

FEBRUARY, 1914

Price, Ten Cents

When Read, Please Hand to a Friend

The Champion

on sale at the following stores:

T. N. HIBBEN & CO., 1122 Government Street.
VICTORIA BOOK & STATIONERY CO., 1004
Government Street.

FULLBROOK-SAYERS STATIONERY CO.,
1220 Government Street.

CIGAR STANDS

T. GOUGH, Douglas Street.
PRINCE GEORGE, Douglas Street.
CANADA, Broad Street.
ATLANTIC, Broad Street.
ADELPHIA, Yates and Government Streets.
MURRAY'S, View Street.
RITZ, Fort Street.
BRUNSWICK, Yates Street.
SPENCER'S, LTD., Broad Street.



1914

We wish all our Patrons a Prosperous
New Year

Our large stock is replete with the necessaries
for the New Year

Diaries, Blank Books, Stationery

T. N. HIBBEN & CO.

Booksellers and Stationers

GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA

Please patronize our Advertisers and mention our paper.

EQUALITY in Sex is one thing QUALITY in Printing another

We wish for the successful
consumation of the first.

In the latter case—
We are still on deck.

Victoria Printing and Publishing Co.

YOUR PRINTERS

521 Yates Street

Victoria, B. C.

COAL

Quality and
Quantity is
Our Success

Hall & Walker

Phone 83

1232 Government Street

The People's Bookstore

- Woman in Political Evolution, by
Jos. McCabe25c
Education, by Herbert Spencer.....25c
The Liberty of Man, Woman and
Child, by Robt. G. Ingersoll.....25c
The Origin of Spears, by Charles
Darwin25c
The Religion of Woman, by Jos.
McCabe25c
The History of the Christian Hell,
by Hypatia Bradlays Bonner.....25c
Man's Place in Nature, by Prof.
Huxley25c
On Liberty, by John Stuart Mill...25c
The Riddle of the Universe, by
Prof. Haeckel25c

All Books, Postage Paid.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOKSTORE

152 Cordova Street W.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Please patronize our Advertisers and mention our paper.

Shortt, Hill & Duncan, Ltd.

"THE SIGN OF THE FOUR DIALS"

"The Gift Centre" is today better equipped than ever to supply you with your Xmas needs. Our stock of high-class Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass and Novelties is most complete and awaits your inspection to choose from.

We will lay aside any goods selected and deliver when required.

CENTRAL BUILDING

VICTORIA, B. C.

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 Com-
pany, Ltd.

London Guarantee and Accident
Company, Ltd.

620 Fort Street, Victoria, B.C.

Rochon's Chocolates

"None Better"

1124 Blanchard St.
VICTORIA, B.C.

Please patronize our Advertisers and mention our paper.

THE CHAMPION

A Monthly Magazine Edited by

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., FEBRUARY, 1914

No. 2

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 Election Day

The Suffragettes of this city were very much in evidence at the civic election, having taken a store in the vicinity of the polls, where refreshments were served and where incidently people were reminded that the referendum on Woman's Suffrage should not be forgotten. The windows were full of pictures—object lessons showing why women should have the vote to protect the home and the community of which she forms a part. Hundreds of people studied the pictures as they passed and straightway voted for the referendum.

The Referendum

The question as to whether the suffrage should be extended to the women of British Columbia in municipal, provincial and federal questions has been voted upon and carried by a large majority in Victoria, one of the most conservative cities in the Province. On January 15th at the civic election the question was submitted to the rate-payers by a referendum, which was carried by a majority of nearly four hundred ballots in favor of the vote being extended to women. This result is unquestionably strong evidence of the feeling of the community regarding woman's real ability to cast her ballot and the justness of her claim to an interest and responsibility in the community. Woman is no longer the sheltered, secluded creature of the home that she used to be. Through no fault of hers—merely by the onward trend of affairs—woman's work in industrial life has left the homes of the past to be done in the factory, the store, the office, the school, the bakery, and even the hospital. So woman has had to follow out into the world to gain her own and the livelihood of those dependent on her and has become part of the community. Her interests, from a moral, physical and financial standpoint, in conditions under which she and hers work should in all justice give her influence and responsibility in helping to regulate these things. She bears her share of the burdens of life. She is a citizen, but without a voice in her own protection. She has no power to remove or change conditions, she has no power to humanize industries, and yet there are today eight million wage-earning women in the United States and as many proportionately in Canada. All the long struggle that has been going on for years makes one pause to consider why women are so anxious for the right to use the ballot. It is because that right spells citizenship, liberty, self-respect and the power to help shape the nation's destiny. The public mind is becoming aroused to the injustice of the situation in which the women of Canada are placed and under which they labor, and

the recent vote in this city is a proof that an awakening is taking place regarding woman's sphere in the community. While the result of the referendum in no way affects the present law regarding woman's vote, it has been a splendid educator and has greatly strengthened the hands of those who are working toward woman's full enfranchisement.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Suffrage Bill

The introduction during the present session of the Legislature of a bill for the enfranchisement of women in British Columbia has been long planned by the Political Equality League, and previous to the arrival of the Legislators in this city a deputation waited upon a member of the Legislature and a strong supporter of the Government, and asked him to introduce the measure. On the day of the opening, however, Mr. Place, member for Nanaimo, gave notice of his intention to introduce such a bill, and the conservative member retired from the honor and responsibility. A deputation of ladies waited on Mr. Place and explained to him their plans and the reason of their choice of member to introduce the bill and asked him to withdraw in favor of the member chosen by the League.

Mr. Place felt strongly on the matter and was only willing to withdraw in favor of a Government measure. His decision has placed the women in an embarrassing position, but they realize that the only thing to be done is to tender their regrets to the member chosen by them, and then to unite in doing all they possibly can for the success of the bill. They earnestly hope that the members of the House will support the measure on its merits, regardless of a difference in their political faith.

◆ ◆ ◆

The Conservatives' Convention

A resolution was passed at the last meeting of the Victoria League and forwarded to the Secretary of the Conservative Association in session in this city, asking that body to endorse the

principle of woman's suffrage. The convention has closed and no reply was received. Comment is not necessary.

◆ ◆ ◆

Municipal Vote

A letter was sent to the Mayor and Aldermen of this city by the Victoria Branch of the Equality League on January 26th, asking them to secure for the women of Victoria an amendment to the present law by which women householders will be given the vote on the same terms as men. The letter was read and referred to the legislative committee. We believe the interests of the women of this city are safe in the hands of Messrs. Bell, Todd and Fullerton, who constitute this committee, two at least of whom have declared themselves in favor of woman's full enfranchisement.

◆ ◆ ◆

Nelson

We congratulate the women of Nelson in having organized and taken up Votes for Women. With their wide-awake president, progressive secretary and an energetic society, we anticipate that a vigorous campaign will be undertaken and that Nelson will be foremost in the struggle for woman's enfranchisement in this Province.

◆ ◆ ◆

Alberni

We were delighted in having a call at our office of a real live English suffragette, who has made Canada her home and has become a loyal Canadian. She is preparing to organize a branch of the Political Equality League in Alberni. Mrs. Barnes has returned to her home equipped with everything possible to make the work a success, and we expect to hear of aggressive work being done in that district.

◆ ◆ ◆

A Federal Bill

Canadian women will be delighted to learn that during the next session of Parliament a bill is to be introduced by E. N. Lewis, M. P., to extend the suffrage to the women, and we understand there is a strong probability of its passing. We congratulate Mr. Lewis on his courageous spirit in

espousing woman's cause, and wish him every success in his effort to free the women of Canada from the political shackles which are binding them hand and foot in their efforts to protect their homes and children and in filling their sphere as loyal Canadians, but not as Canadian citizens, for women are citizens only when they become law-breakers—non-citizens when they obey and uphold the law. Truly, a strange anomaly.

◆ ◆ ◆

Public Meetings

Arrangements have been made by the Victoria Branch of the Political Equality League for two public evening meetings to be held in the rest room of the Y. W. C. A. on Wednesday, February 11th, and Wednesday, February 25th, at eight o'clock. There will be some strong, bright speeches, with good music. Among those taking part are Dr. G. A. B. Hall, Rev. H. Carson, Mr. Nicholls, Miss Shrapnel, Mrs. Ferree, Miss Ede and several others. All who are interested in woman's suffrage are invited to attend.

◆ ◆ ◆

As Others See Us

All England is seething with suffrage activity. There are at the present time fifty suffrage headquarters alone, only one of which is militant, yet very little is heard of the work of any of the forty-nine societies. The Press ignores them, while the militants come in for a round of abuse. Whenever they do anything sensational or otherwise it is advertised in large headlines and telegraphed broadcast over the wide world. If the militants are not helping their own cause in London, as some seem to think is the case, they are certainly causing an arrest of thought elsewhere and everywhere.

Chicago women say that when they had to go to the City Hall before they got the ballot, the officials there were polite, but now they are cordial. In other words, women without a vote are tolerated; with it, they are welcomed. Unfortunately, many women don't know the difference.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

By Sara A. Randleson

Brothers, we women look around to view

The net results of masculine decree.
A mingled reign of good and ill we see,
Where man-made law seems still to favor you.

We think the time has come to start anew—

That men and women jointly should agree,

Tuning earth's music to a nobler key,
That both might purity and peace pursue.

How oft within us, our sad hearts have burned,

Noting the flag of war and greed unfurled,

And helpless sufferers to ruin hurled!
We long to bring our aid since we're concerned

To have the tide of evil backward turned.

Our vote shall help to make a better world.



AN APPEAL TO THE MEN OF CANADA

Men of Canada:

Men from the North to the South, from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Men who with us have come into this splendid heritage of broad fields, fertile valleys, untold mineral wealth, marvellous water powers, noble mountains and wonderful rivers.

Listen, we beseech you, to the plea of your women.

We ask for the vote. We ask to be allowed to share in the work of governing our own fair land. We ask to be allowed to have a say in the men who represent us. We ask to be allowed to participate in the making of laws under which we live.

We do not ask this as a right, but as a privilege.

We do not demand it as something due to us which is being unjustly withheld from us, but as something which the onward march of time has made it right that we should have.

We do not ask it because we wish to put ourselves in opposition to men, but because we wish to share the heavy burden of government with our men.

We do not ask it because we think we are going to revolutionize the world. We do not ask it because we think that we are wiser than men or better than men. We ask for the vote because the problems of today affect women equally with men, and we think two heads are better than one, both sides of a question better than one side.

We do not seek it because we wish to shirk our duties as mothers. Far from it. We ask it, first and foremost, because we are inspired by the mother spirit. Every suffragist is at heart a mother. Whether she has children or not she prays and weeps and toils over the afflicted and distressed, the vicious and degraded. She asks for the ballot because she knows that through it she can most effectively help those whom she longs to help.

There is talk of sex antagonism, but this suffrage movement is not one to separate the sexes; it is a movement to draw the sexes together. There is talk of discord in the home if women are enfranchised; but there will be much less discord in the home when women are raised to the level of friends and comrades than there is now when women too often are but toys, menials and subordinates.

There is talk of neglect of the home if women have the vote, but this demand for the vote grows out of the truest and deepest love for the home.

Look at the matter from one or two points. Does not the housing of the people depend very largely upon legislation? Women are the home-makers and home-keepers and therefore intensely interested in the sort of home they have to keep.

Consider the much discussed problem of the increased cost of living. Does it not depend to a certain extent upon legislation? And is it not upon the women of the land that the chief burden of the struggle falls?

Does not this vital matter of food adulteration, growing to alarming proportions in Canada, depend upon legis-

lation? It is one of the first duties of wives, mothers, and housekeepers to see that those whom they feed have pure food.

Look at our appalling infant mortality—a black spot upon the fair garments of Canada—is it not true that when women are enfranchised their first thought and endeavor is to save the little ones?

As a matter of indisputable fact, to cut a long story short, politics have invaded the home, and women, if they would defend and safeguard their homes, must invade politics.

A favorite argument of those opposed to women voting is that this or that would happen. Dire consequences are foretold. As a matter of fact none of the awful predictions ever come to pass when women vote. Women have voted now in some places for forty years and no one has ever come forward and said: "I told you so." No one has made a move to take the vote away from women.

Sir John Cockburn, a man of great mental force, says: "Women have not in the slightest degree been dethroned or unsexed. Chivalry has not decayed. Domestic quarrels have not multiplied. Homes have not been neglected. Husbands and children are as well cared for as ever; indeed, infant mortality has shown a steady decrease ever since women had a voice in controlling the provisions for public health and the environment of the home." So much for what has not happened!

With regard to what has happened the same authority tells us: "The woman's vote is essentially a health vote. Many measures which tend to improve the physical and moral conditions of the community have been passed into law since women were enfranchised."

One of our own Canadian men, Sir Thomas Tait, gives similar testimony, from his experiences in Australia, which will be found elsewhere.

Men of Canada, we ask you to consider this matter. We urge you to read what we have gathered together in this paper and ask for more information if you wish it.

Our campaign is to be a quiet campaign. It is to be an orderly campaign. We are determined to arouse no antagonism, no bitter feeling. We have faith in our Canadian men and we wish to appeal to their justice, to their honesty, to their kindness and to their sense of what is right and fitting. Side by side in bygone years our men and women worked together to redeem our land from the wilderness. Times have changed, conditions have changed. But in changed times and under changed conditions we still want to stand shoulder to shoulder with our men. We wish to work with them and toil with them in weaving a fabric of civilization which will match the fine fabric of nature.

Men of Canada, give this matter your earnest consideration. We look to you for clear thinking and just action.—Florence Trenholme Cole in Montreal Herald.

FIRST WOMAN JUDGE IN CANADA IS AT CALGARY

Calgary, Alta., Jan. 27.—The first woman judge to be appointed in Canada is Mrs. R. R. Jamieson, president of the Local Council of Women of Calgary, who has been appointed by the attorney-general to be commissioner of the juvenile court in Calgary.

She will have the same powers as a police magistrate and judge of the district court, but will only try cases where the accused persons are under 18 years of age.

(Ed.—Yet this same woman is classified by her political status with idiots, criminals and infants in Canada.)

"How did Jack and Mabel agree over their dispute about the marriage service?"

"Mabel told Jack if he would make good on the all-his-worldly-goods endowment proposition, she would make the promise to obey."

"Is he making good?"

"No. Just making money."

To the Editor:—

The Political Equality League ask to be allowed to draw the attention of your readers to the injustice of the Colonist in refusing to correct their mis-statement, published the morning after the municipal elections, to the effect that the majority of votes on the Woman's Referendum were for the exclusion of women from the franchise. What motive can the Colonist have in refusing the League this simple justice? GLADYS SHRAPNELL.

—♦—
SOME IFS

By Anna Cadogan Etz.

If woman suffrage is the failure the anti-suffragists say it is in California, why don't they wipe it out of the constitution? They have the referendum in that state, and could easily do it.

If woman suffrage is a failure in Australia, would the Australian Parliament after eleven years' experience pass a unanimous resolution declaring it to be a success and call on the English Parliament to enfranchise English women?

If at the September primaries in the great city of New York, with nearly 5,000,000 population, only 144,660 men voted, what right have men to demand of women that they prove that the majority of women want to vote before suffrage shall be extended to women?

—♦—
Secretary of the Navy Daniels, in his recent address before the Wednesday Club of St. Louis, told of a little girl who had an apple and was about to bite into it, when her brother ran up, with a face of horror. He told her that the apple was green, and that if she ate it she would have the cholera and die. The child, in alarm, threw down the apple, which her brother at once picked up and proceeded to munch. After watching him for a few minutes with round eyes, she asked: "Oh, Johnnie, won't the cholera get you, too?" "No," answered the urchin, with his mouth full. "It's only after little girls. Boys don't have cholera."

WHY THE WORKING WOMEN
OF ALBANY WANT
THE VOTE

—♦—
A heart-stirring hour during the National Convention was that in which the great audience listened to the thrilling words of three working women—Mary Anderson of the National Women's Trade Union League, Margaret Hinchey, laundry worker, and Rose Winslow, weaver. Margaret Hinchey said:

"When we went to Albany to ask for votes, one member of the Legislature told us that a woman's place was at home. Another said he had too much respect and admiration for women to see them at the polls. Another went back to ancient Rome and told a story about Cornelia and her jewels—her children. Yet in the laundries women were working seventeen and eighteen hours a day, standing over heavy machines, for \$3 and \$3.50 a week. When you get home at night you are too worn out to do anything but drop down and sleep, like an animal. This was 'the home' that the laundry women had to enjoy, until we went on strike and got the State Board of Arbitration to come in there.

"Six dollars a week is the average wage of working women in the United States. How can a woman live an honorable life on such a sum? Is it any wonder that so many of our little sisters are in the gutter? And when we strike for more pay, we are clubbed by the police, and by thugs hired by our employers, and in court our word is not taken, and we are sent to prison. That is the respect and admiration shown to working girls in practice.

"Now, I want to give you an explanation of Cornelia, as we find her case today. The agent of the Child Labor Society made an investigation in the tenements, and he found a mother with her small children sitting and standing around her—standing when they were too small to see the top of the table otherwise. They were working by a kerosene lamp, and breathing its odor; and they were all making artificial forget-me-nots. It takes 1620

pieces of material to make a gross of forget-me-nots; and the profit is only a few cents. When we see such things, we ask, 'Did all the manhood of America die with Abraham Lincoln?' He did not think only about himself, but about the whole people.

"Four years ago we had thirty thousand shirt waist girls who went on strike; and when we went to the mayor to ask permission for them to have a parade, Mayor McLellan said, 'Thirty thousand women are of no account to me.' If they had been thirty thousand men with votes, would he have said that? We have fourteen thousand women over sixty-five years old who must work or starve. What do you do with them when their bones give out and they cannot work any more? The police gather them up, and you may see those women in jail, scrubbing hard, rough concreted floors that make their knees bleed—women who have committed no crime, but being old and poor. Don't take my word for it, but send a committee to Blackwell's Island or the Tombs, and see for yourselves. We have a few Old Ladies' Homes, but with most of them it would take a piece of red tape as long as from here to New York to get in. Give us a square deal, so that we may take care of ourselves—and also help take care of you!"

TOGETHER

Within home's warm and glowing bounds,

Behold them side by side,

The man and woman, comrades true,

To love's dear interests tied.

About the busy marts they pass,

Shoulder 'gainst shoulder pressed,

In the serried ranks of workers,

By labor's duties blessed.

In halls where careless joy reigns free,

Mid music, flowers, song,

And in the hushed haunts of prayer,

They mingle with the throng.

They learn together, suffer, strive,

Face life and death and fate—

Should such companions sternly part

At the portals of the State?

No! Let the mighty gates swing wide;

Together let them go,
Empowered, equal, both to serve
Their country's weal or woe.

THE MOTHER FOLLOWS

By Sarah N. Cleghorn.

She follows the children out to play,
And calls and clutches when they stray
The hideous, nameless house too near,
Or in the bright saloon would peer.
When will the foolish creature learn
That these are none of her concern?

"Go home and take care of your children."

She follows the young things to the mill,

And rashly seeks to guard them still
From fenceless cogs that whirl and thrust

And fill the air with lint and dust.

The pay is small, the hours are long,
The fire-escapes are none too strong—
Meddlesome woman! Home again!

This is the business of the men.

"Go home and take care of your children."

At last she follows the children home,
Up to the dark and airless room,
By noisesome hall and lampless stair;
But these are none of her affair;
Nor should she seek to help or kill
Amendments to the Tenement Bill.
Yet now she wears upon her breast
A button with the bold request:

"Let me take care of my children!"
—The Masses.

ENVIOUS

The archbishop had preached a fine sermon on "Married Life and Its Duties." Two old Irish women were heard coming out of church commenting on the address.

"It's a fine sermon his reverence would be after giving us," said one to the other.

"It is indeed," was the quick reply, "and I wish I knew as little about the matter as he does."

HOSPITALS

None of the children's hospitals in London admit women doctors to their residential or staff appointments. Even the Society for the Study of Children's Diseases excludes women physicians. Last year a Woman's Hospital for Children was started in Harrow Road, with a staff wholly of women. The object was two-fold, to provide treatment for children in the neighborhood and to give women doctors a chance to study children's diseases. This women's hospital has proved very popular with parents. It has treated from fifty to a hundred patients a day, and has had to enlarge its quarters three times in the course of a year. The Bishop of Kensington, in dedicating a new ward this month, said he looked forward to the time when hospitals run by women would be found all over the country.

CRIME DECREASES IN NEW ZEALAND

The government prison report lately issued in New Zealand shows a remarkable decrease of crime among women. In 1881, the number of persons in prison averaged (per day), males, 631.66; females, 94.37. In 1912 the population had doubled, but the number of persons in prison averaged (per day) only 853.82 males and 64.07 females.

If the women voters had neglected their homes and let their children run wild, and if the exercise of the suffrage were in itself demoralizing to women, twenty years of equal suffrage would have resulted in an increase of crime among both sexes and an especially large increase among women. Instead, we find a decrease of crime in proportion to population, among both sexes; and among the women the decrease is especially great. Says The Vote:

"While the number of male prisoners has decreased only in relation to the population, the number of female prisoners has decreased absolutely, and to a very remarkable extent. This circumstance is the more interesting as it

closely corresponds with the many social reforms for women brought about during the same period. These reforms, since women were enfranchised in 1893, have been largely concerned with the interests of the more handicapped class of women."

JUSTICE EQUALITY WHY WOMEN WANT TO VOTE

WOMEN ARE CITIZENS And Wish to Do Their Civic Duty

WORKING WOMEN need the ballot to regulate conditions under which they work.

Do working **MEN** think they can protect themselves without the right to vote?

HOUSEKEEPERS need the ballot to regulate the sanitary conditions under which they and their families must live.

Do **MEN** think they can get what is needed for their district unless they can vote for the men that will get it for them?

MOTHERS need the ballot to regulate the moral conditions under which their children must be brought up.

Do **MEN** think they can fight against vicious conditions that are threatening their children unless they can vote for the men that run the district?

TEACHERS need the ballot to secure just wages and to influence the management of the public schools.

Do **MEN** think they could secure better school conditions without a vote to elect the School Board?

BUSINESS WOMEN need the ballot to secure for themselves a fair opportunity in their business.

Do business **MEN** think they could protect themselves against adverse legislation without the right to vote?

TAX PAYING WOMEN need the ballot to protect their property.

Do not **MEN** know that "Taxation without representation" is tyranny?

ALL WOMEN need the ballot because they are concerned equally with men in good and bad government; and equally responsible for civic righteousness.

ALL MEN need women's help to build a better and juster government, and **WOMEN** and **MEN** to help them secure their right to fulfill their civic duties.

REVELSTOKE

A splendid meeting of the Political Equality League was held Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Laing. A large assemblage of ladies listened to a most interesting address given by Mrs. Lashley Hall on certain legal disabilities of women and children in the laws of our Province.

The chair was taken at four o'clock by Mrs. Sturdy, president of the League. Mrs. Hall began her address by stating that the matter of equal franchise was no new issue in the political world today. The "women's movement" is world-wide, embracing all classes and conditions. It is ultimately bound to triumph because it is founded on absolute justice; it is a "justice crusade." In this the women do not seek to antagonize the men, but rather to co-operate with them. It is a movement founded also on reason. It was an ancient right, dating back to the reign of Edward III., that women of property should vote equally with the men. This right remained unquestioned until the Reform Bill of 1832 limited the suffrage to "male persons" of property. Since then women have been protesting for more than 80 years against taxation without representation. The laws should reflect the wishes of all the people, not half or less than half. The home is woman's sphere, yet she has no voice in making the laws affecting the welfare of the home. A mother has no legal right to her own children. In countries where women have equal suffrage much legislation has been passed improving woman's condition and equalizing the laws, notably in New Zealand and Colorado, where women have voted for

20 years. In the former country crime has decreased 55 per cent. and divorce 75 per cent.

In conclusion Mrs. Hall summed up the arguments in favor of equal suffrage in a very forcible and convincing manner.

In proposing and seconding a vote of thanks to the speaker, Mrs. Robbins and Mrs. Coursier each made a few remarks most earnestly on the subject.

Mrs. Laing, assisted by Mrs. Stevenson served tea and several new members joined the League.

ADAM'S RIB

Some good stories were told at the literary dinner lately given in London in honor of the seventh birthday of "Votes for Women," the paper edited by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence. Miss Mary Neal illustrated the contemptuous attitude of some men "of the baser sort" toward women by a remark she overheard in the Strand:

"It was on the occasion of one of our most picturesque and beautiful processions, and the part of the procession which was passing represented the women doctors and graduates, and some of the most noted women in England. Just behind me were two drunken loafers. One of them turned to the other and said: 'A nice thing our spare rib has come to!'"

THE WOMAN'S PLACE IN MODERN LIFE

By Mrs. Ralph Smith, First Vice-President Political Equality League

"The woman's cause is man's; they rise or fall together, dwarfed or god-like, bond or free."

We have only to glance over the pages of history to see that every great reform has been accomplished in the teeth of seemingly overwhelming difficulties.

It is the law of life that the old must decay to fertilize the new. What is true of our very bodies, in which mil-

lions of cells are dying, is equally true of the body politic. Death is essential to life.

Man's concept of what was expedient and proper has varied greatly from age to age. Only a few hundred years ago much was said and written about the divine right of kings, but this topic is seldom broached nowadays, and it is generally recognized that kings are no more infallible or holy than ordinary beings. So what was heterodoxical in the time of Charles I. is the commonplace of our times. Similarly, belief in the demonical power of witches was universal in the middle ages, and even such a man as Wesley went so far as to say that "If you destroy my belief in witchcraft you may as well take away the rest of the Bible." Today we look upon those who held such erroneous opinions with pity, just as we do those who advocated slavery for negroes at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The deeper we read into history the more clearly is brought out the futility of paying reverence to so-called established opinions; that society is plastic, constantly being re-shaped and remoulded, and that the right of one age is the wrong of the next.

The Lesson of History

We have only to look at China to see an example of a great nation sunk in the slough of despond for centuries through its habits of ancestor worship, worship of precedent, and while new heaven is now working, there can be no question but the progress of this nation was retarded many centuries through its reverence for customs which had outlived their usefulness.

Why should we hesitate about discarding an old custom any more than we do about throwing away an old pair of shoes? Is it because we grudge the mental effort which the taking of a new idea into the cranium involves? The hope of the race lies in an honest skepticism, a willingness to recognize the changes which each year brings about, and to examine and test the new ideas constantly being promulgated.

The struggle going on at the present time is, in essence, a conflict of two

ideals—the new ideal and the old belief, not so much that "woman's place is in the home," but that she shall have no interest beyond it. How far men have a right to dictate their position to women, or how far one group of women have the faintest pretension to dictate to another group, I need not waste time in inquiring.

Breaking-Down of the Old Division

When political life, or the practice of settling social or corporate issues, first arose, it was quite natural that it should fall exclusively into the hands of the men. The social decisions usually concerned migration, or war, or some other extradomal matter, in the execution of which woman was, from the nature of things, much less interested than man. The old division of home work and state work broke down in the nineteenth century. The industrial development made the first great breach in the old standard. The early political system was obviously founded on the early division of labor. Woman worked in and about the home, owing to the natural tie of the children, and man worked further afield. The factory system entirely discarded this old division, and encouraged women to leave their homes and work by the side of men. Long before the middle of the nineteenth century tens of thousands of women were performing the same work as men, as far from the home as men. Then workshops, shops and offices took fresh groups of women away from the home; and journalism and other professions further extended the process.

With this enormous and increasing employment of women in view, it is impossible to continue to talk of women's place being in the home, and quite ridiculous to make that threadbare phrase a ground for the limitation of women's interests. To refuse them a right that only the most desperate stretch of imagination could represent as taking them out of the home, and at the same time to acquiesce in an industrial development that effectually takes millions of them out of it, is a quaint aberration of reasoning. It would be more sensible to recognize

that the phrase "woman's place is the home," belonged to an older civilization. Assuredly, it is a strange phrase to use today as an argument against the suffrage. The old division of labor has broken down. The old political division that was built on it must follow.

Woman's Place Today

It may seem a bold thing to say, but I assert that woman's place in the home of today is neither more than is man's—or less. To put the same thing differently, man's place, his sphere of work, his activities—were very much more in the home half a century ago than they are today. Most of the work which used to be done at home is now done collectively, in factories, and thus a great forward step has been taken toward the Utopian socialism of Beilamy and Karl Marx.

Progress during the past twenty-five years has been so incredibly rapid, that many, even educated people, do not realize that conditions within the home have been transformed. Machinery, toiling in factories, has done away with most of the laborious work which formerly kept the women of the household busy from sunrise to sundown. Who now thinks of dipping candles? Who would spin yarn and weave cloth, and supposing such industrious women existed, what man would be sufficiently temerarious to brave criticism in a suit of home-made clothes?

The weaving, spinning, sewing, preserving, canning of fruit and vegetables, making of shoes and all kinds of clothes, is now done outside the home, and generally speaking, done better, but at the reduced expense always accruing from systematized work, the aid of machinery and the handling of raw materials on a large scale.

Thus we find that the communism fostered and engendered by the factory system not only brings thousands of women into the domain of commerce, but reduces the labor of those who stay at home.

The March of Progress

The march of progress has, therefore, not only eliminated the drudgery

of housekeeping, but has lightened the labor entailed by the house itself.

In the first place, the houses of today are, generally speaking, much smaller than those our fathers lived in, and even they are dwindling in favor of flats. The herding together of vast numbers of people within the necessarily limited boundaries of cities has of necessity restricted the size of dwellings and the grounds surrounding them. Furthermore, housekeeping today has, at all events in comparison with that of a quarter of a century ago, become almost automatic through the time and labor-saving devices which the ingenuity of man has devised.

When oil lamps were in use, as they were a comparatively short time ago, the duty of cleaning, filling and trimming the wicks fell upon the woman of the household, and this disagreeable job frequently occupied half an hour's time. Today a twist of the fingers floods any room with light at will, and with no more attention than paying the bills as they fall due. Other improvements, such as hot water heating, the gas or electric range, hot and cold running water, bathrooms, the telephone, vacuum cleaners, etc., save hours daily for women, giving them opportunity to devote their powers to the broader interests of humanity.

Woman Has Been Lifted Out of Rut

It is the march of progress, the scope of invention, the co-operative way of doing things, which has transformed modern life and lifted woman out of the narrow rut of household duties. The man who says that "woman's place is in the home" is as much behind the times as the weavers of Lancashire who stoned Arkwright for inventing the spinning jenny; he has failed to interpret the spirit of the times.

It is a natural question to ask what benefit would accrue to the race if women entered the political arena, had the right to vote, and took, therefore, a genuine interest in state affairs.

There can be no question but that it would make them more broad-minded, liberal and tolerant, and therefore better fitted to raise and supervise the education of their children, and to fit

them for the struggle of life which is every year becoming keener.

Education Begins at the Cradle

Too many boys and girls have been molly-coddled by good-intentioned but wrong-thinking mothers, and their lives blighted with the force of pernicious suggestion and the inculcation of obsolete opinions. How can we expect our children to be progressive if their mothers are not, and how can we expect their mothers to grow with the times if we keep them in a seclusion akin to that of a Turkish harem?

Men need intelligent co-operation from their wives, because the present cost of living is so high and the economic struggle so great in the cities. When women are actively interested in the making of the laws and civic business generally, they will be better qualified to advise their husbands on the many business problems concerning the home which are constantly coming up. Man is the dreamer, the thinker, the poet, the inventor; but to the common, ordinary, every-day affairs women bring a practicality and keen-sightedness which is most valuable. To use the words of William Cobbett, a great English writer and thinker, "Wives should be heard with a great deal of attention, especially in the affairs of choosing your male acquaintances and friends and associates. Women are more quick-sighted than men; they are less disposed to confide in persons upon a first acquaintance; they are more suspicious as to motives; they are less liable to be deceived by professions and protestations; they watch words with a more scrutinizing ear, and looks with a keener eye; and making due allowances for their prejudices in particular cases, their opinions and remonstrances, with regard to matters of this sort, ought not to be set at naught without great deliberation."

Woman's Purifying Influence

If this was true of women in the mid-Victorian period, when the sex enjoyed less freedom of thought and action than at any previous time, should it not be even more emphatically true when women, through their

broadened interests, are better versed in political and business affairs?

In the nature of things, woman's influence will tend to purify politics and to terminate those prolific sources of graft which are the most festering sores of the present order of things. They will be better qualified to deal with the liquor question and the problem of white slavery, not better looked at from the viewpoint of vested interests, but in the cause of long suffering humanity, which has groaned for ages under burdens which, when women enter the political arena, will roll away like a story that is told.—
"Society" Magazine.

SUFFRAGE PARABLES

Parable of the Parade

And it came to pass that there went through the streets a mighty host of women of the tribe of suffragists, with banners waving and cymbals and tabors going on before making music. And a multitude looked from the roadways and the housetops, and some of them spake jesting, saying:

"Behold, there will be no more buttons sewed or flesh of the pig fried, since the daughters of men have risen up against the kitchen."

But a certain man, a savor of souls, who had scoffed at the passing of the women, looked forth in amazement at them and marveled mightily at their faces and at their decent robes, saying.

"Verily, long did I revile these, knowing naught of them save from the funny papers, which did make them forth freaks. Howbeit, they are even as my church charges for whose souls I labor, even also as the keepers of the homes, and even as the worthy toilers who wot not of foolishness. Lo, henceforth shall I lift up my voice in praise, yea, in high praise; for I have beheld them with mine eyes and go no longer by evil report or the sayings of foolish tongues."

And straightway he departed, to read parchments bearing on the subject that filled these women with a mighty purpose.

JUDGE SAID ONLY GOD WOULD HELP

Told Women Who Asked Better
Hours No One Else Would
Take Their Side

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, president of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, told Cleveland suffragists recently how a 17-year-old working girl converted her to suffrage.

"Annie was a shaker," said Mrs. Miller, as reported in the Cleveland Plain Dealer. "She stood all day shaking out wet pieces to make them ready for the mangle. We were working for a 9-hour law, and found Annie weary and feverish, ready to drop from overwork.

"We put her to bed and sent for a doctor, but in a few days Annie was dead of pneumonia. She had worked on, her little body so pain-racked that she never knew she was near the crisis of a desperate illness.

"Now, we said, we will get the attorney-general to bring up the case in support of the 9-hour law. But the attorney-general thought the law was unconstitutional, and if a girl wanted to work 10 hours a day no one should have the right to stop her. He sent us to the judge. He told us to go to the Governor.

"The Governor said he could not take it up. The judge told us 'maybe God would help us,' but he didn't know anyone else that would.

"But the Federation of Labor took up the question. They heard Annie's story and sent delegates to the attorney-general.

"'We represent 12,000 votes. Do you want your job next year?' they asked him.

"'I've been thinking these working girls should be protected,' was the answer, and when the case came to trial that same judge said he was 'glad to give the full sentence, for humanity was above dollars.'" — Woman's Forum.

SHE IS NOT A PERSON

The highest court in England has decided that "a woman is not a person within the meaning of the Solicitors' Act of 1843," and therefore she cannot practice law. The court dismissed the appeal of Miss Gwyneth Marjorie Bebb, a graduate of Girton College, to require the Incorporated Law Society to admit her to the examination for admission to the bar. Without being examined by the society, she cannot be admitted, and the court has ruled that she cannot insist upon being allowed to take the examination. Women who had qualified themselves in medicine were likewise debarred from practice for years because the authorities refused to examine them. The court said of the young lawyer: "Doubtless the applicant is of superior education and intelligence to many males, but the court has nothing to do with that." The stubbornness of some Britons in yielding to the inevitable goes far to account for militancy.

DR. SHAW REFUSES INCOME TAXATION

Scorns Tyranny in Same Spirit as
Forefathers Who Revolted on
Principle

Dr. Anna H. Shaw has refused to pay her income tax. She was asked the other day to fill out a paper stating the amount and sources of her income. Instead, she wrote on the official sheet:

"There was once a seven years' bitter war fought by men and women against the tyranny of a Government which taxed them without giving them any power in the body which imposed the taxes. The watchword of the struggle was, 'Taxation Without Representation Is Tyranny.'

"The daughters of 1913 are no less loyal to that principle than were their sires, and in that spirit I decline to aid this Government, which, with equal tyranny taxes its women citizens while denying them representation. This

violates the basic principles of all Governments, which derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Dr. Shaw's refusal to pay her income tax recalls the fact that she comes of a tax-resisting family. Her grandmother, an English widow, was a Non-conformist, and was opposed on principle to paying tithes for the Church of England. Regularly, whenever the tax was demanded, she refused to pay, and let her household goods be sold at auction in the street, while from her doorway she told the tax collector what she thought of him.

THE EUGENICS OF SUFFRAGE

By Florence Woolston, Editor of The Woman Voter.

In olden times witches were blamed for everything that went amiss; nowadays it is the suffragists. Within the last few months we have been accused of promoting bad government, abetting white slavery, sex appealing by wearing Monsieur Poiret's designs in clothes, fostering decadent drama, art, literature; contributing to the decline of piano playing, and a long line of attending calamities. Since these are comparatively new denunciations, we had almost forgotten the classic impeachment of the falling birth rate, lately revived in a cartoon in Judge.

It would be easy enough to prove that children continue to be born in suffrage countries or that a decreased birth rate is causing great concern in France, where women are not yet enfranchised. We could, upon demand, produce photographs of women voters in the United States, proud mothers of from four to eighteen children, or issue a convincing census of suffrage babies.

But why should suffragists be required to pass a eugenics test for citizenship? We are not asking for a limited franchise for mothers and fathers, with the high offices to go to those who have the largest families. We wish individual and not family representation in government. If maternity were prerequisite to the ballot,

we should bar out such women as Miss Addams, Miss Lathrop, Miss Kellor and the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, who have spent their lives trying to make the world a comfortable place for children.

After all, the question is not what might happen to children if women were enfranchised, but what have women actually done for children with the ballot? The problem of the birth rate is social and economic, its solution a matter of speculation; the love of women for children and their desire to protect them can be demonstrated by facts.

In Colorado, where women have voted since 1893, a State department has been created for the protection of children. It is supported by the State, with offices in the capitol. Six hundred agents, with power of police or sheriff, are constantly guarding the welfare of the young.

The magnificent legislation of last year in California shows what women voters mean to do with their political power. The successful passage of laws for equal guardianship, the protection of illegitimate children, minimum wages and protection of women workers, child labor laws, raising the age of consent, establishing training schools for delinquent girls, developing kindergartens and playgrounds and providing for pure milk and pure food is due in large measure to the efforts of women. Other equal-suffrage States present similar illustration of the mother spirit in politics.

CUPID, THE STORK AND THE BALLOT

By Mary Ware Dennett, Corresponding Secretary National American Woman Suffrage Association.

What is the connection between them? There isn't any, the opponents of woman suffrage to the contrary notwithstanding. Why bring up the question of marriage and parenthood in connection with a woman's voting when it is never brought up in connection with a man's voting? Marriage and parent-

hood are interesting questions, to be sure, and important ones, which should concern men quite as much as women; but they are irrelevant as qualifications for voting for either men or women.

There is still an occasional mossback who, at the mere mention of woman suffrage, pictures every woman who wants to vote as scorning a lover or neglecting a baby or wishing to be a policeman. But he need not be alarmed, for suffragists do and will marry and become mothers and vote and occasionally (like men) hold public office, and still human tendencies are not reversed nor society's foundations shattered. However, something may happen that he and his like are not looking for, and that is that women, besides caring for their own personal happiness and looking after the welfare of their own particular babies, may—with their votes—help construct a society in which every young person has a fair chance and in which nobody's babies are doomed to disease or danger. They may—and women on the police force will be one of the steps in the process.

WHAT ABOUT ADAM?

Assuredly we must believe
That man has been eclipsed by
madam.

We hear so much of Christmas Eve,
And never a word of Christmas
Adam.

Equal suffrage victories are even being seen among the planets. When Prof. G. Meyer, "Scientific Astrologer and Counsellor of the Nation," was interviewed by an enterprising reporter the other day on the coming events of the new year, one of the things he said was:

"The suffragists will gain decided victories in many States, and will march on in their propaganda to further success. It's no use growling or trying to make 'em halt, either. You know what women are when they once get set in their minds, and besides that, when they've got practically the whole of the planetary system working for 'em, it's simply a waste of time to join the antis and pay dues."

Keep Young

Exercise your Facial Muscles and Restore
your Youthful Appearance and Beauty

EVERY WOMAN KNOWS that properly applied exercises restore youthful outlines of 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**

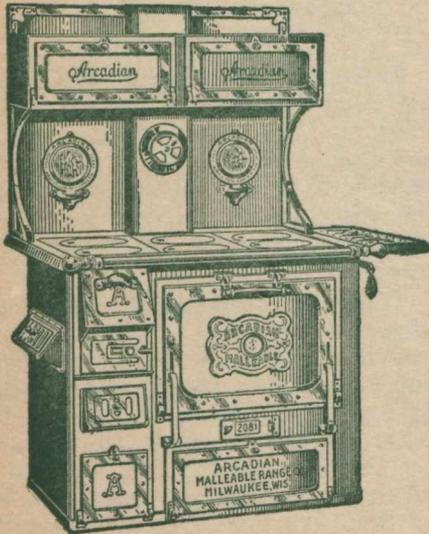
"Physical Culture for the Face"

NO
MASSAGE

202 Campbell Building, Victoria, B.C.

NO
COSMETICS

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. Cummulative 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.