

has drawn them either out of their homes or out of the church."

In Idaho and Wyoming, the repeal of the laws that formerly licensed gambling is universally credited to the influence of the women voters. So is the defeat of the recent attempts to legalize race track gambling in California, Utah and Colorado. Former Chief Justice Groesbeck of Wyoming was a strong opponent of licensed gambling, and fought it in season and out of season. He writes: "The influence of the women voters has always been on the side of temperance, morality and good government, and opposed to drunkenness, gambling and immorality." Rev. Dr. B. C. Crary, formerly presiding elder of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in Northern Colorado and Wyoming, says of woman suffrage: "Liquor sellers and gamblers are unanimous in cursing it."

Kansas had municipal woman suffrage for twenty-five years before it granted women the full ballot. When the full suffrage amendment was pending, it was endorsed by almost every Ministerial Association in Kansas, while it was opposed by the vicious interests from one end of the State to the other.

Frances E. Willard wrote: "The two most strongly marked instincts of woman are those of protection for herself and little ones, and of love and loyalty to her husband and her son. Wherever women have had the ballot, they have used it in the interest of the home and against the saloons, the gambling houses and the haunts of infamy."

These vicious interests are always and everywhere arrayed against the ballot for women. This is an added reason why the clergy should take their stand in its favor. It is a maxim in war, "Always do the thing to which your adversary particularly objects."

In the West, where widowed mothers' pensions have been in force for more than a year, it was reported that the granting of help in this way was the greatest step forward in social legislation for the welfare of the child

since the creation of the juvenile court. In New York City there are in institutions more than 5,000 children of widowed mothers, for whose care the city pays between \$2.50 and \$3 a week.

Six of the nine suffrage States already have widows' pensions.

Eleanor D. Smith says: "I would like to mention a few of the laws secured through the women of Colorado, as I have neither time nor space for the 150 which they are credited with helping to bring about, and many of which were introduced by our women legislators. Child labor law; eight hour law for women and children; establishment of free employment bureaus; age of consent from 16 to 18 years; drastic white-slave law; establishment of juvenile courts (a law that has been copied in many other States, and is highly commended by the President). Much good has been accomplished since women were given the ballot in 1893."

Extract from a speech of ex-Gov. Charles S. Thomas, now U. S. Senator from Colorado: "To the bread-winning portion of the female sex the ballot is a boon. She is a factor whose power must be respected. Like her brother, she must be reckoned with at the polls. Hence it is her buckler against industrial wrongs, her protection against the constant tendency to reduce her wages because of helplessness. If no other reason existed for conferring this right upon womankind, this, to the man of justice, should be all sufficient. Whoever accepts the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence must believe in the right of woman to vote."

Ill-informed anti-suffragists often claim that equal suffrage has nowhere lessened the number of saloons.

The Pacific, a journal representing the Congregational churches of the Pacific coast, said in its issue of Dec. 4: "Two years ago we had but 200 dry towns in all California. Today we have about 675." The editor of the Home Alliance, a temperance paper published at Woodland, Cal., gives the exact number of California's dry towns at present as 682.