

NOVEMBER, 1913

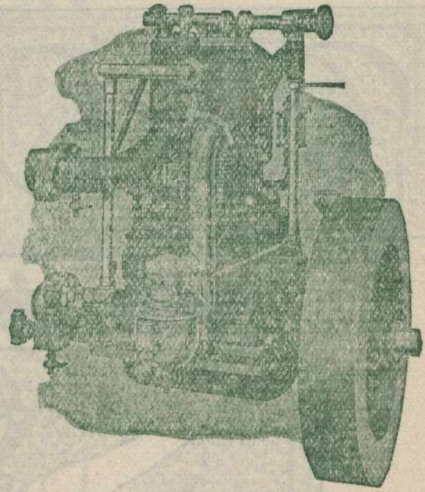
Price, Ten Cents

When Read, Please Hand to a Friend

REGAL LAUNCH ENGINES

Motor Boating without a thoroughly reliable engine is simply risking yours and your friends lives.

The REGAL Engine is sold only by us. We know them to be reliable—economical—silent running.



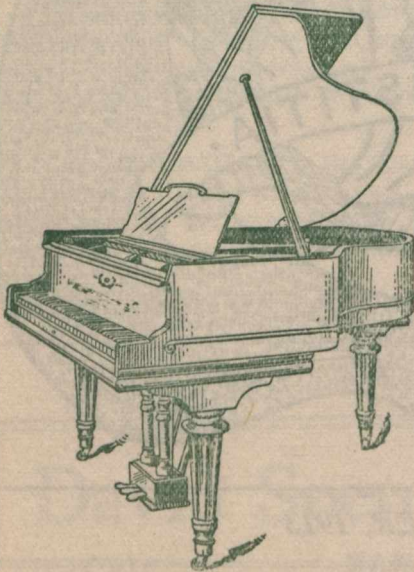
The Hinton Electric Co., Ltd.

911 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

"Ve Olde Firme"

HEINTZMAN & CO.



The name "HEINTZMAN & CO." on a Piano or Player-Piano is the safest guarantee that you have bought the best. Sold only by us.

CAMPING

A VICTROLA and VICTOR Records should be with you at Camp.

Gideon Hicks Piano Co.

Opposite Post Office

Please patronize our Advertisers and mention our paper.



NOTICE

A practically new Gramophone with records and needles complete has been given to the editors of the Champion to be

GIVEN AWAY

to one of the next seventy-five subscribers to the Champion. Each receipt will be marked with a number and the lucky number will give the Gramophone.

The same arrangement has been made with regard to a Fifteen Dollar Cook Stove and Oven.



COAL

Quality and
Quantity is
Our Success

Hall & Walker

Phone 83

1232 Government Street

PRIVATE INQUIRIES

WE have undertaken work of the most difficult nature with entire success and are carrying on a thoroughly up-to-date and strictly confidential Private Detective Business in all its branches. None but legitimate inquiries undertaken.

**V. I. Private Inquiry
Agency**

311 Hibben-Bone Building

Please patronize our Advertisers and mention our paper.

Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Ltd.

FOR TWENTY YEARS this Establishment has been the rendezvous of particular shoppers. ¶ Here they can rest assured that just what they want can be found, and it is nice to know that the Quality is the best and the Prices moderate. ¶ Our stock is more complete than it has ever been before. ❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁❁

AT THE SIGN OF THE FOUR DIALS
CORNER BROAD AND VIEW STREETS PHONE 675

ROBERT S. DAY & BEAUMONT BOGGS

Real Estate
& Insurance Agents

Money to loan on improved real estate
at current rates

Guardian Assurance Company, Ltd.
Law, Union & Rock Insurance Company, Ltd.

London Guarantee and Accident
Company, Ltd.

620 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

3 STORES

With Three Stores in convenient parts
of the Residential Districts, one of
them can surely serve you.

Merryfield & Dack

Dispensing Chemists

Oak Bay Pharmacy.....Phone 1554

Star Pharmacy.....Phone 3807

James Bay Pharmacy.....Phone 1343

VICTORIA, B. C.

Please patronize our Advertisers and mention our paper.

THE CHAMPION

A Monthly Magazine Edited by
THE POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAGUE
(Victoria Branch)

"THE WOMAN'S CAUSE IS MAN'S"

\$1.00 Per Year, Postage Paid



Single Copies 10c.

VOL. I.

VICTORIA, B. C., NOVEMBER, 1913

No. 16

POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAGUE

Victoria Branch

President.....Mrs. Gordon Grant
Vice-President.....Mrs. Baer
Corresponding Secretary.....
.....Miss Smith McCorkell
Organizing Secretary.....
.....Miss Dorothy Davis
Treasurer.....Mrs. E. A. Ramlose
Treasurer of Champion.....
.....Mrs. G. H. Pethick
Office, 103 Campbell Building.

1. This Society adopts as the fundamental principle of its Constitution the establishment of the Political, Social and Industrial Rights of Women and Men.

It recognizes as indispensable the possession by Women of the Parliamentary Vote on the same terms as it is or as it may be granted to men.

It demands from the Government immediate legislation to secure this.

The further aim of the Society is to take active means to remedy existing evils and to bring to the knowledge of the public the inefficiency of some of the laws of British Columbia especially as they affect women and children.

2. The objects and aims of the Society as set forward above, need very little explanation. We intend to expose in every way possible to us, the dual standard existing for men and women, to demonstrate the evil result-

ing therefrom, and to force public recognition to the direct connection between this dual standard and the political disability of women.

We stand to emphasize the fact that causes of individual cases of injustice can only be satisfactorily and finally dealt with by legislation in which women have a direct share.

3. Regarding the enfranchisement of women as essential to the attainment of equality between the sexes, we are necessarily working primarily for Woman Suffrage, and the principal item on our programme is therefore the demand for a Government Measure giving the Parliamentary Vote to Women on the same terms as it is or may be given to men.

EDITOR'S NOTES

The Outlook

The news that reaches us from various corners of the world as to the extraordinary progress of the Woman's Cause should be an incentive to every suffragist in B. C. to spur her or him on to determined effort. The women of this Province are surely at least as capable of conducting a Political campaign as the women of other lands, and one can hardly believe that the men have so little of the pioneer spirit, or so little sense of the dignity of their women-folk, as to be content that they should eventually be cast ashore in lifeboats, so to speak, rather than ride triumphantly into harbour on the crest

of the wave of this great Movement. We of this Province surely have pride enough to dream of a speedy victory, due to our own efforts and not to the pressure of public opinion on the Government when they fear the scorn of more progressive governments; and surely, too, we have courage enough to put our faith into words and deeds, and "what we dare to dream of, dare to do."

Yet the days of this autumn campaign pass into weeks and the weeks will soon be months, and still we, some of us, lag behind, hesitate to live up to our own convictions in a whole-hearted championship of the Cause, hesitate to speak for it, to write for it, to work for it, because speaking, writing, working, involve enormous courage and sturdy constancy, and some of us are not ashamed to admit that we have neither! We, the descendants of a race that has never admitted defeat except by death, great-granddaughters, some of us, of the men who won the field of Waterloo, sisters of those who fought at Paardeburg, daring to claim comradeship with the women who are sacrificing life itself on behalf of womanhood—are we afraid to do the simple things that need doing if this campaign of ours in British Columbia is to be more than a feeble baby-dabbling in politics and become a spectacle for the laughter and contempt of our opponents and for the pity of suffragists in other lands?

Some of us deny ourselves nothing; many of us go back on our pledges of help. For one reason or another, for one excuse or another, we fail the flag under which, at this time in the world's history, it is a woman's highest privilege and truest honour to fight, and which it is treachery to other women and dishonour to her own womanhood for her to deny. We have to learn a self-respect that will compel us to a deeper enthusiasm, and that will obliterate the petty personal feelings that hinder some from coming forward loyally.

There are several obvious paths of work from which we may choose. We need a corps of women or girls who will go from house to house, getting

new subscribers to the "Champion," from house to house canvassing for new Members, from house to house asking for contributions towards a Treasury which is never comfortably replete! We need a corps of members who will undertake to go round a district selling single copies of the "Champion," and another corps who will write to all their friends in different parts of B. C., urging them to become yearly subscribers to the magazine and members of the local Branch of the Political Equality League.

Many people offer to come and do our office work for us, but at this moment we have not more of that than we can handle most quickly by ourselves—later we shall hope to avail ourselves of this help also. But the need of the moment—the urgent need—is for outside workers.

Then there are suggestions for practical help of quite another kind. Supposing each suffragist in this country were to make up her mind (or his mind) to halve exactly every expense she is contemplating, make half do for that expense and give the other half to the funds of our Cause, either locally or for the Provincial Treasury? For instance, let each Christmas present cost just one-half of what we had intended to spend on it, and explain to the friend that it is a smaller gift this year because we feel we must give something to help on the Votes for Women Movement. Let a cheaper pair of gloves be made to do, a less expensive hat. Is British Columbia to be the only country in the world whose women are incapable of strenuous self-sacrifice for the sake of a glorious ideal?



The grandfather of a boy of six or seven years is a man of prominence. A lady, calling at the home of the gentleman, was entertained by the little grandson, and the caller said: "You ought to be very proud of your grandfather. You know that he is a great man." "Huh!" said the boy. "If you think that my grandfather is a great man, you just ought to know my grandmother!"

ROMANCE

To William Morris.
 How shall we find her? You who
 sought untiring
 The radiant vision of an older dream,
 Who along beaten roads, astute, en-
 quiring,
 Pursued the flicker of a vagrant
 gleam,
 Yet found this world of ours too full
 of sorrow
 To hold romance; too cruel and too
 cold.
 How can we hope a feeble light to
 borrow
 Who are the children of your age
 grown old?
 Shall we go back into your land of
 glamour,
 And leave the chatter of unrighted
 wrongs?
 Shall we desert this world of dust and
 clamour
 That has no time to listen to our
 songs?
 Riding like fugitives to some lone
 tower
 Whose mouldering walls wait but
 the word to fall,
 Shall we in dust and long-deserted
 bower
 Seek for the thing that is more live
 than all?
 A forest hut, a little pathway stealing
 Between the trees, the scent of burn-
 ing wood,
 A curl of smoke some wayside fire
 revealing,
 The garden where a vanished house
 has stood.
 A bunch of plumes, a word, a ruined
 arbour,
 A snatch of music or a woman's
 glance,
 The changeful traffic of a ship-
 thronged harbour,
 Put off your shoes, for here is true
 romance.
 She is the vision we are all pursuing,
 She is the ever-fleeting, beckoning
 hand,
 She is the doughty deed we dream of

doing,
 "The light that never was on sea or
 land."
 She is not bound to age, nor place, nor
 station,
 She is not only where the world is
 fair,
 But in all courage, love, hope, exulta-
 tion,
 Is true romance, and we may find
 her there.

Oh! Master, blinded by an age of
 sorrow
 You could not see the wonders at
 your feet;
 For you there was no vision but to-
 morrow,
 The past alone was chivalrous and
 sweet.
 And yet the shadowy island of your
 story
 Is close, its circling seas a narrow
 stream;
 Ours the adventure, the romance and
 glory
 When we set forth upon the hills of
 dream.

—Kathleen Conyngham Greene.

❖

THE GREAT UNREST AMONG MODERN WOMEN

I.—The Problem Stated.

(From the Christian Commonwealth.)

(The following is the first of a series of articles setting forth the causes and consequences of the great unrest among modern women. Each article will deal with a special phase of the question, supported by facts and figures and the authority of experts. The inquiry raises a number of important questions bearing upon industrial life, home life, religion, education, and the professions; the physique of the nation, the physical nature of women, and the production and care of children; the future of womanhood, and the protection they need by means of the vote, legislation, and an enlightened public conscience. As it

touches modern life at all points, the inquiry has great interest for all men and women.)

Whatever view may be taken of particular phases of the women's movement, it cannot be denied that as a whole it is the most challenging and vital development of our day. For evidence that modern womanhood is disturbed, excited, and restless as never before, it is not necessary to go far afield. The proofs are cumulative, spectacular and not a little alarming to old-fashioned people. And the contagion has spread until it has affected popular discussion to an unprecedented degree. A slight indication of the extent to which the public mind is agitated by the evidence of an awakened womanhood was afforded by the correspondence columns of three or four of the leading daily newspapers during what is, not always accurately, described as "the silly season." By far the most stimulating, provocative, and intelligent letters published were those which dealt with the woman's question. To those who know how these newspaper discussions are organised—the tentative beginnings, the faint flicker of interest which dies out for want of matter to feed it—the startling vigour of the correspondence in these newspapers was an impressive revelation of the extent to which the imagination of the plain man has been stimulated by the appearance of a real, living, breathing woman upon his mental horizon. Here was no small, trickling stream of speculation and conjecture laboriously worked up by facile journalists, but a full, deep flood which had burst the sluice-gates that had hitherto held it back. It showed quite clearly, to those who have eyes to see, that no other question excites such profound feelings or causes so deep a cleavage in contemporary opinion.

These newspaper discussions were but an incidental recognition of the fact that

Woman Has Emerged

as a definite factor in modern life. She stands among us, indefeasible, erect,

defiant, self-assertive. One marks the new type in the streets and at meetings of all descriptions. There is a free joyous swing about the carriage of her body, she looks you in the eyes with direct, level gaze, her greeting is the salutation of an equal. In co-operation with men she is a fine, frank comrade; in antagonism she is a gallant, indomitable fighter. By comparison the younger generation of men appear slack, self-conscious, and lethargic. According to a recent article in the "New Statesman," the inquiries conducted among young people of both sexes by several important journals in France show that the young women are becoming the dominant sex—the male youth are vaguely sentimental, reactionary phraseurs beside them; there is a note of revolt, a ringing assertion about the young women of the present day which cannot be denied by anyone who has studied the type—not in books and plays, but in playing fields and parks and streets and public halls. The type has very definitely arrived; and as one sees the two sexes in contrast it is not fanciful to suggest that there is a distinct exchange of characteristics taking place between them. Partly, no doubt, this is one of the unexpected reactions from that feminising of culture which, as Mr. Earl Barnes has shown, has followed the almost complete monopoly of education by women since 1870. But it is, I think, indisputable that precisely in that period during which young women have been learning the lessons of

Self-Reliance and Self-Assertion

their male contemporaries have unconsciously acquired a bored, relaxed, acquiescent pose, and have cultivated a featureless tolerance not very far removed from the "lady-like" attitude towards life which their sisters have abandoned.

One clear preliminary point must be made about the women's movement. It is essentially a revolt against the ideas and institutions which limit their individual development; an assertion of the elementary right of self-determination; and a claim for freedom

to live their own lives and order their own individual destinies. Much of the resentment and antagonism which frequently embitter current discussions of women's place in society is due to the more or less vague apprehensions excited by this claim. Women's demand for political equality with men, their invasion of industry, their repudiation of sex differences as a legitimate barrier to their aspirations towards an equal share of life's privileges and responsibilities, their insistent emphasis upon their inalienable right to their own persons, their protest against the economic slavery to men which makes even marriage simply a means of livelihood—to most women a compulsory trade—and their refusal to regard themselves any longer simply as potential wives and mothers, educated and trained for that single end, with every other instinct and impulse within them crushed and stifled or unnaturally perverted in order to enhance their value in the marriage market: all these things have rendered it impossible for men to take a detached impersonal view of the situation, since they threaten their ascendancy over the other sex. No man likes to feel that what he once claimed (and received) as a right will in future be conceded to him, if at all, only as a privilege which may be withheld at the will of another. Neither does any man like to feel that one whom he has not hitherto regarded as in any serious sense a competitor (save for the favour of his notice) now enters

Into Direct Rivalry

with him, and in spite of heavy handicaps draws abreast of him and challenges him for the place he holds. Hence the genuine alarm and anger with which the ordinary man regards the modern movement for women's emancipation.

The other darker side of the question involves the actual economic and social position of woman in our modern world. Side by side with the few emancipated women who have achieved some sort of personal freedom and have reached a position of comparative economic security there is

the vast army of exploited, sweated, oppressed womanhood, forced unwillingly into industry and compelled to accept degrading conditions and low wages. And, as a direct consequence of the underpayment and overwork of women who seek to live honestly, we have another class of women still worse treated, vilely exploited and dishonoured by being forced to sell themselves for bread. On the threshold of this inquiry one is forced to the fact that it is primarily an economic cause which has driven women into the labour market. Those who talk easily and complacently about the folly of women entering the industrial field and who continue to assert that her place is in "the home," have evidently failed to grasp the first condition of the problem with which women are confronted today. For the most part women are in industry against their wills. Apart from the question whether women can ever again regard wifehood and motherhood as their necessary and inevitable destiny, the fact remains that even if marriage is a profession it is one that is not open to all women. They cannot restrict their activities to the home, if they would, because there are not enough homes to go round. The numerical disparity between the sexes must be recognised, and the economic forces which have combined to lessen the demand for women's domestic services must be acknowledged.

At the beginning of last century, as Dr. C. V. Drysdale has pointed out, there was

An Approximate Equality

in point of number between the sexes in Great Britain: 5,450,000 males and 5,492,000 females. Since that time the surplus of women has steadily increased, certainly in every census since 1841. At the beginning of the present century there were 1,070,000 more women than men in England and Wales. The last census, taken in 1911, shows that the number of women in England and Wales, which accounts for nearly 80 per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom, was 1,068 for every 1,000 males. For this large

number of women an alternative to home-making is plainly necessary. And home, even for the women who have the opportunity of making one, is no longer the place it once was. It does not, and cannot, absorb a woman's thoughts from morning to night and keep her healthily and actively occupied, as it once did. Most of the domestic activities which made home tolerable for women of an earlier day are now done far more efficiently and speedily outside the home: the making of clothes, the stocking of the cupboard, baking, cooking, even the mild domestic excitements of mending and knitting, the making of unnecessary table-covers, cushions, antimacassars, and the thousand and one other things with which women formerly occupied their fingers and saved themselves from thinking, have disappeared. Only the unpleasant drudgeries largely remain to be done in the home; and these circumstances have conspired to intensify the women's revolt, and by depriving them of necessary employments at home and rendering impossible the puerile pursuits which did at least give them some excuse for remaining in the home, have helped to swell the demand for a more dignified and intelligent form of activity. The passing of so much domestic work from the home into the factory and workshop has compelled women to follow it, out of doors. Motherhood, the care of children, is actually the only occupation left for women inside the home, and that is by no means exclusively followed there: children pass very early from the care of their parents into the hands of the school teacher, while a growing number of families display a tendency to have very few children or none at all. Thus women are being

Loosed From the Ties of Home,

a variety of forces, economic, social, and psychological emptying their lives of the things that once filled them, and leaving them to make the best compromise they can between the demands their nature makes on life and what life, under present conditions, offers to them.

In concluding this first article, which is mainly designed to state the problem in its widest and most generalised form, it may be desirable to deal briefly with the actual facts of woman's work. It is estimated that about 5,000,000 women and girls are employed industrially in Great Britain. And the number is growing. Miss B. L. Hutchins states that the number of women and girls over fifteen returned in 1901 as occupied was 3,970,000, or 34.5 per cent., and adds that the figure can only be regarded as approximate; it includes not only manual workers, but professional women, teachers, clerks, typists, and nurses. At certain ages the proportion is very much higher. Between the ages of fifteen and twenty 66 per cent. are employed for wages; between twenty and twenty-five 56 per cent., decreasing rapidly for the following twenty years, during which probably a large proportion marry and are thus withdrawn from the labour market, only to re-enter it, however, somewhere about the age of forty-five. The point to grasp is that the majority of women workers are quite young, and look forward to marriage as their chief means of livelihood; and this fact has its bearing upon the question of women's wages. Nevertheless, the number of married women employed in wage-earning is large; the proportion of married women in textile factories is given as 24 per cent.; in non-textile factories as 16 per cent. Many of them, doubtless, are driven to resume work through the illness or unemployment of their husbands, or to eke out his wages to meet the needs of growing families. What is clearly the inference to be drawn is that women enter industry under serious disadvantages, having nothing but unskilled labour to sell, and being forced to accept low wages because they are in no position to drive good bargains with employers. They are an exploited class, because they are helpless. They displace men in industry just for this reason—and for the reason that modern mechanical industry makes less demand for strength and skill, so that women and machines

are driving men into unemployment. But primarily the cheapness of women's labour as compared with men's—for reasons that will become apparent hereafter—explain the growth of women's work. With the question of wages we shall deal more fully in detail.

(The subject of the article to appear in our next issue (December) is "The Position of the Married Woman.")

ATTITUDE OF THE CLERGY

Considering the fact that a great number of people hesitate to record their adherence to Feminist principles simply because they are doubtful as to whether their opinions would receive the sanction of their Church, it is of interest at this moment to note that in Great Britain a Memorial has lately been sent to the Prime Minister by a strong body of Anglican clergy, led by two Bishops—the number being towards two hundred—urging him to bring the present unhappy warfare to a close by giving women their long-deferred justice. A Deputation consisting of twelve of the most prominent was also formed to interview Mr. Asquith, and on his refusal to see them announced its intention of waiting on him all the same. The result of their visit has not yet reached us, but we may confidently hope that they will receive the treatment accorded the Scottish Baillies, and not that accorded the last Deputation of women, both of whom went on the same errand.

Among the Anglican clergy of this Province there is a large and increasing number who fully endorse our views, and the clergy of other denominations are almost to a man with us, some to the extent of active assistance, in our most just demand.

At one meeting up-country, the five clergy of the town expressed their willingness to appear on our platform, the Roman Catholic, the Anglican, the Methodist, the Baptist and the Presbyterian. So that faint hearts who need the moral support of ecclesiastical approval may confidently come forward and join our ranks.

DIVORCE APPROVED BY DEAN OF DURHAM

Standard of Personal Purity Is What Really Matters, Says Dr. Hensley Henson

Southampton, Eng.—Very Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, dean of Durham, caused a sensation at the Church of England congress last month by a speech in which he openly approved divorce.

He declared that the full significance of the growth of the movement in favor of divorce was not to be explained by an outbreak of licentiousness. Its strength lay in the fact that it gave expression to the distinctly Christian factor of self-respect that would not acquiesce in a situation that had become degrading.

It was an error, he said, to fasten attention on divorce statistics. What really mattered was the standard of personal purity.

The audience listened with some show of uneasiness to Dean Henson's views, and was manifestly relieved when he concluded. Other delegates insisted that the church must maintain the doctrine of the permanency of marriage.

MEANING OF THE WOMEN'S REVOLUTION

Passages From a Speech Delivered to Delegates Attending the International Medical Congress in Great Britain

I want to make you understand why women are fighting the Government in this way—women, it must be obvious to you not of criminal nature; why women who do not rejoice in notoriety, whatever our critics may say, why women of sane mind, why women of ordinary gentle disposition have been led by slow stages to be determined and avowed lawbreakers.

Although our revolution is not characterised by the kind of violence exhibited by your sex—because we do not shoot, because we do not kill, be-

cause we have exercised tremendous self-restraint, so much so that they have talked of our deeds of violence as pin-pricks, and have jeered and jibed and goaded us on—it is still revolution. It means that women are refusing to submit; it means that women are withholding their consent from government until they are accorded a voice in the settling of that government and in the making of the laws which they are expected to obey.

You no doubt want to know why women are doing this. Well, if you want the reason, look round you in London and see. You need only read the paper that was read at the Medical Congress by Major French on the subject of venereal disease. I am ashamed for my country if that paper read is to be taken as an expression of Englishmen's opinion on that subject. When we look at the French paper on the same subject we are ashamed that the paper put forward as representing English opinion should be of the character, and should contain the representations and recommendations that Major French's paper did contain. One sentence alone justifies a woman's revolution: "We have always had prostitution," he says, "and we always shall have it." No, gentlemen, women will no longer submit to the enslavement of a section of their sex. If it is true—I do not believe it for one moment—that men have less power of self-control than women have, or might have if properly educated, if there is a terrible distinction between the physical and moral standards of both sexes, then I say as a woman, representing thousands of women all over the world—men must find some way of supplying the needs of their sex which does not involve the degradation of ours.

We are always being told, especially by members of the Government, that women are failing to perform what they call the chief duty of women with regard to the population; that women are responsible for the decrease in the birth rate, that women are responsible for infantile mortality. Women look to the causes of infantile mortality, to

the causes of ill-health among their sex, and they say that women must indeed be the courageous sex if they dare to enter into marriage and take upon themselves the responsibility of motherhood. Some of us who have thought long of this question are coming to think that until some way is found to secure health to women, and health to their offspring, it is almost a crime to take upon one's self the responsibility of bringing human life into the world. We are willing to acknowledge that we also are human, that we also have faults, that we are ignorant, but our ignorance is not altogether our own fault, because many things have been kept from us. You admitted it in your discussions: you actually argued amongst yourselves as to whether a medical man should tell a woman infected with disease what is the nature of her disease. We women are determined that as grown human beings we must know the truth. We are determined that, as women, we shall play our part in fighting this terrible scourge of the human race. We are determined that there shall be full human responsibility towards the race on the part of both men and women.

Therefore this woman's revolution, this fight for the freedom of women, this fight for the right to be treated as grown beings is going on. We say that this fight amongst women is going on until there is created a new race of men, until men are taught responsibility towards the race and to the future.

THE WAY OF A WOMAN

Home study for Tommy had just begun, and he found it hard to apply himself to regular hours. At bedtime one evening his father said:

"Tommy, I am not at all pleased with the report your mother gives me of your conduct today."

"No, father. I knowed you wouldn't be, and I told her so. But she went right ahead an' made th' report. Jest like a woman, ain't it?"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Tribune.

IN OTHER LANDS

“For so the whole round world is
every way
Bound by gold chains about the feet of
God.”

DENMARK

Danish Suffrage Victory

A message has been received from Copenhagen stating that the Danish Constitution Amendment Bill, which includes the enfranchisement of women, has passed its third reading in the Lower House by a majority of 101 to 6, with four absentees. Woman Suffrage in Denmark is now regarded as inevitable, since it is not considered likely that the Upper House will persist in opposing a measure on which the last general election was fought.

ICELAND

Woman Suffrage in Iceland

A not very prolonged agitation for women's enfranchisement in Iceland has resulted in the passage of a bill through the Alting which alters the Constitution of 1874, and allows women to vote. The alteration of the Constitution must be approved by the King of Denmark, but as none of the parties in the island offered any serious resistance to the measure, which was promoted by an influential body of men and women, it is likely to be approved at a near date. Preparations are being made for the resulting elections, at which both sexes will enjoy equal voting rights. England is now almost the only island of considerable size anywhere in the Seven Seas which has not enfranchised its women, and its isolation is not very splendid.

HOLLAND

Women Ask Vote at The Hague—
Gain One Step Toward Suffrage,
but March in Procession to
Demand More

Particulars are now at hand as to the recent interesting events in Holland, of which such conflicting reports were cabled to this country. Miss Martina Kramers writes:

“The States-General (i. e. the Parliament) were opened by Her Majesty Queen Wilhelmina. In her speech she said that the government would proceed to the amendment of the constitution without delay, the object in view being the reform of the suffrage. All men are to have votes, and the constitutional barrier to the granting of suffrage to women contained in the words ‘male subjects’ in the electoral qualifications is to be abolished.

“Though this is indeed a step forward, the Dutch suffragists are not satisfied, since in the pledge given them no time is mentioned, and under the terms proposed they might have to wait till doomsday before they are enfranchised.

“The next day a demonstration of women, not organized by any existing Suffrage Association, took place in the square before the entrance to the House of Parliament at The Hague. The Burgomaster had refused to permit the women to stand there drawn up in a body as a silent protest against the exclusion of women from all participation in the work of the law-makers, who were in session within. So they had to move on, and they walked in groups of twenty-five, each preceded by one woman with a sash bearing the words, ‘Constitutional Equality for Men and Women.’ This inscription was also placed on some automobiles which circulated around the centre of the square during the parade.

“The whole demonstration made an excellent impression, and the members of Parliament could not fail to notice it as they entered the House for the afternoon session.”

NEW YORK

Admit Women to Board of Trade—
Brooklyn Men Establish Precedent
by Electing Mrs. Phoebe
Aymar as Member

The Tompkins-Lafayette Board of Trade in Brooklyn, N. Y., has voted unanimously to admit women to full membership. This action was taken after a prolonged discussion.

Mrs. Phoebe Aymar of 837 Greene Avenue had applied for membership.

W. Frank Fiero made a motion, which was seconded by A. Baer, that Mrs. Aymar be admitted. Mr. Weinberger suggested that the press representatives be asked to leave until action had been taken, but this met with disapproval. Mr. Fiero said it was unchivalrous to exclude Mrs. Aymar on account of her sex. There was nothing in the by-laws or constitution which said only men could be members. Mr. Lempke answered that the Masons and Odd Fellows had nothing in their constitutions to the effect that women could not join, yet should a woman apply for membership "there would be something doing." Dr. Ernest Schalck said many of the ablest and most active of the residents of the section were women, and he protested against their being barred.

Another champion of the women was Daniel Brush. He caustically remarked that some women are so clever and conscientious in public affairs that some men are afraid they will be shown up.

The question was put to a vote, and the admission of women was carried without a dissident.

WHAT DIFFERENCE?

Ill-informed women with anti-suffrage leanings, ask in good faith what difference the ballot could make in the age-old social evil. Not the difference of its total disappearance. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt says it will take a century to root out commercialized vice. But it does make a difference whether wrong-doing is encouraged or discouraged by the city government. Let anyone who doubts it read a single graphic paragraph from a recent issue of the *Western Woman's Outlook*, the organ of the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs. It says:

"A little more than two years ago, Seattle was entirely under the control of the vice element. The city was over-run with burglars, pickpockets, gamblers, confidence operators, maques and white slavers. These were the only kind of citizens who received police protection, and their business

was about the only kind that seemed of much real importance to the city government. During this period corruption became so great that policemen were employed to stand at the railway depots and steamer wharves and misdirect visiting young women and unprotected girls so as to facilitate their entrapment by the white slavers. Many of the moving picture shows, cafes, restaurants and other places of supposed public amusement were simply traps for the unwary feet of school girls. Solicitors canvassed the high schools of the city, distributing cards of invitation to young boys, importuning them to visit brothels, saloons and gambling houses. A vice syndicate was organized by a wealthy newspaper for the purpose of constructing and equipping what was to be the largest and finest brothel in the Pacific Northwest. And the city council actually vacated a public street of the city so that the vice syndicate might have a suitable building site for their purposes. Seattle was then known as the second city in the United States for the importance of its white slave industry."

This was an extreme case; but there are many cities where the alliance between the municipal government and the vice syndicate is just as real, if not quite as open and shameless. We all know the great change that came about in Seattle as soon as women got the ballot. There is every reason to expect a like change in other places; for everywhere the great mass of wives and mothers want decent surroundings in which to bring up their children.—*Woman's Journal*.

A Chicago politician gave his cousin, fresh from the ould sod, a job as smoke inspector. He was not instructed as to his duties, but told to go out and inspect.

At the end of his first month he made this report: "This is to certify that I have inspected the smoke of this city for the past thirty days. I have to report that I have found plenty of smoke and that the smoke is of good quality!"—*Saturday Evening Post*.

NEWS FROM THE BRANCHES

Cedar Cottage

There was considerable enthusiasm shown at the last meeting of the Cedar Cottage Branch of the B. C. P. E. L. on October 6th. Our membership has more than doubled in the last few months, and promises to rapidly increase in the near future. A debate on Equal Suffrage, in which many questions were brought up and discussed, was an interesting feature of the meeting. With the idea of interesting our community in the cause we have planned to have at an early date a public entertainment in one of our churches, and hope in this way to help on the good work.



Reports of Meetings in Victoria

The Victoria Fair and Exhibition offered an excellent opportunity to our Branch for propagandist and other work, of which every advantage was taken. Mrs. Montgomerie very kindly offered to make herself responsible for any expenses connected with it, and thus enabled a programme to be arranged. Mrs. Feree took charge of the Speech Department and got together one splendid open-air Meeting on the only day when such a thing was possible. A Tent and Fly, stove, etc., were lent by Miss Dorothy Davis, and these with the stalls were draped and decorated in the League colours, little flags flying at each post and a large banner in the colours floating from a tall flag-staff. Mr. Montgomerie gave invaluable help in the work of erecting the tents and in a dozen other ways, and a staff of willing workers was kept busy all day distributing literature from the stalls, and in other Tents, selling the "Champion," distributing badges, holding long arguments and short, and dispensing tea and coffee and cakes at a low charge to crowds of interested or hungry people.

The total expenses only amounted to about nine dollars, and the sum of over fifty dollars was realised. This might have been doubled by the selling of refreshments if those in charge had had any idea of the rush there would be to

the Exhibition or of the enormous popularity their stall would achieve.

The workers all wore large sashes across from shoulder to waist in the colours, and met with nothing but encouragement from the crowds.

Among others helping were Mrs. Sivertz, Miss McCorkell, Miss Geraldine McCorkell, Miss Dorothy Twist, Miss Hannan, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Todd, and Mrs. Ramlose. One amusing incident occurred. During the night some wag unfastened some of the letters of the words "Woman's Suffrage" on the tent, leaving " * * man's * * rag *," but we quickly replaced the final "e," and left our sign "Man's Rage," to the delight of the crowd.

The Saanichton Exhibition was attended by two of our members, Mrs. Sutcliffe and Miss Dorothy Davis, who did excellent business distributing leaflets, selling the "Champion," and having amusing talks and discussions with various persons. Here a considerable amount of opposition was encountered and that, strangely enough, of the sixty-years-ago type, the women being amazingly "difficile" and several of them meeting our offer of a leaflet or magazine with the cryptic reply, "Thank you, but I'm happily married!" Many men who started by shying nervously at our approach, or by sitting in glum and terrified silence while we gently suggested that the question of Votes for Women might interest them, ended in buying the paper and taking a leaflet or or two "home," and a few valiant spirits gave splendid help by leading up their trembling friends for a talk and conversion!

Unfortunately we were unable to remain after the 3:30 train, owing to Miss Davis' voice giving out with laryngitis, or we should have made a considerable sum of money. As it was, we came back with all expenses paid, a cheerful clatter of loose coins in our satchels, and a host of new friends made.

The Usual Public Meeting took place on the 11th of October and every seat was again occupied, many persons standing in the back of the Hall. This was the first Meeting held in the new

Hall, the King's Daughters' Hall, and everyone was delighted with the change to this bright, cheerful place. The Meeting was exceptionally successful owing to the excellent speeches of Mrs. (Dr.) Shaw, formerly President of the Suffrage Society in Oregon when they won the Vote there, and Mrs. Pratt, from Calgary, who described the use the Calgary women made of their municipal Vote. Miss Gladys Shrapnel played the violin as exquisitely as ever, and Mrs. Feree very kindly sang again. The collection taken maintained the new and highly satisfactory standard set at the first Meeting of this Fall campaign.

A Card Party was held on the 25th of October, for which Mrs. Feree and Mrs. Carr made themselves responsible, and over fifty persons were present and evidently enjoyed themselves hugely. There were prizes for the games (Progressive Whist), and refreshments were donated by various friends. The charge for admission was 25 cents, and it is hoped that the Party will result in a large number of new members.

A Hallow'E'en Party takes place before the issue of this number, but after we have gone to press. This is being organised with a view to raising money towards the funds, and a charge of 25 cents is being asked. An account of the proceedings will appear in the Christmas number.

FOES OF SINGLE STANDARD

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler says the Suffragists are "the most insidious foes" of a single standard of morals, because "the best way in which boys and girls can be taught purity is by their mothers at home," and Suffrage will take women out of the home! With a city government such as Seattle had two years ago, how often a mother's best efforts to teach purity to her children at home must have been undone by the vicious environment that they met as soon as they crossed her threshold!

Judge Lindsey says: "It does not take a woman from her home duties to

spend ten minutes in going to the polls, casting her ballot and returning; but in those ten minutes she wields a power which is doing more to protect that home and all other homes than any other power or influence in Colorado."

NOTICES OF MEETINGS

The next public Meeting takes place in the King's Daughters' Hall, Courtney Street, when the speakers will be well-known local lights.

There is no sex in suffrage. It is not a sex question; it is a political question. And it is unthinkable that a woman can have any less rights than the beings to whom she gives birth.—H. H. Hardinge.

"A little persecution," says the London Inquirer, "is a dangerous thing"; that is, for the persecutor. It calls attention to the thing he wishes to have people avoid.

N. B.—Will those subscribers whose subscriptions have run out kindly forward their subscription for the next year as soon as possible? We are particularly anxious to know just how we stand for the coming months, and no amount of new subscriptions will make up for the loss of one old friend.

Readers are asked to do all they can to sell the Christmas number when it appears, for it will be a specially good one and we are extremely anxious that it should get into the hands of as many strangers as possible.

Say, don't you want something to wear or to use?

A hat, it may be, or a watch or new shoes,

If a piano, or lot, or "electric" you'd choose,

Then study the ads in the "Champion."

But if selling, not buying, just now meets your views,

Our columns give chances too good to refuse.

You'll be sure to find custom if only you choose

To put a good "ad" in the "Champion."

HALLOW E'EN

The sound of loved, long-silent foot-
steps stealing
Across the threshold of my lonely
room—
And lo! a flood of luminous mist re-
vealing
Dim forms amid the gloom.

* * * * *

O scent of flowers, faint breath my
brow caressing!
O sigh of tender fingers through my
hair,
As though in passionate and speechless
blessing
They loved to linger there!

O phantom kisses on my ~~soft~~ lips
falling!
O sacred whispering touch that heals
my pain!
O muted echoes of a dear voice calling
To stir my soul again!

Sweet Face alight, from out the dark-
ness leaning—
O gravely smiling Mouth, O radiant
Eyes!
In You at last I learn the deathless
meaning
Of Love in Paradise.

* * * * *

In this hush'd hour of Their so brief
returning,
We know Death's barriers but a
mist between
Their hearts and ours aflame with life,
whose yearning
Is stilled on Hallow E'en.

H. C. H. ✓

Old John S—, laboriously walking
down to vote, was met by an intimate
friend, who said:

"Why, John, I'm surprised to see you
here; I thought you never voted."

John: "Well, I haven't cast a vote
for thirty year, but I came down here
to cast a vote against that crazy
woman's suffrage amendment. Why,
they wouldn't ever use the vote if they
had it."—Life.

LIST OF BRANCH SECRETARIES
AND REPRESENTATIVES

New Westminster, B. C.—President,
Mrs. Greaves; Secy., Dr. Synge.
Fairview, Vancouver — Pres., Mrs.
Bryan, 842 Burrard St.; Secy.,
Mrs. H. Davis, 590 Broadway, W.
Ashcroft, B. C.—Pres., Mrs. Donald
Sutherland; Secy., Mrs. Hofstl.
Agassiz—Pres., Mrs. Wm. Cox; Secy.,
Mrs. Orwell.
Central Park—Pres. (to be supplied
soon); Secy., Mrs. Hadfield, Cen-
tral, near Vancouver.
Chilliwack—Pres., Mrs. Chas. Barter,
Free Press Office.
Kamloops—Pres., (another to be elect-
ed soon); Secy., Mrs. E. MacKen-
zie, 241 Seymour, W., Kamloops.
Ladner—Pres., Mrs. R. H. Wilcox;
Secy., Mrs. H. Wilson.
Port Haney—Pres., Mrs. Webber;
Secy., Mrs. McQuinney.
Mission City—Pres., Mrs. F. Solloway;
Secy., Miss C. Murray.
North Vancouver—Pres., Mrs. (Dr.)
Follick; Secy., Miss Harrison.
Revelstoke—Miss J. Hardie.
Golden—Miss Ruth Armstrong.
Invermere—Vacant.
Fernie—Vacant.
Cranbrook—Mrs. W. Macfarlane.
Mrs. J. Finlay-Smith.
Creston—Mrs. Crompton.
Nelson—Undecided.
Kaslo—Mrs. John Keen.
Rossland—Mrs. Cornish.
Miss Cecil Moffatt.
Greenwood—Miss Ida Shaw.
Phoenix—Mrs. Ingram.
Mount Pleasant—Mrs. Curtis, 12 14th
Ave. E.
Coquitlam—Mrs. Irvine.
Abbotsford—Mrs. J. C. Campbell.
Enderby—Mrs. Lawes (temporary),
Enderby Heights.
Vernon—Miss Parkhurst, Vernon.
Kelowna—Mrs. D. F. Kerr, P.O. Box
565, Kelowna.
Summerland—Miss Lipsett.
Mrs. Jack Logie.
Peachland—Mrs. J. B. Robinson.
Penticton—Mrs. I. M. Stevens.
Victoria—Pres., Mrs. Gordon Grant;
Cor. Secy., Miss Smith McCorkell.

20 A MAN-AND-WOMAN-MADE WORLD

There has appeared in "Pictorial Review," during the past eight months, the most complete and comprehensive series of articles on Equal Suffrage ever presented to the American public. They were built on facts, not theories. They pictured truthfully, graphically, what Equal Suffrage has accomplished in states where it has been adopted, not prophecies of what it might or might not do in communities where it has never been tested. They were written by careful investigators who entered upon their task without prejudice for or against Equal Suffrage. And they established three important, unassailable facts: First, that women of the better class, intelligent, earnest, useful women, are interested in government. Second, that the vote has not made these women unduly aggressive nor unfeminine; nor has it unfitted them for their duties as home-makers and mothers. Third, that suffrage for women does not mean a woman-ridden nation, but rather a nation ruled by men and women equally.

The third and last fact is by all means the most significant and important. With a million voices crying hoarsely, "Votes for Women," we miss the still, small, potent voice with its insistent demand for "Equal Suffrage for men and women."

Upon perfect equality of the sexes in government, not on "votes for women," will the future greatness of this nation be built. On the interdependence of the sexes in the making and the execution of laws, not on the independence of women, rests our hope of purifying politics.

Woman suffrage alone would prove as ineffectual as man suffrage has demonstrated itself to be. A woman-ridden, woman-governed nation would be as weak as the man-ridden, man-governed nation is now politically corrupt. Woman, with her innate passion for detail, would probably neglect the broader, bigger needs of the governmental machinery, just as man, with

his wider political outlook, now neglects details that make for what might be termed clean national housekeeping. The man sees international, interstate, interurban questions as pressing. The woman sees the purely local political questions which press close to her front gate, endanger the health of her family or even pollute her doorstep.

When the man and the woman walk to the voting booth, shoulder to shoulder, their combined vote will amalgamate or balance the big interests and the little, and will solve both foreign and domestic problems.

Three institutions which represent the best phases of our national life maintain their high standard because there is interdependence of the two sexes in their plan and execution. They are the home, the school and the church. In each of these the man is the complement of the woman, and, vice versa, the woman complements the man. Let either man or woman withdraw support and activity from home, school or church and the institution must totter and fall.

In the home, which is unquestionably our most successful institution, you find men and women most dependent upon each other, most closely allied in a common interest—raising a family. In this progressive age, when husband and wife are of average efficiency, the government of the home takes the form of a partnership. The husband is the source of supplies and the wife the dispenser of supplies. Good order and prosperity are maintained by the ballot of both husband and wife. When for any reason one or the other withdraws from the partnership or the cabinet, the government, also, disintegrates.—Pictorial Review.

—♦—
"Why are so many marriages unhappy?"

"Because we use no judgment. For instance, a young man marries a girl because she swims beautifully, and then houses her in a flat instead of a glass tank."

Keep Young

Exercise your Facial Muscles and Restore your Youthful Appearance and Beauty

EVERY WOMAN KNOWS that properly applied exercises restore youthful outlines to the figure. Kathryn Murray, who has had more experience in this work than any other woman in Europe or America, has applied this principle to the muscles of the Face, perfecting a scientific system of Facial Exercises which, in the same marked degree, restores youthful expression, contour and healthy freshness to the Face. No astringent, massage, vibration, or other external treatment ever can exercise well even the superficial muscles and they cannot reach the deeper muscles at all. This system, by really exercising the facial and neck muscles, remedies, removes and prevents

Lines on Forehead
"Crow's Feet," etc.
Drawn Down Features
Sagging Cheeks

Drooping Mouth Corners
Double Chin
Hollows in Cheeks and Neck
Withered and Yellow Necks

Flaccid or Wasted Tissues
Congested, Muddy Complexion
(By Invigorated Circulation)
Misdeveloped Muscles

Miss Murray's book, "Facial Exercise," tells how young women may enhance and preserve and older women restore facial beauty. No one is too old to benefit. Write for it today. FREE.

Write **THE KATHRYN MURRAY SCHOOL**

"Physical Culture for the Face"

NO
MASSAGE

103 Campbell Building, Victoria, B.C.

NO
COSMETICS

Xmas Cards

WE have over two hundred and forty thousand printed and unprinted Christmas Cards. Taking the population of this city at Sixty Thousand people, we have four cards for every man, woman and child in this city. Now we cannot handle this number of customers either at our Printing Office, 521 Yates, or our branch store, 1105½ Douglas street, during the six weeks these goods are seasonable. Therefore, we will reopen at an early date another central branch, where there will be placed on exhibition the largest and most artistic line of goods ever placed under one enclosure, and the prices will be right.

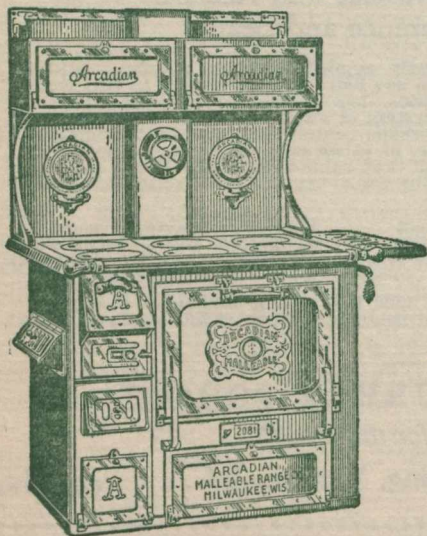
Victoria Printing and Publishing Co.

Manufacturing Stationers

VICTORIA, B. C.

Please patronize our Advertisers and mention our paper.

The Arcadian Malleable Range



Materially LESSENS
THE LABORS of the
Housewife



IT IS EASIER TO
KEEP CLEAN

The ordinary Range has always met with disfavor, owing to the amount of labor it requires to keep it clean. Unless given a hard, back-breaking blackening every day, its appearance is unsightly—making the whole kitchen look untidy.

With the ARCADIAN Range there is no such trouble. Cumulative effort of brain and money were employed to make it a veritable foe to such drudgery. Simplicity of design together with the material from which it is constructed, greatly aids in keeping it clean.

The ARCADIAN is the "easy to keep clean" Range, insuring an inviting kitchen at all times. The housewife with it finds her work easy of accomplishment, and done in the best manner, to which she can point with pride and pleasure.

THE PRIDE OF THE HOUSEHOLD

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET FREE

David Spencer, Limited

VICTORIA

NANAIMO

VANCOUVER

Please patronize our Advertisers and mention our paper.