

WOMEN OF TWENTY NATIONS TO MEET IN OLD LONDON

Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance Opens
April 26—Some Sessions Will Be Spectacular—
English Women's Fight for Votes.

Exactly ten years ago, in 1899, the first international meeting of women was held in Europe—the congress of the International Council at London. That convention made London sit up and take notice, but it has been many a lesson since then, the strength of women when united in organization. Its strenuous experience of the last few years has quite prepared it for the congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, opening April 26, with an influx of women from twenty nations, all concentrating their energies upon one point, the gaining of the suffrage.

At the meeting of this International Suffrage Alliance at Copenhagen in 1906 it was voted to hold the important quinquennial in New York this summer, but when the members came together in Amsterdam last year the English representatives said: "It is an unwritten law that the alliance must have each meeting in the country that has the most immediate prospect of enfranchising its women. Now, do you think that of 1909 should go to Great Britain or the United States?" The delegates from the United States answered, "Take the congress." So, as usual, the leaders from this country make the expensive trip to Europe to help other women get what is forbidden to themselves.

The vice-president of the alliance, Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, widow of England's distinguished Postmaster-General Henry Fawcett, has been for twenty-five years the president of the National Suffrage Association of Great Britain. She is one of the ablest women in a country which probably has the largest proportion of able women from the standpoint of public life.

For forty years English women have exercised the municipal suffrage, filled various borough and county offices and served on many public boards. For generations they have been trained in political life, have canvassed among the voters, made speeches and been an important factor in the campaigns. Each party has had for many years its great auxiliary of thousands of women—the Women's Liberal Federation and for the Conservatives the Primrose League. Members of the House of Lords and of the Commons address their meetings and they work along the same lines as the men's political organizations.

When the Labor party came into concrete existence a few years ago its women's branch was immediately formed, but its efforts were small. Pankhurst, soon organized the Women's Social and Political Union, known to the world as the suffragettes. They refused to assist a labor candidate for parliament unless he pledged himself to vote for woman suffrage and she separated entirely from the party when it was decided that they merge their claims in the bill for adult suffrage—all men and all women—a most unpopular measure. Keir Hardie and a number of other labor leaders sustained them in their position, which was to ask simply for the franchise on the terms granted to men.

English women have never been taught that politics is too "unclean" for them to take part in, nor have those of any nation on the globe except the United States. When therefore the question of woman suffrage suddenly crossed the line into practical politics it found an army of trained women ready to use for their own benefit the experience gained in working for that of men.

In no other country is there organization among women which can remotely approach that of Great Britain; it is indeed scarcely surpassed by any of the political parties. The women are better organized, more determined, and at the present moment hundreds are on the suffrage platform every day in all parts of the kingdom. To other places where a labor candidate for the International Suffrage Alliance was to be held Mrs. Catt has gone many weeks in advance to assist in the extensive preparatory work, but when she arrived in London in February she found everything so thoroughly planned that she could go to look after the suffragettes in Germany, Austria and Hungary.

The business sessions will be held in St. James' Hall, but the evening meetings will take place in Albert Hall, seating 10,000 people. Members of parliament from all parties will speak at the first great conference on the night of April 27, and the United States will be represented by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National Suffrage Association.

Another speaker will be Mrs. Philip Snowden, who recently charmed many audiences in the United States and whose husband is one of the members of parliament having in charge the woman suffrage bill. Mrs. Snowden is effectively represented in the statement made by Mrs. Humphrey Ward.

Throat Swelled

VOICE DISAPPEARED.
TERRIBLE COUGH.
AGONIZING HEADACHE.

The Trying Experience of a Woodstock Man Who Nearly Died With Grippe.

People that allow "grippe" colds to run on unchecked often find themselves in the perilous predicament that nearly cost Marx M. Melanson his life. "It was a long dried through the rain that started my cold. I didn't pay much attention to it, thinking it would pass away. I soon experienced a stabbing tightness in my chest and throat. This grew quite intense and my throat swelled below the ears and it hurt to turn my head. The terrible dry, racking cough kept me sleepless and miserably sick, and my head felt like bursting. A neighbor brought me Neroline and I rubbed it in copiously over my throat and chest, and advised me to use it as a gargle and take it in hot water every four hours. I did this and got relief—the soreness left my chest and I put on a Neroline Porous Plaster. Although nearly in despair when I needed Neroline, it was no time before I was well and on my feet again. Such remarkable power for breaking a cold I never thought of before. I had found in one remedy, Neroline saved my life, and I consider it should be in every home. Not only will Neroline break up colds and prevent pneumonia, but it will also cure rheumatism, earache, toothache, lumbago and sciatica. Wherever there is pain or inflammation, Neroline will cure it quickly. Beware of substitutes—get Neroline only, large 25c bottles at all dealers.

Rev. Mary A. Safford, minister of the Unitarian Church, of Des Moines, and Mrs. M. La Reine Baker, of Seattle, who was most influential in having a woman suffrage amendment submitted last month by the legislature of Washington.

THE GREGARIOUS INSTINCT.

Do we reflect that the gregarious instinct is the mother of so much necessity? In our mad pursuit of pleasure, self and position, nothing is more readily forgotten than grandmothers.

The gregarious instinct, too, has so operated for the enhancement of real estate as to enrich enough persons of the right sort to set the pace and determine what everybody has got to spend in order to be anybody.

Smoking factories and smoking women, epochal murders, rapid transit, affluence, rush hours, golf—these and many other things only less significant does our civilization owe to the gregarious instinct.—Puck.

WHEN THE ALMANAC ORIGINATED.

The origin of the word "almanac" is derived from the Arabic words almanah—to count—and thus apply to the measurement of time. Almanacs are ancient as the world, and the Alexandrian Greeks, but it is uncertain when they were actually introduced into Europe.

In A. D. 1159, Solomon Jarchus published a namanac, but the first printed one was brought out in Vienna in 1487 by the printer Johann Gensler. The most celebrated almanac maker was the Dutchman in magic, Nostradamus, and since his time almanacs with predictions have been in vogue. The number of other pictorial prophecies have invariably been added to a large number of people, who are apt to put unswerving belief in the typic remarks of Zedekiel and Old Moore.—Montreal Standard.

THE MEN BEHIND THE GUNS WON BRITAIN'S SEA FIGHTS

It's the Human Element That Wins the Battles, Says Lord Charles Beresford—Britain Has Overwhelming Superiority in Number of Seamen—Great Fights Which She Won Against Heavy Odds.

On November 20, 1907, Admiral Lord Charles Beresford was the guest of the Sailors' Company at their annual banquet. In proposing the toast of "The Defence of the Empire," the speaker referred to the strength of our navy, its ships, guns, etc., but in responding to the toast, Lord Charles said:

"You may have what size of ships you like, as many as you like, guns, armor, boilers, and engines; but remember that it is the human element that wins battles, and only the human element."

That is the element which, during the recent naval wars, has been lost sight of, and ships and guns have been referred to as though they, and they alone, reckoned in modern naval warfare. It is the human element, the side of the navy, and see if we are in such dire straits as some suppose.

The Men in the Navies.

The standing of the navies of Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States in officers and men is 128,000, 93,881, 57,419 and 60,703 respectively. So that in mere numbers we are well up to the two great standards, with a percentage over. If, leaving the numbers, we inquire into the quality of the personnel, our superiority is overwhelming. The British sailor makes his navy a life-long profession in the way Great Britain does. Entry into the German navy is made under three divisions, that of a boy of twelve years, that of a young man of sixteen years, and that of a man of twenty years. The latter forming the largest division by far. Boys are entered on similar lines to those of the British navy, and are kept for five years, but they can re-engage, and it is from these that the bulk of the petty and warrant officers spring. Volunteers enter the navy, either at six years, at the end of which time they can re-engage for another year, and renew their engagements at the end of each year, or they may, as they wish, Naval conscripts, a portion of whom belong to the seafaring population, are sent aboard at their own request, and after three years' service, and afterwards three years in the reserve. These form the bulk of the personnel of the German navy. The whole of service is, with the exception of a few small vessels, is concentrated in home waters—i.e., the Baltic, with an occasional cruise to the North Sea.

Our navy, on the other hand, is a volunteer navy, and the men kept continually afloat year after year.

Long-Service Training.

In the British navy boys (seamen branch) and youth (stoker branch), enter with an obligation to serve for twelve years, the boys from the age of fourteen and the youth from the age of their respective training services, where they are thoroughly coached in professional duties, they are passed on to the seagoing fleet, and from that time till they leave the navy, either on pension or at the expiration of their first period are, except for very brief intervals, continually afloat. The intervals on shore are spent either at the Royal Navy Barracks—which are merely clearing-houses for men coming from and returning to sea service—or at the gunnery and torpedo schools, where the highly-skilled gunnery and torpedo specialists go through courses of technical instruction in guns and torpedoes at the end of each commission afloat, so that they may be kept thoroughly up to date in their specialties. In addition to the foregoing long-service men, there is a system of short service, under which a very limited number of young men are allowed to enter the navy, the terms of service being a maximum of five years' service in the fleet, of which three at least must be in a ship of war at sea, followed by service in the naval reserve, to complete twelve years from date of entry.

Naval Reserves.

Backing up the active service personnel we have three reserves—the royal fleet reserve—2,850 men; royal naval reserve, 23,600 men; and royal naval volunteer reserve, 4,200 men. The royal fleet reserve was established January 1, 1901, and its object was to absorb the waste from active service personnel—i.e., men who, for various reasons, leave at the expiration of their discharge, and to compensate for the loss of personnel who have not less than 22 years afloat, and 15,200 men, who have served afloat from twelve to not less than five years, so that it is a more efficient fighting force than the conscript division which forms the bulk of the German navy personnel. Our real fighting strength, then, is

SAVED BY A PARROT.

Queen Elena relates an interesting episode of the rescue work which occurred while she was at Messina. In their feverish search for those buried under the debris the sailors and soldiers were directed by voices and groans coming from ruins. At a certain point, under the ruins of two houses piled together, a thin, squeaking voice was heard, calling "Maria! Maria!"

Shouts from the Vittorio Emanuele, on board which the Queen was, stood expectantly listening. The shriek rose again, more acute than ever, "Maria! Maria!" There was no doubt this time. With infinite difficulty the sailors made a hole and descended into a room, where they were confronted by a parrot, which continued its cry of "Maria! Maria! Maria!" Searching further, they found a shattered door, behind which was another room, almost intact, where a beautiful girl lay unconscious, but unhurt.

The sailors took both parrot and girl on board their ship, where the Queen received them.—Lloyd's Weekly.

A NOVEL INVENTION.

One of the recent novelties invented is a combined clock and savings bank, designed by a Chicago man. Why a savings bank and a clock should be combined will not at once be apparent. The idea would seem ridiculous, as these two articles have no apparent relationship. The purpose of the inventor has merely been to increase the usefulness of the savings bank and assure that it will be constantly employed. He accomplishes this by requiring the deposit of a coin in the bank. The clock can be wound by the coin, and the coin is deposited in the savings bank. The amount of the coin deposited is controlled by the size of the slot in the savings bank. The number of deposits can also be increased by requiring a daily winding of the clock. In this way a certain sum must be added to the bank each day previous to each winding of the clock.

When The Pain Catches You in the Back

It makes you stop work in short order. Why don't you take GIN PILLS and stop the pain? A lame, weak or aching back, shooting pains through the small of the back and hips—mean that there is something wrong with the Kidneys. The urine proves that there is trouble, too. Constant desires especially at night—high color—and sometimes hot, scalding pain—show that the Kidneys need help, and quickly.

"I was badly crippled up with pains across the small of my back. I could not walk straight or lie comfortably in any position that I would place myself. I was recommended to try GIN PILLS which I did, and I received immediate relief after taking four doses, and by the time the box of pills was finished, I could walk and sit as usual. I can now with pleasure recommend them to any person troubled as I was."



Men, who work hard—who often strain the back by heavy lifting—suffer tortures with the Kidneys. If your back has been troubling you—if work seems too hard—if you are losing your appetite and don't rest well at night—if you are run down—begin right now to take

Gin Pills.

They will cure you of every trace of Kidney and Bladder trouble—and also build up the whole system.

They will do you so much good that you will gladly purchase the regular size boxes and continue taking them until completely cured. In order to show our faith in Gin Pills we make you this offer—if, after taking one box and it does not help you or six boxes and they do not cure, just take the empty boxes to the druggist and he will refund your money—or let us know and we will. Gin Pills are sold by all druggists and medicine dealers at 50c. a box—6 for \$2.50 or sent direct on receipt of price.

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THE NEW WOMAN IN CHINA.

The women of Canton and other large Chinese cities have stepped out into affairs for good and have refused to be the unseen and unheard members of the household. Their Chinese teaching has directed for ages that they should be.

Schools are gradually extending among the girls, private enterprise, carrying western knowledge where public instruction as yet fails to reach. Newspapers for women are springing up in several of the larger towns, and the women are to be seen moving about in metropolitan cities with much greater freedom than hitherto.

But a step has been taken in Canton that for China is far more significant. Some Chinese who had been to Burma and had observed that the women there are successful traders and industrial managers, on returning to Canton decided to try how Chinese women could handle an enterprise of their own.

The outcome is that a restaurant has been opened in a suburb of Canton without a single man on the premises. It is a large place, run and controlled in every particular by women, and already it is attracting an extensive circle of ladies to keep its company and the results that accompany the meeting of friends around the table.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Against Overwhelming Numbers.

On the morning of March 18, 1882, it was decided to attack the Taku Forts that protected the mouth of the River of China. Both banks were heavily fortified, the forts mounting in all one hundred and forty heavy guns. In front of all was a boom composed of five seven-inch cables, and the river sides were heavily staked to prevent the possibility of landing. The "Commodore," a small six-gun steamer, led the attack, broke through the boom, followed by the "Albatross," a similar vessel, and in two hours the forts had capitulated and the road to Tientsin was open. On June 26 a treaty was signed which provided for the residence of a British minister at Peking, and secured to all British subjects the right to travel unhindered throughout the Chinese Empire. Later we saw them at El Teb, winning back a gun that had been momentarily lost from overwhelming numbers; then, taking gunboats up the Nile, over almost insuperable obstacles, while the part the navy played throughout the Boer War is too recent to need repeating.

Guilty of Assassination.

A man, a woman in hand, was caught by his wife assassinating not an enemy, but a corn—what he needed was Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's safe, painless and sure. Try "Putnam's"—nothing sells so good.

Mother Gave Her Child Away.

Had Given up all Hope of Living. Heart Trouble Was Cured by Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills.

Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Grattan, N.B., writes:—"In the year 1905 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted the best doctors but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so weak nobody in the world could believe how I felt. I had given up all hopes of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law."

"One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble.' My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, 'I believe these pills are doing you good.' I was able to say, 'Yes, I feel a good deal better this morning.' He said, 'Well, I will get you another box right away.' I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and had not been sick since then."

"I will never be without them in my home. God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now."



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