

EMANCIPATION OF WOMEN

New Point of View of an Earnest
Student on the Subject.

Women Suffrage is Coming, But It Must
Follow the Complete Achievement of
Another Condition.

[Boston Herald.]

On Washington's birthday Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of the bureau of labor delivered an address to the students of Smith College in Northampton on the "Emancipation of Woman." To a great audience of young women pursuing courses of college study, this was a theme which may be presumed to be of very serious interest. Col. Wright's treatment of it was brave and sincere, the statements and suggestions being of a kind to appeal to the thoughtful. There was nothing in it of mere compliment or flattery. He paid to his audience the high tribute of taking it for granted that they would appreciate such a scientific treatment of the theme as ought to command the serious attention of earnest scholars, that what was desired from him was the statement of the results of such investigations as in his office he had made of the progress of woman in the matter of self-support, of educational attainments and of deliverance from the condition of subordination, in which, until within a few score years, she had been almost universally confined. President Seeley, in his introduction of Col. Wright, spoke of him as the most highly qualified man in the country, perhaps in the world, to speak on this special phase of the labor problem.

His address is interesting to the public at large on account of the views he set forth of the results of the industrial, intellectual and social emancipation of woman, the results already apparent, and those which may be expected to develop. Col. Wright is not a sentimentalist; he is a statistician. His opinions are not the suggestion of his emotion, his prejudice, or even of his observation merely, but are the inductions of a studious consideration of a large body of facts and phenomena. Hence, when he says that, "if industrial equality is secured, political equality will surely follow," it is no random expectation. "Looking over carefully," he says, "I am inclined to the idea that industrial and political equality will be co-ordinate results, the latter, however, depending upon the former rather than the reverse." He is therefore attracted primarily to the industrial status of woman rather than to the political. He thinks that woman suffrage is coming, but it is something that will follow the complete achievement of another condition, rather than precede it.

The entrance of woman into the industrial field was assured when the factory system of labor displaced the domestic or hand-labor system. One of the first discoveries after the collection of women in large bodies in factory work in England was of her ignorance, and efforts were soon undertaken for her education. The women gathered in factories were not more ignorant than other classes of the population, but they brought their condition to attention. After a rapid sketch of the progress and extension of woman's employment in commercial labor until the present time, when she is so completely "broken out of industrial subjection into a free field," he says that the first question of importance relates to the moral and intellectual condition resulting from the new environment. On this subject he says that his own views have undergone a change with the progress of his investigations. "There can be no question that she is intellectually better off. The 228 colleges of the liberal arts and the 138 institutions of higher education now open to women in this country he believes to be in large degree the result of 'industrial prosperity and the stimulation which comes of active remunerative employment.'"

What he has to say on the question of morals is of more significance. He is inclined to think the common judgment to be that, "so far as purely wage-workers are concerned, the morals of women are not up to the standard of the morals of women under the domestic system." This is one of the most important considerations connected with the subject of woman's advancement into the occupations of independent wage-earning, and a matter which has caused much lamentation in some quarters, unnecessary lamentation it would seem. The commissioner said:

"I believe this view to be absolutely false, and that the morals of the workingwomen of this or any other civilized country are upon as high a plane of purity as those of any class of women in the community. I make the statement I have, however, upon positive investigation which I have carried as far as it has been possible. But the ever direction I have turned my studies relative to the moral character of women engaged in industry, the result has been the same, whether those studies have been conducted in this country, in Great Britain or upon the

continent of Europe. I did use to think that industrial pursuits engaged in by woman might cause her some degradation, or at least bring to her a loss of respect, which is always disastrous to any social sense, for with the loss of respect for woman there begins not only a loss of tone in society, but an apparent, and subsequently a real, disintegration of the family. I have become convinced, however, that this loss of respect does not occur through co-employment of the sexes, and the fact that the co-education of the sexes in so many colleges and institutions of higher instruction has been carried on with so great advantage and without any of the evil consequences which were anticipated is strong collateral evidence that the mingling of the sexes, not work harm to society, but on the contrary brings great good and secures that respect which is essential to honorable social and family life. Perhaps it is the case, as was noted in the matter of the observed ignorance of women when they were assembled in large numbers in factories, that the lapses from morality, although not more numerous than when women were scattered in families, are more brought to attention when they are assembled in large numbers, and are, in a manner, under more general scrutiny. There may be some analogy with the circumstances of male college students, who are sometimes reputed to be immoral beyond other youth, although those who know college life most intimately are certain that the standards of virtue and honor that obtain are quite as high and quite as controlling as among any other equal number of young men. This serious and vindictive vindication of the character of workingwomen as a class in an address to college women must be regarded as a signally honorable and useful service to both classes.

Col. Wright discussed at much length and with profound intelligence the causes of the unequal wage-earning power of women in the industries, except in the highest callings, where there is now no great disparity. He enumerated five distinct reasons for the condition of apparent injustice, which, after all, he seems to consider not altogether unjust, but the logical consequence of conditions of inefficiency which cannot be obliterated, except by the discipline of struggle and the improvement of qualifications, while some of them, perhaps, will not disappear for generations. Into this phase of the subject we cannot here enter particularly, preferring to present rather the views of the speaker upon another specific social consequence of the industrial emancipation of the sex, namely, its influence upon matrimonial relations.

"I believe that the industrial freedom of woman will tend temporarily to a decrease in the marriage rate and an increase in the divorce rate; but I am perfectly free to assert that this does not frighten me in the least. As woman has the power given her to support herself she will be less inclined to seek marriage relations simply for the purpose of securing what may seem to be a home and protection. The necessity under which many young women live, of looking to marriage as a freedom from the bondage of some kind of labor, tends, in my mind, to the worst form of prostitution that exists. I cannot see much difference, except in degree, between a woman who sells her whole freedom and her soul to a man for a life because he is poor, and one who sells her temporary freedom and her soul for a temporary remuneration."

These are bold views, and it was especially bold to present them to such an audience, although it may justly be said that it was an audience of persons who will be most advantaged by giving them serious consideration. The thesis is one that might well have had more elaboration; but, doubtless, it will obtain that in the contemplation of the hearers, for it touches upon one of the most vital conditions of the life of woman. There have been many attempts to prove that the larger liberty and opportunity of women do not, in fact, diminish or restrict her natural inclination to the married state, but lessen the probability of her entrance upon it. Commissioner Wright does not hesitate to say that, in his opinion, it certainly does produce the latter condition. But this may be a temporary, not a lasting condition. It is hoped that the balance will be ultimately restored by the desire of men to become worthy of having wives who are not under a necessity of accepting unequal or disagreeable husbands.

Denizens of the Desert.

[From the London Spectator.]

There are cold deserts and hot deserts, but it is in the latter that the presence and continuance of animal life are more remarkable. There are almost no places however hot the sun or waterless the sand, where some life does not exist, often of an unexpected kind. The Afghan delimitation commission found that a horrible sandy desert which had to be crossed to reach the boundary swarmed with all kinds of animals, and the waterless plains of Arizona abound in reptiles and insects.

Probably the least-known desert in the world is the great Sahara, because its center is occupied by intensely hostile and warlike tribes, whose hatred of the French is a kind of delirium. But on its northern fringe two animals are found which are peculiarly adapted for life in this forbidding land. They are the addax antelope and Loder's gazelle. The addax is an ugly, awkward-looking animal, with spiral horns and very wide-spreading hoofs which enables it to go at a great pace over the sand. Pliny knew of its existence, and was naturally interested in it, for as South Africa was as yet unvisited, this was one of the few species of antelope known to the ancients. It was not rediscovered till Ruppell found it near Dongola. As it is rather large antelope, it requires considerable amount of food and the difficulty which presented itself was to discover where it found this food.

It is now fairly certain that the addax follows the rains which fall at certain seasons, and probably travels vast distances in the wake of the seasonal storms. The immense area of the desert in Northern Africa makes this possible, though without special knowledge of the meteorology of that part of the continent it would be unsafe to assert that there is always rain going on in some part of the desert fringe. How the addax supports itself in these absolutely dry intervals is not known. Gazelles are mainly desert animals, but Loder's gazelle seems to have rather more than the family leaning toward the lands of thirst and sand. Another gazelle differing very little from it is quite common on the edge of the desert; but this strange creature never came near the fringe of civilization, and it was not until a special expedition was organized that any trustworthy tidings were obtained of it. When at last it was found it was in a place not

HEART TROUBLES

There are many forms of heart disease, some of which manifest themselves by symptoms which are misunderstood by the sufferer and ascribed to indigestion or some similar cause, when the heart is really affected. The slightest derangement of this important organ is extremely dangerous.

If at times the action of the pulse is too rapid and the heart beats violently, resulting in a suffocating feeling, or, if the heart seems inclined to stop beating, the pulse becomes slow and you feel a faint, dizzy sensation, you should take the best course in the world, and that is to take

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

For Pale People.

You will find that the distressing symptoms promptly disappear and that the heart at all times acts normally.

Adelard Lavoie, St. Paoine, Que., bears strong testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of heart trouble. He says:—"For nearly three years I was greatly troubled with a weak heart and in constant fear that my end would come at any time. I placed myself under a good doctor but did not get the desired relief. In fact I grew worse; the least exertion would overcome me and finally I had to discontinue all work. While in this condition a neighbor advised me to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I procured a supply. They simply worked wonders in my case, and when I had used six boxes I was again enjoying the best of health. I have had no sign of the trouble since, and I cheerfully recommend these valuable pills to other sufferers."

Blood troubles of all kinds are also cured by these famous pills. If you suffer from headache, dizziness, languor, boils or skin diseases of any kind your blood is in an impure condition, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are what you need. But you must get the genuine which always bears the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on every box. Sold by all dealers, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



absolutely waterless, for there was a well, the sides of which were made of woven half-grass, somewhere in the neighborhood; but this water was quite inaccessible to the gazelles, and the desert all round was long billows of rolling wind-blown sand.

RISE OF THE SHIRT-WAIST

With All Its Charm It Is a Much-Injured Garment.

Out of Fifty Shirt-Waisted Women Will Be
Found One Who Knows How It
Should Be Worn.

At the time of the World's Fair, foreigners said American women were a uniform. Every woman bought a ready-made waist skirt and hid herself to the fair. It was the beginning of the first rage for shirtwaists, before that useful article had been even introduced to its future good half, the pedestrian skirt. It took some time, though, to try to recall the birth of the shirt waist; truly, Eve must have worn it. At any rate every woman would have to pause and think and then she could not remember what she wore before she had it. To be sure, mothers and grandmothers seemed to have managed to live, but theirs must have been an unsatisfactory existence. Life without waists to the modern girl would not be worth the living.

With all its practicability and crisp charm, it is a much injured garment. Out of 50 shirt-waisted women will be found one who knows how it should be worn. Such possibilities for untidy belts, bad collars, poor seamstressing, and indifferent laundering, were never before discovered.

An imitation nursery rhyme might be sung in regard to it, that—

"When it is right it is very right,
And when it is bad it is horrid."

The metamorphosis of the shirt waist! It is material for history, and when some future recorder depicts the women of the ages he will most truthfully paint the twentieth century American woman in a shirt waist as infinitely more typical and illustrative than anything of Grecian lines.

The early shirt waist developed rapidly and founded a most prolific family. It would scarcely recognize its progeny. The World's Fair product would pass by its 1902 cousin without speaking. Whichever might come off best in a friendly beauty show, the modern waist, in the matter of economical points, scores one—in that a whole waist could be cut out of the sleeves of its ancestor.

The unbecoming stripes and plaids, troublesome sleeves and studded fronts of the early shirt waist gradually grew less, until women of the last two years congratulated themselves on the stability of fashion, and the reliability of this old pattern; but alas they may only draw it forth this year to destroy it. The change in the shirt-waist idea from that of a year ago is completely unsettling, until female enthusiasts get to know its greater charm, then they go at it again with renewed vigor.

The waist of 1902 seems to have studied all its weaknesses of past seasons, and whether in fear of waning popularity or a commendable effort to try what it could do in designing, it has come forth fit for a new era of triumph. All that shirt waists of previous years may have lacked this one has found.

When designers of two years ago commenced to try to do away with the

fullness in front and make such waists appear more tailor-made, they met with unthought of difficulties and left their work in a state that was unbecomingly impracticable. A waist that was absolutely plain in front left no gathers for the much-to-be-dreaded dip, and on flat-figured women was especially trying. In the waist of 1902, the difficulty is solved. The required scantiness is adhered to at the neck, while even though an extreme dip is now deemed vulgar, sufficient fullness is given for the most needful figure. And this is done by a kind of hidden plait that is laid in the goods before the fronts are cut. This plait, or wide tuck, starts from the shoulder, far out, almost on the top of the sleeve, and shapes into the waist line, giving a splendid breadth of shoulder and almost military lines in the cut. This is known as the Gibson waist. There are many modifications of it. After the waist is cut in this fashion, slight embellishments are frequently used to exaggerate it.

For instance, a single, short stitched band will outline this broad shoulder on either side of the front. Or one favorite idea is to run three short stitched bands from the neck out to the edge of this fold. Also a good model has three wide tucks laid in the top of the bodice running from the neck out, these tucks being formed before the goods are cut. However, a shirt waist is like any gown when it is well cut, trimming is simply a matter of taste.

The Norfolk waist will hold its own, being especially adaptable to shirt-waist dresses.

Materials for new waists run to whites, blacks and whites, or tans and wares. Who is the groundwork for nearly all models—any goods having the desired heavy unstarched quality, either Oxford cloth, madras or canvas. Later thin waists will be highly favored, these always white.

So that whether part of a shirt-waist dress or not the shirt waist if 1902 is going to be more attractive than ever, giving the outdoor girl of the coming summer continued charm.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The King's Cup of Tea.

The King of England can be cutting as well as courteous. For example, the New York Press cites an incident which occurred before the King came to the throne.

At a large bazaar the prince, being tired, had entered the refreshment-room, and asked a well-known society beauty, who was performing the role of waitress, for a cup of tea. This was soon brought to him, and smiling, he asked her how much he owed her for it.

"The price of the cup of tea, your royal highness, is half a crown ordinarily, but taking a slip from the tea-cup when I drink from it the price is one guinea."

"I see," replied the prince, quietly, placing a guinea on the table. Then putting a half-crown beside it, he said: "The guinea liquidates my first debt, and now might I trouble you to bring me an ordinary cup of tea, as I am thirsty?"

The society beauty was so overcome with mortification that she could not bring the second cup of tea, but got a friend to fill the order for her.

FIELD OF INDUSTRY FOR THE NEW WOMAN

She Takes Men in Her Capacity as Assistant to a Dentist.

[From the New York Sun.]

Dentistry is one of the professions which has for years been a field of success for women. But it has remained for a New York dentist to discover a department of dentistry for which women alone are available. This ingenious practitioner is of the class which creates dental cavities, as distinct from the class which fills them. In other words his specialty is extracting teeth, and he is considered to be at the top of his particular line.

Like all tooth pullers he has an assistant to give gas to the patient. Until recently his assistants have all been men. Invariably they have had trouble with timid sufferers, whose fear of gas has either made them violent or necessitated violent measures to control them. One of them was discharged for pouring gas into a patient who nearly choked to death before he could explain that he didn't want to take the anaesthetic; another resigned after an athletic victim had thrown him through a convenient window, and a third removed the gas tube prematurely, whereupon the subject arose in a fit of gas-intoxication and wrecked the office, the assistant and the dentist before they got him under control.

Then the dentist hired a young woman. She was a distinct addition to his office, ornamentally considered. Also, she was a proficient administrator of nitrous oxide. But her chief value was purely psychological. The stormiest patients, men who had left a record of cyclonic terror and destruction behind them, came, saw, gasped, submitted and were deprived of their molars without the slightest trouble. They did not even seem to be terrified. Or if they were they took pains to conceal their qualms. In the three months since the dentist acquired the services of the young woman he hasn't had one really troublesome case. To a fellow member of his profession who expressed surprise that he should have a woman assistant to administer gas, the originator of the scheme explained it as follows:

"Nine out of ten men are deadly afraid of taking gas. They are still more afraid to have the tooth pulled without it. Between the two fears and the pain of the tooth, they come here in a condition of temper which an unfed tiger would blush to own. They would make excuses and they would try to tear loose and escape. It got on my nerves till I was ready to go out of the business. Then I had my brilliant notion. I got a girl, a good-looking girl with pluck, who had studied dentistry. She wasn't easy to

find, but I got her. This ended the trouble. Don't see why, eh? You don't know much about mankind. There's one thing that no man will do who's got any grip of himself at all, and that's to show himself a coward before a woman. This is particularly true if she's young and good looking. It was pitiful to see 'em though, when they came in and saw what they were up against. Some of 'em were for trying the window. Once she got hold of them though, they were like lambs. She's worth thousands of dollars a year to me, but I don't tell her so."

"But how about your woman patient?" asked the other dentist. "They aren't afraid to show their feelings before another woman, I suppose."

"Pshaw!" said the first. "Don't you know that women never make any fuss anyway?"

The Women of Canada Are Becoming Proficient in the Work of Mat and Rug Making.

The city and town fairs and Exhibitions held last autumn in the various provinces of our Dominion, have fully demonstrated the fact that the women of Canada are rapidly becoming proficient in the art of making mats and rugs.

In the sections of Canada's fairs devoted to women's work, the display of mats and rugs made from the Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns was most varied and attractive, and claimed the attention of tens of thousands. The prize winners (who used the Diamond Dyes to color their rugs and other materials from which the rugs were made) all agree that the Diamond Dye Rug and Mat Patterns were the best and easiest to work up.

If you would like to make up a choice mat or rug, send your address to The Wm. & Richardson Company, Limited, 200 Mountain Street, Montreal, P. Q., and you will receive full range of new designs.

A BELATED DISCOVERY.

Mrs. Norton came home one call one day in such a disturbed condition that it was evident that tears were not far in the background. She lost no time in beginning her explanation.

"John," she said to her husband, "I am so mortified I don't know what to do."

"What is the matter, Joanna?" asked Mr. Norton.

"I have just been calling on Mrs. Peverill. You know her husband, Major Peverill?"

"Yes."

"Well, I just learned today that 'Major' isn't his title at all. 'Major' is his first name."

"Why certainly. I've always known that. What is there so mortifying about that?"

"Nothing," said Mrs. Norton, with a groan, "only that I've been calling him 'Major' every time I've met him for the last ten years."

SUNLIGHT SOAP

REDUCES
EXPENSE

Five cents' worth of Sunlight Soap has more washing property than ten cents' worth of impure soap. Ask for the Octagon Bar.

If your Grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

Advice

Worth Following.

When several hundred people have tested a new remedy and found it good, there is a temptation to try it. But when thousands of men all over Canada have been completely cured of Nervous Weakness, Kidney, Urinary and Sexual Disorders by a reliable treatment, like that of Dr. Bobertz, and out of gratitude recommend this Doctor in every way, it seems almost a duty that every man, who is similarly affected should at once write to this successful physician and obtain his advice. Dr. Bobertz' address is 565 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.