

FOR WOMEN

LADIES OF THE JURY WILL HAVE SPECIAL RULES

Liable to be Summoned the Same as Men But May Not be Called Often.

PROPERTY QUALIFICATION WILL SAVE HOUSEWIVES

Landladies May Get off on Similar Plea—Ability of Women Questioned.

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London, Aug. 14.—Emancipated woman has left himself in for one job which mere man is very ready to give up to her. She is to be liable for jury service—a form of employment which her male relatives have been trying to dodge, probably ever since King Alfred of olden times first made trial by jury one of the safeguards of English liberty.

Notice has just been given by the rule committee of the Supreme Court that there is to be a special set of rules governing the service of women on juries.

They say: "In future all jury precepts, warrants, writs, lists, and returns required to be issued or made under the Juries Acts will include women qualified and liable to serve as jurors, and the jurors' books are to be made up accordingly."

"All jurors will in future be summoned without distinction of sex, but husband and wife are not to serve on the same occasion."

"Men and women will serve on jury panels in the same proportion as they appear on the lists, but no panel is to contain less than fourteen women."

This rule will not, however, apply to grand juries.

"Upon every jury summons served upon a woman, a notice must appear stating that she may apply to the summoning officer for exemption from attendance on account of illness."

"In any civil cause to be tried in the high court, the parties may, by application that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only shall be made whenever possible."

A great deal of misapprehension, and not a little anxiety has been caused by the bald statement that jurors will be qualified and summoned to serve "without distinction of sex."

Many women have been informed that because their husbands are liable they must also be liable.

The fact is, obviously explained, the town clerk of the City of London, "that in 99 cases out of 100 the husband and wife cannot both be liable."

"We are preparing the new jury list now, and it will contain a very small proportion of women."

"Roughly speaking, all men who occupy a house with a rental of £150 per annum are liable. Women are liable on the same terms, but we cannot have two householders for the same property, so the housewife escapes unless she possesses or occupies property in her own right."

"Women boarding-house keepers will probably provide the greatest number of jurors."

"Men who in the past have been accustomed to escape serving by registering their wives as householders will find themselves in a quandary."

It will probably be found that few women, except those endowed with leisure and a share of this world's goods, will actually serve on juries. Judges are generally amenable to a reasonable excuse, and would hardly insist on retaining the services of a war widow who brought her youngest child to court and pleaded that she had no one at home to get dinner for the remainder of the family at school.

The average housewife will find that the act of enabling and compelling women to serve on juries does not touch her. She will be saved by the property qualification.

Even the landlady might get off on a similar plea.

That is the view taken by those with long experience of court work. Sixty or seventy jurors are generally summoned to attend here, and an officer at the Clerkenwell Sessions, "and a working man who says he cannot afford to lose three or four days work generally gets excused. No doubt a woman juror would meet with equal consideration."

The next question concerns the ability of women. Will women prove as capable as men? Have they the ability to sift evidence and to formulate an impartial and legal opinion? These are questions agitating many people now that women voters can be empaneled for the jury.

A woman law student who has had considerable experience of a social judicial nature on public lectures, declares that women are in the solution of difficult legal problems will be invaluable.

"Women have already proved their worth in a criminal inquiry," she asserts. "In general women are closer observers than men; their memories are less loaded with business matters, and they are usually more tenacious, and they possess unrivalled powers of detecting the falsity of a witness."

"It is argued that women are incapable of the detachment necessary to weigh evidence, and that they are swayed by bias and sentiment."

"This was not the case in a provincial prosecution, where the women jurors, possessed of knowledge peculiar to the sex, disposed of difficulties that would have baffled men."

"I have heard it said that women jurors will inevitably fall to make due allowance for the exaggeration and love of the marvelous usually associated with their sex. This charge is

MY MOTHER.

We read about the mothers of the days of long ago. With their gentle, wrinkled faces and their hair as white as snow. They were "middle-aged" at forty, and at fifty donned lace caps. And at sixty clung to shoulders shawls and loved their little naps.

But I love the modern mother who can share to all the joys. And who understands the problems of her growing girls and boys. She may boast that she is sixty, but her heart is twenty-three. My glorious, bright-eyed mother who is keeping young with me.

—Florence Howard Wolcott.

Many Canadians Visit Stadium

Place Where Great Athletic Carnival is to be Held Opened to Public Yesterday.

Antwerp, Aug. 14.—(By Canadian Press.)—The Olympic Stadium, in which many of the events of the 1920 Olympic games are to be staged, was opened today. In addition to the members of the Canadian Olympic team, a large number of Canadians and Anglo-Canadians came from London and elsewhere to witness the opening ceremony.

Every formality was observed, and the spectators included royalty and the famous and fashionable of many nations.

The ceremony was staged with a setting of flags, banners and fluttering pennants against a background of white stone, concrete and wood. Despite the scenic effects, however, interest of the great assembly centered in the actual Olympic contestants—athletes from 39 nations—who paraded the arena and who tomorrow will begin their tests of strength and skill.

The spectators were as cosmopolitan as the contestants, the flags flying from official, diplomatic or consular boxes proving that many countries were there represented. Some banners that had floated at the Sixth Olympiad at Stockholm were missing. Among these were the German and Austrian, as well as the Russian, none of these countries being represented this year at the games. The vacant places were filled by flags of nations that have achieved independence through the war, such as Poland and Czechoslovakia. The latter replaces Bohemia, which, while represented separately at the last Olympiad, had to march behind the Austrians. The Yugoslavs today replaced the Serbians of 1912.

The programme of the opening ceremonies included addresses by the King of the Belgians, who officially presented the stadium to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, president of the International Olympic Committee, and by a number of other officials of the Belgian Olympic committee. There was also a tremendous impressive singing by a Belgian choral society.

Cheering was continuous as the athletes, filing in front of the International Olympic committee, and by a number of other officials of the Belgian Olympic committee. There was also a tremendous impressive singing by a Belgian choral society.

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Orange and Rhubarb Marmalade.

4 Oranges.
4 pound carrots.
4 pounds rhubarb.
7 cups sugar.

Put carrots through coarse knife or food chopper and cook in water to just cover and keep from burning until tender. Remove rind from oranges in eights and cook in water to cover until tender. Cut rind in narrow strips and combine with cooked carrots. Add orange pulp with seeds and a touch parts of skin removed. Add rhubarb, not skinned, cut into pieces. Cook until rhubarb is tender in water to cover. Add sugar and cook slowly until thick. A "pinch" of salt may be added to the sugar. Turn into jelly glasses.

plauds the visitors from the Dominion.

A glance at the list of nations participating in this Olympiad gives an idea of the cosmopolitan character of the athletes and crowd. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Portugal, Poland, South Africa, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. Of these, Brazil, China, Egypt, Spain, British India, Mexico and Poland did not participate at Stockholm in 1912.

Today's ceremony, from the international standpoint, signified not only the formal opening of the Olympic games, but the completion of a task by Belgium, which, undertaken at a difficult time in her history, seemed almost impossible of consummating.

When the International Olympic Committee, meeting at Lausanne in 1919, decided to award the Seventh Olympiad to Belgium, the nation, after four years of occupation by the enemy and in a crippled industrial condition, set out to construct a huge stadium and make other arrangements for the games in about one year's time. Other nations, scenes of previous Olympiads, had had much more time and more favorable conditions. Nevertheless, the Stadium was completed in record time, having been turned over by the contractor to the Belgian Olympic Committee on May 23 last.

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VOICES HEARD ACROSS THE ATLANTIC OCEAN

Just Discovered That Operator Talking at Chelmsford, Eng., Was Heard in New York.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic News Service.)

London, Aug. 14.—It has just only come to light that wireless telephonic messages sent out from the Marconi experimental station at Chelmsford in February and March last were heard in New York.

The discovery is causing great interest in the cosmopolitan character of the athletes and crowd. Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Chile, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Portugal, Poland, South Africa, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. Of these, Brazil, China, Egypt, Spain, British India, Mexico and Poland did not participate at Stockholm in 1912.

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PASSING OF THE ROMANTIC DRAMA

The death of James O'Neill, the noted Danes in "Monte Cristo," comes as a reminder of the passing of the romantic drama, says The Ottawa Citizen. There was a time in the memory of most of us when the Three Musketeers and the Corsican Brothers served as vehicles for the expression of the highest form of art. Later the musical comedy, with its displays of lingerie and pulchritude. The days of Florodora are with many of us yet. But they gave way to the "revues" and the "folies" to be supplemented by cabaret shows of more or less elevating character. Finally, the great revolution occurred with the advent of the film and the entrance of theatrical entertainment to millions who otherwise would have never been inside a building devoted to such purpose.

Whether we have progressed or are gone backward must be a matter of individual decision. For ourselves we confess a sneaking fondness for Mantel, O'Neill, Heckett and others of a fading day.