

when the poor wise man went away, the stout fellow was still beating the ass, and the ass was still kicking; but her master had gone away for a holiday.—“The Barrow News,” England.

*The public prosecutor.

GARDEN PARTY

A very delightful garden party was given by Mrs. Dennis Harris at her residence, Superior Street, on Wednesday, June 25th, which was largely attended. The principal attraction was an address by Miss Constance Boulton of Toronto on the subject of the Woman's Suffrage Movement from a Canadian woman's point of view.

Mrs. Gordon Grant introduced the speaker to the audience, who had assembled on the lawn. Miss Boulton is a very pleasing speaker. She gave the history of the movement since the signing of the Magna Charta, and said that people need not assume that the cry for woman's suffrage was some new madness.

If women, said the speaker, exercised the same public functions as men, paying taxes, earning their own living, conducting businesses, etc., then what argument was there against them having the Suffrage? There was plenty of argument why the men should not have the Suffrage; they already had it, and many abused the right. But women did not have it, and there was no possible ground for asserting that they should not have it.

Continuing, Miss Boulton referred to the militant tactics which the men had adopted when they were struggling for the franchise. She also made reference to the sense of responsibility which seemed to come with the vote in those countries where women exercised the ballot. In Australia and the United States they had shown their appreciation of what it had meant. Women everywhere were waking up to the fact that the power of voting was a very serious and high responsibility, and that was one of the chief reasons why it should be given to them.

To-day in the United States there were 50,000 women supporting themselves and their husbands. Ten million earned their own living outside the home. There were in New York alone 300,000 working women, and in Toronto 45,000. In the United States more than one-half of the working men had their wages supplemented by the wages of their wives and daughters. One-third of all the married women in England were wage earners in factories, shops, etc.

Equal Work: Equal Pay

One of the first things which the women who were most actively engaged in the franchise work would have adjusted when their cause was won would be the wage question. They would demand equal pay for equal work for men and women. The obvious conclusion would follow. Women at present could not force an adjustment of their wages, and were forced to work for lower wages than the men. The men, being undercut, were pushed to the wall. They could not support their wives and families with the wages that they earned. Then the women of the family had to go out to supplement the man's wages. Therefore, the market was flooded, and wages tended to decrease all round. Equal pay for equal work among men and women would mean that the women could stay in the home if they wished it, because the men would earn more, and would be able to support their families without the assistance of their wives' earnings.

Women were beginning to realize that they had intellects. The immorality of the whole matter was in the fact that because women had been told to accept a certain place it had induced in them a tremendous indifference and want of interest in the affairs of the community. The fact that one did not want to work, and did not want to have responsibility, did not tend for the highest development of the human race. The whole subject was submerged in a mass of idiotic arguments.