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·FIAT·JUSTITIA·

APRIL, 1914

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# THE CHAMPION

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MRS. GORDON GRANT and DOROTHY M. BISHOP

*"THE WOMAN'S CAUSE IS MAN'S"*

\$1.00 Per Year, Postage Paid



Single Copies 10c.

VOL. 2

VICTORIA, B. C., APRIL, 1914

No. 4

## POLITICAL EQUALITY LEAGUE

### Victoria Branch

President.....Mrs. Gordon Grant  
Vice-President.....Mrs. Baer  
Corresponding Secretary.....  
.....Miss Smith McCorkell  
Secretary.....Miss D. Christopher  
Treasurer.....Mrs. E. A. Ramlose  
Treasurer of Champion.....  
.....Mrs. G. H. Pethick  
Office, 202 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 resulting 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

We are making the April number of the Champion a number showing the result of woman's suffrage in those countries where women have an equal voice with men in citizenship. We think the evidence is very favorable for votes for women.



### False Reports

During the past month there was telegraphed all over our Province "news" to the effect that militancy had broken out among the suffragettes in Vancouver because a woman had been posting a letter and a few minutes later smoke was issuing from the same postal box. It is such reports which prejudice and hurts our cause. At a



meeting of the Victoria branch of the Political Equality League held the day after this incident the following resolution was passed: "That a letter be sent to the Victoria papers that published the incident, to say that we deeply regret that items of militancy should be published in our papers as having taken place in this Province, the Political Equality League having taken the position at their annual meeting last May that militant tactics be not endorsed in the suffrage work in British Columbia. While we deplore the fact that the Legislature, after being in session several weeks carefully revising the laws for the protection of birds and animals, petroleum, mines, railroads and various other industries, did not give any of its valuable time in trying to secure better protection for women and children, notwithstanding the fact that one of the conservative members stated in the House during the session that 'British Columbia laws, as they related to women and children, were the worst in Canada, and were a disgrace to any Legislature.' Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the men are much better protected than either the women or the children. If the Government does not see fit to grant the petition of 7,000 people of this Province, nor a second request from 6,000 of the women of Victoria, there are other ways of showing our disapproval than by militancy. Most of our Western men are too broad-minded and liberal to refuse the united request of the women of British Columbia. Our cause is advancing very rapidly, many new converts being constantly added to our ranks."



#### How Women Are Protected in British Columbia

When we consider the splendid class of men who are living in this Province we naturally think of the laws as being right and just, until we have cause to investigate them, when we learn that many of them are most unjust, being the product of past ages, "the old English laws," and without the re-

forms and enlightenment of this twentieth century.

Regarding woman's condition as compared with man's, may I quote a few of our laws which do not permit of contradiction, although, under certain conditions, may be qualified? I quote only those where injustice has come to individual cases in this Province, for these laws are not obsolete, as many would try to make us believe. The law in British Columbia gives no recognition of the rights of the married mother to share equally with the father in the guardianship of their child: the child belongs to the father. In Massachusetts, where women have no vote, it took fifty-five years to secure the recognition by law of a mother's rights regarding her child. In Washington it took just one year after the women got the vote to secure the same recognition of equal guardianship. Where husbands and wives are separated in the Province the court may give the mother the custody of the child until it is seven years old, but if it is proved that she has been guilty of a single act of adultery, she is not entitled to it. This provision does not apply in the case of the father, however numerous his offences may be.

After the child is seven years old the father may send it away from the mother so long as it is "not across the seas." The father or his agent may give consent to the child's marriage, if a girl at 12 years of age, if a boy at 14 years of age, the mother's consent or disapproval making no difference.

If a woman dies without a will, leaving a husband and no heirs, the husband receives the whole estate, and he has also the right to administer her estate; but if a man dies intestate, leaving a widow and no heirs, she receives only a moiety of her husband's estate, and the next of kin has an equal right to administer the estate.

The home, if in the husband's name, although bought with part or all of the wife's money, may be sold without her knowledge or consent. The husband may, by will, leave his wife and children penniless.



He can by law, although a drunkard or profligate, collect the earnings of his minor children, even though he has deserted them, and it is necessary for the mother to get protection orders from the court and have them filed, otherwise her husband's creditors may collect them.

If an unmarried son or daughter dies without a will the father inherits all the estate. The mother inherits nothing unless the estate comes through her. If the father is dead, the estate is distributed in equal portions to the brothers and sisters or their descendants, who inherit their share absolutely, while the mother has only a life interest in her portion. A man can secure a divorce from his wife for a single act of adultery; yet a wife cannot secure one for many acts of adultery, unless coupled with other reasons. I have mentioned but a few of the laws; time and space forbid further quotations.

I do not wish to intimate that men are as unjust as these laws would indicate, yet it cannot be denied that they are man-made laws and protect men rather than women, because they are made from man's standpoint alone. For the last twenty-five years we women, with our "indirect" influence, have discussed these laws with our legislators and our attorney-generals, and they promised "to take them into their careful consideration," and they are still considering them; but no amendments have been brought in by them. In regard to the ballot in the hands of women being the easiest and most effectual way of changing these laws, permit me to say that the ballot is universally conceded to be a means of defence in the hands of the laboring man against the greed of capital. It is the ballot which spells liberty, self-respect and the power to shape the nation's destiny. Is it any wonder that women are asking for the ballot in this Province?

♦ ♦ ♦

#### Letter Chains

During the past month a letter chain has been started in connection with the suffrage work. Unlike the usual

letter chain, it does not prophesy evil to the one who does not continue to carry on the chain. It simply asks that the receiver shall send a donation to the Treasurer of the Political Equality League, 202 Campbell Building, and that they also write three letters to three Liberals, asking them to do the same. Who the author of this unique method of enriching the treasury is we have not the faintest idea, but we hope every good Liberal who receives a letter will comply with the request, for our treasury badly needs replenishing; in fact, we require \$500 by June 1st of this year. We trust, however, that the opportunity of assisting the work will not be confined to any one organization, notwithstanding they are Liberal by name and nature, but that all who believe in the justice of our cause will help the work by generous contributions.

♦ ♦ ♦

#### The Injustice of It

In England and Wales there are 11,453,665 males and 4,830,724 females, of which 3,739,532 are unmarried, yet when they ask for the franchise they are told that woman's place is in the home. In the struggle for existence they are competent to hold their own with the physically stronger sex. At the last census there were among the women toilers those engaged in the following occupations:

- 2,150 Law clerks.
- 477 Doctors.
- 231 Blacksmiths.
- 159 Tin miners.
- 86 Plumbers.
- 70 Paperhangers.
- 43 Brewers.
- 42 Coal heavers.
- 25 Farm bailiffs.
- 14 Mason's laborers.
- 7 Limeburners.
- 7 Miners and quarriers.
- 6 Shepherds.
- 5 Tramcar makers.
- 4 Maltsters.
- 4 Gasfitters.
- 3 Clergymen.
- 3 Stablemen.
- 3 Shipwrights.
- 3 Navvies.



- 2 Woodmen.
- 1 Coachman.
- 1 Cabman.
- 1 Patent fuel manufacturer.

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### Public Meetings

Two public meetings were held during the month in the rest room of the Y. W. C. A. On March 11th an interesting debate was held on the question as to whether "Sir Richard McBride was right when he said that it was not in the interests of the public to grant the vote to women at this time." Mrs. Ferree and Miss Jubb opposed the resolution, while Mr. Winkler and Mr. Ledingham supported it. Both gentlemen, however, prefaced their remarks with apologies for supporting the resolution, as they were ardent suffragists. Miss Woods contributed to the interest of the meeting by singing a solo and Miss Shrapnel and Miss Jessie Byrd played a beautiful duet—violin and piano. On March 25th another interesting meeting was held, when addresses were given by Rev. J. Robson on "The Part Christianity Has Played in the Liberation of Women From the Age-Long Fetters Which Have Enchained Her." Mrs. H. C. Harrington spoke of the importance of women taking an active interest in educational matters and of being represented on the school boards. Mrs. Gordon Grant spoke on the New women and the New man. She was followed by Miss Shrapnel, who gave a short speech, and Mrs. Ferree, who recited. Miss Nora Lewis and Miss Shrapnel gave a charming selection on the violin and piano. The chair was taken by Mrs. Mitchell. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, April 14th, at the Y. W. C. A., when it is expected Mrs. Dorothy Bishop will speak on the outlook in England. Mrs. Bishop hopes to return by that time.

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### Open Letter to Clergymen

Clergymen are educators of public opinion. They are in a position to secure the co-operation of their adherents in helping the cause which stands for the upbuilding of the nation.

Woman's Suffrage stands for that, as can be seen by a careful study of the results in those countries where women are full citizens. Careful enquiry from many of the clergy where women are citizens and have been voting for years resulted in unanimous testimony of good work accomplished. They all agree that since the extension of the franchise to women, political parties have learned the inadvisability of nominating drunkards, notorious libertines, gamblers, retail liquor dealers, and men who engage in similar discredited occupations, because the women almost always vote them down.

Mr. Amos R. Wells, editor of the Christian Endeavor World, wrote to twenty-five ministers—most of them Doctors of Divinity—choosing their names at random from among his subscribers in the enfranchised States. He asked them whether equal suffrage was working well, fairly well or badly. One answered that it was working badly, and three that it was working fairly well. All the rest were positive, and a number of them enthusiastic, in declaring that it was working well. They specified good results—the enlargement of women's minds, the defeat of bad candidates, and the strengthening of the temperance cause by the women's votes.

Archbishop Francis Redwood of Wellington, New Zealand, said to an interviewer: "Women have had the vote in New Zealand for many years, and they use it wisely and judiciously, and for the greatest common good. The women of New Zealand have maintained the high standard of purity and womanhood, and, if anything, they are better wives and home-conservers."

Bishop James J. Keane of Cheyenne writes: "From my large experience as a Bishop of the Catholic Church in Wyoming, where we have had woman suffrage for nearly half a century, I am convinced that women vote as honestly, conscientiously and intelligently as do the men, to say the least. As to the Catholic women in my diocese, I do not find the right of suffrage



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE

In Massachusetts the Senate has passed the Constitutional Amendment Bill to extend full suffrage to women by an overwhelming majority, the vote being 34 to 2. The question will now be submitted to the voters and the suffragettes are feeling confident that the people will support it.

In the United States Senate the same question was lost by only one vote. At the present time eleven States have enfranchised their women, 4,000,000 women vote for the highest official in the land, that before another presidential election there will be added to this column from five to ten States more, and so suffrage has emerged from the gloom of ridicule and sneers into the open sunshine of a prosperous and growing cause.

### IN OTHER LANDS

#### Wyoming Judge Tells Results

The benefits of woman suffrage include the nomination of clean candidates, advanced legislation, the business emancipation of women and the diffusion of practical education. So said the Hon. W. O. S. Groesbeak, former Chief Justice of Wyoming, in an address the other day before the suffragists of Cazenovia, N. Y.

The few women who have held office in Wyoming, he said, have been industrious, efficient, polite and zealous in the discharge of their duties. After 44 years' experience, all parties in Wyoming are agreed that no mistake was made in introducing the home element into politics.

In answer to the objection that "women are too emotional to enter the political field," the Judge said: "That's just what we need in the government, a little heart; there is already plenty of head. What we need today is the finer and more sympathetic nature which women as a class possess."

Judge Groesbeak also told with pride how it was suggested in 1890, when the Territory of Wyoming sought admittance as a State, that Congress might require the young commonwealth to cut out woman suffrage from

its constitution, and how the men of Wyoming answered, "Wyoming will stay out for a hundred years rather than come in without the women." Congress did not insist, and the men and women came in together.—*Woman's Journal.*

#### King of Sweden Urges Suffrage

King Gustave of Sweden, in his speech from the throne to the Swedish Parliament, which he opened in person last week, announced the intention of the government again to ask Parliament to grant to women the franchise and the right of election to office and to Parliament on the same conditions as are enjoyed by men.

Women in Sweden and Denmark already have municipal suffrage. In Norway and Finland they vote for all elective officers.

#### Scotland Awake Over Suffrage

Scotland is awake on the suffrage question. The Town Council of Edinburgh lately voted more than two to one to petition Parliament to pass the woman suffrage bill. The Town Council of Glasgow has just taken similar action. It also voted 60 to 27 to send the Lord Provost and the Senior Magistrate, Baillie McMillan, as a deputation to Mr. Asquith, to back up the request.

The motion was made by Mr. Rosslyn Mitchell, and supported by the Lord Provost, who recalled the fact that the Glasgow Town Council had twice sent deputations to London, in 1831 and 1832, in behalf of broadening the suffrage for men.

Before the vote was taken, a delegation of anti-suffragists were given a hearing, but their arguments were not convincing.

#### Austria

Hundreds of women's mass meetings in favor of woman suffrage were held March 8 throughout Austria. At all of them resolutions were adopted declaring that Austrian women demanded the vote in parliamentary and local elections. The mass meetings were organized by the Socialist party.



Two Japanese women, millionaire residents of Tokio, have gained the right to vote at municipal elections through their property qualifications.

A bill for \$14.55 for cigars used by a jury of men in Oroville, Cal., who were on duty 22 hours, has been held up, and referred back to the judge. The sheriff had O. K.'d the bill. Probably Oroville has paid such bills in past times. But imagine what would have been said if a jury of women had sent in a bill of \$14.55 for candy consumed in a day.

### CALIFORNIA WOMEN'S WORK

Much has been said about the good legislation passed by the last California Legislature. A group of prominent California women have now collected some concrete instances of the useful local work that women have accomplished in their own towns and cities since they got a vote. Here are some of the interesting facts given in the recent "suffrage issue" of the Woman's Bulletin of Los Angeles—a few out of many:

#### Two Women on Health Board

In San Buenaventura, the President and Secretary of the Board of Health are women. The women voters have secured additional funds for parks, playgrounds and education, and have improved the street cleaning and garbage collection. No license was carried last September.

#### Start Municipal Market

In Pasadena, "the Shakespeare Club, membership 600, has a strong civics committee that has succeeded in establishing a municipal market." The city has no saloons, and only a hotel restaurant license, strictly enforced. A proposed very drastic prohibition ordinance was voted down.

South Pasadent has voted \$90,000 for school bonds. "The interest in the bonds was slight until the women's organizations showed the necessity of the additional funds for the schools. The passage of the bonds is credited entirely to the women's campaign."

#### Secure New Prison

In Santa Monica, a group of women were asked to serve as an advisory board to the Mayor. They called the attention of the citizens and the Grand Jury to the highly unsanitary state of the city jail, and got it condemned and a modern building erected.

San Gabriel last September defeated an ordinance proposing to grant hotel and restaurant licenses (some of them close to the Mission Play House). "Nearly every woman elector cast her ballot."

Santa Barbara carried overwhelmingly a bond issue for a water works tunnel, abolished retail saloons and restaurant licenses, but permitted hotels to serve liquor with meals.

In Bakersfield the women helped to vote \$2,500,000 for good roads. They are co-operating to an unusual degree with the juvenile court. "A partial canvass of the vote showed the women proportionately outvoting the men, but that is probably not true of the entire city."

#### Polls Are Improved

In Los Angeles, "before suffrage was granted to women, election booths were located in barber shops, the lobbies of cheap hotels, barns, livery stables and other undesirable places. In the election of June 3, 1913, polling places included 64 school houses, 3 church buildings, 2 club houses, 2 libraries, 2 high-class hotels and 122 tents."

The women's organizations have helped to carry bonds for harbor improvements and a trunk line for the aqueduct, and they conduct a widespread educational work.

#### Best Women Vote

In San Francisco, Judge Weller has been retired, the "Barbary Coast" cleaned up, and \$5,000,000 of Civic Centre bonds voted. "Women worked for these bonds and are generally credited with carrying them." Municipal Railway bonds, for which several women's organizations campaigned vigorously, were carried also. "The vote was very heavy in the residence districts and light along the waterfront and through the undesirable district."



From many cities it is reported that the women are diligently studying civics and economics, and seeking to inform themselves, and that they attend the meetings of the City Council to keep watch of its proceedings. The interest of the women voters on the Pacific coast seems to run in much the same lines as that of the newly-enfranchised women of Chicago. Women are women, the world over.

A. S. B.

❖  
**MA CAN'T VOTE**

Ma's a graduate of college, and she's  
read 'most everything;  
She can talk in French and German,  
she can paint and she can sing.  
Beautiful? She's like a picture! When  
she talks she makes you think  
Of the sweetest kind of music, and she  
doesn't smoke or drink.  
Oh, I can't begin to tell you all the  
poems she can quote;  
She knows more than half the lawyers  
do; but ma can't vote.

When my pa is writing letters, ma  
must always linger near  
To assist him in his spelling and to  
make his meaning clear.  
If he needs advice, her judgment, he  
admits, is always best;  
Every day she gives him pointers,  
mostly at his own request.  
She keeps track of legislation, and is  
taxed on bonds and stocks,  
But she never gets a look-in at the  
sacred ballot box.

Ma is wiser than our coachman, for  
he's not a graduate,  
And I doubt if he could tell you who is  
governing the State.  
He has never studied grammar, and I'll  
bet he doesn't know  
Whether Caesar lived a thousand or  
two thousand years ago.  
He could never tell us how to keep the  
ship of state afloat,  
For he doesn't know there's such a  
thing—but ma can't vote.

Once when Mr. Jones was calling, they  
got up a short debate

That was on the tariff question; he  
supposed he had it straight.  
But before they'd finished talking, he  
threw up his hands and said,  
That he'd not read much about it, nor  
remembered what he'd read.  
He's too badly rushed to study how to  
better human lives,  
Still he looms up like a giant when  
election time arrives.

Mrs. Gookins does our washing, for  
she has to help along,  
Taking care of her six children, though  
her husband's big and strong.  
When he gets a job, he only holds it  
till he draws his pay,  
Then he spends his cash for whisky, or  
else gambles it away.  
I suppose his brain's no bigger than the  
brain of any goat,  
And he'd trade his ballot for a drink—  
but ma can't vote!

❖  
American women have worked for  
years to have the naturalization law  
changed, but without result. Mrs. A.  
Watson Lister, secretary of the  
Woman's National Council of Aus-  
tralia, says that women's requests get  
much quicker and more respectful at-  
tention now that they have the ballot.  
As an instance of this, she says:

"When a naturalization bill was  
pending, one clause of which deprived  
Australian women of citizenship if  
they married aliens, a few women went  
privately to the Prime Minister and  
protested, and that clause was altered  
immediately. After we had worked for  
years with members of Parliament for  
various reforms, without avail, because  
we had no votes, you cannot imagine  
the difference it makes."—*Woman's  
Journal*.

❖  
"Some of your constituents are dis-  
agreeing with you," said the trusted  
lieutenant. "Well, keep tab on them,"  
replied Senator Sorghum; "when  
enough disagree with me to constitute  
a reliable majority, I'm going to turn  
around and agree with them."—*Wash-  
ington Star*.



## A QUESTION BOX

Are women not now represented at the polls by their husbands, fathers and brothers? This so-called representation bears no proportion to numbers. Here is a man who has a wife, a widowed mother, four or five unmarried sisters, and half a dozen unmarried daughters. His vote represents himself and all these women, and it counts one; while the vote of his bachelor neighbor next door, without a female relative in the world, counts for just as much. Since the object of taking a vote is to get at the wish of the majority, it is clear that the only fair and accurate way is for each grown person to have one vote, and cast it to represent himself or herself.

But are the interests of men and women not identical? A man is by nature too different from a woman to be able to represent her. The two creatures are unlike. Whatever his good will, he cannot fully put himself in a woman's place, and look at things exactly from her point of view. To say this is no more a reflection upon his mental or moral ability than it would be a reflection upon his musical ability to say that he cannot sing both soprano and bass. Unless men and women should ever become just alike (which would be regrettable and monotonous), women must either go unrepresented or represent themselves.

If the laws are unjust, they cannot be corrected by women's indirect influence.

Yes, but the indirect method is needlessly long and hard. If women were forbidden to use the direct route by rail across the continent and complained of the injustice, it would be no answer to tell them that it is possible to get to England or New York by going around Cape Horn.

Will it not double the foreign vote?

The foreign vote is objectionable only so far as it is an ignorant vote. Intelligent foreigners, both men and women, are often very valuable citizens. On the other hand, the ignorant foreign immigrants who come here are fully imbued, both men and women,

with all the Old World ideas as to the inferiority and subjection of women. It is not until they have become pretty thoroughly Canadianized that they can tolerate the idea of women's voting. The husbands are not willing that their wives should vote, and the wives ridicule the suggestion. Experience shows that until they have become Canadianized, the foreign women will not vote. And, after they have become Canadianized, why should they not vote, as well as any one else?

Would you not be adding the woman criminal vote to that of the man criminal vote?

Equal suffrage would increase the moral and law-abiding vote very largely, while increasing the vicious and criminal vote very little. This is a matter not of conjecture but of statistics, the women incarcerated in our jails being 3 women to 97 men.

Will it not destroy chivalry?

Justice would be worth more to women than chivalry, if they could not have both. A working girl put the case in a nutshell when she said: "I would gladly stand for twenty minutes in the street car going home, if by doing so I could get the same pay that a man would have had for doing my day's work."

If women vote, they must hold office.

When we say that women would be eligible to hold office, what do we mean? Simply that if a majority of the people in any place would rather have a woman to hold a certain position than any one else, and if she is willing to serve, they shall be allowed to elect her. Women are serving as officials already; some of the women most prominent in opposing equal suffrage have been holders of public office.

Will the ballot not interfere with woman's home duties?

The duties of motherhood and the making of a home are the most sacred work of women, and the dearest to them, of every class. If casting an intelligent vote would interfere with what only women can do—and what, if failed in, undermines society and government—no one can question which a woman must choose. But how much



time must she spend on her political duties? Not longer than she takes in going to market or the postoffice.

Would it not double the vote without changing the result.

If letting women sing in church merely doubled the volume of sound, it would still be a good thing, because it would double the number of persons who had the lung exercise and the inspiration of joining in a good hymn and it would make the chorus stronger. If equal suffrage merely doubled the number of voters, it would still do good, because to take an interest in public affairs would give women mental stimulus and greater breadth of view; and it would also bring to bear on public problems the minds of an increased number of intelligent and patriotic citizens. But the great advantage of women in music is that they add the soprano and alto to the tenor and bass. If women were exactly like men, equal suffrage would merely double the vote. But women are different from men; and women's voices in the state, like women's voices in the choir, would be the introduction of a new element. This is recognized even by opponents, when they express the fear that equal suffrage would lead to "sentimental legislation."

Men are superior to women along certain lines, and women superior to men along certain others. The points of weakness in politics at present are precisely the points where women are strong. There is no lack in our politics of business ability, executive talent, or "smartness" of any kind. There is a dangerous lack of conscience and humanity. The business interests, which appeal more especially to men, are well and shrewdly looked after; the moral and humanitarian interests, which appeal more especially to women, are apt to be neglected.

#### A LESSON FOR ENGLAND

While one Continental nation after another is peacefully granting votes to women, the British cabinet is at its wits' end how to deal with the manifestations of public discontent pro-

voked by its stubborn refusal to do justice, and its stupid and brutal attempts at coercion. Denmark finds herself under no necessity of closing her art galleries to the public, and the members of the Danish cabinet do not have to be heavily guarded whenever they stir out of the house, for fear of attacks by their own people. Mr. Asquith and his colleagues must regard them with some envy. The Norwegian and Danish statesmen might well say to those English politicians who are showing such a lack of statesmanship on this question: "You have refused to recognize the signs of the times, you insist upon kicking against the pricks; you must expect the natural consequences.

"And when vengeance clouds your  
skies,

Hither shall ye turn your eyes  
As the lost on Paradise!"

—A. S. B. in *Woman's Journal*.

#### WHO, INDEED?

"No," cried the anti-suffragist as she gathered up her bridge prizes and departed for home, "I am unalterably opposed to woman suffrage! Why, if my nursemaid spent her time at the polls, who would take care of the baby?"

#### WHEN FATHER GREW SILENT

Mr. Jones, whose great, great grandfather had figured in the Boston Tea Party, was fond of recounting the story of that night to his small son, Bob.

"Father," said Bob one day, "wasn't it wrong of those men to throw over tea that didn't belong to them?"

"No, my son, they were fighting for a principle, for a share in their own government."

There was a pause, in which Bob looked thoughtful, then—

"Father."

"Well?"

"Do the suffragettes have a share in the government?"

"No, not exactly——"

"Then, isn't it all right for them to burn up mail boxes and things?"

"Son, that's enough for tonight, I want to read my paper."



## THE DEAD FORERUNNER

By C. W.

Do you hear the women marching,  
 little mother,  
 Where you slumber in your narrow  
 bed apart,  
 With your little hands locked fast,  
 Icy, motionless, at last,  
 Above the ashen crater of your heart?  
 You, the passionate forerunner of the  
 morrow,  
 You, who died before the breaking of  
 the light,  
 Frail, Promethean foe of hoary wrong  
 and sorrow,  
 Can you hear the women marching  
 through the night?

Not so piteous the lot of those who  
 perished  
 Long years before the breaking of the  
 day—  
 Who took into their graves the vision  
 cherished,  
 With fruition still millenniums away!  
 But the army you awaited, Banner  
 Bearer,  
 Was just around the corner of the  
 years!  
 O little dauntless ghost,  
 Was it you who led the host,  
 When I watched it flashing past me,  
 through my tears?

Can you hear the women marching,  
 little mother,  
 In the narrow little bed wherein you  
 sleep?  
 All the crowding, hurrying feet,  
 Marching with victorious beat  
 Above the graves of sowers—these  
 who reap?  
 Oh, I think my heart could bear its  
 memories better,  
 Recall without so passionate a tear  
 Your soul's unconquered wearing of  
 the fetter,  
 If only you could know the day is here!

They are coming, they are coming,  
 little mother,  
 Some with fierce fanatic sword and  
 foolish spear,  
 But the many girl with love of son and  
 brother,

Mother tolerance, and sturdy mother-  
 cheer.

But I wish that you could see them  
 thronging, singing,  
 Up the lonely path the lantern-bearers  
 trod,  
 On the journey of the soul  
 Toward the ever-luring goal  
 Of man, the tireless traveler to God.  
 —Scribner's.

CLUB WOMEN SEE HOW VOTE  
HELPSFind They Can Effect Reforms With  
Suffrage Which Were Impossible  
Before

Some of the reasons why club women are coming over to woman suffrage in shoals are well set forth by Alice Curtice Moyer in the St. Louis Dispatch. She says:

"Club women as a class are intelligent, and are quick to see what they ought to do, what they wish to do and what prevents their doing it. They see that disfranchisement hinders them.

"For instance, club women east, west, north and south have unceasingly prodded the authorities for better sanitation. In the midst of it, they have seen with what ease the women of Chicago tackled the garbage question the moment they became voters.

"They have seen the women in all the enfranchised States doing with ease and dispatch the things which they have tried, unsuccessfully, to do by indirect influence, and, seeing all this, they are more and more realizing their need of the greatest and the most practical influence ever put into the hands of the citizens of any country—the influence of the ballot."

"I hope you know enough to keep your wife's relatives at a distance."  
 "Hum. My wife's maiden aunt is going to live with us." "Good gracious! Send her away." "I can't. She's going to live with us in her house."—  
 Cleveland Plain Dealer.



## MAN'S PREJUDICE

In England, when it was proposed to do away with the political disabilities of Catholics, Jews and other Nonconformists, a number of Nonconformist ministers petitioned Parliament against the bill. They were rigid Protestants, and preferred to continue subject to their own political disabilities, rather than to see the Catholics relieved from theirs.

It is said that women have had no experience in electoral matters. When a boy becomes 21, he has had no experience; yet he is admitted at once to the suffrage. When his sister becomes 21, she has had exactly the same opportunities and the same lack of experience. Why should there be any discrimination?—Chief Justice Clark.

Without a word in it about suffrage, Miss Julia C. Lathrop's admirable report for the Federal Children's Bureau is one of the strongest arguments for woman's ballot ever printed. The fact that about 300,000 babies under a year old die annually in the United States—fully half of them from preventable causes—shows the great need of more attention to child conservation. In New Zealand, where women vote, government-trained nurses are sent around to all mothers to teach them how to keep babies healthy; and New Zealand's infant death rate is the lowest in the world.

## WHAT THE WOMEN ARE DOING

Besides, men judges and men juries involve again the original difficulty. Being merely men, they do not understand when dirt is dirt. This regulation of the food supply, of all city housekeeping, particularly requires the knowledge of the specialist. There is only one specialist in this line, the housewife, born and bred with the domestic sense inherited from generations of housewives gone before. Who but a woman would have thought to require of hotel and restaurant kitchens

the use of wooden spoons instead of the iron ones that menaced the guests with ptomaine poisoning? That is one of the reforms instituted by Mrs. Cook, in Salt Lake City. It was Miss A. B. Wimple, the Tacoma Food Inspector, who noticed that screen doors opening inward carried all the flies in as customers pushed their way into the store. So she made every store hang its screen doors to open outward. And it took a woman in the first place to show the cities of the United States how to have clean food shops. The appointment of Mrs. Evans, at the demand of the women of Portland, to supervise the markets and stores of that city was the beginning of the work. As the first woman Food Inspector, who has blazed the trail in which all the others are walking, she drafted the food ordinance that her city adopted in 1907. These are its chief requirements:

"All prepared foods, cheese, cooked meats, honey, pickles, olives, sauerkraut, mince meat, bread, cakes, lard, butter, figs and dates must be kept under cover; meats, fish, or other food must not be exposed in open doors or windows; berries must be protected from the flies.

"All provisions must be raised at least two feet above the floor.

"Shops must be well lighted, ventilated, and free from offensive odors.

"Floors, shelves, counters, trays and utensils must be kept clean, and all vessels and machines must be washed immediately after using.

"Refrigerators must be kept clean and free from offensive odors.

"Shops must be closely screened during warm weather.

"There must be water and conveniences for washing the hands.

"Personal cleanliness must be exacted of employees and no soiled apparel allowed to hang in the shop.

"Smoking and expectorating in the shop must be prohibited, and signs to that effect exposed.

"Cellars must be clean, dry and ventilated.

"Back premises must be kept clean."

In Tacoma, Wash., Mrs. Overton G. Ellis, the wife of Judge Ellis and the



State Chairman of Food Sanitation for the Federation, took the Portland plan and called a meeting of all the club presidents in her city to consider it. And the "Presidents' Council" presented to the City Council the Tacoma plan. Its important added feature is that Tacoma shops are not only watched to keep them clean, but any customer who enters can know as easily as glancing at a clock just how clean they are. Every proprietor receives each month from the Food Inspector his "mark." He is rated to an exact per cent. by means of the score card which she carries with her on her rounds. She looks all about in each shop, at the clothing of the employes, at the floors and walls, into refrigerators and coolers, out into the back room and the back yard. Then in the blank space after each point covered by the score card she writes the percentage attained. Ten constitutes the perfect mark in any division and the total of all adds weight or measure and package goods the statement of the net weight of the contents. Some ten states have secured this law. It was passed in New York State in 1912, after the New York City Federation had devoted three years to awakening public sentiment. They had talked before churches and settlements and labor unions, to which they had carted about for exhibition purposes a trunkful of measures with false bottoms and other fraudulent devices assembled from stores and food shops. The Minnesota Federation secured their law last year. And it was at their suggestion that the Governor invited the Governors of all the other states to send representatives to a conference on uniform legislation for weights and measures, held in Minneapolis last November.

But the leak in the housekeeping pocketbook through short weight and measures is not all that is the matter with the cost of living. It is the steady increase in the housekeeping budget that is most alarming. Even the year that the United States harvested the largest crop in history, prices went right on rising. The women's organizations have tried various means to

stop them. In the Spring of 1912 the Pittsburgh Marketing Club, of which Mrs. John S. Flannery is President, and the Housewives' League of New York, under the leadership of Mrs. Julian Heath, organized "butter boycotts" that brought the price of butter in each of these cities from 60 cents to 35 cents in about two weeks' time. Last Spring the Housewives' League of Philadelphia, under the direction of Mrs. William B. Derr and the Clean Food Club of Chicago, led by Mrs. Bley, conducted the egg sales that reduced the price of eggs from 40 cents to 24 cents a dozen and forced the retail dealers to meet that figure.

Now the sales and the boycotts in themselves have proven but temporary expedients. But they have served to turn the searchlight of investigation on the middleman. In 1911 the farmers of the United States sold for \$6,000,000,000 the foods for which the housewife was charged \$13,000,000,000. On the way from the farm to the kitchen, it is clear that some one else got the difference.

### IMPOSSIBLE

"Impossible" is not French.—Napoleon.

"Impossible!" Who talks to me of impossibilities?—Chatham.

Impossible! Never name to me that stupid word.—Mirabeau.

"Impossible," when Truth and Mercy and the everlasting voice of Nature order, has no place in the brave man's dictionary.—Carlyle.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago recently appointed a board of six persons, one man and five women, to censor moving picture films. The members will have to pass civil service examinations to make their appointments permanent. Their salaries are \$1,320 a year each. Four new appointments are expected.

Life—Now, really, why do you women want the vote?

Suffragette—To keep the men from doing all the things you say the women will do when they do get it.



## REASONS WHY WOMEN SHOULD NOT VOTE

Perhaps some of our illogical sex have heard many reasons why women should not have the vote. First and foremost, "The woman's place is the home." Well, doubtless every woman heartily agrees with that. I have never met one woman who denied the fact. Still, many of the more persistent ones fail to see why this should prevent our having the vote. A doctor's place is by the side of his patient, a parson's place is the pulpit, a scavenger's is on the road, but still all these manage somehow to record their votes without thereby proving that they are unworthy as doctors, parsons, or scavengers. Women would not necessarily take longer to record their vote, or even to discuss political questions, than men. An anti-suffragist once attempted to end my arguments by reiterating that a woman's place was her home (perhaps he imagined that I thought it ought to be a lunatic asylum, I don't know). When I asked what he would advise in the case of three or four grown-up daughters living under a (limited) parental roof who were unable to occupy themselves entirely with housework and the preparation of food, he replied that they should "visit the poor." Really, I do not see why the poor deserve such drastic punishment—surely it is bad enough to be "poor" without having dozens of unemployed women hurling themselves into their homes! The following day I overheard this gentleman's wife confiding to a friend that her husband employed hundreds of girls in his wholesale clothier's business, "and he pays 1s 0½d per dozen for ironing pinafores." So he was to provide the "poor" for his wife and daughters to visit, and he was to keep women from their homes! "Women have not the same physical force as men, and, therefore, they should not vote," is another "reason" propounded. On one occasion an elderly gentleman made use of this reason to me. As I happen to be quite a "muscular wench," and told him that in a fracas I should doubtless succeed

in overcoming him, and therefore I surely would be fitter to vote than himself! He then brought forward a most excellent reason. "Men are seldom seasick, and most women are." Yet surely it can't be that there is a secret test of Channel crossing before men are entitled to vote? Are the ministers chosen on account of their power to resist the call of the deep? Of course, we women know only too well that we have no sense of humour. We have been thoroughly inculcated with this fact from earliest childhood, and what woman worthy of the name would ever imagine that she could see a joke? But many of us seem to have a hazy sort of idea that there must be some joke in the air when the anti-suffragist reasons are brought forward, and at the back of our minds we are convinced that somehow or other the property qualification and sex only entitle the male to vote so well, so wisely and so discreetly.

Then, too, there is the really nice man who would like to let one down gently. He says: "Of course, dear Christophine, if all women were like you . . . but you are one in a million?" "Yes, dear Albert" (or Augustus, or Arthur), I reply (why do we always address each other as "dear" when we differ?) "but I am only one of three million, though you have the misfortune to have only a bowing acquaintance with some of these, and we all want the vote, and we don't want to crush you nice men, and we don't want to blow up Westminster Abbey, and we don't want to hunger-strike, but we do, oh! we do want to help all those thousands of underpaid women workers; we do want to raise the moral tone of our country; we do want the children and mothers to be well housed and well fed, and we do want to show that we, too, can be good citizens and worthy of our great Empire."—Christophine Columba in *Ladies' Review*.

Little Bobbie was pulling the dog's tail when his aunt said: "You mustn't do that, Bobbie; he will bite you."

"Oh, no," said Bobby; "dogs don't bite at this end."—Our Animals.



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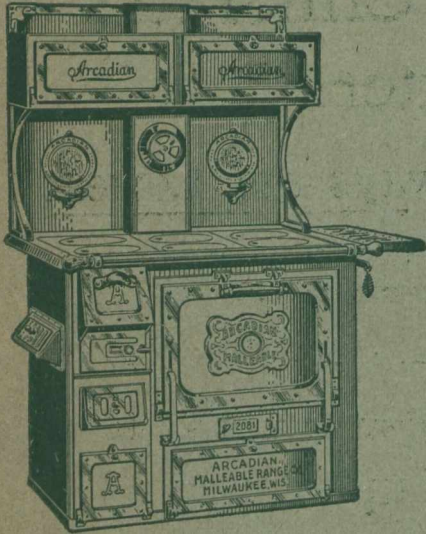
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