in every particular and goes to greater lengths toward carrying her point than her more modest and retiring sister, the suffragist. But women are born fighters, and realizing that nearly every step forward that the cause of suffrage has made has been accomplished by dint of grit and indomitable courage, they are more prone to overlook what they once called "the vulgar forwardness" of the suffragette. The militant suffragette is in the ascendency. In her onward march she has thousands of women in her train who less than a year ago openly avowed that they had no sympathy with the movement. In many of the states throughout the Union, women dominate the school and educational boards. This was not their fight for suffrage, but that they will occupy seats in legislative halls, state and national. The first step to take in this direction is Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, the daughter of the many-time candidate for the presidency, who seeks a seat in Congress.

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**Nervous Women**  
will find that Nature responds promptly to the gentle laxative effects, and the helpful tonic action of

**Becham's Pills**  
Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

**Take No Substitute**  
FOR  
**BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK**  
IT HAS NO EQUAL AS AN INFANT FOOD

The Original.  
**Borden's Condensed Milk Co.**  
Wm. H. DUNN, Agent

**Naptho SOAP**

No more soaking clothes over night—no more use for back-breaking, health-wrecking wash boilers. No more messes from Wash Day chills.

Naptho Soap does work of boiling and rubbing in less time and with less effort. It dissolves dirt without aid of boiling.

Boiling merely softens dirt, weakens fibre of clothes—Old-time rubbing wears them out.

Naptho makes no frayed edges—no easy tearing. Just rub lightly and rinse in cold or lukewarm water.

Naptho is a three-water soap—saves lukewarm and hot.

Valuable Premium given for Naptho Wrappers.

AND THE LAWYERS LAUGHED.  
(Louisville Times.)

A story comes up from a certain city in Central Kentucky about an incident in one of the courts the other morning, which greatly amused all of the lawyers present.

It was the case of an elderly German who had been arrested for a serious violation of municipal law. His attorney had prepared him for a fine and he came to court with a well-filled wallet, expecting to get off with a simple fine. He was found guilty by the court and asked to stand up and receive sentence.

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed on you?" asked the court.

"Your Honor, I have not," replied the German.

"Then," said the judge, "I will fine you \$50 and give you."

"Oh, that is all right, Your Honor," interrupted the German, glad to get off with a fine. "I have five dollars in my pocket."

As the defendant started to reach for his wallet the court dryly remarked:—"And I'll add six months in jail. Have you got that in your pocket?"

When a man gets a bit of a woman's argument she always says: "Oh, well, it's no use trying to convince a man."

CASE OF FAILURE OF  
SOCIALISTIC THEORIES

**Miners Were Ready to Share in Profits, but Objected to Participation in Losses**

(London Globe.)

One of the most striking examples of the failure of Socialistic theories, when tested by practical experiment, is given by Sir Edward Victor, in his report to the foreign office and the Board of Trade on the trade of the coal-mining district of Lyons for the past year.

The autumn of the period under review, he states, marked the close of an interesting, but ill-starred experiment in practical Socialism—that of the Miners' Mine in the Loire coal basin, which was commenced in 1891, and heralded as marking the inauguration of a new golden age of industrial co-operation. A concession consisting of four pits, covering an area of some 180 acres, had been obtained at a low price from a Paris banker, and subscriptions flowed in from all sides, including one of £20,000 from the Miners' Union, which fostered the enterprise, and the same amount from the government, and £400 from the town of Saint Etienne.

Having thus secured an adequate sum as working capital, the Miners' Union set to work to frame the statutes of the new society—the essential point of which was that all profits were to be divided among the workers in the mine.

Disensions and difficulties were not long in making their appearance and practically never ceased until the final closing down of the pits. The chief of these disputes arose from the fact that soon after the opening of the mine the regular members of the society began to get in outside men to help. These auxiliaries gradually grew to consider themselves just as much shareholders as the original members, and, therefore, equally entitled to share in the profits. Moreover, it not infrequently happened that when funds were low an all-round pro rata reduction had to be made in wages—an arrangement which caused great dissatisfaction among

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many of the men, who, being unable apparently to grasp the principle of co-operation, demanded their full wage.

Finally a general meeting was called to settle these difficulties, at which it was decided to divide the workers into two separate categories—members of the society in the strict sense of the term, who should take their share of profit according to the ready money position of the company from week to week, with a right to participate in profits, and auxiliary men with regular wages, no matter how empty the treasury, but with no right to any dividend. This decision raised an outcry among the ready money men, who declared that it ran counter to the whole spirit of the enterprise, the principle of which was that all should share alike on a co-operative basis. They were apparently failed altogether to grasp the rough times with the smooth. The grievance was carried before the courts, where it was decided that the general meeting had a perfect right to alter the statutes as it pleased.

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