

# The Woman's Tribune.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

VOL. XXIV No. 17,

PORTLAND, OREGON; SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1907.

FIVE CENTS A COPY

For the Woman's Tribune.  
I AM A SOUL.

I am a soul;  
The mighty surge of God's eternal Right  
Makes melody within.  
I am a vital, climbing vine,  
Twined 'round the stately trunk of life.  
I am a thought—direct from that Great  
Source  
Wherein breathes Action,  
O wondrous truth, so rarely here discerned!  
O mellow medicine for mortal ills!  
Renew, each day, this mending fact,  
And I shall die no more.  
Except to error and unrest;  
I shall be keyed for conquest  
Of all lower forms and states,  
And thus may brace my fellows.  
As we wander towards the sunlit New.  
—Rev. H. S. Geneva Lake.

SONNET.

O Earth! Thou hast not any wind that blows  
That is not music. Every weed of thine,  
Pressed rightly, flows in aromatic wine.  
And every little hedgerow flower that grows  
And every little brown bird that doth sing,  
Has something greater than itself, and  
Heads  
A living word to every living thing.  
Albeit it holds the message unawares.  
All shapes and sounds have something that  
is not  
Of them. A spirit broods amid the grass;  
Vague outlines of the Everlasting Thought,  
Lie in the melting shadows as they pass.  
The touch of an Eternal Presence thrills  
The fringes of the sunset and the hills.  
—Richard Realf.

It is encouraging to note that the duties of fathers are beginning to be written about, at least in Germany. The Berlin Deutsche Monatschrift maintains that the modern man is a poor father because he is not able to satisfy his child's desire for information. It is urged that the father should devote his leisure in acquiring the technical knowledge which would enable him to explain to the child the phenomena of modern life. He should be able to impart information about the myriad things that meet the children's gaze. It says: "Ah! did you but know the joy it affords! You can give your children something better than your gold, yourselves, provided you renew and increase your knowledge. And if it be too late for that, see to it that your sons receive a better training for fathers than was vouchsafed to you, and this by having them taught above all about the things that lie nearest to them." This is good advice for the mothers, too, and their higher education will find its fullest justification if they should be able to put it to no other use, in making them capable of understanding and teaching to their children the wonders of nature as illustrated in familiar objects all around us.

"The Immigrant Woman" is the subject of an article in the current Atlantic by Frances E. Keller, a well-known worker in sociological fields. It is stated that in the year ending June 30, 1905, 301,585 immigrant women came to this country, nearly half the number of men. Miss Keller says it is a mistake to attempt to understand or solve the social, industrial and moral questions arising from immigration without considering the women. Yet this is exactly what was done in the recent three-day conference of the National Civic Federation where "the whole question" was discussed without any mention of women. Miss Keller shows that immigrant women have no advantage in laws or trade over men, and "are at a disadvantage politically." The writer might have further emphasized the political disadvantage by showing that one of the fundamental causes of industrial problems, both with foreign and native, lies in the fact that part of the body of workers is disfranchised and as a corollary of this wages are based on sex and not on work accomplished.

Judge Lindsey, of Denver, writes that the corruption in Colorado politics is not due to the voting of women. "On the contrary," he says, "while many bad men have been elected in spite of woman suffrage, they have not been elected because of woman suffrage. If the women alone had a vote it would result in a class of men in public office whose character for morality, honesty and courage would be of a much higher order. Ninety-nine per cent of our election frauds were committed by men, without any assistance, direct or indirect, from women."

The next dreadful thing to a battle lost is a battle won.—Wellington.



Clara Howard Nichols.

## CLARINA I. HOWARD NICHOLS.

By Clara Bewick Colby.  
Destiny Knitters.

One of the most striking figures in fiction is Citizeness Defarge, who sat by the dread French tribunal working into her knitting the names of those who were to be victims of the guillotine. At the other end of the scale of human character, serene where the Citizeness was violent, benign where she was bloodthirsty, constructive where she was destructive, at a later day sat another woman with her knitting in another history-making tribunal working into her stitches the rights of women. To Clarina I. Howard Nichols the women of Kansas owe property rights, equal guardianship of their children, and school suffrage, or, at least, that these were woven into the fabric of organic law at the very beginning and did not have to be worked for and gained by the slow process of amending the laws, as in other States. Mrs. Nichols did much for the Woman Suffrage movement in its early days and was the leader in awakening thought along this line in three other States, Vermont, Wisconsin and California, but her appeals to the Constitutional Convention of Kansas and her sitting calmly down among them with her knitting, that her presence might hold to their promises the slippery politicians, left the most lasting impress upon legislation and is what she will always be remembered by.

### Better Laws for Women.

Clarina I. Howard was born in Townshend, Windham County, Vermont, Jan. 25, 1810. We know nothing of her ancestry, of her childhood, or of her marriage with Mr. Carpenter, which left her with two sons. She first appears in woman suffrage history in 1843 as the editor of the Windham County Democrat, which was published by her husbands, Geo. W. Nichols, at Brattleboro, and it was in this capacity, which she filled until 1853, that she was able to call public attention to the legal disabilities under which women rested and to secure favorable legislation in their behalf. At this time married women were without any legal existence in Vermont, as elsewhere. They could not hold property they might earn or inherit, and if widowed they could only inherit half the husband's property, however small it might be. If there were no kindred of the husband to inherit the other half, it went into the State treasury, even though this disposal of it might make the widow a public charge. A case occurred among the subscribers to the Democrat where a man left an estate worth \$500. It was divided and the widow, who was in the decline of life and feeble, got only \$250. Mrs. Nichols wrote up the case and set forth this injustice to women in her paper and sent marked copies to her

members of the Legislature-elect. Moved by her presentation of the case, Mr. Larkin Mead, of Brattleboro, introduced in the Legislature of 1849 a bill to give married women property rights. The bill as passed secured to the wife the estate owned by her at marriage and any acquired thereafter; still she could not sell or convey her property without the joint signature of her husband. In 1850 the law was amended so that a childless widow was heir to the whole of the husband's estate if it did not exceed \$1,000, and half of the amount in excess of \$1,000. If there was no kin the whole estate became the property of the widow.

In 1849 Mrs. Nichols began to trend in her editorials towards woman suffrage, introducing the dreaded subject to her patrons under the plea that man had failed to give disfranchised woman her legal rights; therefore she must look to the ballot for self-protection. The news of her bold claim had reached those who were moving for the National Convention at Worcester, Mass., in 1850, and she received an invitation to be one of the speakers on this occasion. She was placed on the Central and Educational Committees appointed by the Convention.

### Husband Owns Wife's Clothing.

In 1852 Mrs. Nichols made the first move for school suffrage for women, drawing up a petition and securing more than 200 signatures of the leading business men of Brattleboro asking the Legislature to make women voters at district school meetings. The petition was referred to the Educational Committee, whose chairman was the editor of the Rutland Herald, who was known to be a bitter opponent of the rights of women. Fearing lest his report would be so abusive that it would scare away support the measure might otherwise have, Mrs. Nichols wrote to Judge Thompson, editor of the Green Mountain Freeman, asking him to plead with prominent members to protect woman's cause from abuse before the House. The Judge consulted with leading members of all parties and the result was a resolution was introduced in the House inviting Mrs. Nichols to address the Legislature on behalf of the petition. The vote was unanimous, the opposing chairman of the Educational Committee saying: "If the lady wants to make herself ridiculous, let her come and make herself as ridiculous as possible, and as soon as possible." He also advertised in his paper, the Herald, that he would present Mrs. Nichols with a suit of male attire at the close of her address.

It was a novel and difficult position for a sensitive woman to fill, being doubtless the first speech made by a woman before a legislative body. Mrs. Nichols' heart beat so wildly that after her first brief preface her voice failed her and she leaned her head on her

hand. There was a moment of painful suspense until she rallied, but her voice remained tremulous throughout her discourse. This rather won for her the sympathy of the members, and even the dreaded opponent said editorially that in spite of her efforts Mrs. Nichols could not unsex herself; even her voice was full of womanly pathos. We are left to infer that he would have considered her as no longer a woman if her voice had not faltered. Mrs. Nichols in the course of her address cited the statutes and decisions of the courts to show that the husband owned even the wife's clothing. In conclusion she referred to the threat of the opponent and said that although she had earned the dress she had on, her husband owned it—not by his own will but by a law made by bachelors and other women's husbands. She added: "I will not appeal to the gallantry of this House, but to its manliness, if such a taunt does not come with an ill grace from gentlemen who have legislated our skirts into their possession and will it not be quite time for them to taunt us with being after their wardrobe when they shall have restored to us the legal right to our own." This last hit brought forth a storm of applause and Mrs. Nichols was warmly applauded as she left the Speaker's desk. Nothing was seen of the suit of male attire. On the contrary, the editor of the Herald "caught it" in the House and out.

The report was adverse but respectful, and left the way open for later effort, while the favorable impression created among the women whose presence there had been personally solicited by a Judge Thompson was regarded as a great triumph for Woman's Rights.

### Prophecies for Miss Anthony.

This was at the time when Miss Anthony was just beginning her public work. She had gone to Albany as delegate from Rochester to a meeting of the Sons of Temperance, an order composed of both sexes, and, desiring to speak to a motion, she had been told that the sisters were not invited there to speak but to listen and learn. Miss Anthony and some others left the room and carried with them a letter sent by Mrs. Nichols to be read at the meeting and it was read at the women's meeting which they proceeded to organize, to the great detriment of the attendance upon the gathering they had left. Later the women decided to have a State Temperance Convention of their own, learning which Mrs. Nichols wrote to Miss Anthony a letter of encouragement which proved to be prophetic. She wrote: "It is most invigorating to watch the development of a woman in the work for humanity; first anxious for the cause and depressed with a sense of her own inability; partial success of timid efforts creating a hope; next a faith, and then the fruition of complete self-devotion. Such will be your history."

In the autumn of 1852 Mrs. Nichols and Miss Anthony met at the Syracuse Convention. Miss Anthony learned greatly to rely on Mrs. Nichols and regarded her as "one of her nearest and dearest friends; a forceful speaker and writer, and a tender and loving woman." At this convention the question of divorce came up and Mrs. Nichols, who was well posted on the laws which related to women, called attention to the injustice of the man being allowed by the law to keep all the property in case of divorce. Even though the divorce was given to the woman by reason of her husband's wrong-doing, still she forfeited all right to the property they had jointly earned. Mrs. Nichols took the ground, as she explained fully in a letter to the Temperance Convention the following year, that drunkenness should be a ground for separation but not divorce, because drunkenness, she maintained, could be and should be legislated out of existence and therefore should not be allowed to break up homes permanently. This question of divorce came up constantly at both temperance and suffrage meetings, so fearful was women's condition felt to be when she was irrevocably held in marriage no matter how much she might be abused or neglected.

### Suffrage Speeches and Debates.

For four years Mrs. Nichols attended not only the National Conventions but

(Continued on third page.)



## WOMAN'S TRIBUNE

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CLARA BEWICK COLBY.

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The Woman's Journal criticizes the statement of The Woman's Tribune that Mrs. Davis called the first National Convention at Worcester, and did the work of getting it up. The Journal says: "Most of the work was done by Lucy Stone, and it was she who headed the call for the convention." The Woman's Tribune is not seeking to belittle the work of Lucy Stone any more than of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony. These three hold a unique place in the history of the Woman Suffrage movement and they are secure in their honors. The work of all has been fully memorialized heretofore in the Woman's Tribune and the life of Lucy Stone is about to be written. That of Miss Anthony has been fully set forth in two volumes, and the Reminiscences of Mrs. Stanton supply the material desired to know something of this great leader and mother of the movement. The Tribune is hoping to make this generation a little acquainted with some of the co-workers of these prominent leaders, without whom they could not have done the work they did. Not one could have been spared, and where many are entitled to our love and loyal gratitude it is surely more helpful to us than if the movement had been originated, sustained and copyrighted by a few. In saying that "one did the work and that one was Mrs. Davis," The Tribune quoted from the first volume of the History of Woman Suffrage, page 216. There was a little meeting of nine which appointed a committee of seven, of which Paulina Wright Davis was chairman. The History says: "However, the work soon devolved upon one person. Illness hindered one, duty to a brother another, duty to the slave a third, professional engagements a fourth, the fear of bringing the gray hairs of a father to the grave prevented another from serving; but the pledge was made and could not be withdrawn." A foot-note to the word "person" says: "Mrs. Davis herself." Certain it is that Mrs. Davis wrote the letters to all the distinguished persons whom she could reach, and that while she had many reproachful, curt and insulting refusals, she secured the names of 85 persons to the call for the convention. They were arranged by States and Lucy Stone's name headed the 33 from her State. The very prominence of her name indicates that she did not arrange the call. Sarah H. Earle called the meeting to order. Mrs. Davis was elected president of the Convention and Chairman of the Central Committee, in which capacity she called the second National Convention in Worcester. The History says: "The large number of letters addressed to Mrs. Davis show how extensive had been her correspondence both in the Old World and the New." Mrs. Davis was again elected president. Just exactly what each one did, when all were of one mind to do whatever they could to further the cause, is a matter of small moment, but the writer does not like to rest under the imputation of having done injustice to Lucy Stone; hence shows the authority for the statement made.

The very ably conducted department in the Atlantic Journal, "Our Household," edited by Miss L. O. Thomas, is open to contributions on Woman Suffrage. In a recent number George Martin takes strong ground for it. He said that England had no right to tax Americans without giving them representation, and we have no right to tax women without their being represented at the ballot box. We thought we should be hearing some brotherly voice down there demanding justice for women.

Order the Perfection Bust Support from the office of the Woman's Tribune. The only thing for summer wear; cool, cleanly and comfortable. Once tried the wearer will use no other. Notice instructions when ordering.

## "THE MYSTICAL MARRIAGE."

The August Open Court has as a frontispiece a reproduction of the celebrated painting of Correggio, "The Mystical Marriage of Saint Catherine." This was a favorite topic with artists of the fifteenth and earlier centuries and there are several reproductions of their paintings in the article by the editor, entitled "The Bride of Christ."

This conception of the marriage of the Saviour is an ancient one, as Mr. Carus shows, common in the case of the pagan gods, and the comparing the kingdom of heaven to a marriage, speaking of the Church as "the Bride of Christ," and, as St. John repeatedly does, of the marriage of the Lamb, are taken by the editor to show the influence of Babylonian traditions upon the formation of religious ideas in Judea, so closely may the parallel be drawn between these ideas and the traditions pertaining to the Babylonian Saviour, Marduk.

Interesting as this discussion is, there is, however, another portion of Mr. Carus' paper which is of moment to the movement to obtain for women the restoration of their rights. The query of medieval darkness as to whether the woman had soul had scarcely been answered in the affirmative when the woman's rights movement began. Woman was still regarded as described in the prayer of St. Chrysostom as a "necessary evil, a natural temptation, a deadly calamity, a domestic peril, a deadly fascination, and a painted ill." As late as 1876, when a Presbyterian minister, Dr. See, admitted two women to his pulpit to speak on temperance, he was tried before the Synod of New Jersey, and finally the General Presbyterian Assembly; his prosecutor, Dr. Craven, declaring him to have been guilty of "an indecency in the sight of Jehovah." His whole four-hours' argument was based on the Bible doctrine of woman's divinely-intended subordination. None but those who have been at least a quarter of a century in the Woman Suffrage movement can realize how fierce and relentless were the theological whips laid upon woman in every step of her forward way, and how heavy and strong were the dogmatic chains from which she had to free herself.

It was perhaps Sojourner Truth who dared first in a suffrage convention to defend her sex from the attacks of the ministers. They were present in full force at the Akron convention in 1851 to contest the women's claim to equality because of the sin of one first mother, the manhood of Christ and the Bible teaching that woman should be in subjection, etc. Pointing her finger at the principal disputant, the tall, black Sibyl said: "Whar did your Christ come from? From God and a woman! Man had nothing to do with Him." The effect this had in restoring the courage of the women in the convention is said to have been indescribable. As men became more liberal and women began to look into Bibles and religions for themselves, it was seen that the doctrine of the subordinate place of the female in creation was not only unsupported by science, but was anti-scriptural and irreligious. This was Mrs. Stanton's thought in publishing "The Woman's Bible." To such scholarly women as Mrs. Swiney we owe those researches which have proven that the exaltation of the feminine in all ages and all religions of all races and times in their pristine purity, and that its subordination has been a later priestly invention. A great service was indirectly performed for the woman movement when the last revision of the Bible was made and the learned translators were forced to change some passages relating to women.

All of this is brought to mind by Mr. Carus' paper in The Open Court, a quotation from which brings ancient writings to support our position. Referring to the personification of Wisdom as Sophia in the scripture called "The Wisdom of Solomon," Chapters VII and VIII show that this Sophia had the place which the Holy Ghost has in Christianity, thus: "For Wisdom is more moving than any motion; she passeth and goeth through all things by reason of her pureness. . . . And, being but one, she can do all things; and remaining in herself, she maketh all things new; and in all ages entering into holy souls, she maketh them friends of God, and prophets, For God loveth none but him that dwelleth with Wisdom.

Wisdom searcheth from one end to another mightily; and sweetly doth she order all things. . . . In that she is conversant with God, she magnifieth her nobility; yea, the Lord of all things Himself loved her. For she is privy to the mysteries of the knowledge of God, and a lover of His Works."

Continuing, Mr. Carus says: "Sophia retains this place which she holds in the Old Testament Apocrypha with the

Gnostics, and as we know from a fragment of the Gospel according to the Hebrews, the Holy Ghost is regarded as the wife of God the Father, for there Jesus uses the expression, "My Mother the Holy Ghost," as quoted by Epiphanius.

The idea of a trinity as God—father, mother and son—faded away quickly during the early development of Christian dogma, and it seems that the replacement of the word 'logos' for 'Sophia' helped to obliterate the idea that the second person of the Deity was female. The change was also favored by the fact that while 'ruah,' the Hebrew term for spirit, is feminine, the Greek term, 'pneuma,' is neuter.

The craving for a religious reverence of womanhood remained even in the age of asceticism and found its satisfaction in the worship of the Theotokos, the Mother of God, which is a literal translation of ancient pagan terms, especially the Egyptian 'netur mut,' but in addition the idea of the Saviour's bride, though considerably neglected, was never entirely forgotten. In the imagination of the people, though rarely ever of the clergy, it remained in a hazy atmosphere of mysticism and finally took a definite shape toward the tenth century by imputing to Jesus a mystical bride who was called Catherine, the 'pure one,' to indicate that she was an ideal of virginity. The notion of any true wedlock relation was necessarily excluded according to the prevalent asceticism of church doctrines, and so in this fairy tale atmosphere the legend of a spiritual marriage of Christ assumed a more and more definite shape."

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE NOTES.

The South Dakota annual Suffrage Convention was held in the House of Representatives, Pierre, September 17 and 18. It is reported to have been an interesting and profitable meeting. Miss Laura Gregg gave a logical and impressive address on the second evening. The following officers were elected: President, Alice M. A. Pickler, of Faulkton; Vice President, Philena Everett Johnson, of Highmore; Secretary, Rose Bower, of Rapid City; Corresponding Secretary, Florence Jeffries, of Fort Pierre; Treasurer, Mrs. Jennie M. Taylor, of Sioux Falls; Auditors, Ruby Smart, Wessington Springs, Jane R. Breeden, Pierre; Press Superintendent, Jane E. Waldron, Fort Pierre.

The Equal Suffrage Association of San Diego, Cal., at their recent annual meeting in the Chamber of Commerce were favored by an excellent address by Mr. Gray, a native and long resident of New Zealand, on the advanced social and industrial conditions there, and especially their relation to woman suffrage. Women have the full vote and mingle freely in the political and social affairs of their country to the distinct advantage of all concerned. The speaker made an eloquent, just and forcible plea for justice to women and declared his astonishment at the backward condition of suffrage in the United States. Mr. Gray is publishing and editing "The New" in San Diego. A. W.

Mrs. Frances Swiney occupied the chair at the recent meeting of the Cheltenham Suffrage Society. Reviewing the progress abroad, she said such object lessons should appear even to their own befogged House of Commons. As a church woman it comes with especial force when Mrs. Swiney asks why are not the clergy of the Church of England standing with the women.

ITALY: The Minister of the Interior has sent out to all the prefects of the kingdom, on behalf of the committee appointed to investigate the subject of giving the municipal suffrage to women, asking how many women, approximately, are members of charity and philanthropic institutions, private boards relating to children, and professions; the number paying taxes, and the number who indirectly vote by proxy according to the existing law on provincial and district government.

AUSTRIA: Under the law relating to political clubs, foreigners, minors and women are not allowed to join political unions, to federate with political societies, to correspond with other associations, or to wear union badges. A change in the law has been proposed by some of the independent progressive deputies, but meanwhile the Austrian women can do little for their own rights and cannot join hands with the women of other lands.

Mrs. Swiney's latest book, "The Cosmic Procession," can be ordered from the Woman's Tribune, post-paid, for \$1.10. A new edition of "The Awakening of Women," which is the bed-rock book on the woman question, has been issued in cheap form and can be secured from the Woman's Tribune, post-paid, for 35 cents or one new yearly subscription.

## LUNACY LAWS NEED CHANGING.

My Dear Mrs. Colby: Permit me to call the attention of the readers of The Woman's Tribune to the fact that we have in the statutes of Ohio a law relating to the examination and commitment of the insane to the State hospitals which is not fair or just to free-born American citizens. As it is executed in many of our counties it amounts to a star-chamber session at which the accused is not present; neither is his next of kin. The medical witness is the one individual upon whose opinion the American citizen imprisonment of the American citizen depends. Medical examinations in lunacy are not always made on scientific principles and sometimes degenerate into a mere farce. The legal fraternity, who should be responsible for these examinations, stand modestly in the background and permit the medical fraternity to conduct the whole thing. Hence the evidence against the alleged insane person often goes unexamined as to truthfulness. Further, our State Board of Medical Examination and Registration and our medical colleges prepare our physicians in a very inefficient manner for a duty involving so important a question as the freedom of an American citizen.

Our State hospitals for the insane are conducted like penal institutions; strict military discipline prevails everywhere; criminals and innocent people commingle. Some people get in them and are often imprisoned for life because nobody wants them and the terms for a discharge are not easily satisfied. These statutes bear heavily on the women of the State. For example, we have a husband who enjoys a good reputation among his neighbors and yet he tortures his wife by some violation of a moral law. She grows nervous, screams and runs out of the house when he threatens her. She wanders out at night looking for him when he is absent. He grows tired of her; neighbors become possessed with a hysterical fear, and the husband finally betters his own condition by sending her to a hospital, where the State will bear her expenses. Proceedings are held in her absence; her next of kin are not notified; her medical examination is insufficient, and yet she disappears from life, like people do in the county of Rastus. Finally, if she was sane when she went in and can prove it, she has no redress under the present laws of Ohio. Please call the attention of the women of our State to these facts and ask them to help us to make the laws of Ohio as just to the citizen suspected of insanity as they are to the citizen suspected of crime. We have in Mahoning County a probate judge who assures me that no star-chamber proceedings in lunacy shall be conducted in his office.

Very respectfully,  
CONSUELO CLARK STEWART.

The above article by Dr. Stewart is especially timely just now when Commissioner West, of the District of Columbia, has discovered a sane woman wrongfully incarcerated in St. Elizabeth's, the national asylum, and has determined on a thorough examination of all the inmates. There is no State in the Union where such an outrage is not possible, with perhaps the exception of those where a woman is on the Board of Visitors. The remedy would be to require a periodical examination of all patients, that their condition might be observed. And there should invariably be women on the Board of Examiners, for their quick intuition would enable them to come more surely at the truth than men would where women are concerned.

The communication deserves careful attention, as it is the result of the experience and observation of a physician of long practice. There is no doubt that untold injury has been done to unfortunate human beings by persons who wanted them out of the way.

The Lyceum Club is an international association founded in London in 1903, in order to bring into relation with each other women of different nationalities interested in literature, the arts, music, and humanitarian works. The Lyceum has branches in Berlin, New York, The Hague and New Zealand, and one recently formed in Paris. The latter has established headquarters at 28 rue de la Bienfaisance.

The report of Chief of Police Rice, of Spokane, goes to show that marriage lessens crime. Of the total of 5,740 arrests only 595 prisoners were found to be married. The ordinary education does not seem to be much of a preventive, for of these prisoners only 321 were unable to read and write.

A hundred men make an encampment and one woman makes a home.—From the Hindu.



**CLARINA I. HOWARD NICHOLS.**

(Continued from first page.)  
 was frequently called upon to lecture by neighborhood committees and lyceums, not only in Vermont but in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Often the meeting was arranged in the form of a debate, when the ministers and deacons would be in the opposition and the wives would turn over their defense of Woman's Rights to Mrs. Nichols.

This woman, "wise as a serpent," if she was the most dove-like of suffragists, would fix it so that the opponents of Woman Suffrage would have the opening and closing speeches. Without a single exception she said the men who had spoken against it in the beginning would give it their cordial endorsement at the close. Often Mrs. Nichols would take long rides into the country for her day's work to speak in the evening, returning early in the morning to attend to her business.

**Kidnapping the Baby.**

A very dramatic incident of helping a mother to get away with her own children occurred on one of her lecture trips. It was a cold January morning and she had taken the train six miles from her home. She was just settling down for a comfortable two hours' ride to Templeton, Mass. Just as the train was about to leave the occupants were startled by the scream of a mother, from whose arms two men were endeavoring to seize her children. The older had the little three-year-old girl, and the sheriff was trying to snatch the baby from the mother. What does it all mean, clamored the passengers. Mrs. Nichols, who had risen to aid the mother, spoke in a commanding tone of voice: "It means, my friends, that a woman has no legal right to her own babies, that the father may send the sheriff to arrest the mother and rob her of her little ones. You have heard sneers at Woman's Rights. This is one of the rights, a mother's right to the care and custody of her little ones." The sheriff paused in astonishment and Mrs. Nichols motioned to the conductor, who knew her, to let the train go. In a few moments they had crossed the State line into Massachusetts. The sheriff renewed his efforts to seize the baby and the men in the car were threatening violence when Mrs. Nichols again interposed. She said to the mother: "Hold on to your baby; he has no right to take it from you and is liable to fine and imprisonment if he attempts it." She informed the sheriff that he had no authority in Massachusetts and, furthermore, that under the recent decision of the Massachusetts court none but the father could take a child from its mother and therefore the guardianship of the grandfather, who had the little girl was invalid. The sheriff was squelched. The mother and baby took their seat by Mrs. Nichols and the sheriff and the grandfather prepared to get off with the little girl at the first station and take the train to where their carriage was awaiting them. Mrs. Nichols knew that they would have to wait some time, so she hastily arranged with a person getting off at the second station that the mother should go with him and send a sheriff up to claim her little girl and Mrs. Nichols would take the baby on with her to the town where she was to lecture. We may imagine she used the incident to good purpose in her lecture that evening and she was once engaged to return for a second lecture. On her way home she left a note for the mother, stating where she would find her baby, and she learned that it had all come out right as planned. When Mrs. Nichols reached her home station an ovation awaited her. It was believed that she had been privy to the affair and had gone purposely to the rescue. She received several "memorial" hanks of yarn with messages from the donors that they would keep her in knitting work while she was preaching Woman's Rights on the railroad—referring to her habit of knitting on the cars.

In the autumn of 1853 Mrs. Nichols went to lecture in Wisconsin as the agent of the State Temperance League, an organization composed of both sexes. Arriving at Milwaukee, she found that the popular prejudice against women as public speakers, and especially against one who advocated Woman's Rights, was stirred up by a minister who wanted the position, which he finally got by a majority vote of the Executive Committee of the League. This left Mrs. Nichols free to work under the auspices of the newly formed Woman's Temperance Association. Mrs. Lydia Fowler, one of the celebrated phrenologists, was accompanying Mrs. Nichols and she now agreed to precede Mrs. Nichols' lectures with a brief physiological address appropriate to the subject.

A Sunday evening meeting was arranged for the two in Milwaukee, but although it was held in a church, not a

minister or layman could be found willing to commit himself by opening the services, and, as Mrs. Nichols related, with "head uncovered" in a church where it was "a shame for a woman to speak," she rested her burden "with the dear Father, as only burdens are rested on Him in conscious unity of purpose."  
 The speakers next attended the Women's Temperance Convention at Delavan and a fund was raised to pay the expenses of the two women to speak on the effect of alcohol on the system and Mrs. Nichols depicting the woes of wives and children growing out of license laws and alienated civil rights. It was not all easy going by any means.

**Deacon Talking Her Out.**

At Waukesha a temperance meeting was advertised for "speaking on the transaction of business." It was held in the Congregational church, the pastor acting as chairman. After the real business of the meeting was disposed of, the chairman and his deacon "talked against time" to prevent the women being heard. To urgent calls for speaking the chairman replied that it was a business meeting, but that Rev. Mr. — from Illinois would lecture in the evening. Several gentlemen arose at once to protest. One said he had walked seven miles that his wife and daughter might ride to hear the ladies speak; another, that he had ridden twelve miles on horseback to hear them. The chairman cut short the appeals by declaring the meeting adjourned. A consultation was held in the ante-room and Mrs. Nichols was urged to stay and speak in the evening, the advertised speaker joining in the request, saying half an hour in the time he wanted. When the whole evening, assuring her that he had arranged to speak on the following evening. In the audience Mrs. Nichols had discovered several Vermonters, and among them one who had been a girl friend, so she felt herself properly vouched for. In the deacon who had talked an hour to prevent her from being heard she recognized a man whose debut on the temperance platform she had aided and encouraged and from whom she had parted twenty-one years before. He had not recognized her, as she had not known her by her present name. She told the story to the audience, suppressing his name, saying she had no resentment towards him, for twenty-one years ago she herself could not have been persuaded to hear a woman speak. She assured her hearers, as he was regarding her with a puzzled look, that she had not the slightest doubt of his support in her present work; nor was she disappointed. In truth, Mrs. Nichols was one of the gentlest and most winsome of women and she always disarmed prejudice and won her cause.

The chairman of the previous meeting was not at Mrs. Nichols' lecture, as he was staying at home to prepare a sermon against her for the following day. In the evening, however, after the temperance lecture by the good brother who had given up his time the previous evening, Mrs. Nichols was called out by the audience and she improved the opportunity to answer points of the sermon which were personal to herself and the advocates of the rights of women, closing with a brief statement of her faith in Christ's rule of love and duty as impressing every human being into the service of a common humanity—the right to serve being commensurate with the obligation, as of God and not of man. A week later at another business meeting this reverend chairman introduced a resolution endorsing Mrs. Nichols and inviting her to speak at the County Convention. He also sent her a written apology. In Mrs. Nichols' Reminiscences, published in the "History of Woman Suffrage," she says of this incident:

"I had achieved a grateful success; 'license to plead the cause of the poor and needy,' where how to do so had seemed to the women under whose direction I had taken the field, the real question at issue. In consideration of existing prejudices they had suggested the prudent course of silence upon the question of Woman's Rights. And here, on the very threshold of the campaign, I had been compelled to vindicate my right to speak for women; as a woman, to speak for her from any standpoint of life to which nature, custom, or law had assigned her."

"For more than a quarter of a century earnest men had spoken and failed to secure justice for the poor and needy, 'appointed to destruction' by the liquor traffic. They had failed because they had denied woman's right to help them and had taken from her the right to help herself. In speaking for woman I must be heard from a domestic level of legal pauperism disenchanted of all political prestige. In appealing to the powers that be, I must appeal from sov-

ereigns drunk to sovereigns sober—with eight chances in ten that the decision would be controlled by sovereigns drunk.

"To impress the paramount claim of women to a no-license law, without laying bare the legal and political disabilities that make them the greatest sufferers, the helpless victims of the liquor traffic, was impossible. It would have been stupidly unwise to withhold what with the majority of voters is the weightier consideration, that in alienating from women their earnings, governments impose upon the community taxes for the support of the paupered children of drunken fathers, whose mothers would joyfully support and train them for usefulness; and who, as a rule, have done so, when by the death or divorce of the husband they have regained the control over their earnings and the custody of their children. Thus proving that man by his disabling laws has made woman helpless and dependent, and not, as God, who has endowed her with capabilities equal to the responsibilities He has imposed."

The law enacted by the following Legislature giving to wives drunkards their earnings and the custody of their minor children testified to the good seed sown by Mrs. Nichols in this campaign.

**NOTES ABOUT WOMEN.**

Miss Helen M. Pullis has been appointed an immigration inspector on the recommendation of the immigration commissioner at Ellis Island, in order that she may secure special and definite information about the "white slave" traffic.

Miss Mary L. Jones, of Pasadena, formerly the librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, is now in Berkeley, where she is at the head of the library section of the summer school conducted in connection with the University of California. Miss Jones' great ability in this line was recognized by the university and when she completes the work there at the beginning of August a still greater honor awaits her. She has been elected to become temporary head of the library at Bryn Mawr College at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, during the year's leave of absence of the librarian, Miss Mudge, who will go abroad.—Pasadena paper.

Miss Johanna Redmond, daughter of John E. Redmond, M. P., is one of the leaders in Ireland's dramatic revival. She has written two plays which are Celtic in tone and theme and which have aroused enthusiasm as played in London by Irish amateurs.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson has decided to rent her beautiful and historic home, "Sunnybrae," at Cupertino, California, and hereafter it will be known as "De Toyon." Mrs. Watson retains the ranch and "Temple Oak" will continue to welcome friends and neighbors for the usual annual religious festival the first Sunday in June. At the last services on that day, but were people gathered from San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Clara, Mountain View, Saratoga and Los Gatos. Mrs. Watson entertained a large number of personal friends and the majority of those attending services remained for the day, enjoying the beauty of the grounds. Mrs. Watson built up this beautiful home by her own efforts and has lived there for twenty-five years. She will now reside with her daughter, Mrs. Lucretia Watson Taylor, at "Alpine Terrace," Saratoga, a new place which Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have built with special reference to having Mrs. Watson with them. Mrs. Watson is president for the Suffrage Association of San Jose County and Mrs. Taylor is chairman of the Press Committee. These dear workers will strengthen each other's hands in their closer association. Mrs. Taylor has just secured a weekly column in the San Jose Mercury. Santa Clara County may be relied on in the coming campaign in California.

The International Bar Association, in session recently at Portland, Maine, discussed a very perplexing question relative to divorce. For instance, if an American girl marries an English noble in the United States, goes with him to England a separation follows there, she returning to the United States to procure a divorce on her ex parte statement of her husband's worthlessness, if in such case a divorce is granted, what would be the status of the divorced woman should she return to her husband's country? It is quite evident that there should be some international recognition of divorce jurisdiction.

**LIFE OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY.**  
 Two volumes, over 500 pages each, \$5.00.

**AMONG EXCHANGES.**

The Woman's Home Companion has a wide range of high-class reading, and is without the most beautiful of magazines especially for women. The September number had an exquisite cover designed by Earl Stetson Crawford, for which the \$1,500 prize was given. It represents mother and baby looking out of a window watching the distant ship recede. A remarkable article is by Anna Steese Richardson on "The Influence of Business Life on Women." She truly says a business woman cannot enjoy her success alone.

Mrs. Frances Swiney, of Cheltenham, England, recently had a striking article in "Forward," Glasgow, Scotland, entitled "The Holy Bottle." It holds up in strong relief the devotion surrender to the bottle, to which they surrender all that is dear on earth, their hopes of heaven, their manhood. Take everything else away, but leave us the sacred bottle, it is virtually their cry. No more scathing arraignment of the Anglo-Saxon disgrace has ever been made, and the effect of this evil on the children is unblushingly shown. It is in the guise of a dialect argument by a woman of the people. Mrs. Swiney, although not a worker in the temperance reform, takes strong ground on this, as in all other progressive measures. There is no dodging any question with her and no making concessions to herself or to the opinions of society, when once she is convinced a measure is for the good of humanity.

The editor of the Anglo-Russian, Jaakoff Prelooker, says editorially that against no one else than man has woman as a sex had to defend herself. She, then, can be judge in her own case and simultaneously represent the plaintiff's interests? It is evidently a case in which the wolf is appointed to take tender care of the sheep.

"American" should be in better business than writing in the Natal, South Africa. Advertiser about the failure of woman suffrage in the four States in this country where women vote. It is bad enough for persons claiming to be Americans to defeat the rights of their fellow countrywomen, but when they go abroad and strike a spot where the women are making a brave fight for their rights, they should in common decency refrain from relishing the oft-answered assertion that women have failed to purify politics, but that politics have "besmirched and degraded the noblest work of God." Fortunately Mr. Henry Anckettill was sufficiently well posted to call him down on the spot. The Tribune has supplied Mr. Anckettill with further ammunition in the shape of responsible, official statements to offset the intangible, insubstantial opposition which always skulks behind anonymity. The woman suffragists of Natal are fortunate in having a champion who will not let such damaging assertions go unchallenged.

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEADERS.**

The Woman's Tribune is giving as a special feature sketches of the distinguished women who were early in the suffrage movement, and who, although less known in this connection than Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone, are no less worthy of the gratitude of this generation. They brought to the early demand for woman's rights in remarkable degree strength, sweetness, culture and courage, which gave it a forward impetus and insured its going on to success.

Of these were Lucretia Mott, Margaret Fuller, Paulina Wright Davis and Isabella Beecher Hooker, who have already been presented in The Tribune, and other sketches will follow as fast as the material can be arranged and space afforded.

There are still some numbers containing these sketches which can be obtained by parties who wish to distribute them. The four issues containing the "Life of Margaret Fuller" and the current number sent to any address for 10 cents.

**NEW BOOKS.**

"Seventy Years Young, or the Unhabitual Way," by Emily M. Bishop, director of Americanized Deslerte department and co-principal school of expression, Chantauqua, N. Y., author of "Health and Self-Expression" and "Interpretative Forms of Literature." Price postpaid \$1.50. B. W. Huebsch, publisher, New York.

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For the Woman's Tribune.

LOVE.

Love came into my dark, and said  
"Behold, I am here with you."  
And then the fear and the darkness fled  
And heaven swept into view.  
—Caroline Rentfrew.

THE HOMELESS.

There is a rest for every living thing—  
The wide-winged bird comes from the dark-  
ening sea  
At nightfall to the quiet of his nest;  
The gray fox slips with morning to his hole  
Wearily with many truels in the grass,  
Creeps to his crevice home and is at peace.  
But the wild souls that go the way of hate,  
They have no sheltering roof, no hiding  
place.  
They wander, wander in the night and rain,  
They tread the desert; for their own wild  
hands  
Have broken down the bright warm house of  
love,  
The only covert for the heart of man.  
—Edwin Marchant in "The Nauticus" for  
October.

Some day, beloved, when I have learned to  
bear,  
And know as absolute, thy absence here,  
And have grown used to silence and the  
drear  
Monotony of days without thy care,  
I shall reach higher than this sharp despair,  
And so be glad that thou canst not  
The mighty music of a mighty sphere,  
And then I may find healing unaware.  
Ah, when that day shall come, my soul may  
rise  
To subjugation as supreme as thine,  
And I shall clamor heaven no more with  
sighs,  
But read thy heart's new record line by  
line:  
How dare I not be glad who know thy eyes  
Are lifted radiant to the eyes divine?  
—Mrs. C. E. Whittonstone.

OLD WORLD LETTERS.

(By Florence Sharp Manion, M. D.,  
Portland, Oregon.)

Number III.

A Wonderful Day.

Berlin, Jan. 31st, 1907.  
Oh, you beautiful, wonderful, dream-  
like, foreign day—eternity never before  
gave one just like you, and there are  
none of your exact kind to follow. The  
absence of the accustomed rumble of  
the street cars announced to my con-  
sciousness the birth of this jewel day.  
From my window I looked down on a  
world muffled in a thick, downy blanket  
twelve inches thick, every branch and  
twig weighted with feathery whiteness  
and the sky dark with the big, loose,  
falling flakes. The cars have not run  
all day. The omnibuses and droschaks  
have been crowded and turning away  
disappointed crowds at every halt. The  
streets were usually carried by the cars.  
The pale distant sun (so lacking in force  
and vigor in this latitude that the  
Deutscher classes him feminine gender)  
by occasional glimmers of conscious-  
ness throws a weirdness over the scene  
that I have never seen in my native  
land.

Three hours of labored effort through  
the heavy, slippery streets (the horses  
fell twice) landed me at my destina-  
tion, the Moabit Krankenhaus. Here  
the fascination of six autopsies make me  
oblivious to time and surroundings until  
mid-afternoon I find myself on the  
streets again seeking sustenance for the  
inner man; only my strong sense of duty  
made me lose any of this glorious day  
in commonplace eating. A fellow-worker  
leaves tonight for her home in Chey-  
enne, Wyo., leaving me the only woman  
and only Auslander in this class of Ger-  
man pathologists, but they have ceased  
being curious about me and accept me  
as quite a matter of fact, addressing me  
as "Mees Manyon" until the comple-  
titude of my term here, when I announce  
that I have a husband and son at home—  
though they respect and like me, they  
can't repress their astonishment at the  
daring and freedom of American women  
and no doubt breathe a prayer that no  
such depravity may come to the wives  
and mothers of Deutschland.

German Imperial Family.

Later in the day the conveyances  
were so crowded I could not catch on  
to anything, so walked all the way  
home. I have no idea how far it is; it  
seems to me miles and miles. I was  
three hours trudging through snow, but  
the fairy scenes about me beguiled the  
time. First through the ever-beautiful  
Thiergarten, enhanced now with its  
statuary, fountains, forest and shrub-  
bery draped in snow. It was full of  
promenaders and merry sleigh riders.  
The Kaiser and Crown Prince in a neat  
coachman and gaily caparisoned team  
little cutter, the strikingly liveried  
turned the heads of all the promenaders  
and almost took me off my feet. A  
similar equipage following him was  
occupied by a very plain, wholesome-look-  
ing little Deutsch girl in a scarlet cloak  
and tam. They drove straight  
through the central passage of the  
Brandenburger Tor, thereby confirming  
their identity. (You know the center one  
of the five passages is reserved for roy-  
alty.) I have wondered what would  
happen if some impudent or ignorant

American should dash through in an  
auto. It would probably take him years  
to get through with the official punish-  
ment of such a misdemeanor.

This royal family are quite ordinary  
looking people. Perhaps the Kaiser is  
somewhat handsomer than our Presi-  
dent, but fancy his retiring with mous-  
taches done up in a schnurbart binder  
every night, and I presume he does, for  
that is a toilet necessity of all the gen-  
tlemen who follow his tonsorial style.  
How frivolous and unkaiserlich—worse  
than curl papers! I am confiding my  
disapproval only to the pages of my  
diary lest I be apprehended for less  
majesty.

These poor, stupid Deutscher never  
know how to meet a new condition—not  
a snow plow on the streets; they stand  
in clumps discussing and condoning the  
accident that will cost the city so much  
to clear away. Armies of men worked  
everywhere with shovel and hoe, scrap-  
ing and hacking at the packed snow,  
each individual effort so deliberate and  
puny, but there is certainly force in  
numbers, for by night the sidewalks  
were cleared and bordered with banks  
of snow five feet high. Men, women  
and children have been scraping and  
piling all day. It was thawing as I  
came in, and I presume I shall wake to-  
morrow to an ordinary, every-day world  
of street car, slush and mud and be per-  
suaded that this beautiful, weird day  
has been but a dream.

Advantage in Study Abroad.

"There is no advantage in going  
abroad except the name of it," is an as-  
sertion I have met from both lady and  
profession, the fallacy of which I should  
like to disprove. The unbounded  
patriotism of Americans (Austrians say  
we are the most patriotic people of the  
world) makes it difficult to believe there  
can be advantages elsewhere. We are  
rich in natural history, on no other con-  
tinent has nature been so lavish of her  
gifts, and man has not seriously disar-  
ranged them as yet, so that that every  
corner we may visit here gives us a  
new and varied aspect of nature, but  
still it is only nature. In the old world  
man has wiped clean nature's slate and  
covered the space with his own closely  
written pages. There is the accumula-  
tion of art, culture and historical asso-  
ciations of the centuries; gardens, parks,  
forests and landscapes are the result of  
loving care; palaces, cathedrals, and  
domes are centuries building and meant  
to endure endless time—ours are mush-  
rooms sprung up in a night to meet the  
need of a generation less.

The traveler seeking change will truly  
find it in the old world to an unlimited  
degree—change of climate, scenery,  
manners, customs and characters of the  
people with every little province he may  
visit. The traveler seeking culture will  
find it in their galleries rich in treas-  
ured, priceless masterpieces; their li-  
braries filled with antiquities; their li-  
braries with rare old manuscripts and  
illuminated pages—then each castle, ruin  
and dome has its historical association  
and legend—this is the field for culture.  
To the medical student there is such an  
endless wealth of clinical and anatomical  
material under absolute control of  
the profession in a manner that it can  
never be reached here that Germany  
and Austria must ever be the Mecca for  
American physicians and surgeons. The  
universities and hospitals are controlled  
by the government. The hospitals are  
adjuncts of the universities, are con-  
ducted for the benefit of the students;  
the patient is merely an incident, has no  
voice nor choice as to the method of  
treatment, and is subject to demonstra-  
tion at the will of the physician in  
charge. Every patient entering the hos-  
pital agrees to autopsy in case of death;  
this has been the custom for genera-  
tions, and I think the friends would feel  
it hardly possible to dispose of the re-  
mains until after autopsy.

The highest ability is secured by the  
home universities; some of the greatest au-  
thorities have no private practice at all,  
but devote their talent to teaching.  
There are few physicians in Vienna that  
are not in government employ in some  
capacity, and they have entirely di-  
voced the profession from commercial-  
ism. They are purely scientists engaged  
in research, and it is elevating and in-  
spiring to come in touch with them.

Cheapsness of Tuition.

The profession on the continent is so  
poorly paid that the docent (profes-  
sors) welcome American physicians  
for the increase of honorarium their  
dollars bring. It is possible to get pri-  
vate instruction from men of highest  
ability—men of equal ability in America  
are unattainable for private instruction,  
and then both Germans and Austrians  
are so careful in detail and thorough in  
technique that it is a great opportunity  
to be drilled in their methods. Amer-  
ica has more daring, brilliant surgeons  
than are to be found abroad. That is

because of the ingenuity of the Ameri-  
can make-up; but our surgeons appre-  
ciate the value of the unlimited mater-  
ial abroad and our most prominent men  
and women of today owe their success  
to the impetus given them by study  
abroad. Another advantage is the very  
low tuition rate. In the universities of  
Germany the tuition is \$10 or \$15 per  
chair for the whole semester. One can  
scarcely take enough work to bring his  
tuition to \$100 per semester. At the  
pathological institute, where we had  
from two to sixteen autopsies daily for  
a class of six and put in five hours daily,  
six days of the week, I paid only \$20  
per month. The clinic and ward work  
varies somewhat with the size of the  
class and renown of the instructor. I  
have paid as high as \$8 an hour for  
operative surgery, but that is excep-  
tional and gave me the undivided atten-  
tion of a renowned man, Brown of  
Friedrichsheim. The clinical instruction  
of Vienna costs somewhat less than  
that of Berlin and has the advantage of  
being concentrated in Allgemeines  
Krankenhaus, while the celebrities of  
Berlin are in Charite, and one loses  
much time getting about the city. It  
is only of recent years that Berlin  
has gained recognition as a medical cen-  
ter. Vienna has been better known in  
America. The A. M. A. has been orga-  
nized only three years in Berlin; it is  
making efforts to control the terms of  
instruction in Berlin as does the A. M.  
A. of Vienna. When that is attained  
the two centers will be equally popular  
with American physicians.

The only ordained woman minister in  
England is the Rev. Miss Gertrude Von  
Pretzold, who has been for three years  
pastor of the Free Christian Church in  
Leicester, with which she has now ser-  
ved her connection. She came to Bos-  
ton as a delegate to the recent Interna-  
tional Ministerial Congress and wishes  
to prolong her visit to this country. She  
hopes to spend the winter in pulpit sup-  
ply and observation of the religious and  
social life of the American people. Miss  
Von Pretzold is a Prussian. After pass-  
ing her examination for the higher  
grade of teaching, she went to England,  
where, after some years of study, she  
took her final examination in St. An-  
drew's University, Glasgow. She began  
the study of medicine, but this did not  
appeal to her with the same force that  
religious questions did. As a preparation  
for theological study she took a four  
years' course at Edinburgh, taking her  
degree there as Master of Arts. Thence  
she went to Oxford and took a three  
years' course in theology. It will be  
seen that Miss Von Pretzold is unusu-  
ally well equipped for the pulpit. She  
gave last winter a series of lectures in  
Berlin on Liberal Christianity and also  
conducted a German service in the  
American church at Berlin.

An Oregon woman died recently of a  
broken heart. She had come from  
Switzerland as a young woman with her  
husband and thirty-five years ago they  
bought a farm at Cedar Mill, built a  
home, and by mutual frugality had accu-  
mulated the sum of \$5,000, which, in  
the husband's name, of course, was in-  
vested in notes and real securities. The farm  
was estimated as worth \$4,000, which  
everybody acquainted with the fertility  
of Washington knows is a very moder-  
ate valuation for 40 acres. The husband  
died in 1904 and it was found that he  
had left to his aged widow only \$100 of  
their joint money, the household fur-  
niture and a life lease of the land. All  
the rest of the property was willed to  
three missionary societies and these  
were to have the land when she died.  
Through the kind efforts of one of the  
executors the three societies were  
bought off so that the widow was al-  
lowed to retain some of the personal  
property so that she could conduct the  
farm. But this last August she was  
gagged and robbed of between \$6 and  
\$100. After this she went to the home  
of a woman she had reared. The story  
does not say that she was not welcome,  
but it says that in a few days she died  
of a broken heart. There are Oregon  
men who claim that the laws of this  
State are exceptionally just to women,  
but no law is fair that allows the hus-  
band to control by will more than one-  
half of the property his wife and him-  
self have jointly earned. There was a  
notable divorce case in Portland last  
week where each party was bringing  
suit. The wife lost her case and the  
husband won his on a minor charge. He  
was well-to-do and generous in a way,  
since he allowed her some portion of  
their mutual property in which he was  
that much better than the law compelled  
him to be, for the law provides that  
woman, if the divorce is got against her,  
has no claim for alimony or support.  
The services of Mrs. Nichols to the  
suffrage cause cover too long a period  
and are of too great importance to be  
covered in one issue.

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# The Woman's Tribune.

"EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW."

VOL. XXIV No. 18,

PORTLAND, OREGON; SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1917.

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## For the Woman's Tribune A LEGEND.

A dead dog lay at fair Judea's gate,  
The scavenger of unclean of the gate!  
And each good Jew, moved with his creed's  
just hate,  
Spurned the cold carcass right con-  
temptuously.

There were no epithets too foul, too vile,  
To heap upon the creature as it lay,  
Whose sight could sicken, and whose touch  
defile,  
Such pure disciples of the law as they.

A stranger pass'd and looked upon the dead,  
With Christ's own charity His soft eyes  
shone,  
"Pearls are not whiter than its teeth," He  
said,  
And 'mid the hush of censure, passed on.

Learn thou the lesson! When all tongues  
decry  
Leave slander, calumny, abuse to them—  
It may be that the Saviour, passing by,  
In His good time, will search and find  
a gem.

—WARNER SNOAD.

## THE WISH.

Should some great angel say to me tomor-  
row,  
"Thou must retrace thy pathway from the  
start,  
But God will grant, in pity, for thy sorrow  
Some one dear wish, the nearest to thy  
heart."

This was my wish, from my life's dim be-  
ginning;  
Let be what has been! Wisdom planned the  
whole.  
My want, my woe, my errors and my sin-  
ning,  
All, all were needed lessons for my soul.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

## A PETITION.

These are the gifts I ask of thee,  
Spirit serene:  
Strength for the daily task,  
Courage to face the foe,  
Good cheer to help me bear the traveler's  
load,  
And for the hours of rest that come between,  
An inward joy in all things heard and seen.

These are the sins I fear  
Would have the tike away:  
Malice and cold disdain,  
Hot anger, sullen hate,  
Scorn of the lowly, envy of the great,  
Fast discontent that casts a shadow gray  
On all the brightness of the common day.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

The Woman's Tribune has often com-  
mended the beautiful magazine "Out  
West" and the various good works of  
its editor, Mr. Lummis, but in the Sep-  
tember number there were some para-  
graphs from which we wish to emphati-  
cally dissent. It is apropos of Mr. Roose-  
velt and Mr. Long that Mr. Lummis says:  
"If I had a boy who did not like a gun  
and to kill something with it, I would try  
to find some safe and lawful way of  
drowning him." Probably most of the  
poets, scientists, inventors and seers to  
whom the world is indebted for intellec-  
tual beauty, its economic development and  
its spiritual inspiration were as boys of  
the shy, quiet, introspective sort, who  
would be summarily disposed of by any  
such standard of values as Mr. Lummis  
sets up. Again he says: "But any male  
person who has not the hunting instinct  
(even though chastened and enlightened)  
ought to become resigned to be a dummy  
in a clothing store window or a clothes-  
pin in a nunnery."

Such sayings are not at all the ideal  
this century needs. There was a time  
when fighting and hunting were all the  
business a man knew anything about.  
His mate did everything in these lines  
which corresponded to or was in any way  
the forerunner of the useful arts by  
which we thrive today. The man was  
feared abroad and respected at home in  
proportion to the number of scalps at-  
tached to his belt or the carcasses which  
his mate had to carry home and skin and  
dress and convert into clothing, food and  
shelter. Naturally the man prided him-  
self on his achievements, and that pride  
is the heritage of the sex and breaks  
out perennially in even the best of men  
with a wanton, bloodthirsty "Let's go and  
kill something." One can look with tol-  
erance upon this survival, knowing that  
with all of us there are spots and cor-  
ners where the dead hand of the past lies  
heavily, and holds us to inefficiency, to  
cruelty and to subservience. But to hold  
these traits inherited from the savage  
and barbarous ancestors as an ideal of  
life for the twentieth century is posi-  
tively sickening.

The day of the hunter is nearly past.  
His bloodthirstiness has punished itself  
in the human extinction of many animals  
which would be useful to man. Legisla-  
tion every year inclines more and more  
to the protection of game. To kill except

for food, and then only under strict reg-  
ulations, is regarded as criminal. The  
ideals of war are giving place to the  
ideals of peace. Brass buttons and gay  
accoutrements excite pity rather than ad-  
miration. A battleship represents the  
cost of a score of merchant marine that  
might be ministering to the wants of  
mankind. People who have asked them-  
selves the question seriously whether it  
is possible to put the Golden Rule to  
practical application in the life of a na-  
tion have concluded that the spirit in the  
boy or the man which leads him to want  
to hunt and slay must be eradicated by  
training, by suggestion of kinder meth-  
ods by teaching that some things that  
were fitting and necessary in an earlier  
age are a disgrace to this. Above all, by  
insisting on mercy and tenderness for  
man and beast. This is the message  
which the poets have given us.

"He prayeth best who loveth best  
All things both great and small;  
For the dear God who loveth us,  
He made and loveth all."

"I would not enter on my list of friends  
A man who with polished manners and  
fine sense,  
Yet wanting sensibility the man  
Who needlessly sets foot upon a worm."

The impossibility of American men tak-  
ing the question of woman suffrage seri-  
ously is brought forcibly to mind by  
a double-page cartoon in a recent num-  
ber of Harper's Weekly. It is by James  
Montgomery Flagg (he should have full  
credit for his effort), and is entitled "The  
American Suffragettes." It uses the  
word which has been made sacred across  
the water and turned derision into ad-  
miration, as it has stood for a grim and  
tireless courage which has not flinched  
from any effort or suffering that might  
further the cause of woman. It applies  
it to a graceful band of girls marching  
with banners that bear such legends as  
these: "American men are and of a  
right ought to be SLAVES." "America,  
the land of the woman; the home of the  
girl." "We are the sex." "We don't  
want a thing, we are just showing off."

The only man in the profession is one  
pulling back in the rear, but being led  
along with a lasso around his neck.  
Usually cartoons make their point by a  
suggestion, at least, of fact, but any-  
thing more removed from the suffrage  
movement it would be hard to imagine.  
A procession to represent the movement  
in this country should have women  
bearing the banners, "Governments de-  
rive their just powers from the consent  
of the governed." Women are governed;  
representation is tyranny. Women are  
taxed. Give them representation. It  
would have old and worn women bearing  
the banner, "We have asked justice for  
women for fifty years, and are still de-  
nied it." Others carrying standards say-  
ing, "Give the mothers the guardianship  
of their children." "Give the women the  
power to protect the home." "Give work-  
ing women the power to protect them-  
selves," etc., etc. College women would  
be in procession, bearing a banner, "The  
woman suffrage movement opened the  
colleges and professions to women." High  
school girls would wave their prize es-  
says on the rights of women in their  
hands. A hundred banners might be car-  
ried in that procession, and all would ex-  
press that women want only justice and a  
fair deal. Does it seem too sweeping  
an accusation that it is an impossibility  
for American men to take the movement  
seriously? There are lots of men who  
believe in it; there are some who will  
help it when they have a good opportu-  
nity, and nothing hinders, but where  
is the man who goes in for it at the head  
of the procession and joyfully bearing its  
banner, no matter what fight he is going  
into? He is the man we are looking for.

At the reception given at Shanghai to  
Secretary Taft a number of Chinese  
women of the wealthy class participated  
with their husbands in the function by  
serving at the refreshment tables. This  
is said to be the first time that women  
have so publicly mingled with men.

In Oregon, Montana, and now recent-  
ly Nevada, there have been judicial de-  
cisions that women are not eligible to  
the office of school superintendent since  
they are not electors. Women of these  
States ought to be able to see a reason  
why women should vote.

## CLARINA I. HOWARD NICHOLS.

By Clara Bewick Colby.  
(Continued from last issue.)

### Converting the Bride.

In 1854, Mrs. Nichols and two sons  
joined a company of 225 emigrants from  
the East to Kansas. With that sense  
of immense responsibility, in season  
and out of season, which made the ear-  
lier suffragists irresistible, Mrs. Nich-  
ols gave two lectures on board the boat  
on Woman's Rights. A pious doctor  
among the passengers insisted on his  
next evening was Woman Suffrage and  
on Mrs. Nichols. Just at this time Col.  
Pomeroy announced that Mrs. Nichols  
was at the door; hence the cheering.

That was Mrs. Nichols warmly wel-  
comed to the State to which she was to  
give a profound impulse towards secur-  
ing better laws and conditions for wom-  
en.

### Lecturing for Kansas.

During the winter Mrs. Nichols lectured  
whenever opportunity offered and  
helped her son to start homes for  
himself. In the spring she returned  
to Vermont, whence she soon returned  
with her husband and other children.  
The Kansas move had been made for  
the benefit of Mr. Nichols' health, but  
the change was of no avail and in the  
autumn he passed away. Mrs. Nichols  
returned to Vermont to settle matters  
connected with her husband's estate and  
then she could not return because of  
the rebel blockade of Missouri. She  
went out nearly two years in the Eastern  
States lecturing upon Kansas, the sig-  
nificance of the political contest going  
on there and its claims to aid in the in-  
terest of freedom. At the instance of  
Horace Greeley she was appointed by  
the Kansas National Aid Committee to  
lecture two months in New York, pro-  
curing everywhere the appointment of  
women committees to collect supplies  
for the suffering people of Kansas. Her  
oldest sons, C. H. and A. O. Carpenter,  
were among its armed defenders and the  
latter was wounded in one of the John  
Brown fights.

Mrs. Nichols had many racy experi-  
ences in New York as before in Wis-  
consin, finding that even when pleading  
the cause of suffering men the preju-  
dice against woman would work itself  
out in very ridiculous situations. One  
of these incidents occurred at Sinclair-  
ville. The lecture was to be given in a  
church which was well filled with an  
eager audience when the speaker ar-  
rived. Nobody paid any attention to  
her and the man whom she had been  
told was to introduce her was busy at  
one end of the spacious platform organ-  
izing a music class. As eight o'clock  
arrived, Mrs. Nichols stepped up into  
the pulpit and seated herself, to be in  
readiness. Finally the man looked up  
and said that he was about to introduce  
the speaker, but she had disappeared.  
Mrs. Nichols stepped forward, saying  
sweetly she had taken her place to be  
ready when he should be through with  
his class. He said shortly that she was  
to speak from the platform. She replied  
that she had noticed she could not see  
the audience from the platform and also  
that the desk was lighted for her. The  
man still insisted on her leaving the pul-  
pit and when she asked by what author-  
ity he spoke, he said it was his pulpit.  
Mrs. Nichols said: "Excuse me, sir, I  
mistook you for the music master who,  
I was told, was organizing a class in  
music." Stepping quickly to the plat-  
form, she said that her self-respect ad-  
monished her to be the lady always, no

matter how ungentlemanly the treat-  
ment she might receive. At the close of  
the lecture the minister said he owed  
the audience an apology for his ungen-  
tlemanly language to Mrs. Nichols,  
whereupon a gentleman in the audience  
moved "that we excuse the reverend  
gentleman for his treatment of Mrs.  
Nichols tonight on the score of his ig-  
norance." The motion was seconded  
with emphasis. Mrs. Nichols afterwards  
learned that this same minister had pre-  
sented Antoinette Brown from speaking  
in his pulpit on Temperance by declar-  
ing that he would never set his foot in a  
pulpit that had been occupied by a wo-  
man. Three weeks afterwards this min-  
ister was dismissed from Kansas, Mrs.  
Nichols had been writing a series of ar-  
ticles for the Kansas Herald of Free-  
dom upon the legal disabilities of wom-  
an, a series which she continued until  
Lawrence was sacked by the border ruf-  
fians, and the form with her last chap-  
ter in it was thrown into the Kansas  
River.

### First Kansas Convention.

In March, 1857, Mrs. Nichols returned  
to Kansas and made a home in Wyandotte  
County with her daughter and  
younger son. From this time she lectured  
and wrote whenever opportunity of-  
fered on the subject of woman's rights,  
and as the result of her efforts the Kan-  
sas Woman's Rights Association was  
formed in the spring of 1859. About 25  
earnest men and women united under  
the presidency of John O. Wattles, whose  
wife, Susan, was secretary. They elect-  
ed Mrs. Nichols to represent them, if  
she might be permitted, in the Constitu-  
tional Convention, and they furnished  
her moral support in the preliminary  
cavass she made. The financial support  
came from the Francis Jackson Dom-  
estics Rights Fund, through the treasurer,  
Wendell Phillips.

In four weeks prior to the convention  
Mrs. Nichols lectured at the principal  
settlements in the territory, obtaining  
everywhere signatures to petitions ask-  
ing for equal rights for women. Ac-  
companied by her hostess, Mrs. Lucy B.  
Armstrong, she went to the convention  
and was assigned a permanent seat by  
the chaplain, which she occupied until  
the end of the convention, the clauses  
she was interested in being acted on  
purposely late in the session.

In the third volume of the History of  
Woman Suffrage, Mrs. Stanton says:  
"The women of Kansas should never  
forget that to the influence of Mrs. Nich-  
ols in the Constitutional Convention at  
Wyandotte they owe the modicum of jus-  
tice secured by that document. With  
her knitting in hand, she sat there dur-  
ing all the sessions, the only woman  
present, watching every step of the pro-  
ceedings, and laboring with members to  
so frame the Constitution as to make all  
citizens equal before the law. Though  
she did not accomplish what she desired,  
yet by her conversation with the young  
men of the State she may be said to  
have made the idea of woman suffrage  
seem practicable to those who formed  
the Constitution and statute laws of that  
State."

Mrs. Nichols related in her reminis-  
cences that in the beginning she had but  
two known friends in the convention on  
whom she could rely, while she had the  
compact opposition of sixteen Democrat-  
ic members and bitter prejudices among  
many of the Republicans. These she  
was largely able to overcome in the so-  
cial opportunities that were afforded her  
around Mrs. Armstrong's tea table. By  
vote of the convention, Mrs. Nichols was  
invited to address it.

The Woman's Rights petitions were re-  
ferred to the Judiciary and Elections  
Committees. The chairman of the Judi-  
ciary wrote a report against it which was  
adopted by the majority. The conven-  
tion rejected this report and adopted the  
provisions by a majority of two, there  
being 52 members of the convention, and  
the Woman's Rights clauses receiving  
27 votes. The head and front of the  
opposition was the chairman of the Judi-  
ciary, Judge S. A. Kingman. [It would  
be interesting to know if this is not the  
same Kingman who later gave this testi-  
mony from Wyoming before a Legisla-  
tive committee: "I have never heard of

(Continued on last page.)



## WOMAN'S TRIBUNE

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The Woman's Tribune invariably sends an acknowledgment of all money received. If persons sending remittances do not receive a receipt within a month they should at once notify this office.

The sad word of the death of Mrs. Clara A. Young comes from Mrs. A. J. Marble, president of the Nebraska Woman's Suffrage Association. Mrs. Young was for a number of years president of the State Association and did most excellent work in that office. When Mrs. Marble became president, Mrs. Hayward, also a former president, and Mrs. Young were made honorary presidents. Mrs. Young was also Nebraska's representative on the Executive Board of the National Association. With her family she had moved to Lincoln about three months ago. Her remains were taken to the old home at Broken Bow. Many will echo the words of Mrs. Marble: "Her loss to the suffrage work in the State is beyond words to tell. We loved her so much."

Another Nebraska suffrage worker has recently passed on. Mrs. Lizzie Wheaton Fellers, president of the Pawnee County W. S. A. She died in Idaho and was taken to her home in Table Rock for burial.

It is very sad to lose the old friends, but perhaps they are our helpers still, impressing us with the truth as seen with their heavenly vision.

The Tribune has only just learned from Mr. C. L. Cramer of the death of his wife, Malinda E. Cramer, which occurred over a year ago. Mrs. Cramer was the founder of "Divine Science," which she formulated after she had been inspired by its principles and healed after twenty years of invalidism. For another score of years Mrs. Cramer lectured, taught, practiced healing, edited the beautiful magazine, "Harmony," and wrote a number of books, which express her philosophy in clear and definite language. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Cramer was not only a "College of Divine Science," but it was a center of thought and a forum where any message was welcomed. The home, all household belongings, and everything connected with the work, was swept away by the fire, and the shock proved too much for the delicate frame of Mrs. Cramer. Although she could accomplish such a marvelous amount of work, she seemed scarce to belong to the earth, and it must have been no wrench to her when she slipped away into the invisible. Mr. Cramer, who was the associate of his wife in the publishing work, has just published a new edition of Mrs. Cramer's masterpiece, "Divine Science and Healing," the textbook of her successful practice. It has 23 lessons, 300 pages and postpaid is \$1.75. It may be ordered of C. L. Cramer, 1264 Third avenue, Sunset District, San Francisco, or of The Woman's Tribune.

Making women eligible to the Upper House in New Zealand removes the last political disability of women of that province. They have obtained political rights by degrees, beginning with the school suffrage in 1877. The women immediately took great interest and voted for the best men. Then some women were elected to school boards. Their work on these was brought forward as a reason why they should have a ratepayer's vote for commissioners who controlled the issuing licenses. This was carried in 1882. Then they had the municipal ballot, with the right to serve on municipal boards. Then the Parliamentary suffrage, and now the right to sit in Parliament.

Order the Perfection Bust Support from the office of the Woman's Tribune. The only thing for summer wear; cool, cleanly and comfortable. Once tried the wearer will use no other. Notice instructions when ordering.

## CALIFORNIA SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention of the California Woman Suffrage Association was held at Oakland in the Ebell Club House, October 4 and 5. The number of delegates present is variously reported as 150 and 250. At any rate there were a goodly number, and the Convention was enthusiastic and pleasant, barring the incessant practicing of an orchestra in another part of the building. The Association was formed in 1871 and Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent was in at the beginning and was one of the most interested in this Convention.

Mrs. Mary S. Sperry, president, gave an encouraging address. Reviewing the progress in other lands as our greatest encouragement for the year past, Mrs. Sperry said that whether the question of woman suffrage was submitted to the Legislature or possibly the initiative and referendum law might be passed by the next Legislature, and the question might be submitted by initiative petition, in either case woman suffrage cannot become a law before 1911. "We are eager for the next trial," said Mrs. Sperry. "We are sure of more favorable votes every time we try, and we came so near obtaining the passage of the amendment last February that it is hard to wait two more years. All the clubs in the State have endorsed woman suffrage but two, one of these being the Ebell Club, in whose hall the Convention was held. That there is nothing but friendliness on the part of the Club was shown in the welcoming speech of Mrs. S. C. Borland, one of the founders of the club.

Fraternal greetings were received from the California Club; the W. C. T. U.; the Oakland Women's Socialist Club; the Association of Collegiate Alumnae; the Teachers' Club, of San Jose Normal; the Utah Peace Commission; the State Grange, and the South Park Settlement Mothers' Club.

An animated discussion took place as to whether the suffragists should place the initiative and referendum on their programme and it was finally voted to do so. Among those who were urgent for this action was Miss Mary Fairbrother, editor of Every Woman.

Mrs. F. P. Deering made a good report for the press work, of which she is chairman. She has increased the number of State papers taking suffrage matter from 13 to 76. The report of the treasurer showed a membership of more than 3 thousand. Dr. Charlotte Baker, of San Diego, led a discussion on legislative work. Mrs. E. Merrill, of Stockton, gave an amusing account of her attempt to "sound" Speaker Robert Beardsley, of the last Assembly, and her being informed by a legislator she was interviewing that she was in danger of being arrested for open violation of the law, which prohibits the pleading of Assemblymen and Senators.

The resolution committee reported the following, which has been laid before a number of clubs throughout the State and carries the indorsement of 20,000 club-women:

"Resolved, That we favor the submission to the qualified electors of the State, of a constitutional amendment, providing for the extension of the suffrage to women."

"Native Daughters of the Golden West, Friday Morning Club, L. A.; California Club, Civic Club of Calistoga, Collegiate Alumnae, Civic Association of Los Angeles, Women's Improvement Club of Vallejo, New Century of Napa, Monday Club of Eureka, Woman's Club of Watsonville, Study Club of Napa, Woman's Civic Club of Oakland, California Federation of Women, California State Federation of Labor, California Teachers' Association, California State Farmers' Institute and California State League of Iroquois Clubs (Democratic)."

Reports were made from the various county organizations: Alameda, Mrs. C. C. Hall; Los Angeles, Mrs. Lulu Pile Little; Santa Clara, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson; San Francisco, Miss Selina Solomon. Other, committee reports were: On literature, Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent; Convention resolutions, Mrs. Alice Park; peace and arbitration, Mrs. Helen Moore; direct legislation, Miss A. E. Chase.

Miss Selina Solomons drew an amusing picture of the elusive qualities of "The Gentlemen Who Misrepresent Us" when sought by suffragists before election. Mrs. Helen Moore said that a necessary educational work in the peace propaganda was the education of young women not to favor military pomp and warlike ideals.

Mrs. Maud Wood Park, of Boston, spoke on the part which the woman suffrage movement has had in furthering the education of women.

Albert H. Elliott, attorney-at-law, spoke on "Women in California Law." He showed that in case of separation of parents the law gives the guardianship of minor children to the father. Also in the

case of the death of the wife before the husband the property passed to him, often depriving the children of the mother's earnings. The speaker cited some cases of injustice, or this kind, and the matter evoked a great deal of interest from the members of the Convention. Rev. William Day Simonds spoke on "Women and the State." Attorney Thomas E. Hayden spoke of the work which women could do for the better education of children in our public schools. He referred to the fact that a tract of land comprising more than 300 acres in the suburbs which had been deeded to the city for an industrial school had been diverted to the use of the county jail, while the children were cooped up in crowded schoolrooms in the heart of the city.

An afternoon programme, of which Mrs. William Keith was chairman, was devoted to a debate by men of the University of California. No decision was given. Mrs. Keith said the election of 1911 would decide who should have the honors.

Mrs. L. E. Churchill, one of the delegates to the Convention, has been a resident and a voter in Colorado and Wyoming, where she went as a bride, for several years past. "I have voted ever since I was of age," proudly asserts Mrs. Churchill, who is the delegate from Colorado. "And I don't feel so very unwomanly as folks seem to think women voters ought to feel. That is, some folks think I ought to feel that way."

Mrs. Ellen Clark Sargent moved that the Convention send a telegram to President Roosevelt, asking him to mention woman suffrage in his message to Congress. It was seconded by Mrs. Alice Park and carried.

The officers elected were: Mrs. Mary S. Sperry, president (her fifth term); Mrs. Lillian Harris, first vice-president; Mrs. Lulu Pile Little of Los Angeles, second vice-president; Mrs. William Keith, third vice-president; Mrs. Alice Park, of Palo Alto, secretary; Mrs. Nellie Scoville, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Ella S. Mitchell, treasurer; Mrs. Jennie Arnott, of Palo Alto, and Mrs. A. A. Dennison, of Oakland, auditors.

## Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That the California Equal Suffrage Association assembled in annual convention, reaffirms the principle enunciated by Abraham Lincoln, who said in 1836, when a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, 'I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women.'"

"That when the laws of the country are in accord with this eternal principle of justice this Nation will indeed have a new birth of freedom, since then and not until then will there be a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

"That whereas, The wage-earning woman is hampered for better economic conditions by the fact that she has no political power, therefore,

"Be it Resolved, That we invite women's trade unions to join the suffrage movement."

"That we rejoice in the fact that more women have obtained full suffrage in 1906 than during any previous year through the enfranchisement of all the women of Finland. We rejoice also in the extension of municipal suffrage to the women of Natal, and in the generous support given to equal suffrage for Chicago women which was disapproved of only through the adverse vote of the chairman."

"That we rejoice in the magnanimous endorsement of equal suffrage during the past year by the National Grange, the American Federation of Labor, five political parties in this State and other large organizations representing hundreds of thousands of voters, also in the fact that many influential periodicals formerly opposed have lately declared in favor of equal suffrage."

"That in view of the fact that in only 14 of our 45 States have mothers any legal right to the custody and control of their minor children, we urge the women of the other 31 States to work for the enactment of laws giving to mothers equal rights with fathers to the custody, control and earnings of their minor children."

"That the traffic in women and girls which is carried on, both in the United States and other countries, is a heinous blot upon civilization, and that we demand of Congress and of our State Legislature that every possible step be taken to suppress the infamous traffic in this country."

"That we urge upon Congress and State Legislatures the enactment of laws prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age in mines and factories."

"That we favor the adoption of State constitutional amendments establishing

direct legislation by votes through the initiative and referendum.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the study of the social economy, of the evolutionist's conception of history and the consideration of current events shall be urged upon the suffrage clubs and circles of the State."

"Resolved, That we urge that the school department be decided and improved in respect to buildings, appliances and methods, which are not at present according to twentieth century ideas."

Messages of greeting were sent to Mrs. Nellie H. Bliss, Miss Sarah Severance, Madame Caroline M. Severance and Mrs. Rebecca B. Spring.

What is the matter with republics anyway? While all the despots in Europe are all conceding more or less—and sometimes very much more—to women, there is brave little Switzerland, that we used to think stood at the head of the march of progress, deciding by the Supreme Court of the Canton of Berne that women cannot be admitted to the practice of law because they are not entitled to vote. It seems there is a clause in the Constitution which expressly says that a person who has passed the necessary examination in any one Canton is entitled to follow the profession in any part of Switzerland. However, constitutions do not cut any figure with Supreme Courts when it is a question of the rights of women. At least, not yet—in Switzerland and the United States.

Suffrage meetings are the order of the day in Hungary. A large meeting was held in Budapest in September 6 and two days later an open-air gathering was attended by an audience of 2,000 people. Both meetings were addressed by Mrs. Dora Montefiore, who would not pay her taxes in London, but Hungarian ladies also spoke with spirit and eloquence. This is a good time for Hungarian women to be moving. A million men struck for "universal suffrage" on the opening day of Parliament, October 10, and business was paralyzed for 24 hours. Trains, waterworks, newspapers, everything was obliged to suspend. Doubtless their demand will be considered, and while probably nothing is farther from their thought than to include women in their "universal" demand, still the women should insist upon being sharers in any gain that may be made. If the women would strike for a day or two they could soon bring to terms not only the Parliament, but that million of men.

Mrs. Pearl Adams Spalding, the manager of the Woman's Department of the Columbia Trust Company, of Los Angeles, writes in the Los Angeles Financier of the need of such a department in banking institutions, especially in trust companies. The woman's department takes care of women's investments, settles their estates, helps them in the guardianship of their children, secures to them their inheritance and acts as executor for them. All these and varied other forms of helpfulness engage the woman who is manager of the woman's department. To secure her full usefulness, Mrs. Spalding says, the president of the company must place this woman officer on just the same basis as he does the man officer. Mrs. Spalding instances the work of Mrs. Graham Frost, manager of this department in the Mercantile Trust Company, of St. Louis, who numbers over 12,000 names in her list of clients.

The late Anna T. Jeane, of Philadelphia, bequeathed to Swarthmore College property estimated at about \$3,000,000, on the condition that the management shall abandon all participation in intercollegiate games and sports. Swarthmore has only an endowment of about one million, and its opportunities for usefulness would be quadrupled by the acceptance of the bequest. If it were a question of submitting to the domination of wealth in any matter involving the freedom of the college in any line of instruction, in its policy, or its own local affairs, there might be some hesitancy in accepting the bequest. But as the donor only asks the abandonment of what is in the opinion of many harmful, and what at best certainly breaks into the routine of the studies for which a college is supposed to be founded, and renders it weaker at a more vital point, it is to be expected and hoped that Swarthmore will accept the bequest.

Mrs. Mary J. Holmes died on the 6th of October at her home in Brockport, New York, in her 69th year. Mrs. Holmes had written about 40 novels, the latest, "Connie's Mistake," appearing in 1905. While her work was ephemeral, it was sweet and wholesome, and on "the domestic level." Her first novel, "Tempest and Sunshine," was written when she was not yet 17 years old. It is said that three million copies of her novels have been sold.



ANNUAL CONVENTION IN WASHINGTON.

The eighteenth annual convention of the Washington State Equal Suffrage Association met in Seattle September 27 and 28 in the basement of the Unitarian Church. A writer in the Puget Sound Republican says:

"In our opinion it was the best attended, the most fruitful in good efforts, the most prosperous from a financial standpoint of any convention of its kind ever held in this State. Still, we sadly missed the greetings of a few of our faithful workers, prevented by illness and other causes from meeting with us."

The Mayor, W. H. Moore, made the address of welcome, and, according to the Scripture, which says "He that is not against us is for us," he may be regarded as one of us. Dr. Sarah Kendall made a pleasing response. Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe gave the president's address. She said in part:

"Under the accepted interpretation of our constitution, it is impossible to define the status of woman. If she is a citizen her right to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State. If she is not a citizen, this government has not the constitutional right to place upon her all the burdens of citizenship, allowing her none of the benefits and privileges, because, governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed and not one woman in this state has ever consented to obey a single law under which she lives. I am reminded of a famous German philosopher who was walking along the streets of his native city one day with his head bowed down, perfectly oblivious to all about him, when a hurrying pedestrian ran up against him briskly and who stopped and angrily said, 'Who are you, anyhow?' The old philosopher stopped, looked him mildly in the face and said, 'My friend, I would give the world for an answer to that question.' And so it is with women today. We would give the world to know who we are under the law."

The whole matter is summed up in this quotation: Shall a human soul, whether in male or female form, have an equal opportunity with every other soul, to express an opinion or shall physiological structure determine the capacity of human intelligence as to life, liberty and self government. For women to go to the polls and there deposit their opinions in the ballot-box, is, to my mind, the most quiet, lady-like, dignified and orderly manner possible of expressing their opinions on public matters, and we will never cease our efforts till women no longer suffer under the degradation of disfranchisement."

Papers were read by Hon. A. W. McIntire, Rev. George R. Cairns and Joseph Smith.

In a symposium on countries where women vote, Mrs. Elizabeth Baker spoke of New Zealand; Miss Adella M. Parker, Finland; Mrs. Edna B. Lund, Norway, and Miss Linda Jennings, America. Mrs. Homer Hill in an address on "Legislation Affecting Community Property," sounded a note of warning lest projected changes should be made which would render it useless to protect the right of the wife. Mr. Walter Thomas Mills, editor of the Saturday Evening Tribune, has promised The Woman's Tribune the address which he gave on "The Evolution of Woman Suffrage," if he finds it possible to reduce it to writing.

There were reports from a number of the thirty societies which make up the association. Two of these have been sent by the society presidents to The Woman's Tribune.

Mrs. Mattie M. Metier of Centerville, reported 24 paid-up members; meetings every two weeks are attended by few, the most of the members living out on farms. The president herself does the work that is required to keep things moving on a small farm of 400 acres." Mrs. Metier says: "We must educate the women in politics, not one party or issue, but to become conscious of what is best for our children and our homes, and work along lines that are best for humanity at large, remembering that we are only parts of one great whole and all have their work to do. I wish I had the recipe to create a working enthusiasm; many need it. As it is, those that realize what a nation needs will have to do the work. All will come our way in time."

Mrs. Helen D. Grindall, president of the Green Lake Club, which was organized in February, 1906, reports eight meetings, with 29 members enrolled. "The club is working hard and is filled with a determination to do more and better work the coming year."

Mrs. Emma Smith De Voe was re-elected president. Other officers, as follows: Mrs. Elizabeth Palmer Spinning was elected the State member of the National Executive Committee; first vice-president, Rev. Abbie Danforth, Tacoma;

second vice-president, Miss Ella Graham, Avon; third vice-president, Mrs. Jennie Jewett, White Salmon; recording secretary, Mrs. Anna E. Goodwin, Columbia; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Ellen Leckebny, Brighton Beach; treasurer, Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, Seattle; trustees, Dr. Anna Kendall, Seattle; Fred Ornes, Mount Vernon, and Max Wardall, Seattle.

Mrs. Jewett, of White Salmon, brought the greetings of the State Grange of which she is grand master. Mrs. Margaret Platt and Mrs. Munns, president and secretary of the East Washington W. C. T. U. were fraternal delegates.

Fifty subscribers were taken for Progress to secure the premium of the History of Woman Suffrage. Dr. Fanny Leake-Cummings represented The Woman's Tribune and added a number to its already large list in the State.

The society is about to replenish its treasury by the sale of a cook-book, which shall represent the culinary art of the Washington suffrage women and win their ballot by the proverbial way to a man's heart. The book will be prepared by Miss Linda Jennings, of La Conner, and every reader of The Tribune who wants to see her name in a book in connection with her favorite recipes should address Miss Jennings.

The club at Tacoma has prepared a handsome four-starred silk flag, which is to go to the club making the greatest gain in membership during the year. Seattle and Tacoma are "hors du combat."

The "Daughters of Norway" are going to assist the work in the State.

If the Convention had a lack it was that it was limited almost entirely to the workers and did not draw the outsiders to engage their interest. This lack was in part supplied by a sermon by Dr. Matthews, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Seattle. After he had denounced Woman Suffrage as impractical, undesirable and of the devil generally, it is safe to say that there were a good many who wished they had gone to that wicked place, the Suffrage Convention. Mrs. De Voe thinks the doctor is after notoriety; Mrs. Wardall is inclined to regard him as a better authority on the corrupt women of whom he speaks than she is, and Dr. Leake-Cummings dismisses the attack as a case of "liver complaint."

THE MICHIGAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The State Equal Suffrage Association held its 23rd annual meeting in Charlotte which was very fortunate in a good many ways, and one of these was because the editors of the Charlotte Tribune, Mr. and Mrs. Perry, are such good suffragists that they gave the meeting a full report in their issue of September 25 and in the following week printed in full the excellent address by Mrs. L. Annis Pound, of Detroit, which was one of the features of the convention.

A memorial service was held for the dear ones gone during the past year. The name of Mrs. Emily B. Ketcham takes precedence, as she was long the president of the association. Her husband was present, and it must have been a tenderly sad time for Mr. Melvin A. Root, of Bay City, who was present, for his wife fairly gave her life for the work in Michigan, and was president at the time of her death. Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar" was sung by Mrs. Sylvester. Mrs. Boutell, Mr. Woodman and other departed comrades were remembered. Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane gave the invocation, and the service was in charge of Mrs. Mary Stocking Knags.

"Political Conditions in Australia" was the subject of an interesting and vital address by Mrs. Jennie C. Law Hardy, of Tecumseh. She instanced the advanced legislation of the country and said that in Australia the white woman votes and the colored man does not. Is not this a mistake? The Tribune has often quoted good authority to show that the Maoris, the native aborigines, vote, women as well as men, intelligently and wisely, and that the ballot has been the means of bringing the races together for the purpose of instruction and co-operation.

Miss Maud Thompson, a new recruit from Detroit, who is a graduate of Wellesley and who receives the degree of Ph.D. from Yale after post-graduate study, spoke on "Education Plus Agitation." She charmed the audience so much that she was urged to speak again on the following day. Dr. Thompson has the chair of Greek in Miss Darling's school for girls in Detroit.

In her address, "Units of Value in a Woman's Life," Mrs. Pound begged women to take stock of themselves and see whether they were putting their energies into things that were adequate and dignified. They should not do things for the sake of other people, but because they were right and everlastingly true. "All the activities of women's lives," she said, "are scared away into life's 'dim

corners' because they try to be consistent and conventional. She said: "Find out the things that must mean the most to your life. That is living. Demand your right and prerogative of life—and that is freedom to expand the soul that is within you."

Mrs. Pound gave a second evening address on "The Task of American Citizenship." She enumerated the principal things that are the subject of thought today. These concern women, equally and they should think also and make their thought effective. Rich women should not be content to simply clip their coupons, but should take a hand in the world's development.

Rev. Olivia J. Carpenter Woodman, of Paw Paw, who is chairman of the Woman's Work Committee of the State Grange, spoke on "Our Optics," her address being an appeal for an avoidance of the superficial view.

The convention was particularly rich in professional women who contributed largely to its success. Among these were Rev. Caroline Bartlett Crane, of Kalamazoo; Rev. Jeannette O. Ferris, of Grand Rapids; Rev. Olivia J. C. Woodman, of Paw Paw, and Rev. S. Louisa Haight, of Charlotte; Dr. Gertrude Banks of Detroit, who gave a fine original poem; Dr. Emma E. Bower, of Port Huron, ex-president of the Michigan Woman's Press Association; and Dr. L. Bur-Jacques, a niece of the late Emily B. Ketcham, who has recently moved from Grand Rapids to Charlotte.

A goodly number of presidents of various women's organizations gave fraternal greetings during the convention.

Mrs. Spaulding spoke on "Public Welfare Work in Detroit," introducing a discussion which was led by Mrs. Kate Ward of Hillsdale. Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins represented the Peace work and with her daughter, Mrs. Florence J. Birmingham, and Mrs. Martha Baldwin, of Birmingham, gave notes and impressions of the National Convention at Chicago. Mrs. Baldwin is chairman on Forestry of the State Federation, and has done much for the civic improvement of her own town, having given a site and a building for a town library.

It is always a joy to meet beautiful Mrs. Spaulding with her still more beautiful mother, at conventions, which they rarely miss, for too often the daughters fail to stand seriously for the principles which have meant consecrated life-work for the mothers.

Among all the new recruits it is pleasant to note that Mrs. Mary L. Doe, the first president of the association, was there to represent the suffrage work among labor organizations. Mrs. May Stocking Knags, also a past president, and now for many years a member of the Board of Control for the State Industrial School for Girls, responded to the welcomes given to the convention by Mrs. Della Van Buren, president of the Century Club, and the president of the Equality Club.

The beautiful reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Perry was much enjoyed by all. The guests made speeches, including a talk on Bird Life in Australia, by Mrs. Hardy, after which they all appreciated the supper prepared in the "fraternal kitchen," which was inspected with great interest.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Clara B. Arthur, Detroit; vice-president, Maude Thompson, Ft. D. Detroit; recording secretary, Mrs. Gertrude Prindle, Charlotte; treasurer, Mrs. May Stocking Knags, Bay City; auditors, Rev. Olivia J. C. Woodman, Paw Paw, and Geo. A. Perry, Charlotte, member of national executive committee. Mrs. Gulleima H. Barnum, Charlotte.

One of the old guard in Kansas is Mrs. Abbie A. Welch, of Cedar. It is many years since the writer spoke at a suffrage picnic arranged by Mrs. Welch. She was treasurer of the school district then and is still, having never missed a school meeting in 24 years. She writes: "I enjoy reading The Tribune, which keeps me in touch with the work and its workers. The work in Kansas moves slowly. The women have met with so many defeats they are discouraged, and think (many of them) it's no use to try again. Mrs. R. E. Rice, the president of the K. E. S. A., is energetic and is doing all she can to arouse them. The women avail themselves of the municipal suffrage, and the last election thousands of women voted, and Wichita was a dry city for the first time in its existence, and the superintendent of franchise, Mrs. Nannie Garrett, secured 120 paid-up members for the Suffrage Association."

Over 30,000 majority for prohibition in Oklahoma and woman suffrage nowhere. Temperance men put woman suffrage in their platforms, but they do not work for it.

You and Your Forces, or the Constitution of Man, flexible cover (portrait) ..... 50

AMONG EXCHANGES.

The Circle, not yet a year old, has forged to the front of modern department magazines. The cover coloring is very taking, and the autumn medallion on the cover of the October number is worthy of framing. Over twenty regular departments cover as varied a range of interests, from Church and Cooking to Poultry and Photography. The latter contains some fine illustrations, and careful directions for the guidance of the amateur. There are five fiction papers in the current issue, and nine special illustrated articles. Lyman Beecher Stowe writes of "The many classes of desirable immigrants. Henry George, Jr., shows "The Rise of the Japanese Woman," quoting Professor Hozumi, of Tokyo University, who points out that three periods distinguish the history of Japan as regards women: First, the period down to the introduction of Chinese civilization, which marks the second period, and the third coming with the introduction of European civilization. In the first period women filled important positions in state and religion. It was an empress who invaded and conquered Korea. But this brought to Japanese the Chinese philosophy which placed women in an inferior position. In the last period the education of women has spread and the new civil code gives the legal rights and privileges of the American woman. Edward Everett Hale tells "The Story of the Lend Hand Society." Elbert Hubbard writes his personal impressions of William Morris. Gertrude Beeks, who was sent by Secretary Taft to secure accurate information about conditions of living at the Canal Zone, writes in this number of "The Lighter Side of Life at Panama."

"Why Prosperity Will Continue" is shown by a prominent manufacturer, and there are papers on architecture and American art. A paper entitled "The Truth About Woman Suffrage in Colorado" is fair and convincing, and we shall take opportunity to quote from it. The Circle is published monthly by Funk & Wagnalls Co. Annual subscription, \$1.50; 15 cents an issue.

Lippincott's Magazine has a new department, "Ways of the Hour," in which vital topics are discussed brightly. With the November number begins a series of five papers on that great American occupation, "Worry." Dr. George Lincoln Walton is to treat the subject under the phases, "Obsession," "The Doubting Folly," "Sleeplessness," "Hypochondria" and "Home Treatment." The novelette in the October issue is a thrilling love story, "The Whited Sepulchre," which deals vividly with the late eruption of Pelee. The author is Will Levington Comfort. Of the shorter stories the best is by Adele Marie Shaw, who recounts Miss Carmichael's contest with the high and mighty tyrant of the school, the Junior. In Edward Stratton Holloway's suggestive paper on "Modern Fiction and Modern Life" is quoted this from George Moore, which seems to furnish a needed standard of values for the writer. He says: "It is a vain and fruitless task to narrate any fact unless it has been tempered and purified in thought and stamped by thought with a specific value."

Prof. R. G. MacNaughton, of McGill University, has an article in a Canadian magazine entitled "A Plea for Woman Suffrage in Canada." It is based on the writer's experience while a resident of Tasmania. He recounts the successive steps in the enfranchisement of the women of Australia, and says that ninety per cent of the men of Australia, no matter to which party they might belong, would agree in stating that the concession of the vote to women had been of benefit to the country. But here is a point, mark you this, O men who are opposing woman suffrage in the United States; this thoughtful observer asks the ballot for women to protect Canada from the malign influence of United States politics. Such institutions as Tammany Hall, Prof. Mac Naughton thinks, may be ascribed to the fact that the average male voter is not endowed with a sense of civic responsibility. He says that the women of Australia have shown that women will take time to thoroughly prepare themselves for the exercise of the franchise. Much of the failure in the past to settle difficult social and political problems is assuredly owing, Prof. MacNaughton maintains, to the fact that women have been so long excluded from their legitimate and natural sphere.

The Alumnae of Smith College are raising \$62,000 to meet a promised gift of a like sum for the establishment of a modern working library for the college. Fifty thousand dollars have already been secured, and Josephine A. Clark, a librarian trained by many years in the Government service, has gone to Smith to begin the preliminary work of planning and conducting the undertaking.



## COURAGE.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,  
And will not let the bitterness of life  
Blind me with burning tears, but look be-  
yond  
its tumult and its strife;  
Because I lift my head above the mist,  
Where the sun shines and the broad breezes  
blow  
By every ray and every raindrop kissed  
That God's love doth bestow;

Think you I find no bitterness at all?  
No burden to be borne, like Christian's pack?  
Think you there are no ready tears to fall  
Because I keep them back?  
Why should I but life's ills with cold reserve,  
To curse myself and all who love me? Nay;  
A thousand times more good than I deserve  
God gives me every day.  
And in each one of these rebellious tears  
Kept bravely back He makes a rainbow  
shine;  
Grateful I take his slightest gift, no fears  
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds  
are past,  
One golden day redeems a weary year;  
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last  
Will sound His voice of cheer.  
Then—vex me not with chiding, let me be,  
I must be glad and grateful to the end,  
I grudge you not your cold and darkness—  
me  
The powers of light befriend,  
—CELIA THAXTER.

## "THE GRANDEST THING."

What is the grandest thing of all?  
The work that awaits each day.  
The work that calls us on every hand  
Is the work that for us is truly grand,  
And the love of work is our day.

What is the highest life of all?  
The living day by day  
True to ourselves and true to the right;  
Standing for truth from dawn till night;  
And the love of truth is our pay.

What is the grandest thing of all?  
It is winning heaven some day,  
No, and a thousand times say no,  
'Tis making this old world thrill and glow  
With the light of love, till each shall know  
Something of heaven here below,  
And God's "Well done," for our pay.  
—JEAN BLEWETT.

## MAUD POWELL COMING.

One of the most important events of the season in Portland is the concert by Miss Maud Powell, which will be given at the Hellig next Friday afternoon. It may well be a matter of pride to all women that Miss Powell has steadily progressed in her art until she is now regarded as the equal of any living violinist.

Some years ago the writer had the pleasure of hearing Miss Powell in a benefit concert she gave in Washington, under the auspices of the District of Columbia Woman Suffrage Association. Her manner is genuine, her movements graceful, her interpretations masterly. Her instrument speaks for the great masters whose work she renders, and one can easily fancy that she has had her personal inspiration.

Everyone within a day's journey who can possibly hear Miss Powell should do so. Seats will be on sale next Wednesday, but mail orders are now being received. Prices, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$1.75. Address, The Hellig.

Work is being done on the mines of the Great Western Mining & Milling Company, and everything promises well. Great values are in the region all around. Better take notice of that little adv. "Better Buy."

## CLARINA I. HOWARD NICHOLS.

(Continued from first page.)

a lady being treated with disrespect at elections. Men are more respectful toward women in Wyoming than elsewhere."

It was certainly a bold step for the convention to embody full property and personal rights for women, and above all, school suffrage, in the instrument which must be submitted to the vote of men, a large majority of whom had not had any enlightenment on this subject of woman's rights. Accordingly, at the earnest request of the delegates Mrs. Nichols labored in the lecture field from the adjournment of the convention until the vote on the Constitution "to remove the prejudices of their constituents against the Woman's Rights provisions of that document. She was alone in her advocacy of these provisions, for John Wattles had passed to the beyond, and with the exception of Hon. Charles Robinson, the first State Governor who had the honor of signing the Constitution, "the politicians in the field either ignored or ridiculed the idea of women being entitled to vote under the school provision."

## Getting the Best of It.

At Bloomington, after Mrs. Nichols had presented the merits of the Constitution in giving this privilege of school suffrage to women, she found that Hon. James H. Lane in speaking there a few days before had denied that this provision meant anything more than equal educational privileges, and he claimed that the courts would so decide. Perhaps the adoption of so stultifying an innovation was due in part to the assurances of the politicians that it didn't mean anything. Mr. Lane had publicly said

that it would never do to allow women to vote, for only white women would go to the polls. It would be well if those who bring up this objection today could hear what this sweet, motherly woman said in reply: "That vile men who seek out vile women elsewhere, may better meet them at the polls under the eyes of good men and good women."

Having overheard a conversation between a Democrat and a Republican in which the former had said: "You go for political equality with the negro and the Democrats won't stand that; it would demoralize the white man," and having learned that at her meeting a Democrat had been engaged to reply to her address, Mrs. Nichols related the incident and added: "Gentlemen who turn up their Anglo-Saxon noses at the idea of political equality with the negro as demoralizing to the white man, forget that in all these years the white woman has been on a political equality with the negro; they forget that in keeping their mothers, wives and daughters in the negro pew, to save them from demoralization by political equality with the white man, they are paying themselves a very sorry compliment."

It was by these keen, but courteous, retorts that Mrs. Nichols always carried the situation. On this occasion the man who was to have replied to her disappeared, and Democrats joined in the expressions of approval that Mrs. Nichols received.

Mrs. Nichols had had opportunity in passing through Missouri to drop seeds of thought which later gave her invitations to lecture at a few points—at St. Louis in 1854, at St. Joseph in 1857 and later at Kansas City. She had purposed to make a tour of Missouri and set well on its feet a woman's rights movement there, but was prevented by the stress of the Civil War.

## Work in the East.

In 1860 Mrs. Nichols visited friends in Wisconsin, and wherever she went she was called upon to lecture. In the winter of that year she labored in Ohio under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Jones of Salem, lecturing and procuring names to petitions to the Legislature for equal rights for women.

From December, 1863, to March, 1866, Mrs. Nichols was in Washington, writing in the Military or Revenue Departments, and later occupying the position of matron in the Home for Colored Orphans. She was ever ready to engage in any good work, and although never very strong, and always being under the stress of limited means, she was impressive and successful in every work she undertook.

## First Vote on Woman Suffrage

Once more she was to labor for the rights of the women of her beloved Kansas, and this was when the woman suffrage amendment was submitted to the voters in 1867. She gave four weeks to the work, and found the field, as she said, "overflowed with happy reminders of past trials merged in present blessings." If the question could have been presented singly at that time, it might have carried, but Mrs. Nichols felt that it was doomed to failure on account of political combinations with negro suffrage.

At the celebrated National Convention at Syracuse in September, 1852, Mrs. Nichols was elected a vice-president and participated in its deliberations. From her comments on the declaration of sentiments, I quote a paragraph to show her philosophical conception of the scope of the movement. She said:

"There is no limit to personal responsibility. Our duties are as wide as the world, and as far-reaching as the bounds of human endeavor. Woman and man must act together, she his helper, because she could not then be his helper. It is only since I have met the varied responsibilities of life that I have comprehended woman's sphere; and I have come to regard it as lying within the whole circumference of humanity. If, as is claimed by the most ultra opponents of the wife's legal individuality, the interests of the parties are identical, then I claim as a legitimate conclusion that their spheres are also identical. For interests determine duties, and duties are the landmarks of spheres. The dependence of the sexes is mutual."

Here is the "woman question" and the human question in a nutshell.

Mrs. Nichols was present at a notable gathering in New York in 1853. It has passed into history as the "Mob Convention," for the mob element, encouraged by the Herald, the Times, and the Express, held high carnival that week. It is true that there were the Tribune, edited by Horace Greeley, which was favorable, and the Evening Post at the head of which stood William Cullen Bryant, who spoke out grandly for the rights of women, but they pleaded in vain that a fair hearing might be given. Although an admission fee was charged, every ses-

sion saw the hall packed with three thousand persons, many of whom were the mob element, often making an indescribable uproar, which was only quelled by the vigilant energies of the police. There were Ernestine L. Rose, president of the convention; Lucy Stone, Lucretia Mott, Caroline M. Severance, Greeley, Garrison and many other of the reformers, men and women, who were the glory of the nineteenth century. Yet their arguments were greeted with shouts, laughter and hisses. Of this convention Clarina Howard Nichols was elected one of the vice-presidents. One of the men in the audience has spoken against woman's rights because woman was the cause of original sin. Mrs. Nichols said in her reply:

"As to the text which says that woman must obey her husband, surely that is no reason why she should obey all the bachelors and other women's husbands in the community. My husband would have me advocate the claims I do, therefore by the logic of our cause my husband wishes me to vote, and according to the Scripture, the gentleman must, even in his own reasoning, allow me to vote. In one place the gentleman said that woman had already turned the world over; and that man must be cautious about allowing her to do so again. Perhaps, if he reconsidered these statements he might be willing to retract the latter; because if she turned the world over once and put the wrong side up, he ought now to allow her to turn it back, that she may bring the right side up again."

## Writing Chapters of "History."

In 1871 Mrs. Nichols with her children removed to Pomo, California, and in this time family cares and the infirmity of age limited her work for a freer and nobler humanity almost entirely to her pen. She wrote able articles for magazines and journals of the day and may be said to have sown in California the seeds of liberality which have sprung up into a more resolute demand of to-day.

A part of her pen work in her later days was helping to write the History of Woman Suffrage. In the Life of Miss Anthony it is said:

"Of the able assistance rendered by women throughout the country, perhaps that of Clarina Howard Nichols was the most valuable. She possessed not only great literary ability, but also the true editorial instinct, and was one of the few left of the 'old guard.' One of her fine memory she wove a number of delightful chapters, all written while lying on her back, an almost helpless invalid over seven years old."

It may be added here that the beautiful steel engraving of Mrs. Nichols in the History, [from which the picture published in the last issue of The Woman's Tribune was reproduced,] was paid for largely by money contributed by the women of Kansas as a testimonial to her suffrage work in that State.

## Last Words.

Of the pioneer workers associated with Miss Anthony, Mrs. Nichols was among the nearest and dearest. It was Miss Anthony's custom to write her a weekly letter of love and cheer and these were always answered in the same strain. A letter was sent by Mrs. Nichols to be read at the Seventeenth National Convention in Washington, January, 1885, but before it was received the hand which had penned it was stilled in death. In this she said:

"My last words in the good work for humanity are 'God with us, there can be no failure, and no defeat outside ourselves.'"

Not alone do the women of Vermont, Wisconsin, Kansas and California owe much to Mrs. Nichols for the initial impetus given by her to favorable legislation in their States, but the whole woman suffrage effort owes to her something of its dignity and sweetness. Grateful for all the noble gifts which have been consecrated to this righteous cause, we catch something of the courage and devotion of such as Clarina Howard Nichols, who gave the woman's rights movement a character and a trend which are carrying it forward to the speedy inclusion of all women who have awakened to a sense of responsibility for the welfare of the world.

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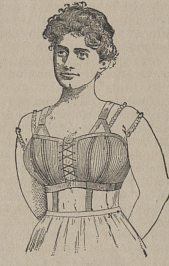
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