

THE WOMEN WANT VOTES.

International Council of Women Endorses the Suffrage.

German Delegates Oppose the Peace Report.

Do Not Favor Disarmament—Children on Stage.

Toronto, June 22.—The next great step in the progress of freedom and the emancipation of the peoples of the world from the old idea of the past, that one human life should dominate and control any other human life without the individual's consent. Thus it was that Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage and Rights of Citizenship, of the International Council of Women, spoke in opening the great meeting held at Convocation Hall last night, under the auspices of the body of women who are meeting in Toronto at present. Dr. Shaw, who is also President of the American Suffrage Alliance, was voted to the chair on the motion of the Countess of Aberdeen. In a few clear-cut sentences she set forth the aim and object of the Council in this question of suffrage, the greatest work, in her opinion, which they had undertaken. She explained that they did not force their programme on any country, but left all to do as they liked, although no woman could adopt a cause of greater progressive service to humanity.

TO STAND AS EQUALS.
That the National Council of Women endeavor to place women as members of those public bodies to which their membership is already open to women, and to secure the inclusion of women on all authorities or special commissions dealing with public work, was the resolution which the meeting was asked by Mrs. O. G. Edwards, whose compilation of the laws of Canada affecting women is so well known, to endorse. The general question involved, she pointed out, divided itself into a claim of equality with man in ability to do this work, and the sex suitability to do the work. Speaking as a married woman, she did not claim that they wanted the husband to obey them, but they did want to stand as equals. Mrs. Edwards would extend women's work to services on jury, her argument being that when women came for trial they should be some of her sex understanding her difficulties among those who decided her case.

FRANCE AND ITALY.
In French, Mme. La Fontaine eloquently upheld the claims of her sex, while Mme. Bernocco brought a message from Italy, the common sense of which won her audience. As to the women of Italy, she explained, did not want the vote for mere vanity's sake, but from a desire to exercise a right for the benefit of humanity. They would crawl, however, before they attempted to walk, and wished first the commercial and administrative vote. As to the greater franchise of the State, they should be so trained as to exercise it with knowledge.

No one dissented when the resolution was put, and, therefore, it was declared to have been carried unanimously. Passing on, Mrs. Shaw introduced the suffrage question itself.

A VIEW FROM GERMANY.
Dr. Alice Solomon, Germany, urged that the granting of the suffrage would be the best means of producing among women a deeper sense of responsibility. To pay taxes and to be subject to the laws of a country was not sufficient to make citizens of its men and women. Justice demanded that the sexes should be placed on an equality in this matter.

Others who supported the resolution were: Miss Gray, who spoke as a full fledged voter; Mrs. Henry Dobson, Tasmania, and Lady Aberdeen, as President of the International Council.

Lady Aberdeen said: "I have never before spoken in public on the question of suffrage for women, owing, for the greater reason, to the fact that my husband, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, occupies a high position in public affairs, but after hearing what has been said to-night before this audience by women from every part of the world, I can keep silent no longer."

During the evening Dr. Shaw was presented with two beautiful bouquets, one by Dr. Stowe Gillen on behalf of the Suffrage Association of Ontario, and the other by Mrs. Flora Macdonald Denison, on behalf of the Toronto Association.

AN INDIGNANT PROTEST.
At the morning's meeting of the International Council of Women, indignation protests were made with regard to an article appearing in one of the Toronto evening papers, alleging that there had been considerable disagreement with regard to the election of officers.

Lady Edgar, president of the Canadian National Council, said, before the business was proceeded with: "I wish to make a correction of several statements appearing in the Toronto Star on Saturday last. I wish emphatically to deny that there was any dissatisfaction with regard to the election of Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon to the position of first vice-president of the International Council of Women. (Applause.) On the contrary, we were proud to know that her great ability was still to be at the service of the International Council of Women, although she has resigned the position of corresponding secretary which she has so efficiently held for five years. There is no want of harmony in our council—(applause)—as to the election of officers of this quinquennial period, or anything else. (Applause.) I wish also to say that Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon is not a cousin of her Excellency Lady Aberdeen, or connected in any way with her family, except by the bond of friendship."

UNITED STATES JOINS.

Mrs. Kate Walter Barrett, proxy for the president of the National Council of Women of the United States, said: "I am exceedingly sorry that I have not had an opportunity of meeting the delegation of the United States since the article appeared. I read it with a great deal of sorrow, but at the same time a little amusement, because it seemed to me proof of the harmony of our meetings that a newspaper should be driven to build up a sensational article. I should like to say that when the Council of the United States met for the election of officers and delegates the only name mentioned for the presidency was that of her Excellency Lady Aberdeen."

PRESIDENT GRATIFIED.
Lady Aberdeen, on behalf of the Na-

tional Council, thanked the speakers for their statements. "It is," she said, "gratifying that these ladies should be able to make these statements with the general support of the whole council, as it will greatly assist our work, our position, and our ability to carry on the trust given to us that it should be understood by the world at large that we have acted in a united way, and that the new board of officers have been elected with the entire confidence of the whole council. I venture to say a few words on behalf of the council, and not in a personal way, although I need not say how very deeply I feel the great confidence shown in me personally. As regards Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, I should be gratified if I could claim her as a cousin, although Lord Aberdeen can claim her as a clanswoman."

Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon also thanked the speakers. She thought that a reflection on any of the individual officers was a reflection on the whole council, and, therefore, she was glad that the statements had been made, and thanked Lady Edgar and the United States delegate for their promptness in contradicting a statement which was absolutely unfounded.

"WHITE SLAVE" DISAPPEARS.
"White slave traffic" disappears from the nomenclature of the Council, and in its place the committee carrying on work in connection with the question involved will in future be known as the committee on "the equal moral standard and traffic in women."

CHILDREN ON STAGE.
Broken Gad, Denmark, brought forward a resolution that the Council should work for a law against children being employed on the stage, or at any theatrical entertainment in public until past the age of fourteen.

Broken Gad, in her report, pointed out that although the idea as to an equal standard had grown, yet no definite action had been taken. Among the various organizations doing excellent work they particularly wished to mention the Catholic Society for the Protection of Girls, which had established employment bureaus throughout Europe. With regard to the appearance of children in theatrical performances, Broken Gad took a very firm position, and she expressed herself as convinced of the necessity for action. "In all cities of the world," she said, "children from six to fourteen years of age have been exposed, under the pretext of family duty, to the danger of being exploited by unscrupulous individuals who make them a prey for their lower instincts. Moreover, the health of these children is seriously affected by the abnormal life which they are forced to lead." She was aware of the difficulties in combating the parental authority, but she felt that it could be overcome, inasmuch as the laws against child labor in factories had been generally passed in such form that parents could not interfere.

Lady Aberdeen pointed out that the resolution with regard to children on the stage had not been submitted by the executive, and therefore could not be accepted.

NO COLOR LINE.
Mrs. K. W. Barrett, in presenting the report of the United States, laid stress on the fact that the National Council refused to recognize any color line. She told how in New Orleans a reception of the National Council was left deserted because the Colored Women's Association was affiliated with this body. "At first," she said, "I was ashamed of such reception as a woman of the world, but that gave me a feeling of pride that the women of our National Council stand for a principle."

It may be pointed out, however, that in spite of these fervent declarations, there are no colored delegates in attendance at the present session.

Mrs. Barrett also alluded to the effort of her Council to make any part in the lowering of women morally a criminal offence, and referred to the excellent work which had been carried out by the law against procurers, which, however, had been wiped off the statute books by the judges of the Supreme Court as being unconstitutional. Particularly she referred to the work of the National societies affiliated with the National Council, which \$261,000,000 had been paid out to women in benefits.

Dr. Alice Solomon told how the membership in Germany had doubled in the last five years, and reports of a similar gratifying character were submitted by Mrs. Willoughby Cummings for Canada; Dr. Alexandra Skoglund, Sweden; Mrs. Edwin Gray, Great Britain; Froken Anna Buch, Denmark; Mile. E. Baeldie, Netherlands, and Mme. Bernocco Fava Parvie, for Italy.

PEACE AND ARBITRATION.

"Peace and Arbitration" were the subjects which raised the first discussion of moment which has taken place since the Council has assembled. It was pointed out at the outset yesterday afternoon that the report of the committee on these subjects contained much matter which was considered of a debatable character. The report has already been published and briefly may be said to be divided into three sections. The first consisted of a re-affirmation of allegiance to the principle of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. The second division dealt with the Council's attitude toward the various Councils which carry on an educational peace propaganda in favor of the reduction of armaments, and holding of peace days, and the third with the collection and diffusion of information.

Without hesitation the Council reaffirmed the allegiance of the Council to the principles of peaceful and just settlement of all differences between individuals and nations. In view of later happenings it was remarkable that it should have gone through so easily.

NO DICTATION.
Trouble arose right away with the recommendation which read: "That each National Council shall seek representation in every National and International Congress for Peace, held within its own country."

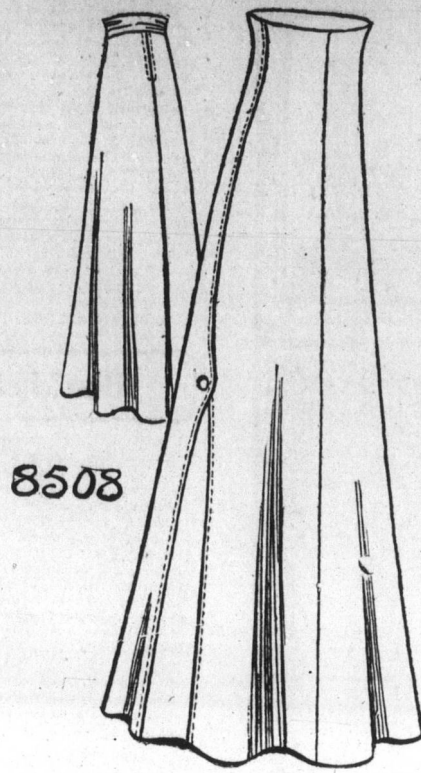
Lady Aberdeen raised a question as to the Council as to whether it did not recollect it coming before the Executive. That obstacle was got over, and then the word "shall," so beloved by lawyers and legislators, became the stumbling block. Delegate after delegate arose and protested against its mandatory use. They felt that there should be no effort on the part of the International Council to dictate to National Councils.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, the Convener of the committee, somewhat failed in her attempt to convince the Council that "shall" meant "may," and eventually it was decided to obliterate the obnoxious word.

VOTED FOR PEACE DAY.

The recommendation as to the study of the questions which will come before the next Hague Conference in

TIMES PATTERNS.



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No. 8508.—Design illustrated shows a graceful skirt with high waist line. An insert gore at the sides over which the seams lap, renders the mode rather novel and exclusive. Any of the supple fabrics, such as chiffon, broadcloth, panama, serge and heavy satin will be effective made up after this pattern. In five sizes—22 to 30 inches, waist measure. Twenty-six sizes shown four yards of 44 inch material.

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1915, each National Council to supply an outline of study, was adopted like the shooting of a rapid, and then the Council split on the rock of the observance of a Peace Day.

It had been known that in committee the representatives of some of the continental countries were ranged against the recommendation for the promotion of the holding of a Peace Day by schools, universities and churches, on Sunday and week days, and in connection with special assemblies and festivals, but the alternative vote showed a surprising division of the forces. Miss Sedie American inquired as to whether the intention was to hold a series of peace days, or have one national day. In reply Mrs. Sewall explained that the form was used because of the diversity of the dates adopted by the various countries, which had already accepted the Peace Day idea, some of them setting aside the date of the assembling of the Hague Conference, and others a day in Christmas week.

Discussion was brief, and a standing vote saw Germany, Norway and Sweden banded together in opposition to the proposal.

GERMANY'S POSITION.

Frau Marie Stritt, Germany, then took occasion to explain the reason for the attitude of the German delegates. "We are not," she said, "against the idea, a woman could be that, but it is really unnecessary, and perhaps sometimes dangerous, to pass resolutions you can never carry out. People who are against the women's movement say that the International Council passes resolutions and do merely theoretical things, so the Executive of the National Council of Germany and Germany ally would not carry out the resolutions if we took up this effort for a Peace Day, because they never, never would find people who would have sympathy with it, because—(and here Frau Stritt relapsed into German).

NOT A NEW THING.

Mrs. Sewall expressed surprise at the attitude taken, in view of the fact that peace day had already been observed by thousands of institutions, not only in the United States, but in such a dissimilar country as Hungary. The opposition, however, was strong, and finally a poll was demanded, and upon it being taken the recommendation was endorsed by nearly two to one. The vote was as follows: each National Council having ten votes and general officers one—

Ayes—United States, 10; Canada, 10; Great Britain, 2; Denmark, 10; France, 1; Austria, 10; Hungary, 10; Norway, 9; Belgium, 10; Mrs. Ogilvie Gordon, 1; Mrs. Shaw, 1; Mrs. Cummings, 1; Mrs. Sewall, 2; Miss Kramers, 1—98.

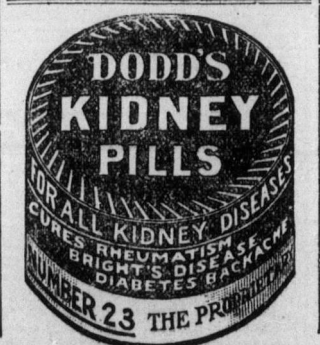
Nays—Great Britain and Ireland, 8; Italy, 10; Germany, 10; Sweden, 10; Norway, 1; Frau Stritt, 1; Dr. Skoglund, 1—41.

REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS.

The third section of the report dealing with the policy of the reduction of armaments met with a sudden end. The committee recommended that the objective of the International and National Councils in this matter should be the reduction of armies and navies to a police footing.

The President pointed out that this clause had not been before the Executive, and, therefore, could not properly come before the Council. The recommendation of Frau Hanisch that whenever a war cloud arose in any country the National Council of that country should endeavor to secure a popular appeal to the Government to submit the matter in dispute to the Hague Court.

At once Dr. Alexandra Skoglund



MR. KING BY ACCLAMATION.

Waterloo's Answer to the Mail and Empire.

Labor and Its Relation to Public Life.

A Workingman as a Minister of Labor Some Day.

Berlin, June 21.—Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, was declared elected by acclamation by Returning Officer A. L. Bitzer at the nomination meeting held here to-day, which was attended by a large and representative gathering of electors from all parts of the riding. Mr. King's nomination paper was signed by a long list of names, and besides many prominent Liberals in the riding there were some of leading Conservatives. Over half of the names were those of workingmen. There is a feeling of general satisfaction that there will be no election. The best answer to the attempt of the Mail and Empire to introduce party bitterness by its false charge that the election machinery had been operated to the advantage of the Liberal party is Mr. King's unopposed return.

In thanking the electors for the honor done him Mr. King expressed the belief that the Conservatives of North Waterloo had not grudgingly consented to his re-election. There was not, particularly in the town of Berlin, in regard to which the question had been raised, a single elector who felt that as respects the franchise, he had been prevented from exercising any right which the law allows, or had suffered any injustice. Not a single elector had made such a claim, and he challenged any man in the riding to make it.

There is one question, and one question only, to consider, and that was whether or not the action of the Government in adding to the existing portfolios, a portfolio of Labor, was deserving of endorsement. It was a matter of principle, not a party issue. Before even a Minister was appointed the Mail and Empire sought to make it a party issue by raising the cry that a labor man, one who had served his apprenticeship at a trade, or had come to Parliament direct from the workshop, the mine, or the factory, was alone competent to fill the position.

The Mail's utterances were dishonest, and no one knew better than the one who penned them. In saying it he was only saying what four-fifths of the press of Canada, Conservative and Liberal, and especially the Labor press, had said—that the Mail and Empire or whoever is responsible for its columns, did not believe, never did believe, and does not now believe, what is recorded there. A desire to further party strife, and the gross form of strategy—that of setting class over against class, was alone at the bottom of what has appeared, and that he contended, is not only the most unpatriotic and unworthy kind of party warfare, but the most unprincipled and vicious.

"What is wanted to-day," Mr. King maintained, in closing, "is a closer relationship between our universities and our workshops, a better understanding by educated men of the problems and the conditions which confront the thousands who labor that the wealth of the world may be produced, and a greater opportunity for the man in the workshop, the factory and the mine, on the railway and the sea, the laborer and the skilled artisan, to rise through self-improvement, as the men who have made history for the most part have all risen—as his Worship the Mayor of this town has risen—to take a larger share in the discharge of those public duties which demand for their right carrying out not more of physical than of intellectual and moral strength."

"I hope," he added, "to live to see the day when a workingman will hold the portfolio which I now have the honor of holding, when more workingmen will find a place in Parliament. But when it comes, I hope it will be, not as the representative of a class, in virtue of a class prejudice or a class distinction, but as citizens esteemed and respected by their fellows, because of their desire and because of their capacity to serve the common good."

"If anything further is need to express what I feel most deeply at the moment, it is that in the work which lies ahead, I hope you, my constituents, will be as lenient in your judgments, as generous in your criticisms, as you have been in the past. The workingmen of Canada will feel that the task is not mine alone, that without their co-operation little can be achieved and that, so far as in me lies, I shall endeavor to discharge without fear and without favor, the duties of a Minister responsible to all the people, and charged with defending the honor of his name, of his county and of his country."

SCOTLAND'S SONS.

25th Anniversary of Grand Camp Opened Yesterday.

Toronto, June 22.—Over two hundred Scotsmen met at Victoria Hall yesterday to open the twenty-fifth annual session of the Grand Camp of the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Society. They came from all parts of the Dominion and entered upon their onerous duties with a zest that none but Scots can show. Some of the most important subjects that are considering are: 1. The raising of the assessments among the older members of the order. 2. The relation of the West to the East. 3. How to improve the organization, and other problems will come up for solution. But the most important subject of all is who shall be elected to the chairmanship. Grand Chief Alex. Fraser, who has held the position for a number of years, has definitely decided he does not wish to retain the honors.

There is just one way to prove the excellence of "Salada" Tea and that is to try it. Ask your grocer for a package to-day.

L. G. Bennet, C. Perry, Britton Bros., George Gamble, W. Couchman, J. H. H. Macdonald, Wm. Howard, leading hotel keepers at Port Hope, signed a \$500 bond not to sell liquor after hours.

moved that the report should not be received, and she was seconded by Miss Derrick, Montreal, and the resolution was carried.

With regard to the failure of the committee to bring these important matters before the Executive, Mrs. May Wright Sewall pointed out that under the present system it was impossible to do so. It was, therefore, decided that in future the committee's report should be drawn up and sent to the various National Councils before the quinquennial meeting.

"Consumption is Infectious."

Every Precaution Should be Taken to Prevent Its Spread.

Persons coming into contact with consumptives should inhale Catarrhazone several times each day, as it is a powerful destroyer of disease germs, and renders them innocuous. Catarrhazone is a most efficient preventive, and may be thoroughly relied upon to promote expectoration, soothe the cough, and benefit in many ways, too numerous to mention. Both from a medical and scientific point of view Catarrhazone is the most valuable addition to the armament against consumption. Its merits cannot be too warmly applauded, and we advise any of our readers troubled with coughs, bronchitis, throat weakness, Catarrh, etc., to use Catarrhazone frequently.

MUST FACE SUIT.

Constantinople Jewelers Seek Heavy Damages From Deposed Sultan.

London, June 22.—It was announced some time ago that a firm of Constantinople jewelers, the Constantinian Brothers, were bringing suit against Abdul Hamid, who formerly employed them as court jewelers, to recover losses suffered through the former Sultan arbitrarily closing their shop and exiling them because they had also been trading with Rehad, the new Sultan.

According to a Salonica despatch to the Daily Mail, a warrant has just been issued ordering "Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan," to appear in court at that place on July 8 to offer his defence.

LIQUOR FROM MAIZE

Chinese Held For Selling New Strong Intoxicant.

St. Thomas, June 21.—Pong Ling, a Chinese laundryman, was charged with selling a fluid which is a strong intoxicant before Police Magistrate Glenn. Evidence was given by E. N. Compton, license inspector, and a police officer, who searched the laundry and found the liquor. Rev. Frederick A. Stevie, a missionary, who lately arrived here from China, described the liquor as a strong intoxicant, manufactured from maize, and is used principally at feasts. The Chinese drink it out of a small cup.

The star witness for the Crown, Tom Wong, a Chinese from Walkerton, who was brought here on Saturday night to give evidence, could not be found, and a bench warrant has been issued for his appearance at court a week from to-day. Tom Wong told Inspector Compton that he had purchased a bottle of this liquor from Pong Ling a couple of months ago.

Fell From the Scaffold.

Port Dover, June 21.—At a shingling bee on the Presbyterian Church to-day, the insecurely fastened scaffold fell, and James Summington had his shoulder badly dislocated. Stephen R. Maner, ribs broken, and a severe scalp wound. A younger man, John King, managed to cling to the roof till a ladder was procured.

New Publications.

Among the well known writers of fiction who contribute of their latest work to the Red Book Magazine for July are: Jas. Burch Cabell, Leo Crane, Marion Hill, Mabel Nelson Thurston, Edwin Asa Dix, Maude Radford Warren and Mary Imlay Taylor.

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FILLING UP WEST.

One Hundred Thousand Was the Increase Each Year.

Ottawa, June 21.—According to an estimate prepared by the Census Bureau, the population of the Prairie Provinces, which was only 800,000 in 1906, has increased to 1,100,000 within the past three years.

The estimate is as follows:

	Census Estimates.	May 1, 1906.	May 1, 1909.
Manitoba	365,888	484,519	
Saskatchewan	257,762	349,645	
Alberta	185,412	273,412	

Total 809,062 | 1,107,576 | |

Of the increase at least 150,000 is estimated to have come from the United States, as only 148,700 of the overseas immigrants have gone west, 233,000 of them having settled in the older Provinces.

FINED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Man Gets Off at Buffalo With Penalty of \$250.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 21.—Enoch L. Cordery, of Port Meade, Fla., was today fined \$250 by Justice White in the Supreme Court, on his plea of guilty of manslaughter in the second degree. Cordery shot to death Harry Carr, of Syracuse, in a rooming house here last Christmas night. Before passing sentence Justice White suggested that a physician be employed to examine Cordery as to the condition of his mind on the night of the shooting, inasmuch as Cordery had been drinking. This District Attorney Dudley declined to do. In passing sentence Justice White said he believed the case should go to the jury, and in the absence of a jury trial he did not feel inclined to impose more than a fine.

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The June bride would undoubtedly appreciate a piece of our hand-painted china. Vases, Water Pitchers, Chocolate Sets, Cream and Sugar Sets, Trays, Bon Bons, Etc. In our display are many naturalistic, semi-conventional and conventional treatments of flowers, fruit and figures, beautifully worked up in harmonious richness and brilliant color schemes, on unique and artistic shapes. The prices range as low as \$2.50 or \$3.00 for some of the smaller pieces.

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