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# The Woman Citizen

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MAY 29 '21

JUNE 4, 1921



JUDGE FLORENCE ALLEN OF CLEVELAND

Read Judge Allen's Opinion of Women Jurors in the Criminal Courts on Page 8





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## The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

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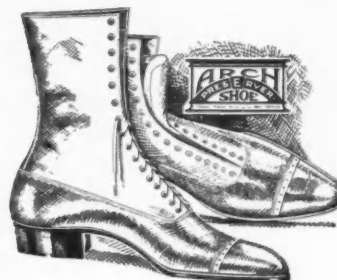
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Vol. LI Old Style

Vol. VI New Style

No. 1



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# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

JUNE 4, 1921

Number 1

MAY 29 '21

## What Did You Mean by Your Vote?

THE overwhelming majority of the Republican Party at the election last fall has been interpreted in many different ways. To some it was an unmistakable protest against the League of Nations in any form—a complete repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles, and meant that the United States was determined to adopt a policy of isolation. To others it proved that the American people were tired of the old administration and desired any kind of change; to others again, it meant a belief in a League of Nations but not in *the* League. Among the best-known leaders in the Republican party were men like Senator Borah and Senator McCormick, who urged people to vote the Republican ticket and repudiate forever the League of Nations, and on the other hand men like Charles E. Hughes, Herbert Hoover, William H. Taft, and Elihu Root, who assured voters that the only way to join the League of Nations was through a Republican victory. The position of the extreme radical and the extreme reactionary was clear — they were both against the League of Nations. But the rest could not so easily be classified.

Since apparently we do not ourselves know what the vote meant, it is little wonder that the position of the United States has been puzzling to European nations. Germany has read encouragement in it. France and England have been uncertain whether to act alone or to wait; whether to accept as an ultimatum that the United States would join no further with the Allies, but wash her hands of the entire muddle caused by the war, or whether to mark time until the United States was ready to make up her mind what to do. With a hope founded on grim necessity, they have been waiting. They accepted the protest of the United States against the mandates already granted by the League of Nations, and the mandates were held up. The world is still waiting for the United States to make up its mind what it will do. Meanwhile, economic decisions essential to a stabilized world are also waiting.

For the first time, in the election last fall, women had a full share of responsibility as voters. What did they mean by their votes? The *Woman Citizen* is undertaking to help find out. Its readers are women who do not act blindly; they know what they do and why they do it. Many of them are leaders among women.

In the belief that the country would like to know what they meant when they voted, the readers of the *Woman Citizen* are urged to mark the ballot on the last cover page of this issue, to cut it out, and mail without delay to the *Woman Citizen*.



## News Notes of the Fortnight

### The Immigration Law

**ESTHER EVERETT LAPE**, editor of "City, State and Nation," has summed up the provisions of the Emergency Immigration law for the *Woman Citizen*:—

The new law suspending immigration—referred to as the emergency immigration law—has been signed by the President. It goes into effect fifteen days after being signed, and is in force till June 30, 1922—about thirteen months.

The law restricts very much the number of immigrants who may come to this country within these thirteen months. In order to determine how many persons may come from any one country, a percentage system is used; three per cent of the number from a country who were here in 1910 may enter now. That is, if 100,000 Greeks were here in 1910, 3,000 Greeks may enter in the next thirteen months. If there were only 10,000 Greeks here then, only 300 may come.

Under this three per cent plan it is estimated that 355,461 persons may enter the country. The estimated number that may come from the various countries is as follows:

#### Northwestern Europe:

Belgium .....	1,482
Denmark .....	5,449
France .....	3,523
Germany .....	75,040
Netherlands .....	3,624
Norway .....	12,116
Sweden .....	19,956
Switzerland .....	3,745
United Kingdom .....	77,206

Total ..... 202,212

#### Outside Northwestern Europe:

Austria .....	50,117
Bulgaria .....	345
Serbia .....	139
Greece .....	3,038
Montenegro .....	161
Italy .....	40,294
Portugal .....	1,781
Rumania .....	1,978
Spain .....	663
Russia .....	51,974
Turkey in Europe .....	967
Turkey in Asia .....	1,792

Total ..... 153,249

Total that may enter from all parts of the world..... 355,461

After the number that may enter from any one country have come and been admitted, no others from that country may come while the law is in force. For instance, after 1482 Belgians have been admitted, any other Belgians who arrive will be excluded, even if they are personally qualified to enter.

The following persons are exempted, that is admitted without being counted

in the three per cent: aliens who have lived, for one year immediately before they enter this country, in Canada, Newfoundland, Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America; alien children under eighteen whose parents are American citizens; Government officials, their families, attendants, servants and employees; aliens in continuous transit through the United States—e.g., a British subject going from England to China; aliens lawfully admitted to this country who in traveling from one part of the United States to another go through adjacent foreign territory—e.g., an alien living in Boston who goes to California by the Canadian Pacific Railway; aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure; aliens from countries the immigration from which is regulated by treaties or agreements relating only to immigration, i.e., China and Japan; and aliens not allowed to enter, coming from the so-called "Asiatic barred zone"—i.e., Hindus.

In the bill that passed the House of Representatives, aliens who went abroad to fight in the armies of the United States or of the Allies were not to be counted; but that provision was struck out, i.e., they will be counted. Aliens coming to escape religious persecution were also exempted in the House bill, but that provision was also struck out; they may enter, if qualified, up to the three per cent limit.

A few groups of persons are to be allowed to enter, even if the full three per cent from their country has come; they are to be counted in the three per cent, however, if the whole three per cent has not come. They are aliens returning from a temporary visit abroad, aliens who are professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, nurses, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, aliens belonging to any recognized learned profession, and aliens employed as domestic servants.

The law also provides that preference is to be given "so far as possible" to the wives, parents, brothers, sisters, and fiancées, of citizens of the United States; of aliens now in the United States who have applied for citizenship in the manner provided by law; and of persons eligible to United States citizenship who served in the military or naval forces of the United States at any time between April 6, 1917, and November 11, 1918, both dates inclusive, and have been honorably discharged.

The 1910 census figures are to be used as the basis for making up the three per cent estimates. As there have been many changes in the boundaries of European countries since 1910, resulting in the transfer of territory from one country to another and in the creation of new countries, the Secretaries of State, of Commerce and of Labor are to decide how many persons are entitled to enter from the new and the changed countries. Two representatives from each of these departments have been appointed to work out this estimate.

The law is criticized—aside from the objections made by those who object to any restriction at all—on the ground that being based on old figures, it does not adequately represent the numbers desiring to come from the countries that have sent the most immigrants of recent years. It is also criticized because it admits 75,000 Germans and 50,000 Austrians, and only 3,500 French and 1,482 Belgians.

The reasons why such a law is considered necessary are stated as follows in the report of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, in the House of Representatives: unemployment here; lack of housing facilities; 10,000,000 unnaturalized aliens here; conditions in Europe which make a considerable part of the population of many nations want to come here; danger of disease; inadvisability of admitting aliens faster than they can be assimilated.

### Presbyterians on Marriage

**THE** Session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has just passed various resolutions. One calls for the extension of prohibition to the Philippine Islands; another for a nation-wide campaign for a Federal moving-picture censorship; while a third approves the enactment by Congress of uniform federal marriage and divorce laws. Readers of the *Citizen* will remember that Representative Codd of Michigan introduced such a bill in the House. It is now in committee.

### Disarmament Week

**A** CONGRESS on Reduction of Armaments, in which the leading churches and religious organizations of America were represented, was held in Chicago May 17th to 19th. The meeting was planned by the American Branch of the World Alliance for International Friendship, and there were 350 delegates. All discussion centered upon the one purpose of securing immediately an international conference of Japan, Great Brit-

ain and America to bring about a reduction in the huge expenditures for armaments by these three nations; and a resolution presented by Raymond Robbins, urging President Harding immediately to invite Great Britain and Japan to such a conference was unanimously passed at a mass meeting of three thousand people. On June 5, a hundred thousand clergymen will be asked to present this appeal to their congregations.

The Chicago meeting is understood to have been proposed by General Tasker H. Bliss, formerly Chief of Staff of the United States Army, who in a letter to the Church Union, making the suggestion, said:

"If the churches cannot agree upon that (an international conference), it will not be done, nor will it be done until God puts into them the proper spirit of their religion. The responsibility is entirely upon the professing Christians of the United States. If another war like the last one should come, they will be responsible for every drop of blood that will be shed and for every dollar wastefully expended."

In Washington, on Wednesday of Disarmament Week (May 21-28), the Committee on Reduction of Armament by International Agreement held a meeting in the headquarters of the National League of Women Voters in Washington. Representative women from all parts of the country were present at the meeting, which was presided over by Miss Elizabeth Hauser, of Ohio, the committee chairman.

Mrs. Bird, state chairman of the Massachusetts Republican Women's Committee and wife of a Boston attorney prominent in Republican politics, prefaced her resolution by a motion that it be sent to leading women and women's organizations in foreign countries. The resolution reads:

"Realizing that through the great war women of your country and of every other country have suffered economic distress and unutterable anguish and that another world war would imperil civilization itself, we urge you to join with us in the endorsement of the principle of reduction of armament by international agreement to the end that women everywhere may be joined in this movement to preserve future peace, prosperity and happiness of the world."

Organization of the state work for the reduction of armament will be carried on through the committee members and vice chairmen working in conjunction with the state League of Women Voters.

In New York there were various meetings during the week, including a mass meeting held under the auspices of the City League of Women Voters and addressed by Mrs. Catt, Will Irwin and George W. Wickersham.

All three New York speakers commented on the "ominous unanimity" upon the Borah resolution and on its lack of mandatory power, not to mention the fact that it is attached to a bill carrying a huge increase in naval appropriations.

### The Medical Center

THE greatest medical center in the world is to be established in New York City, through a union of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University and Presbyterian Hospital, assisted by other gifts. This will mean a tremendous benefit to suffering humanity—an opportunity for new forms and new ranges of laboratory research. And yet \$15,000,000 for this project is a drop in the bucket compared with the world's needs. And again one reflects on the cost of the world's implements for destruction.

### Dr. Rosa, Citizen

IN the past two weeks the United States has lost three citizens who merited the full dignity of that term: Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, Franklin K. Lane, former Secretary of the Interior, and Dr. Edward Bennett Rosa, chief physicist of the Bureau of Standards. The death of two of these public servants was commented upon in the press the country over, but of Dr. Rosa, who died suddenly at his office on May 17, little has been written. His work endures. It is him that the country owes the sound-ranging devices by which big guns may be located, radio finders for ships and aircraft, and many kindred valuable discoveries in science and electrical engineering.

But women, and particularly readers of the *Woman Citizen*, will like to remember him for his particular service to them. It was Dr. Rosa who compiled as a government pamphlet the figures and charts analyzing federal appropriations. From these it was learned that of every dollar only .0056 cents are spent for the welfare of women and children, only 1.01 cents for research and education, while 92.83 cents go toward upkeep of army and navy and past war indebtedness.

### Clubwomen in Convention

THE mid-biennial Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs will meet in Salt Lake City, June 13-18. The program has been planned in response to requests for definite working knowledge of the aims and purposes of the Federation. The various chairmen will have an opportunity to state what their plans are, how they mean to accomplish them, how clubwomen can assist them. "We believe," says the president, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, of Minneapolis, "that such talks as are planned will make us more intelligent and more efficient citizens than we have ever been before, and we believe that every club-

woman who attends this convention will go home inspired to work definitely through her club for the betterment of her particular community and that she will bring to her club definite knowledge of how best to accomplish the desired results."

In order to bring the state and club presidents in more direct touch with the chairmen of departments, committees and divisions, than is possible through the usual written instructions, a system of conferences has been arranged.

A lighter touch will be given to the meeting by two sessions introducing the West to its guests. There will be talks on the art, literature and music of the West, on its progress in education, civic life and welfare movements and far-seeing legislation, its idealism and significance to the whole nation.

The Federation has grown in numbers during the past year. More and more clubs are developing along civic rather than cultural lines. Mrs. Winter writes that her own state, Minnesota, alone has 166 new rural clubs, the great majority of which are studying questions of government and doing civic work in their communities.

### Give China a Chance—to Live

RECENT cables to the State Department and to the China Famine Fund Committee indicate that the June crop has been a failure over a considerable part of the famine area in China. Relief from the spring harvest had been expected at this time, so that the work of the committee for the immediate saving of lives would have been completed soon. Now it is evident that the distress remains acute for at least two million people, and foreign aid is desperately needed until the August crop.

One of the most serious menaces is that the famished people in the district where the Spring crop has failed will devour the growing new crop as it begins to come out of the ground. Leaves and bark, which have been serving as food for many, are nearly exhausted. Frederick W. Stevens, member of the American Committee in Peking, has told in a recent cable how the famine victims have sold off their farm implements, household utensils and clothing, even to the roofs of their houses, for food. There is literally nothing left.

From June 1 to June 15 an intensive drive to meet this emergency is to be made by a chosen group of speakers addressing women's clubs and chambers of commerce in a hundred cities and towns, under the direction of the China Famine Fund Committee. When they meet in conference on June 1 in Washington, they are to be received by President Harding.

Contributions for famine relief may be sent to Vernon Munroe, Treasurer, China Famine Fund, Bible House, New York.

## Tried and Approved—the Woman Juror

By Judge Florence E. Allen

**M**EN are born jurors, women in some states have achieved the right to be jurors, but the women of Ohio — have had jury duty thrust upon them.

When the women of the United States were enfranchised last fall, the laws of the state of Ohio providing the qualifications for jury service, made all electors eligible to be jurors. Therefore, when the women of Ohio became electors, they automatically became potential jurors and have been used for jury service, both criminal and civil, ever since the election of November 2. They have exercised this duty during a time when the whole jury system was under fire. There have been several recent cases of acquittals and over-lenient verdicts which have caused great criticism of the jury system in the state. And yet, coming in at this crucial time with no previous training for jury service, women jurors have justified all reasonable hopes.

Theoretically, of course, we should avail ourselves of women jurors because by doing so we more than double our chances of getting good juries. This is true because, with the exception of those with young children, women of education and intelligence have more leisure, relatively, than men of equal education and intelligence. We therefore should use women for jury service unless on the whole disadvantage arises from their use. In my experience, any inconvenience which may arise from the mixing of the sexes upon juries is more than counterbalanced by the good results obtained.

A detective said to me one day that he "hated to be assigned to liquor cases because the jury first drinks the evidence and then let's the defendant go free." And the members of some juries do have so little conception of their obligations that they are willing to do just that, at least figuratively. The best-qualified men have avoided jury service so generally that the conscientiousness of the average jury has not always been the highest.

### She Is Responsible

The outstanding characteristic of the woman juror, on the contrary, has been her sense of responsibility, her conscientiousness, and her intelligence in following the evidence. I have had women on many of my criminal juries. For the past two terms, I have been sitting in the Criminal Court, which has jurisdiction over all felony cases. Before juries which had women on them, we have tried cases of robbery, burg-

**J**UDGE ALLEN of the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, was "our Florence Allen" to more than one state in the old suffrage days and one of the bulwarks in Ohio's frequent campaigns. She is said to be the first woman judge in the United States to serve in a court of general jurisdiction. In the fall of 1920 she was nominated on the non-partisan judicial ticket and elected by the largest popular vote ever cast for any judge in Cuyahoga County—which practically means Cleveland—and she out-distanced in number of votes the three other county judges elected, all of whom were men.

Florence Allen graduated from Western Reserve University and then studied music in Berlin. On her return to the United States, she became a music critic on the Cleveland PLAIN DEALER and did some concert work. Previous to all this she had published several volumes of poems. Then suddenly the urge of her legal mindedness drove her into the field where she is now making one of the most brilliant records of any woman in the country. At the time of the Cleveland street railway troubles she was called in as arbitrator between the Cleveland Traction Company and the Federal Government.

lary, larceny, carrying of concealed weapons, forgery, rape, obtaining of property under false pretenses, manslaughter and murder of the first and second degrees. In all of these cases, we have had success with women jurors. On the average we have had as many and as proper convictions with the mixed juries as with juries composed of men. And the men jurors have been very courteous to the women and praise them highly.

There has been some question whether the women jurors would not be too sympathetic and let criminals go scot-free or allow them undue leniency. This doubt certainly has not been borne out in my experience. John Azzarello was tried for first-degree murder before me and found guilty; the only woman on the jury was steadfast for conviction. We have lately tried Frank Motto for first-degree murder in my court. He was found guilty without a recommendation of mercy, which means that he received the death penalty. The foreman of the jury was a woman, in fact she was the only woman on the jury. From the first she demanded the death penalty for the murder, which was peculiarly wanton. The jury which has just given the death penalty to Purpera,

an accomplice of Motto, included four women.

However, in the preliminary selection of jurors for these cases, many women were excused because they were opposed to capital punishment and would shrink from sending to the chair another mother's son. It is evident that generalizations cannot be made as to women jurors any more than as to men jurors, so far as leniency is concerned.

Here in Ohio, we do not treat the woman juror differently from the man juror. When the jury is out over night, which has frequently been the case in my court, we have a woman bailiff who takes the women in charge and sleeps in the same room with them. They have their meals at the same place as the men jurors, who also are in the charge of a bailiff. So far, no trouble has arisen through having the women locked up over night as jurors.

It was stated in the newspapers about the first of the year that some judge in the southern part of Ohio permitted women to have curtains in front of their chairs. We have never made such a ruling in the courts of Cuyahoga County.

Perhaps one reason why women have worked so well upon the juries of this county is that keen interest is felt in the jury service among women of the more intelligent class. The League of Women Voters and the Women's City Club have done everything possible to stimulate interest in the courts. They have included study of the jury system in their governmental classes. The result is that I almost never have a woman ask to be excused from a jury except upon the ground of having little children at home (which of course should be a valid excuse).

### On the Grand Jury

One morning, a nice-looking girl asked to be excused upon the request of the firm by which she was employed. She said, "They say they cannot let me go just now, but I want to serve even though my firm does not want me to do so." I did not excuse her.

In Cuyahoga County we have women serving also on the Grand Jury. This perhaps is the first time in history that women have served on this body. The Grand Jury sits in secret and conducts a preliminary investigation into charges of crime. It hears all of the evidence against the defendant, and if he ought to be tried it returns a true-bill (that is, an indictment) against him. Last term, Mrs. Cora Cross, a woman who had been prominent in Liberty Loan work



and various social activities, was drawn upon the Grand Jury. She tells me that when she came down to take her place, an elderly man told her that she would never want to sit on the Grand Jury. It would be disagreeable. There would be such sordid things to listen to and "it would be extremely unpleasant to be shut up with all those men."

She later found that this man was one of the bystanders who wait around while the jury is being impanelled in the hope that someone will be excused and that they themselves will be called in; therefore he was trying to induce Mrs. Cross not to serve in order to create a vacancy for himself.

Since I have been presiding in the Criminal Court, I have had charge of the Grand Jury. It seemed to me that it would be an excellent thing to have several women sit as grand jurors, not only for the purpose of securing special

consideration for so-called "women's cases" but also in order to stimulate interest among the women of the community in the general operation of the courts. As vacancies occurred, I therefore appointed four other women besides Mrs. Cross, to the Grand Jury. One of them is a former ward leader in the Women's Suffrage Party and prominent in the League of Women Voters. One is a former newspaper woman. One had given excellent service in my courtroom as petit juror and one of them is a social worker of wide experience.

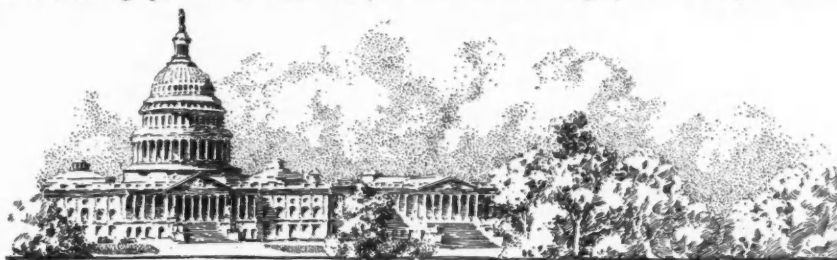
I had as foreman of the Grand Jury for the first part of the term, a man named E. L. Stimson who gave excellent service. Toward the middle of the term, he was compelled to resign because of business and I thereupon appointed Mrs. Cross foreman, the first woman in the world, I suppose, to sit as foreman upon a Grand Jury. Her work is highly

praised by the police officers, the prosecutor's office and all who come in contact with her.

One of the judges recently said that the present Grand Jury is the best that has ever sat in Cuyahoga County, and of course I assume some of the credit for this statement for the five women as well as for the ten men who compose the body.

Participation of women in jury service both on the petit juries and on the Grand Juries, makes for intelligent interest in the courts. The community has not understood conditions in the past and because of that, inefficiency, delay and injustice have crept into our judicial system. I am confident that the participation of women in jury service is an essential step toward the realization of that universal justice which is one of the noblest aspirations of our republic.

Hope  
Ahead  
for the  
Mothers' Bill



Ups  
and  
Downs in  
Disarmament

## Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

May 27, 1921.

**P**ERHAPS unconsciously, yet none the less clearly, Madame Marie Curie, the great French scientist, voiced the ideals of womanhood in her soft-spoken acceptance of the gift of radium which, through President Harding, she received last week in Washington from American women. "I accept this rare gift, Mr. President, with the hope that I may make it serve mankind," she said.

It is this same spirit of service to mankind which has united the women of the nation, through their great national organizations, to support measures which shall benefit the citizenry of the nation. It is this spirit which has rallied them to the support of the maternity and infancy bill, which has upheld their faith despite obstacles and discouragement and has given them the courage to continue.

### A Step Forward

On May 19, the Sheppard-Towner bill, providing for the protection of maternity and infancy, which has been in the Senate Committee on Education and Labor since the beginning of the Sixty-seventh Congress, was favorably reported at an executive session, and Senator Kenyon was requested to report it to the Senate.

It is the first step won in the tedious work of getting the bill through Senate and House. For though President Harding in his message to the Sixty-seventh Congress said of this measure, "I assume the maternity bill, already strongly approved, will be enacted promptly, thus adding to our manifestation of human interest," there are those in the Congress who will use every endeavor to defeat it or delay its passage as long as possible. So, although it has been favorably reported to the Senate and goes on the calendar for future consideration, that future may be hastened or delayed by the senators themselves on the floor and in the Rules Committee.

The maternity and infancy bill as reported out is practically the same which passed the Senate and was favorably reported from the House Interstate Committee during the Sixty-sixth Congress. To give additional security that no compulsion would be used in giving to any woman the service provided for under the bill—an objection that has been often voiced — a paragraph has been added which reads:

"That no plans of the state under this act shall provide for any official or agent or representative entering any home over the objection of the parent, or either of them, or the person standing *in loco parentis*;

"Nor shall any employee of the Children's Bureau by virtue of this act have any right to enter any home over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or of the person *in loco parentis*."

Thus is laid the bogey of compulsion with which some have tried to defeat the bill. The terms of the measure do not compel; no state need accept the provisions of the act and receive its benefits unless its legislature desires to do so. The individual may accept the opportunities for instruction and advice which the bill opens to those who want them; or may ignore them.

### World Conference on Children

While discussing this measure that is so closely allied to child welfare, perhaps it may not be amiss to say a word concerning the international conference on child welfare which is to be held in Brussels under the auspices of the Belgian government from July 18-21 of this year. The Children's Bureau reports that America has been invited to participate. The object of this conference is the discussion of a series of questions dealing with the physical and moral welfare of children and the rearing of infants. It is a world problem today quite as great as peace, or war, or trade, or armament—and all too closely



related. We, who rank seventh in the list of countries in infant mortality, and seventeenth in maternal mortality, might well confer—and profit.

Women have had an unusually large share in Washington events of late. First in importance was Madame Curie's coming. Her acceptance of the \$100,000 gift of radium and of the honors which have been showered upon her in this country is as shy and simple as a child's, as sincere and as charming.

Besides its tribute to science through Madame Curie, Washington paid tribute to art through Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, whose beautiful memorial fountain to General Dupont was recently unveiled by the Secretary of War. Mr. Weeks, who has charge of the public parks of the District through virtue of his office, accepted the fountain on behalf of the city, and three small great-grandnieces of General Dupont cast wreaths upon the fountain waters.

Still another event in which women play a leading part is the Women's Foundation, which was formally incorporated May 19, with the beautiful historic Dean place as its national home. The Women's Foundation is planned as a national clearing-house for the discussion of women's business and matters pertaining to their interest, and is to be a home for women's national organizations.

#### *Mt. Vernon on the Waiting List*

Government control of Mt. Vernon is again being discussed. Not that fault can be found with the manner in which the board of directors look after it, but because, in order to provide for its upkeep, a nominal charge of twenty-five cents is made upon those who go to see Washington's old home. In 1855, after a futile effort to induce Congress to make an appropriation to buy and restore the place, the Daughters of the American Revolution, through private funds and subscriptions, purchased Mt. Vernon and such parcels of the original estate as they could acquire. Every Washington relic they could get has been replaced in the home and it has been their sacred and patriotic duty to care for the home of the first president.

Now Congress and a few men's organizations have discovered the patriotic value of what women have cared for since 1855, and agitation has at last reached the floor of House and Senate. Speeches have been made pro and con. However, until some of the administration measures are finished Mt. Vernon will undoubtedly wait.

On May 25, Senator Borah's amendment to the naval bill went through the Senate. All week the fight against the \$495,000,000 Naval Appropriation bill had been threatening, but when the test vote came over the establishment of the navy personnel at 120,000 instead of 100,000, as provided by the House,

there was a two-to-one vote for the increase. It was Senator Borah, too, who precipitated the test, and it was thought that this vote would end his opposition.

#### *The Borah Amendment*

The vote on Senator Borah's amendment was a swing of the pendulum in the opposite direction, for the vote stood 74 for the amendment and none against. The amendment reads:

"The President is authorized and requested to invite the governments of Great Britain and Japan to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of promptly entering into an understanding or agreement by which the naval expenditures and building programs of each of said governments, to wit, the United States, Great Britain, and Japan, shall be substantially reduced annually during the next five years to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon, which understanding or agreement is to be reported to the respective governments for approval."

It will be recalled that a similar amendment, proposed by Senator Edge, was passed in the closing days of the last Congress, fifty-eight senators voting in the affirmative and none in the negative. The Edge amendment was not so strong as Senator Borah's. It contained the clause "if not incompatible with the public interest," limiting the request to the President.

Whether or not the Chief Executive will avail himself of the authority or will heed the request conferred by the Idaho Senator's amendment remains to be seen.

Leaders in the House predict that the amendment will find stiff opposition there, and the general notion seems to be that Mr. Harding favors the idea of a broader provision, to include land forces as well as navies, but still holds his earlier opinion that the time is not yet ripe for the United States to take the initiative.

The passage of the Borah amendment would be more gratifying if it were not attached to a measure carrying appropriations for a navy which is now second only to that of Great Britain. This is in accordance with our program of 1916. The House had cut \$100,000,000 out of these appropriations. The Senate restores it. Meantime, though Japan increased her naval estimates, she is planning to spend less than half as much upon her navy as we plan to spend on ours.

The present navy bill authorizes an expenditure of nearly four times the sum annually dispersed during the ten years from 1907 to 1916. For the navy alone now an expenditure approximating \$5 per capita is contemplated.

Several able speeches have been delivered this week in favor of reduction

in armament and personnel, and Senator Lenroot warned the Senate against increases in the naval bill aggregating \$43,500,000. Senator Underwood, minority leader of the Senate, advocated international disarmament agreements, but opposed disarmament by the United States in the absence of an agreement with other powers, saying, "We have tried the policy of disarmament alone, and that policy found us unprepared when a war nation struck at our throat."

Following closely the \$495,000,000 naval bill is the Army Appropriation bill calling for \$350,000,000. With an appropriation of practically \$900,000,000 in sight for army and navy, there is a prospect of prolonged discussion. The Senate having added many millions to the carefully figured estimates of the House naval bill, it is probable that when the chairman of the Senate Military Affairs calls up the Army Appropriation bill, additions will be made there too—with many verbal pyrotechnics sure to follow.

On May 19 the Immigration Restriction bill became law — the first bill President Harding has signed since taking office. For the next fourteen months only three per cent of the number of aliens living in the United States, as shown by the 1910 census, will be admitted.

The prevailing point of view was that we have accepted too many immigrants without trying to give them our ideals, without teaching them the fundamentals of liberty, and that the United States should call a halt to consider the assimilation of its foreign born. (The provisions of the new law are given in detail on page 6 of this number.)

#### *Tariff and Budget*

As this letter goes to the post, the Emergency Tariff act has just been signed by the President, and will become a law on May 28. This measure was introduced in the early days of the present extra session, which opened in April. It has been passed, primarily, in response to demands from agricultural interests for protection, as well as from manufacturers fearful of the dumping of foreign goods and the resultant depreciation in exchange. An outstanding feature is the duty of 35 cents a bushel on wheat. The emergency measure is only a stop-gap, however, to cover a six-months period. Meanwhile the House Ways and Means Committee is at work on the drafting of a permanent tariff bill.

Also, the passage of the bill establishing a Federal budget system is completed, the House adopting the conference report on the measure, and it is now in the President's hands. A discussion of this bill and of the Emergency Tariff act will appear in the next number of the *Woman Citizen*.

## Can't We Keep Them in School?

By Harriet Bond Skidmore

STATE by state this country is gradually being aroused to the dangers of illiteracy and of child labor, which is so often the companion of illiteracy. The army tests given during the war have established the fact that illiteracy averages 24.9 per cent for the entire country. Half of all our children leave school at the end of the sixth grade and a large number average less than that. Twenty per cent of the adult rural population cannot read and in seven states more than twenty per cent of the total population over ten years of age is illiterate. In 1918 it was estimated that the number of minors in the United States between fourteen and fifteen years of age gainfully employed was approximately 800,000 boys and 400,000 girls or more than one-half of the whole number of children between those ages. In 1919 there was a slight decrease, but during the first six or eight months of 1920, fifteen states reported increases of from three to twenty per cent in the number of children leaving school for work.

What are the causes of this curtailing of childhood? Why does a nation permit such a large proportion of its future to be mortgaged by a lack of education and the consequent lowered efficiency of child-labor adults? Children leaving school for work can be divided into three classes—those who leave school because of economic necessity; those who leave because the additional income is an appreciable factor, though not a necessity, in the home, and those who leave because they are tired of school, have had some misunderstanding with the school, or because they feel

they have grown too big for school and are simply moved by youthful restlessness and distaste for the restraints of school life.

The Federal Children's Bureau made a study in Waltham, Massachusetts, an industrial community of about thirty thousand inhabitants, of the children under sixteen years of age who left school to go to work. We quote from it the following paragraph:

"It is a difficult matter to determine the real reason for a child's leaving school to go to work. Usually there exists a combination of circumstances from which the main reason can be determined only by skillful questioning of the mother and child. In this report the cases have been classified according to what seemed to the investigator to be the principal motive. Reasons connected with the school, including retardation, dislike of school and trouble in school were given by fifty per cent of the children as the principal motive for leaving school; reasons connected with the home, including economic need and parents' wish, were given by 39.3 per cent of the children; the remaining 10.7 per cent preferred work. In addition to these reasons, one child mentioned as a contributory reason that friends were leaving school; a second that he had been injured; and a third (who left chiefly because of his parents' wish) stated that he had been uncomfortable in school on account of asthma."

In rural communities the percentage of illiterates is much higher than in urban districts. The president of a state normal college in a Southern state, in a



"Any More Men Wanted?"

recent estimate of the average education of all the people in the state over six years of age, found that the average for all, including university and college graduates, high-school and normal students, boys and girls in elementary schools as well as those who had never attended any school—would fall somewhere in the third grade. North Dakota, a state which represents an entirely different type of agricultural work, reports that only thirty per cent of farm children complete the eighth grade and only four per cent complete the high-school course. According to Miss Gertrude Folks, Special Agent on Schools for the National Child Labor Committee, there are several causes for this non-attendance of rural children:

"The distance of the schoolhouse from the homes, poor roads and lack of free transportation is one cause. The indifference of parents, especially of those who themselves never received an education is another that should not be underestimated. One who visits rural schools and talks with the teachers and children is constantly amazed at the extent to which this ignorance still prevails. But there is another reason for non-attendance, more fundamental, and chiefly responsible for the above causes—the inadequacy of our rural schools. They are not performing their function with sufficient success to win over prejudiced and indifferent parents, to compensate them for the immediate dollars' and cents' loss that may result from the loss of the help of the children on the farm, not with sufficient success even to make the child prefer school to work.

"Except in the case of hired labor and to some extent tenant labor, actual pov-

Photographs from the National Child Labor Committee



Assets in the Beet Fields; Liabilities in School

erty is not an important factor in the majority of cases. The labor of the children is utilized not because it is essential to the life of the family, but because to both parent and child it seems to have a value that school work does not. As a beet-grower in Colorado once said to a member of the National Child Labor Committee staff: 'My boy is worth \$1000 for work during the beet season, but is nothing but an expense if he goes to school.' We cannot expect an awakening on the part of the parents until the school offers more than it does today. Everyone is familiar with the traditional 'little red school-house.' Thousands of that very same type of school still exist all over the country. The buildings are just as primitive and poorly equipped; the teachers are just as young, uneducated and poorly paid; and the curriculum just as stereotyped, unpractical and dead."

#### *What Is School Age?*

In 1919 at the request of the President of the United States the Federal Children's Bureau held a conference on Child Welfare Standards, the purpose of which was to formulate and publish standards for the better protection of children. In regard to education they decided that every state ought to provide for compulsory full-time attendance to the age of sixteen. How do the various states measure up to this standard?

Virginia requires attendance until twelve unless the child is able to read and write. Maryland in its counties requires attendance up to thirteen; six states and the District of Columbia require it until fourteen; four states until fifteen. Maine prohibits employment under fifteen and requires attendance to seventeen unless literate. Thirty-two states and Baltimore have provisions

for attendance to sixteen, unless regularly employed; Delaware requires attendance to seventeen unless fourteen and employed; and three states have provisions for attendance to eighteen, unless regularly employed.

But economic necessity is allowed to become an important factor. Many of the compulsory education laws contain a poverty exemption clause. In Texas children of twelve years who have completed the fourth grade and whose services are needed can be excused from school attendance. South Carolina excuses children over thirteen with widowed mothers or crippled fathers. Georgia requires attendance to fourteen unless the seventh grade has been completed, but nullifies it by an exemption that children may be excused from attendance for "any good reasons" determined by the Board of Education, which must take into consideration the need for agricultural labor at certain seasons.

Surely it is a travesty on democracy that a democratic public-school system should be built up only for those who can afford it; that a country should allow the majority of its children to leave school with the mere rudiments of education, handicapped at the start by the ignorance of their parents and the poverty of their environment.

There is one simple and effective remedy—the United States must spend more money on education. Of the total budget, which is about \$50 per capita, only 50 cents per person is expended for research, education and development work. And of this one per cent only thirteen per cent goes to education, including the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institute, and similar institutions.

With such niggardly appropriations for education, the only wonder is that we have been able to accomplish so

much. But there is much more to be done. There must be more and better-trained teachers, with higher salaries; more attendance officers to enforce the existing attendance laws, and more school-houses, especially in rural districts.

#### *More Schools Needed*

Last year when the Back-to-School drive was launched in one state, it was estimated that if all the children in the state who ought to be in school should return, forty per cent of them would have to stand. And in some of our larger cities many children are permitted to attend school only half-day sessions because the schools are so overcrowded.

There must be longer school terms in rural districts. In a comparison of rural and urban statistics made in 1912, the Bureau of Education reported that the average term in urban communities was 46.4 days (over two months) longer than the average for rural communities.

Scholarships and mothers' pensions, to enable the children of poor parents to continue their schooling; better child-labor laws and better enforcement of them; vocational guidance bureaus to advise the children and assist them in finding suitable employment when they are ready to work; and continuation and vocational schools for the careful extension of educational work beyond the elementary grades, are all urgently needed.

When we have all these things, schools will be ready to compete with industry; they will have an attraction and a holding power all their own. There will be no need of forcing children out of industry back into the schools, but children will gladly stay in school until they can go out well prepared mentally and physically for the demands of industrial life.

## **Prayer for a Woman No Longer Young**

*By Anne Arnold*

SOMETIMES it seems to me my life is done.

My youth with youth's great gladness, has slipped by:  
My beauty's gone—I watched that slowly die—  
Long, long ago love passed me by—that's gone—  
Gone from me, too, my children, one by one.  
I used to dream, when in my arms they'd lie,  
That in their lives I'd still live. I cry  
Now in the night for my lost littlest son.

Does knowing help no soul—nor yet my own—  
Cannot my proving turn somehow to gain—  
Can I not shield some other, I who've known  
All woman's joy, her anguish, heart-break, pain?  
If I can help, my life's at its real dawn,  
If I can help, oh, God, let me live on!



## In the World of Stars

### Astronomy's Debt to American Women

By Grace Humphrey

**W**HEN you were a little girl did your grandmother tell you stories about Maria Mitchell? Did you wonder at the pride in her voice when she spoke of "Miss Mitchell's comet"—as the newspapers of that time always referred to it, instead of using its long scientific name? Women of that generation were enormously proud of the achievements of one of their sex, for those who won distinction were few and far between. In this country Maria Mitchell stood alone as a real contributor to science. People compared her only with Mary Somerville or Miss Herschel in England.

With a thrill of pride too perhaps you listened to the story of her childhood on Nantucket—how her father taught her navigation along with her brothers, how she discovered her comet that October night in 1847 and how its discovery brought her the gold medal offered by the king of Denmark; how Matthew Vassar invited her to the college he was starting for girls and built for her an observatory—with the third largest telescope in this country, your grandmother would add proudly. Did grandmother realize all that it meant, this opening to women a new employment, a new avenue of usefulness?

Today the progress of astronomy in America is deeply indebted to women. Two generations of girls have been edu-

cated at Vassar, rich in Maria Mitchell traditions. At every woman's college astronomy is taught. It was a woman who gave the beautiful marble observatory to Wellesley, and later added a residence for the staff of this department. It was a titled English woman, herself an astronomer at the famous Tulse Hill Observatory near London, who gave Wellesley the Huggins collection of astronomical objects—the gift of a woman in the old world to an institution in the new, with which she had no connection save her deep interest in the work it offered to young women. It was a woman who gave the twenty-four inch Bruce telescope to the observatory at Arequipa, Peru, and who established the Bruce medal awarded each year for distinguished work in astronomy. It was a woman who founded the Draper Memorial at Harvard, and to her continued interest and generosity were due the growth and achievements of the Harvard department of astronomy.

In 1918 the American Astronomical Society, meeting at Harvard, spent a day at Wellesley. And last year, for the first time, the four days' meeting was held in a woman's college, at Smith, with one session at Mt. Holyoke. The treasurer of this society is a woman. The secretary of the American association of observers of variable stars is also a woman. Thus men of science are recognizing the value of American women's contribution in the field of astronomy.

In biblical times, and still earlier during the reigns of the first Pharaohs in Egypt, people in eastern countries studied the stars. Literature, from the writings of primitive civilizations to present-day volumes, abounds in references to the stars. As far back as record goes, the sky has been the greatest of mysteries. But though for many centuries men have tried to learn its secrets, to make rules for mysterious stellar appearances, they have been baffled by space and time that seemed almost limitless. Progress in astronomy has been very slow. Only recently has this been altered, and the change came about as a result of discoveries and improvements in another line, photography.

As early as 1850 Harvard was taking pictures of stars, but the plan to secure a complete record of the sky by this means had to be abandoned. Wet films were too slow. The introduction of dry plates made a great change in photography; in astronomy it made a greater change than any since the days of

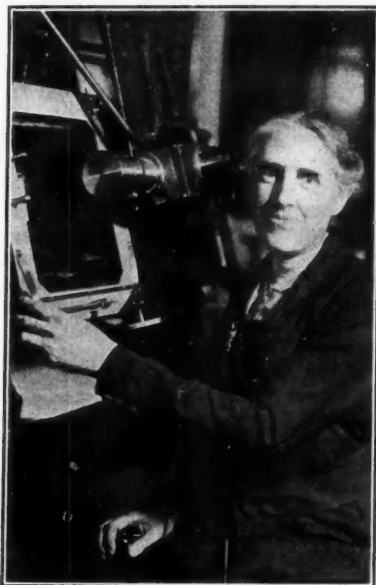


Annie Jump Cannon

Galileo. It amounted virtually to a revolution. The new astronomical photographs opened another field for woman's work. At first women were called on merely to examine plates and make simple computations. Gradually work of more and more responsibility was turned over to them, till they began making independent investigations—the goal of every scientific worker.

Astronomy today does not mean sitting up all night with your eyes glued to a telescope, as your grandmother pictured Maria Mitchell. It means rather days, weeks, months, in a laboratory, poring over glass plates and enlargements of photographs, computing position of stars and light curves, with the most complicated of mathematics. It means slow, careful, painstaking work, covering a long period of time, using the observations of many people. It may mean a long piece of research that ends in negative results—disappointing, but indispensable for ultimate progress.

Said Maria Mitchell, when asked the reason for her success, "I was born of only ordinary capacity, but of extraordinary persistency." Whether we agree with the first, we must with the second; for extraordinary persistency is one of the requisites for this work. It is not sufficient to make deductions from observations taken in one place. For the study of variable stars there are now associations here and in Great Brit-



Henrietta S. Leavitt

Photographs by William Henry



ain, whose members report their findings regularly, making the published figures available for all astronomers. Nor is one set of photographs sufficient. There are differences according to the size of the telescope and the length of exposure, whether it be for ten minutes or the multiple exposure which lasts all night. Different results are obtained from blue plates and yellow plates, due to the redness of some of the stars. The library of glass plates at the Harvard Observatory, which now includes hundreds of thousands of astronomical photographs, gives a permanent record of the sky for thirty-five years. Yet one of the variable stars boasts a light curve computed since 1596.

"Constant as the northern star," the layman applies to all the heavens, charging to clouds and atmospheric disturbances whatever changes he may happen to notice. But some of the stars are anything but permanent, and the study of the variables is one of the most fascinating divisions in astronomy. Like other sciences this has become highly specialized, and many workers are studying the variables and their problems exclusively. In this branch the Harvard Observatory has made distinct contributions, through the work of Annie Jump Cannon and Henrietta S. Leavitt.

Educated at Wellesley, with special courses in astronomy at Radcliffe, Miss Cannon was for a while an assistant on the Harvard Observatory staff and for ten years has been curator of the astronomical photographs that make up the Draper collection. Her bibliography for variable stars totaled forty-five thousand cards. In the making of the Draper catalogue she classified the spectra of two hundred and forty-one thousand stars, a task that lasted for some years. It was in recognition of her skill in distinguishing the type to which a star spectrum belongs that she was given honorary membership in the Royal Astronomical Society. And it was in the

course of this photographic work that she made her discoveries, a hundred and sixty variables, and three new stars.

Along with changes in the spectra of variables go variations in their light. Miss Leavitt has made a special study of this for certain stars. In the southern hemisphere there are two regions called "the Magellanic clouds." The smaller one was listed as having fifty-seven variables. Sixteen plates were taken of this "cloud," at the high altitude of the Arequipa Observatory. Astronomers expected that the number of variables would be increased. But when the plates were sent to Cambridge for Miss Leavitt's examination, her discoveries far exceeded their expectations. Her preliminary study, lasting for three months, counted nine hundred new variable stars. Certain portions of the plates were then enlarged and further search added seventy more. Comparing photographs for some of these variables for a term of years showed them to have striking fluctuations, with outbursts of brightness. Does this change in light have any relation to the changes in spectra classified by Miss Cannon? And what is the connection between these phenomena?

In 1918 careful records were kept for one particular star for ten weeks. The photographs showed great variations—light bands, dark bands double, dark lines faint or invisible, bright bands double, dark lines crossing the bright bands, etc. The curve showing variations in light for this star was as varied. Putting the two together showed a certain line dark when the light was greatest, and the same line bright when the light was at the minimum. Just what formulae may be worked out, showing the connection between light variations and spectrum changes, is not yet determined, but some connection there is. Thus through the slow, patient work of American women astronomers, the sum of human knowledge is being increased, in this most mysterious, most fascinating, little known world of the stars.

## For Home Makers

THE American Home Economics Association is to hold its annual meeting at Swampscott, Mass., June 27 to 30, with a program of distinguished speakers and important themes. The Association is urging the passage of the Fess Home Economical Amendment, which has been reintroduced by Representative Simeon D. Fess, of Ohio, in this Congress. The purpose of this measure is to amend the Vocational Education act so that vocational training in home making may receive as much aid from Federal funds as training in agricultural and industrial pursuits.

There are about 26,000,000 women and girls engaged in home-making in this country — far more than in industry.

and more than twice the number engaged in agriculture and, the standard of national life is determined by the standard of living in the home. These are reasons why the Fess Amendment is endorsed by the League of Women Voters. Besides, as Mrs. Costigan, chairman of the Committee on Food Supplies and Demand points out, about twenty-five per cent. of the country's school children, rich as well as poor, are undernourished due to improper feeding. About ninety per cent. of the money brought into the homes by the wage-earners is spent by women, the majority of whom do not understand either simple business principles or what makes real value in food and clothing.

AN English paper called *John Bull*, which does not share the *Woman Citizen's* admiration for Lady Astor, publishes the following amusing column in a recent issue:

### ANTICIPATED EPITAPH.

Beneathe  
Thys stone lyeth  
Ye ashes of  
NANNIE LANGHORNE  
Better known to her contemporaries as  
*Lady Astor.*  
She  
Was borne  
Way downe in Ole Virginia  
Anno Domini 1880,  
And is sayed toe have been  
A Mayden of Great Beautie  
And eke much charm.  
As a consequence,  
One  
Robert Gould Shaw,  
A Prominent Bostonian,  
Fell in love wyth her  
And made her hys wyf.  
They, alas, didde *notte* live happilie  
Ever after,  
And itt was *notte* long ere shee  
Secured a Bill of Divorcement agaynst hym.  
However,  
Happiness agayne came intoe her lyfe  
With her second marriage,  
To wit,  
Wyth  
WALDORF ASTOR  
Through ye which alliance  
Shee obtayned her tittle.  
Shee became a British subjeckt;  
And whenne her husband was elevated  
Toe ye House of Lodes  
Shee contested and wonne  
PLYMOUTH  
Ye seat hee hadde held,  
And was elected  
Ye Fyrst Woman Member of Ye House of  
Commons,  
And  
It was hoped by manie thatte she myght be  
Ye laste,  
For  
Shee displayed politickall inconsistencies  
And puritanickall prejudices  
Ye which  
Alienated ye sympathies of some  
Whoo hitherto hadde given her theyre  
Support.  
Shee opposed reform  
In ye matter of divorce—  
A fact  
Whyche was considered  
Somewhat surpysynge,  
Takyng certayne cirmstances  
intoe consideration  
Inn ye matter of drynk  
Shee was a pronounced pussyfoot,  
And tooke a delyght  
Inn poyntyng ye finger of scorn  
Atte menne  
Whoo lyke theyre little droppe,  
Inn short  
Shee displayed a contempt for  
Her male colleagues in  
Ye House  
Ye which made themme dread the advent  
Of other female Members.  
On one occasion shee sayd  
Itt was noe goode  
Toe hitte menne on ye back wyth a stick,  
Butte thatte itt was better  
Toe pull theyre legges!  
Havyng thus  
Given her philosophie of Lyfe  
Toe ye world  
Shee dyed,  
And ye House of Commons  
Breathed agayne.  
Pray for ye soule of Nancy Astor,  
For fear St. Peter hasn't passed her.

## With Medicine Kit and Woman's Grit

**N**OT long ago, the Serbian Government offered to the American Women's Hospitals about \$1500 monthly in order to ensure the continuance of the work of the hospitals in Serbia. Now that you read that sentence, own up; did you know that devoted women doctors sent from the United States have been carrying on medical and surgical work in Serbia, Constantinople, Armenia for several years?

When the world gets time to give attention to it, there is a chapter of feminine heroism wrapped up in the activities of these women which ought to be cherished for the girls of all future generations. Just at the moment it is heroism of a truly dramatic type. For a letter has been lately received from Dr. Mabel S. Elliott, director of the American Women's Hospital conducted in cooperation with the Near East Relief Committee at Ismid, reporting that the auxiliary hospital across the gulf at Bardezag is under daily fire, with the bullets of Greeks and Turks whizzing back and forth briskly.

"It was a sight to see the fires burning last night," writes Dr. Elliott. "We counted seven villages burning all about Bardezag, and for three days now the refugees from these villages have been pouring in. At least two thousand new refugees are here now."

And yet there are people who suppose the war is over.

Dr. Elliott, however, is rather used to this sort of tension, because she was sent out by the American Women's Hospitals in February, 1919, and had charge of the Near East hospital and medical work at Marash during the Turkish siege. Some of the story of what these women doctors have endured for humanity's sake will be known to the world if ever her diary written under fire at Marash is published.

### History Day by Day

Reading over these women doctors' records is a liberal education in current international history. It brings one in touch with Armenia's plight, with the military activities of the Turkish nationalists, with the tragedy of Wrangel's army and its attendant flood of refugees poured into Constantinople.

The work has necessarily been flexible enough to fit the shifting of Near-Eastern national boundaries. Take, for instance, this most recent adjustment:

The American Women's Hospitals and the Near East Relief Committees had decided to cooperate and establish at Trebizond in the new republic of Armenia a hospital and dispensary. The person-



Dr. Mabel S. Elliott

nel was selected and equipped, and sailed, but before they reached their destination, Wrangel's army had been defeated and thousands of Russian refugees were pouring into Constantinople. By the end of the year the Bolsheviks were occupying Armenia and Azerbaijan, and it looked as if Trotzky might march through Georgia. The Turkish Nationalists had grown troublesome too, and so the Trebizond plan was abandoned and the hospital and dispensary were established at Ismid on an arm of the Sea of Marmora.

When Dr. Elliott took over the Ismid station, large numbers of children were dying there from deprivations and exposure in the refugee camp. In the hospital's isolation ward there were four cases of typhus and one of smallpox.

"We had patients lying about everywhere on the floor all last month," Dr. Elliott wrote, "and it looks as though we are going to have the same thing this month. We have been running about forty typhus and forty pneumonias for some weeks. . . . A woman too ill to open her eyes had ridden with four others as sick as herself for three days over the mountains in a water-buffalo wagon. All four got well and went off happy."

Nothing appeals to womanhood like suffering childhood, and much of the work at Ismid as well as in Serbia, is among children bereft of all normal care, starved beyond semblance of childlikeness. "Many of these children are brought to us with their knees drawn up to their chins, and they have lain such a long time in this position trying to keep or get warm, that it takes days of oil-rubbing to loosen up the tendons sufficiently to draw their legs down

straight. Many of them die within a few hours after their arrival, but usually, if we can get them over the strain of their first two or three meals, they gradually begin to take a little interest in life, and it is a wonderful satisfaction to see them slowly get a grip on life and learn to smile.

"We have in our hospital what I call our 'smile class.' At first these children lie for days and just whimper like little wild animals caught in a trap. We keep coaxing them to smile, until one day it comes. The great trouble is that all these children need months and months of proper care, and we can't keep them so long in the hospital, for there are always others to take their place."

That was why a convalescent home was established across the gulf at Bardezag, where the air is fine and space abundant. And in the recent letter written while the fighting was going on, Dr. Elliott was most worried about these children across the gulf, who in the charge of a nurse, Mrs. Nickerson, were cut off from communication. "They must have all the orphans down in the cellars and it must be a great job to keep the poor little things under cover."

### Nursing and Teaching

In Serbia alone there are six hospitals and dispensary stations: a hospital and a preventorium at Veles; hospitals at Pristina, Strumitza (burned recently), Frisovitch and Prilep.

The Director of all the Serbian hospitals is Dr. Etta Gray, who has instituted and directed not only these hospitals but also a nurses' training school and a system of district nursing and child welfare.

"We have been officially requested to hold nursing classes for Serbian women," Dr. Gray has reported to the headquarters in New York. "We have agreed to give the women selected a three-months' course, one month at the hospital, one at the dispensary with home visiting and one month at the children's hospital with such maternity instruction as is possible."

Though some of the Serbian reports have been lost in the mails, those received show that over 50,000 visits have been made to the dispensaries and 25,356 separate diagnoses made. More than 2400 patients have been admitted to the hospitals, over 900 of them surgical cases.

No wonder that Serbia, in the very abyss of poverty though she is, has made so large a contribution to keep these women's service. "During the four years of our over-seas work," says

(Continued on page 25)

## Editorially Speaking

### War Facts to Face

**T**HE liveliest topic of private discussion just now is, What will the United States do to aid the world movement toward the reduction of armament as a first step to the abolition of war? As a contribution to that discussion, readers of the *Woman Citizen* will do well to clip the following facts and keep them handy for reference.

The International Labor Office at Geneva has recently estimated the number of disabled men, resulting from the Great War, at 5,500,000: The French 1,500,000, the German 1,400,000, the British 1,170,000, the Italian 570,000, the American 200,000, the Czecho-slovakians 175,000, the Yugoslavians 164,000, the Poles 150,000, the Canadians 88,000, the Rumanians 84,000 and the Belgians 40,000. The estimate excludes a number of countries from which statistics could not be obtained.

If, however, the number of disabled in these countries (Russia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Australia and New Zealand) bear the same relation to the dead as in the countries where both totals are known, the number of disabled may be estimated at 9,500,000. That is, there must be that number of men in the world unable to take their old places in the world's work because they are legless, armless or eyeless or incapacitated in some other equally abnormal manner as a result of the war.

Professor E. L. Bogart of Illinois University has just made estimates for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and announces the money cost of both sides as 186 billions of dollars plus, a figure agreed to by several other statisticians. Professor Seligman had previously estimated it at 210 billions of dollars plus.

**T**HE war cost to the United States was 22 billions of dollars or one million dollars per hour for over two years. It has been estimated that the total cost borne by the United States was nearly enough to have paid the entire cost of running the national government from 1791 to 1914, to the outbreak of the European war. "It would have been sufficient to have carried on the Revolutionary War continuously for more than 1000 years at the rate of expenditure which that war actually involved."

In addition to this huge expenditure nearly ten billions of dollars were loaned by the United States to the Allies.

The United States spent about one-eighth of the entire cost of the war and something less than one-fifth of the expenditures of the allied side. For the final ten months of the war the daily expenditure was over 44 millions of dollars. The army expenditures were a little under two-thirds our total war costs and were nearly equal to the value of all the gold produced in the whole world after the discovery of America.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, in January, 1920, reduced the staggering cost of the war to another illustration easy to remember: "If in July 1914 the world could have been sold at its full estimated value and one could have had the entire price in hand and attempted to put aside money for the payment of the world war, one dollar in three would have been necessary for this purpose."

In October, 1920, Colonel Leonard P. Ayers, chief of the statistics branch of the United States War Department, issued a 150-page book dealing with the action of the United States in the world war. Some quotations are well worth remembering.

The number of men serving in the armed forces of the nation during the war was 4,800,000, of whom 4,000,000 served in the army; 2,000,000 men went to France. Of the 54,000,000 males in the population, 26,000,000 were registered in the draft or were already in service.

The highest troop-carrying records were those of July, 1918, when 306,000 soldiers were carried to Europe; and of May, 1919, when 330,000 were brought home to America. The greatest troop ship was the *Leviathan*, which landed 12,000 men in France every month.

Of every 100 Americans carried to France, 49 went in British ships, 45 in American ships, 3 in Italian, 2 in French, and one in Russian shipping under English control.

Of every 100 American soldiers and sailors, two were killed or died of disease during the period of hostilities.

The total battle deaths of all the nations in this war were greater than all the deaths in all the wars in the previous hundred years.

For every man killed in battle, seven were wounded.

Pneumonia killed more soldiers than were killed in battle.

**J**UST now Congress is dealing with appropriations. In the debate on the Naval bill, May 13, Senator Borah of Idaho, one of the leaders of the opposition, said:

"We now have 120,000 men to keep the ships we have afloat and in commission. Will the committee please advise the taxpayers of America the number we shall have to have when the sixteen battleships now under construction shall have been completed?"

"The proponents of a large navy say that the British navy is much larger and more powerful than ours, and that navy is now getting along with a personnel of 105,000 men. I think it safe to say that the strength of the British navy is ample to secure the safety of the British possessions, and, if that be true, what possible reason can be assigned for the United States adding 20,000 men to the number the British regard as sufficient to protect the farflung British possessions?"

"At a time when industry is demoralized, when we are searching like the watchman upon his beat for something to tax in order to get more money, and when the army of unemployed seems, or bids fair to be, as large as the army of fighting men was a few months ago, it is very difficult to justify the increase of \$100,000,000 over the House appropriation for the navy."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, also an opponent, said:

"Outside of the members of the Committee on Naval Affairs I doubt if there are ten Senators who are familiar with the provisions of this bill. In a little while a bill to protect and safeguard the mothers and little children of this country will come before this body. It calls for \$1,000,000 a year and when that bill comes, just listen to the speeches that will be made on economy."

"Statistics show that 25,000 American babies die every year because of lack of proper attention, and yet the money carried by the bill is only half of the amount appropriated in this measure for the construction of one airship hangar in California."

"We hear the statement that the time is not opportune to discuss disarmament. Why not? Why can we not join with other nations to stop this tremendous military expenditure? After a war in which millions of men were killed and billions in property destroyed is an opportune time, if there ever was one, to consider this problem of disarmament."

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT



## Clothes Wanted

IT is time now to think of next winter's clothes for the children of Europe. Stores of linen gathered in the prosperous years preceding the war are now exhausted. Almost no clothing has been bought in Central and Eastern Europe by the great masses of the people since 1915. Unless we collect during the summer clothing for distribution next winter, it will be too late. The American Friends Service Committee appeals to us to send without delay at least a million dollars' worth of clothing: knitted garments, second-hand clothing that is strong, clean and serviceable; shoes in good condition; yarn, leather, uncut cloth of any sort. Boxes and packages may be sent to the American Friends Service Committee store room, 15th and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia, marked for the country in which you wish them distributed.

The Friends did a fine and beautiful service during the war; they have not stopped with its close. Let us follow their example, instead of yielding to the wave of reaction from giving.

## Where Shall We Begin?

PRESIDENT HARDING'S renewed pledge of economy in the expenses of Federal Government, made before the Academy of Political Science in New York City on May 24, would carry more comfort to the over-burdened tax-payer if it had included some proposal to make a reduction of expenditures in the only place where a saving of any size can be made. All the economies that are possible through the proposed budget, through cutting off of superfluous office-holders and radical cutting of departmental estimates will be welcome; but they will not make a reduction large enough for the average tax-payer to know that they exist. The only place where savings can be made which will bring adequate relief are in the departments of the army and navy.

It is evident that no saving can be made in the 67.81 per cent of the total income which goes for obligations incurred in past wars. These are debts of honor which must be paid. The total expense of civil government in its legislative, executive and judicial branches amounts to only 3.19 per cent of the total. Public works, permanent improvements, etc., take 2.97 per cent, while the total amount spent for research, for education and development, is only 1.01 per cent of the whole. The saving to which the President referred was concerned solely with the expenses of civil government, which altogether comprises only 7.17 per cent of the total. A saving in any part of the civil activities would count at most a fraction of one per cent of the whole.

These government activities have already been cut to the bone. In fact, where research or education, public health, labor, and even agriculture and commerce are concerned, appropriations have been pared by Congress sometimes to a serious curtailment of service. A good budget system and some reorganization of departments may affect some economies, but it is only in the 25.02 per cent which comprises the appropriations for the army and navy that worthwhile savings can be made. In the year ending June 30, 1920, the Government spent for war purposes in round figures \$5,250,000,000—while the total cost of the civil government was \$400,000,000—the savings which President Harding promised concerned only the \$400,000,000, leaving the \$5,250,000,000 untouched.

We are now building ten great battle-ships and six battle-cruisers at a cost of \$38,000,000 each. It is estimated that the total necessary for the army and navy in 1922 will be \$1,350,000,000.

Before the war our army consisted of seventeen hundred officers and one hundred thousand men. Provision is now being made for seventeen thousand officers and one hundred seventy-five thousand men. The navy at present has one hundred thousand men, which permits only 384 vessels to be in full commission, while many naval vessels are lying idle

in navy yards because of a lack of men. When the new building program is complete it is easy to figure that a great increase of naval force will be required.

The tax per capita of the Federal Government has risen from \$6.63, the average during the years 1910-1915, to \$53.46 for 1920. Nearly all this increase has gone in the expenses of war. At the very best, Congress will not be able to reduce greatly the expenses of the Federal Government in the next four years. If the total budget can be kept within four billions of dollars a year instead of nearly six billions, the amount in 1920 and again the amount in 1921, it will be almost a miracle. The only way even this reduction can be made is by refusing to increase our army and navy.

And what enemy is in sight for them to fight during the next few years?

## Fighting the Next War

APRIL 22, 1915, was a date as significant as October 12, 1492, or July 4, 1776, says Will Irwin in his remarkable book, "The Next War." For this was the date on which, with the first cloud of chlorine gas rolled across from the German lines, the agreements of "civilized" warfare were abandoned. "From that moment the lid was off." And in the whole of his small book, packed with facts, and figures and pictures that strike terror to the mind, Mr. Irwin shows just that—to the next war there is no limit short of destruction. Here is no unleashed literary imagination; these are the findings of a leading war correspondent, writing in sober, scientific spirit of what he knows about the late war, and unfolding the probable outcome of another international conflict.

Poison gas—"of a power beyond the dream of a madman"—capable of killing all life, human and plant, over great areas, will be the chief killing weapon. Add to this the bomb-carrying aeroplane, of unprecedented size and almost unlimited range—and see what becomes of any distinction between combatant and non-combatant. Add further, chemicals that start inextinguishable flames, bacilli that carry disease to whole armies—and realize that all these horrors are under way, being perfected in European and American laboratories and experiment stations; that, terrible as the war was, none of these agonies was used more than feebly.

Mr. Irwin makes us face too, the cold costs of war—costs of guns and ammunition interpreted in terms of school teachers and public health. He shows the cost to the race of scientific war, which selects the best stock for killing, and he points out that the next war will, even more than the one hardly past, take toll of the biological best among women as well as men. He turns for a possible effective argument to the futility of victory by arms. "In some fifty years of agitation, pacifists have dwelt on the cruelties and horrors of war—always the moral and sentimental side. Now we are learning that it does not pay. The victor may, relatively, lose less than the vanquished. But victor and vanquished both lose in the absolute."

The answer? "Now is the appointed time to begin action, and we are the appointed people." And the agitation for disarmament is an important step toward the ultimate goal. "The most important task that lies before humanity in the rest of the twentieth century is to check, to limit, and finally to eliminate the institution of war."

## Shade vs. Food

SOMEWHERE in a government bulletin there is an entertaining and suggestive speculation on how the nation's food supply could be increased by planting nut-trees as shade-trees. No one advises turning our lawns and roadsides into one grand nut orchard, but there is a point here with a moral: the moral that efficient intelligent development of our country's resources is a plain obligation of citizenship. The Government is ready to help with all sorts of bulletins, carefully prepared by experts and cheerfully supplied on application.



## What the American Woman Thinks



### For Mothers and Babies

By Mary E. McDowell

**H**OW does the United States value mothers and babies, is a timely question to ask the millions of women voters. Sentimentality and lack of information forbid our putting into economic terms the value of this basic material of our great commonwealth. We cannot compute it in dollars and cents, but it must be great even when expressed financially. The loss of 23,000 women in the pangs of motherhood is a social and economic waste that cannot be ignored by this country.

Last September, in his social justice program Mr. Harding said:

"We no longer speak of a small group. Twelve million women in the United States, forty per cent. of them between fifteen and twenty years of age, are engaged in gainful occupations or professions. Such an army of potential maternity demands from America careful and adequate protection in the conditions which surround their labors. I know full well that there are women who insist that women shall be treated upon the same basis that men are treated. They would have a right to take this position in their own behalf, but I insist that all true Americans must insist that no woman speaks for herself alone. She is the possessor of our future, and though she becomes engaged in the tasks and services of civilization, we must preserve to her the right of wholesome maternity."

These words come at this moment with an aggressive emphasis from the man who is now President of the United States.

The Children's Bureau adds emphasis also to the protective idea since it is now proved that motherhood in this country may be classed among the hazardous employments. The unnecessary sacrifice of babies also is appalling—250,000 infants failing to survive one year of existence.

This waste of motherhood and childhood falls heaviest upon the class that can least afford it—the wage-earning class. The Committee on Women in Industry of the National League of Women

*THIS department is devoted to the frank expression of opinion on questions of the day by a staff carefully selected from among the foremost thinking women of the country. In every issue two or more will contribute editorials on subjects of their own choosing, and THE WOMAN CITIZEN wishes to express hearty appreciation of their cooperation. It is, of course, not to be understood that the magazine necessarily gives editorial endorsement to the opinions expressed in this department. The editors speak for the magazine in the editorial pages. The list of contributing editors includes:*

DOROTHY CANFIELD, DR. KATHERINE B. DAVIS, THEODOSIA GARRISON, DEAN VIRGINIA GILDERSLEEVE, ETHEL WATTS-MUMFORD GRANT, BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE, MARY GARRETT HAY, DR. GRACE RAYMOND HEARD, FLORENCE KELLEY, HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW, GEORGE MADDEN MARTIN, MARY E. McDOWELL, MRS. JOHN O. MILLER, RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL, ANNE O'HAGAN, MAUD WOOD PARK, MARY GRAY PECK, JESSICA PEIXOTTO, MRS. PERCY V. PENNY-BACKER, DR. CAROLINE SPURGEON, M. CAREY THOMAS, HARRIETT TAYLOR UPTON, MAUDE RADFORD WARREN, VIRA BOARMAN WHITEHOUSE, ANNA HARBOTTLE WHITTIC, MARGUERITE WILKINSON, HONORE WILLISIE, MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER.

Voters has added to its industrial standards a new one that protects wage-earning women about to become mothers by prohibiting "their employment six weeks before and six weeks after child birth." This plank in our industrial program is in harmony with the International Labor Convention program of the Peace Conference. The International Labor Convention is now stationed in Geneva, Switzerland, with Royal Meeker, formerly chief of the United States Department of Labor Statistics in charge.

This protective measure is not an experiment. All European countries except Hungary and Finland prohibit the employment of women about to be confined, for from four to twelve weeks. France considers that when a pregnant woman announces that she must stay at home it is equivalent to "giving notice," but in six countries she is "expressly forbidden to give notice when absence is on account of pregnancy."

Canada has no protection for pregnant working women, but Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand and Western Australia allow four weeks. Natal employers are not allowed to require work of a woman after seven months of pregnancy and so long as "she is a mother of a child less than three months." Tunis is working now to secure legislation requiring four weeks, respite from work before and after the birth of a child. Portugal, Denmark and Spain, Rumania, Argentina and parts of Sweden compel em-

ployers to grant rest periods to women with newly born children.

During the war a committee of French women recommended to the Minister of Munitions a protective program providing that during war time only safe occupations should be allowed pregnant women; that they must not work overtime, and only half-time during the day; must sit at their work; must not lift or do work that causes vibration; and that the legal lying-in period of four weeks should be compulsory for women working in munition factories. While these recommendations were not officially adopted, they had great influence in bringing about the reaction to the war tendency to abrogate laws for protection of working women.

What have we done in this direction? In 1911 Massachusetts enacted a law for the protection of women before and after child birth. Vermont, Connecticut and New York followed.

It is a sad comment on our thoughtlessness that only four of our states have laws for the protection of pregnant mothers; that twenty-one European states and Australasia and Africa have enacted laws that are yet to be passed in forty-four of the states in our Union.

These mothers are not able to protect themselves and work generally the longest hours because they are not in organized trades. They carry two burdens—the home and the factory. And it looks as if more and more mothers will increasingly enter industry.

Why do mothers go into industry? Why don't they stay at home? A study recently made by an organization in the Chicago stockyards district of 600 working mothers, mostly foreign-born, unskilled workers, showed that all had good reasons for going outside their homes.

Even with the husband working, the greatest number had insufficient income. Others worked to make payments on property, to pay debts for illness and deaths in the family, and last to educate the children.

If mothers are to have a permanent place in industry, or if they are to fit into industrial and economic emergencies, then the nation must provide protection. The facts show that the absence of the mother from the home increases the death-rate for the younger children and the delinquency of the older ones. When will the public recognize the mother's service to society in making a home and rearing children? Is it not our business to educate, agitate and legislate until the state recognizes the real value of mothers and children to the nation?

## Let Us Have Good Movies for Children

By Hilda D. Merriam

THE articles which are now appearing in our magazines concerning the motion-picture situation are certainly very interesting to us women who worked for years trying to get some action that would give us wholesome pictures for our children. Five years ago, we could not even get the attention of the producers. Next, they laughed at our criticisms. Now the women seem to have their undivided attention. It shows the power of organization.

The trouble seems to be now, that the producers take the attitude that they are above our common laws: Why should any one dare to censor them? The auto industry is also a new, big industry, but no one says that there should be no traffic laws. All of us realize the necessity because we have daily evidence of the maiming and killing of our citizens. Our children can be injured mentally and morally by improper movies just as much as they are physically by other means; but because the effects are not visible directly, few pay any heed.

If these men could see the mental picture on these little brains, caused by the pictures which are supposed to amuse them; if they were obliged to hold a frightened, crying child, and try to make it realize that the story is not true—then perhaps they would think more of this pitiful side. It is not only the unclean pictures to which we object. A great many of these pass over their heads; but there is also so much unnecessary fighting and killing. The situation seems to be the same as it was in drama some twenty-five years ago. Then managers thought a play was not worth while unless there was a great deal of fighting and killing in it and we had such plays as "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," etc. A new industry of this kind seems to think that it must appeal to our baser passions to be a success. Everybody is attracted because of its newness, and the managers think that the big crowds are evidence that the people want this sort of play. Soon the better element stays home in disgust and only the small minority who wish this type is left. The movie producers ought to realize that they will reach this position if they do not shortly give evidence of heeding their public.

Russell Holman of the Players-Lasky Corporation, in the April 23 issue of the *Woman Citizen* says that there are pictures suitable for adults which, without being unclean, are unsuitable for children. We agree with this, and we believe that the ideal is movie performances for children. I beg to predict, though, that there will be more adults at the children's performance than at the adults', because most adults love the

charming pictures which are made up principally to amuse children. I have watched men at the movies and listened to their remarks on the pictures. They have been disgusted and bored with the sex stuff, but laughed heartily at the bear's and children's antics in the other picture. Life is tragic enough without bringing tragedy into our amusement hours.

At our Woodlawn Theatre in Chicago, a children's matinee is given every Saturday morning with selected pictures. The children prefer to attend this. It is a model well worth following. In Los Angeles, some movie houses have established a children's playroom where parents can leave their children while they attend the performance. This is another excellent idea.

When the movie producers try to blame the parents for allowing their children to attend unwholesome pictures, they forget that every community licenses its amusement places, and that the parent has the right to expect any licensed amusement house to be a proper place for children if children are permitted there. Pool rooms are licensed, but with the understanding that minors are not permitted in them. Saloons used to have the same license to operate, but could be prosecuted if minors were found in them. Therefore mothers have a right to demand that every amusement center which is open to children must be clean and wholesome.

The movie producers are putting up the argument used by the liquor interests when we demanded that public dance-halls be made decent places of amusement for our young people. They said it was the parents' fault,—that they should know where their children are, and not permit them to attend these places. We say that when the community licenses the dance-halls as amusement centers for our young people, that should be a guarantee of wholesome, clean amusement. The same must apply to the movies. If we cannot make our amusement centers clean for our children, why are we not justified in demanding municipal ownership of them?

Mr. Holman also says that parents should go around to all the movie houses and see the posters in order to know what kind of pictures will be given. Can you imagine mothers trotting about from one theatre to another, trying to get an idea from one poster as to what will be shown in a two hours' performance? I took my daughter to see "Jack and the Beanstalk". Surely a mother had the right to expect that would be all right. In the main, it was a beautiful picture; but the whole picture was spoiled because they showed the giant dragging his wife around the floor by the hair and threatening to kill her with a long knife. It was so gruesome that all the children were hiding their faces and would not look at the picture supposedly made for

their amusement. How could a mother tell from the title or from the poster that her child should not see that picture?

We have censorship in our public libraries. They decide what we may read. The world would be a miserable place to live in, if every one was allowed to go unrestricted through this life.

I believe that some of the movie producers are earnest in their desire to clean up the pictures, but they are wrong in feeling that they are above our common laws and regulations. It is quite a step in advance though, when they will admit that there are "questionable scenes and trash exhibited."

We women can help a great deal by applauding in some public way, the pictures which are truly wholesome, but we must not only condemn, but *absolutely prohibit*, the unwholesome.

## Through International Organization

By Harriet Burton Laidlaw



YEAR in and year out organizations and groups of citizens have, as their chief labor, activities that center about what is commonly known as Americanization. We are greatly concerned about our melting pot, about the heterogeneous character of our aggregate national mind. In the meantime many good Americans, including some of the best minds, blunder on in their blindness and commit social and economic atrocities—sometimes in the very name of patriotism—that are more discouraging than the ignorance of the most un-Americanized foreigner.

But now and again we are surprised by a flash of light, the radiance of a common consciousness, that leads us on together, shoulder to shoulder. Such a flash was the comparative solidarity with which this nation buckled down to its work during the war. Another flash has come during these past weeks, when the watchwords on almost every lip, in every class and in every section of our country, are An end to war—Peace—Disarmament—Limitation of armament through international organization.

A demand for peace and a protest against militarism are nothing new in our public thinking. The flash of practical unanimity which made this peace-loving people tear its way into war was merely a corollary to our national hatred of war.

Eighteen or twenty years ago, when the intensifying suffrage campaign went far afield for propaganda, we spoke in season and out of season in tones of hot protest against the 70 per cent. of our national income that was being devoted



to the expenses of past and future wars. One of the first series of "rainbow flyers" which we issued dealt with facts and figures circulated to arouse the womanhood of this country to a protest against war, and a demand for world cooperation looking toward disarmament.

Little could we have prophesied the horrors through which we have lived during these past years; little could we have believed that today we should be inveighing against the 92.8 per cent. which is being spent on armaments and past and present wars, and analyzing with microscopic solicitude the one per cent. of all our national income which is divided among agriculture and development of natural resources, education, public health, labor; the 3 per cent. of our income for public works: harbors, rivers, roads, parks, etc., and the 3.2 per cent. which covers the whole administration of our government.

On the other hand, in these days of tentative suggestions for international conferences, leagues to enforce peace, etc., we could hardly have dreamed of such progress toward world federation as was made when the League Covenant was drafted and accepted by forty-eight nations. But finally, the most hectic flight of imagination could not have conceived that the United States, whose public consciousness had always arrogated to itself leadership in these realms of peace and arbitration, should be represented by only an empty chair today in such a conference.

#### *Eager for Action*

While this national fervor for disarmament is now warming the hearts of our people, and while the road of procedure is indicated clearly, we find ourselves in a state of tentativeness, indecision, disharmony as to methods for disarmament or limit of armament. It needs no Freudian theory of suppressed desires to explain the relief with which the national mind turns to this chance to do something. It is a natural reaction against our national ambiguities, our intellectual dishonesties, our mullings and twistings and turnings on the subject of international responsibility. As a people we have been feeling balked, ashamed, torn, misled, deceived. We are in the clutch of a temporary despotism in the national impasse, as much as if we, the people, were a third estate or a Russian serfdom.

We have watched the zig-zag course of events now in rage, now hopeful. Such hope we felt under the guidance of our Secretary of State a week or so ago. Now we are more or less uncomfortable with the feeling that the mantle of deviousness and disingenuousness is falling upon us and stifling us. Therefore it is not strange that there are confused cries, even dissonant voices in this chorus for disarmament. Let us not forget that we all mean the same thing, we all want the same thing. What we all want is an end

of war, the conservation of civilization.

A great educator said that "If you could catch one generation and train it to think straight, the world would be made over." Obviously ours is not that generation; never was instability of thinking more dangerous to the safety of all that we hold dear or sacred.

In hearing the talk of different people and groups on the disarmament question, I found myself classifying minds as of three types: the comet-like, the meteoric and the planetary. The "comets" shed a lurid light; they cast the flame of their ideas across the intellectual firmament, then are off at a tangent and are lost to us forever; or they precipitate themselves into a sunspot causing strange cosmic disturbances. The "meteors" come in showers, but they seldom stay to form the pattern of any great galaxy. They flame through the heavens and some day we walk through a great field and see a cold inert mass, and say in passing: "It was once a molten meteor, drawing the eyes skyward on a September night." The "planet" neither flies off the tangent nor falls inert at the centre; its orderly path is the result of a combination of forces, some centrifugal and some centripetal, and so it moves through its appointed course, developing times, seasons and all the multiform variety of life-giving phenomena, and finally bearing in its fruitful bosom mighty races committed to destinies unimaginably great.

The other day a peace and disarmament woman said: "We will not stand for limitation of armament; it is as wicked to have one soldier and one sailor as it is to have an army." This was at a discussion that was to lead to the great clearing-house committee of all international cooperation, disarmament and peace organization. Another delegate said: "We must simply trust in the Administration; it is not the time to do anything. Disarmament will come if we just talk the ideal of disarmament without emphasizing the means of accomplishing it." Another said: "We will not compromise with truth for a temporary gain."

Oh, the meteors and the comets!

#### *Moving Forward*

Nevertheless we are getting ahead; the clearing-house has been formed; organizations with varied programs are drawing together; eager determined young organizations like the Woman's Pro-League Council are ready to accept a pedestrian program and to make concessions of many kinds, and are cooperating in a "Disarmament Week."

In the meantime the orbit for the great sphere of our hopes on disarmament is marked out, in spite of those who are willing to work for any abstraction in a great cause but are never willing to look at the thing that lies close at hand or to do the next thing in the day's work.

It would be well in this hour if every

earnest American would read the text of the Peace Treaty and the Covenant of the League of Nations. Can we not make a familiar quotation of these words in the preamble to the Treaty:

"In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval and air clauses which follow."

Germany has affixed her signature to this treaty as have twenty-seven other nations of the earth. General Bliss calls this a bond of honor for disarmament. He says: "In other words, the nations have bound themselves, at least as far as solemn form of words can do, to begin at the earliest practicable moment a general limitation of their armaments, culminating in the abolition of military systems and all military material, the sole object of which is international war."

When I was a little girl and looked vaguely around and said "Where is my"—this or that, my nurse used to point scornfully at some spot in my immediate vicinity and say, "There it is; if it was a bear it would bite you." While we are scanning the horizon anxiously for some means to bring about national disarmament through international agreement, here is the Treaty of Versailles unratified by the United States.

Consider the Covenant of the League, in which the Disarmament Commission is thus established:

*"A permanent commission shall be constituted to advise the council on the execution of the provisions of articles I and VIII and on military and naval questions generally."*

And this peace-loving, disarmament-loving country is the only one out of forty-nine civilized nations to have no part or lot in these deliberations!

#### *Not Our Spokesman*

We read recently of a strange disturbance which practically put our telegraphic connections and our cable lines out of business. We were told that this costly and dangerous terrestrial disarrangement was due to a magnetic disturbance of the nice adjustments that control the mystery of our electric currents on earth. It was suggested that there was a storm in a sunspot due to a disturbance—quite possibly a comet.

It needs little comment to point out, even to political groups most devoted to the ideal of our national isolation, that if this good old self-sustaining world of ours is not quite immune in its inter-stellar isolation, disturbances in the nice adjustments that connect international avenues of cooperation may have serious consequences. A "comet" today radiates its effulgence in the sober atmosphere of our mother country; may we hope that it will simply be regarded as a passing phenomenon? In contrast to the clauses quoted above let us consider this brilliant statement recently

## Flannel Skirts Combine with Gay Jackets

THE flannel skirt, always the first choice of a real sportswoman for country club wear, has arrived this season in innumerable charming styles. Plain, combination box plaited or cross bar, it will be worn with a smart jacket of bright green, flame or tangerine. Of course, the always-striking blazer is being revived with zest this summer and it is most effective with a flannel skirt. Women upon examining the quality of flannel in these skirts, will recognize the modesty of the price, \$15

The jackets are made of gay-colored flannels with pockets, neck line, and sleeves outlined in white, \$25

THIRD FLOOR

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made by Colonel Harvey, our ambassador to England, concerning the "absurdity" of our being beguiled into entering the League of Nations:

"The present Government, I assure you, will not have anything whatsoever to do with the League or with any commission or committee appointed by it or responsible to it, directly or indirectly, openly or furtively."

Comment is futile; words fail!

From the same luminous source we can cull a thought calculated to make us more articulate. Our distinguished English cousins are assured that America did not enter the late war for "France or Italy" or any other country but simply for the United States and its interest. This is a jaunty statement! Making a "Roman holiday" by the slaughter of the good and true is nothing to thus wantonly adding insult to the world's injury. Thus easily the lie is given to our national ideals, just because a man grotesquely hated by the speaker happened to voice those ideas, when he said "This is a war to end wars . . . to make the world safe for democracy. . . ."

We fight for those things that have always lain nearest to our heart!" That an American should thus stultify his country's noblest aspirations simply to make "the end of a perfect day" of hate!

Did England go into the war merely for her personal interest? Was it to Belgium's national interest to try and

stay the tide? Did Serbia, offered every incentive if she would let the troops of the Central Powers pass, and threatened with the direst dissolution if she resisted, think of herself alone when she said: Better that Serbia should die than that she should live in dishonor? Review the utterances of the French writers and journalists of the war. In the terrible crisis of that struggle the "fervor and faith of the heart" brought forth flaming words from the lips of great commanders like Joffre and Foch, voicing the feeling of world responsibility in promising that France would do its utmost. It remains for a so-called spokesman of this country to say that our country fought for herself alone.

A thousand witnesses refute this libel. There arises to the mind the great complex of our war demonstration: thousands of tense editorials, the sure voice of the greater part of the press, recruiting posters, Liberty loan, war-saving stamps, food conservation, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus—everything that made us as a people articulate—our slogans, our parades.

Not only in our experience but also in connection with regimental organizations, some of us have had an opportunity to read the last messages of brave soldiers who laid down their lives, to read their diaries and letters. Ever and again their ideal shone out through the clouds of death—altruism, world con-

sciousness, a burning internationalism, the willing sacrifice in a war to end war. Against this great background of America's new birth into flaming international idealism shall this dark slander stand:—the United States fought simply for herself! Is it not enough that tens of thousands of homes mourn their dead and will not be comforted? Must we mourn our altruism and our international vision left on the fields of France? The answer is this great stammering cry today of a balked and disillusioned people, a confused cry for international organization for disarmament, for "an Association", a Council of Nations.

The French name for the present organization is Societe des Nations. Let us retranslate; as long as there is a section of our people on whose ears the word "league" grates, let us use the more mellifluous term "association." Let us do anything except to block the game, whose stakes are the safety of the human race. The path, broad before us, is international cooperation. Into that great orbit marked out by all the centripetal and centrifugal forces of the hearts and minds of a torn and turbulent humanity, let the ideal of international peace through disarmament swing forth full-orbed and transcendent; then shall all the morning stars sing together for the measure of peace and good-will that has come upon earth.



## Public Housekeeping

### Studying Charter Problems

**T**HE new woman citizen wants to get things straight. She wants a short cut to necessary knowledge. Consequently a number of excellent pamphlets on political questions are being written for her and at her instigation.

The Woman's Club of Minneapolis and the Fifth District League of Women Voters have cooperated in the publication of a forty-page study of that city's charter problems. The material was prepared by the director of the Bureau for Research in Government of the University of Minnesota. The organization of the city government is described in detail and the function of each department given; the city's position in regard to the local utility companies; the question of revenue. The existing form of government is analyzed and suggestions are made for simplifying the mechanism according to one of the three accepted forms—mayor and council; commission; city manager. The pamphlet contains, also, a helpful bibliography on American municipal government.

The conclusions drawn in this study of the Minneapolis charter are, for the most part, capable of general application and for this reason they are quoted here at length.

### Efficiency and the Voter

**E**FFICIENCY in public administration is not unattainable, but it will come only through intelligent and persistent effort through a long period of years. . . . The essence of government consists in a definite human relationship. On the one hand we grant power to our public officers, and on the other hand we expect accountability from them. There are two parties to the relationship, very much as in the ordinary contract, and there are responsibilities upon both. The point is that public efficiency depends more upon the party

of the first part, the voter, citizen and taxpayer, than it does upon the officer or the form of government. As a leading authority puts it, "The first essential of efficient administration is intelligent citizenship."

But even intelligence is helpless unless it has the facts, and it is unreasonable to expect that every voter either has the special training, or will spend the time necessary to pry into the detailed processes of government in a large city. Most of us are busy, and we have little knowledge of the costs involved in public work or of the special processes required. We need the assistance of experts who can delve into the facts and present them to us impartially in a simple and practical manner. We need, in other words, bureaus of municipal research and organs of municipal publicity, and these agencies work best when privately supported by citizen organizations.

We need a simple and understandable organization, clearly described in a brief charter.

There must be improved budget making, with more publicity and genuine discussion of the methods of the various departments.

Attention must be given to the civil service: to the proper selection of municipal employees, to the creation of adequate incentives for better and more strenuous work, and to the retirement of aged and inefficient employees upon proper pensions.

Purchasing and contracting methods need constant study for their improvement.

Ways may be found of borrowing money at lower rates of interest by improving the city's credit, or by selling bonds in small denominations to local citizens, or in some such manner.

By combining departments and eliminating overlapping, friction, interdepartmental lawsuits, and duplication of work, something may be saved.

By better organization within departments, the elimination of useless employees, if there are any, and by standardizing salaries, some economies might be effected.

### Home for Housekeepers

**U**SUALLY the suffrage organization and the woman's club have flourished side by side, with the former the junior of the two. In Yonkers, New York, the Woman's Club is only a few months old and its parents are the Suffrage Association and the Woman's

Council, whose work ended with the passing of the Nineteenth Amendment. City housekeeping is the Club's avowed interest. The Club is already launched upon a drive for its own house, which is to be a live civic center where women may thrash out their community problems either individually or by organized effort. The wide-awake chairman of the Press and Publicity Committee is already editing a club bulletin.

### Marceline

**T**HE Civic League of Marceline, Missouri, has both men and women members. It was organized in April, 1912, with fifty members, and because it was spring-cleaning time the League proceeded at once to clean up the city. Benches were bought for the city park and twelve waste-deposit cans for the streets.

Since that time the League has continued to serve Marceline. Before the town had a Carnegie library, the League had established a library in connection with its rest room. It has purchased playground equipment, given bookcases to the schools and linen to the city hospital.

When the war began the League organized the first Red Cross chapter in the county. In its canteen 35,000 soldiers were fed.

### A Civic Day

**T**HE Civic Club of Philadelphia has brought to a close one of the most successful seasons in its twenty-seven years of existence.

A series of seven addresses on government was an important feature of the club's work. The program may be suggestive to other groups of women:

(1) The Constitution. A great instrument by reason of its solid foundation; a practical instrument by reason of its checks and balances; (2) The Two-Party System. The immediate, logical and necessary emergence of the two-party system and the evolution of the parties down to the present time; (3) State Government. Its structure and relation to the federal government; (4) Municipal Government. Its relation to the state. The supreme importance of the primaries; (5) Taxation. Sound political thinking based on a grasp of economic laws. The principles of wise taxation; (6) Revision of the State Constitution of Pennsylvania; (7) Limitations of Government. The proper limitations of government — a subject of peculiar significance to women.

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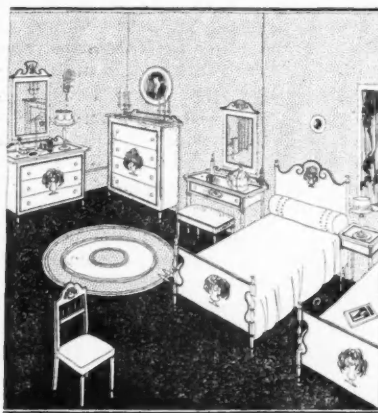
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The Club has completed a film showing the seamy side of unsanitary and other uncivic conditions of city life. It will be shown before audiences at neighborhood houses, community centers, public schools and clubs.

The Club's committee on Americanization arranged the program for the naturalization ceremony held in City Hall on March 31, under the direction of the United States Bureau of Naturalization and with the mayor presiding. Among the speakers were the director of the Citizenship Bureau of Naturalization at Washington, and Edward Bok, formerly editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, who had himself come to America from another land. Those who have read his autobiography, recently published, can readily imagine the sympathy with which he spoke to these new citizens, holding their attention with the story of his own early struggles and privations. The music of the evening was furnished by the police band, an institution of which Philadelphia is justly proud.

Each of the 235 men and women receiving their citizenship papers at the close of the program was given, as a part of the Club's program:

1. A leaflet calling attention to the various departments and bureaus of the city government and assuring these new citizens that the purpose of these city departments was to serve the people.

The leaflet emphasized the newly organized Bureau of Legal Aid, designed to assist poor people in trouble, and to be a "friend of all deserving applicants for assistance." To this leaflet were attached two small flags, one of the city, one of the nation.

2. A leaflet printed and illustrated in colors, containing the American's Creed, together with the interesting story of how this creed was formed in 1916-17 by means of a contest, to secure "the best summary of the political faith of America."

3. A Stranger's Directory of Philadelphia, distributed by the courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

The ceremony was one of inspiration and enlightenment to the new citizens and to the guests. Before the close of the program the mayor, being obliged to keep another engagement, asked the president of the Civic Club to preside in his stead. A few days later, some club members, including the president, were making a tour of inspection with the director of public health. In a crowded market in a foreign part of the city a man with beaming face stepped up to the president of the club and said, "Oh, I know you; I saw you at City Hall the other night." "Were you one to receive papers?" "Yes, ma'am; you bet I'm a citizen now, all right!"

An innovation in the winter's work was the Civic Day held by the Club. It was an all-day conference devoted

to certain phases of important civic questions before the public this past year.

The morning session was devoted to (1) Zoning: Protection of residential districts, limitations in the height of buildings. (2) Billboards: The detriment of overhanging signs, the question of abolishing billboards. The luncheon session was in the nature of a civic forum on the subject What the City Needs. The afternoon session was given to: (1) The World's Fair 1926, with illustrated lecture; (2) Better Public Entertainments from two points of view—motion pictures and the drama. Each address was followed by discussion.

The Philadelphia Forum, already established, has as cooperating organizations the University Extension Society, the Civic Club, the City Club and the Academy of Music Corporation. The preliminary announcement of its first season informs the public that "Beginning with the middle of October, 1921, and continuing until the middle of April, 1922, there will be given under its auspices seventy-five events of a civic, educational, literary, musical and religious character. The discussion of questions of national, state and municipal interest will be a feature of the sessions. These discussions will be strictly non-partisan and non-sectarian. The price of a membership ticket will be \$10 for the complete series of events."

## Women Voters and State Legislatures

### Minnesota

The Legislative Council of the Minnesota League of Women Voters did not get all the measures it went out for passed in the 1921 session but it accomplished one or two things not contemplated in its program and actually did pass several important bills. The record of bills passed reads as follows: a bill for an increase in the maximum allowed under the mothers' pension law; three bills making women eligible for jury service; a bill regulating the street trades of children undertaken with the federated clubs of the state; the bill for the redistribution of state aid to schools; a bill for an amendment to the state school attendance law; a maternity and infancy bill to accept the provisions of the Sheppard-Towner bill now before Congress. The bill for an 8-hour day and a 48-hour week for women in industry was finally amended in both houses to a 56-hour week but was passed in the House so late on the last night of the session that there was not time to substitute it in the Senate and it was lost by a fluke at the last moment of the session.

One of the disappointments of the session was the mutilation of the State Aid School bill. However, a resolution passed by both houses provides for an interim commission in both house and senate to study the school situation. The commission, instead of being selected from schoolmen and experts is to be appointed solely from the two houses of the legislature and the range of the investigation will include the public schools of the states that are within the scope of state aid, the teachers' colleges, and the state university. The commission will investigate the action of other states in regard to these institutions, and will report early in the session of 1923. The League considers the appointment of this commission one of the signal successes of its work this year.

When the amendment to the existing state law regarding the service of jurors was contemplated, it was thought that one bill would cover the matter of admitting the service of women jurors; but at the advice of the judiciary committees of both houses it was deemed necessary to introduce other bills in regard to the appointment of a woman

bailiff and a bill for special exemptions for women jurors. These three bills were passed.

### Pennsylvania

Every measure on the legislative program of the Pennsylvania League was acted upon favorably by the General Assembly in its 1921 session. But Mrs. John O. Miller, of Pittsburgh, the state chairman, does not consider the year's work at an end. She says:

"Every measure on our program has been passed by the Legislature. With some of them our work is finished. With others, however, the passage of certain bills means only that our real work has just started. For instance, the legislature authorized submission to a popular referendum of the question as to whether there should be a new State Constitution. This is what we asked it to do. But before there is a new Constitution, the people must vote Yes at the September primary. Therefore, the League must get busy at once in a campaign to urge the people to approve this measure.

"That is our first task. Our second will be to see that some women are elected members of the Constitutional Convention. After that, our energies will be directed toward electing women as members of school-boards throughout the state. These three tasks are the immediate problems confronting the League."

The program contained five specific measures: (1) an increased appropriation to the Mothers' Assistance Fund; (2) increased pay for school teachers and better organization of the state's educational system, according to the plan of the State Superintendent of Education, Mr. Finegan; (3) a reorganization of all the state departments and bureaus in the interest of economy; (4) the election of at least two women on every school board; (5) the adoption of a State Budget System.

The appropriation to the Mothers' Assistance Fund, which was \$600,000 for 1919 and 1920, was doubled and made \$1,200,000 for 1921 and 1922. This was not what the League asked, but it is sufficient increase to justify jubilation. The passage of the Finegan bill is considered a great victory. The other three points are considered covered in the passage of the referendum for a new State Constitution and in the authorizing of a commission to study plans for the reorganization of the state departments.

The League also claims credit for having killed the bill excusing women from jury service.

Active women voters met several defeats, but on measures not on their reg-



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ular program. For instance, they supported a strong prohibition enforcement measure and they regard the bill which passed as very weak.

#### Michigan

Of the three measures which the Michigan League of Women Voters presented and worked for directly, only the Equal Guardianship bill passed, making fathers and mothers joint guardians of the person and property of their minor children. The bills raising the age of consent to eighteen years were both defeated, one in the Senate Committee and one in the House. No measure presented as late in the session as the bill creating a fifty-hour week for working women had much chance of receiving consideration.

The Legislative Council of Women which included fourteen other women's organizations who combined in a welfare program secured the introduction and passage of two other bills, an amendment to the Mother's Pension act and a bill to prevent the common law marriage of girls under sixteen. The Council endorsed the programs of the State Board of Public Instruction and the Department of Public Health. Of the educational program bills were passed providing for the payment of high school tuition by the home district for a minimum school year of nine months (considerably weakened by

amendments); improving the qualifications of teachers; consolidating rural school districts. Of the health program only the bill providing for free distribution of antitoxin for diphtheria was passed.

#### Wisconsin

A law has been passed providing for equal guardianship of father and mother over their minor children. Citizenship has been added to the list of studies taught in all public elementary schools of the state. Milwaukee, the largest city in the state has made a year of civics or American history a required study in the high schools. A new law provides for a free kindergarten upon petition in any public school district, such kindergarten to be made permanent as long as an average enrollment of fifteen is maintained.

The terms of pensions to mothers whose children are dependent upon them for support have been improved. Pensions are now on a basis of fifteen dollars a month for one child and ten dollars for each additional child, however large the number of children. The law had before allowed for only four children.

Another new law forbids the use of any vehicles of buildings for immoral purposes. Still another law forbids the exhibition of immoral moving pictures.

#### With Medicine Kit and Woman's Grit

(Continued from page 15)

Dr. Esther Pohl Lovejoy, Executive Chairman of the American Women's Hospitals, "many of our women have been decorated, and we feel greatly honored at this recognition, but this contribution from the Serbian government is the greatest testimonial ever offered to the value of our service."

In addition to the work in Serbia, Dr. Elsie R. Mitchell and Dr. Clara Williams, financed by the American Women's Hospitals with the help of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, were stationed in the Caucasus at a town called Etchimidzin where they cared for a large number of Armenian orphans.

Dr. Emily Clark MacLeod cooperating with the Greek Government has recently been at work caring for Greek refugees at Bateine, Georgia. Twelve refugee camps and two hospitals were established there with Dr. MacLeod in charge of all the medical work. Since the beginning of the work of the Near-East Relief Committee the American Women's Hospitals have selected and equipped all the women physicians serving with the Committee in Asia Minor.

**T**HE officers of the Columbia Trust Co. are always glad to give experienced financial counsel to women depositors and hope they will feel free to avail themselves of it.

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## World News About Women

### One of England's Troubles

England continues to find difficulty in adjusting itself to women's doing various kinds of court duty. Recently a woman justice of the peace was a member of a "bench of magistrates," a sort of combination of judge and jury, and all went well until her husband appeared as solicitor for a case to come before it. The woman was required to retire. Now England is wondering whether a father, brother or cousin of a solicitor would have been required to retire, and is of the opinion that no such discrimination would have been made.

### Japanese Women Awake

Mrs. Maud Nathan, who accepted a semi-official appointment from the International Woman Suffrage Alliance to place herself in touch with the new Japanese Woman Suffrage Association and do what she could to stimulate its work, is now in Japan. She reports that she has addressed several meetings of women. Among them she spoke for the Extension Committee of the Tokio Women's Club. The meeting was held at Mrs. Asano's beautiful home, and the large assembly room of the Tea House was filled to overflowing. She has spoken to both Japanese women and to English-speaking women. She has met the most distinguished Japanese men, including the Minister of Finance, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Mayor of Tokio, and many other men prominent in the politics of that western Empire.

She attended the Imperial Garden Party and there saw the Empress. Among the interesting women she has met is Viscountess Uchida, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is a Bryn Mawr graduate.

She has found the men and the women of Japan exceedingly interested in the fact that the women of the western world have received the vote, and the movement in consequence of that information is moving forward with great rapidity in Japan.

### And in Earnest

A letter from the President of the new Japanese Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. N. O. Kubushiro, says that the first interest of the women of Japan at present is to get rid of the licensed system of prostitution. During the last year the women conducted an educational propaganda in the form of tags and asked the general public to wear these tags announcing that they opposed this system. These tags were purchased and worn by forty thousand people. Nevertheless the women found that the Government was unmoved and in consequence they have come to realize that they must have the ballot. The new organization was created by the fraternal delegates attending the Geneva Congress, and at the next Congress there will be regular delegates from the Association auxiliary to the Alliance.

### Gratitude from Holland

Dr. Aletta Jacobs, for very many years President of the Suffrage Association of Holland, has been tendered a unique attention and honor.

She was the first girl in Holland to attend a high school. She made a brave and energetic demand for the right to become a high school scholar, and before this was possible the law of the state had to be changed. But young as she was, she fought for that change and secured it.

She next became the first woman in a medical school in Holland and again the struggle was one requiring great determination and bravery. Her father was a physician and defended her in her new ambition. It is difficult today to comprehend how scandalized public sentiment was forty and fifty years ago in old Europe when a young woman announced her ambition to become a physician.

Recently the fiftieth anniversary of the passing of the law which enables girls to go to high schools and colleges was reached. No intimation had been given to Dr. Jacobs that the date was to be distinguished in any other way than

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## WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

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Entrance requirements: two years of college work, including certain credits in science and language. Full laboratory and clinical advantages; dispensaries, clinics, bedside instruction, out-patient obstetrical service. Special eight months' course for laboratory technicians. Four months' preliminary didactic and laboratory course for nurses. The Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Department of Preventive Medicine is now being organized. It is hoped to announce a curriculum of work beginning October 1921.

*For announcements and further information address*

MARTHA TRACY, Dean

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through news items in the press. When the day arrived, however, delegations of college girls from every college and university in Holland came to her home to pay homage to her and to express their gratitude for having so bravely blazed the trail two generations ago. They presented her with loads of flowers and with a beautiful gift.

### Honored by France

Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who as the wife of the former American Charge d'Affairs in Mexico wrote a picturesque semi-political account of her experiences in that country, has received the French decoration of *officier de l'instruction publique*. The honor is in recognition of her war work in France and her two books, "My Lorraine Journal" and "Alsace in Rust and Gold," the former written after a visit to Verdun during the war and the latter as a guest of the French mission to Alsace in 1918.

### "Leader Among Women"

When President Harding presented Mme. Curie with the gram of radium purchased for her experimentation by thousands of American women, he greeted her as "foremost among scientists in the age of science, as leader among women in the generation which sees woman come tardily into her own." But in paying honor to Mme. Curie for her prominence in science, scholarship, research and humanitarianism, the President did not overlook the woman. He said:

"We lay at your feet the testimony of that love which all the generations of men have been wont to bestow upon the noble woman, the unselfish wife, the devoted mother. If, indeed, these sim-

pler and commoner relations of life could not keep you from great attainments in the realms of science and intellect, it is also true that the zeal, ambition and unswerving purpose of a lofty career could not bar you from splendidly doing all the plain but worthy tasks which fall to every woman's lot."

Mme. Curie accepted the gift with the hope that she might make it serve mankind. She expressed her tribute to the women who have thus made it possible for her to continue her research:

"The destiny of a nation whose women can do what your countrywomen do today, through you, Mr. President, is sure and safe. It gives me confidence in the destiny of democracy."

Among the organizations of women to gather in honor of Mme. Curie, in New York, was the American Association of University Women. At the reception President Ellen Pendleton, of Wellesley College, presented Mme. Curie with the Ellen Richards Research Prize of \$2,000 in the name of the Association to Aid Scientific Research by Women. Mme. Curie has also been awarded the gold medal of the National Institute of Social Sciences.

### How Important Is the Job?

With twelve million women gainfully employed in this country the attitude of women toward their work has become not only a question of economic waste or gain but a spiritual one. As the result of a resolution adopted at the convention of the Young Women's Christian Association, in Cleveland a year ago, the National Board has prepared a questionnaire designed to get opinions from women on the importance of their work to them. Do they work for livelihood,

## Vocations For Girls

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### EUROPE

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From New York

June 7—July 12—August 16—September

20—Old North State (159)

June 28—August 2—September 6—Pan-

handle State (159)

Bremen and Danzig

From New York

May 28—July 13—August 30—Hudson

(159)

June 8—July 23—September 7—Susque-

hanna (159)

June 15—July 28—September 14—October

20—Potomac (159)

Naples and Genoa

From New York

June 30—August 13—September 24—Po-

cahontas (159)

June 8—July 20, August 31, October 12—

Princess Matoika (159)

Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen

From New York

June 22—July 23—August 24—September

28—America (159)

July 30—August 27—September 24—

George Washington (159)

### SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and  
Buenos Aires

From New York

June 8—Aeolus (91)

### FAR EAST

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shang-  
hai, Manila, Hongkong

From San Francisco

May 28—Golden State (105)

July 23—Empire State (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hong-  
kong, Manila

From Seattle

June 18—August 27—Wenatchee (106)

July 9—Silver State (106)

July 30—Keystone State (106)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, E. INDIA  
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singa-  
pore, Colombo, Calcutta

From San Francisco

June 11—Wolverine State (105)

July 14—Granite State (105)

### COASTWISE AND HAWAII

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From Baltimore

June 11—Buckeye State (80)

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self-expression, or for spending money? Do they choose their work or drift into it accidentally? The object of the questionnaire is to encourage consideration and fresh thinking. Work occupies about a third of the life of women, whether in the home or outside, and deserves closer scrutiny than women are likely to give to it.

### Four Paths to Fame

The names of four women were among the twenty-six honored at the first dedication ceremony to be held in the Hall of Fame, New York City, since 1907. The famous women recently admitted to what has been called the American Westminster are Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-1896), author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" Frances Elizabeth Willard (1839-1898), founder of the Women's Christian Temperance Union; Charlotte Sanders Cushman (1816-1876), the actress; Alice Freeman Palmer (1855-1902), educator and president of Wellesley College. There are now sixty-three tablets in the Hall of Fame. As a precaution against hasty judgment twenty-five years must hereafter elapse after the death of a candidate for this honor, before he can be elected, instead of ten years as heretofore.

### Moving Toward the Pulpit

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of England has admitted women to the offices of elder and deacon. The committee's report also declared that, on principle, there was no barrier to the admission of women to the ministry and recommended ministers to invite women "of gifts and consecration" to give addresses in church. The resolution was passed by 156 to 124, but the curious provision was inserted that women, if admitted to the ministry, are to resign on marriage.

The 133d General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of this country, in session at Winona Lake, Indiana, last week, rejected the proposal to make women elders and deacons. Of the 302 presbyteries, 139 voted for women, 125 against and 38 took no action. However, a referendum vote on the question will be taken among the presbyteries during the next year. The letter printed in the *Woman Citizen* for May 21 voices the growing impatience of women at the church's delay in recognizing their services.

### A Poet in Japanese

Mrs. Charles Burnett, the wife of the United States military attache at Tokio, has won a rare distinction: she is the first foreign woman to be officially recognized in Japan as a poet in the Japanese language. There is an annual competition in Japan conducted by the Mikado's Imperial Bureau of Poems. This year 17,000 poems were received, and one written by Mrs. Burnett was numbered among the best ten, selected to be read to the Imperial family.

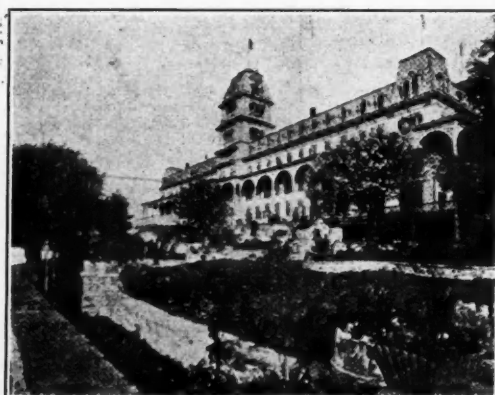
### Japan and Disarmament

If the United States has an Eastern problem, Japan has no less a Western problem. The Women's Peace Society of Japan has been organized to further the peace movement, especially by the promotion of understanding between that country and our own. Mrs. Yukio Ozaki, whose husband is the leader in the Japanese campaign against militarism, and who occupies a similar position in the women's peace movement, declares that her people are unmistakably in favor of restriction of armaments. In a speaking tour against armaments in the north of Japan, recently, Mr. Ozaki gave out postcards to enable his auditors to express themselves on the subject. Of the 16,000 cards returned, ninety-three per cent were in favor of an arrangement that would bring about disarmament.

### Wife Deserters, Notice

A bill has been introduced in the Canadian House of Commons by the Minister of Justice, making wife desertion an extraditable offense between Canada and the United States.

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## Will Women End War?

**I**N the "Editor's Easy Chair," *Harp-er's Magazine* for March, Edward S. Martin writes: "Everybody knows that the world can be pulled out of this bad hole that it is in if only the living and visible men who must be the immediate agents in the job can be induced to pull together. But it is extremely hard to get them to do it. The living and visible leaders of mankind do not give much evidence of being equal to the task."

Please notice that no mention is made of women. Shall we suppose that this is because the presidents and premiers and members of cabinets (with one notable exception) are all men, in the leading countries, and that these are they "who must be the immediate agents in the job"? Or that Mr. Martin uses "men" as a generic term to include other persons besides those holding high governmental positions? It would really be difficult to believe that he intended deliberately to ignore the splendidly constructive work that women are doing in every nation and that must result in helping to extricate the world from "this bad hole that it is in."

Of course, "this bad hole" is due to the war, and the one reasonable ultimatum to that is clearly: Put a stop to war. Are not women doing much already toward that end? Are they not doing work which will ultimately prove more effective than what men are doing? The League of Nations is functioning but, so far, has it scored pronounced success? Perhaps we should grant it more time to prove its powers, but meanwhile there is the Women's International Suffrage Association with Carrie Chapman Catt as president, and the Women's International League for Peace whose president is Jane Addams. Besides these there are other flourishing women's peace societies in many different countries. All of these count in the right direction, but it is the international organizations that are the most significant.

The position of women today in business and politics gives them a new and grave responsibility in regard to war. While terrific fighting was in progress in Europe before the United States entered the war, Lord Asquith said, "Without the aid of women England could not carry on the war." If that statement is true—and there is no reason to doubt it—the conclusion is that it lies within the power of the women of the world to prevent any possible future war. Certainly it must be acknowledged that the responsibility of women in that regard is now a serious one and the question is, which responsibility will they assume: that of helping along a war, or of taking the stand that would prevent war?

After the war Lord Robert Cecil, one of England's representatives to the

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Peace Conference, said, "If we had had a conference on the reply of Serbia to Austria, in 1914, and had not allowed these countries to fight for a set period, there would have been no war. If the situation had been known to the world, no nation could have forced its people to fight."

If men in power refuse to tell the truth about the reasons for war, is it not up to the woman to find out and spread that truth broadcast? And then if the dreaded crisis should arise and the rulers of some nations should wish to declare war, would it not be up to the women to take the stand that would prevent it absolutely, and so keep the world from falling back again into the hole it is in today, or perhaps so much deeper that to extricate it would be impossible even with all the energy and patience that women could muster?

Will it really be the women of the world who will put a stop to war—unless the men get in earnest and get in a hurry about it? Is there an international organization or league of men that can compare in size or influence with either the International Women's Suffrage Association or the Women's International League for Peace?

Am I too hopeful? Will the women use to the utmost the power which they hold and wield for the world's safety at the psychological moment if only they would choose to stand firm and invincible? Am I more opposed to war than most women? Or do I exaggerate the strength of women's combined influence because I am so passionately opposed to war that I believe it might be prevented more easily than is actually possible? I do not think so. I cannot give up my belief that all that is needed is a grim determination not to fight but to find some other means—some decent reasonable means—of settling any international difficulty, and the thing will be done. I insist that if men were as determined to put an end to war as they are to spend hundreds of millions on preparations for possible future conflicts, in utter disregard of the fact that they are driving the world to smash upon rocks that are actually looming up before their sight, there need never be even the suggestion of another war.

Of what use is the high civilization we seek to attain if in our progress thereto the most effective things we produce are those which we use to bring down upon our heads our own destruction?

LYDIA G. WENTWORTH.

Brookline, Mass.

THE following excerpt from the letter of a very prominent Republican woman worker is significant:

"I am a strong Republican and I expect to vote with my party in the future as I have done in the past, but I find myself in great need of some honest agency like the *Woman Citizen* to give me both sides of such sociological questions as censorship of moving-pictures, reforming the primary, the need of the budget system, etc.; not only congressional but state and city questions. I need such a paper as the *Citizen* because it brings the unbiased opinion of experts on questions which should never become partisan or sectional. When I have learned facts concerning these things from an honorable source like the *Citizen*, I shall see to it that my own party hears from me, and also some of the women voters I can reach through voice and pen."

(It is just such service as this for honest voters of all parties, that the *Citizen* aims to contribute.—EDITOR.)

THE very interesting article on voting machines in the May 21 issue of the *Woman Citizen* fails to consider one very important aspect of their use. While admirably adapted for recording the old-fashioned methods of voting still in general use in this country, the present forms of voting machines cannot be used with the modern system of Proportional Representation, or when the direct primary and final election are consolidated by the use of the transferable ballot. No amount of accuracy and speed in counting the old-fashioned ballot will compensate for its inherent defect, that with it the average voter dares not vote his or her conviction for fear of wasting his vote, and at that even so a very large minority of the voters, say forty per cent. to forty-five per cent., might just as well have not voted so far as their votes affecting the result is concerned.

It would be unfortunate for our cities to invest large sums for voting-machines which rapidly spreading changes in electoral methods will shortly render obsolete, and it will be doubly unfortunate if a large investment in voting-machines can be used by the party bosses as a pretext for opposing the introduction of Proportional Representation and the securing to the voters of complete power to elect whom they will.

Yours truly,

CHARLES H. PORTER

Cambridge, Mass.

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"It is a wondrous thing, the human foot, but it is seldom a thing of beauty. It can sometimes be very ugly, even in the fairest and highest and most gifted of her sex; and then it is of an ugliness to chill and kill romance, and scatter love's young dream, and almost break the heart. And all for the sake of a ridiculously high heel and a pointed toe—mean things, at the best!"—DU MAURIER.

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JUNE 18, 1921

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## The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

*Editor*

VIRGINIA RODERICK

*Contributing Editors*

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

*Managing Director*

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

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Vol. LI Old Style

Vol. VI New Style

No. 2



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# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

JUNE 18, 1921

Number 2

THE question of the stand which the United States is going to take in its relation to the rest of the world continues to be the most important problem before the national government. The huge Federal tax which takes an average of \$53.46 a year for each man, woman and child in the country has had the one good result of arousing greater interest in the problems of national government than people have ever had before.

What is the opinion of women as to our relationship to the rest of the world? What did they mean by their votes last fall? Did they vote for an isolated America, or for a League of Nations, or for the League of Nations, or did other issues decide their votes? The *Woman Citizen* already has some significant answers to these questions, but it wants more.

The referendum by which the *Woman Citizen* is trying to find out some facts about the way women

voted has aroused much interest. The *New York Times* gave it a story which carried the questions on the ballot and many votes came in on *Times* clippings with the questions marked. In commending the inquiry, the *New York World* suggested that the *Woman Citizen* might well extend its straw vote to men. The reason that the *Citizen* asks women to mark the ballot is merely that its subscribers are largely women. The straw ballot is being taken through its readers and their friends.

The *Woman Citizen* believes that a definite expression of the opinions of women will be of great value to the country, that it may hasten the coming of a stable peace and actual plans for the nations of the world to get together and make a reduction of armaments. It urges every reader, if she has not already done so, to mark her ballot on the back cover page of the magazine and to get a friend to do likewise, and send in the votes without delay.

## What Do You Know About Your Government?

HAVE you ever tried to answer the questions of a child or of a foreigner about some institution or practice of every-day familiarity—and found the essential fact too hazy in your mind for clear statement? Or, worse, found that you actually did not know the fact behind a term you had been using freely?

In the belief that this would not be an uncommon experience in matters of government even among well-informed people, we are starting the questions and answers that follow. It is intended as a course in citizenship, to be carried on by our readers themselves. To many, the answers will be childishly easy—these may have the satisfaction of passing themselves with a high grade. But we venture to predict that many will find real surprises ahead of them—in the way of holes in their information. We have purposely chosen simple questions to begin with, about the machinery of the national government. We suggest that you try the questions on your family circle, among your friends and neigh-

bors. Answers will be given in the next issue of the *Citizen*. Meantime send in your own, as a means of making yourself pass the test, and also send in questions that you or your friends would like to see included in the list. If not possible to typewrite these, please take pains to write clearly.

1. What is a democracy?
2. What is a republic?
3. What is the form of government of the United States?
4. When, where, and by whom was the Constitution of the United States written?
5. How can the Constitution be changed?
6. How many times has it been changed?
7. What are the last four amendments?
8. What are the three branches of the United States Government?
9. What are the specific duties, broadly speaking, of each?

10. How is the President chosen?
11. What are the President's Constitutional duties?
12. What are electors? Why employed?
13. What is the President's salary?
14. What are the President's legislative powers?
15. What is the President's Cabinet?
16. Who are in the present Cabinet?
17. What constitutional powers have Cabinet officers?
18. What powers have Cabinet officers over Congress?
19. What powers have Cabinet officers over the executives?
20. What branch of government has power to originate appropriations?
21. How are United States Senators chosen? Have they always been chosen as they are now?
22. What is their term of office?
23. What is a Senator's salary?

## News Notes of the Fortnight

### Republican Housecleaning

**T**HE Republican National Committee has taken action to lessen the ancient reproach of over representation from the South in national conventions. This representation has been based on more or less unreal organizations—in populations of negroes disfranchised by state laws.

Each district has been entitled to one delegate regardless of votes cast, and to an additional delegate for each 7500 votes cast for the Republican candidate for President in the last preceding election. The rule just adopted allows one delegate to each Congressional district that has a district organization and that cast at least 2500 votes for a Republican elector in the last preceding presidential election, or for a Republican candidate for Congress in the last preceding Congressional election.

Further, no district will have an additional delegate unless it cast 10,000 votes in the preceding election or elected a Republican representative.

Under this new rule the number of delegates is reduced by twenty-three, the largest reductions coming in South Carolina and Mississippi. And by the action to give extra delegates by way of a reward of merit to genuinely Republican Southern states, it is estimated that the party will gain seventy-six additional delegates.

### Relief in China

**T**HE following message has just been received by Mrs. Catt, as a member of the China Famine Fund Committee:

Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT:

Cable just received from American minister, Peking, confirms fact that recent large contributions by Chinese people and abundant rains have brought radical change in famine conditions. We are therefore announcing discontinuance campaign and hearty thanks of committee to all contributing to its success. I want you to receive this advance notice and to realize my deep appreciation of your generous assistance and of the fact that your cooperation has been a genuine factor in this great and successful effort to help a sister nation in distress.

THOMAS W. LAMONT,  
Chairman.

### Politics in the Wrong Place

**J**OHAN J. TIGERT of the University of Kentucky has been nominated to succeed Dr. P. P. Claxton as United States Commissioner of Education. So far as known, this change is made from political motives, and there is general protest among educators, whether or not they happen to be friendly toward Commissioner Claxton. The June issue

of the *Journal of the National Education Association* says:

"Out of a clear sky, after the *Journal* has gone to press, comes the announcement of the dismissal of Dr. Claxton as Commissioner of Education and the appointment of J. J. Tigert in his place. This action will be deplored by the friends of public education throughout the nation. It is not necessary to discuss the long and faithful service of Dr. Claxton, whose work has had the approval of two successive Presidents of opposite political faith, nor is it necessary to review the little known record and untied leadership of the man who has been named for his place. It is most unfortunate a change should be made at this time when the need for recognized national leadership is imperative. It is certain to be construed by the public as having been determined by political motives and in total disregard of the growing demand for the elevation of the nation's chief educational office."

### House Votes for Peace

**A**S we go to press, word comes that the Porter Peace resolution, referred to on page 8 of this issue, passed the House by the overwhelming vote of 305 to 61 on June 13. This resolution declares a state of peace, while the Knox resolution, already adopted by the Senate, repeals the declaration of war. The resolution goes immediately into conference, and even though it is supposed to have Administration backing, a bitter clash is expected.

### Two Americans Abroad

**T**HE speech of Colonel Harvey, our ambassador to the court of St. James, in which he said that America entered the war for her own interests, has aroused protests not only here—from the clergy, the colleges, the Pro-League Republican Independents and others, but in England as well. Presumably Colonel Harvey gave Washington some anxious moments. Now along comes Admiral Sims, telling England that the Irish in America are unpatriotic and attacking Ireland's part in the war. More anxiety: Secretary of the Navy Denby cabled for an accounting, and when no reply was received, summoned the Admiral home. Admiral Sims says his speech was garbled and was not essentially different from statements he has made at home. In a special cable despatch to the *World* it is pointed out that "all reports of the speech published in London are in complete agreement with the version cabled to the *World*."

### P. R. in Sacramento

**S**ACRAMENTO is justifying California pride by leadership in using the principle of proportional representation. In November it adopted a new charter providing for the city manager plan, with the Hare system of Proportional Representation for the council of nine. In May it held its first election with results that seem to have more than fulfilled the expectations of the system's friends. Even the defeated candidate who came nearest to being elected made strong statements endorsing it.

In an ordinary election those who have voted for the candidate destined to be unsuccessful have virtually lost their vote. Under P. R., as this new mode of voting is usually called, the voter records his votes for all candidates in the order of his preference and it is the sum of such voting by the whole electorate that decides upon the candidate and not the majority expression for or against him. This system eliminates the harassing question that usually worries the voter: will a ballot cast for a preferred candidate be a ballot wasted?

Eighty-five per cent of all who voted in Sacramento actually helped to elect one of the successful candidates.

### Black Troops in Germany

**B**Y permission of the *New York Times*, we quote a Paris dispatch: "By a stroke of poetic justice the Germans of the Rhineland again suffer the effects of the campaign of lies they have conducted against the French colored troops. Wails of distress are arising from the summer resorts and beauty spots on the Rhine, whose yearly host of visitors has been scared away by the Black Terror. Once more German propaganda has overshot its mark, and the prosperous citizens of Munich have been so impressed by the wholly fictitious films depicting the savagery of the Senegalese troops that they prefer to take their summer holiday on the lakes of the Austrian Tyrol or on the coast of Holland."

Thus the campaign against the troops, designated as political propaganda by Major General Henry T. Allen, commander of the American troops in Germany, is having its backfire at home.

In discussing the publicity given in this country to the situation in a recent issue of the *Woman Citizen*, it will be recalled that Mrs. Catt's conclusions were that the propaganda here was aimed either to stir our racial prejudices or to arouse antagonism toward France; that the entire campaign has been based upon a little truth combined with much falsehood.

### The Shame of Tulsa

A RACE riot in which thirty people, nine white and twenty-one negroes, were killed and the negro residence section was destroyed, occurred at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on the first two days of June. The militia acted efficiently, and the citizens of Tulsa, deeply shamed, promptly set about relieving distress and rebuilding the burned section. The keen sense of disgrace shown at a citizens' mass meeting, the resolution to atone for the city's crime, was in some

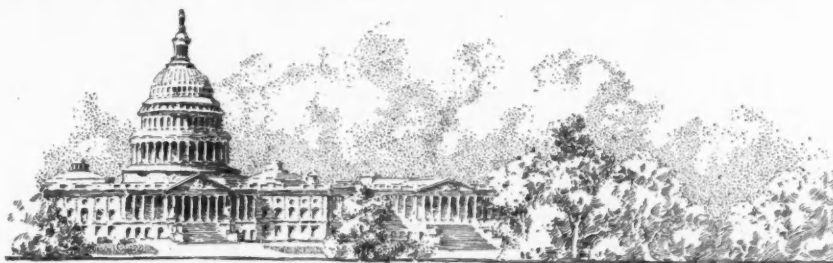
measure an alleviation of the horrible affair.

As usual in such cases the immediate cause was slight—a mistaken interpretation on the part of a white girl of a negro boy's action. The deeper causes, in so far as they are known, seem to lie in oil land greed, in jealousy of the rich property holdings of Tulsa negroes, in corrupt rule and race prejudice fostered for private gain. By order of the Governor, the State Attorney General is to conduct a careful inquiry.

### The Philadelphia Award

MR. EDWARD BOK, former editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, has done a fine thing for Philadelphia, in establishing a \$10,000 yearly award to that resident, man or woman, who "shall have done an act or rendered a service best calculated to advance the largest interests of Philadelphia." The award is to be made at a public meeting and to have real civic importance. It should serve as an inspiration to young men and women.

To  
Control  
the  
Packers



The  
House  
and  
Peace

## Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

June 10, 1921.

PROBABLY the legislative measures of deepest interest to women which have been before Congress during the past fortnight are the Packer Control bill and the resolutions terminating the state of war between the United States and Germany and Austro-Hungary.

The Packer Control bill, introduced some two years after exhaustive hearings following an investigation made by the Federal Trade Commission, immediately held the interest of women, who, more than men, realize what soaring prices mean to the home and family. A number of national organizations gave the bill their endorsement and support. The astounding conditions bared at these and subsequent hearings, which Senator Norris declared "the most exhaustive investigation of the subject ever made by a committee of either branch of Congress," made plain the necessity for controlling the packers in some way. Several measures were introduced, among them the so-called Kenyon-Kendrick, Anderson and Gronna bills. The latter, taken up during the last Congress, was passed by the Senate, but so late that the House failed to reach it on the calendar and it was not acted upon.

Reintroduced by the chairmen of the Agriculture Committees of Senate and House at the beginning of the Sixty-seventh Congress, the Packer bill, known as the Haugen bill in the House, passed that body on June 2. On June 4 the Senate Agriculture Committee voted to report the Norris bill favorably, its substitute for the Haugen bill, and on June 9 the Senate began consideration of the measure.

Under the Haugen bill control of the packing industry would be placed in a commission of which the Secretary of Agriculture would be the head, and the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission "insofar as it relates to livestock and livestock products, in domestic commerce" would be terminated. The Norris bill (S. 659), which was substituted for the Haugen bill (H. R. 6320), vests control in a livestock commissioner.

Another provision in the House measure which evoked opposition was the power given the Secretary of Agriculture to override state laws and local regulations governing the packing industry. The bill follows closely the lines of the interstate commerce act regulating the railroads but its powers are much broader, since they are lodged in one man.

### It Enters Every Home

The Norris bill provides for a commissioner with unusual powers. But as Senator Norris explains: "The product of the packing industry of this country enters every home; it reaches every individual; it has something to do with the cost of living for every citizen; its ramifications extend everywhere; and if we are going to get any information, if we are going to have any supervision of this business which is effective, which can accomplish any good for the people generally, sufficient power must be given, whatever government instrumentality is used for the purpose, in order that the government officials who are appointed to execute the law may go into the details of any matter which

may be connected with the packing industry."

As an interesting sidelight on why he preferred having the regulatory power vested in a commissioner rather than in the Secretary of Agriculture, Senator Norris made this statement: "The Secretary of Agriculture can do but very little personally except to supervise in a general way the administrative features of the law. The Secretary of Agriculture changes with every administration, and often during one administration. So that we should not long have, under the provisions of the House bill, the supervision of any one Secretary of Agriculture who would really become personally familiar with the details of the work, as we should have if a man devotes his entire time to it and is not considered a political partisan appointee."

Senator Norris's bill seeks to regulate the meat-packing industry and kill the evils which have grown up. It makes unfair practices illegal; it provides that packers must get rid of ownership of stockyards—and this is one of the glaring evils of the system, since the stockyards are really market places where the packers buy their products from producers, placing their own valuation upon the animals.

The bill makes illegal any combination fixing what the packers shall pay or shall divide with any other packer; also any agreement on any stockyard market that the packers will divide the proceeds of the stock offered among them without real competing in the bidding. It makes it illegal, also, to combine or agree in sales so as to increase the price to the consumer; and it



gives power of supervision to the commissioner to see that the packers do not engage in unfair practice or combination in restraint of trade, and provides punishment for such practice.

The idea of cooperation is suggested in a section of the Norris bill providing what are termed "voluntary slaughterhouses." This would allow a municipality to establish a slaughterhouse. Persons having animals to kill for their own consumption might bring them for slaughter and store the meat in the refrigerators. The idea comes from Europe, where a number of these municipal slaughterhouses are being successfully conducted.

The Packer Control bill will probably pass the Senate sometime next week, when it will be referred to a Joint Committee.

### *Why the Norris Bill?*

Among women's organizations specially interested in this market basket problem, the Consumers' League, the Women's Trade Union League and the League of Women Voters have been especially active in bringing the facts before the Government to the attention of the country. Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee of the National League of Women Voters, has explained why the League is supporting the Norris bill rather than the Haugen measure.

"We are supporting the Norris bill because it more nearly follows the provisions endorsed by the League in its conventions of 1920 and 1921," said Mrs. Costigan. "The appointment of a commissioner in a measure protects the power of the Federal Trade Commission, which is a regulatory body. Then, too, the measure advocates the fostering by the Government of municipal wholesale markets properly regulated, open alike to producers and consumers, which will definitely help to bring down prices and fill up market baskets."

Two resolutions which have recently been reported out of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House are the disarmament measure, which "concurs in the declared purpose of the President of the United States to call an international conference to limit armaments," and the Porter peace resolution declaring a state of peace between the United States and Germany and Austro-Hungary. The former widens the scope of the Borah amendment by including the principal nations of the world; the latter merely abolishes the technicality of a state of war between the United States and Germany and Austro-Hungary.

Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, speaking for the Republican members of the Committee, gave his reasons for this substitute for the Knox peace resolution which the Senate passed, repealing the declaration

of war: "It is unnecessary and perhaps unwise to repeal the declaration of a state of war, which might raise the inference that we have disavowed or repudiated the war, and the annulment of it might be construed as a mild apology for our participation therein. The substitute fully recognizes that the Constitution vests in the President the exclusive power to make a treaty with our late enemies subject to ratification by the Senate. It does not fix any terms or conditions of such a treaty, but it leaves the President as free and unhampered in negotiating a treaty after its passage as before."

The Democratic minority of the Committee filed a report objecting to the resolution on the grounds that it would only serve to confuse the present situation and that it would endanger American rights and interests. However there is every indication that sufficient votes have been obtained in the House to pass the Porter resolution early next week.

Inquiries are many as to the status of the Fess Home Economics amendment. Congressman Fess, of Ohio, who introduced the bill in the House on April 11, will not press to have the bill reported out of committee this session. Emergency and appropriation measures have first call on the attention of Congress. Measures of general legislation such as the Fess amendment will go over to the regular session, and as hearings have already been held it can be reported out of committee in a very short time whenever the time seems propitious.

Meanwhile, the friends of the measure are not idle. Twenty-three state directors of vocational education have replied to a letter from the American Home Economics Association asking how each state would benefit from the passage of the Fess bill, which amends the Smith-Hughes Vocational act of 1917, so as to give increased appropriation to home economics education.

Most of the states express a great need for the money. Maryland states specifically that this year she has used all her federal funds in three-quarters of the school term. Michigan is establishing consolidated rural high schools and needs more money for home economics classes. Missouri already has home economics in forty high schools and can establish it in two hundred if the Fess bill passes. Florida has four schools receiving federal aid and twenty-five schools on a waiting list. Kentucky is planning ten times her present program when she receives more money. Wyoming and New Jersey speak of the great value of the work as an Americanization measure. The Western state sees definite need for homemaking training in the mining centers where the girls marry at fifteen or sixteen. Montana sees in this training for homemaking "a Godsend to poorer families in times of financial stress."

Hearings have been in progress before the House District Committee on a bill introduced by Judge John E. Raker, of California, to regulate social diseases in the District of Columbia. Every state in the Union has some laws regulatory of social diseases. The District of Columbia alone is without any safeguards. Evidence brought out in the committee hearing showed that persons known to be diseased are employed as nurse girls, as waitresses in first-class restaurants and cooks and salad-makers, in laundries—in almost every capacity where infection of innocent persons is possible. Evidence has piled up as to the necessity for such a law in the District. The District Probation Officer, with twelve years' service, stated that even when she discovered nurse-girls with active infection she had no power to notify the family or force the nurse-girls to have treatment.

Among those who favor the enactment of this measure who were present during the hearings were Dr. Sawyer, the President's physician, Colonel Wesley Chamberlain, representative of the Secretary of War on the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, Rear Admiral Stitt, representing the Secretary of the Navy, Dr. Thomas A. Story, Dr. Mary B. Ritter, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Colonel Owens.

A representative of the District Medical Society, who suggested numerous amendments, proposed that in making social diseases reportable the "probable source of infection" be eliminated from the records for the sake of "preserving the sanctity of the home." How the sanctity would be endangered by discovering and eliminating the "source" he failed to say. Stanley H. Kunz of Illinois, a member of the Committee, cross-examined at great length witnesses who favored the measure, until his ignorance of the bill became so apparent that he was obliged to admit he had not even read it. The matter of reporting the bill out of committee at this session will be decided when the committee has its next executive meeting, but the avowal of one of the members on leaving the committee-room may be indicative. "Well, I've heard enough to convince me," he acknowledged.

### *Late Adjournment*

While both Congressmen and Senators shy at setting a definite date for the adjournment of the special session, it is generally conceded that the enactment of necessary measures will keep them in Washington throughout the summer and early fall. "With good luck we may adjourn early in October and get two months' rest before the regular session in December," was the prophecy of one Congressman a bit more venturesome than his colleagues.

# The New Women of Italy

By Maria A. Loschi

ON September 6, 1919, a memorable date in the history of Italian feminism, the Lower Chamber approved a ministerial bill whereby women acquired all the political rights enjoyed by men. This seemed to be the crowning achievement of the suffragist agitation in Italy, a movement that goes back to 1863, when the first articles of Anna Maria Mozzoni were published; but the apparent victory of September, 1919, had its joker. The government announced that women would not vote in the elections of November of that year, since the voting lists could not be compiled in time. Promise was made, however, that women would be admitted to the polls for the local elections of 1920.

Parliament was dissolved, however, before the Senate reached the matter. The failure of the Senate to act required, in accordance with the Italian law, a new introduction of the measure in Parliament. So we failed again to vote last year. Now we are promised the vote for the next local elections. Whether this promise is worth any more than the preceding, no one knows.

The new age has seen Italian women participating and organizing in nearly every department of our national life. Over three million Italian women were engaged in productive activity of one kind or another in 1918. Of these, 700,000 took places abandoned by men or for which men could not be found. They became street-car conductors, munition workers, farmers, letter carriers, and even masons.

Demobilization of these women workers is proceeding slowly, and not always in the best spirit. When the men came back from war they were not over-reserved nor over-temperate in expressing their displeasure at the competition of women in industrial and business life. In some cases women have been excluded from their positions by violence. The ex-soldier groups are insisting on the return to men of all the positions occupied by women. This is all very well for the married woman whose place in life is fixed. But how about the woman who has to earn her living? Clearly some injustice is involved in the ex-soldiers' sweeping program.

Legally, our position has been much improved in recent years. All educational and professional institutions are now open to women. For some years Italian girls have been studying law, medicine, engineering and attending universities in classes with men. Italian public opinion is growing accustomed

*COUNTESS MARIA A. LOSCHI of Rome is herself one of the best known Italian feminists. She is on the regular staff of the newspaper, EPOCA, and is on the editorial staff of LA DONNA. She has served on a government commission to our country and on the Polish plebiscite commission. Among Italian women she is known as the Americana, for her interest in American ideas and her activities as an independent self-supporting woman.*

to the idea that culture is not necessarily a prerogative of the male sex. In 1919, the so-called Sacchi bill was passed, conferring all civil rights on women, and opening to them all public offices except those of the judiciary, diplomacy, the army, and the navy. This, of course, is only a law. The legal principle of equality is recognized, though it will be some time before any great number of women avail themselves of their new legal rights. Tradition, prejudice, and more seriously even, lack of training in women themselves, are very real obstacles in the way of any ambitious woman. Nevertheless, in the last five years the road has opened widely before the Italian woman. She is legally capacitated now to go almost as far as she chooses.

The influence of the women has been most strongly felt in what might be called the social field, where we have a very large number of influential women's organizations established to deal with schools, legitimate and illegitimate children, illiteracy, immigration, labor conditions, cooperative activities, hygiene, etc. Of such organizations, we may mention the Woman's Association, Alice Scchiavoni Bosio, president; the Woman's National Council, Countess Gabriella Spalletti Rasponi, president; the Italian Woman's Union, Romalia Troise, a lawyer, president; and Life and Labor, the creation of Ida Magliacchetti.

The most significant of the women's organizations, the one that gives most promise of the potentialities of woman's influence in all fields of national activity, economic, social and political, is the Union of Catholic Women. The Union has a definite program, aiming at a more austere and more modest life on the part of the Italian woman, in conformity with Catholic ideals. It is the center of a widespread and powerful movement of ideas and enterprises reacting powerfully on all other manifestations of Italian feminist energy. Prominent among the planks in the Union's platform is the one against divorce. In the proletarian field, in part parallel with, in part counter to, the



Mrs. Ester Danesi Traversari

*Editor of LA DONNA, the leading Italian woman's paper. She is active in the National Political Union, a new organization with an educational purpose which aims to unite women of the moderate, non-clerical middle classes.*



influence of the Union is the Italian Federation of Workingmen (Catholic), which has a total of 200,000 paid-up members, of whom 100,000 are women, the women being admitted here on a parity with men.

In the Socialist field, the cooperation between men and women is much closer than is the case in the conservative and middle classes. Women, usually, are on an equal footing with men in the Socialist leagues and in the labor federations. Of the two millions of organized workers affiliated with the famous General Federation, 500,000 are women. Special industrial federations, notably those in textiles, printing, chemicals, garments, agriculture, show a very high percentage of female membership, because of the great numbers of women employed in these industries. Whether in the battles of industrial war or in the demonstration carried out under the banner of the *caro vita* (our version of the h. c. l.), the woman worker has been prominent.

Stepping abruptly now to the extreme Right, we find affiliated, if not with the Fascisti at least with the extreme nationalists, the so-called Woman's Nationalist Group.

In the course of the last year efforts have been made to establish more cohesion among the associations representing the moderate, non-clerical, middle classes. This movement is led by some of our finest and most respected women, first among them Amalia Besso and the Baroness De Renzis; and the result has been the National Political Union of the Women of Italy, an outgrowth of the Women's Congress held in Rome last year. This new Union attempts to unite all energies of Italian women, excluding the two extreme parties, Red and Black, Socialist and Catholic, with the object of training women for participation in democratic, political and social life, (avoiding all religious and doctrinaire questions), and of organizing agitation for obtaining reforms and laws in favor of larger opportunity for women and greater protection for childhood.

#### Women's Journals

The periodicals which reflect these varied aspects of feminist activity are *Il Giornale della Donna* (to be freely translated as our "Woman's Citizen"), of which Paola Alferazzi Benedettini is the editor and publisher; the *Chiosa* ("Comment"), edited by Flavia Steno; *La Donna nei Campi* ("Woman and the Soil"), edited by Ester Lombardo; *L'Attività Femminile Sociale* ("The Woman Social Worker"), edited by Ida Magliacchetti; and finally, the magnificent review called *La Donna*, our leading woman's paper, edited splendidly by Ester Danesi Traversari.

Italian feminism has naturally not failed to develop striking and interesting personalities among our women.

Among the feminist agitators a prominent place, for instance, has long been held by Teresa Labriola, whom we look upon as one of our pioneers. Teresa Labriola is not only a lawyer; she is actually professor of law at the University in Rome. Few battlefields of



Doctor Teresa Labriola

*The Mrs. Pankhurst of Italy. But not only does Doctor Labriola occupy a leading position in the feminist movement, she is the author of many books, pamphlets and articles and is a lawyer and a professor of law at the University.*

propaganda are unfamiliar to this energetic woman. Her writings, which comprise volumes, articles, pamphlets, and correspondence, represent a prodigious literary activity. She knows the soap-box, the lecture hall, the classroom. Her conversations at the Cafe Aragno in Rome have long been famous among Roman intellectuals. Doctor Labriola's most influential book, published by Zanichelli at Bologna, is entitled *The Social Problems of Woman*.

In recent years, as a member of the Italian Nationalist party and as president of the Woman's Patriotic League, Doctor Labriola has played a role in Italian life somewhat similar to that of Mrs. Pankhurst in England. Probably no Italian feminist has been the victim of more frequent or more cruelly ironical jests, whether from male or female critics, than this courageous little woman. Our feminists say that people make fun of her rather pronounced taste for stylish clothes in order to avoid meeting her logic.

Margherita Ancona is a Sicilian, born in Palermo and educated at Messina, though the center of her activities has been Milan, where she is professor of literature in a *liceo*. Her literary and historical works have been recognized

by Oxford, but her prominence as a public figure is largely due to her work in behalf of suffrage. To this she owed her appointment to the Italian Peace Commission in Paris in 1919. It is particularly in the field of professional education for women that Doctor Ancona has made her influence felt.

Ester Danesi Traversari, editor of *La Donna*, is one of our most distinguished woman journalists. During the war, for instance, she was correspondent at the front of the *Messaggero* of Rome. Mrs. Traversari is a typical representative of the progress that feminism is making in the more conservative middle class. Her home is an artistic and social center, and her attractive personality has kept her free from the bitter shafts that are commonly hurled in Italy at the more vulnerable of our feminist agitators. Mrs. Traversari's characteristic activity is in the field of middle-class agitation, represented by the National Political Union.

Paolina Tarugi and Laura Casartelli Cabrini, the latter of whom is well known in the United States, are interested rather in the labor problem. Both of them were influential in the agitation leading up to the presentation and passing of the Sacchi measure.

Anita Dobelli Zampetti and Enrichetta Chiaravaglio Giolitti (daughter of the Premier) and Elisa Lollini Agnini, represent in Italy a position occupied in the United States by the Woman's Peace party. In fact, Mrs. Zampetti is often referred to as "the Jane Addams of Italy."

#### The Next Task

With the cause of political equality won, and unfortunately, perhaps, without a struggle that stirred public opinion to any great extent, the problem of the Italian feminist in the next year is to arouse the Italian woman to a larger exertion of her influence upon national life. The Italian woman who in the past has entered at all prominently into public life, has been the intellectual, the educated woman, more often even the specialist. Woman's activities have been circumscribed by centuries of tradition to the narrow field of charity and religion. Her interest in broad, civic questions cannot be a product of agitation for political rights as it has been in some other countries, notably America. The development of a civic consciousness in the Italian woman at large is thus the great task of the Italian feminist. Perhaps the actual exercise of the ballot may help to awaken this consciousness in our women. The large increase, meanwhile, in the numbers of middle-class women willing to associate themselves with public, non-religious activities, shows that we have made some progress already. We may say in fact, that the new era for Italian women has actually begun.



# The Woman Who Made Garbage Famous

By Marie de Montalvo

**C**ONTRARY to the expressed belief of generations, the feminine mind—if there is such a thing—when unhampered by the indirection resulting from imposed conditions is simple and direct.

An illustration of the direct method is afforded by a hoary tale still told in newspaper circles:

There was once a public man who was so inexorably opposed to being photographed that, although every ruse and trick known to reporters and cameramen had been tried, no picture of him had ever been obtained for publication, and his aversion had become a tradition which implied that the man who succeeded in getting his likeness would be the lion of Park Row for a day.

Meanwhile the assignment was relegated to the list of hoaxes that are used to take the conceit out of fresh young cub reporters.

An unusually self-confident young man sadly in need of discouragement was therefore sent one day to get a picture of Mr. Blank by hook, crook or photography, and ordered not to return to the office without it; whereupon the city editor leaned back in his swivel chair feeling thankful at having got rid of the youngster forever.

Within an hour, however, he was back; and the staff gathered round the desk to join in the expected laugh. But the reporter unconcernedly produced the photograph and laid it before them.

When his elders, all of whom had at some time or other returned, sometimes battered and always unsuccessful, from the same assignment, recovered sufficiently to speak, they asked him how on earth he had got hold of it.

"I went to his house and asked him for it," said the cub reporter. "Why?"

No one had ever tried the direct method before.

Mrs. Louis Reed Welzmilller, deputy market commissioner of the City of New York, has brought to her job as head of the Bureau of Information and Conservation the simple and direct methods which a housewife uses in running her home and kitchen.

Mrs. Welzmilller's public service began during the war, when she took over the suffrage party war gardens and kept trucks going from the Dutchess County farms to the forty-one curb



Mrs. Welzmilller Inspects Her East River Fish Market

markets that she organized. In her work as Deputy Commissioner she brought homely common sense to bear upon the problem of avoiding waste, and decided that the only way to cure it was by first finding its source. And the only way to find the source of food waste is by examining the garbage can.

So, instead of expounding the theories of conservation, Mrs. Welzmilller put on her old clothes and got up at six o'clock in the morning and began digging out the unsavory contents of garbage cans. From these she was able to estimate not only how much nourishing food was being thrown away—at a value of from two to ten dollars a can—but to carry on an educational campaign to teach housekeepers what to do with what they formerly had wasted.

Food found in these receptacles that was capable of being used was noted down or, in many cases, wrapped up and carried away to demonstration kitchens where all the culinary genius of the city, including some famous chefs, brought to bear upon it all the knowledge of their profession. Here classes of as many as a hundred women at one time were held, and meals contrived from exact duplicates of the food materials found in garbage cans were cooked and served for their information.

In this way it was learned that people throw away the kind of food of which they have the most. The "swellest swill" in the city was discovered in 96th Street, where chickens of which only the breast had been used were being thrown away, with pathetic, dripping tons of useless ice cream, vegetables, meat that would have been excellent for soup, cake that could have gone into puddings, fresh fruit that should have been stewed before it became too soft to use.

In the poor districts, on the other

hand, it was bread that filled the garbage cans: one million loaves are wasted in the city every day, says Mrs. Welzmilller. The poor discard it because they lack the "makings"—the eggs and butter and sugar—to cook it over into desserts or other delicacies after it gets stale; and the rich waste it as they do everything else, just because they can.

## Efficient Bread

But bread, the Master Builder, in the opinion of the lady commissioner, should not be treated in this way.

"New York has the most efficient supply of bread in the world," she says; "the most sanitary, and the most scientifically prepared. It is never touched by a human hand. It has taken years of experiment and research to learn to bake it in this way. And bread ought to supply 50 per cent of the heat calories needed to maintain health; yet statistics of diet show that it supplies only 35 per cent.

"The American people ought to eat more bread than they do, and as far as safety and sanitation go the bread we get here in the city is unsurpassed; but there is a real defect in the fact that there are so many unnecessary complications in our methods of distributing it. This adds, of course, to the price—adds to it beyond all belief; for the price we pay for bread sometimes provides as much as \$120 a week to the man who delivers it at our door.

"Then, too, there is no way of knowing what value we are getting. Bread is made in 'pound' loaves. Only too many of these weigh fourteen ounces, and cost either eight or nine cents each, depending on whether they are wrapped or unwrapped. We should be able to buy a pound loaf of bread for five cents. But a pound loaf of bread is too

(Continued on page 22)

## Editorially Speaking

### Dare to Do Right

**T**HE most critical question before the world today is: Will the nations reduce their navies, armies and armament down to the bare needs of home defense?

The Great War demonstrated to all sensible people the atrocity of modern warfare. It taught the intelligent to see that the passing centuries have given men more skill, science and cleverness, but no more mercy. One is unable to think of another war without a shudder, for "mankind has never held such power of wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter."

Most European nations are on the brink of bankruptcy and yet the tax burden is made still more oppressive by the continued necessity for carrying forward the preparation for possible future wars. Practical minded people are asking "Why more wars? Have we not had enough?" The answer is well-nigh unanimous. Yet the heartsick old world, "war weary and war torn," is growing desperate while waiting for a forward movement.

Americans will find the reason for the delay pretty close to home. The League of Nations was brought into existence to stop war and for no other reason. Its aim was to achieve this end chiefly through arbitration and a reduction of armament. The writing is clear even to the man who runs that some of the nations cannot disarm and make ready for permanent peace, while others proceed with a military program and make ready for war.

Disarmament in any degree must be supported by a compact of nations in order to ensure the sincerity of good intentions of each and all.

The United States declined to enter the League and those possessed of authority in the matter doubtless believed they had justifiable cause for the action they took. The wrong done to the world by this act lay not in the refusal to enter the League of Nations, but in the failure to offer any frank decisive counter proposal or even a responsible intimation that it would fall in with any disarmament program.

**T**HERE has been much oratorical acclaim that these American people are no more inclined to war than others, but it must not be forgotten that these numerous rhetorical periods have been backed by no definite promise to do any one thing to bring about the abolition of war. On the contrary, the United States to all onlookers seems headed toward an increase and not a decrease of armament. Silent concerning any cooperation toward reduction of military power, it sets a positive example on behalf of more military power.

The House has passed the enormous naval budget of \$396,000,000 in the midst of much talk that the United States should aim to have the largest navy in the world. The Senate has passed the same bill with an addition of \$100,000,000 to this budget. The bill now goes to conference to seek an agreement between the two Houses. Sixteen battleships are under way. Suddenly the headlines announced on May 26 that the Borah resolution, long pending and offered anew as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, had passed the Senate unanimously. The resolution was a request to the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to a disarmament conference.

As one wise man put it, the "ominous thing about it was that it passed unanimously." Clearly, no one dared vote against it, and it was a manifest sop to constituents who were doubtless protesting against the naval program.

Such a resolution is not binding upon the President and neither this nor any other country has had any public assur-

ance that he would call such a conference even though requested by both Houses.

The passing of the resolution however has had an effect. The Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations which should have met in May and was postponed to June 20, is now postponed to July 10, in order to give the United States a chance to move if it will. The consideration of the Naval Appropriations bill proceeds and no one in authority has suggested that it be shelved until the proposed conference is held. At this juncture Senator Walsh of Montana offered another amendment of the Naval Appropriations bill to the effect that an American representative be appointed on the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations representing some forty nations, setting forth that this would not mean American recognition of the League but that it would give an indication that this nation intended to cooperate in the proposed world program of disarmament. The amendment was defeated by an almost strictly party vote, no Republicans voting for it. The House is now considering the Borah amendment.

The United States may recover its lost leadership in the movement to abolish war and it may cover itself with glory in the achievement of a program now unknown, but at the present moment the clearest fact in the political firmament is that the United States of America is the chief obstacle to world disarmament. It refuses to lead, to follow or to cooperate with other nations for disarmament; and it insists upon a larger armament than it has ever had. The people who pay the bills should give heed to this inexplicable situation. Better let your Congressmen hear from you. C. C. C.

### H. C. of L. for Girls

**A**CCORDING to the investigations just made by Dr. William E. Mosher of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, the minimum income necessary to support a family of five persons, a father and mother with three children, in New York City, is \$2265 a year; for a single man the minimum is \$1095, and for a single woman \$1118. There has been considerable newspaper comment expressing surprise that an unattached young woman should be supposed to need a larger income than a single man, and voicing the general belief that young women have fewer expenses than young men.

Among social workers for some years the fallacy of this view has been widely admitted. While it is true that young women avoid some expenditures which men usually make, and do for themselves some things which men think they must pay others to do for them, the very fact of a woman's sex prevents her from taking advantage of economical living arrangements which are simple and easy for a man. A girl coming into a great city can't bum around anywhere; she must find a respectable place to live. The cheap bed in a lodging-house, the fifteen-cent meal that men can still find in what was a common saloon (still mysteriously in existence) are not possible for a respectable young woman. Indeed, the resources usually available for a girl who has little money and is without family in a strange city, are so few that one wonders how so many of them escape the evils of the street.

Lodging-houses for women exist in very few cities. For a young woman to do those things for herself which a man never dreams of doing, it is necessary for her to have a room and some kind of a stove. The girl cannot wash her clothes or make herself a cup of coffee without them. Both room and fuel of the very poorest sort are high priced. To get employment and to keep it the girl has to look neat and clean, so

she frequently sacrifices her meals for her appearance or stifles her appetite with something sweet. Malnutrition is common among working girls. Because of the popular mistaken conception young women have been obliged to get along on less money than young men, but they have paid the price in lowered vitality and premature old age and the human race is the inevitable loser.

### New Post Office Ways

**T**HERE is a tremendous silent drama in the army of Post Office employees if you stop to think about it. Three hundred thousand of them from Caribou, Maine, to San Diego, California, plying back and forth, day after day, with our communications. Not very well paid, and frequently cussed out, too. It is a satisfaction to know that the new Postmaster, Will Hays, has a number of plans for the improvement of their conditions and the increase of their happiness. But there is one thing left for us to do, of which he keeps reminding us: That is, to post our letters early, instead of allowing them to accumulate during the day. This would help to eliminate the hated "graveyard tours" from four P.M. until one A.M., on which seventy-five per cent of the men work. Incidentally, we should be gainers ourselves. In addition to asking this cooperation from the grown-ups, Mr. Hays is making extensive plans to make sure of the next generation by having children in the public schools taught in detail the right way to use the mails.

### Married Women Half Price

**T**HE granting of equal suffrage has not destroyed prejudice against equal rights. A curious instance of its survival, even where women have voted for years, has lately come to light in Clarke County, Washington.

The affair started with an order by the commissioners that married women should not be employed at the courthouse. Attorney General Thompson held that the commissioners had no right to say who should be employed by the county officials. They then made a rule that married women should receive only half the salary paid to unmarried employees.

There were only two married women on the list, Mrs. C. F. Bennett, deputy superintendent of schools, who was getting \$1,500 a year, and Mrs. Julia Lee, who received \$100 a month. Both were cut down to \$600 a year. Mrs. Lee resigned, and her place was filled with a man at a higher salary. Mrs. Bennett, it is reported, will take her case to the Supreme Court. It is certainly to be hoped that she will, and that the court will hold it unconstitutional to penalize marriage.

At this time of widespread suffering from unemployment, when there are not enough jobs to go around, it is easy to understand the feeling that a married woman should not work for pay if her husband can support her. But if this doctrine is to be made compulsory and enacted into law, the legislation, to be consistent, should require that no paid position be open to any person, man or woman, who has other means of support. Every legislator would regard it as monstrous to apply such a rule to men. This shows the unsoundness of the principle.

A. S. B.

### Citizenship Day

**F**OURTH OF JULY has become chiefly a question of shall there or shall there not be noise on that occasion, and if not shall there be platitudinous speeches and routine parades. We bitterly need the real spirit of the anniversary of our independence and our democracy's birth, just as we bitterly need any and every thing that will build up our morale by pushing aside our selfish material aims for a consideration of our public duties. Why not make of the Fourth something that will really strengthen the fiber of democracy in us and in our children?

For the coming Fourth the Department of American Citi-

zenship of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has worked out a plan based on the idea of centering the holiday ceremonies about the men and women, native and foreign-born, who are to cast their first vote at the next election, or who have just become full-fledged citizens of the American democracy. Mrs. Thomas G. Winter has sent out a letter to club officials in every state, urging that the women of the Federation start a movement to make the Fourth of July Citizenship Day:

No matter what other celebrations go on, let a part of that day that commemorates the time when American citizenship became an actuality in the world, be given to a noble welcome extended by the whole community to the boys and girls who have come of age during the year and to the foreign-born who have become citizens. Both these groups should be included and recognized at the same time, thus intensifying in the minds of both the spiritual significance of the occasion. There should be a procession and flags—flags of all the peoples included, which should, at the appropriate moment, be bowed before the Stars and Stripes; there should be music for young feet to march by; there should be wise words uttered on the meaning of citizenship in this greatest of all democracies; there should be a proud welcome given by dignitaries of the community in the presence of massed crowds of relatives; and the generation a little older, the young men who have fought for the land, should be there to point the onward hand to the newer Americans.

Following the letter was a s'irring "Call to Clubs"—prepared by Mrs. Winter and Mrs. Pennybacker, Chairman of the Department of American Citizenship, containing a list of definite suggestions for the observance of the day. Among other things it suggests a procession of the young men and women who have come of age during the past year and the foreign-born who have taken on fealty during the year to the United States; music that shall include the marches of the old land and the marches of America; flags of all the races represented, each flag carried *below* the Stars and Stripes. "Be sure to get the soldiers of the American Legion and veterans of previous wars to be a part of the procession, linking old and new patriotism."

When the procession has moved toward a central receiving group, the call recommends that, in addition to a welcome from the town, some representative of each foreign-born group say a few words on what America has meant to him or her; that there be "no music that is trivial or unrelated to national ideals;" that there be national dances, tableaux, a pageant of patriotic history.

Finally, as the climax of the ceremonial, should come the administering of the civic oath to the new voters, the name of each being read aloud if the number is not too great; and at the close all the people should recite together the Oath of Allegiance or the American's Creed.

The Department of American Citizenship urges immediate action — gathering the names of the boys and girls who have come of age during the year, and of the newly naturalized; enlisting the interest of city officials, schools, churches, various commercial organizations and industrial groups.

It is a splendid plan for carrying out a big idea—the idea of bringing home to the individual his own individual place, importance, responsibility and obligation, as one of those who *are* the people, the government, democracy itself. And it isn't a day too early to begin in your community.

### For Merit Only

**O**N all sides, we hear of newly chosen women officials—judges, mayors, sheriffs, commissioners of one sort or another. These items, which will be recorded from time to time in our news, are matters for deep satisfaction. They mean that women are really seeking and getting opportunities to use their new privileges in the form of responsibilities. But let it be understood when it comes to measuring results, results must be the only thing to count. Women are not to be patted on the back because, being women, they have been public officials, but only because they have been *good* public officials.



# What the American Woman Thinks

## Beware Feminism

By Lucy K. Miller

**T**HE League of Women Voters is a great idea, and because it is so great we must approach it humbly and learn our lesson gradually as time goes on.

We must not only select the right ideals but we must carefully determine how to give them the best practical effect, and when we have made our choice



Lucy K. Miller

we must adhere to it. We are still mapping out our course and whether we chart it correctly during the next year determines our success or failure.

It is like the search for America. We know there is a Western hemisphere in this democracy and success means keeping the prow fixed. Everything depended upon Columbus — the crew would carry out his orders. He had to exercise correct judgment and ceaseless care, as on his choice and watchfulness depended the safety of the ship. He had to have unbounded faith and refuse to deviate north or south from the course he had chosen, because he believed it led to success.

Every leader in every state, must, like Columbus, find her point of the compass and map out the best course. Her knowledge for this she must obtain from both men and women. There is great danger of women becoming entirely too feministic in their point of view. This the suffragists contended they would never do. They worked for the guidance of the world by both men and women as an absolute necessity.

We should work in the same spirit. Our duty is to judge whatever we do, not from the standpoint of our own interests or of those of a particular group that we represent, but in the spirit of considering whether in the long run it will work for the common good. Work for women should not be entered into simply with the idea of benefiting women as a group. We should consider

whether it benefits men and women, and the nation. Welfare measures for children should not be undertaken simply because of a sentimental interest in childhood but also because children are the future men and women of the race. If they do not in their turn fulfill their duties and accept their responsibilities, civilization will perish.

In judging economic theories we should be extremely careful to inform ourselves as to the actual practical effects of their action not on one group alone but on every group of citizens. It is very necessary to get information from unbiased sources. Nothing is as simple as it appears. Apparently simple problems are very complex and but little authoritative information is available about many widely championed theories. The first step for acquiring this knowledge, in my opinion, would be to break down the present separate classifications in which men and women work. The masculine mind is supposed to reign supreme in economics and affairs of statesmanship, while women are credited with supernatural understanding in welfare work. In the drama of the future, one might hope the cast would be more varied.

We women must not delude ourselves by thinking we are politicians, because, with rare exceptions, men with their longer training have so much greater experience they can always outdistance us in political strategy. The cheap politician works for small politics and personal advantage. Our aim should be efficiency in government. We must play a woman's part, think clearly, look unpleasant facts squarely in the face, and persist in fundamentally constructive work. And if, above all, we keep ourselves absolutely sincere and honest in our relations both to the men and women among whom we work, and to the League, we shall discover a new world of opportunity.

## Why We Exclude the Ninety-Seven

By Grace Raymond Hebard

**T**HE purpose of the new immigration law is not to prohibit, but to restrict and select our alien population, as well as to relieve the unfavorable conditions surrounding the foreigners now within our gates. Under the provision that the number of aliens of any one nationality who may be admitted in any one year shall be limited to three per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality

resident in the United States as determined by the census of 1910, there may be admitted 202,000 from North and Northwest Europe and only 153,000 from South and Southeastern Europe.

This, it is observed, is a very material reduction to our polyglot boarding-house when we realize that there are today 15,000,000 foreigners standing in line in Europe demanding passports for America.

No nation, with the possible exception of Russia, has the population problem of the United States. Observe her heterogeneous people. Homogeneity can only be maintained by admitting in greatest numbers those who are acceptable for assimilation with our American people. If we believe in heredity—and who does not?—our task, though economic, is vastly racial. The stock we have permitted to land represents millions of unborn future citizens. The new law aims to restrict the tide from countries which would give us a population difficult of assimilation and give preference to countries whose emigrants are eager to become Americans, with whom we would intermarry.



Grace Raymond Hebard

We no longer have vast stretches of free and unoccupied lands, once so attractive to the foreigner with his family. The present influx of aliens emphasizes the fact that those who are now entering this country do not desire a life on the farm, but glue themselves to the cities. Dr. Edward A. Ross calls these groups huddled together in the cities "prisoners of ignorance and inertia." The new immigration of this and last year consisted largely of unmarried men, flocking to the congested districts, remaining there and showing a decreasing desire to become citizens.

That we are vitally indebted to the various races constituting our American population we willingly acknowledge. We gratefully recognize our debt to them industrially and artistically in the development of this nation. But our own house needs readjustment just now.

## Captivating Beach Attire for Bathing and Basking

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The melting-pot has ceased to melt. The fire of patriotism has in too many places burned to ashes. "We must clean house here and know what we are going to do with the millions of unnaturalized aliens that are now here," declares Representative Johnson, one of the authors of the new immigration law. The flood of cheap unskilled labor which has come to our shores since the Great War, has in many ways proved a menace to our prosperity, a destruction to our established standards of living, standards that have been attained after a century of sacrifice and strife.

At this time, with over four million men unemployed and "Europe literally moving to the United States," we need this restrictive measure to defend our American standards. It is not a selfish motive, for the prosperity of the world in this uncertain reconstruction period rests upon the stability of the American nation.

This new law has, however, placed upon the shoulders of our native-born women an added responsibility and presented a challenging problem in Americanization. By an amendment to the law Congress has granted preferential rights of entry into America for women and children immigrants: — "Preference right of entry shall be given as far as possible to the wives, parents, brothers, sisters, children under eighteen years of age, and fiancées" of citizens of the

United States or of aliens who have applied for citizenship or of those who have served in our army or navy who are eligible for citizenship.

This preference right, while a just and humane provision, complicates the entire question of citizenship acquired by parentage and marriage. The young woman coming in as a child under eighteen may soon, under our present law, automatically attain the responsibility of citizenship by marriage, even though she may not be able to speak or understand a single word of English. The wife coming to be with her naturalized husband, was an American citizen before she left Europe. The fiancées will soon be citizens by marriage. The problem of citizenship for the young man who comes in as a child under eighteen, presents another complication. He is a citizen without further process by virtue of the fact that his father has been naturalized.

These processes of citizenship from heredity and matrimony ask for critical consideration, and the effective solution of this responsibility will, in a great degree, fall upon the shoulders of our native-born women. To assist in the work of Americanization for the foreign women is for each native-born woman a duty, if she be ambitious to bring the status of women up and beyond the sphere of unintelligent voters.

It must be borne in mind that, while

the man of the family is attaining his citizenship through naturalization at the court house, by taking the oath of allegiance, automatically the woman at home, be she putting the clothes through the last rinsing water, or on her knees scrubbing the floor, becomes a full-fledged American citizen. Unaware of her civic regeneration her husband, returning for his dinner, exclaims with pardonable exultation, "Me 'Merican." She must be taught to say with the same pride, "I too am an American."

The judges having jurisdiction over the details of naturalization have in their power a wonderful opportunity to humanize the process of making citizens. One judge at least has used initiative in this line. Judge L. C. Stephenson of the District Court of Colorado has ruled: "Before any applicant for final naturalization, whose wife was foreign born, shall be admitted to citizenship, in addition to the qualifications required heretofore, said wife shall be brought before the court and shall be examined as to her knowledge of the form of this government, and in the general way pass the same examination as her husband, and shall be required to speak and understand the English language."

Parenthetically it might be added that the same officer of the law has also recently ruled that "No man shall be admitted to citizenship who is known to have whipped his wife, whether he has

been convicted thereof upon criminal charge or not." Exit the caveman in at least one locality of America!

That there should be more impressive ceremonies in court when foreigners are naturalized cannot be questioned by those who have witnessed the process of naturalization. Have you ever heard the Clerk of the Court administer the oath of allegiance to a petitioner alien? In taking the oath of allegiance to the United States there is also the accompanying oath of renouncement of allegiance to the country and ruler of the alien. The process is somewhat like this: The Clerk announces to the foreigner, "You will now stand and hold up your right hand. Do you solemnly swear that you will renounce all allegiance to Charles King mumble submumble normal mumble and super mumble of words of some much important to the trembling foreigner who knows no more what is being said than you who are reading these few lines, so help me God."

Bewildered, the petitioner with hand upright questioningly faces the oath giver, who at once demands, "Do you swear to this?" The response comes haltingly though enthusiastically, "I do." But all the time in the newly created uncomprehending American heart there throb these words, "I swore I would. I do not know what it was, but I will, so help me God."

## Uncle Sam on a Budget

By Joseph P. Chamberlain

THE new Budget act is a double-barrelled shotgun. The Budget Bureau established in the Executive branch, and the General Accounting Office, which is practically an arm of the legislative branch of the government, constitute an effective weapon of defense of the national cornfield against the crows that are constantly settling upon it.

The act puts directly upon the President the responsibility for appropriations and recommendations for ways of meeting these. The President submits to Congress the first day of each regular session, a budget containing estimates of the expenditures and appropriations for the fiscal year beginning the succeeding July 1 and estimates of the probable receipts of the Government; also comparative figures of the expenditures and receipts for the last completed year and for the current fiscal year, and any other financial information he considers necessary. The President must also suggest ways and means of raising the money necessary to cover an ex-

pected deficit, either by new taxation or by borrowing. If, on the other hand, the estimated receipts are greater than estimated expenses, the President may either recommend a reduction of the taxes or the payment of indebtedness.

It is impossible to foresee accurately the expense of operating a Government for a year beginning six months in advance and, furthermore, Congress may by new legislation require the Government to undertake new activities with resulting additional expense. The President therefore is to transmit deficiency estimates to Congress and to suggest ways and means of raising new money to meet any deficit or supplementary expenses.

To enable the President to perform this duty the Bureau of the Budget is created in the Treasury Department under the control of a director at a salary of \$10,000 a year and an assistant director at \$7,500 a year, both appointed by the President.

The Bureau prepares the budget and the supplementary estimates and makes a detailed study of the departments of the Government to enable the President to determine what changes should be made to secure greater economy and efficiency in the conduct of the public service. As the Treasury Department, which is now one of the large spending departments of the Government, must be subject to the criticism of the Bureau both in respect to its estimates and in respect to its organization, the Secretary of the Treasury has no share in the control of the Bureau. The President makes the rules and regulations of the Budget Bureau and its efficiency and economy reports are made to him.

The departments are required to furnish information to the Bureau and to permit the examination of any of their records by Bureau employees. The head of each department appoints a budget officer to prepare its estimates and act as a liaison officer with the Bureau. The estimates for the Legislative branch of the Government and the Supreme Court are transmitted to the President on or before October 15, and must be included by him in the budget without revision.

To aid Congress in keeping control of the national expenditures, there is a General Accounting Office, which is independent of the executive departments and under the control and direction of a Comptroller General. The Comptroller General and the Assistant Comptroller General are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of



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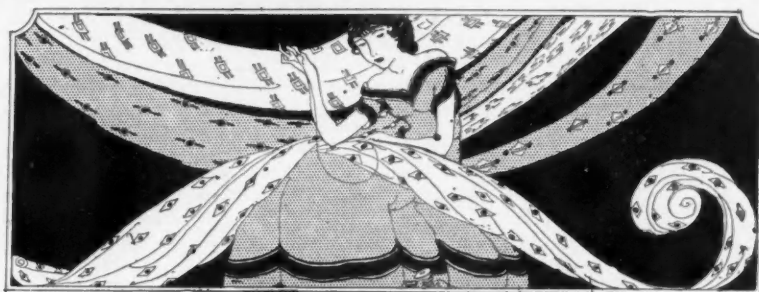
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the Senate and are paid \$10,000 and \$7,500 a year respectively. They hold office for fifteen years and the Comptroller General is not eligible for reappointment.

The position of Comptroller General calls for very great tact and judgment, fortified by experience in governmental affairs, so that it is perhaps unfortunate that the term of office is limited to fifteen years without a second term. An inefficient Comptroller General can make the office impossible in less than fifteen years and an effective Comptroller General should be retained during good behavior.

### *The Congressional Curb*

The Accounting Office settles all demands by or against the Government, prescribes systems of accounts in the Government offices, investigates all matters relating to receipts, disbursements, and application of public funds and reports annually to Congress on its work. The Comptroller General may also make special reports to Congress and may make recommendations "looking to greater economy or efficiency in public expenditures."

The duty of the Budget Bureau to investigate the governmental organization and to suggest changes is an important part of the plan. Through its study of the departments to determine whether

the appropriations requested are excessive or not it will learn where economies may be made and the standard of efficiency will be raised. If the President is to have responsibility for the estimates he must be given the means of scrutinizing governmental organization to determine where and how it can be improved and the expense reduced. It is only through a slow process of adjustment and not by any sudden reorganization that the governmental machine can be effectively remodeled and made to work efficiently. This slow and steady improvement is not spectacular enough to become a political issue or to engage the attention of leading politicians. The motive power for it will rest in the desire of the President to keep down his estimates in view of the publicity created in Congress and in the country by the balanced budget.

In the hands of a strong President impressed with the necessity not for blind economy but for securing a hundred cents' worth for every dollar of the public money, the new Budget act should be an effective weapon.

Appropriation bills often contain "local issues." The maintenance of a navy yard or military post may seem the cornerstone of national defense to the people of a particular state, and so imbued with this idea may their representatives in Congress become, that a

naval or military bill may gain or lose their votes as it contains or does not contain the essential item. Work of great national importance has often been subordinated to local wants.

### *The Republican Responsibility*

The budget system transfers to the Executive the burden of stopping this logrolling. It is to him that the local interests must appeal to have their pet project included in the budget. This increase in the prestige of the Executive may be used to further national as against local interests, or it may be a powerful factor in strengthening the party to which the Executive belongs. In any case it will be easier for the people to know what is being done—and knowledge is power.

The Budget act at this time puts in the hands of the Republican President and the overwhelming Republican majority in Congress a new weapon for improvement of Government service and effective economy which greatly increases the responsibility of that party to the people. Women citizens have a new responsibility in holding the party to its pledge of economy and efficiency in the light of the information which the budget should bring to them next December—and each succeeding December in the life of the present administration.

# Public Housekeeping

## Civic Health in Albany

**S**AYS the City Club of Albany, "There can be no health until each individual recognizes his own share of civic responsibility." Albany will soon be as sound as possible if the expansion of this club of women in the two years of its existence is a guide. The Club already has 1,400 members.

This City Club is one of the interesting by-products of woman suffrage. It was organized to bring women of all parties together in a mutual interest in public affairs. Consequently it has no axe to grind. It presents sides impartially on public questions.

Because of its situation in the state capital the Club's Legislative Committee is the most interesting of its standing committees. This committee makes a study of bills introduced in the Legislature; attends hearings at the Capitol; holds public discussions of important bills and keeps members in touch with what their representatives are doing. It is divided into subcommittees similar to those in the Legislature—public health, education, child welfare, courts and prisons, foods and markets, labor legislation, local legislation, social welfare, finance and election laws.

One of the most praiseworthy services the Club renders is its printed material sent to members. It has published pre-election folders on constitutional amendments, the primaries, general election information—not only in regard to specific candidates but the positions to be filled, the duties these candidates must be qualified to perform and the salaries they must be capable of earning. It has made a chart of the city government and each year makes a diagram and analysis of the budget.

## A Good Time at Church

**W**HEN the Reading child of today grows up, he will not be likely to look back upon church as a place of whispered injunctions not to fidget. Last winter two churches of Reading, Pennsylvania, opened their hospitable doors every evening to children who came there to play. These church social centers were under the supervision of the Civics Division of the Woman's Club. Capable, trained volunteer leaders helped the children in their games, kite-making, scrapbook-making, knitting. There was also instruction in physical exercises.

The organized play attracted many children. At the larger of the centers there was a daily average attendance of seventy, ranging in age from seven to fifteen.

With the warm weather the city playgrounds open and so these church centers have closed until the fall.

## Mothering the City

**F**ORTY civic organizations in New York City have just completed an investigation of forty school buildings in a campaign for a better school plant. These schools are considered typical of hundreds in the city. Some of them were declared unfit to house human beings because of their dilapidation; others are fire-traps; nearly all were found to be out of repair.

The value of the school plant of New York City is estimated at two hundred million dollars. Real estate experts say that it would require a minimum expenditure of four millions annually to keep the properties in good condition. Succeeding city administrations with an eye on the tax-payer shy clear of meeting anything like this amount, but it is again a problem of where money should be spent, where expenses should be curtailed.

The city Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Catholic Women, the Council of Jewish Women, the Women's Municipal League and the Public Education Association were among the organizations engaged in the survey. The investigation was made with the consent and cooperation of the school authorities. It had its origin in a civic purpose and not in political propaganda.

## Keeping the City Clean

**C**OLUMBIA, South Carolina, has a Civic League which strives to lead in civic welfare work in the community and cooperates with every other organization in the city, from the Chamber of Commerce and the City Council to the church societies. In the past the Civic League has worked with the Council to keep the city clean and to encourage city flower gardens; the new club administration is emphasizing more than ever the beautifying of all public property.

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## World News About Women

Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford

**T**HE Rev. Phoebe A. Hanaford, pioneer woman minister and comrade of Lucretia Mott and Susan B. Anthony in the early days of the suffrage movement, died June 1, at Basom, New York. She was born on the Island of Nantucket, May 6, 1829, and taught school there until the inspiration of the woman movement stirred her and she began to study for the ministry. She was the first woman minister in New England and preached for four years in the Universalist Church in New Haven and afterward in several towns in New Jersey.

In 1870, Dr. Hanaford appeared before the joint committee on woman suffrage of the Connecticut Legislature, and during that session of the state legislature she acted as chaplain both in the Senate and House of Representatives.

On February 8, 1919, a letter was received by the editor of the *Woman Citizen* from Dr. Hanaford in which she said that in her ninetieth year she and her granddaughter had gone to the polls together to cast their first votes. She spoke of the satisfaction and increasing interest with which she was reading the magazine and sent her best wishes for the "sweep of the *Woman Citizen*."

### Women of Letters

**T**WO well-known women have been honored in the annual Pulitzer awards in letters and journalism given through Columbia University, New York City. Edith Wharton has received

a thousand dollars in recognition of "The Age of Innocence" as "the American novel published during the year which best presents the wholesome atmosphere of American life, and the highest standard of American manners and manhood;" Zona Gale, as the author of the play "Miss Lulu Bett", has received a similar amount "for the original play performed in New York which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners."

### Hurrah for Madras

**W**OMEN have gained the vote in another vast territory, that of the Madras Presidency, the great state of southern India. It was extended by the Madras Legislative Council and the suffrage granted is equal for men and women. The campaign was conducted by the Woman's Indian Association, now a part of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. These women did all the things that have been done in the older suffrage countries. They held great meetings attended largely by women, whom they found enthusiastic. A letter was carefully prepared and signed by representative Indian women, setting forth their claims, and delivered to all the Council members. One woman made a list of all the anti-suffrage arguments and answered them in a pamphlet which was also circulated among the members of the Council and the Cabinet. Many deputations were arranged and were sent to the Ministers.

A special invitation was received from the Cosmopolitan Club, the chief men's club in Madrid, where many of the Council members reside. These men asked many and earnest questions and presented all their objections, which were ably answered by the women on the deputations.

On the day of the debate a large number of women assembled in the Council chamber. The debate lasted two hours and a half and many excellent speeches were delivered. The only serious opposition came from the Mohammedans. Great excitement attended the vote, which resulted in forty-seven voting for the resolution, thirteen against and ten remaining neutral. It is a splendid victory for women in Madras, this being the first Presidency to grant so wide a suffrage.

Mrs. Jinarajadasa writes in the *International Woman Suffrage News*: "It was interesting to notice the difference in the reception of our deputations here from the way the suffrage deputations were received in England. There hordes

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of police came out to prevent the women approaching the Minister and the women were thrown into prison. Here, in India, everything was done to make it easy for the members of the deputation, the Ministers receiving us with the utmost courtesy and friendliness, and listening with grave attention to all the arguments put forth, and seriously asking questions to gain the women's point of view. After the business of the deputation, refreshments were offered to the members!"

#### Up-to-Date India

**T**HREE Indian states have now granted the suffrage to women through home action. In Travancore and in Cochin, women are eligible also to be admitted to the Legislative Councils in addition to voting on equal terms with men.

The thoroughly intelligent and up-to-date Indian women are finding a good deal of amusement in the fact that these women in India have by their own men been granted equal suffrage with men, while the women in England are still suffering discrimination in the matter of age. One of the arguments which was once very popular in England was that the people of India would never tolerate that English women should send representatives to the House of Commons which governed India.

Although women tax-payers in Bombay have had the suffrage for some time, conferred by the British Government, the Legislative Council of Bombay had under consideration a similar resolution to that which passed in Madras. It was unfortunately worded and was declared out of order. It is expected, however, that at the next session the women in Bombay will be given the privileges of those of Madras.

#### Now It Is Dr. Catt

**D**URING the month of June Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has received the degree of Doctor of Laws twice. On June 12 she delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the University of Wyoming. This University, representing the state that first granted suffrage to women, used its first Commencement since the ratification of the Federal Amendment as an opportunity to honor Mrs. Catt for her unique achievements as President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and as President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. This is the only time in its long history that the University of Wyoming has conferred an honorary degree.

On June 15 Mrs. Catt delivered the Commencement address at her Alma Mater, Iowa State College, at Ames, and was again honored with the degree.

Before Mrs. Catt left for the West, members of the Brooklyn League of Women Voters presented her with the cap and gown which she wore to receive these academic honors.

#### Speaking of Hard Campaigns

**N**EBRASKA has elected two woman mayors. Mary Peterson, a business woman who is interested in an ice plant and runs an automobile business, is the mayor of Red Cloud. Mrs. Ella Jacobson, a mother who does her own housework, has a large garden and many chickens and is active in club and church work, is the new mayor of Waterloo. It was Mr. Jacobson who ran for the office in Waterloo, but voters wrote his wife's name on the ballot and she was elected. Mrs. Jacobson knew nothing about it until after the polls were closed. She has been pledged the support of both men and women.

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June 28—August 2—September 6—Panhandle State (159)

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June 8—July 23—September 7—Susquehanna (159)

June 15—July 28—September 14—October 20—Potomac (159)

Naples and Genoa

From New York

June 30—August 13—September 24—Pocahontas (159)

June 8—July 20, August 31, October 12—Princess Matjika (159)

Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen

From New York

June 22—July 23—August 24—September 28—America (159)

July 30—August 27—September 24—George Washington (159)

#### SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires

From New York

June 8—Aeolus (91)

#### FAR EAST

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong

From San Francisco

May 28—Golden State (105)

July 23—Empire State (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila

From Seattle

June 18—August 27—Wenatchee (106)

July 9—Silver State (106)

July 30—Keystone State (106)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, E. INDIA

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## The Woman Who Made Garbage Famous

(Continued from page 11)

much for a family of two people and not enough for three, and two pounds are too much for three. So there is always stale bread left over, as the garbage cans show.

"The solution is to sell bread in units of so many ounces, and there should be a city ordinance compelling each unit to be labeled clearly with its price and weight."

Mrs. Welzmillers department is conducting a campaign of education and publicity to the end of securing the necessary legislation for this purpose.

Another campaign which will soon be under way is directed toward encouraging the increased use of milk in butter and ice cream.

"The high cost of malnutrition," says Mrs. Welzmillers, "was proved in the war, when young men who once were undernourished children were found to be useless in the army."

"Milk in its various forms is the worst enemy of undernourishment. New York used to be a dairy state. Ten years ago more than 40,000,000 pounds of butter were produced here; now there are less than 17,000,000. This means that there is a surplus of milk not being used; and when there is a surplus of a product the cost of it should go down. The price of milk has not gone down because there has been a deliberate and concerted effort to keep it high among those commercially interested."

"One of the efforts of my department during the summer will be to lower the price of milk and use some of the surplus for ice-cream. Children should have plenty of ice-cream, and the ice-cream should be good and cheap. There is a formula for making it, but only too often the formula is disregarded. Standardizing of the quality and lowering of the cost of ice-cream is the city's summer duty."

The classes in food conservation that were begun as a war measure are now being carried on by the Bureau of Conservation of the Department of Markets, whose function it is to form a link between the producer and the home

purchaser. Here lectures are given on distribution and production as well as conservation, and information on these subjects is disseminated by a cooperative committee composed of housewives, representatives of women's organizations, and of various civic bodies working with the commissioner.

The Bureau watches for the housewife the time when it will be most profitable for her to buy berries and other fruit for preserving, and warns her of corners in the market which result in high prices. These it teaches her to avoid by showing her cheaper substitutes for the food product which is being cornered; or it puts her in touch with the producer so that she can buy direct from the farmers fowl, for example, at twelve cents a pound which is selling in the retail markets at fifty.

The Bureau also makes extensive use of street markets to help the small consumer reduce costs. Of these markets there are thirty-five in the city, patronized by every class of marketeer from the limousine shopper to the woman of the slums with her basket. They do a business of from three to five million dollars a year, at from thirty-five to fifty per cent less than the retail market price. The Rivington Street Market is a mile long. The Ninth Avenue—"Paddie's Market"—is thirty years old and stretches on Saturday nights its picturesque, torch-lighted length from 38th to 42nd Streets. The Park Avenue Market is Mrs. Welzmillers' own—she made it. It extends from 111th to 116th Streets, and provides a living for 8000 people. At the end of one day's business 300 cans are filled with the litter which an hour earlier had filled the street—for a street market if not kept clean may become a public nuisance.

Briefly, the business of the Bureau is to make the public function intelligently as a factor in the great problem of producing, distributing and consuming the contents of upward of 2,000 freight cars filled with produce daily, which go into the making of 30,000,000 meals a day.

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Miss Ruth Page  
Photo by  
Charlotte Fairchild

"It is a wondrous thing, the human foot, but it is seldom a thing of beauty. It can sometimes be very ugly, even in the fairest and highest and most gifted of her sex; and then it is of an ugliness to chill and kill romance, and scatter love's young dream, and almost break the heart. And all for the sake of a ridiculously high heel and a pointed toe—mean things, at the best!"—DU MAURIER.

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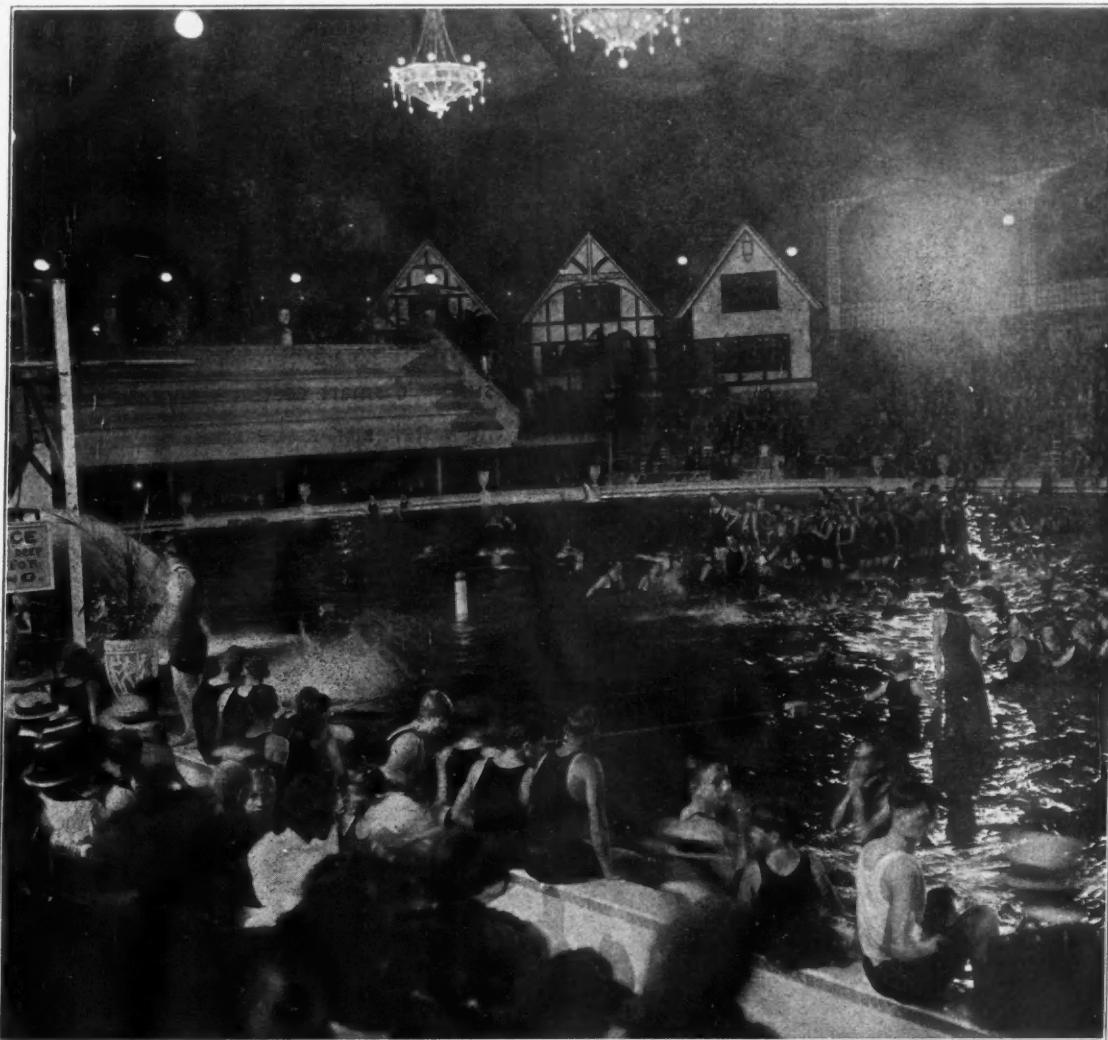
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## The Woman Citizen

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Vol. LI Old Style  
Vol. VI New Style

No. 3



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# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

JULY 2, 1921

Number 3

## News Notes of the Fortnight

### The League's Birthday

LONDON seems to be pleased with the League of Nations. At any rate, on June 25, the second anniversary of the formation of the League, fifty thousand people met in Hyde Park by way of celebration. Fifty of the principal speakers in Great Britain took part; representatives of twelve foreign countries were in attendance. And, by way of picturesque emphasis to their presence, detachments from several countries walked in procession to the park, dressed in their national costumes. For weeks the London colonies of Czecho-Slovakia and Lithuania had been embroidering and fashioning colorful native costumes to add the effective touch of pageantry to the League celebration.

### Money Wanted, and Won, for Women's Colleges

THE great women's colleges, all of which have recently been making drives, are showing splendid successes. Mt. Holyoke, setting its stakes at \$3,000,000 by the end of the year, has already \$2,500,000. Wellesley has collected its \$2,750,000, Bryn Mawr has passed its \$2,000,000 mark, Smith has raised its \$4,000,000. Barnard and Vassar are still "driving", and Vassar has already collected \$1,160,000 of the \$3,000,000 it wants. Radcliffe has just opened a campaign for \$3,000,000.

Commenting on the success of these drives, the New York *Evening Post* says: "The quest for more funds sprang from a need grimmer than that faced by the men's or the co-educational colleges. The initial endowments of the women's institutions, considering the late date at which they were founded, were remarkably small. Men and women of wealth have given comparatively little to women's colleges. As a result when the war advanced all costs, none of them had productive funds that approached \$3,000,000. . . . Alum-

nae have been made to realize, as the general public has not, the utter inadequacy of salaries. Bryn Mawr before her campaign paid none in excess of \$3,000, and the lower teaching groups averaged \$1,400. Mt. Holyoke's average was \$2,400 for professors and \$1,600 for assistant professors. Wellesley paid a maximum of \$3,500, and associate professors began at \$2,000. All the colleges needed money for buildings and equipment.

"With a comparatively small number of alumnae to whom to appeal—Bryn Mawr has only about 1,700 and Barnard about 2,000—the women's colleges have employed much ingenuity in reaching beyond their graduates. There was Smith's clever request that every one bearing her patronymic give a dollar; there was Wellesley's Kith and Kin Klan, embracing fathers and husbands. But the great bulk of the gifts has come from the daughters of the several institutions, who have contributed to an extent involving heavy sacrifices. Vassar's graduating class this year gave \$50,000. We have none too many women's colleges, and we cannot afford to let their work be hampered by narrowness of means."

### They Teach It, Nowadays

THE National Institute of Public Administration has just been organized in New York to train men and women in the practical work of public administration.

The institute extends and carries on the work of the Training School for Public Service of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, which will be merged with the new organization. Courses are offered in budgets and budget making, charters and municipal corporations, public accounting, civil service and personnel administration, public health and welfare, taxation, street cleaning, police and fire administration, city management, etc.

Luther Gulick is Acting Director.

### The Soldiers' Bonus

THE Soldiers' bonus bill has been brought up again for consideration by Senator McCumber.

A campaign against the cash bonus has been begun by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. That organization takes the position that any aid extended by the federal government to ex-service men should deal with their needs fundamentally and be of lasting benefit; that cash payments of small sums of money in instalments do not meet their real needs, and that they are of doubtful value in the development of thrift, economy and self-reliance. It believes that those injured physically or mentally should have every care, that adequate provision should be made for hospital treatment, for the rehabilitation of disabled men and for vocational training, and is in favor of constructive measures to enable men to take up farms and build homes.

Its brief states that every one of the forty-eight states except six has taken some kind of legislative action for the help of veterans, that thirteen states up to date have authorized bond issues, ranging from South Dakota, which appropriated \$1,000,000, to New York, which made a bond issue of \$45,000,000, and that in addition eight more states have legislation pending granting cash bonuses.

Senator McCumber estimates that his bill will cost a minimum of \$1,000,000,000 and a maximum of \$2,500,000,000. Any sum that the Soldiers' bonus will cost will be in addition to the \$4,500,000,000 which Secretary Mellon is quoted as saying that the government will cost during the next fiscal year.

A bonus bill was passed by the House during the last session of Congress and the indications at that time were that neither House of Congress would have the courage to defeat such a measure if it should come to a vote, unless the country should manifest decided disapproval.

### Talking It Over With Japan

STEPS have been taken toward the settlement of the problems outstanding between Japan and the United States. Conversations between Secretary of State Hughes and Baron Kijuro Shidehara, Japanese ambassador to this country, are understood to cover in their range the status of Yap, alien property rights in California, the attitude of Japan toward Siberia, and her occupation of the northern half of the island of Sakhalien. It is the hope that agreements can be reached without recourse to the League Council.

Obviously this eagerness to adjust difficulties has tremendous significance for the possibilities of an international agreement on disarmament. Thomas W. Lamont, in commenting on a charge that Japan is not playing fair with America in their financial relations, said:

"There are today between America and Japan questions some of them small, some of them of great importance, but none of them so serious that they cannot be settled if we sit down on both sides of the Pacific in the same spirit and in the determination, first, to know all the facts and to know them without distortion or exaggeration; next, to discuss these facts with tolerance, understanding and sympathy on both sides. If our Japanese friends will join America in such a program, then indeed we may look forward confidently to a continuance of warm friendship between these two great peoples separated only by the fast narrowing measure of the Pacific Seas, and to maintenance with Japan of a joint determination to maintain the peace of the far East."

"And You Laughed at Summer Furs?"



Thomas, in the Detroit News.

### Great Britain and Disarmament

MEANTIME, the word on disarmament from Great Britain, through Mr. Lloyd George, is that "we are ready to discuss with American statesmen any proposal for the limitation of armaments which they wish to set out, and

we can undertake that no such overtures will find lack of willingness on our part to meet them." It is intimated that conferences are proceeding now between Great Britain and the United States, but that there will be no public indication of what is going on until agreement has been reached on details.

A New York *Tribune* correspondent says: "The British, according to the information received here, are even more worked up over the question of disarmament than the American public. The reason for this, it is said, is that the British taxpayers, especially the small business and professional man, understand more clearly than men in similar positions in the United States just what the armament race is doing to their pocketbooks." It seems, however, that the British leaders do not favor a publicly called disarmament conference before some assurance of agreement is privately established.

### Labor's "No" to Women

THE convention of the American Federation of Labor voted down a constitutional amendment to give women "equal rights and privileges of membership in the union of their trade or industry." The committee's report rejecting the amendment defended the Federation's stand on women in industry and cited its efforts to get them better wages and working conditions. It also claimed that only a few unions were discriminating against women. Affiliated unions were urged not to discriminate against the woman wage-earner; to which President Mahon, of the Street Railway Employees, answered that his organization would not tolerate dictation and that he did not believe the "back platform of a street car was the place for a woman."

### War Is Hell!

A TRAGIC incident appeared in the foreign news last week which proves again the utter idiocy of war.

In the struggle for Fleury, during the terrific fight before Verdun, an entire battalion was wiped out, all of the men being left dead on the field or captured except two lieutenants and a handful of men. What the Germans did not succeed in doing to finish the regiment the French military discipline, under the stress of grave danger, did to their own men. They were accused of cowardice, of having failed in their duty, and the two officers, Lieutenant Herduin and Milan, were court-martialed and without being heard in their own defense, were executed.

Lieutenant Herduin, who had already been wounded twice and cited for gallantry, refused to have his eyes blindfolded and, facing the weeping squad, gave the order to fire without a quiver. His wife, to whom he wrote the entire story the night before his execution, has not rested in her demand for his

complete exoneration. In the Chamber of Deputies, where the question came up a short time ago, the former soldier deputies from all sides of the House supported the demand and it is probable that full rehabilitation will be granted to his memory.

The following is his letter to his wife, touching in its simplicity:

"My darling little girl," he wrote, "as I told you, we had a bad check. All the battalion dead or captured save me and some men, and now I, reproached, have come out alive. I was wrong not to let myself be routed, too, for now Colonel Bernard calls us cowards, us two officers left, as if, with thirty or forty men, we could hold against 800. Well, I must meet my fate, but I have no shame. My comrades, who know me know I am no coward. But, before dying, my dearest Fernande, I think of you and our little Luc. Demand my pension. You have a right to it. My conscience is peaceful. I wish to die commanding the execution squad, facing my weeping men. I kiss you madly for the last time. When I am gone, raise your voice against the military justice of the chiefs, always looking for responsibilities to excuse their own errors. My precious sweetheart, once more I send you a big, big kiss. I kiss, too, my eldest son, who will never have to blush for his father, who did his duty. Ah, that it is the last time I say to you, my beautiful darling, be brave, forget me not. My hand is firm; I die with tranquil heart. Good-bye. I love you."

### New People in the Public Eye

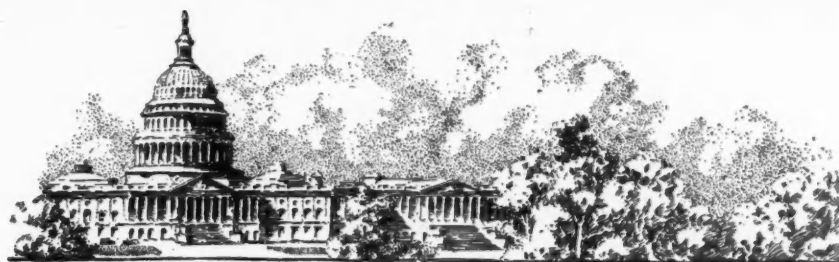
ROY HAYNES, formerly editor of the Hillsboro, Ohio, *Despatch*, has been appointed National Prohibition Commissioner, succeeding John F. Kramer. Hillsboro, by the way, was the starting-point for the Woman's Crusade against liquor nearly fifty years ago.

Charles G. Dawes, a Chicago banker, was chosen by President Harding as Director of the Budget under the new budget law. Mr. Dawes was a brigadier-general in the American Expeditionary Forces. He is to call on a number of experienced business men to serve in the Budget Bureau without pay, because he considers the staff provided by Congress inadequate.

Edward Morgan has been named as Postmaster at New York, succeeding Thomas G. Patten. Mr. Morgan and Mr. Patten are taking turns—Mr. Morgan having been Mr. Patten's predecessor as Postmaster at New York, serving from 1907 to 1917. It was necessary for Mr. Harding to reinstate him in civil service in order to make the appointment, as he is past the age limit for postmasters. It would seem that this is another case of the political "fruit basket"—a change of politics at Washington: postmasters change too.

Charles B. Warren, of Detroit, a lawyer with an international reputation, has been selected as the ambassador of the United States to Japan. Mr. Warren was chief of staff under General Crowder in the draft.

More  
About  
Packers'  
Control



More  
About  
Woman's  
Sphere

## Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

June 24, 1921

ON June 17, after a week of intense and dramatic debate, the Senate passed the Packer Control bill of the House of Representatives known as the Haugen House bill, defeating the motion to substitute the measure prepared by the Senate Committee on Agriculture known as the Norris bill.

It has long been admitted that legislation to control the intolerable conditions bared at committee hearings would be enacted. The fight in the Senate, therefore, has been largely over the question of how drastic it should be.

The Norris bill, prepared by the Senate Committee, was favored by progressive elements who wanted real regulation. The Haugen bill, it was contended, lacked "teeth" to secure the governmental regulation of the packing industry which public interest demands.

Dramatic in the extreme was the close of the long debate, when Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, charged upon the floor that the attorney for the packers had written into the House bill the amendments the packers desired.

### *The Packers' Handwriting*

"I hold in my hand the Haugen bill as introduced in the House April 11," said Senator La Follette. "It was delivered to the Washington representative of the National Grange by the attorney for the packers and contains the interlineations which the packers desired to have made in the Haugen bill as originally introduced. Seven of the most important of these interlineations appear in the Haugen bill as passed by the House of Representatives. . . . These great powers that resist Government regulation of monopolies come in at the last moment when they see that legislation is inevitable, and seek to mold and shape that legislation to their liking. That was the history of the Interstate Commerce Act; that was the history of the pure-food legislation; that has been the history of every attempt on the part of Government to regulate any monopoly in this country."

"I shall vote for this bill because it seeks to give publicity to, and regulate and control, an industry that is a mo-

nopoly; an industry that is dealing with the very prime essential of life—food", said Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, one of the thirty-one senators who voted to amend the House bill by substituting for it the Norris bill.

Even though the Senate measure failed, however, several amendments which greatly strengthen the Haugen House bill were added. These include Section 6 of the Senate bill, giving the Secretary of Agriculture power to investigate demand, supply, consumption, cost, prices and all other facts relating to ownership, production, transportation, manufacturing, storage, handling and distribution of livestock in commerce, including operation and ownership of stock yards; and also power to compile and furnish the producers, consumers or distributors information respecting the various conditions of the livestock market, supply, demands, prices, etc.

Another amendment adopted provides that operators and packers shall keep such records and statements of accounts, verified under oath, as the Secretary of Agriculture shall require, so as to disclose fully and correctly all transactions involved in its business, and the true ownership of such business by the stockholders. The Secretary of Agriculture may also prescribe uniform systems of accounts and records and require the installation and use thereof by the packers or operators, and may at any time through his agents, inspect the premises, books, papers, correspondence, etc., of the packers and operators. A further amendment makes certain that commission men are included in the provisions of the bill.

The jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission as to future investigations of the packing industry has, however, been terminated by the bill as passed, —with the exception of an amendment adopted in the bill as it passed the Senate, which would allow the Secretary of Agriculture in the exercise of his duties to call upon the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation and report. It would seem that in the bill as passed by both the House and Senate Congress has unwittingly surrendered

one of its own prerogatives—that is, the right to order the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the packing industry.

An amendment making the Sherman anti-trust law still applicable to the packers was also adopted in the Senate.

### *Business With Public Use*

"The slogan in the last campaign was 'More business in government', but that did not mean that big business was to move in and take charge of the government," said Senator Kenyon, during the fight to secure the safeguarding amendments, and he quoted the Supreme Court's decision that "it is lawful to regulate the business which is charged with a public use." And, again, "We must bear in mind when we talk about regulating monopoly, that there is no right in monopoly. If, in regulating monopoly, you touch business, it is an incident to the regulation of monopoly. You are not destroying property when you are destroying monopoly. And everybody knows that there is a monopoly in the packing business. Big business and industry are charged with a public interest, and should be regulated, not as an asset of privilege and monopoly, but for the public welfare."

With the amendments, the bill passed the Senate by a vote of 45 to 21 and goes to the joint conference committee.

Gratifying to women who have been working for this measure was the testimony of supporters of the legislation in Congress, that the support of the League of Women Voters and the National Consumers League has helped materially in bringing about the passage of this much-needed legislation. In accepting the challenge of the fundamental economic situation created by the growing monopoly of the food supply of the nation, the women voters have become an important force for good legislation.

Hearings have just been concluded on four bills to revise and reclassify salaries of employees of the government. Two of these are House bills, known as the Lehlbach and Wood bills; two are Senate measures, introduced by Senators Sterling and Smoot.



For several weeks joint hearings have been held by the Senate Committee on Civil Service and the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, the bills being known as the Lehlbach-Sterling and the Wood-Smoot bills.

The bills of Senator Sterling and Representative Lehlbach are fundamentally alike in their system of classification, grades and salaries, and differ only as to the provisions for the administration and operation of the law. These bills work out the problem of compensation from the service angle, covering in scope the entire civil list, including labor, skilled and common, and the District "municipal government".

#### *Differences in the Bills*

The Sterling bill makes the civil service commission the classification agency, with broad powers as to duties and qualifications to combine or differentiate classes, to establish new ones, to abolish those already provided, to allocate positions with regard to similarity of duties and qualifications, and to fix salaries within the range of the standard schedule specified in the bill.

The Lehlbach bill provides a different method of administration. It is less elaborate and less specific. It does not restrict salary advances, and limits the civil service commission to such powers as naturally fall within the reasonable scope of the civil service as to eligibility, training, experience, efficiency, etc.

The Lehlbach bill uses the bureau of the budget, the new organization closely allied with the civil service from the financial side, as the administration agency, jointly with the department heads. It creates a new body—the federal wage commission—appointed by the President, with one member from the body of employees, to fix the compensation of those to whom the fixed schedules are inapplicable—that is, the labor crafts, trades and common workmen. The controlling purpose seems to be to place as much administrative authority as possible with department heads, with the budget bureau as a brake.

The Smoot and Wood bills both make salary the basis—grouping employment, duties, ability and training under certain "grades" which shall receive specified salaries. The bill is complicated with a list of eighteen gradings, starting at grade one, with a salary range of \$360 to \$660 a year, "not to exceed 30 cents an hour," and ending with the eighteenth grade at the final salary of \$7,500. The closing paragraph states that "after the expiration of one year from the date of approval of this Act no salary in excess of \$7,500 may be paid to any person unless specifically authorized by Congress."

Particularly unfair are discriminations in the salaries paid women employees, and at the hearings it was brought out that women's average sal-

aries are \$200 less than men's for work of the same responsibility. According to Ethel Smith, legislative secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, a two-months' study made during the war showed that out of 8000 civil service appointments made, 4600 went to women and 3300 to men. But only five per cent of the women were appointed at more than \$1300, while forty-six per cent of the men were appointed at more than that figure.

On the floor of the Senate members have told why \$2000 is ample for a woman. And surely it has not been forgotten that a limit of \$1800 was placed by Congress on the salaries of the women experts in the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department at the recommendation of Senator Smoot and Congressman Wood—a limit of \$1800 except for three who were allowed \$2000, while men engaged in comparable work for the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the same department may receive, through that same act, \$2500, \$2700 and \$3000.

All sorts of objections as to the employment of women in government were advanced by witnesses, while among those who answered these objections were Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters; Miss Ethel Smith; Dr. Mildred Sheetz, of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, and others.

Should women work for wages? Should they be employed on equal terms with men? Should they receive equal pay with men for equal work? What about the married woman wage-earner? What about women in supervisory or executive positions? And so forth and so on!

#### *Woman's Old, Old Place*

All the old reasons—woman's place is in the home; women lose their womanliness in the commercial strife; women, securing employment and attractive salaries, forget their "natural sphere," have only the selfish idea of making money, and keep some deserving man out of a job. All these were actually put forth as arguments.

No wonder Mrs. Park suggested that it was "up to the men to make the other career so desirable that the women would choose what is said to be their natural sphere" instead of seeking "a job" and a pay-check.

Mrs. Park spoke from the viewpoint of women concerned in eliminating discrimination on the ground of sex, and from the viewpoint of the general public, which is naturally concerned with having a system of reclassification of federal employees worked out in the interest of efficiency and of fair play to the employees.

The position of married women in government service was brought up time

after time, and every woman who spoke in favor of the bill agreed that "the basis on which a person is employed should be the ability to do well the work to be done." To this Mrs. Park added: "I do not see that we can enter into the family relations of the worker except as those relations affect ability to do the work. I should say that the rule ought to be on the basis of efficiency and not of marital status."

"Women don't work as married or unmarried persons," was Mrs. Upton's contention, "nor is their ability to work determined by that particular condition. Most women would choose a home if the decision were left to them. But it isn't. They are, for the most part, forced to work through economic conditions, and the large per cent of them are taking care of others besides themselves. If their work is as good as a man's, pay them a man's salary. Pay employees what they are worth, regardless of whether they are men or women."

At present, according to figures quoted at the hearings, there are 36,000 women and 32,000 men employees in the departments in Washington. There are ten or twelve different rates of pay for the same work; scientists and highly trained workers of many callings are paid less than common labor.

Well, the hearings are ended—they began May 17—and with the testimony they have listened to for a month the two committees of House and Senate will, it is hoped, frame a composite bill from those introduced in Congress which will meet the approval of both committees.

June 21: the first time in the one hundred and thirty-two years of the history of the House of Representatives that a woman ever presided as speaker! It was not for very long, but—a woman stood before the highest law-making body in the United States wielding the insignia of authority at the Speaker's desk while the House, at the request of President Harding and Secretary Hughes, passed a bill authorizing the sending of a United States commission to Peru during the centennial celebration in that republic. She is "the Lady from Oklahoma," Alice Robertson, and she announced the passage of the bill in the time-honored phraseology of the House, quite as if she had been making such announcements all her life.

#### *Disarmament*

The deadlock between the Senate and the House over the Naval Appropriation bill was broken on June 21, with a virtual agreement to lop off \$90,000,000 of the \$98,000,000 added to the bill by the Senate, and with the right of the House granted to vote directly on the Borah disarmament amendment. This will bring the Borah amendment squarely before the House, where it is expected that its adoption will speedily

# A Powerful Army Against Corrupt Politics

## The New Movement in the General Federation of Women's Clubs

A POWERFUL new army in the fight against incompetence and bossism in government has developed in the organized club women of the country.

The evolution that has been quietly going on among them during the past few years came noticeably to the surface in the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs held in Salt Lake City, June 13 to 18.

It was manifested at every session, where nearly every subject was discussed in its relation to citizenship; it was seen in the literature table, where were distributed pamphlets on the study of government, on courses in citizenship; leaflets on minimum standards for children, on prison reform, on health centers and many like topics, as well as copies of several bills before the federal government.

"The great menace to America is silence and sluggishness and laziness," said Mrs. Thomas G. Winter in her keynote speech, "Citizens or Politicians?" And club women, with their comprehensive programs, are engaged in an energetic upstanding fight to arouse interest in public affairs and to encourage women to take an active part in the business of government; to combat the apathy and indifference among voters which are so dangerous in a democracy.

"Every woman should know the meaning of a bill before she asks a man to support it," added Mrs. Winter, and, judging from the sessions of the Council, representatives in Congress and state legislatures will have to study the measures they are asked to vote on, and not vote yes or no according to the wink of their party leader on the floor, if they are to meet the arguments of club women.

While the Council meeting of the General Federation, which alternates with the big Biennial Convention, has no executive powers, the Board of Directors passed several resolutions which are significant of the trend of the Federation.

It opposed the plan of the federal government to combine the Department of Education with the proposed Department of Public Welfare, and stood squarely for the Sterling-Towner bill to create a separate Department of Education.

It agreed that the legislative department of the General Federation should be strengthened, and passed a resolution urging each state federation to establish or strengthen its legislative



Photograph by Sweet, Minneapolis

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

HERE are some epigrams from Mrs. Winter's keynote speech at the recent council meeting in Salt Lake City:

*Good government is based on human kindness and decency.*

*The politician interprets government in terms of his own party or business interests. The citizen knows you cannot have the welfare of one without the welfare of all.*

*Get the interests of government out of the hands of the machine politicians. Get away from partisan politics.*

*Life is a joint job for men and women.*

*The fight for woman suffrage was not a fight of women against men, but of forward-looking men and women against men and women looking backward.*

*We destroy the sense of law by creating too many laws. We must create law-abiding sentiment.*

*Know the laws you have and see that they are enforced.*

*We talk a great deal of entangling alliances, but there is much more danger in entangling hatreds.*

*The great menace of America is silence and sluggishness and laziness.*

department and to form a legislative council consisting of all the women's state organizations for securing state and national legislation.

The Board also went on record for reduction of armaments and urged using part of the money thus saved to

forward education in the various fields.

Club women are realizing that they cannot put through with thoroughness most of their programs and yet keep clear of politics. Most of the jobs they undertake grow too big for volunteer work, and more and more they are extending their activities into those which belong to the state. Medical inspection of school children, better educational facilities, work of any kind for community betterment bring inevitably a touch—and usually a clash—with politicians; and the timidity of many club women about politics is giving way to simple common sense and a quiet courage in tackling the problem in the political field.

The interest manifested in legislative matters at the Council meeting was accentuated because of its Western setting. The women of the Western states have had suffrage for so long and are so accustomed to taking an active part in matters of legislation that they accept it as a matter of course; and the association with them was stimulating to women from more conservative states.

Reports from the various state federations showed the great variety of work being done. The Western states are giving the emphasis to conservation and irrigation. Each state has vast tracts of arid land which depend on irrigation for their productivity. The conservation of water power, which is rapidly passing into the hands of great corporations, is a problem in which the women are deeply interested. At the Council meeting they were asked to oppose the Walsh bill, which provides for a dam across the Yellowstone—not, however, to oppose the use of the water for irrigation, but to insist that the dam be built outside of Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. E. O. Latherwood, president of the Intermountain and Coast Federation, said: "Success in establishing homes on these reclaimed lands requires nobility and sturdiness of character in women. On their adaptability and progressiveness depends the civic life of the community."

Western club women are alert to preserve the national playgrounds from commercial exploitation and to save the great forests. Utah women have established permanent camp grounds in the scenic beauty-spots of the state.

All sorts of measures are pushed by the women to increase educational advantages. Utah through a referendum has adopted a constitutional amendment giving state aid of twenty-five dollars per child for educational purposes.



Eighty-eight per cent of the total revenues of the state go for education. California, which gives \$30 per child, is the only other state with so high a grant for education.

In these Western states traveling libraries reach the most distant ranch. In California one county librarian visits every family in her county on horseback. Another travels thousands of miles a year driving her own car. Still another uses an overhead basket trolley to carry books from mountain-top to mountain-top.

Mrs. J. E. Church of Nevada, reporting for Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California, said: "With about one third of the territory of the United States in the group of Western states for which I report, the population is no larger than that of greater New York and the clubs number only a thousand, so that our work is naturally different and our problems our own.

"Education is the vital thing with us, and the club women are doing everything in their power to foster practical education for the future citizens of the West.

"Colorado, with twenty thousand club women, has an education fund of \$42,000 raised mostly by voluntary subscriptions among its members. Idaho, with a membership of three thousand, has an education fund of \$8,000, raised principally through memorials for soldier boys who fell in the world war. Oregon, with a membership of six

thousand has an education fund of \$12,000. Nevada has a fund of \$10,000 and Arizona \$21,000." The loans made to students are usually repaid, so that the funds are self-perpetuating.

The New Hampshire federation uses its educational funds to send girls to normal school, asking in return that they teach at least a year in the rural schools of the state. Arkansas, in giving scholarships in normal schools to girls, also requires that they shall remain in the state as teachers.

Southern clubs are assisting ambitious boys and girls to obtain an education. Louisiana club women two years ago inaugurated a savings account for every child in school and a college insurance to provide for a college education. In New Orleans the combined savings accounts of the school children now amount to \$171,940. During the last two terms of school 14,313 new savings accounts have been opened. In seven of the public schools every pupil has a savings account. These figures include the negroes.

The college insurance policies are taken out by the parents or guardians. They are said to be cheap and safe, and \$500,000 worth of insurance has already been written, according to the President of the State Federation, Mrs. W. S. C. Storm.

New Mexico reported that three-fourths of all the members of the administrative school-boards are women. In fact, the appointment of women to all kinds of boards seems common in the Western states. In Utah in the newly created Board of Public Welfare six of

the nine appointive members must be women. This board is at present making a survey of the feeble-minded of the state.

Mrs. Marx Oberndorfer of Chicago, chairman of music for the Federation, created a mild sensation when she denounced "jazz" and asserted that it was as demoralizing as liquor or as a drug habit. She said it had been imported from the African jungle, where its purpose was frankly to excite the passions, and quoted a well-known physician as saying that "there will not be a pure-minded boy or girl left if jazz continues to be tolerated."

Discussion of juvenile delinquency, policewomen, mothers' pension bills, nutrition work in schools, continuation schools, unemployment and a host of others, showed the range and extent of the causes for which the club women of the country are working.

While each state stresses a different cause, they are all alike in their ultimate object—the betterment of life in every community, large and small, in the country.

If these meetings did nothing except to bring the women of different parts of the country together to learn to know each other and to discuss their different problems, they would be an invaluable educational force. When in addition they are teaching women that they have many interests in common and that they must stand together to attain their objects; that they must put human welfare ahead of party warfare, the combined result is one of the great civilizing forces of the country.

## Get In Under the Wire

**T**HIS issue of the *Woman Citizen* furnishes your last opportunity of voting in the straw ballot that the magazine is conducting to obtain some facts concerning the opinions and wishes of women voters on the foreign policy of the United States. The greatest interest has been shown in this referendum. Besides several thousand ballots many letters have been received from women all over the country giving their views on the responsibilities of the United States to the rest of the world, and the stand which they would like their country to take.

Even a hasty review of these letters and of the ballots cast, shows an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the United States joining with the rest of the world in a League of Nations. Either the friends of the foreign policy which includes the League of Nations are more emphatic than those who are opposed to it, or the number of women who voted for our joining a League of Nations is amazingly in preponderance.

So far the figures show that about ten to one of both Republicans and Democrats voted expecting, or at least hoping, that the United States would enter the League.

One subscriber whose ballot was marked for the Democratic ticket "believing that the United States would join the League of Nations in some form," writes: "Four other members of my family voted as I did and for the same reason. Normally we would have voted the Republican ticket."

From Virginia comes: "Enclosed find my vote. I would like to add that between five and six hundred other women in my county, although opposed to woman suffrage and regarding it as almost unlady-like to vote, got out, registered and voted because of their desire for the United States to join the League of Nations."

One disheartened woman writes:

"What are women to do who can no longer respect the elephant and can't quite decide on the mule?"

A number of protests have been made because the ballots did not provide for the minority parties. A New Yorker writes: "I was disgusted with both Republicans and Democrats. I voted for Debs as a protest. I am for a League of Nations."

Of course the other side is also represented, but in far smaller numbers. There is still time for those of our readers who agree with the other side to get in their votes.

Many subscribers have written that they pass their magazines on to other readers and therefore do not wish to mutilate them by cutting out the ballot coupon. Some of these have sent in their votes on typed ballots. For those who would like ballots for friends we have some printed on post-cards which we will send on request. The polls will be closed and the results of the vote published in the next number of the *Woman Citizen*, July 16th. Be sure to send in your vote if you have not already done so and send in as many votes as possible from your friends.





Dr. Carrie Chapman Catt

**THIS** is the way the camera caught Mrs. Catt just after she had become Dr. Catt through the conferring of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Wyoming, June 12. On June 15 Mrs. Catt received the same degree from Iowa State College, her Alma Mater.

Alice Tyler

**IT** would be interesting to know how many books Alice Tyler, president of the American Library Association, has set in motion. For many years she has been identified with various phases of library work. She is the Director of the Library School at Western Reserve University, in Cleveland. Miss Tyler is the third woman to be president of the Association since its organization in 1876. She presided at the annual meeting held during the last week in June at Swampscott, Massachusetts.



Photograph by the Misses Selby

Mary Rutter Towle

**NOT** because she is a woman nor in spite of that fact, but solely because she is a good lawyer, Mary Rutter Towle has been appointed an Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. She is the only woman in the country in that position today—and there are over a hundred Federal districts, each with a number of assistant attorneys. Miss Towle was counsel for the National American Woman's Suffrage Association and a congressional chairman besides.

Alice Curtis Moyer-Wing

**MISSOURI'S** newly appointed Industrial Commissioner, Mrs. Alice Curtis Moyer-Wing, is one of a very few women in the country to hold such a position. Mrs. Moyer-Wing is a dyed-in-the-wool suffrage worker and organizer.

Photograph by Gerhard Sisters



## The Housewife's Broom for Erie

**H**ERE is a true story of what organized women can do to clean up a town. It is the story of Erie, Pennsylvania, and of the part the local League of Women Voters played. First, there is the statement about them made by R. Pier Wright, Chairman of the Committee of Sixteen on vice:

### *Mr. Wright's Endorsement*

Erie has been dominated for the past ten or fifteen years by bi-partisan politicians. Prostitution, gambling, booze and graft have been rife.

A minority of the men voters had tried strenuously to solve the situation, but had about decided that what they were trying to do could not be done, when woman's suffrage became a fact. This caused an immediate change in the atmosphere. The women organized and went to work. They found that the bi-partisan organization had its man for Congress on both party tickets. They therefore induced a man of ideals, Milton W. Shreve, to run for Congress, on an independent ticket, and to their undying credit elected him.

Their direct method of attack might well be shown by their public manner of dealing with the Mayor. We give below one of their statements as printed in the daily papers:

To the Honorable Miles B. Kitts, Mayor of Erie.

We have read your announcement in the evening papers, asking the signers of the petition which was presented to the Council of Erie, signed by twelve hundred women voters, to appear before you in your office and furnish you with evidence relating to the moral condition of the City, and in response we desire to say:

First: That we do not consider that it is customary to allow an accused person to act as his own prosecuting attorney and judge.

Second: That if you do not know that there are at present in the neighborhood of fifty apparently officially protected houses of prostitution in our city, you should resign, on the ground of incompetency.

Third: That if you are aware of it, as indeed you must be, you should resign on account of having broken your oath of office.

Fourth: That we decline to appear at your hearing, and urge that the other signers of the petition do the same.

JANE PRESSLY,  
MRS. H. F. WATSON,  
MRS. WM. SPENCER.

We are confident that if the Erie Women continue to hold their public

servants to account in this way, our community will soon be a safe place in which to bring up our children.

R. P. WRIGHT,

Chairman, Committee of Sixteen.  
June 9, 1921.

Now follows the women's own story, sent to us by the Erie League of Women Voters:

The women of Erie took their first step in cleaning up the town by helping to defeat the regular Republican nominee for Congress in November, 1920, because they believed he had been launched by the liquor interests. This success gave them confidence in themselves and brought them the support of many men who had so long been in the minority that they had given up the struggle.

In December it was common talk that liquor was to be had for the asking, and that houses of prostitution and gambling places were being run wide open in all parts of town. A petition was presented by the women asking the Council to investigate the police department and insist upon its enforcing the laws with regard to liquor, prostitution and gambling. This petition was signed by twelve hundred women in three days and presented to the Council. Through the papers, the mayor asked the women to present their evidence.

### *The Quiet Minority*

The women, nevertheless, held quietly to their position that what they could discover the mayor could discover and that the business of the mayor was to enforce law and order. This petition and stand of the women had, as usual, the support of a good minority of hopeful people and the scoffing of a majority of law-breakers and conservatives combined.

As if to prove that the women were not unfair in their criticism, two disgraceful events capped the climax of lawlessness: First, an automobile ran over two men repairing tracks at midnight in the center of the main business street. The occupants of the car paid no attention to the dead or wounded but drove on and disappeared before anyone could follow. The city solicitor finally admitted owning the car, but insisted that neither he nor the mayor was in it at the time of the accident, and that the car had been stolen from his garage. A coroner's inquest was held, with a jury of women, and the blame placed on the city solicitor. The district attorney, a close friend of the mayor and solicitor, then tried the case before an alderman, and the accused solicitor was discharged. The alder-

man's son was given a good position in the City Hall the next day. So far as the public knows, no effort was ever made by any official to find these remarkable thieves who stole the solicitor's car after 12:30, killed a man and returned the car before 1:20. A reward of \$10,000 given by fifty private citizens has been offered for evidence in regard to the death car.

On the heels of this sensation, the leading alderman and one of the principal bi-partisan bosses was shot by a negro in a negro dive. It was later claimed that the alderman had been in the place with his negro mistress for two days and that both were intoxicated. Politicians rallied to the support of the dying man, but the affair was too gross to be hushed up.

### *Indignation for Cause*

An indignation mass-meeting was called by the League of Women Voters in the court-house and such crowds came as to pack an overflow meeting. The spirit of the gathering was calm and determined. Four resolutions were adopted. One requested the judges to hold the February Grand Jury to investigate vice conditions. The second asked the judge to appoint a special prosecutor in place of the district attorney. The third requested the sheriff to ask for the state police to do the investigating that the local police were forbidden to do. The fourth requested the mayor to resign.

The carrying out of each of these resolutions was a struggle. After the judge was notified that the petitions would be presented in open court by attorneys for the petitioners, he consented to hold the Grand Jury to investigate. A special prosecutor was appointed. The sheriff asked for the state police to investigate and Governor Sproul, desiring to better conditions in Erie, sent twenty police. The resolution for the mayor to resign was of course disregarded by him.

The Grand Jury, including women, heard an appalling collection of evidence. More than fifty indictments were brought in against operators of houses of prostitution and gambling places, and an indictment against the mayor for malfeasance in office.

In the meantime the alderman who had been shot in the negro dive had died, and a jury, including women, had exonerated the negro who shot him.

To succeed so far as to get an indictment of the mayor was more than the women had deemed possible at first and was a surprise to most experienced men.

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# What Is a College Education For?

By Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff

EVERY year the women's colleges turn out hundreds of eager girls, ready for life, and prepared for nothing.

The women's colleges have proved what they set out originally to prove, that a woman's brain is capable of the same training as a man's. Nobody doubts that now. The stupid mistake that the colleges are making and will continue to make till girls and their mothers demand something different is this: all but the very exceptionally talented girls waste from one to five years after college trying to find out what they want to do and learning how to do it.

It was a necessary premise that the curriculum of women's colleges should parallel that of the men's colleges, based as they are on the old classical training leading toward the law, the ministry and the scientific professions. But the world of women is leaving the colleges away behind. The executives and faculties of the women's colleges feel that they have done their whole duty when they have put their charges through four years of scattered intellectual activity, furnishing no connection at all with the life that women lead after leaving college.

Let us take, as the most obvious and conspicuous example of this lack, the girl with literary ability. Writing is taught in all colleges, and of all subjects might be supposed to lead to a fairly logical connection with the publishing world. Girls in college are led now through a critical consideration of the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, ending blandly with Tennyson or perhaps the essays of R. L. S. For all they could find out from their college courses, Pater is the current model of style for magazine and newspaper writing. In other words, one is taught how to write in the manner that one learns later is exactly how not to write.

## It Can Be Done

I have had in the last two years an extraordinary demonstration of what can be done in a few undergraduate hours to make literary talent available useful. I have worked with three girls from a Middle-Western university who, in addition to their historical and critical courses in literature, have had some very definite practical training. With an equipment of two or three courses in "journalism" they were able to write a passable newspaper story of any length, they could use a library with-

*Do the women's colleges fit girls for actual living? Here is an article that makes a very positive answer. Mrs. Wyckoff is herself a graduate of one of the colleges she writes about, and has continued to take an active interest in college work since her graduation. You may or may not agree with her conclusions. We have an idea some of you may disagree violently. We are asking a number of prominent college women to read this article and express their opinions. We shall also welcome comment from any of our readers who feel moved to write us. The subject is a vital one, and worth full and frank discussion.*

out needing a map and guidebook, they could turn out very fair magazine articles, their English was straightforward and clear, they understood proof and make-up. All this, in my old-fashioned way, I had fancied one could get only after four or five years' office experience. Their only fault was that they had to be watched lest their captions be too "smarty", which after all is not a common fault.

If Wisconsin can give this training in a few short courses, why cannot other colleges make equally practical application of the so-called cultural subjects?

At present the exceptional girl who happens to attract the special attention of some professor is the only one who gets any vocational guidance. And that is wholly a matter of chance. To be sure, in the Senior year there are given at most of the colleges lectures by "outsiders"—the word is significant—on the most important of women's professions. But the students are so at sea that one week they are all for being social workers and the next week, after an interior decorator has talked to them, they are all firmly bent on becoming interior decorators.

The girl with scientific leanings can get enough laboratory training in college so that she can hold down a bacteriology position with a department of health or a chemical firm. So far, so good. The girl with artistic talent can get some art training but it leads, not as one might suppose, toward designing or decorating, but more toward positions as assistant curators of museums of archaeology. Important, but not a large industry exactly.

Teaching has always been "the easiest way" for the college graduate; secretarial work is taking its place nowadays as the obvious step toward financial independence, regardless of the fitness of the student to be either a teacher

or a secretary. The girl who has discovered no special bent in herself is left floundering when she graduates, and muddles about for several years till chance or marriage settles her problem for her.

The college authorities consider vocational guidance as quite outside their province. The head of one of our greatest women's colleges, for instance, herself a scholarly person of wealth and position, believes that college should be a merry intellectual adventure, four years long. As to whether the girls will adjust themselves afterward or not, she is blithely unconcerned. They get along all right eventually, anyhow.

Yes, many of the best of them do. Many of the others either drudge for years in uncongenial occupations, drift unintelligently from one occupation to another, or fall into makeshift marriages.

The faculty have no right, most of them, to be training anything but nuns and hermits. They live in a circumscribed little world of their own with its own etiquette and formulae, most of them too poorly paid even to go to scientific meetings and keep up with the news of their own subjects. They know little of any success outside of academic life, and care less about it.

## Up to the Mothers

A professor at one of the colleges whom I know heard of a recent graduate's success in the fashion department of a well-known magazine.

"My," said she, "these young girls will do anything to get along!"

You could never convince her in the wide world that fashion-editing is a legitimate, useful and honorable career.

Nothing will ever budge the colleges from their precedents except alumnae action and demands from the parents of the students. They are essentially conservative, and evidently do not realize that now, for the first time in the history of women's education, there is a body of trained, intelligent mothers who have opinions as to the education they want their daughters to have.

We are not grasping in the dark, as our mothers did, for the only available education for our little girls. We are saying: "I went to a coeducational college. I would like my daughters to have that training." Or, "I like the social side of a woman's college but I want my little girls to get a first-class university training." Or, "I do not believe in retarding the development of my

(Continued on page 26)



## Editorially Speaking

### The Great Question

**D**ISARMAMENT continues to be the theme nearest the hearts of the people of all nations. Taxation is everywhere oppressive and irritating. The ordinary comforts of life are placed beyond the reach of millions of people on account of their excessive cost. Millions of men and women are out of employment. Farmers of our own land complain bitterly in the West that wool has so fallen in price that sheep rearing is no longer profitable. The Southern farmer makes the same complaint concerning cotton, yet wool and cotton garments remain at prices well-nigh prohibitive to people of small incomes.

Farmers are desperate over the lowered price of meat- and leather-producing animals, yet a piece of meat for the poor man's table costs what was a day's wage before the war, and shoes continue so high in price as to drive the father of a family of children to despair. Profiteers, determined to exact the last penny from an overwrought and distressed public, are uniting to keep prices up.

Luxuries such as telephones, telegraphs, sleeping cars, railroad, theater and entertainment tickets have all risen in cost and in addition carry a war tax. A trip to Europe costs easily three times as much as before the war, and the cost of a trip across our own country has been doubled. With the higher prices of all things cutting into the fixed income or salary at one end and luxury and income taxes eating into it at the other, the little surplus, which the thrifty once carefully put by to care for their old age, has been wiped out. Thus the rich, the poor and the middle classes have worries they never knew before and millions of these worried minds have been whipped into a state of positive terror by an astounding prevalence of brutal, inhuman crime from which our police forces seem utterly unable to protect us.

Intelligent readers of history know full well that these conditions are only the inevitable aftermath of a great war. Many have their doubts whether they will live long enough to see the world restored to normal calm, but they are desperately determined that their children's journey through life shall not be spoiled by the abnormal conditions which have robbed their own of its peace and quiet.

Therefore when the masses are merely coping with their personal problems as best they may, men and women of vision are growing more and more determined that something definite and decisive shall be done, and done now to make an end of world war and its certain aftermath.

What shall it be? How can it be brought about? The fleeting disconnected feeling of the nation begins to take form. As yet, the crystalization of public sentiment into organization prepared to take compelling action, is only beginning. It has gone far enough however to warrant the prediction that it is certainly coming. Directly the nation will speak and in tones which will ring round the world. No one can yet say just what demand on their government the people will make. They are waiting; waiting for an answer to a question.

The answer they want is to Mr. Hamilton Holt's question put in a public letter to President Harding. Mr. Holt (Republican) has gathered the bewildering facts and concludes with an unescapable question. What Mr. Holt wants to know is just what the entire people of this country want to know and this is, what is Mr. Harding going to do? Said Mr. Holt:

"As president, you have unequivocally repudiated the existing League of Nations. . . . You have, nevertheless, as presidential candidate repeatedly promised during the campaign, and as president you have reiterated that promise that

you will seek to establish an Association of Nations based upon the application of justice and right binding us in conference and co-operation for the prevention of war and pointing the way to a higher civilization and international fraternity in which all the world might share.

*"You have not yet given the American people the slightest inkling of the terms of this Harding Association that you propose shall supplant the Wilson League. Has not the time come, I respectfully ask, for you to do this?"*

"Surely you cannot expect the forty-eight members of the present League to scrap it and come into your association unless two things are perfectly clear:

"First, that the new association is substantially as good as or better than the existing League; and

"Second, that this time a proposal of a President of the United States will have the permanent and overwhelming support of the American people.

"You are a statesman of sufficient experience to know that our people will not support your association—no matter how excellent—without the fullest preliminary discussion. Events of the last two years have demonstrated this. *You cannot, therefore, hope to get public opinion behind your association without taking your countrymen into your confidence.*

"Even if your own party were completely united on the issue, you would still have to get some Democratic support to assure the ratification of your association by two-thirds of the Senate. As your party was the one that first made the League a party issue, the Democratic Senators would be only human now if they turned the tables and also made your association a party issue. *They control more than a third of the votes in the Senate and they can block you as you and your colleagues blocked Mr. Wilson.*

**"I**f you expect to gain Democratic support it is incumbent upon you to prepare an association so concrete and effective as to commend itself to the enlightened sense of both into your confidence the better.

"There is another and even more important reason why you should disclose the details of your plan at once. The world is on the brink of revolution, famine and pestilence. The only two great ideas that have come out of this war as world panaceas are the League of Nations and Bolshevism. If you repudiate the existing League and delay too long suggesting anything in its place you run the very real risk of making the world believe you have no plan at all, and if that comes to be generally believed, can you guarantee that the world would not turn to Bolshevism?

*"Mr. President; the time has come for you to redeem your promises. The country and the world have waited long enough to know just what kind of an association of nations you have in mind. If you delay much further people everywhere will inevitably conclude that either you have no concrete plan at all or else that you propose to put party harmony above world welfare. In that event there will be nothing left for those who want America to play her rightful part in stabilizing the world but to organize the country so as to capture Congress for the League in 1922 and the Presidency in 1924. This can be done, for the vast majority of the American people—Republicans as well as Democrats—want the United States to enter some sort of a league or association with enough 'teeth in it' definitely to hasten the day when, as Victor Hugo prophesied, 'the only battlefield will be the market opening to commerce and the mind opening to new ideas'."*

What will Mr. Harding say? The world waits.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

## The New Swimm' Hole

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, one of New York's loveliest landmarks, for some time past has been more or less of a white elephant. Designed by one of the country's great architects, from the purest foreign models, embodying perhaps more of sheer architectural beauty and finesse than any other single building in New York, there has been grave debate as to whether it would not be necessary to pull it down and erect in its place a skyscraper of the soap-box type of architecture in order to make a paying investment of it.

The sad fact was that the activities which had centered at Madison Square Garden did not pay. It was a grand place for politicians to convene, and to point with pride or to view with alarm. It has been used extensively for conventions, horse shows, six-day bicycle races, fairs and expositions. In the old days it housed Buffalo Bill and his Indians, and from time immemorial it has been the one place in the city for the circus and the public to get all they wanted of each other's society.

But these people were all transients. Nobody paid a steady board-bill; and so the fiat seemed to have gone forth that Madison Square Garden was condemned as an economic failure in the city of bustling success and must come down.

At this point enters Mr. Tex Rickard, of the world-at-large, and takes on his own broad shoulders the burden of preserving this most picturesque of New York's older buildings. You who have seen it full of automobiles, or machinery, or ward healers, would not know it now. The transformation of the interior is as striking, as gorgeous, and almost as sudden as that of the Overnight Palace which sprang up at the rubbing of Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp. The gaunt rafters overhead are hidden by thousands of yards of midnight blue, the woodwork of the boxes is covered with a fabric that looks like dark blue watered silk, the top rails and places where the wear comes are apparently of black leather, and the old crooked wooden steps are replaced by trim, solid, decorative structures of cement.

A wide footway faced by continuous paneling of Della Robbia tiles in blue and white relief follows the boxes around the huge oval. What once was the old arena has vanished. Its space is enclosed by a waist-high wall of white tiling, brimming to its lip with clear, apple-green, sun-flecked sparkling water. If there is a bigger, more attractive, indoor swimming pool in any big city, its whereabouts is unknown.

The Garden already boasts of having on its roof the best running track in New York. There is ample space within its bulk for every kind of healthful physical exercise. Provision is already made at the pool for high and fancy diving; but there seems no reason why fencing, wrestling, boxing, dancing, ring and bar work, and every form of exercise designed to clear the head, set up the muscles or invigorate the body might not easily be encouraged. In fact the show possibilities of the old Garden are by no means gone. A transitory floating island in the center would not seem an impossibility, and sports in such a place of beauty would have an additional charm.

If prohibition is to be successful it behooves us to bend our minds to the task of making adequate replacement of the stimulus which alcohol gave, with such forms of diversion and mental recreation as will tend to improve the race rather than degrade it. A play place of beauty and charm, and of a scope big enough to take care of the needs of a great city, falls within this category. To breed a brave and hardy race we need also a training tending toward the development of physical stamina. The most effective way of accomplishing this is by means of fine sports played under fair rules and under circumstances which make the public a sharer in the exhilaration of clean healthful contest. Such a provision as Madison Square Garden now makes is a sample of what a city ought to offer to all its inhabitants in the way of wholesome amusement and sport.

## Sex Prejudice Among the Doctors

WOMEN still have to take the blame for many things of which they are innocent. At the recent meeting in Boston of the American Medical Association, its newly elected President, Dr. Hubert Work, said in his inaugural address that he had hoped when woman suffrage was granted more adequate care would be given to the feeble-minded; but that, "owing to the sentimentality of women," nothing had been done.

The main obstacle to getting adequate care given to the feeble-minded is the unwillingness of legislatures to spend the necessary money. As no legislature in the United States has more than a few women members, the failure to take action can hardly be due to the women's sentimentality. Moreover, the women members are generally more ready than the men to vote for appropriations for human welfare.

There were many pleasant features connected with the meeting of the American Medical Association, and some that were not so pleasant. The Pediatric section held a banquet, but barred out its women members from the feast. This seemed particularly inappropriate in view of the special interest that women take in matters relating to children.

The Boston Society of Neurology and Psychiatry gave a dinner to the members of the neurology and psychiatry section, and excluded not only the women physicians in that section, who were visitors to the city, but even Dr. Mabel Ordway, who was a member of the society that gave the entertainment!

The great gathering included many broad-minded doctors, but it evidently included some of a different kind. A.S.B.

## A Question for Senator Wadsworth

A MAN becomes a director in a money-making corporation for one of two reasons; 1, He has invested so large a proportional sum of money in it that his fellow stockholders recognize that his interests justly place him in a position of control of its affairs; or, 2, He gives his name as sponsor for the corporation in return for some favor or gift. No man ever got into a directorate for any other reason. Which way did Senator Wadsworth qualify for a director in the Frontier Mortgage Corporation?

A legislative investigation into the causes which have prevented new building from proceeding upon its normal course, for some weeks has been in progress in New York City. The public has been daily astounded by the revelations of the overreaching methods of plumbers, plasterers, lumber trusts, etc. Among the developments was the usury methods employed by money lenders to builders. The Frontier Mortgage Corporation of Buffalo was one of these. It was brought out in the testimony that it had demanded a 20 per cent bonus for loans on second mortgages. That is, if a builder required \$10,000, he was expected to pay 6 per cent on \$10,000, but he was loaned only \$8,000, as the \$2,000 was kept back as a bonus. The press gave the impression that the corporation averaged 16 per cent profit. It was also brought out that Senator Wadsworth was a director but that he had only become a director very recently. The scandal attracted such widespread attention that New York's senior Senator felt it incumbent upon him to explain. He did; and if the press has rightly quoted him, he merely said that he had not investigated the company and knew little about its methods.

Therefore, the question arises, how did he qualify for director; did he become a director after the first method and invest money in a concern about which he knew nothing? Or, did he know that he would get say 16 per cent on his investment? If so, did he invest with the childish notion that a company receiving 6 per cent on mortgages would be able to pay 16 per cent to its investors? Or, did he become a director by the second process and thus lend the prestige of the name of a New York Senator in return for something; if so, what?

Senator Wadsworth's explanation didn't explain. It only showed that he was worried.

# What the American Woman Thinks



## The Family Rag Bag

By Anne O'Hagan

OUR family is rejoicing, is celebrating an Event with banners and lanterns and loud huzzas. Our Gloriana has learned to utter the five words hardest for feminine vocal chords to sound. She has learned to say "My time is too valuable." More important still, she has learned to believe that her time is too valuable for petty thrift, for talk that roils the spirit, for white-gloved calling. In other words, Gloriana, a woman of talent and of energy, is in a fair way to become a woman of achievement. She is emerging from woman's most enduring and best-beloved house of bondage; bondage to petty thrifts, to petty duties, to petty talk and petty pleasure.

Her emancipation was gradual. It isn't long since that, having lectured before the Woman's Club of Upper Rosedale on The Lessons of the War or The Housewife and the Profiteer, she used to come home to mend her stockings, to dust her sitting room or to trim her hat. She figured it out self-approvingly that she saved a good deal of money in such ways. Others of us figured it out that she squandered a good deal of money instead. Darning stockings, after she had used her eyes for hours reading the daily papers for her current-events class material, enriched her oculist but not herself. Dusting was an occupation depressing to her from her youth up, and depression, retarding her mental speed, lowered her output of real work. And as for the hats, it is a matter of humiliating record that the ultra-smart Tuesday Club of smart Garden Plains firmly, though perhaps frivolously, voted down her course on Salvaging or Scrapping Civilization on the ground that a woman who dressed the outside of her head so badly couldn't be trusted to dress the inside any better. The criticism, ruthlessly repeated to her, started Gloriana's reform.

Poor Richard, our grandmothers clear back to the cave woman puzzling how she might keep the pemmican eatable until the next hunting sortie of her lord, down to the recent war-thrift propagandists, have all had their share in making it almost impossible for even the modern, even the professional among us, to regard our time as a dignified and valuable possession. It is still to us the family rag bag. We dig into it at demand and draw forth a half hour to speak to Richard's tailor around the corner about the spot on the knee of his tennis trousers, an hour to call on the mother of our sister-in-law's fiancé, fifteen minutes to ice the cake because Dinah wants to get out to her lodge meeting, two hours to shop in a turbulent bargain basement for marked-down cretonnes—and couldn't we, if we dived into the bag a little deeper, manage to haul forth a piece of time large enough to make the cretonne into summer draperies? And we plume ourselves on money saved! We start with a day, beautiful, ample, whole, and we snip and tear it into scraps, and then fatuously pat ourselves on our weary backs because of our virtuous thrift of pennies when we are actually maltreating and squandering the most valuable asset of any human being with a regular job—time.

It was not by such wasteful saving that man has acquired one of his most precious and jealously-guarded freedoms—the freedom to pursue an occupation uninterruptedly. Not by tucking his law or his medicine or his book-keeping or his electrical-wiring into the hours left after he has tin-smithed the leak in the refrigerator, nailed up the kitchen shelves, hung the woodshed door, seen the headmaster at Tommy's school and put the new frame in the attic window, has he wrested from destiny a career and an income. He has won the blessed liberty to make a living, to achieve a reputation, and to advance a cause by learning that his time is too valuable to justify him in frittering it away as a jack-of-all-trades. And the discovery has not invalidated his right to use his recreation hours as he pleases. He still raises potatoes instead of playing golf, he still shingles a roof instead of sailing a boat when he gets more recreation out of the utilitarian exercises than out of sports. But he does not regard the potato patch and the roof as duties. He would not regard it as frugal to waste professional time on these or any other amusements merely because he thereby deprived the professional gardener and the profes-

sional roofer of their day's wage.

Until professional and publicly active women acquire the same respect for their working hours that the professional man has for his, until they have managed to unlearn the silly old falsehood about the identity of the penny saved with the penny earned, until they absolutely refuse to allow their time to be used as the family scrap-bag—they will not cease to have their accomplishments tagged with that damning these-goods-are-seconds tag—"a notable achievement for a woman".



## That Will Be News!

By Honore Willsie

I SPENT last winter in Wyoming, eight thousand feet up in the fastnesses of the Rockies. It is cattle country and the people are for the most part of straight New England stock. It is a country of enchanting beauty, and while some details of cattle ranching are unlovely it is about as romantic a method of earning a living as one can hope to find in this work-a-day world.

The women of this section work harder than the men. Men ride range during the warm season of four months. During the remainder of the year they hibernate, creeping forth into the cold only to procure squaw wood for the women to chop. The women do the rough heavy work of the pioneer wife twelve months out of the twelve.

The people of this particular community are a highly intelligent, well-read group. Their morals are easy. They have a school but no church. The women curse as convincingly as the men. The men "treat their women rough!"

One rancher, a fine-looking, upstanding American, kicked his wife and daughter indiscriminately when the mood was on him. They took the kicks without tears, harnessed or saddled or fed cattle or chopped wood for the man



as he ordered, then sought solace in a book or magazine.

Once, the man and I had a long talk on the subject of sex morality. He was intensely sophisticated in his views, also entirely pagan. At the end of the conversation he said, "So-and-so has got himself a divorce and has married another woman. The fool! I suppose it'll take another marriage to teach him finally that there is nothing in women. Nothing! Nothing!"

After this I was consumed with curiosity to find out what his wife thought on the subject of marriage. I knew that she had ideas on the matter, but she would not speak truth as she saw it and as her husband had spoken it. She talked sentimental rot about how she loved her husband and how good he was to her. Why? Well, I think it was because women for countless generations have been in the habit of concealing what they really think about things. They have been afraid not to do so. And women will speak truth only with the coming of their economic independence. May I live long enough to hear it!

One of the foremost journalists in the world said to me once, "There is only one new thing left. We know all about men. History is the story of men's minds. We know what men will do under any given set of circumstances. But women's minds, their actions and reactions, we do not know. What women forced into economic independence will say and do is the really great news now in the world."

It was this statement that I recalled when I contemplated these women, working and suffering in pioneer conditions that did not need at all to be pioneer. And I wondered what they would say when women's new freedom reached their superb and isolated valley.

Women do not themselves know what their actions and reactions will be as labor and educational conditions force them to be world citizens. Women have a gigantic task. They must learn almost within the space of a generation to do what always has been considered men's work. The Great War has so impoverished the world that the men can no longer produce enough. Women must also be economic producers. And they must at the same time continue to do women's work. They must learn to earn bread and at the same time bear children and keep the home intact. They must learn to keep inviolate within them the qualities that always have made for physical and spiritual welfare of the race. Now as never before women are the race burden bearers.

What news value in this, a unique condition in the history of the world! If only now the women will speak truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth! What torch may they not ignite to light the race to higher things!



## Who Is My Neighbor?

By Ellis Meredith

LONG years ago the venerable Archbishop of Lauderdale found it wonderful "hoo some folk tak it upon theirselves to explain things to th' Almighty," and many a time since Adam's explanation to his Creator womankind has had occasion to wonder why men should go to such infinite pains to explain their wants—mental, moral, spiritual, physical, sartorial and political—to the women themselves, who, being possessed of something that passes for human intelligence, might be supposed to know.

When large groups of women go to Congress with a certain bill or bills dealing with conditions which they have been obliged to patch up as best they could at improvised first aid stations, why should small groups of men—editors and senators and congressmen and others—proceed to explain at great length that they do not want what they think they want, and that anyhow, goodness and neighborliness and Christian charity are not subjects for legislation.

"No one can bring neighborliness through strangers," says the oracular editor of the *Washington Herald* speaking of the efforts of women to secure passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill, for the protection of mothers and babies. This gentleman will find the most famous pronouncement concerning neighbors in the tenth chapter of St. Luke; singularly enough it does not sustain his contention. So far as we know the man on the Jericho road had never laid eyes on the Samaritan. And the woman who is in the pangs of labor a hundred miles from a doctor in some of the far Western states, or twenty miles away up in the mountains of some of the Southern states, or who is one of twenty or a hundred patients of some hard-driven over-worked country doctor will think the trained nurse who enters in, low-voiced and efficient, is the most satisfactory possible answer to the ancient question, "Who is my neighbor?"

It is all very well to say the "several states should look to their own state governments to redress or correct their troubles," but some of us have been looking until our long-distance

glasses are worn thin and patience has become a crime, since it makes us accessory before the fact in the murder of the innocents, a quarter of a million of them every year, while more than twenty thousand women die in those fearful pains that have been used ever since there has been a written literature to express the ultimate agony of suffering.

Nor is this attempt on the part of the women who are urging the passage of the Sheppard-Towner bill to provide aid for others of their sex a lovely theory thought out in somebody's laboratory. The bill is the direct response of organized women to the appeals that have come to them from all over this country. They know what they are talking about, and the condition they want to meet is actual and urgent.

"Do you know that we have the highest per cent of mortality in maternity cases in the United States?" a Montana woman asked me last summer. "Do you know that there are places so remote that one must travel a hundred miles to reach a hospital, and even when a woman can afford the traveling expenses and the hospital charge, it may not be possible for her to get help with whom she can leave her little children? There isn't anything Congress can do that interests us as much as the Maternity bill, for it means the lives of mothers and babies." And many other Montana women echoed the sentiment, and in Tennessee, where they are trying to send visiting nurses to the remote districts, the one measure the women asked about was the Sheppard-Towner bill.

Of course Texas should have kept out the pink cotton boll-weevil when first warned to do so, but she didn't. Of course all the inhabitants of the Virgin Islands ought to have taken precautions for the prevention of typhoid, but they didn't, until Uncle Sam came along and vaccinated them all. Of course the several states should have such good school laws that illiteracy would be unknown, but we discovered just about where we stand in that line four years ago. Of course common humanity ought to have taught us that the adult human animal is the only animal in the world willing to live off the labor of its young, but it hasn't, and while Julia Lathrop hasn't seen one in a thousand of the children who toil in mine and shop and mill she is about the best neighbor they ever had. If the tenets of Christianity should ever actually "take," there are a whole lot of things that will happen as a matter of course, but until it does the next best thing we can do is to get legislation which will head us in that direction.

It has taken seventy years for women to get the vote, and if it takes fifty more to impress upon our law-making bodies that we want what we want when we want it, and that we actually know what we want, the time will not have been spent in vain.

One way to accomplish this sooner would be to send more women to Congress.

## Is It Revolutionary?

BY courtesy of the New York Times, we publish portions of a letter on the Sheppard-Towner bill written to the Times by John R. Shillady, Executive Director of the National Consumers League. In spite of deep interest in a bill, it is possible to be hazy on details; Mr. Shillady's letter gives a clear, sharp impression. We found it valuable:

"May one remark that the bill has nothing to do with birth control, pacifism, feminism, socialism, or disarmament? To save the lives of mothers and babies in maternity, it seeks to appropriate \$10,000 to each State, and an additional \$1,000,000 to be divided among the States in proportion to their population if, and when, each State appropriates a sum equal to the Federal grant. The Children's Bureau, which in Miss Julia C. Lathrop has a well-qualified expert at its head, is to administer the fund. Five per cent of the \$1,000,000 grant may be used, but not exceeded, by the Children's Bureau for administration. All the rest goes to the states.

"In the states the existing child hygiene divisions of the State Board of Health, where they exist, and they exist in thirty-five states, are to carry out the purposes of the act. In the thirteen remaining states other suitable state health agencies are to do the work. Encouragement is to be given to assistance from volunteer state and local advisory committees. The State work is to consist of instruction to expectant mothers in the hygiene of maternity and infancy and related matters by qualified physicians at consultation centres, by public health nurses, in the homes and by other well-tried methods of mother and child care. Further, to insure the best standards, the Children's Bureau must approve the plans proposed by the State Child Hygiene Divisions or other State administrative bodies before Federal appropriations can be made. The total Federal appropriation for the next fiscal year constitutes 26-1000 of 1 per cent of our total Federal budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

"There is nothing new or revolutionary in the work proposed to be done under the bill. Such work is now carried on in the more developed parts of the country by recognized public health agencies, supported by public funds and by private benevolence. The Children's Bureau report for the last fiscal year shows that the United States ranks seventeenth among the nations of the world in its maternal mortality rates, and eleventh in the number of infants under one year of age to die."

# Marriage and Citizenship

By Esther Everett Lape

THE proposal to give women independent citizenship—that is, to allow them to decide for themselves what they wish their citizenship to be, without reference to whether they are married or not, or whether they are married to a citizen or an alien—is before Congress now in two different bills, which, however, contain the same provisions on this point.

These two bills are the Rogers bill, H. R. 15, which is a short bill containing nothing but these provisions about independent citizenship for women, and the Johnson bill, H. R. 9, which contains these provisions and also a number of other provisions about naturalization, the deportation of anarchists and other aliens teaching opposition to organized governments, etc., and a provision extending the authority of the Director of Citizenship in the instruction in citizenship in the public schools, with an appropriation of \$300,000 for this last work.

There are two great groups of women whose situation has to be covered in any proposal for independent citizenship: women citizens married to alien husbands, and women aliens married to citizens.

Hereafter if either of these bills is passed, a woman citizen who marries an alien, if she is living in the United States at the time, may keep her American citizenship as long as she continues to live here. She may renounce her American citizenship, if she chooses, before a court that has jurisdiction to naturalize aliens. But if she leaves this country, while married to the alien, and lives for two years in his native country, or for five years in any other country, she becomes subject to the general law applying to all naturalized aliens who leave this country and live in their native country two years or in any other country for five years, that is, she is presumed to have abandoned her American citizenship, unless she can show that she did not intend to abandon it and had satisfactory reasons for being away so long.

If she has kept her American citizenship and is living here when the marital relation ends—that is, when her husband dies, or when they are divorced, but not when they are separated—then she can keep her American citizenship, regardless of where she resides. But so long as her marital relation lasts, she cannot be out of the United States over two years without its being assumed that she wishes to give up her American citizenship.

A woman citizen who marries an

alien when she is not living in this country, e.g., an American woman who marries an Englishman or a Frenchman while she is residing in London or Paris, loses her American citizenship forthwith. So does a woman citizen, living here or elsewhere, who marries an alien who may not be naturalized—a Japanese, a Chinese, a Filipino, etc. A woman citizen who has already lost her American citizenship by marrying an alien (who could be naturalized) may be naturalized as an American citizen without making the preliminary step of the declaration of intention to become a citizen.

An alien woman who marries a citizen hereafter is not to obtain American citizenship as the result of the marriage; and an alien woman who marries an alien who becomes naturalized hereafter is not to become a citizen when he does, as is the case at present. An alien woman who has already obtained her American citizenship by marrying a citizen is allowed to keep it as long as she remains in this country, but if she leaves it she is subject to the same law if she stays away two or five years.

Another provision is that a married woman may be naturalized. At present a married woman cannot ask for naturalization for herself; she has to do as her husband does, and if he does not choose to become an American citizen, she cannot become one either.

These bills, it will be observed, do not give women the same complete independence in citizenship that a man has. They make the married woman's citizenship depend on her residence.

The Rogers bill is simpler than the Johnson bill, and is not complicated by the provisions giving the Director of Citizenship control of instruction in citizenship in schools. This Johnson bill has to be considered in connection with another Johnson bill, H. R. 5346, which reorganizes the Bureau of Naturalization and creates a new Bureau of Citizenship, with this "Director of Citizenship" proposed as its head. Under the direction of this new official, all aliens are to be registered, at certain fees, and the fees are to be distributed by the Director of Citizenship as he sees fit, to the public schools that make the registration; and the Director is to have wide control over the education of children and illiterates in the states. The proposition for independent citizenship would have a better chance by itself, as it is in the Rogers bill, than with these other provisions, to which many will object, attached to it, as they are in the Johnson bill.



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Point Venise lace edges handkerchiefs of sheer Irish linen, \$1 and \$1.50.

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### To Charm the Fancy of The Summer Girl

**S**HE is a young lady of exacting tastes, and it behooves us to choose her gifts with the utmost care, and with an eye to nicety of detail, present beauty and future usefulness. A few things there are that assure a welcome in advance.

#### Long Silk Gloves

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## Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

## What Do You Know About Your Government?

**H**ERE are some answers to the test questions in citizenship put to our readers in the *Woman Citizen* of June 18. How many did you have right? Answers and questions are coming into the office rapidly, and there will be a new list in the next number. Send in promptly any questions you want to have answered.

1. A democracy means literally a government by the people.
2. A republic is a democracy where the people elect representatives to carry on the government for them.
3. The United States is both a republic and a democracy.
4. The Constitution of the United States was written in 1787 in Philadelphia by a group of men representing the thirteen original states and was declared ratified by the states in 1789.
5. The Constitution may be changed by an amendment passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress; or by a constitutional convention called by Congress at the request of the legislatures of two-thirds of the states. When such a change in the Constitution is ratified by the legislatures or by con-

stitutional conventions in three-fourths of the states, it becomes part of the Constitution. So far all the changes have been made by the first method.

6. There have been nineteen amendments to the Constitution.
7. The last four amendments are as follows: The sixteenth, ratified in 1913, gives the United States government the power to levy an income tax. The seventeenth, also ratified in 1913, provides for the election of United States Senators by the voters instead of by state legislatures. The eighteenth, adopted in 1919, prohibits the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors, and the nineteenth, ratified in 1920, granted suffrage to women by stating that the right of a citizen to vote shall not be denied on account of sex.
8. The three branches of government are the legislative, the executive and the judicial.
9. The legislative part of government makes the law, the executive administers the law and the judicial interprets the law.
10. Originally the choice of the Presi-

dent was not left to the voters, but was given to presidential electors. Voters cast their ballots for the presidential electors who represent their choice for President. The electors are merely machines to register the vote of the state and the entire electoral vote of the state usually goes to one candidate, although the majority of the votes cast for the electors representing him may have been small. This system makes the election of a President virtually an election by states.

11. The President is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, he grants pardons, he makes treaties with other nations provided two-thirds of the senators concur, he nominates, with the advice and counsel of the Senate, ambassadors, Supreme Court judges and many other public officials. He is to keep Congress informed of the state of the Union and recommend legislation to it, he may convene or adjourn Congress, and he is responsible for the administration of the government of the United States.
12. Electors are the representatives of

(Continued on page 25)



## The Practical Citizen

### The Woman Voter at Chautauqua

THE first two weeks of the Chautauqua Institution's forty-eighth annual assembly, from July 4 to 16, will be devoted to the School of Political Education which is being given in cooperation with the National League of Women Voters and the Chautauqua Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker is president. Emily R. Kneubuhl, educational director of the Minnesota League of Women Voters, is the director of the School. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Maud Park Wood, and Miss Mary Garrett Hay are among the speakers. Among the interesting subjects on the program are talks on how politics affects the home, pending federal legislation, needed reforms in county and state government, national reforms in administration. Certificates will be issued to all women registering in the School and attending sessions. Detailed information in regard to tariff and accommodations can be obtained from the Press Department of the Institution, Chautauqua, New York.

### Say It by Bulletin

THE Illinois League of Women Voters, feeling that there were many women in the state who had only a hazy idea of the work of the League, got out a twenty-page bulletin the first of May to introduce the League in communities where it had been unable to send speakers. The bulletin contained a statement of the ideals of the National League, the program of its committees and suggested topics for study under each of these headings, news of the national convention and a strong plea to women to work for disarmament. A copy was sent to the president of every organized club and parent-teacher organization in the state with a letter suggesting that some of the topics outlined be made a part of the organization's study program in the coming year.

The bulletin was given out without charge. Advertisements covered the cost of the entire issue of 15,000 copies. The charge was \$35 for a quarter-page, \$55 for a half-page, and \$100 for a full page.

The Illinois League expects to bring out further bulletins in the fall.

### Dr. Valeria H. Parker

AS we go to press we learn that Dr. Valeria H. Parker has been appointed executive secretary of the United States Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board to succeed Dr. Thomas Storey, who has held the position since

the Board was created early in the war days. Dr. Parker is chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee of the League of Women Voters. An effort was recently made to discontinue the Board and it was the influence of women's organizations that brought about its permanency. The Board protects women near army and navy camps and in turn soldiers and sailors themselves. Congress recently appropriated \$225,000 for the Board, with no allotment to the separate states.

### A Study Outline for You

AT this time of the year, when program committees are thinking of next season's work, the good citizenship programs arranged as courses of study by the Citizenship Department of the Connecticut League of Women Voters are worth noting. Five courses are suggested—an elementary course for new Americans, a course on the machinery of government, a know-your-town course, a course on the seven topics in which women seem particularly concerned and which form the committees of the National League, a course on newer ideas in government—civil service, short ballot, home rule for cities, proportional representation, etc. The know-your-town plan is novel. The suggestions are:

1. Regular meetings, preferably every two weeks.
2. Addresses from town, city, county officials and state legislators about their work, questions and discussion to follow. The speaker or an appointed member should make the connection between the public service discussed and home welfare. This is central and essential.
3. Reports about public matters of especial interest to women.

### No Place in Politics?

WEST VIRGINIA women at the 1921 session succeeded in getting a creditable amount of legislation favorable to them passed by a legislature supposedly unfriendly. The legislators were elected from nominations made in the primary held immediately after the state ratified the suffrage amendment, when the men voters defeated every candidate for re-election who had voted for ratification. But the spectacular part of their work came about in the special session called by the Governor immediately after the regular session ended. A bill to repeal the primary, which had been withdrawn through political bargaining in the regular session, was included in the Governor's call for

the extra session. The Governor urged action. The bill was fostered by the large interests of the state—coal, oil and gas—in an attempt to get the control of the legislature again into their own hands. Particularly did women feel that it was a move to disfranchise them. The League of Women Voters, the State Federation of Women's Clubs and other such organizations entered into the fight to retain the primary. Finally the bill was withdrawn because it was apparent that there were not enough legislators willing to vote for repeal. Of this direct interest in political matters by the people, the *Wheeling Register* said:

"It was the ladies—the dear, dear ladies—who by showering the legislature with telegrams of protest saved the primary law from repeal. They are to be congratulated. We once thought women had no place in politics for fear they would not interest themselves therein. They have proven over and over that they are much more worthy of the ballot than the majority of men who sit idle while the professional politicians dominate the state. We apologize for past expressions."

### Dramatizing History

NEED history be deadly dull? It is dramatic in the making; they why not revive the moment of drama by dramatic presentation? So the Woman's Forum of Leonia, N. J., concluded and set about enacting the Federal Convention for the edification of its own members. Mrs. Margaret Porch Hamilton, then chairman of the Forum, prepared an outline and supplied historical references; the members selected their own parts and prepared their own speeches. When the experiment was described in a past issue of the *Woman Citizen*, such interest was shown by the "deluge of questions and insistent calls for help," says Mrs. Hamilton, "that there seemed to be no other way than to write out the drama and print it." And so this dramatization is now available to women's citizenship schools and classes in American history, in school or club or settlement. It is being sponsored for League use by the New Jersey League of Women Voters. Copies may be obtained from Mrs. Hamilton, 455 Park Avenue, Leonia, for fifty cents or for thirty cents in lots of twenty or more. In all important details the dramatization is historically correct. It contains the absorbing discussions that resulted in the drafting of the Federal Constitution and the dramatis personæ include all the great figures who carried on that long debate.

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### The Housewife's Broom

*(Continued from page 12)*

As the trial approached the women's committee was advised to leave well enough alone, but the women persisted, although they realized the difficulty of getting a conviction in such a case. The indictment was quashed on two technical grounds: First, that women were on the Grand Jury (women had been serving on juries in Erie for months); and second, that the indictment should have been made under the Clark Act for Third Class Pennsylvania Cities and not under the common law. There had previously been rulings both ways in Pennsylvania and the matter was then before the State Supreme Court. The special prosecutor had chosen to act under the common law because it made the mayor's removal from office possible in case of conviction and the Clark Act made possible only a fine or thirty days in jail. In spite of the fact that the indictment was finally quashed, the testimony taken in the trial had been freely

discussed by the public. The district attorney refused to appeal the case and discharged the special prosecutor. The State Supreme Court will soon decide whether women may sit on juries and how in the future a Pennsylvania city may indict its mayor. In the meantime, many good citizens who have been indifferent to political conditions have been convinced of the disgraceful conditions in the city; organizations are being built up for future work; and politicians have had their warning.

Out of this winter's experience, the League of Women Voters has come to something like this conclusion:

Hereafter, candidates for office may expect to have their records, public and private, thoroughly investigated and discussed in all kinds of public gatherings. The women will remember that the liquor question with its enforcement and attendant evils is always in the background. And after an election, an official may expect to be brought to public criticism unless he shall deport himself less like a political master and more like a public servant.

### Business in Washington

*(Continued from page 8)*

follow, though Congressman Mondell, floor leader of the House, and Representative Porter, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, insist they will continue to press their disarmament proposal, which has the backing of President Harding.

The Borah amendment, unanimously adopted by the Senate, requests the President to enter into negotiations with Great Britain and Japan for the curtailment of naval building. The House substitute widens the scope of the Borah resolution by including the principal nations of the world.

Reports that the House leaders would insist upon the Porter disarmament resolution were met with the statement that the House members of the conference committee would not take part in such a course. Senate managers, in agreeing to reductions in the total of the bill, did so upon condition that the Borah proposal should be considered.

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# Public Housekeeping

## A Garden for Every City Child

THE Mayor's Committee of Women and the Board of Education of New York City are cooperating in a plan to interest every child in the asphalt, treeless city in growing plants. It is natural for children to love gardening, be it only the mothering of an onion in a flower-pot, and the project scarcely needs the over-worked purpose of "Americanization" to justify itself. It is not so much what America would for its own ends make of the city child by encouraging this love of nature as what America owes every child—the right to know and claim a bit of its natural bounty.

An exhibit was held last week in the large Lexington Avenue Armory to show that every child can grow at least one potted plant and so have his own garden. Forty-five of the forty-eight school districts of the five boroughs were represented in forty-five neat little gardens, carefully laid out on the Armory floor. There were walks and rustic arches and clusters of tall palms. Close inspection showed that each plant in the "garden" lived in the exclusion of its own flower-pot, enamel kitchen utensil, cigar box, or whatever it was the child had been able to find for the young plant which he had received at school and had taken home to tend. One ingenious youngster had even planted his bit of candy-tuft in an eggshell. Flower and vegetable mingled in the harmony of being growing things — corn, beets, peas, tomatoes, nasturtiums, alyssum,

sweet peas, even old-fashioned four o'clock. Paper birds and butterflies colored with school crayons topped ambitious garden sticks.

Medals for the best plants were awarded on the last day of the exhibit by the Mayor's Committee of Women. The intention is to have a similar exhibit every summer and a narcissus exhibit every winter. The interest of the children was obvious. They were eager to compare their plants with those of other districts and hovered about with watering cans during the two June days in which they were separated from their growing charges with all the anxiety of mothers at a baby show.

## What Puzzles You?

EVERY Sunday, the Woman's City Club of Chicago dispenses information on questions of a non-partisan character relating to civics and good government in a department on the "woman's page" of one of the city's newspapers called "What Puzzles You: a Department for the Woman Citizen." If space does not permit a lengthy answer, the Club supplies a full one by mail upon receipt of a stamped self-addressed envelope.

This column has proved to be very popular and hundreds of questions are asked in letters to the Club every week. The following questions and answers illustrate the kind and variety of information desired:

Q. If my father took out his citizenship papers before I became of age, would I become an American citizen without taking out separate papers? I was born in Sweden.

A. Yes, all minor children become citizens through the father.

Q. Two sisters are orphans. Can the one who is eighteen years old become legal guardian for one who is just under sixteen?

A. Technically it is possible for the elder sister to become legal guardian for the younger in this case, but in view of the youth of the two it is not advisable. Some courts have expressed decided disapproval of such an arrangement.

Q. In what states were women permitted to vote for presidential electors in 1916?

A. Women voted for presidential electors in 1916 in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Kansas, Arkansas, Oregon, Illinois, Montana and Nevada.

Q. Where can I obtain a well-arranged course of lessons in civics for elementary school work?

A. See U. S. Bureau of Education, Bulletin 1920, No. 18, Civic Lessons for the Sixth Grades of Elementary Schools, by Harris. Circulating copies may be obtained from the document room of the Chicago Public Library or from the library of the Woman's City Club.

Q. Will you please tell me when the women playground directors will be assigned for the summer season, and how long is the season?

A. The Bureau of Parks, Playgrounds

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and Beaches has asked the finance committee for an appropriation for forty-five assistant playground directors. The budget as submitted provides for instructors for eight months—April to November—the usual summer season. If the appropriation is passed by the City Council, the women playground directors will be assigned April 15th.

### The Citizens' Platform

**P**ROBABLY the most original step as yet undertaken by the City Club of Albany is its Citizens' Platform, which has just been issued in anticipation of the coming election. This platform has been framed with but one end in view—the civic betterment of Albany, and enters into no controversial questions. Before the primaries, candidates for nomination on all parties will be asked by the Club to stand for this platform if elected. The civic program discusses matters under the headings of health, education, libraries, city zoning, assessment, market facilities, garbage removal and ordinances. Most of this program bears directly upon the local situation, but the two planks on health and education have general value:

**"Education.** A tentative building program covering ten or more years, in order that needs may be intelligently anticipated and land for new sites, including adequate playgrounds and athletic fields, purchased before it has enhanced in value; such a program to be carried into execution persistently and in a way to distribute expense to the tax-payer equally over the period.

**"So far as practicable a standardized interior arrangement for all school buildings, satisfactory to the school authorities, and providing for an auditorium in each building to be used by school and neighborhood.**

**"Salaries to be maintained at a point at least equal to the salaries paid for other business and professional positions calling for an equivalent in ability, experience and training.**

**"A high minimum of qualification for appointment to the teaching force, including demonstration to competent judges of ability to teach.**

**"Ample provision for and encouragement toward well-considered progress in the direction of modern curricula, with recognition of the needs of health and appreciation of music, and industrial education.**

**"Keeping down taxes by depriving education of what it needs is short-sighted economy.**

**"Health.** In public health, maintenance at least of the present high standard which according to the rating of the State Health Department Albany now holds. The choice of health officer and subordinates in the Bureau of Health and all acts of the Bureau should be unaffected by motives of political expediency. Desire to economize should not stand in the way of any improvement shown to be needful."

The citizen of almost any other town would be able to give a hearty Amen to this plank:

**"Recodification and proper indexing of the city's ordinances, for the purpose of easy reference and with a view to eliminating, in the interests of respect for law, those which are obsolete or unenforceable, so that those remaining on the books may be rigidly enforced for all citizens alike."**

**"We believe," the platform concludes, "that honest elections are inseparable from a good administration. For elections to be honest, no man or woman should be paid for exercising the voting privilege, every man and woman should be guaranteed the right to vote secretly and as he or she pleases, and the vote of every man and woman should be honestly counted."**

### "What So Proudly We Hail"

**N**EW YORK CITY celebrated the 144th anniversary of the Stars and Stripes in correct Flag Day fashion. A Liberty pole, whose main staff was made from a tree from Oregon, the upper staff from a Maine tree, was set in City Hall Park, where five successive times between 1766 and 1775 the British soldiers had destroyed the Revolutionary colors. The pole was the gift of the New York Historical Society and the Sons of the Revolution. In the parade from Fraunces Tavern to the Park for the ceremonies there were Sons of the Revolution and Sons of the Cincinnati in uniform.

Elsewhere in the city there were parades of school children and patriotic exercises. At the celebration of hundreds of children on the Mall in Central Park, Mrs. Laura B. Prisk, known as the mother of Flag Day, recited the history of the flag and read a letter from the President.

**T**HE officers of the Columbia Trust Co. are always glad to give experienced financial counsel to women depositors and hope they will feel free to avail themselves of it.

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### EUROPE

Boulogne and London  
From New York  
July 12—August 15—September 20—Old  
North State (159)  
June 28—August 2—September 6—Cen-  
tennial State (159)  
Bremen and Danzig

From New York  
July 13—August 30—Hudson (159)  
July 23—Princess Matoika (159)  
Sept. 7—Susquehanna (159)  
July 28—September 14—October 20—Po-  
tomac (159)

Naples and Genoa  
From New York  
June 30—August 13—September 24—Po-  
c ahontas (159)  
Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen

From New York  
June 23—July 23—August 24—September  
28—America (159)  
July 30—August 27—September 24—  
George Washington (159)

### SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos  
Aires

From New York  
July 2—Martha Washington (91)  
July 20—American Legion (91)  
August 3—Huron (91)  
August 17—Aeolus (91)  
August 31—Southern Cross (91)

### FAR EAST

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Ma-  
nila, Hongkong

From San Francisco  
July 23—Empire State (105)  
August 6—Golden State (105)  
August 30—Hossier State (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Ma-  
nila

From Seattle  
July 9—Silver State (106)  
July 30—Keystone State (106)  
August 27—Wenatchee (106)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIA

Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Co-  
lombo, Calcutta

From San Francisco  
July 14—Granite State (105)  
August 13—Creole State (105)  
September 14—Wolverine State (105)

COASTWISE AND HAWAII

Havana, Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco  
and Hawaiian Islands

From Baltimore

June 26—Hawkeye State (80)  
July 30—Buckeye State (80)

COASTWISE

Havana, Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco

From Baltimore

July 8—Empire State (105)  
New York, Cuba, Spain

July 12—Black Arrow (48)

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# World News About Women

## International Board in Geneva

THE majority of the Board of Directors of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance will meet in Geneva on July 9. Mrs. Giradet-Vielle, the Swiss member, lives in Geneva. Mrs. Stanley McCormick is spending the summer in Geneva. Mrs. Anna Wicksell, President of the League of Nations for the Association, is in Switzerland, serving as a delegate of the Mandates Committee. Mrs. DeWitt Schlumberger, President of the French Suffrage Association, has been appointed by her Government a member of the Conference on the Traffic in Women and Children, summoned by the League of Nations. Miss Crystal Macmillan and Mrs. Corbett Ashby will go from London to attend the meeting. It will there be decided when and where the next Congress of the Alliance shall be held.

## For Work With War Blind

THE governments of Portugal and Belgium have conferred decorations upon Mrs. Florence Boylston of New York City for her services to the Allies in the war. Mrs. Boylston, as executive secretary of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, raised a fund of two million dollars which has been used to establish re-educational institutions for men blinded in the war in France, Belgium, Serbia and Rumania and to aid blinded soldiers in Great Britain, Italy, Poland and in this country.

## Women in Public Health Work

THE Association of Women in Public Health has just held its first annual convention in Boston, Massachusetts, the date for its meeting coinciding with that of the Conference of State and Provincial Health Authorities, which is the organization of health officials from all over the country. This group paid the women the unusual honor of inviting their president and secretary to attend its sessions with full floor privileges.

From a series of group conferences

the Association of Women in Public Health assembled a valuable amount of information. It mapped out for its coming year's work the making of an outline of public health administration from local health centers to international organizations, the presentation of study programs upon the request of other national women's organizations, a survey of the statutes and outlook of social service in public health, and the assembling of the names of women who are engaged in public health work.

Thirty-five delegates attended the convention, several of them at state expense and others in state time. There are at present seventy-eight members enrolled in the organization, with the following officers, all of them re-elected at the Boston meeting:

President, Gertrude Seymour, U. S. Public Health Service.

Vice-President, Rachelle S. Yarros, M. D., Illinois State Department of Health.

Treasurer, Mary Riggs Noble, M. D., Pennsylvania State Department of Health.

Secretary, Mary R. Lakeman, M. D., Massachusetts State Department of Public Health.

### Committees:

Publicity—Marjorie Delavan, Michigan.  
Child Health—Ellen C. Potter, M. D., Pennsylvania.

Public Health Nursing—Margaret Stack, R. N., Connecticut.

Venerable Disease Control—Rachelle S. Yarros, M. D., Illinois.

International Contacts—Daisy M. O. Robinson, M. D., United States Public Health Service.

### Councillors:

Miss Julia Lathrop, representing the women's point of view; Dr. C. C. Pierce, national work; Dr. E. R. Kelly, state work; Dr. Martha Tracy, training; Dr. W. F. Snow, volunteer organizations; Dame Crowdy, international work.

## Helping Him Run Things

HIGHLAND, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, is to have two city councils, one the regular council, one a council of women. The new mayor, Thomas E. Welsh, is responsible for this innovation. "I am a married man and know how carefully and sanely women run things," he said.

## WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA

### SEVENTY-SECOND YEAR OPENS SEPTEMBER 28, 1921

Entrance requirements: two years of college work, including certain credits in science and language. Full laboratory and clinical advantages; dispensaries, clinics, bedside instruction, out-patient obstetrical service. Special eight months' course for laboratory technicians. Four months' preliminary didactic and laboratory course for nurses. The Anna Howard Shaw Memorial Department of Preventive Medicine is now being organized. It is hoped to announce a curriculum of work beginning October 1921.

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### A School for Policewomen

THE class that recently graduated from the school for policewomen, at the Women's Precinct, New York, numbered twenty-five, but over two hundred women have applied for admission to the next school, beginning July 1. This summer term has been established to give women from other cities a chance to attend a school that was originally intended only for New York women. The increase in women's divisions in the police departments over the country has widened the need for such schools. Two women from Scotland Yard, London, have enrolled.

### Women and the Income Tax

ACCORDING to Federal statistics, in 1918 one-fifth of the total number of women who made income-tax returns in the United States resided in New York State. The State Income Tax Bureau has just announced that 150,328 women, over twice the number who filed returns in 1918, have made returns for 1919. Almost five million dollars of the tax aggregate came from single and married women who filed separate returns. The average net income of the single woman was \$2,372; of the single man \$3,629. The chief of the Investigating Division of the Tax Bureau says that few women are tax dodgers.

### In Divergent Fields

THE commander of that large army of workers who admit that a man may be down but never that he is out, Evangeline Booth, has received the honorary degree of master of arts from Tufts College.

For her work in study of stellar spectra, as commented upon at length in the *Woman Citizen* for June 4, Annie Jump Cannon of the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, has received an honorary doctor's degree in mathematics and astronomy from Groningen University in Holland.

### A Local Matter for the Premier

SUFFRAGISTS in France are again knocking on the Premier's door with their request for Government support for woman suffrage. Two years ago the suffrage measure passed the Chamber, but was blocked by the Senate. M. Briand, who voted for suffrage in the Chamber, has promised to re-submit the question as soon as possible.

## What Do You Know About Your Government?

(Continued from page 19)

the people provided by the Federal Constitution to choose the President. Each state has the same number of electors as it has representatives in Congress. The makers of the Constitution believed that it was better to leave the choice of the President to a select group of men rather than to the people.

13. The President's salary is seventy-five thousand dollars a year.
14. The President's greatest legislative power is his right to veto a bill. Congress can pass it over his veto only by a two-thirds vote.
15. The President's Cabinet consists of the men appointed by him to head various departments of the country's business. President Washington had four men in his Cabinet. At present there are ten Cabinet officers.
16. Secretary of State — Charles E. Hughes; Secretary of the Treasury — Andrew W. Mellon; Secretary of War — John W. Weeks; Secretary of the Navy — Edwin Denby; Secretary of the Interior — Albert B. Fall; Secretary of Agriculture — Henry C. Wallace; Secretary of Commerce — Herbert Hoover; Secretary of Labor — James J. Davis; Postmaster General — Will H. Hays.
17. The Cabinet officers have no constitutional powers, as the Cabinet is not mentioned in the Constitution.
18. Cabinet officers have no power whatever over Congress.
19. Cabinet officers have no power over the executive. They are merely the advisers of the President.
20. All appropriation bills must originate in the House of Representatives.
21. United States senators are voted for directly by the people. Until the seventeenth amendment to the Constitution was adopted in 1913 they were chosen by state legislatures.
22. A senator is elected for six years.
23. His salary is seventy-five hundred dollars a year.



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## What Is a College Education For?

(Continued from page 13)

child by segregating her during her formative years and holding back her self-adjustment to the world by more than four years by keeping her in the position of a child for that time."

The mother and the college girl herself will find much food for thought in a careful and searching federal report by Mabel Louise Robinson on the Curricula of the Women's Colleges, though it has apparently never raised a ripple in academic circles. It shows how the curriculum has grown, from a parallel of the courses in the early men's colleges to an unwieldy hodge-podge of heterogeneous prescribed learning, and makes suggestions for a gradual remedy. The colleges could easily enough offer a curriculum more adapted to women's needs, Miss Robinson thinks, with definite vocational guidance in the sophomore year.

"To be specific," she says, "the young woman who elects the profession of law, or medicine, or teaching will have distinct aims in her courses in the history, economics, and government group, or in science, or in education and the subjects she wishes to teach. The young business woman will have a new interest in psychology, in sociology, in English, in modern languages, in whatever bears upon her chosen type of business. The student who wishes later to prepare herself for any form of domestic science and art work has a motive in selecting her courses in chemistry, biology, physiology, education, sociology, and art. Any vocation which would refuse to correlate in some degree with college courses would, if a reputable vocation, reflect severely on the quality of the college work."

Miss Robinson studied the records at the New York Intercollegiate Bureau of 261 graduates of women's colleges: from Vassar, 85; Wellesley, 53; Radcliffe, 13; Barnard, 65; Mount Holyoke, 45. Of these graduates the records showed respectively 45%, 56%, 46%, 75%, and 45% of girls whose major subject in college had no connection whatever with their subsequent occupations.

A study of all the self-supporting members of the class of 1912 in these same five colleges, which would include all happily placed graduates, showed a slightly lower percentage of "non-correlates", but they are high enough still to be most serious. They run from 31% to 59%.

If there could be given, as early as the sophomore year, a short course outlining the various professions and the qualifications necessary for success in them, showing the possible relation of college training to the professions, what to get in college and how to use it—which professions, such as medicine, needed years more study and which ones could be fairly approximated in short college courses, much of the waste now so evident to older professional women could be avoided.

Handling human lives is the most ticklish business in the world. And nothing could be stupider in such delicate work than not to use the careful, sound psychological data that has been worked out in vocational guidance. It should be impossible for college professors to seize on a brilliant girl who, by every sign, was meant to be a leader among her kind, and insist on her delving among archives after college and writing historical theses. It took one such girl ten years to find her real work. It should have been obvious to the meaneast intelligence that she was an "extravert"—that is a doer, not of the "introvert" or philosophical type of mind. The extravert, of course, as in this case, usually finds herself sooner or later. The poor introvert very often never gets out of the rut that she happened to fall into after college.

The contention of the professors is that there isn't time in the present course for these extras—vocational guidance courses. The curriculum is crowded. True. But which is better: to lose six or nine semester hours of cultural training, or six or eight years of misdirected effort after college is over?

## YOUR LAST CHANCE

Marjorie Shuler's book, "For Rent One Pedestal," was One Dollar, now Twenty-five Cents the single copy. Special price to individual women or organizations who desire to resell at a profit—Two Dollars the Dozen Copies.

A souvenir of the suffrage struggle no one can afford to miss.

It is readable, amusing, entertaining, instructive. It produces smiles, tears and indignation with varying degrees of other emotions to fill the chinks. Read it.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

It is impossible for any one to read this account of one girl's suffrage campaign experiences without laughter; it is rich and rare, a regular treasurehouse of good laughs.—ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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## Foot Comfort in Summer

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Women who wear Cantilever Shoes in summer time are not troubled. Their feet are comfortable because Cantilever Shoes are built on a last which conforms to the natural shape of the foot. The arch is flexible, like the foot (not made rigid by a metal "shank-piece" which is concealed in all ordinary shoes), therefore the foot is unrestrained. Free muscular action

and free circulation keep the foot comfortable, healthy and cool.

Walking is enjoyable when the feet are shod in good looking shoes that permit the natural functioning of the muscles, ligaments, and the 26 bones of which the foot is composed. Cantilever heels of the right height induce correct posture, which means better health for you. Easy walking means more of youthful spirit, more enjoyment out of doors.

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 Hartford—86 Pratt St.  
 Houston—W. C. Munn Co.  
 Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl  
 Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.  
 Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.  
 Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery  
 Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.  
 Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's  
 Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.  
 Kansas City, Mo.—Jones Store Co.  
 Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.  
 Lancaster—Frey's, 3 E. King St.  
 Lansing—F. N. Atbath Co.  
 Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman  
 Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.  
 Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co.  
 Los Angeles—505 Pantages Bldg.  
 Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.  
 Lowell—The Bon Marche  
 Macon—The Dannenberg Co.  
 McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan  
 Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.  
 Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.  
 Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South  
 Missoula—Missoula Merc. Co.  
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 Morristown—G. W. Melick  
 Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons  
 New Britain—Sloan Bros.  
 New Haven—153 Court St.  
 New Orleans—D. H. Holmes Co.  
 New Rochelle—Ware's  
 New York—22 West 39th St.  
 Oklahoma City—The Boot Shop  
 Omaha—308 So. 18th St.  
 Pasadena—Morse-Heckman Co.  
 Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.  
 Pawtucket—Evans & Young  
 Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.  
 Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.  
 Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.  
 Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdel  
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 Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.  
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 Providence—The Boston Store  
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 Reading—S. S. Schweitzer  
 Richmond, Va.—S. Sytle, 11 W. Broad  
 Rochester—148 East Ave.  
 Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.  
 Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.  
 St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., op. P.O.  
 Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.  
 San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.  
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 San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)  
 San Jose—Hoff & Kayser  
 Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery  
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 Seattle—Baxter & Baxter  
 Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.  
 Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.  
 South Bend—Ellsworth Store  
 Spokane—The Crescent  
 Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaihoff  
 Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace  
 Stamford—L. Spelke & Son  
 Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.  
 Tampa—Glenn's, 502 Franklin St.  
 Terre Haute—Otto G. Hornung  
 Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.  
 Topeka—Pelletier Stores Co.  
 Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.  
 Troy—W. H. Frear & Co.  
 Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store  
 Vancouver—Hudson's Bay Co.  
 Waco—Davis-Smith Bootery  
 Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.  
 Washington—Wm. Hahn & Co.  
 Waterbury—Reid & Hughes Co.  
 Wichita—Rorabaugh's  
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 Worcester—J. C. Mac-  
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 York—The Bon Ton  
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# What Do Women Want?

The foreign policy of the United States is probably the most serious question before the country. Many authorities agree that our business prosperity depends on the way it is settled.

For the first time women have a full share of responsibility as voters. What did they mean when they voted for president last fall?

America alone?

America in a League?

America in the League?

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## The Woman Citizen

believes that the country would like to know the facts and is trying to secure them. If you have already voted, get a friend to mark the ballot below, cut out and mail the coupon.

Did you vote the Republican ticket,

- ☐ believing the United States would join the League of Nations in some form?
- ☐ believing the United States would not join the League of Nations in any form?

Did you vote the Democratic ticket,

- ☐ believing the United States would join the League of Nations in some form?
  - ☐ believing the United States would not join the League of Nations in any form?
- Cut out this coupon and mail to

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New York City



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# The Woman Citizen

Formerly The Woman's Journal  
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## What Did Women Want?

America alone?

America in a League?

America in the League?

**WOULDN'T** you think that a woman who did not want the League of Nations would say so in these frank and troublous times, if you asked her?

**THE** *Woman Citizen* asked every woman whom it reached to mark a straw ballot showing whether or not she wanted a League of Nations when she voted last fall. In addition several big newspapers reprinted the *Woman Citizen* ballot.

*4000 women voted*

92.5% of them wanted the League of Nations in some form.  
Hundreds of them wrote earnest letters to back up their votes.

READ WHAT THEY SAY

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## The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

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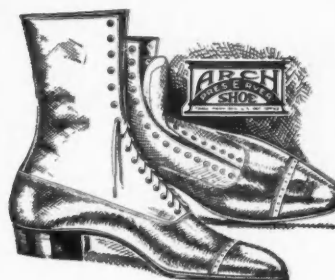
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Vol. LI Old Style

Vol. VI New Style

No. 4



## The Fallen Arch

is a painful, inconvenient condition of the foot, affecting the spine as well as the entire nervous system of the body, and should be remedied at once, so as to prevent many years of intense suffering.

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# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

JULY 16, 1921

Number 4

## What Did Women Want?

THE question asked by the *Woman Citizen* in its issue of June 4th, "What did women mean by their vote at the presidential election last fall?" has been answered voluminously. For three issues the *Woman Citizen* carried on its back cover these questions:

Did you vote the Republican ticket, believing the United States would join the League of Nations in some form?  
believing the United States would not join the League of Nations in any form?

Did you vote the Democratic ticket, believing the United States would join the League of Nations in some form?  
believing the United States would not join the League of Nations in any form?

Several big newspapers and the new *Illinois Bulletin* of the League of Women Voters reprinted the *Woman Citizen* ballot. In response nearly 4000 women sent in their votes and in addition hundreds of letters have been received explaining more fully why women voted as they did, and their opinions on the great issues involved. These votes and letters have come from all parts of the country, from Maine to California, from Minnesota to Alabama. They give a cross-section of the votes and opinions of the most intelligent part of the woman electorate of the United States.

### Changing Parties for the League

The results show that 92.5 per cent of all the women who voted either the Republican or the Democratic ticket did so "believing that the United States would join the League of Nations in some form," while 7.5 per cent voted "believing that the United States would not join the League of Nations in any form." Eleven voters only said that the League was not taken into consideration in their choice. Many specifically stated that they were Republicans, or would have voted the Republican ticket if it had not been for the League issue. Such comments were common as "I voted the Democratic ticket for president only"; and this from a Massachusetts woman:

"I am a registered Republican. I voted the Democratic ticket because the Democratic candidate came out frankly and squarely for the League of Nations."

Or from a New Yorker who voted the Democratic ticket:

"I have been a Republican all my life and of a family 'dyed in the wool' Republican."

Another Massachusetts woman who, although a Republican, voted for Cox, adds:

"Perhaps business depression will force us to do what high-mindedness failed to accomplish."

Both Alabama and New York expressed the opinion that:

"The present troublous times might have been largely avoided had we entered the league."

A New Yorker writes:

"I am a Republican and little dreamed that my first vote for President would be for a Democrat. I voted for Cox solely on the League of Nations issue. I feel very keenly that it is a disgrace for the United States to refuse to cooperate with other nations to prevent war. The League without the United States may or may not succeed; with the United States success would have been assured."

### They Want Peace

Most of the letters express an ardent desire for world peace:

"I believe in a League of Nations for Peace. I abhor war. At eighty-two years of age I have distinct recollections of the horrors of four wars in which the United States has taken a bloody part, though, thank God, it was always a part of defending justice and rebuking oppressors."

Another writes:

"I'm convinced that practically all of the women voted for what they thought would bring peace. But propaganda against the League of Nations was widespread and the credulous were convinced that it was deadly; meaning war, and sending our boys to die in foreign lands."

From Minneapolis came:

"I am enclosing the coupon attached to your paper, and also wish to inform you that four large Scandinavian American women's organizations, of this city, numbering two thousand women of Scandinavian birth or ancestry, have passed resolutions urging President Harding to call the nations together for a conference on disarmament and peace."

From a well-known Virginian:

"I voted the Democratic ticket because with all my mind and heart and soul I believed in a League of Nations to enforce peace, and I wanted the United States to be a potential factor in that compact. Our

present 'isolation' seems to me to be an unworthy withdrawal from our legitimate responsibilities and a base repudiation of those principles for which our sons offered the sacrifice of their lives

A North Carolina woman writes:

"With the League of Nations as the main issue not only those of us who are Democrats voted the Democratic ticket but, judging from this small town, a great number of Republican women as well. A neighbor of mine whose family are all Republicans, left her baby asleep at daybreak and went to the polls to vote for Cox as she wanted above all else a League of Nations."

To a number of voters the League issue was of supreme importance. One woman writes:

"The League ranks with the world documents, with the Ten Commandments, the Magna Charta and our own Constitution."

### Against the League

From the South comes a contrasting view:

"I gave four weeks of my time traveling over Kentucky and speaking in the hope that America would keep out of entangling alliances with quarreling Europe. Let them settle their own disputes and preserve their own boundary lines. We have given enough good American blood in the European quarrels. Down with the League of Nations."

A Connecticut woman who was opposed wrote:

"I am a Republican, I believe in the platform. I did not like the League of Nations in the least. The future I am trusting to our very good President. A sick country, like a sick person, cannot get well in a minute."

Another Connecticut woman writes:

"My vote is for America alone. Our ancestors freed the United States from all kings and empires, and we should keep it free. I voted the Republican ticket hoping the United States would not join the League of Nations in any form."

From Nebraska:

"I want a League, some League, any League, but the League is an iniquitous compromise with European imperialism—a perfectly intolerable repudiation of every one of the fourteen points."

From Missouri comes a protest against the straw ballot:

"If this paper expects support from Republican women cut out this sort of thing. This magazine is posing as a non-partisan organ and at the same time is seeking to disseminate allied propaganda in spite of the fact that the American people have

spoken in thunder tones on the hateful thing called the League of Nations. Let Wilson and this miserable farce sink into oblivion where they both belong. Long live Harding."

The minority parties were also represented. From California came a letter saying:

"They want peace, and that they are not likely to get through either the Democratic or the Republican party. Although I want only two months of being ninety years old, I voted last November for E. V. Debs."

A New Yorker voted the Prohibition ticket:

"Believing and hoping that the United States would join the League of Nations in some form and that the last work of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw on earth should not be in vain."

And another:

"If the *Woman Citizen* is really going to represent women and to be a help to us all, don't you think that it should recognize that there is a Socialist party, whether its policy is to encourage or discourage it? There is a large group of women who believe in some League of Nations but who did not vote for it through either of the old parties."

### Opinions on the Election

A number of writers analyzed the election. One from Minnesota who had campaigned for the Democratic party found that:

"Eighty per cent of our population is foreign-born — Slavs, Italians, Finns and Swedes. The Finns, when not Socialists, are Republicans, and the Swedes are always Republicans. A number of Austrian women told me they would vote the Republican ticket, because 'Lady, when the Republicans were in, we had beer, wine, everything—then the Democrats got in and they took away the whiskey and beer, and now, if they get in again, they will take away the wine from our homes.' So the League of Nations did not make much impression on them. Also I found that a great number of people were angry because 'Wilson declared war when he said he wouldn't.' And he 'didn't free Ireland.' Some 'wanted a change,' which was one of the slogans used by the Republicans in this part of the country."

Several writers make comments similar to the following:

"We may go back only a little time to see the votes for Presidents divided into very nearly three equal parts between Taft, Roosevelt and Wilson to realize that the country is normally only about one-third Democratic anyway. In the general intellectual confusion many voters fell back into the party cleavage of their childhood."

"I do not believe any one will really understand the election of 1920 for a long time

yet. I do believe that when the leaders of the Republican party have had time to save their face they will be ready to go into the League of Nations. Here's hoping they will accomplish that speedily. It seems as though the whole world is just waiting for us to get back to sane thinking and to our normal character."

A Massachusetts woman gave as her view:

"The Irish-Americans voted for Harding, not because they had suddenly become Republicans, but because they had been led to believe that the League of Nations was largely dominated by Great Britain. The German-Americans voted for Harding because they thought a separate peace would divide the Allies and be advantageous to Germany. The negroes voted for Harding because they believed the Republicans to be better friends to their race than the Democrats. The British-Americans voted for Harding because they did not approve the stand taken by Cox with regard to Ireland. Ex-President Taft, President A. Lawrence Lowell and many other Pro-League Republicans honestly believed it to be impossible to ratify the Treaty of Versailles without reservations and that a vote for Harding would not only put a more efficient set of men into office and bring back into power the Republican party and Republican principles but would also be the quickest and easiest way to bring about a League of Nations. Are they satisfied with the results to date?"

Among the few with whom the League of Nations played no part one comment was:

"I voted the Republican ticket because I believed the Republican party would put better men into public office, manage the finances of the country with less extravagance, and because I disbelieved in Mr. Wilson and the principles of the Democratic party at home and abroad."

And:

"What are women to do who can no longer respect the elephant and can't quite decide on the mule?"

Anti-suffrage sentiment was not wanting. A new Jersey woman "with a long life behind her" did not vote the Republican ticket, because:

"I was sure if it was elected we would not join the League. Do not believe in Woman Suffrage. I hated to vote. Did it for duty. Will trust the administration. Believe in woman's auxiliaries to Public School Boards."

From Virginia comes:

"Enclosed find my vote marked on clipping. I would like to add that five or six hundred other women in my county, although opposed to woman suffrage and regarding it almost unladylike to vote, got out, registered and voted because of their

desire for the United States to join the League of Nations."

One New Yorker writes "I didn't vote and never expect to."

No one could read these earnest letters without realizing the truth of what the *Woman Citizen* said in its first announcement of the plan for the straw ballot, that "the readers of the *Woman Citizen* are women who did not vote blindly, but who know what they did and why they did it."

The question was put to them clearly, without partisan bias, and they have answered frankly. So meager was the expression of anti-League sentiment which the referendum brought out that it is nearly all given here. But it would take more type than this magazine contains to print the letters favoring the League, of which the above are samples.

### Not a Mandate

Since the election last fall, it has often been claimed that the huge majority given the Republican party was a popular protest against not only the League of Nations as existing, but against the United States making any entangling European alliances. Some of the friends, even, of the League of Nations, have hesitated to push the League against what they felt was a mandate from the people.

According to the vote taken by the *Woman Citizen*, this is a mistaken view. From the figures of the straw ballot, it would seem that many voters chose the Republican ticket, believing that the only chance of getting the League was through a Republican President working with the Senate. The advice of the pro-League Republicans carried far and potently.

The unmistakable conclusion from these expressions of opinions is that the women of all parties who are represented by the readers of the *Woman Citizen* voted for a League of Nations; that they still ardently desire that the United States should enter the League and that they care so deeply that they are willing to go to considerable trouble to make their wishes come true. Their combined sentiment seems to be expressed in the words of one San Francisco woman: "I feel sure that if put to vote America would be for the League or an Association of some kind."

### RESULTS OF STRAW BALLOT COMPILED MONDAY, JULY 11.

Voted the Republican ticket believing the United States would join the League of Nations in some form.....	1070
Voted the Democratic ticket believing the United States would join the League of Nations in some form.....	1977
Voted other party tickets wanting the League of Nations in some form .....	37
Total who voted believing the United States would join the League of Nations in some form.....	3084
Voted the Republican ticket believing the United States would not join the League of Nations in any form.....	278
Voted the Democratic ticket believing the United States would not join the League of Nations in any form.....	20
Total believing the United States would not join the League of Nations in any form.....	298
Defective ballots, impossible to tell what they mean.....	52
One Anti who "didn't vote and never expects to" .....	1
	53
Total .....	3435

Note: A number of ballots have come in too late to be compiled for this issue.



# News Notes of the Fortnight

## High Protection

ONE subject that promises to make Washington heat hotter this summer is the tariff. The Fordney tariff bill was read in the House of Representatives July 7—346 pages of it—and a week of unrestricted debate followed. July 21 has been set as the date for a vote on the bill.

Unofficial estimates place the expected return from this measure at \$700,000,000 a year, while the Payne-Aldrich law in normal pre-war years produced a little more than \$300,000,000 a year. Chairman Fordney has characterized his measure as "a Magna Charta for the perpetuation of American standards of living and the constitution of a uniform and universal prosperity," and the purpose of the bill is summed up in the majority report in these words:—

"Rates of duty are proposed which will permit the products of American labor to compete with foreign goods in the American markets without sacrificing the American standard of living."

The minority report retorts that "we need no tariff to cut off the imports and the exports of the United States"—our foreign trade having fallen off 50 per cent from the level of a year ago.

There appears to be some inclination to put tax legislation ahead of the tariff on the ground that the latter can wait and the former cannot. Full discussion of the tariff will follow in a later number of the *Citizen*.

## Business in Government

THE new Director of the Budget, Charles G. Dawes, has started something. A brand-new kind of meeting was recently held in Washington which has great significance for the "business administration" of the government. It was a meeting of Director Dawes with the Cabinet and six hundred government bureau chiefs, with President Harding in the chair at the first session—for the purpose of allowing the director to lay down the basic principles which are to be applied to expenditures for the fiscal year 1922. Mr. Dawes refers to himself in his new capacity as "an adviser of the President and Congress in the matter of correcting business administration," and says that the idea of the Budget bureau is to "put into effect throughout the government the rules of business such as obtain in all well-conducted corporations."

In writing of this meeting, Mark Sullivan says in the *New York Evening Post*: "Out of this we shall have a real drive towards economy and good management such as never would have come out of

Congress. To get economy and efficiency of management out of Congress is not to be expected in the nature of things. Human nature being what it is, the necessary motive is not to be found in the heart of the majority of individual members of Congress.

"The average individual member is looking for credit not with the country as a whole but with his home district, and as a rule the political organization of his home district is more satisfied with jobs, with river and harbor improvements, with public buildings and with Federal aid for good roads than with abstractions of economy.

"The heart of Congress has not truly been behind the movement for Government reorganization, efficiency, and economy. Gen. Dawes will need all the momentum he can muster to achieve his results. The device of the meeting he has called for to-day is the best imaginable for his purpose."

"The desire you express on the part of the British Government," wrote de Valera to Lloyd George, "to end the centuries of conflict between the people of these two islands, and to establish relations of neighborly harmony, is the genuine desire of the people of Ireland."

It is a desire which all the world earnestly shares.

## A Pro-League Crowd

ANOTHER group besides readers whom the *Woman Citizen* could reach has recently taken a test poll on international relations. The National Economic League, whose headquarters are in Boston, and whose object is "the education and expression of public opinion," put out a list of eight questions on subjects "requiring immediate consideration." About 1000 ballots were cast.



A DANGEROUS COMPANION FOR HER PETS

Parmelee in the Nashville Tennessean.

## Truce in the World's Longest War

ON July 8 a truce was declared between the British armed forces and the Irish Republican army, and arrangements were made for hostilities to cease from July 11 at noon. It was the first mutual truce in Ireland, says the *New York World*, "since the days of Strongbow, seven centuries ago." If all goes well, by the time these words are printed, Eamonn de Valera, president of the Irish Republic, Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, and Premier Lloyd George, will have met in London at a conference of Irish and British representatives. This hopeful outcome is the result of careful negotiations in which General Jan C. Smuts, the South African premier, has played a very important part, and back of that is the King's initiative.

To the question, "Should the United States ratify the Versailles Treaty of Peace with reservations?" there were 710 ayes and 227 nays. To another question, "Should the United States enter the existing League of Nations with modifications in general such as were acceptable to the Senate?" there were 657 ayes and 298 nays.

The strongest vote was recorded on the first question, "Should the United States refrain from joining any association of nations?" there were 823 nays, representing 82 per cent, against 149 ayes, or 15 per cent.

## Good News

AS we go to press, the newspapers announce that President Harding has informally asked Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to share in a

conference on disarmament, to be held in Washington at a time mutually agreeable. If the responses are favorable, formal invitations for such a conference will be issued. The suggestion is also made that the same conference should undertake consideration of principles and policy in the Far East, and China has also been invited to take part in the discussion of these problems.

#### Chief Justice Taft

THE new Chief Justice of the United States, succeeding the late Chief Justice White, is William Howard Taft. Mr. Taft's nomination was confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 61 to 4, the four opponents being Senators Borah, Johnson, of California, LaFollette, and Watson. The objections, it is understood, were along the lines that Mr. Taft has

not been active in the law for thirty years and that a life of politics does not fit a man to head the greatest judicial tribunal in the world. The sentiment of the country, however, as reflected in the press, seems to support the large senatorial majority, and Mr. Taft enters on the duties of his new office with the knowledge that he has a strong, friendly backing.

## A Baccalaureate Address

Delivered June 12, 1921

By Carrie Chapman Catt, at the University of Wyoming

WHEN you leave this wonderful University of Wyoming, I beg you to go forth determined to be men and women of vision.

Vision is not a wild dream that comes in the night as the result of indigestion; it is not a fantastic hope born of a disordered brain, although there are those who have so defined vision. It is, first, an earnest, sincere conviction based upon a thorough understanding of the cause which produces the vision. Second, there is knowledge of the evolutionary processes that will certainly lead that cause onward. Standing solidly upon absolute knowledge and looking into the future along a trail the world is bound to follow,—one sees the realization of a wrong righted—that is vision.

Each of you young people has a special inclination. You will find your vision there and, whatever it is, the world needs you in its service. There is not a single line of our national development that is not at this moment in need of leaders and workers of moral earnestness. I do not ask you to be reformers—that means giving your entire life to a task; all I am asking is this: wherever you go, whatever you do, take your vision with you.

There is a law of evolution—you have learned much of that during your life in college. Some regard it as similar to the law of gravitation and think that it works while they sleep; but I want to tell you that evolution requires "evolvers"—men and women of vision who are willing to live and die for their cause. I ask you to be an evolver, each of you, along the line where your conviction is strongest and your vision clearest. Learn to think things through; to take into consideration all the facts, and especially the opinions of those who do not agree with you. Make the large things look large and the little things small, and when you have found your vision, stand fast.

You, the sons and daughters of Wyoming, have the immortal example of your state to follow. When, fifty-two years ago, the young territory granted the vote to women, it stood alone—alone in all the world. In 1869 I was a young child studying geography, and I remem-

*Perhaps there have been other instances of baccalaureate addresses delivered by women—we do not recall any; certainly they are exceptional. Space does not permit the publication of Dr. Catt's complete address but only of the direct message to the outgoing students.*

*In the next number we will print the address on "Efficiency in Government" made by Mrs. Catt at the Cleveland Convention last April, for which our readers have been asking.*

ber my map with that enormous yellow splotch which included Wyoming, and which was called the Great American Desert.

The granting of votes to women in some unknown state in that great desert had little influence on the outside world. What good thing could come out of a desert?

But time brought influence to Wyoming, and then the world jeered at her. I am sure that for many years men who went as delegates to political conventions and as delegates to Congress, must have had a difficult task to defend the action of their state. To my mind it was a wonderful thing that Wyoming took her stand so long ago—but the really heroic thing was that she never failed to stand fast. I do not know in all those years of a single instance when she faltered. The world jeered and still she stood.

I remember long years ago, for example, a man appeared in the city of Boston, and was interviewed by the *Boston Herald*, always an opposer of woman's suffrage. The paper quoted him, "the Honorable Mr. So-and-So, from Cheyenne, Wyoming," as declaring woman suffrage a failure. The article said that in Wyoming, although the women had the vote, they never used it; that in Wyoming there were such quarrels in the family because the women voted that there was no harmony; and so on. It appeared in the morning press. There were few in Boston in those days who dreamed that the time would ever come when that smug state of Massachusetts would give women the vote.

A suffragist, however, hastened a telegram to Cheyenne asking who this Honorable Mr. So-and-So was and if he spoke for Wyoming. By noon of that day she had an answer, and the answer announced that the Honorable Mr. So-and-So had been a horse thief who had been convicted by a jury half of whom were women. Perhaps you never heard of that little incident, but it rang all around the world accompanied by the name of Wyoming. The world learned there was a place where women voted, and the ridicule was on the other side.

I could tell you many such instances where Wyoming stood fast, but the most crucial was when the state was admitted to statehood. Congress never takes a step forward until its constituents at home demand it, and Congress said to Mr. Carey, the delegate from this state and the father of your Governor, "We will never admit Wyoming with woman suffrage in the Constitution."

Mr. Carey wired home for instruction. Here was a gigantic temptation to shirk, but Wyoming stood fast. He later arose in the House and said, "Wyoming bids me to say to you that she will stay out of the Union a hundred years if she cannot come in with woman suffrage in her Constitution."

Then Congress granted her statehood because she stood fast.

By and by, there were other states that caught Wyoming's vision and enfranchised their women. Still following her immortal example, in time the whole nation became a unit seeing that same vision. Nations far away caught the vision, too, until now so many of them have enfranchised their women that the list of lands wherein women vote numbers twenty-eight and is longer than the list of countries where they do not vote.

Following Wyoming, stand fast, when you have found your cause and your vision. The world may howl at you; it may jeer at you; it may even mob you—such things have happened—but in the end the world will surrender to you if you are right; and all the way through while the mob is jeering and howling, you will know that you are right and that it will surrender. That knowledge is your support, your protection, your daily encouragement.



Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse  
*In her suffrage days*

## From Boredom to Business

By Martha Baldwin

Enter the Society Working-Woman.  
Whether she comes by the Suffrage Route, like Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Reid, or Driven by "Drawing-Room Ennui," she has  
Come to Stay.



Mrs. Ogden Reid  
*Now an advertising manager*

ONE of the most recently recognized forces impelling women into the working-day world is known as "drawing-room ennui." Now this is by no means a new motive force. The newness belongs to the name and its recognition.

There always have been women of wealth and social position who, surfeited with the historical equivalents of bridge and motoring, have made themselves felt in the business or political or artistic world of their times. Only now, by reason of the widespread publicity given to women's successes in lines heretofore popularly supposed to belong to men and with the newly awakened civic and—one might say—brain consciousness of women, the number of women leaving the drawing-room for work of one kind or another is attracting attention. This does not mean surprised attention. No, just a friendly, sort of "good-for-you—I-knew-you-had-it-in-you" attention.

In the eastern part of the country the increased number of recruits from drawing-room to office dates back to suffrage campaigns and war work. Most women of wealth took active and telling parts in one or both of these services. And when the National Suffrage Amendment was passed and the bulk of war work done away with, they found they had developed something in themselves that refused to be content with an aimless round of luncheons, motor trips, teas, dinners and balls. These amusements made the women who had once indulged in them contentedly, feel somewhat as Ben King did, when he wrote:

Nowhere to go but out,  
Nowhere to come but back.

In other words they were bored.

Moreover, suffrage and the various war-work organizations in a very effective way had given each woman a pretty definite idea of the kind of work for

which she was best fitted. Especially in the suffrage organizations was this true. Its leaders had a genius, developed and perfected by their years of stern experience, for picking the right women for the right jobs. Having once struck her gait in a special line of work, the society woman found it impossible not to keep up the pace when the job of obtaining suffrage was finished.

Two brilliant examples of this are Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Mrs. Ogden Reid, the president and treasurer of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, who led the suffragists to victory in the Empire state.

Immediately following this victory Mrs. Whitehouse was sent to Switzerland for the Government's Bureau of Public Information. As we all know now, the little neutral republic was the hotbed of conspiracy and intrigue for all countries during the war, and Mrs. Whitehouse's appointment was decidedly flattering since she was the only woman ever placed by our government in such a position. The work she did in Switzerland, considered by many one of the big jobs of the war from the American standpoint, won her admirers who had never before been particularly interested in women or suffrage, and who indeed had had no respect for women workers.

### The Suffrage Spring-board

Although Mrs. Ogden Reid took an active part in several war services, and was the only woman appointed on the committee for drawing up the national platform for the Republican Party in the last campaign, her biggest job since she managed the collection of \$400,000 for the final New York state suffrage campaign has been in the business world. As advertising director of the New York *Tribune* Mrs. Reid has built up that end of the newspaper far beyond

the most ambitious dreams of any of those who preceded her. Besides her ability to get things done on the outside, Mrs. Reid's office organization is significant. In her department there is true *esprit de corps*. No detail or problem, however insignificant, is too small for her attention and thought, especially if it concerns the problems of an individual. Mrs. Reid is on her job every working day. Recognition of her ability has been forthcoming from some of the largest business organizations in the country, organizations that always have been run exclusively by men.

### A Big Business Woman

Another outstanding example of the woman who prefers a business career to a career simply of society functions is Miss Anne Morgan. She might modestly disclaim any idea of going into business. Nevertheless she is putting across a business deal of enormous proportions: namely, the financing of the American Committee for Devastated France.

Only in that she is not working for personal gain do Miss Morgan's activities differ from the activities of a big business man. All the business men, from one end of the country to the other, who have reached into their pocketbooks in response to her arguments, even in conservative Southern cities are unanimous in declaring that as a business woman Miss Morgan is a worthy daughter of the great financier whose name she bears.

Of the New York society women who have gone into business, there are many such as Mrs. DeLoosey Oelrichs, who has taken charge of the sale of perfumes for a New York importing company; Elsie deWolfe, whose international reputation as an interior decorator antedates the war; Isabel Dodge, of Detroit and New York, who takes an active and intelligent part in the management of



the great automobile industry founded by her father; Katherine Force, sister of Mrs. William K. Dick, formerly Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has gone in for real estate; Mrs. John Monroe, designer of fancy articles for a Fifth Avenue shop; and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, who has opened a beauty parlor.

Mrs. Morris, who is the wife of the widely known novelist, discussed her venture into business. On the theory that one way to make the world happier is to make it more beautiful, she has opened a luxurious shop, fitted with old English wing-chairs, curtains of red lacquer chintz over the Tudor windows and seats before a blazing fire for cool days.

"I come from a family of business men," said Mrs. Morris, "and I have always wanted to try my hand at it, so here is my opportunity. I have gone into business because I want something to do. My children are in school and no longer need my personal care. The idea of a life of idleness became unendurable, and when the opportunity offered to become vice-president of the company which operates this shop I jumped at the chance on condition that I should have personal charge."

Another angle of the entrance of society women into business may be gained from something Mrs. Whitehouse once said in reply to a criticism aimed at wealthy women who did not contribute as heavily to certain causes and philanthropies as their poorer sisters.

"We are apt to blame women of wealth for indifference or meanness," said Mrs. Whitehouse on that occasion, "but it is not generally realized how often women of the wealthiest families, surrounded by every luxury, have no money at their disposal. This is true of unmarried women, who are often nothing but dependent guests in their fathers' houses. It is true also of married women. They may contract bills, which are paid, but they have no money to spend."

Mrs. Lydig Hoyt recently joined the great fraternity of motion picture players. Mrs. Hoyt, socially very popular and known for her great beauty, took part in a picture made for Norma Talmadge. For a number of years Mrs. Hoyt has escaped "drawing-room ennui" by an active share in amateur theat-

rical performances. She confessed that her real ambition was to be an actress on the legitimate stage.

"I decided to become a film actress," said Mrs. Hoyt, "not because of any notion that it was romantic and fascinating but because I felt that it was the thing for which I was best fitted. I know there are thousands of women who want to go into the movies because they have been carried away by what is called 'the lure of the screen,' but that wasn't at all what actuated me. And already I have gone far enough in my new work to tell those women that there is mighty little lure and lots of hard work about it."



Anne Morgan

*Whose philanthropy is a huge business*

In the West, the Middle West, and the South, wealthy women have progressed in the business world at least as rapidly as in the East. Many of them had made strides before the war and the suffrage victory. It is to be remembered that the women of the West did not have such a struggle to win the privilege of voting as their Eastern sisters. Perhaps one reason for this was that in their younger country, where there was still some of the pioneer atmosphere, they had never relinquished working side by side with the men, although the manner of their work had changed.

In the South, where tradition was strictest concerning the business of being a lady, these lines have been broken.

When the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs sent organizers into the South two years ago, they found many an able business woman carrying on all kinds of work. And a large number of these business women had come from the old families.

Recently in one of the great women's clubs of New York City a little group was gathered after dinner. There were women of various activities, writers, politicians, business women, while some were women without any occupation except what society afforded. One of the society group said somewhat longingly:

"You know I envy you women who do things. I never used to think about it, but somehow I feel so inferior. I can't do any of the wonderful things you do."

"Nonsense," retorted one of the business women. "You do things none of the rest of us here could do. For years you have managed a large household most successfully. You are known for tact and as a splendid hostess. Did it never occur to you what excellent business training you have had? You have been an executive for years and you haven't realized it. Some day when you want a job outside your home, just let me know. Business men are beginning to realize the worth of such training as yours."

Since then this once envious woman has made good in managing the woman's department in a great bank.

Following a convention of business women in a Middle Western city, the wife of a leading man of the town went to one of their number and said:

"You business women have such a wonderful time in your clubs that I believe I'll join one of them. Which do you consider the best for me to choose?"

"My dear lady," sadly replied her business woman acquaintance, "that isn't the question. Which one would you be eligible for? Our clubs are made up of business women. I suppose it sounds foolish, but the only answer for your desire is for you first to find a work, become a business woman, and then talk about joining a club."

And the lady, being wise, took the advice. She became so successful in her business that she had a hard time choosing a club, because all the clubs in her town wanted her as a member.

## Ingrained

HE said, "When I got home from France, I thought it was over, That there would be no more wars.

But I've given up. I don't believe we can stop them.

I suppose there will be another about the time the baby grows up."

I could not answer. I have had enough of khaki.

I could not see my tender little child in his "outfit," starting out for the next generation's war.

His father was speaking again. This time there was pride, not disgust, in his voice.

"I would want him to go in the infantry," he said.

"That is the place for a Man."

I keep wondering what women can do against that.

# The Feminine Advance in France

By Alice Lamazière

THE cataclysm of the war did not pass over France without altering the material and moral conditions of the women. Now that the horror is ended, and the unnatural conditions are over, which for more than five years were forced on so many young and healthy beings; now that life is returning to normal, what do we find? First, countless women deprived forever of their means of support; thousands and thousands of widows and orphans, and women who will never know the joy of marriage and a home. And second, great changes in the attitude of French women toward life and work. Now they look at life with a clear eye, without hesitation or weakness. The courage that comes from the knowledge that they have tried their powers with success will never leave them.

During the struggle women left their homes as volunteer and paid workers, and although they labored under trying conditions and with grief-stricken hearts, they became fond of work. Many of the volunteer workers, who, since the war, have gone back to the family hearth, especially in the provinces, where life is more circumscribed, do not submit with the same good grace as formerly to the monotony of every-day duties. They feel that embroidery and society are not enough to fill their lives.

Others, who worked in trades previously reserved for men, of which some were certainly less fatiguing than a number of the so-called feminine occupations, achieved economic independence and had an opportunity to reflect on the slavery in which they had previously been held. This profoundly changed their habit of thought.

## Exit the Dowry

Among the lower and middle bourgeois, who always had guarded their daughters jealously from the outside world, revenues decreased during the troubled years as the cost of living went up; for side by side with fortunes which had sprung up in a few weeks, others which were thought to be lasting vanished. Such families were no longer able to provide the necessary dowry for their daughters, so they decided with clear and prompt judgment to replace the dowry with a professional apprenticeship. Today a trade represents a value more important and more lasting than bonds, which are subject to fluctuations in value.

In Paris the number of women stu-



Most picturesque are the methods of French laundresses, but they would not appeal to Americans.

dents in the colleges has markedly increased. The custom of teaching girls the same studies as their brothers is becoming general in Saone-et-Loire. They take their degrees and then continue their studies in the nearby University of Lyon. At Aix, in Provence, many young girls are studying law and medicine. Schools heretofore jealously reserved for men, such as l'Ecole d'Horlogerie, are open to them, while schools of technical education for women have been founded.

## As Bright as Men

The most recent examinations show that feminine intelligence is on a level with masculine intelligence. At the October granting of degrees, out of thirty candidates four women were accepted and no men; while five women passed and no men. The next day, with the same number of candidates, two men were accepted and six women. It was a woman who won the grand prix de Rome for musical composition. It is a woman who ranks first in l'Ecole des Chartes. It is a woman who is champion at tennis.

But the enemies of feminism remain unconvinced. Dr. C. Bon when interviewed by a reporter of the *Echo de Paris* said: "It is useless for our women to try to pass examinations and to shine in them, as was the case in the last university examinations. There never has been and probably never will be a feminine Victor Hugo."

While in the city many families have experienced poverty, prosperity has been spreading in the country districts. Farm work has become remunerative, the daughters of farmers working in the fields to replace father and brothers who were mobilized. The exodus of country girls to the town was suddenly stopped and, as the demand for servants exceeded the supply, wages increased

considerably. This made the servant problem more acute, as there is no organization of domestic service; and since in France central heating plants, electricity, telephones, baths, elevators, all of which make life easier and healthier, are—from some mistaken notion—considered luxuries, the housekeeper is crushed beneath the weight of exacting duties. The acuteness of the servant problem will result, we hope, in changing housekeeping to scientific labor.

In laborers' families there is also a change. Women have learned new trades. Thousands have gone into factories. Others have found positions as clerks or secretaries in military or government offices. They have grown to like these occupations—doubtless because there is no slack season. But there has resulted a problem in apprenticeship; tailors, dressmakers, makers of lingerie see their workrooms grow empty.

Finally, the eight-hour day, so dearly won, so sharply contested, is one of the gains born of the war, and one on which there is no need to dwell.

## How About French Morals?

Morally, what has not been said against our women?

Books, whose titles I will not advertise by naming them, and newspaper articles contain vile statements against women, asserting the profligacy of women of all classes, defaming their patriotic fervor and holding up to scorn the preference of French women for English, American, and even German prisoners.

In spite of these slurs, it is inaccurate to say that the moral standards of the French woman gave way during the war. It is true that many divorces were granted because of adultery. But this

(Continued on page 18)

# Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

July 2, 1921.

**P**EACE—an end to the technical state of war that has existed for the past two and a half years between the United States and Germany and Austria—became reality on July second when President Harding, from the temporary Executive Mansion in New Jersey, signed the Knox-Porter resolution.

It was not passed without bitter opposition in Congress, though American citizens have been asking for peace more insistently than for anything else.

The Peace Resolution has been in the hands of a joint conference committee since June 17. When its report was filed on June 28 the House took prompt action, agreeing to the report on June 30 by a vote of 263 to 59. Final congressional action followed by the Senate on July 1, when the committee report was adopted by a vote of 38 to 19. Only three Democrats—Shields, of Tennessee; Walsh, of Massachusetts; and Watson, of Georgia—voted with the majority. All voting against the resolution were Democrats. Significant is the item in the *Congressional Record* of the proceedings—"Not voting—39."

## Party Pulling

Partisanship is showing more and more in Congress, even in so vital a question as peace. With the memory of the joint resolution establishing a condition of peace which was passed during the last Congress by both branches, only to be vetoed by President Wilson because it failed to include the treaty, Democrats flayed the present resolution as "only the payment of a political understanding."

Voicing the opposition of the Democrats, Senator Underwood, minority leader, declared that "peace, so far as the aggressive features of war are concerned, was concluded when the armistice was signed," and that "no action taken by a nation could be more conclusive in the confirmation of that idea than when the President of the United States ordered 2,000,000 American soldiers to return from their battle-camps on the Rhine to their homes in America, mustered them out of the army and reduced the standing army of the United States to less than 200,000 men. So far as actual fighting is concerned, peace was concluded by that act; but technical peace has not been concluded and in my judgment will not be concluded by the passage of this joint resolution." To which Senator Fletcher of Florida, who voted against the resolution, added, ironically: "There is a peace that passeth all understanding. That seems to

be the sort of peace we are driving at here!"

But—the war is ended. Peace exists. Presumably the formal proclamation from the President will soon be issued declaring peace. Then, again presumably, will come the negotiation of a treaty and the resumption of diplomatic relations. Withdrawal of American troops from Germany is another question which may become an acrimonious subject for debate. Senator Johnson's exhortation of the administration which kept American soldiers in Siberia while we were technically at peace with Russia is not forgotten.

Under the terms of the peace resolution all rights acquired by the United States under the armistice and the Versailles treaty are reserved, and one of these rights is the occupation of German territory by American troops. The President has declared the United States interested in the German indemnity settlement, and it is pending the payment of the reparations and the fulfillment of other treaty terms that allied troops are to remain on the Rhine for fifteen years. Coblenz, where American troops are stationed, is to be evacuated in ten years if the treaty terms are fulfilled by Germany.

Another measure closely linked with peace is disarmament, and a remarkable demonstration of the attitude of Congress on this question was given on June 29 in the House of Representatives. Congressman Mondell, floor leader, read a letter from President Harding stating that "it is wholly desirable to have the expression of a favorable opinion on the part of Congress relating to this world question of international agreement upon a program for the limitation of armaments, and it would seem to me ample if it should be expressed in the broadest and most general in terms. I am vastly more concerned with the favorable attitude of Congress on this question than I am as to the form of expressing that attitude. You may be sure that the Executive will be ready to give every consideration to such expression as the members of the two Houses of Congress find themselves disposed to make."

## Disarmament Popular

Party lines were wiped out in the expression of opinion on limitation of armament which the President had requested. To the accompaniment of cheering and applauding, the Naval Appropriation bill, with the Borah amendment authorizing and requesting the President to call a conference with Great Britain and Japan to "reduce annually

for the next five years the naval expenditures and building programs of said governments to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon", was adopted by a vote of 330 to 4.

The Borah amendment was opposed by House Republicans who contended that it did not cover the ground inasmuch as it applied only to naval expenditures and not to those of the army. In order that the navy might have funds to carry on its work it was necessary to pass the Naval Appropriation bill before July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year. For this reason Republicans voted to pass the bill with the Borah amendment. "The country understands the temper of the Congress favorable to disarmament on land and sea, on sea if it cannot now be on land, and on land when it can be accomplished," said Congressman Mondell, in explanation of the Republican vote.

## "Rushing" the Maternity Bill

On June 17 on motion of Senator Kenyon, chairman of the Committee on Education and Labor, the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill was made "special order of business" of the Senate for June 28. On that day during a lull shortly before the hour designated Senator Kenyon brought up the bill, giving a brief resumé of the measure and quoting from the testimony of Dr. S. Josephine Baker, director of the Bureau of Child Hygiene of New York City. He was followed by Senator Sheppard, sponsor for the bill, who sketched the history of the Children's Bureau and its work, pointing out that the measure itself is the outgrowth of the work and study of the Children's Bureau, and a logical development of its functions; and he closed with a stirring appeal for the measure's passage.

And then, at just three minutes of one o'clock, when the maternity bill became the special order of business, the Senator sat down. Instantly Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, was upon his feet for recognition. Gaining it, in spite of the appeal of Senator Kenyon, the "gentleman from Louisiana" insisted upon addressing the Senate, beer took the place of babies, and for an hour and twenty-five minutes he held the floor in an anti-prohibition speech. Urging a spirit of fair play Senator Kenyon asked that the hour allotted the Sheppard-Towner bill be given for its consideration after Senator Broussard finished; but Senator Frelinghuysen, whose coal bill was on the calendar as unfinished business, held to his rights. After some discussion Senator Kenyon moved that



the maternity bill be made the special order of business for the following day, and, with a vote of 56 to 4 the motion carried, Senators King, of Utah, Myers, of Montana, Reed, of Missouri, and Warren, of Wyoming, voting against.

Probably no more violent attack against the Children's Bureau and womanhood in general has ever been launched in Congress than that which Senator Reed made against the maternity bill on June 29, following Senator King's hour-long speech on the sales tax. Senator Reed has consistently fought any and all measures in which women are interested. He was an implacable foe of suffrage, and his speech against the maternity bill was a vitriolic outpouring of such arguments as the anti-suffrage forces advanced during the four hearings which have been held on the maternity bill.

"I want to be present when we take charge of the rearing of the families of the United States," said the Senator from Missouri. "I want to know why it is proposed to supplant the discipline of our mothers, or teach the ignorant mothers of America how to raise their babies by a bureaucratic rule. . . . As nearly as I can catch the spirit of it from a hurried reading, it proposes that we shall go out to teach the women of the United States how to raise their babies, and do that through a government bureau. There may be some merit in the bill, but I do not want to see a bill of that kind rushed through the Senate without consideration."

And yet four hearings have been held on the measure in the three years since it was first introduced by Miss Rankin, the first woman congressman.

On June 30, with the maternity bill the "unfinished business of the Senate," Senator Underwood secured the floor just seven minutes before the hour for considering the unfinished business, to speak on refunding the loans to the allies. Though he announced he would not long trespass upon the time for the unfinished business of the Senate, he occupied more than an hour, and consideration of the maternity bill was again postponed.

Late in the afternoon, after objection to unanimous consent agreement to vote on the bill July 15, Senator Kenyon secured unanimous consent to vote on the bill "not later than four o'clock P. M., on the tenth legislative day after June 30, 1921." This will bring the date for the vote not earlier than July 15 and probably not later than July 30.

In the House the bill has had no consideration by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, in whose hands it rests at present, except that July 12 has been fixed for hearings. Representative Winston of Massachusetts is chairman of this committee.

The Frelinghuysen coal bill, which would have established a seasonal

(Continued on page 23)

## Smith's Fairy-Tale House

IT used to be a Russian mission, once upon a time supported by the czar, and later with a printing-press in the basement which, rumor has it, was occasionally visited by federal agents. When it was taken over by the Smith College Club of New York it was chiefly a wilderness of dirty rooms and Russian signs for "Do Not Spit on the Floor"; but there were possibilities. They were realized between January and March, and the clubhouse now fulfills the double purpose of serving as a center for Smith women in New York and providing attractive, inexpensive living quarters for some seventy-odd Smith women and their friends.

Facing Stuyvesant Square, at 233 East 17th Street, the front rooms of the clubhouse look out on real grass and trees. Add to that open fireplaces, and you have a combination which, in New York, sounds rather like a fairy-tale. The living-room, big and square and sunny, is so cleverly furnished that it seems to have "grown" through generations instead of having been put together in a few weeks. Part of that is due to the happy idea of buying the furniture at auction sales. Amy Ferris, vice-president of the Club, is an interior decorator, and she went to the show-rooms and

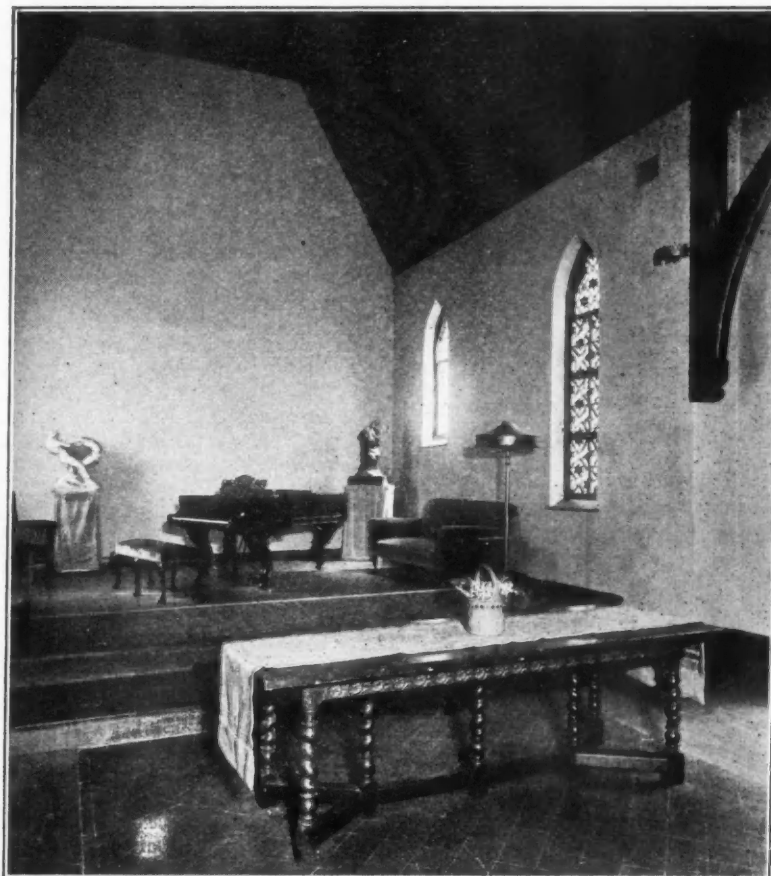
selected the pieces she wanted. Then the members of her committee took turns at bidding on the chosen articles.

The auditorium used to be the chapel of the mission and, though the smell of incense has been banished, much of the curious atmosphere remains. This is the room shown in the photograph.

Bedrooms occupy the three upper floors, and, as the club takes delight in putting it, there are only three and a half people to a bathroom. There is a unique feature in the "Presidential Suite," reserved for the convenience of the president of the college on his trips to New York. At other times it is at the disposal of members of the faculty.

Then there are the two dormitories, each with eleven curtained cubicles, furnished simply with bed, chair, table and mirror. They are in great demand by travelers passing through New York, suburbanites who want to go to the theater and undergraduates who are not allowed to stay at hotels.

Meals are served in the English basement in the Sophia Smith Coffee House, named in honor of the founder of the college, and run by a Smith girl, a member of the famous Unit which served in France. Altogether, the clubhouse expresses comfort and welcome.



## Editorially Speaking

### "It Is the War"

A strange thing has happened. On July 2, 1921, ninety thousand people, two thousand of them being women, gathered within an arena built for the purpose at a cost of \$250,000 in Jersey City to witness a prize fight! It was called a "boxing match", but the head trainers of each contestant said on interview that it was a prize fight and the press referred to it continually as "the fight".

For years the more moral and civilized elements of our population have been endeavoring to make prize fighting illegal. They had succeeded so far that most states had passed laws making it impossible to stage a prize fight within their domain. This form of brutality was driven from city to city and state to state until it was thoroughly ostracized in respectable communities.

Then came a search for a town in which the Dempsey-Carpentier fight would be allowed and Jersey City appeared to be the only favorable spot in the country. Even here, the question of legality had to be decided by the courts.

Then an immense arena was built to accommodate the contest. The cheapest seat was \$5.50 and very many sold at \$50. So popular was the appeal that the total gate receipts were \$1,600,000 and the "thirty acres" of humanity which composed the audience came in unheard of throngs, by trains, by ships, by airplanes, by automobiles and on "shanks' horses." Government agents were at all entrances to collect the tax on tickets, which amounted to \$15,000.

Dempsey, the champion, got \$300,000; Carpentier, his defeated contestant, got \$200,000, and the manager made \$300,000 profit. All three must pay a heavy income tax to the government, the total government tax from all sources being estimated at one million dollars.

THE Governor of New Jersey was there. Some ninety members of the House and several senators came up from Washington. "Official life in Washington was represented by ambassadors and diplomats of many nations." The special envoy from Great Britain to Peru, changing ships in the port of New York, regarded it as a piece of luck that he could attend the fight. "Army and Navy officers seemed to have come from all over the country." "The fashionable seaside resorts sent large delegations." "New York Society was prominently represented," and many paragraphs of well-known names associated with high finance were printed to prove the announcement. One man came from China purposely to see the fight.

"Detailed descriptions were flashed from the ring-side by every means known to modern science. Telegraph, wireless and wireless telephone were used. Around the bulletin boards of all great cities other throngs of people numbering, it was estimated, 500,000, read minute by minute the development of the struggle. An aero-marine flying-boat made a fast trip when it was over and caught the first ship en route for Europe in order to deliver the films of the fight to be reproduced on the other side.

On July 3, the Sunday papers contained page after page of accounts of the fight. Noted correspondents gave their versions and comments. In the pulpits clergymen who had seen the fight "in order to understand it" preached their astonishment at what had happened. One poor fellow went crazy with excitement over it. A well-known Paris correspondent described the intense Parisian interest in "the fight," and climaxed it with: "The bitter disappointment of Carpentier's defeat spreads over the French metropolis a pall of

deeper blue than Manhattan ever knew." Women, gathered in the Carpentier home to hear the news, wept in sympathy. for Paris regarded the defeat as a "national disgrace". It comforted its wounded pride with the comment "We beat the Germans anyway". Some shouted "Revenge, revenge".

The movie men were everywhere present and lost no move of either pugilist. In every city of the world the contest will be fought over again in the movie theaters and other millions will stare open-eyed at the sight. Thus the one-time ostracized and condemned prize fight will be brought before millions of men and women of many nations carrying with it whatever influence for good or ill the prize fight arouses.

The description used such expressions as "he landed a broadside on the jaw"; "he knocked him to the floor"; "the professional bruiser landed another blow"; "knocked him flat with a broken thumb in the fourth round as the amphitheater rung with the plaudits of the acres of men and women."

This is not a description of anything civilized; it is the kind of thing which belongs to the stone age.

What means this worldwide revival of emotional interest in a contest of skilled brute force between two men which has so possessed the attention of our people? The same papers which told the story of the prize fight carried the news that duelling, an almost forgotten brutality before the great war, has been revived in Europe and that hundreds of duels are being fought. In our country cruelty and inhumanity have marked the recent forms of crime.

In France when anything out of the usual happens one hears the universal explanation, "It is the war".

Well, are not all these things a phase of the aftermath of the war? Are they not the normal result of the coarsening, dulling, brutalizing effects of war? If not, why was prize fighting anathema in 1914, while in 1921 our nation goes mad over it?

Why did respectable people condemn it in 1914 and why do they condone it now? Why did law makers vote out prize fighting before 1914, and their successors in 1921 join in the great crowds whose presence gives approval? Strange psychology.

We fought for civilization, in the great war, we are told; but some of the refinements of civilization seem to have been lost on the way.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

### Three Forward Steps

THREE things have happened lately which may well relieve the tense, depressing anxiety which many millions of Americans have experienced during the past two years.

First, peace between our country and its late enemies at war has been declared, two years and eight months after the armistice at which time actual war ceased. To be sure, there is a difference of opinion as to whether the method adopted was honorable, diplomatic or far-seeing, and further no treaty has been drawn to define relations between our own and our late enemy countries; nevertheless it was with a sigh of relief that the average citizen read that President Harding had signed the Knox peace resolution and that at last we are technically as well as actually at peace.

Second, the Army Appropriation bill has passed Congress and has been signed by the President, cutting the appropriation for the army down to \$328,000,000 and reducing the army to 150,000 men.

Third, the Borah amendment to the Naval Appropriation

bill has passed Senate and House, the Senate unanimously, the House by a vote of 330 to 4. Although the Naval bill, as amended, has not yet passed Congress, the President may safely accept the vote as the mandate from Congress which he is reported by the press as having desired. It reads:

"That the President is authorized and requested to invite the Governments of Great Britain and Japan to send representatives to a conference which shall be charged with the duty of promptly entering into an understanding or agreement by which the naval expenditures and building programs of said governments—the United States, Great Britain and Japan—shall be reduced annually during the next five years to such an extent and upon such terms as may be agreed upon, which understanding or agreement is to be reported to the respective Governments for approval."

**A**UTHORITATIVE persons in Great Britain and Japan have been numerous quoted as saying in effect that their respective countries would gladly accept an invitation to a disarmament conference whenever President Harding should issue a call.

Such a conference will be regarded by the most earnest advocates of disarmament as neither bold enough nor inclusive enough to meet the very general demand for disarmament. Nevertheless it is a step forward; and if the conference of the three largest naval powers to be called results in any decisive action it is a genuine and most desirable forward movement. Should the conference merely agree that the three nations shall do no more building of ships after the present program is completed, without further conference with each other, the result will be next to nothing. If, however, the conference should pledge the three nations to stop the building program now authorized, which includes sixteen new battleships each for the United States and Japan, it would bring needed relief to the taxpayers of three nations already over-burdened and a definite hope to the millions of determined souls that war shall come to an end.

It will not be forgotten that President Harding promised, when a candidate, that his election would mean an Association of Nations for the purpose of the avoidance of war. He has not yet replied to the courteous inquiry of Hamilton Holt, nor in any other way taken the nation into his confidence as to how he expects to carry out this pre-election pledge. Should the naval disarmament conference prove a preliminary to an effort to bring about the promised Association, well and good; if, on the other hand, its findings are timid and evasive, the churches and the women, which together brought the outside pressure that hastened the action taken, must again voice loudly and insistently the popular demand for action, bold, definite, decisive. We shall see what we shall see.

C. C. C.

### Wanted—A Leader

**A** VERY significant event in world affairs is the Imperial Conference of the Premiers of the British Empire held in London last month. General Jan Christian Smuts, Premier of South Africa, seems to have made the speech which carried farthest. The *New York Times* pronounced him one of the foremost statesmen of the world. During the war his interpretation of the causes and meaning of the great conflict were wonderfully high and compelling. A man of clear lofty ideals, of faith in the best in the human race, he leads upwards. His entire speech was heartening and inspiring. A brief clip from it gives something of its spirit:

"There is one chapter in the Peace Treaty which, to my mind, should be specially sacred to the British Empire. That is the first chapter: the League of Nations. The covenant may be faulty, it may need amendment in order to make it more workable and more generally acceptable, but let us never forget that the covenant embodies the most deeply felt longings of the human race for a better life.

"There, more than anywhere else, do we find serious effort

made to translate into practical reality the great ideals that actuated us during the war, ideals for which millions of our best gave their lives, a method of understanding instead of the violence of force. The operation of consultation and conference in all great difficulties, which we have found so fruitful in our empire system, is the method which the League attempts to apply to the affairs of the world. Let us in the British Empire back it for all it is worth. It may well prove a way out of the present morass. It may become the foundation of a new international system which will render armaments unnecessary and give the world at large the blessings which we enjoy in our lesser league of nations in the empire."

Is there no Jan Christian Smuts in this nation of ours, with the vision to see, the eloquence to interpret, the courage to defend, the loyalty to die, if need be, that the world may be saved from the atrocity of war? Oh God, raise up among us a leader of men!

### Why No Action?

**I**N their great organizations the women of the United States have already at hand machinery capable of accomplishing any great purpose which they may set as their goal. Besides the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which is the mother organization of women's clubs, there are more than a dozen national organizations of women, all working in one way or another toward better conditions for human beings.

All of these national organizations are in favor of some part of what is known as the woman's platform, which was presented to the National Republican and Democratic conventions last summer. All of them have combined forces for the Sheppard-Towner bill, and yet not even this bill has passed Congress, nor has any single one of the measures contained in the woman's platform—except the creation of a Woman's Bureau in the Department of Labor.

What is the reason? This question is being asked by women more and more insistently. Why is it that when they ask for increased appropriations for children, for health or education, they are told that the country can not afford it, and yet, while the few hundreds of thousands they ask for are refused, they see Congress blandly voting millions additional for military purposes?

The General Federation counts 1,750,000 members, including its affiliated members. The National League of Women Voters is said to have about two million. These two organizations alone have a sufficient membership to obtain any measure they wish if they know how to exert their strength. Political bosses know they are a force to be reckoned with. They are uneasy about them, but they are still hoping that the women will be safely herded into party allegiance, and can be persuaded to take their orders as most of the men voters do.

All their efforts are still being put in that direction.

Meanwhile the women themselves are in a state of flux. They are inclined to go into the political parties of their tradition, they want to be "loyal," but their conscience and their common sense are also forces to be reckoned with. When the clash comes between their desire for improvement, their inner sense of right and wrong, and party allegiance, something is going to give way—and it will not be their instinct for right.

Much depends on their leadership. Most women are still ignorant, most of them don't care. "Apathy and sluggishness are the great menaces"—to quote again from the speech made by Mrs. Winter, President of the General Federation, at the Council meeting in Salt Lake City, which was reported in our last issue. At present the Federation of Clubs is stressing the educational side and the League of Women Voters is translating its educational work into action. In these organizations lie the greatest powers for good that exist in the political life of the nation today.

G. F. B.



# What the American Woman Thinks



## Our Rebel Youth

By Marguerite Wilkinson

"WHEN the war is over there will be a great spiritual revival." How often did we hear that said in the days of wrath and agony! The loving heart and the romantic mind of the passing generation chose to suppose that when the boys—and the girls—came back from the front, they would come exalted, wearing crowns, invisible but real, with a new vision of the cross before their eyes; that they would come as triumphant children from a children's crusade with power and salvation for an aging world. It has not happened so.

Millions of those who were, biologically speaking, the resurrection and the life for the race, will never return. Others have come back exhausted rather than exalted, bitterly disillusioned, wounded spiritually as well as physically for our sakes. That was inevitable and only the loving heart and the romantic mind of the passing generation could ever have doubted this.

But the strong who have survived the war and kept their youth, the strong who were permitted to speak for their comrades before they went down into death—what have they told us? Have they cheered our complacency with the assurance that God is in his heaven and all is well with the world? Have they filled churches to overflowing? Have they looked with pleasure on the civilization created by their parents and said it was all very good? They have not.

Whatever individual boys and girls may have thought and said and done, the mass of strong youth is in revolt. The spiritual revival, in so far as it exists at present, is a spiritual rebellion. This is no secret. Even the editors of the conservative press have discovered and discussed it. The young thinkers of the world are angry thinkers. They are realists. They have seen life "bare

to the buff", as Stevenson says, in the years of the dreaming of dreams. They know very well what they have seen. When the loving heart and the romantic mind of the passing generation would pour oil on the troubled waters, the suffering, rebellious heart and the strong, ruthless, realistic mind of the youth of today tosses in a new torch to set the oil afire. The young men and women are turning the machine-guns of their wit against the armies of institutional wisdom. To be blunt, and concrete, they have attacked the family, the church, and the state.

The young intellectuals speak of the family as if they had only recently escaped from bondage, retaining vivid memories of Egyptian taskmasters. Ezra Pound may have elected himself a leader in this revolt when he said, several years ago, "Pity the adolescents smothered in family." The other day a very clever young writer told me—quite cheerfully—that the "average American family" is "usually a mess".

In talking with my juniors I am sometimes led to believe that their aspirations are crushed down by their families as daisies would be under recumbent elephants. "We are repressed and we will not be repressed," they say, not fully realizing that the openness of their defiance and the untrammelled outpouring of their vindictiveness indicate a condition of affairs anything but repressive. Probably youth has never had greater freedom from family interference than it has today, especially here in America. And yet—let the loving heart and the romantic mind of the passing generation remember that much of the dissatisfaction is just. The family exists for the sake of youth, always and everywhere. It should give the young joy and comradeship and a chance for growth in self-expression. If it did this in full measure there would be no outcry.

The attack against the church is simply a nonchalant negligence. The idea seems to be that the church is an old people's home, quiet, respectable, harmless. Why go? And yet there have been times in history when the church has been the youngest, the most heroic, the most alive of all human institutions, the quickest of all the fighting forces of civilization. If it were so today everywhere, as it still is to a certain extent where personal leadership makes it so, if the loving heart and the romantic mind of the passing generation had maintained a church militant against hypocrisy, a church demanding more of mankind than lip-service and nega-

tive morality, a church giving more than a ritual and a creed, would the young realists forget it now, having come out of great tribulation?

To learn how the young are beginning to feel about the state and about political power it is necessary only to read war poetry written by Siegfried Sassoon, Wilfred Owen and other young poets who were in the thick of battle long enough to get a full spiritual realization of the meaning of it. Here is one poem from Wilfred Owen's "Poems".

### Parable of the Old Men and the Young

So Abram rose, and clave the wood, and went,  
And took the fire with him, and a knife.  
And as they sojourned both of them together,  
Isaac, the first-born, spake and said, My Father,  
Behold the preparations, fire and iron,  
But where the lamb for this burnt-offering?  
And Abram bound the youth with belts and straps,  
And builded parapets and trenches there,  
And stretched forth the knife to slay his son.  
When lo! an angel called him out of heaven,  
Saying, Lay not thy hand upon the lad,  
Neither do anything to him. Behold,  
A ram caught in the thicket by its horns;  
Offer the ram of pride instead of him,  
But the old man would not so, but slew his son.

### Or again, in another poem,

I, too, saw God through mud—  
The mud that cracked on cheeks when wretches smiled.  
War brought more glory to their eyes than blood,  
And gave their laughs more glee than shakes a child.  
Nevertheless, except you share  
With them in hell the sorrowful dark of hell,  
Whose world is but the trembling of a flare,  
And heaven but as the highway for a shell,  
You shall not hear their mirth:  
You shall not come to think them well content  
By any jest of mine. These men are worth  
Your tears. You are not worth their merriment.

In short, youth has come to believe that it must suffer and die because the political, social and economic sins of fathers are visited upon their children. Let the loving heart and the romantic mind of the passing generation learn to understand that and to give a great sympathy to youth in rebellion. Such sympathy has become an obligation for

all persons more than thirty-five years old.

For if youth is in rebellion against repression, dullness, hypocrisy, unloveliness, and the evils that make war necessary, does it not mean, after all that youth is striking back-handed blows for freedom, self-expression, sincerity, beauty, and the righteousness that may learn, ultimately, how to maintain peace on earth? Does it not mean that even yet, out of bitterness, may come the spiritual revival? Does it not mean that we, also, should join the vanguard with youth, not endeavoring to destroy human institutions, but trying to increase in them the fiery and shining life that makes their operations beautiful?



## "Wade In"

By Harriet Taylor Upton

THE Republican National Committee consists of a man from each state whose term of office is four years. At Chicago the office of assistant secretary was created and Mrs. Christine Bradley South was elected to that office—the first woman elected to any office of the National Committee of any dominant party.

Prior to 1920 the Executive Committee of the National Republican Convention consisted of seven men elected by the National Committee, but at Chicago this was enlarged to twenty-one members, which included the officers of the National Committee, several lay members, two men not on the executive committee and eight women. This committee had its main headquarters in New York with branches in New York and Chicago. The women, under the direction of the vice-president, a woman, had their headquarters in Chicago.

The Democrats at San Francisco provided that each state should be represented on the national committee by a man and a woman, and such representation still exists.

Two questions in regard to this act will never be settled:—first, whether if the time and place of the convention had been reversed, if the Democratic meeting had been held first in Chicago and the Republican afterward in San Francisco, the Republicans would have

given equal representation to women; and second, whether the apparently higher place held by the Democratic women was not really less important in responsibility and achievement than that held by Republican women.

The present Republican Executive Committee did not die in November, 1920, as is generally supposed, but will exist until 1924. The women of this committee have charge of the work of all the Republican women of the United States.

Their headquarters are in the national headquarters in the Munsey Building in Washington and the vice-chairman\* of the Executive Committee is in charge. They have started the campaign of 1922 among women, and organizers are now at work in the states where the woman's vote will probably decide the senatorial elections, and in the states where some particular condition affecting the party and women exists.

From these women's headquarters congressional work on the measures of the administration pertaining to women, children or dependents is constantly being done. The vice-chairman has attended all hearings on these measures, has spoken at most of them and has assisted committees and congressmen. This work will continue to grow as the session advances.

A publicity department is now starting out which will soon be in full swing. Speakers are being sent out to instruct women who are begging for information in regard to party history, and this corps will be increased. Contrary to expectations Republican women have maintained their enthusiasm. Men are suddenly realizing this and no one but the old boss who holds his party by a slender thread objects.

The women of the Executive Committee have recommended few women for appointments, feeling that such recommendation should come from women of the state organizations.

At the June meeting of the National Committee Mrs. Leonard G. Woods of Pittsburgh, chairman of the Republican women of Alleghany County, held Senator Penrose's proxy. The women of the Committee asked, at that meeting, that the law be changed as soon as possible providing for equal representation of women and men on the National Committee. This was agreed to, and a committee was appointed to report at the next meeting. They also asked that a new office, that of second vice-president, be created, which should be filled by a woman—and this was carried. Mrs. Woods was elected to this office without opposition.

Thus two of the national officers are now women. No one denies that the Republican party did more to enfranchise women than did the Democratic party, since thirty Republican states ratified the

\* Note that this is Mrs. Upton herself.—Ed.

Nineteenth Amendment and only seven Democratic.

Non-partisan people say they are tired of the hackneyed phrase, "government functions through parties." They may be tired, but it is a truth anyhow.

A church, an association, a fraternal organization may be non-partisan; work for humanitarian measures may be done by propagandists, but the final work on it is done by the politician.

A woman who loves her country must not think herself either honest, just or virtuous if she stands aloof with a "holier than thou" expression. Berating men or measures does not get you or your cause anywhere. Do not draw your skirts away but wade in. Fight for a lot of right things, and fight hard, and stand the drubbings you will get; but be encouraged when you accomplish anything. Remember it is this pioneer work which will count years from now. Do not berate the opposition party—do not slander opposition men and women—but make your own party so clean that he who runs may read.



## When to Fight

By Mary Garrett Hay

MORE and more the question is being asked, should the League of Women Voters take part in a political fight? This admits of two answers. One is that since the League emphasizes the non-partisan standpoint in its educational, legislative and political work, it can not in the very nature of things take part in a political battle without, through the violent disagreement of its members, running the danger of being disrupted. The other is that it depends entirely on the kind of political fight involved, whether its issues are petty and entirely partisan or whether it deals with broad matters which members of the League can consider more from an impersonal or humanitarian viewpoint than from that narrower one fostered by the parties themselves.

My own belief is that the League can with propriety and impunity take part in a political fight where the issues are either those which the League itself has endorsed, or are so big and so vital as to be of general interest to all citizens.

or involve principles of common sense that make an irresistible appeal to thoughtful voters. Candidates who stand for what the majority of League members believe to be right could under such conditions be publicly supported, and participation in such a fight would strengthen the League within its own ranks and would win it the public's respect. Any indulgence in a fight where petty differences between candidates are the motives for the opposition manifested, where personal recriminations are a feature and where the whole fight is based upon prejudice or feeling should be carefully avoided by the League in all its branches and by the members themselves.

Equally important with the kind of political fight that is taken up should be the methods employed to see that all members of the League are given an opportunity to express their opinion as to whether the fight should be taken up and as to what candidates should be supported. No leader, worker or member should be forced to champion a candidate she cannot conscientiously endorse, or to support an issue she does not approve, even if a majority of the members have voted to throw the full force of the organization for such a candidate or for such an issue.

If care is exercised in this respect, thus avoiding any reappearance of the political dictatorship that we deprecate in the parties, there is no reason why the League should not enter the political arena from time to time and fight many a splendid fight for high principles and good government.

### The Feminine Advance in France

(Continued from page 11)

proves no more than that there are many ties which can not endure the strain of separation.

From a social standpoint women are better off than before the war. The Chamber of Deputies, by an important majority, has recognized their right to vote on certain questions and their eligibility to all elections.

Some have been nominated for official commissions, and are on the committee of education; on that for cheaper housing; on the superior council and the departmental councils for regulating birth in proportion to population. Some are members of the Supreme Council of Hygiene, of Physical Education, of the Supreme Council of Consumers.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been awarded to women with some

liberality. A postmistress who acted heroically during the war of 1870 has just been decorated. Happily she lived long enough to learn that women are judged worthy of that honor!

Yet, in spite of the vote of the Chamber of Deputies, women have not gained the right of suffrage, and the following will illustrate the strength of the prejudice against them:

It was at the time of the discussion of the law for national assistance of large families: the member bringing up the bill proposed that the grant should be given to the mother, for, he said, "Since the mother bears the heaviest burden of a large family, it seems just that a national allowance—which constitutes a testimony of the recognition of the nation—should be handed to her. Also, the purpose of this proposed law is to enable parents to buy clothes and necessary food for the children and it is the mother who does these things. This decision does not seem any more illegal than that which leaves to the mother the product of her personal labor."

But to hand over 360 francs a year to a woman who has just had her fourth child in order that she may buy clothes for the little one! Impossible! What a blow to the family! That, at least, is what Monsieur the Minister of Hygiene made his colleagues believe. "In handing over the allowance to the mother," he cried, "you will strike a blow with a mattock at the institution of the family."

And it was decided immediately, by an amendment, that it was the father who should pocket the money, and that it was to him that "this testimony of the nation's recognition" should be addressed. What can be said after that!

These leaders understand nothing of the deep anguish which stirs the women of France, or rather, having a vague and fearful knowledge of a new strength which is rising, they try to smother it, refusing to share the prerogatives which are dear to them.

But this attitude reveals a profound and dangerous weakness. To continue to guard the French woman as a ward, is to deprive the country of her cooperation, which is necessary to it. To show publicly that it considers her unworthy of the benefits of the rights which are granted to her sisters of other nations, is to do her an injury in the eyes of strangers.

France is no longer rich enough in masculine strength to deprive herself of the feminine strength which is ready to manifest itself. To succor the countless

mutilated ones of the war, the nation needs the devotion and intelligence of all its children.

### What Do You Know About Your Government?

HERE is your second lot of test questions, to be answered in the next issue. Send in your answers and any other questions you want to have asked. Comments are coming in saying that this "new corner meets the need of the busy home woman who wants to know about her new duties and hasn't time or energy to dig out the information for herself." Help make the service effective.

1. If you think the people of the United States should vote for the President direct, instead of voting for presidential electors, how could this change be accomplished?
2. How long after a congressman is elected before he takes his seat?
3. What are the "long session" and the "short session" of Congress?
4. Are there any disadvantages in the long interval of time between the election of a Congress and the beginning of its regular session?
5. How could the date of the opening of Congress be changed?
6. How large is Congress?
7. How is the size of the House of Representatives determined?
8. In your opinion, should the present House be increased in size?
9. (a) How many senators has your state? (b) Who are they?
10. When do they come up for reelection?
11. What have their records been?
12. What is a congressional district?
13. What does it mean to say that the Senate is a "continuous body"?
14. How often may a senator be re-elected?
15. What congressional district do you live in? Who is your representative?
16. What authority has the power to determine the boundaries of congressional districts in a state?
17. What is "Gerrymandering"?
18. Who is your congressman?
19. How many congressional districts are there in your state?
20. How many representatives has your state in the lower House of Congress?
21. When will you be able to vote for the next congressman to represent you?
22. What are "congressmen-at-large"?

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# Chicago Women Score One

By Janet Fairbank

Chairman Woman's Committee Coalition Non-Partisan Judicial Ticket

THE recent election of Circuit Court judges held in Chicago on June sixth, was of extraordinary importance because it was the first defeat of the Thompson-Lundin Republican machine, which controls city and state. And it was the first time that women could vote at such an election.

Only last November all the candidates of this Chicago Tammany had swept triumphantly into office. Mayor William Hale Thompson was re-elected, under the leadership of "the poor Swede not in politics", as that shrewd politician, Fred Lundin, calls himself; the bosses were confident of continued success, and as the judicial election approached, the ever-hungry wolves of the "machine" licked their chops in anticipation of the rich patronage that lies in the hands of appointees of the Circuit Bench.

In order to banish partisan and factional politics from the Cook County Bench, it has been the policy, for some time, to apply non-partisan tests to sitting Judges of worth and to renominate them by agreement between party leaders, with the support of the Bar Association.

This year, despite repeated invitations of the Bar Association sent out to the Lundin-Thompson machine, as well as to the Democratic leaders, to participate in a conference regarding the nomination of candidates for Judgeship, the Thompson machine refused to take any part in this conference which looked to nomination by agreement. The City Hall was afforded every opportunity to cooperate with the Democratic leaders, the other groups in the Republican party and the Bar Association, in presenting a strong judicial ticket to the voters. The machine treated the whole non-partisan movement with contempt. It had decided to nominate a Thompson-Lundin ticket and drop such sitting judges as it found too independent and too self-respecting to meet its own peculiar tests.

When the Thompson-Lundin group

met for their party convention they nominated a list of men, only three of whom were sitting judges; a large number of them were political appointees with no previous experience on the bench, and some of them were already on the pay-roll of the City Hall.

Then something happened: the Democrats and the two anti-Thompson factions in the Republican party got together and agreed to support a coalition ticket recommended by the Chicago Bar Association, which had on it the names of seventeen sitting judges and three lawyers of unquestioned ability. Ten of them were Republicans and ten were Democrats, and they all ran under the Democratic label because the Mayor had seized the Republican one; and there is no provision, by law, for nominating independent fusion candidates.

In the past Thompson had won because his enemies were scattered: the day they overcame party differences and united to oppose him, his final defeat was plainly foretold. In the fastnesses of the City Hall the bosses must have trembled when they beheld this new and strange alliance. They knew even better than their opponents that a victory to the coalition forces meant the loss of the mayoralty election in 1923, and they fought a bitter campaign.

Chicago is neolithic in its political recognition of women—largely, it must be confessed, because of the women themselves—and the campaign progressed until two weeks before it became evident both that the women's vote was needed to elect the coalition ticket, and that the existing machinery was not fitted to get it out.

Therefore, a Women's Committee was formed, and Mrs. Mabel Gilmore Reincke, representing the Republican women, Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, representing the Club women, and I, representing the Democratic women, were appointed officers. And we hurled ourselves into the end of the campaign.

Until this last election the woman vote in Chicago has been disappointing. The registration has been unsatisfactory, and the vote, which has, in Illinois, always been kept separate, has been light. This, I think, was largely because suffrage came too easily. There had been no general agitation for it when the State Legislature passed a bill granting it, and there never was a serious suffrage campaign in Illinois, to awaken woman to a realization of the value of her vote. There was no glad rush when the doors of citizenship were opened.

It became our problem, therefore, not only to win the woman who ordinarily

voted, but also to create an urge in the indifferent woman which would drive her to the polls.

Immediately it became evident that there was no city-wide organization of women in either party. Here and there in certain wards men and women had built up admirable party machinery, but these were by no means general, and we could do little with intensive work. We called meetings of the leaders of our three factions in each ward, supplied them with literature, speakers for meetings, and automobiles on election day, but our endeavor was publicity.

The leading papers of Chicago are antagonistic to William Hale Thompson, and they cooperated with us magnificently. In every edition we ran a short statement, signed by a leading Chicago woman, telling why women should vote the Coalition ticket. We organized spectacular meetings in the "Loop" and evening meetings throughout the wards, and we sent out one letter to the registered women voters, answering various wild assertions of the City Hall group.

The two points on which we hammered hardest were the Juvenile Court, and the city playgrounds.

These were recognized by women as their own affairs, and almost immediately we began to get encouraging results. Volunteers flocked to headquarters; they addressed envelopes by the hundred thousand; they took up strenuous precinct canvassing; they telephoned interminably; they manned the polls on election day—and they won the election! There was a landslide for the Coalition ticket, and its lowest vote was higher than the highest on the City Hall ticket.

Every paper in town gave women the credit for swinging the election. But that is, by no means, the best of it. For the first time the women of Chicago are politically conscious, and that means a bad future for the bosses and a good future for the town.

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# The Woman Voter and the Political Parties

## A Suggested Study Program

### I—THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES.

The United States Constitution makes no provision for political parties. Founders of the Republic did not dream of parties as they exist today. First intimation of party in George Washington's second administration. His disapproval.

Two leading parties. Their changing names and main differences of opinion. History of leading parties up to the Civil War.

Present Republican party, its history and achievement since the Civil War.

Present Democratic party, its history and achievement since the Civil War.

Third party movements—their histories and principles. What constitutes a political party?

The growth of power which threatened to make political parties greater than the government itself.

The control of political parties by law.

### II—PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

The machinery of party management.

Leading parties organized in parallel lines with the government.

National Committees and National Executive Committees—how they are formed in leading parties—how are these committees chosen?

State Committees and State Executive Committees—Of what do they consist and how are the members chosen?

County Committees and County Committeemen—Are they elected or appointed and how?

Precinct Organization and election district captains—How are they chosen?

The local political club—its organization and membership.

(Rules of leading parties concerning party organization in the different states should be obtained from party officials).

On which committees are women eligible—where are they serving at present in your state?

### III—HOW CANDIDATES ARE CHOSEN AND PLATFORMS MADE.

National Conventions—Of what they are composed; their procedure. How presidential candidates are chosen. Making the party platform.

Presidential Preference Primaries—What are they? How did they originate? What have they accomplished?

State Conventions—How they are composed, their procedure, state platforms.

County Conventions—How composed and organized. Their business.

The Caucus—What is it? How does it work?

The Direct Primary—What does it do? How does it differ from the caucus or convention? Its weakness. Its value.

The Ideal Direct Primary—The short ballot. The Oregon pamphlet. Proportional Representation.

Independent nominations by petition—When have they any chance of success?

### IV—THE ELECTION.

Election Boards—How composed. Who serves on your local board? Are women eligible? Are they serving? Are school teachers used on election boards?

Registering to Vote—Where is personal registration necessary and why? How to register.

Polling Places—What sort of places are used? What rent is paid? Are schools and other public buildings available? Are they used?

The ballot—What is the Australian ballot? Is it used in your state? Party emblems—are they used? How to mark the ballot. What is a "straight ticket"? How can you vote it? How can you split your ticket? What is a "scratched" ticket?

The Count—How is the tally kept? Is it accurate? What are voting machines? Their advantage? Are they more accurate than the count by hand?

Election Returns—How are they made? What precautions are taken to protect them? Belated returns.

### V—THE VOTER'S RELATION TO HIS PARTY.

Party Enrollment—How do you enroll? Does enrollment carry any obligation?

Meetings of party committees—Why should you attend? What can you do?

Working with your Party—How can you help? The obligation not to leave party service to the worst elements in the parties. "Let George do it."

Majority Opinion in Your Party—How can majority opinion in a party control it? Is it possible for the wishes of the majority to be made known? Is frank expression of opinion welcome?

Party Loyalty—What is it? Does it always mean voting a straight ticket? To whom are you asked to be loyal? How does the election law of your state define your obligations to your party? What has been the custom of men voters? What do you think is your obligation to your party?

Independent voters—Their value to the state, to the Political Parties.

## How to Make Women Talk

SINCE its founding nearly two years ago, the Woman's Forum of Leonia, New Jersey, has been experimenting with the problem of stimulating discussion in groups of women. Because our experiments have been successful, other groups have asked for details.

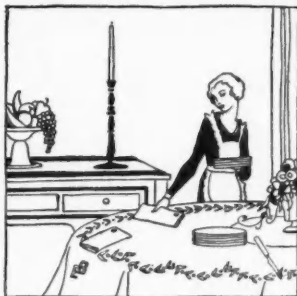
From the beginning we have tried to develop an *esprit de corps* and have emphasized the spirit of democracy. For example, the chairman of the Forum was recently asked by a reticent woman, who had just become a member:

"Do you welcome suggestions for Forum programs?"

"Certainly," replied the chairman. "You know our Forum is a sort of exploring expedition. We agreed at the outset that our method should be that of study and discussion; our main purpose is to develop the power to think and express our thoughts clearly and quickly in a public meeting. But we have no cut and dried program; it is the privilege and duty of every member to contribute every idea she can."

The new member offered as her suggestion an informal talk by a woman from the Argentine whom she knew—not a public speaker, but an alert and thoughtful woman with interesting ideas about the relations between the Argentine and the United States. The South American consented to talk and the result was one of the most successful discussions of the year.

Another member suggested a program devoted to Ireland, and the leader promptly asked her to work up the talk



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Napkins: Dozen . . . . . 8.00

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herself. She consented, saying frankly that she was not well informed on the subject but realized that if she promised a report at a definite time, she would have to become informed.

A date was set and notices sent to all members to be prepared to participate in the discussion. In this way another good meeting was secured.

### Appeal to the Imagination

These two examples are typical. We have tried to make the group as freely open to suggestions and unhampered discussion as an old New England town-meeting. We have resolved the Forum into a committee of the whole to outline, discuss, and vote upon programs and policies which in other bodies are usually worked out in selected committees.

It goes without saying that spontaneity is easier to get in any group, large or small, if its members are convinced that nobody wishes to dominate, nobody has an "axe to grind," if they realize that when they venture to express an opinion it will be received with courtesy and consideration even though it is not finally approved by vote.

Sometimes we have been temporarily embarrassed by proposals that did not seem to fit and others that at first seemed to be rather large orders; but we have usually been able to adapt them to our needs. Perhaps because the very difficulty of their execution called out all our resources, at least two of these

seemingly unhappy suggestions, like the proverbial "angel in disguise," have proved to be our greatest blessing.

One of the first exercises we undertook was the dramatizing of the Federal Convention, at which the Constitution of the United States was drafted.

The novelty of the undertaking fired our imagination, and our pride combined with our interest to carry us through. Besides, we very soon found ourselves on the crest of a popular wave of interest in the early history of our country, especially the history of our Constitution, as the foundation of all our liberties. When we took account of our stock at the completion of the project, we found we had secured one hundred per cent participation; we had forgotten that we were "afraid" to speak in public; and we had acquired a knowledge of political conditions and methods that has been invaluable as a background for the study of the great issues of our own time.

Between the regular monthly meetings, devoted to the discussion of large current questions, lecture discussion groups for specially interested members met informally in parlors, and timid people found themselves joining in the discussion almost involuntarily. Those who attended soon began to contribute more easily to the discussions of the larger group.

The general conclusion is that we

learn to do by doing. Discussion is only organized conversation. To have good conversation we must have something interesting to converse about. And to raise good conversation to the dignity of profitable public discussion there must be thoughtful preparation on a subject that is worth the effort. To induce members to make adequate preparation is to stimulate discussion in any meeting and to insure its being successful. Sometimes this may be done by the wording of the announcement of the meeting, as in the following on Trade Relations with Russia:

"Should the countries of the world make trade agreements with Russia? Why did Lloyd George do this? Why did Hughes refuse? Is your judgment based on reasons? On facts? On prejudices? What reasons? What facts?" Or the following on a campaign program: "Hoover rally! Wood rally! Time fifty-fifty."

### There Must Be Give and Take

At any rate no preparation can be expected unless members are notified of the subject to be discussed. If the nature of the discussion can be suggested, better results will follow. Much also depends upon the willingness and the ability of the leader to devote time to the work. And, again, most important of all, there must be a "spirit of give and take" in a democratic atmosphere.

MARGARET PORCH HAMILTON.



# The Practical Citizen

## A Valuable Ally

AT its annual convention the California Civic League, which on March 23 voted to incorporate with the League of Women Voters and carry on its work through the League, ratified its former action and changed its name to the California Civic League of Women Voters. Through this action the League gains a membership of more than 7,000 women, fully organized and ready to carry on the work. The California Civic League was organized in 1911 after suffrage was granted to California women.

## Watchful California

CLUB women and Republican women of California united in favor of the maternity bill and have wired their new United States senator in a brief and businesslike telegram that "California women expect you to keep your campaign pledge by supporting the work of our women as expressed in the Shepard-Towner Maternity Bill." Raymond Benjamin, Republican State Chairman, is aiding the women in their plea, and has sent Senator Shortridge a telegram asking that the administration of the bill be retained under the Children's Bureau.

## A Man-and-Woman Job

IN numerous cities throughout the United States the Fourth of July celebrations, under the auspices of the

state Leagues of Women Voters, took the form of Disarmament Demonstrations. Since the conference of the committee for the Reduction of Armament for the National League of Women Voters, called by Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser in Washington on May 25, local committees have been formed in every state in the Union, and during the summer months, when little legislative work is done, an educative campaign concerning armament and its cost is being carried on through a presentation of official facts and figures compiled from Government records.

"A job for men and women alike," is Miss Hauser's comment on the struggle for disarmament. "As long as men persist in believing that war is the only means of settling international disputes women will struggle in vain for disarmament."

Miss Hauser therefore is inviting the men of America to join with the women in bringing about world-wide disarmament—to prevent the repetition of the international tragedy in which 40,000,000 human beings lost their lives.

## Alabama's Ambition

THE Alabama League of Women Voters bids fair to carry out the National League's plan of "citizenship courses in every school". At a recent meeting held in Montgomery plans were discussed for inaugurating citizenship classes in all the public schools of the

state. In this effort they will have the approval of the state Superintendent of Instruction, Dr. Abercrombie, and other educators, who have advised the League to take the matter up with the State Text Book Commission. The projected course of study will not replace the course of civics as now taught, but will amplify it, endowing it with new vitality and more widespread interest.

## Patriotism by Pageant

"AN Americanization Pageant," written by the talented president of the Indianapolis League of Women Voters, Alma L. Sickler, and Laura Lauter, has been published by the League as one means of raising funds to carry on its work. The Pageant, presented for the first time at the Indiana State Convention of the League last May, won the praise of all who saw it, and it was at a suggestion that schools would find it useful, that the League had the manuscript published in an attractive pamphlet.

## New Hands Across the Sea

MISS GRACE A. VAN HOESEN, Grand Rapids, Michigan, sailed for Europe on June 29, bearing the greetings and good wishes of the National League of Women Voters to the International Woman's Labor Conference, which will convene in Geneva, Switzerland, in October. Miss Van Hoesen is first vice president of the Michigan League of Women Voters, and chairman of its State Committee on Women in Industry. She was one of

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the moving spirits who organized the Grand Rapids branch of the League, with a charter membership of more than 200, and is greatly interested in problems of women and children in industry.

### Taking Notes on Europe

**M**R. NANCY M. SCHOONMAKER goes to Europe this summer as the representative of the National League of Women Voters and of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to find out what the various countries are doing about child welfare and the status of women in industry and the professions. After October 15 she will be available for lectures under the management of William B. Feakins, Times Building, New York.

### Fourteen Strong

**T**HE Young Women's Christian Association has just joined the Committee for Congressional Work organized by the League of Women Voters. There are now fourteen national organizations which compose this committee. They are:

The League of Women Voters, The General Federation of Women's Clubs, The Women's Christian Temperance Union, The Daughters of the American Revolution, The Mothers Congress and Parent Teachers Association, The American Association of University Women,

The Women's Trade Union League, The National Federation of Business and Professional Women, The Girls Friendly Society, The American Home Economics Association, The National Consumers League, The National Council of Jewish Women, The United States Section of The International League for Peace and Freedom, The Young Women's Christian Association.

This committee works through subcommittees. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, as chairman of the entire committee, and the representatives of other organizations serve as chairmen of the subcommittees which endorse and work for special measures.

The difficulty of securing congressional legislation is made apparent by the fact that these organizations include practically all the women in the United States who are organized for any sort of forward movement. All of them have endorsed and support the Sheppard-Towner Bill, which, when passed, will provide professional aid for maternity cases unable to employ physicians for themselves, when and if the respective state has made an appropriation equal to that of the federal appropriation allotted to that state.

The difficulty of securing congressional legislation is illustrated with this bill, for a very large majority of both Houses of Congress have been for a long time pledged to its support, as is President Harding. Yet it lags!

### Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 13)

freight rate on coal, was recommitted by a vote of 38 to 26 after a debate scattered over some ten days. The motion, made by Senator Borah on June 29, was vigorously opposed by Senator Frelinghuysen, who blamed the propaganda of coal lobbyists for the opposition to and defeat of the measure. "We have devoted nearly two years to our work of investigation," said the Senator. "We have held many meetings and have heard practically all interests. The public is tired of investigations. It demands results. The public is long-suffering, but they will not suffer forever," added the New Jersey senator, who declared that the bill's defeat enhanced the certainty of a coal famine the coming winter and the one following.

Bitter discussion has been provoked by the Soldier Bonus Bill, introduced by Senator McCumber of North Dakota. Senator Borah, calling it a "pretext for loading from \$1,500,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000 on taxpayers, is fighting the measure bitterly. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, has sent a letter to the Senate urging defeat of the measure on the ground of economy. According to the Secretary, passage of the Soldier Bonus Bill would "increase the cost of living, bring higher taxes, and defeat the administration's program of economy."



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### EUROPE

Boulogne and London  
From New York  
August 15—September 20—Old North  
State (159)  
July 30—September 6—Centennial State  
(159)

Bremen and Danzig  
From New York  
August 20—Hudson (159)  
July 30—September 10—Princess Ma-  
toika (159)  
August 10—September 22—Potomac (159)

Naples and Genoa  
From New York  
August 13—September 24—Pocahontas  
(159)

Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen  
From New York  
July 26—August 27—September 28—  
America (159)  
August 3—September 3—October 4—  
George Washington (159)

### SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos  
Aires

From New York  
July 20—American Legion (91)  
August 3—Huron (91)  
August 17—Aeolus (91)  
August 31—Southern Cross (91)

### FAR EAST

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Ma-  
nila, Hongkong  
From San Francisco

July 23—Empire State (105)  
August 6—Golden State (105)  
August 30—Hoosier State (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Ma-  
nila

From Seattle  
July 30—Keystone State (106)  
August 27—Wenatchee (106)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIA  
Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Co-  
lombo, Calcutta  
From San Francisco

August 13—Creole State (105)  
September 14—Wolverine State (105)

### COASTWISE AND HAWAII

Havana, Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco  
and Hawaiian Islands

From Baltimore  
July 30—Buckeye State (80)  
September 3—Hawkeye State (80).

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# World News About Women

## A Feather in Coeducation's Cap

WOMEN are getting a toe-hold in the University of Virginia. Nineteen women were registered in the university during the last session and degrees were awarded to three of them. This was the first try-out of coeducation in the professional and graduate schools, these the first degrees awarded to women in the hundred years of that fine old institution's existence. Now, the office of dean of women has been created, and filled by the election of Adelaide Douglas Simpson, former dean of women at Hillsdale College, and a native of Louisville. A Southern woman upsetting traditions in a Southern university.

## In the South Too

LOUISIANA has just adopted a new state constitution, and it was signed by three women delegates. This is the first time women in the United States have been signatories to a basic law.

## The Baptists Smash Tradition

THE idea of woman's equality with men in church work seems to be fermenting. In England there have been distinct gains; in the United States the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians have both refused further privileges to women. But in all these cases, there has been much profitable airing of the subject. Now the Northern Bap-

tist Convention has set a fine precedent by electing a woman president. And the woman, chosen by 939 of the 1190 votes cast, is Mrs. Helen Barrett Montgomery, of Rochester, N. Y., well-known as a lecturer and as a suffragist, a close friend of Miss Anthony.

## A New Door Opens

FOR the first time in the history of the party in Pennsylvania a woman recently presided over the Republican organization of the state. The Republican State Committee changed its rules so as to admit women as members and elected Mrs. Barclay H. Warburton as Vice-Chairman—all in the space of a few minutes. Then Governor Sproul, temporarily presiding, in the absence of the State Chairman, gave over the chair to the new Vice-Chairman. Mrs. Warburton is the daughter of John Wanamaker.

## The Woman's Foundation

THE announcement has just been made that Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League of Women Voters, has accepted the chairmanship of the department of civics of the proposed Woman's National Foundation, which is to be the political home of women voters in Washington. Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, who appears elsewhere in this issue, will be chairman of organization for the Foundation.

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# From a Family of Firsts

THE first negro to become a doctor of philosophy is Sadie Mossell of Philadelphia, who has received her degree from the University of Pennsylvania. She comes from a noteworthy family. Her father was the first negro to graduate from the University of Pennsylvania law school, her uncle was the first to graduate in medicine from the West Philadelphia College, and her grandfather is Bishop Tanner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

## Visiting Lecturers

MISS HELEN FRASER, who has made two very popular and satisfactory lecture trips to the United States, will come again in October. Her agent is Mr. G. Arnold Shaw, 508 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

Miss Fraser is a very compelling speaker thoroughly well informed, with a broad democratic viewpoint. She will speak on political, social and economic developments since the war, and on questions of especial interest to women. She is eloquent, winsome and sound.

MRS. NEVILLE J. ROLFE, Secretary of the British National Council for combating Venereal Diseases, is to attend the Eugenics Conference in New York in September, and will be available for lectures to women's groups in the United States during the last week of September and the first two of October.

Mrs. Rolfe is known internationally as a student of social hygiene problems. She may be addressed in care of the American Social Hygiene Association, 370 Seventh Avenue, New York.

# Try Again, Cuba

CUBA is unwilling to admit that women are people. The Senate has just said so twice: first by defeating a provision of a constitutional reform bill which would have given Congress the right to determine under what conditions women would be allowed to vote. Second, by defeating another motion giving women unrestricted suffrage by striking out the word "male" from the constitutional provision defining who shall vote.

## Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells

A REMARKABLE woman passed away when Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells died at Salt Lake City on April 25, at the age of ninety-three. She was born in 1828 at Petersham, Massachusetts. She was teaching school at the age of fifteen. The next year she married and moved to Nauvoo, Illinois, where she joined the colony which migrated from that state in 1846, sharing the hardships of that memorable journey and the pioneer life of those early days. She was the wife of Gen. Daniel H. Wells, president of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

Mrs. Wells wrote and published hundreds of poems. She was the founder of the Utah Women's Press Club and for forty years edited a paper published in the interests of women, called the *Women's Exponent*. She was president of the Women's Relief Society, a charitable organization now numbering fifty thousand women in all parts of the world, from the time of its organization in the very earliest days of the church. She represented the State Suffrage Association and the National Council of Women at many meetings in the eastern states and in Europe.



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For announcements and further information address  
MARTHA TRACY, Dean 2101 N. College Ave., Phila., Pa.

## YOUR LAST CHANCE

Marjorie Shuler's book, "For Rent One Pedestal," was One Dollar, now Twenty-five Cents net the single copy. Special price to individual women or organizations who desire to resell at a profit—Two Dollars the Dozen Copies. A souvenir of the suffrage struggle no one can afford to miss.

It is readable, amusing, entertaining, instructive. It produces smiles, tears and indignation with varying degrees of other emotions to fill the chinks. Read it.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

It is impossible for any one to read this account of one girl's suffrage campaign experiences without laughter; it is rich and rare, a regular treasurehouse of good laughs.—ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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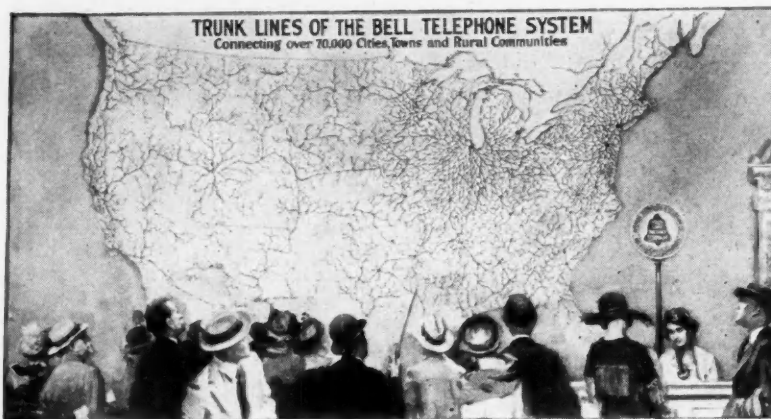
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Number of Post Offices .....	52,600	Number of Employees .....	270,000
Miles of Railway (1916) .....	250,000	Stockholders .....	150,000
Passengers carried .....	1,191,000,000	Telephone Messages .....	11,033,000,000

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## What Our Readers Say

MAY I call your attention to a fact which I think would make your paper more interesting and valuable? That is to institute a department of snapshots about woman's domestic and fashion affairs. You may think this would lower the tone of your paper; I think not. I would like to see the *Citizen* succeed; I realize however, that it must be made popular in some way; and ethical and political appeals must combine with something distinctly feminine in order to reach the women's hearts, anywhere. Now you know it is mighty interesting to know that Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the great leader, has made a tour somewhere and has achieved a moral victory; but personally I also want to know if she was dressed as beautifully as she usually is and if she has changed the becoming style of dressing her hair. I just give this to you by way of suggestion, for I am an average woman and I have made a study of women personally through my own self.

SUSA YOUNG GATES,  
Salt Lake City, Utah.

What do the rest of you say to this?  
Please tell us.—EDITOR.

I SO appreciate the *Citizen*. The items are so to the point and educative, as well as intensely interesting. And it puts us in touch with so many earnest, thinking, capable women.

NELLIE D. HAHN,  
Ottumwa, Ia.

I THINK the change to a fortnightly is a real improvement and appreciate the *Woman Citizen* all the more.

MARY G. BARNARD,  
Philadelphia, Pa.

I WOULD not be without the *Woman Citizen* and wish every woman knew its value.

MARGARET L. NORMAN,  
Dexter, Mo.

I HOPE that nothing will occur to prevent my receiving the *Woman Citizen* as long as it is published, and I am able to pay for it. I regard it as voicing the most hopeful effort in American politics for what may truly be called righteousness. I would regret very much to see the women of the country divided into equal bands of blind and stupid partisans nullifying in my judgment the most potent force for good in the electorate of the country.

WILLIAM P. MASON,  
Kirkwood, Mo.

I know of no publication in our country so fair in its treatment of political situations and national issues as the *Woman Citizen*. It has a great future.

SADIE H. PASSIG,  
Humboldt, Ia.



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All these are contributing editors to the *Woman Citizen*.  
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**THE WOMAN CITIZEN**

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# The Woman Citizen

Formerly The Woman's Journal  
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JULY 30, 1921



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## The Woman Citizen

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Vol. LI Old Style

Vol. VI New Style

No. 5



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# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

JULY 30, 1921

Number 5

## News Notes of the Fortnight

### On Its Way—Where?

ON July 21 the Fordney tariff bill, which calls for high protection, passed the House by a vote of 289 to 127. Seven Democrats voted for it and seven Republicans against. After many stormy vicissitudes, hides and oil were left on the free list, and the proposed embargo on dye-stuffs was missing. The bill now goes to the Senate in the usual way and will be referred to the Finance Committee. It is the general expectation that the hearings will be protracted, that meantime the House will pass the tax revision bill, and that President Harding will strongly urge the passage of the latter ahead of the tariff bill by the Senate. So far, judging by the Republican press, this high-tariff measure shows signs of great unpopularity with the country.

### The Leader of Congress

IT was Mr. Harding who was responsible for the removal of the duty on oil from the tariff bill. On June 30 he sent a letter to Representative Fordney "expressing the hope that your committee will take note of the foreign policy to which we are already committed, under which the Government is doing every consistent thing to encourage the participation of American citizens in the development of the oil resources in many foreign lands. This course has been inspired by the growing concern of our country over the supply of crude oil to which we may turn for our future needs, not alone for our domestic commerce, but in meeting the needs of our navy and our merchant marine. To levy a protective tariff on crude petroleum now would be at variance with all that has been done to safeguard our future interests."

The letter was read to the House, and it responded as promptly as the Senate had done in the case of the President's suggestion that the soldier bonus bill be

deferred, which is discussed in the Washington letter on Page 7 of this issue. There is little doubt that the Senate will again follow if Mr. Harding asks that tax revision be placed ahead of the tariff. The apparent fact is that Mr. Harding has become the Republican leader of Congress.

### Hope for Ireland

THE truce between England and Ireland still holds, and Premier Lloyd George has been in conference with Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, and with Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Republic, though never the three of them met. The hope of an immediate happy settlement of the age-old conflict was disappointed by the withdrawal of the Ulster Premier, who went home, maintaining that recognition of the right of self-determination is what de Valera asks for and that, the people of Northern Ireland having already "determined," he could leave the rest to de Valera and Lloyd George. In other words, Ulster has so far made no suggestion of compromise.

De Valera has also returned to Ireland, taking with him terms from Lloyd George for submission to his advisers. There is plenty of guessing as to what the terms are, but as yet no knowledge. The plan considered most probable by those closest to the situation is the Dominion plan, by which Ireland would be placed in a position similar to that of Canada.

### Our Answer to the League

THE United States Government has been charged by several organizations with discourtesy toward the League of Nations in failing to answer various communications. Among these was an invitation to attend the White Slave Conference held in Geneva in July, which is discussed on page 14 of this number. The Government's answer to this charge

is to the effect that the League's invitation came by mail in a printed circular and was filed by an employee who did not distinguish it from any other mere circular. This was in February. In June Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League, cabled asking for a reply, and the filed document came to light. It then appeared that the invitation was addressed to all members of the League and to non-members who had signed the convention of 1910. The State Department cabled back that the United States had not been a party to that convention, as at that time the suppression of the white slave traffic was under state and not federal control, and that therefore the United States could not properly accept the invitation.

Mrs. Tuttle, who says on Page 14 that the United States did sign the convention of 1910, answers that she got her information from Mr. Arthur Sweetser, of the American Peace Commission and the Provisional Secretariat of the League of Nations.

### The Institute of Politics

A FINE new idea in education is being put into execution on July 29 with the opening of the Institute of Politics at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts. "The fundamental object of the Institute," as President Garfield, of Williams explains it, "is to aid in the task of bringing home to our people an understanding of international relations in all their aspects—historical, political, social and economic."

The idea was submitted by President Garfield to the trustees away back in 1913, but has developed and matured meantime. It was made practicable by "the generous offer of a friend" to defray all of the expenses for three years. This accounts for the registration fee of only ten dollars for the Institute session—a month.

Statesmen of world-wide repute are to be speakers and lecturers. Perhaps



the most notable is the Right Honorable Viscount James Bryce, who gives a lecture course on "International Relations of the Old World States." Russia, the Near East, Hungary, Italy, and France will each be represented by distinguished lecturers. Maurice Casenave, French High Commissioner to this country, will be there; Tomaso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate; Count Teleki, former premier of Hungary, and many others.

In addition to the lectures, there are to be Round Table Conferences, limited to duly enrolled members of the Institute, and conducted after the manner of graduate seminars. Some of the subjects are: The Reparations Question, Tariffs and Tariff Problems, Latin American Questions.

Membership in the Institute is open to men and women connected with the faculties of colleges and universities; and to those who, by reason of special training, practical experience or official position, are qualified to contribute to the discussions.

#### Reluctant Japan

THE joy over the President's invitation to Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan to join with the United States in a conference on disarmament and on Pacific problems was considerably damped by the attitude of Japan. Though accepting the informal proposal for an arms parley, she has hung



Berryman, in the Washington Star

back from the suggestion of an international discussion of the Far East. At first she indicated that such questions would have to be definitely limited before she could consent to participate. This our government politely pointed out was impossible, as the conference itself must fix the conference scope; but assurances have been sent to the Japanese government that all the nations involved will have ample opportunity for an informal exchange of views on the agenda of the conference either prior to the meeting or at its beginning.

Reports from the Japanese newspapers show that a sharp conflict has been going on between imperialists and liberals—that powerful groups fear an Anglo-Saxon combination against the

Japanese and the loss of Japan's privileged place in China. As exchanges have progressed, Japan has, however, shown stronger signs of coming in wholeheartedly, and though there is no official confirmation, it is understood that a decision has been reached to accept the conference invitation.

Meantime the other nations have accepted promptly, including China, which was asked only to the discussion of Pacific problems. A suggestion for a preliminary conference in London and another for delay of the meeting until spring were both discouraged by our government. The present arrangement is for a meeting in Washington next November.

#### Wanted—Homes

WE are short a million and a half homes in this country. We have about 117 families for each 100 homes.

To help meet this shortage Secretary Hoover is considering plans for the diversion of a greater proportion of the nation's \$33,000,000 in savings deposits into home building. He believes that during the past few years the people's savings have tended to find their way into commercial paper, bonds and similar securities rather than into home building. Building and loan securities and actual savings banks devote about 50 per cent of their deposits to home building, says Mr. Hoover, but the savings departments of national banks, state banks, trust companies and insurance companies probably do not lend more than 10 or 15 per cent of their savings assets to housing. He suggests that through amendment to the Federal Reserve Act a larger proportion of the savings of national banks could be diverted to housing, as well as 40 or 50 per cent of the \$160,000,000 of deposits in postal-savings banks.

#### A Billion in Stockings

POSTMASTER-GENERAL HAYS has something to say about postal-savings banks from another angle. It is an indictment—"Last year, by paying depositors in the postal-savings bank an average of 11½ per cent interest and re-depositing their funds at 2½ per cent, the Post Office Department made a net profit of \$1,720,000. This was sheer profiteering." Mr. Hays maintains that this profit belongs to the depositors, most of them of foreign extraction and unfamiliar with government finance. He proposes, therefore, to increase the interest paid on postal savings from two to three per cent.

"Postal savings will not compete with savings-banks," says Mr. Hays. "We do not want depositors from savings-banks. But there is a tremendous hoarded wealth in the country, estimated by many well-informed at a billion dollars. The savings-banks cannot bring it out.

The postal savings has not yet brought it out. . . . If a billion dollars can be brought out of stockings and closets and saved from waste and 'wildcats,' it will do incalculable good."

#### Senatorial Gems

HERE are some gems gathered from the *Congressional Record* reporting the hearings of July 22, the day on which the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill passed the Senate by a vote of 63 to 7.

Said Senator Warren, of Wyoming, one of the seven: "We shall have to put an end to these new fad appropriations. . . ." He does not explain the nature of the fad involved in professional aid to women in childbirth unable to employ physicians.

Senator Reed, of Missouri, when the question was whether administration should be in the hands of Miss Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau since its creation under President Taft, or under the Public Health Service, said he had "never heard of Miss Lathrop until very recently."

Senator Smoot, of Utah, who did not vote, was better informed. He opposed the amendment to change administration to the Public Health Service. "I would prefer a childless woman at the head of the bureau to a childless man."

Senator Reed again, when the bill was passed, actually offered an amendment to the title by which it would read:

"A bill to authorize a board of spinners to control maternity and teach the mothers of the United States how to rear babies."

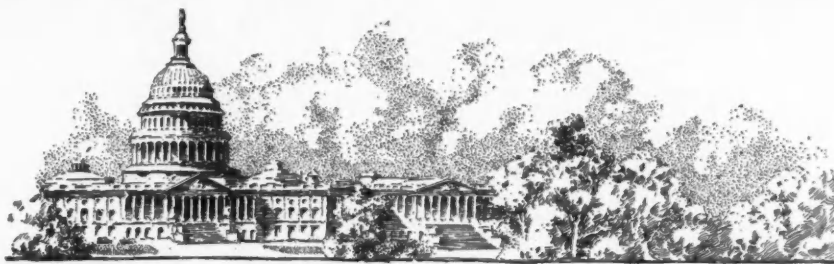
The memorable seven who voted against this measure—the measure that twelve great women's organizations have been steadily pushing—are Senators Borah of Utah, Broussard of Louisiana, King of Utah, Moses of New Hampshire, Reed of Missouri, Warren of Wyoming and Watson of Georgia.

#### Fertilizer and the H. C. of L.

HENRY FORD has offered the Government a huge sum of money in exchange for the nitrate manufacturing plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, with the intention of converting it into a fertilizer factory. Being interpreted, this would mean cheaper fertilizer for the farmer and therefore cheaper food.

The plant has been a white elephant, financially speaking, to the Government: it has cost something like eighty millions so far and is still incomplete. It is now idle, the agricultural interests having failed to get additional appropriations for completing the project. Though no decision has been reached on Mr. Ford's offer, it is the impression that the Government is relieved at the prospect of getting the plant off its hands.

## Mothers' Measure Passes Senate



## Bonus Yields to Sweet Bill

# Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

July 22, 1921

ON June 30 Senator William S. Kenyon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, secured unanimous consent to vote on the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill "not later than four o'clock P. M. on the tenth legislative day after June 30."

At the end of twenty-two calendar days the anxiously awaited "tenth legislative day" was reached on Friday, July 22, and the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill passed the United States Senate for the second time—this time by a vote of 63 to 7.

During these twenty-two days, anxious supporters of the measure learned that time is not always measured by hours, nor do twenty-four hours always constitute a day. A "legislative day" and a "calendar day" are by no means the same thing. Your correspondent sought for an explanation of terms. Senator Kenyon was busy, but Senator LaFollette, caught for a moment in the corridor, furnished the illuminating details.

### Two Kinds of Day

A legislative day, according to the Senator, may extend over any number of daily sessions of the Senate, provided the Senate does not adjourn at the conclusion of the day. An adjournment of the Senate makes the session following that adjournment agree with the calendar day, and brings another legislative day. A recess of the Senate continues the same legislative day to the following day. For instance, the Senate recessed on July first until July fifth which thus became the first legislative day after the thirtieth of June.

Recessing instead of adjourning is a "time saver." Several bills may be up for consideration and the bill that is up at the time the day's session is concluded may be the pending business. If it is the desire to save all the time of the next session for this bill, then the Senate recesses instead of adjourning, because the effect of a recess is to exclude from the next succeeding session the "morn-

ing hour" period for which the Senate rules provide, at the opening of a new legislative day.

The two hours' "morning business" of the Senate consists of the presentation of petitions and memorials; reports of standing and select committees; introduction of bills and joint resolutions; concurrent and other resolutions. Sometimes, as happened during consideration of the maternity bill, the routine business is concluded before two o'clock (the hour set for the regular day's work), and a motion may be made to take up calendar measures, according to their places thereon.

But "the hour of two o'clock having arrived" the Senate begins consideration of legislation which was under consideration the day before—"unfinished business."

One would imagine that the twenty-odd days which elapsed between June 30 and July 22 would have given ample time for Senators to speak their minds on the maternity measure. But Senator Reed, whose vituperative attack on the bill and on the Children's Bureau was halted on June 29 by Senator Lodge's motion for an executive session failed to complete his speech until the ninth legislative day. Then, through "senatorial courtesy," recess was taken instead of adjournment, and on Thursday he spoke for more than an hour, concluding his attack only when three o'clock, the hour set for amendments to the bill, had arrived.

Even then he was not through! He submitted amendment after amendment until the time for voting upon the measure came, when he handed in his crowning insult to women as an amendment. (See page 6.)

Senator Moses's amendment, which would take the administration of the Sheppard-Towner bill from the Children's Bureau and place it in the Public Health Service, was decisively lost by a vote of 61 to 9. So, with only minor amendments, the Sheppard-Towner bill has passed the Senate a second time.

In the House hearings have been

going on since July 12, with practically every member of the committee there constantly and all keenly interested—interested enough to question each witness.

There have been witnesses for and against the measure; witnesses who would be willing to have the measure passed if the administration were taken out of the hands of the Children's Bureau and placed in the Public Health Service, and witnesses who believe in the Children's Bureau and in its chief, Miss Lathrop. Probably the most notable was Brigadier-General Sawyer, physician to the President, who was called by the chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to testify as to whether the Federal Government should undertake, through the Children's Bureau, the work proposed by the maternity bill.

General Sawyer has spoken for the President so often, where welfare measures are concerned, that although he did not come to these hearings as the official spokesman for the Chief Executive, it is safe to assume he would not have come had the President disapproved.

Declaring himself wholeheartedly in favor of the Government's assuming this new responsibility toward motherhood and infancy, Dr. Sawyer said the administration of the work belonged to the Children's Bureau, since the work was sociological rather than medical. According to Dr. Sawyer, with the reorganization of the Federal Departments the Children's Bureau would be transferred to the social service division of the proposed new department of public welfare.

### The Bonus Bill Again

Evidently Mr. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, spoke for the President—or at least with his sanction—when he made his plea for economy, and on July 12 the President himself came before the Senate urging delay of the soldier bonus bill at this time.

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# Whose Government is This?

By Carrie Chapman Catt

THE question for our consideration is whether the department of Election Laws and Methods is sufficiently important to make it a part of the work of the League of Women Voters. It may at this moment be less appealing to many women, but for that very reason it is more necessary for women voters to comprehend its need.

If any other department of the League should be dropped, for example, Women in Industry, Social Hygiene, Child Welfare, other organizations would be responsible for the necessary work to be done, as they were before these departments were adopted by the League of Women Voters; but if the political department be dropped there is no other body of women to take it up.

We were enfranchised in 1920. We ought to have been enfranchised twenty years earlier at least, and that is not mere talk. The reason why we were not enfranchised long before some of you were old enough to take an interest in public questions was that government by the people rarely functions in this country, and it does not really function anywhere in the world as yet. There are many causes why it does not function and any one of these causes may at any time be sufficient to delay normal progress in a government such as ours.

## Controlling Groups

A small group of people determined to oppose promised legislation, if provided with money, as were the brewers and distillers, may hold back legislation and prevent action being taken, even though the masses of the people demand action. What the wets did to the suffrage movement other groups of people have done and may do for other great causes. Such groups of people may make controlling contributions to political parties and in return secure promises of no action in legislatures or Congress, provided that party is elected to power. It may secure the orders of that party, all the way down the line to the most remote rural election district chairman, to defeat a referendum.

Why were the railroads fighting ratification in Tennessee? Certainly not because the railroads cared whether women voted or not. Why was the Manufacturers' Association there to work against ratification? It was because these interests, quite disconnected, combined their lobbies to help the program of any one of them with the expectation that all the lobbies would be combined in support of their own pro-

Here is the address made by Mrs. Catt at the Cleveland Convention of the League of Women Voters when, at her suggestion, the Committee on Election Laws and Methods was elevated to a department of work called Efficiency in Government. This speech was felt to be so fine an expression of the failure of our governmental machinery to register the people's wishes that it has been repeatedly asked for by our readers.

gram when necessity arose. The combination of these lobbies against suffrage has happened over and over again. Presumably the program was that of the liquor interests, but many other interests united in its support.

There is also the autocracy of what is known as the boss system to be watched. In one of the states which did not ratify there were six men charged with being owned absolutely by a political boss, and they boldly and frankly said that they would not vote for ratification nor yet against it nor tell any one what they would do until they had had their orders from their man. This boss wanted to retire from politics and refused to give orders because he said if he did so these men would expect in return various political favors which would cost him a good deal of money and would prevent his retirement from politics as soon as he desired, so he refused day after day to say the word. I have always believed that because these six men waited for the order that never came we lost the ratification. They did not have sense enough to know what they wanted to do themselves.

A system in this country for taking the vote of electors has been worked out. It has been from decade to decade much improved, but there are pitfalls for honest voters in almost every department and before the business of taking the people's vote is a perfectly conducted one there must be a veritable revolution in the methods of taking the vote, getting the nominations, making the platforms, and securing the legislation.

For example, in the recent presidential election voters found it impossible to support the policies they approved by voting any one ticket. A Republican in New Jersey who wanted to support both the League of Nations and dry enforcement had to choose which he wanted the more, for he could not do both and vote one ticket. An Irish Democrat in New York who wanted to go against the League of Nations and also against dry enforcement found the same difficulty.

These were two questions only in that campaign and there were many others. So difficult was it for women to register the opinions they wanted to express in that election that very many of them felt the vote would never be of any value to them. What happened then, happens all the time, because there is a conflict between the state and the nation and because political machines and bosses do so much political juggling over issues.

Reform, therefore, is needed all along the line. It is needed in the election of the President of the United States and all the way down to the dog-catcher in the smallest village.

## Where We Need Reform

Perhaps we need it most in our platform making. Ours is a country governed by parties. Parties are of tremendous power in this land, so tremendous that they can give the order whether a referendum submitted by the legislature shall be carried or rejected, and the obedient electors walk up to the polls and defeat or adopt the measure. Platforms are made and are supported by those who have interest in them and voters have little or nothing to say about issues to be included. Party loyalty is relied upon to carry the ticket pledged to the platforms and party loyalty usually successfully accomplishes the aim set by the managers.

Progress is being made toward reform; every decade witnesses improvement, but we are traveling forward too slowly. If ours is to be the great leading nation among the world's nations we must not only look to the method of the registering of the opinions of the people with greater care than is now the case, but more assiduous attention must be paid to the education of the people in the issues that are properly to be decided at the polls.

Therefore the Committee on Election Laws and Methods recommends that this special committee shall be dropped and that Efficiency in Government, which is a more inclusive term than Election Laws and Methods, be made a chief department of the National League of Women Voters. That is, the committee would magnify and emphasize political work.

There are three main reasons for this proposed change:

First. We were a political body when we were working for the suffrage and we secured the vote by political action.

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# A Bee-Line between Farm and Kitchen

By Ruby Green Smith, Ph.D.

State Leader of Home Bureau Organization in New York

"WE'VE made market-going and basket-carrying all the fashion," explained the well-tailored society woman who stood beside a shawl-clad Italian-American mother, while both bought fresh golden bantam corn for their tables.

"But how did you do it?" That is the question forty-one other cities have asked the organizers of the Ithaca City Market, now that interest in city markets is becoming epidemic.

The Ithaca Market was established through the cooperation of producers, business men and consumers, with some rather desperate consumers taking the initiative. Among its active promoters were the wives of college professors, whose acute problems in meeting the rising prices of necessities led them to try raising salaries indirectly by increasing their buying power.

The first problems to be solved concerned food, since this demands the lion's share of the average family income. So these consumers organized to study problems of food supply and to act on their findings.

They found that in the past two decades farm products had risen in retail price more rapidly than anything else. They also found that the producer gets a very small share of the consumer's dollar; and that the journey of food between farm and kitchen is a trip with stop-over privileges in which buyer, jobber, commission and storage houses, wholesaler and retailer—all have a share, while the food reaches the consumer advanced in both age and price. The most reasonable hope of reducing the cost of food, concluded the Ithaca home-makers, lay in the elimination of waste and of the needless complexity of distribution. They decided to experiment with cooperative buying and direct marketing.

## Gather Ye Turkeys While Ye May

The first successful experiment was their Thanksgiving turkey sale, carried forward despite the prophetic words of the leading "butcher, baker and candlestick maker:"

"Indeed, madam, the turkey is rapidly becoming an extinct bird! There's more demand than supply and so the price is bound to go higher. By Thanksgiving, if we can get any turkeys around here, they will be thirty-five or forty cents a pound."

This, not in Alaska, but in a city of twenty thousand, located in a fairly prosperous district of varied crops, including turkeys.

But the Ithaca women decided to

apply methods of scientific research to the question of turkey. They arranged for an experimental public market; and organized a committee to comb the countryside within a radius of ten miles in search of turkeys not yet cornered by the usual distributing agencies.

As they visited flock after flock, they gathered cumulative evidence that the threatened extinction of the Thanksgiving bird was but a fairy-tale of the

line of middlemen as the consumer at the kitchen door, these women decided to make a real Thanksgiving for the farmers as well as for themselves; and so it was agreed that prices at the Thanksgiving sale should be determined by an equal division between producer and consumer of the absent middlemen's costs and profits.

Would the farmers bring the turkeys? Would the consumers come? Would they carry the long-banished market basket? Would they pay cash? Would they be loyal enough to see the experiment through? Anxiously the committee questioned, as the time approached.

At the day and hour appointed, the producers came with golden-tinted turkeys and many other fruits of their farms. Soon the air was filled with the aroma of choice supplies, for the turkey sale was supplemented by other attractions, including clover honey, pink pigs to roast, broilers and squabs, ducks, winter pears and vegetables, cottage cheese, butter, eggs, pumpkins, and lamb that was not mutton.

## Enough Saved for Accessories

The time scheduled for the arrival of the buyers was fast approaching as the food inspector, who had passed the turkeys in grand review, attached his official seal to those that qualified. He did not find it necessary to eliminate a single turkey—and the turkeys sustained his judgment when roasted.

And the consumers did come—leading ladies in local society in company with home-makers from more modest homes brought baskets on their arms and cash in their purses. And each housewife saved enough on the purchase price of her turkey to pay for the dinner's vegetables, plum-pudding and cranberry sauce.

Having proved by experiment that one certain way to help reduce the cost of living is to reestablish more of a bee-line between farm and kitchen, these consumers decided to work for the establishment of a permanent "producers-consumers" market. They hoped to get this by the mutual aid of as many of the city's interests as possible. To this end, tactful and well-informed committees were appointed to interview all concerned.

First, aid was asked of the local grange: they were skeptical about certain phases of the problem, but promised to be represented at a proposed conference on the market question. Next the mayor and city council were approached: they reported the city so heavily laden with taxes that they would



Market-going and basket-carrying are all the fashion in Ithaca

trade. Indeed turkeys were found to be so abundant and producers so eager to try a new road to market, that a selection from only the fairest flocks furnished more than enough for a larger sale than they had dared to hope for.

The producers grew confidential. They told how they were accustomed to sell turkeys to jobbers and commission houses at sixteen cents a pound; or, if selling to retailers, how they received sixteen to nineteen cents a pound for turkeys dressed and delivered to be retailed at thirty-two cents at the shops where they must "take it out in trade," whether or not trade were a desirable medium of exchange for them. Thus, the producer was exchanging goods at wholesale prices for goods at retail, having his dollar discounted twice.

Convinced that the producer had suffered as much at the farm end of the

not feel justified in appropriating the people's money for a purpose that *might* fail. However, if by other means it could be financed and made to pay dividends, the city would take it over.

The next question asked these canny city fathers was, might the market meanwhile have the good offices of the city's inspector of food, its health officer, the police, and the city sealer of weights and measures? These officials, being already in the municipal budget, were cordially placed at the service of the visionary market, and the mayor agreed that it might have the prestige of being named the city market.

#### *For or Against the Market*

The next step proved the most helpful of all. It was a consultation with the leaders of the Business Men's Association, which has since become the Board of Commerce. This group of men gave generously of their time, money and experience. They admitted that the high cost of living was a real obstacle to their work as an industrial commission and they saw clearly that one way to boom a city would be to reduce the cost of living there below that in other cities. They also realized that regular visits to the city by neigh-

tee with all of the interests represented.

Their first problem was that of financing the proposition. This was done by the organization of a stock company with shares at \$5 each. These were sold to the public-spirited people of the town with no promise of any return on the investment.

Then the committee on site canvassed the owners of lots that were lying fallow, to see if one could be bought or leased for a market. Several sites were offered rent free. The one chosen, and later bought, was within easy walking distance of our very poorest—so chosen because the women of other sections of town have more leisure and had been led by an educational campaign to a feeling of loyalty to the enterprise.

Meanwhile the committee on publicity had secured the always able and necessary cooperation of the local papers and kept them regularly supplied with copy for stories designed to create interest in the developing market plans. It also kept the women's clubs in touch with the undertaking and gave them chances to further it, as the surest way to get their continued interest. One of the plans carried forward by the publicity committee was that by which two hundred housekeepers, recruited from every

loads. Standardized scales and measures were placed where all might use them.

June fifteenth was set for the opening of the market. The producers received personal messages, urging them to bring their wares. Enough consumers to crowd the market were pledged to attend the opening day and to remain loyal to the experiment, even if obliged to go home with empty baskets. The newspapers featured stories of the final plans. Hand-bills, illustrated with a picture of producers and consumers shaking hands after their long separation, were distributed by a bell-ringer who drove through town and country in a car placarded with news of the market's opening. Seventy-five dollars in change, twine, bags, and five-cent market-baskets to sell at cost, were placed in the hands of the janitor-superintendent for the day's business.

It did not rain. The women came in street cars, in machines, afoot—some with suitcases to camouflage their purchases, some with baskets, some with baby carriages, and some with their children hauling play-time wagons in anticipation of something to carry home. It was a democratic spectacle.

But the producers, where were they? They were spectators—all but eight of them who came in memory of the Thanksgiving sale! But the eight who had faith that the women would resurrect the market basket, reaped a quick reward, for their products went like hot cakes. A better object lesson could not have been staged for the onlooking producers than this sight of their neighbors exchanging farm products for ready cash.

On the next market day forty producers were there with food to sell.

As a device to steady the market during its first month, the organizers arranged with the women's clubs to have at least a hundred buyers for every market day in order to avoid fluctuations in the demand which might discourage the producers. This stimulus was unnecessary after the first two weeks.

#### *No Doubt of Its Success*

At the end of three weeks, sixty producers and a multitude of consumers were in voluntary and regular attendance. Fruits and vegetables—still dew laden—were to be had at prices even below the wilted bargain rates of Saturday night in the shops. Incidentally, the market was beginning to change the dinner of the very poor from stale bread and imitation coffee to fresh fruits, meats, and vegetables—a result characterized by the leader of the city's social service as "the best social service that has ever come to town."

This market survived the war, and the city finally offered to open a curb market to replace the private enterprise. The market property was thereupon sold and subscribers to its upkeep were

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In protest against the price of beans, Syracuse women organized a curb market

boring farmers would bring trade to town and so add to the general prosperity. They provided a room and sent out the call for a conference.

At that meeting, some bitterness appeared: the farmers wanted to tell how they had not had a square deal from the retailers; the retailers cheerfully prophesied that a city market would cost \$150,000 initial investment and, justly citing the modern housekeeper's demand for the delivery of a cake of yeast, claimed that women would never carry purchases home.

But the conference closed with the appointment of an organizing commit-

walk in life, were asked to act as patronesses on the opening day and so set the fashion of basket-carrying.

The committee on equipment studied markets elsewhere and fitted their recommendations to local conditions and the market organization's bank account. A central walk was bordered by simple market-sheds that were divided into booths with counters. Open spaces and display tables were also provided for those wishing to sell from their wagons, cars or wheelbarrows, and for loads too small for a stall. The farmers paid from ten to seventy-five cents a stand, depending on the value of their



**Representative Emily Sophie Brown, of Connecticut**

**T**HE five women members of the Connecticut Assembly were treated with courtesy and genuine kindness by the male members, were given seats together in a section of the House where the larger part of the business was done, and were honored by being on the row with Mr. John Buckley, leader of the House.

At the close of the session, various men who had worked against woman suffrage in previous years, acknowledged that they could see that there was a distinct field for the special gifts of women in legislation. On the final day of the session, when in a wild gale of hilarity joke gifts were made to members of the House, five boxes of candy were presented to the women members.

This brief experience in legislative work has convinced me that women have a special place in legislative work. The question is not so much a matter of the presence of women in politics as a factor in settling matters pertaining to women and children though, naturally, those problems are particularly interesting to women—but the important feature is that all subjects may be studied with profit by both men and women, and that there is a peculiar intelligence and experience, given to woman, the effect of which may be made profitable, in conjunction with the intelligence and experience of man.

In committee work the Connecticut women found that there was interplay of ideas among the women and men which added to the practicability of the laws adopted. There was no "bossing" on the part of either men or women, but the men and women worked side by side as co-workers, each adding to the discussions whatever talent or experience he might have to give to the matters brought for consideration by the people of the state.

## Pioneers of 1921

More than thirty women served in our state legislatures last year; and as the sessions neared their close we asked all of them for some brief informal account of their experiences in the way of human interest in their association with men legislators, or their impressions of women's place and values in legislatures. Three answers are all we have space for.



**Ruth Averill, of Nevada**

**T**HE *Woman Citizen* requests that I write some experience of human interest which I had during the session of the legislature, this year. Put yourself in my place for a moment, a girl of twenty-three, admitted to the bar but never having practiced, a little over a year out of college, coming from her position as teacher of the first grade and taking her place as the only woman member and also the youngest member of the State Legislature. Add to that an almost over-developed sense of humor and you can think what hundreds of experiences there would be for her.

One woman among so many men naturally has a problem on her hands. Luckily I am a true Nevadan and not a radical reformer, for I am afraid a radical would not last very long in the Nevada legislature. I have no sympathy with the "blue laws." One of my first moves was to suspend the rule against smoking in the legislature. Although I never would smoke myself and hate to see a woman doing it, I feel that men are very much easier to get along with when they have something sticking in their mouths to talk around and look wise over. The men seemed to appreciate my attitude and were certainly wonderful to me.

The experience helped to launch me into the profession which I intend to follow from now on, namely, law.



**Senator Eva M. Hamilton, of Michigan**

**N**ATURALLY, as the first woman to be honored with a seat in Michigan's Legislature, I have been the recipient of many courtesies on the part of my colleagues. Michigan's legislature is composed of 100 members in the House of Representatives and 32 Senators, and I enjoyed the distinction of being the only woman in either body.

I also had the honor of representing the second largest city in the state. I was very fortunate in securing some excellent committee appointments, evidencing the fact that the Lieutenant Governor, who was President of the Senate, was willing to recognize that woman has a right to Committee appointments just as valuable as the men senators'.

From the beginning the senators were exceedingly courteous and did me the honor the first day of an unusual demonstration when I was "sworn in," and again later on repeated this when I was called upon to preside in Committee of the Whole.

I think that in every way the senators endeavored to treat me exactly as they would a man. I noticed when votes were taken on any important bills that I was treated with all courtesy, but in no fashion different from any other senators, and if I was offering a bill I had to offer it on its merits and back up my reason for it with good arguments or suffer defeat.

During this past session I was interested in bills that had as their purport the welfare of mothers and children. It seemed to me that past legislatures had been negligent in matters of this kind and it seemed wise, therefore, that I should give my attention more to these measures than to others. As a consequence, several bills were proposed and passed which were of vital interest to the womanhood of the state.



## Editorially Speaking

### The First Step

IT is with genuine satisfaction that American citizens regard President Harding's inclusion of France and Italy in the call for a conference on Reduction of Armament, even though it is difficult to predict the outcome of such a conference. It will at least be a beginning.

The best the conference can do is to determine upon a plan for reducing armament, which shall be worldwide in its application, frank and decisive enough to win the confidence of the people of all nations. The least it can do will be to set forth the intentions of the nations represented and especially those of the United States. Some American citizens do not seem to realize, what all the rest of the world knows, that the United States has made no official pronouncement of how far it will cooperate in the world movement for reduction of armament or whether it will cooperate at all.

It seems unlikely that President Harding would call such a conference and not open it with a declaration of what his party is willing to do. He cannot be unaware that the entire world, including the American people, has been waiting for this declaration since last November.

One must admit that the situation is awkward and that to deal with it requires tact and caution. A League of Nations including forty-eight countries and designed solely to make an end of war by international agreement has come into existence. Mr. Harding and the American Senate have emphatically repudiated that League, but Mr. Harding pledged himself before the American people to bring about another—a better one. President Harding was elected on those promises and should now be given an unembarrassed chance to work out the fulfillment of his own pre-election pledges.

No one has yet attempted to explain how a second League of Nations could be created while a first one was functioning, nor how two Leagues of Nations could be other than discordant rivals in the same field. A possible light on this very vexed point may be found in the two statements made by the eminent European correspondent, Edwin L. James. He announces that at the Geneva Headquarters of the League of Nations he has the assurance that many communications have been directed to the American Government concerning various important matters and that none has as yet had the courtesy of a reply. Of late these letters have been registered in order to make certain of the delivery and the usual receipt has been returned.

This rumor has been traveling about Europe together with the story that Mr. Harvey, Ambassador to Great Britain, said recently to a diplomat that "the United States was out to kill the League." Many European supporters of the League conclude that the Washington Administration not only wishes to kill the League but is unwilling to acknowledge that it lives.

This may be the truth, since the death and removal of the present League offers the only clear route to the organization of another.

It must be borne in mind that a conference agreeing to reduce armament as a temporary measure is not necessarily a forward movement toward making an end of war.

The abolition of war can only be brought about by an agreement to arbitrate differences and to punish any nation which fails to live up to its agreement. The reduction of armament is a mere incident in the procedure.

No one nation, and not even a few nations, can compass such a program. It must be a compact with all nations included. The United States, Germany, Russia, Mexico and every other people must be parties to that compact. There is

no other way to end war. Any other way is a cheat and a delusion. The League of Nations must be entrusted with the task, or some other League of Nations, by whatever name called, must be substituted for the first. These are the two horns to the war vs. peace dilemma—the League or a League, Mr. Wilson's League or Mr. Harding's League, if you prefer.

The situation is one of great difficulty, even though the present League were dead and buried, for the covenant of a new League must first be confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate, and also by the governments of all the other nations in the world—or at least by the forty-eight nations which compose the present one.

Were the process less complicated onlookers would regard the forthcoming conference in a more optimistic spirit.

One thing is certain: the United States sooner or later must enter the present League, set up another, or answer the charge of checkmating the world's sincere intention to end war by international agreement.

It is quite possible to kill the present League. A determined program to do so would ultimately so discourage believers in the permanent peace program, that they would throw up their hands in despair. Should this be accomplished, could the world be mobilized again for another venture? It would indeed be a sad page in the world's history if it should eventuate that a great republic, by its contempt, killed the first world organization for maintaining peace and was then unable to lead the world into another.

All forward-looking citizens will prayerfully watch the expected conference in the hope that it represents a sincere step toward the final program for ending war. The *Citizen* counsels patience, cooperation and support for the conference.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

### A Letter to the President

COPIES of the following letter have been sent to President Harding; Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes; Secretary of Commerce Herbert C. Hoover; Senator Lodge, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Hon. Stephen G. Porter, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs:

To His Excellency,

The President of the United States:—

Believing that it would be doing a service to the country and also be giving welcome information to the Administration about public opinion concerning the very grave questions involved, the *Woman Citizen* has been conducting a referendum among its readers to find out what they meant by their vote at the presidential election last fall. The results of this election left much confusion in people's minds.

In spite of the advice given by such prominent Republicans as Charles E. Hughes, Herbert Hoover, William H. Taft, Elihu Root and others, many have interpreted the sweeping Republican victory to be a complete repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles and a protest against the League of Nations in any form.

In this election for the first time women had a full share of responsibility. The *Woman Citizen* goes to 13,000 women. Within five weeks of the publication of the ballot 4,044 votes were returned. Of these 3,599 or 91.3 per cent voted "believing that the United States would join the League of Nations in some form" and only 332 voted believing that it would not. This is a majority of over ten to one.

A very large number of those who voted the Democratic ticket expressly stated that they did so only because of the League issue. Many of them wrote that they were Republicans either by birth or choice.

Of those who voted the Republican ticket 79.8 per cent "believed the United States would enter the League of Nations in some form." A majority of nearly four to one.

A little more than 50 per cent of the ballot came from the five Eastern states—Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. The majority of the Republican votes alone in these states in favor of the League was 82.7 per cent.

The next largest number of votes came from the Middle West—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The majority in favor of the League of those who voted the Republican ticket was 88.9 per cent, in spite of Indiana's having the low percentage (comparatively), of 71.9 per cent for the League.

Utah gave the lowest vote for the League, only 46 per cent, and Montana gave only 57 per cent.

These figures certainly refute any possible claim that the Republican vote was a mandate against the League of Nations.

The *Woman Citizen* believes that the foreign policy of the United States is not only of the utmost importance to the welfare of the world, but that the business prosperity of this country is dependent to a large degree on its settlement. In the deep and serious consideration which you are giving this question we believe that you will welcome this frank expression of opinion from many women.

The readers of the *Woman Citizen* are not only among the most intelligent women in the country but they include the leaders of organized women. It is not too much to say that this referendum presents a cross-section of the opinions of some of the most influential women of the United States. Their wish is unmistakable. They voted last fall for the United States to join with the nations of the world "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security."

In the momentous decision which you must help make as to the kind of leadership which the United States will choose to take among the nations of the world, we ask: Will you not give some weight to their earnest desire that the United States shall join the League of Nations in some form?

GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN.

### A Good Example from South America

THE President of Chile, in his recent message to Congress, urges a larger participation by women in public affairs.

Chile lately had a closely contested election—a sort of Hayes-Tilden affair. Feeling ran high, and the closeness of the vote might easily have been made a cause for civil war. Instead, both parties agreed to leave the decision to a "Court of Honor" made up of a small group of prominent men in whose integrity every one had confidence. They canvassed the returns, and reported who had been elected, and both sides accepted their verdict.

The Chileans in this case agreed with Oliver Wendell Holmes, when he said:

To cut men's throats to help them count their votes  
is asinine—nay, worse, ascidian folly.

I say once more, as I have said before,  
If voting for our Tildens and our Hayeses  
Means only fight, then, Liberty, goodnight!  
Pack up your ballot-box and go to blazes!

This recent incident recalls the fine example set by Chile and Argentina seventeen years ago—an example of which the world just now stands in special need. The two countries had long been contending over a disputed boundary, and were on the verge of war. Largely through the efforts of their women, they finally decided to leave it to arbitration. An Argentine bishop, Monseñor Benavente, had suggested setting up a statue

of Christ at Puente del Inca, midway between the two nations. The women took up the idea with enthusiasm, and raised the money for it, led by Señora Angela de Oliviera Cézar de Costa, President of the Association of Christian Mothers of Argentina.

The conclusion of peace was celebrated in Buenos Aires with great rejoicing. Then Señora de Costa invited the President of the Argentine Republic, the Chilean delegates and the other dignitaries to inspect the colossal bronze statue of Christ, made from the metal of old cannon melted up. In a voice trembling with emotion, she asked that it be placed at the highest accessible point of the Andes, on the disputed boundary line.

In 1904 this was done. Thousands of persons gathered in the wilderness to attend the inaugural ceremonies, on March 13, and the statue was dedicated amid music and the roar of cannon, with the lofty snow-covered peaks looking on. The inscription on its base reads: "Sooner shall these mountains crumble into dust than Argentines and Chileans break the peace which they have sworn at the feet of Christ, the Redeemer, to maintain." Bishop Jard, in his address of dedication, said: "Not alone to Argentina and Chile do we dedicate this monument, but to the world, that from this it may learn its lesson of universal peace."

A. S. B.

### What Price "Senate Decorum?"

NO one pretends the *Congressional Record* is hammock reading. It is possible to become deeply interested if one turns to it for a specific purpose, and especially if one adds imagination to the process of reading. It is highly important reading too and we should be much better informed citizens if we followed it closely: it is our surest way of keeping tabs on our representatives. But for the most part, reading the *Record* must be regarded in the light of duty rather than pleasure. There's far too much of it for consumption in a day's marginal time; it is too solid; it lacks light and shade, and the selection of detail that contributes to literary effect and interest in reading; it is too ploddingly conscientious in its careful reporting of all that is said and done on the floor of Congress. It has, in short, the defect—heaviness, of its virtue—faithfulness.

Or so we thought. But we were mistaken, at least about the virtue. For the other day, when the Senate adopted a motion to recommit the Soldier Bonus bill to the Finance Committee, there was a mighty word battle between Senators Reed and McCumber. The newspapers—which we distrust so much and so loudly—reported that words like "blackguard" flew back and forth freely, along with cordial invitations from one senator to the other to "settle the matter outside."

We turned to the *Record* for the full and official account, so that we might know just who had said just what. Was the battle described? It was not. Not by a line. And we learned later that it was "understood that the stenographer's ringside report was blue-pencilled by the principals themselves in the interests of Senate decorum."

The details of that wordy scrap are doubtless of no great significance. But that a great public journal, which should be as true to the stenographer's notebook as the needle to the North Star, has responded to personal influence, is a grave matter. "Senate decorum" is not half so important as accuracy, and incidentally the decorum can't be saved by ignoring its breach.

The offense is worse when one recalls that, to win a place in the *Record*, speeches need not be spoken but may by permission be read into its pages; that practically anything which one of our representatives wishes to have embalmed in type may be included through "leave to print". If things that aren't said go in, certainly what is said should not be left out. The *Record* has toppled from its pedestal. V. R.

# What the American Woman Thinks

## Church Partners

By AMELIA JOSEPHINE BURR

THERE is a classic story of a man whose good spirits were so obvious that his friends asked the cause. "I've got religion," he told them, "a hundred and twenty-five pounds of it." "However did you get a hundred and twenty-five pounds of religion?" "The way most men do," the cheerful one replied. "I married it."

Assuming the identification of women with religion and the church, there is



more than a joke here. The congregations of organized places of worship are prone to show a feminine majority. Women have long been the devout and industrious background of the church, and any artist can tell you that a busy background tends rapidly to the fore. It is therefore natural that earnest and unflagging support should with time become leadership, and the question is now being agitated as to whether women should be admitted to the offices of deacons and elders.

The answer generally is in the negative. As we read the newspaper reports, it seems as if we had progressed but little since the days when John Knox thundered from his pulpit such withering denunciation of the "monstrous regiment of women" who presumed to march against the forbidden city of masculine privilege. But in no report that I have seen was the reason for the final decision given, and in that reason lies the difference between John Knox's day and ours.

Not because of the unfitness of women but through the inertia of men do church offices remain closed to the women. At least one presbytery had enthusiastically acclaimed its welcome to women, when the warning was given to remember how few responsibilities were left in the church that laymen could or would assume. Wherever duties were open to Eve, she stood ready

and eager to perform them—and Adam let her.

"If we make it possible for women to be deacons and elders"—was the inference behind the verdict—"we shall no longer be able to get men into these places and the church will be governed entirely by women. The men must be compelled to do their share."

We mistake the church sorely if we think the refusal was made in a narrow spirit of discrimination. While there may be a few surviving brethren of John Knox, the dominant spirit of the church today is to welcome women to active association rather than to exclude them from it.

There is an ever increasing number of women students in the seminaries and they are finding a special field in country pastorates. Men are now looking for bigger opportunities and a larger efficiency. Apart from the question of salary, they are no longer content to be limited by the small bounds and irksome details of a country church. Women have for centuries been bred to detail—they have been accustomed to think of it as their natural medium. More and more it will be found that woman, with her thrift, her patience, her human sympathy in and understanding of small household affairs, her mother-spirit, will be the ideal pastor for a rural community. She will be able to enlarge the petty interests and make the salary of \$800 a year go much farther than the man who, not so accustomed to detail, chafes and frets his nerves to exhaustion.

There is also an ever-widening opportunity for women in the churches as directors of religious education. The Sunday-school of our early days is now recognized as utterly inadequate. No more do youngsters of thirteen, equipped with equal portions of zeal and inexperience, confidently attempt the most delicate, the most difficult and the most important part of a child's mental training.

In this department of church work and in all that pertains to missionary enterprise, men are more and more recognizing and relying upon the vision of women and their sense of proportion. In the social service that has today become so integral a part of the church, woman's place needs no defining. In the churches, as in the home and in business, woman is no longer only the background. She has become the partner.

It seems to us, however, that she should be admitted to full partnership. The gain that would come from compelling the unwilling worker can hardly

compensate for the loss that comes from excluding the willing one. And this is not only a woman's opinion. A famous minister, in whose presence lamentations were made concerning men's reluctance in church work, said decisively: "Very well, let them stay behind if the women will come forward. Give me a church full of women, and I will outwork a city full of men!"

## America Absent—Why?

By FLORENCE GUERTIN TUTTLE

PERHAPS no single act of the Woman's Pro-League Council has attracted more favorable comment than the telegram sent to President Harding protesting against the lack of representation on the part of the United States at the White Slave Conference held early in July at Geneva. The telegram stated that thousands of women interested in welfare work deprecated the fact that American women were not represented at this most vital of all conferences to women, and courteously asked why the United States had not replied to the invitation. As yet the Council has received no reply.

In regard to the White Slave Conference, the facts of the case seem to be that the Assembly of the League of Nations last November authorized the Secretariat to send a questionnaire to all governments on the question of the traf-



fic in women and children, which on account of the financial breakdown abroad was assuming larger proportions. It was also voted to establish a commission of inquiry of three members resident in each of the countries named, to investigate the deportation of women in Armenia, Turkey, and the surrounding countries, and to name a woman as one member of each commission. Later it was decided to hold an International Conference on June 30 at Geneva to discuss the whole situation, which, it was feared, would become more acute



because of the lifting of the restrictions on traveling caused by the war, and because of the terrible conditions of suffering in large parts of Europe.

The United States of course was invited to attend this Conference of world-wide importance even though she was not a signatory to the Covenant. It was assumed that she would be willing to come, not only because she signed the General Convention of 1910 on this subject, but also because this particular problem has absolutely no connection with the so-called political side of the League. But the assumption was erroneous. Forty-eight nations replied to the questionnaire. Forty-eight states sent representatives to this Conference to plan ways of safeguarding their women and children. The United States, alone, of all civilized countries, did not answer the questionnaire or appoint a representative to look after the interests of one half of its enfranchized citizens—and practically all of its population.

Surely this is a situation challenging the attention of thinking women, and one which should not be allowed to continue. The United States has never been known as a country lacking in chivalry or a sense of responsibility toward its women. But in failing to reply to the questionnaire and in failing to send a representative to the conference it has been guilty of negligence not only to its women but to humanity.

The questionnaire was purely humanitarian and not at all political in character. Its object was to ask each country how it dealt with the problem of White Slavery. The object of the conference was to try to secure understanding and united action in all countries.

The questionnaire occupied three type-written pages. In detail, it asked each government what legislative measures had been taken by it to combat the traffic in women and children; whether it is a criminal offence to procure women and girls under age, with or without their consent; if such acts are punishable and how; whether the government has taken any steps to have ports and railway stations watched for the purpose of checking the traffic; whether the government has taken steps to protect women and girls traveling on emigrant-steamers, etc.

Why has the American government treated this great conference so cavalierly? No American woman would be guilty of thinking that the government of the United States would put a slight upon its women. This peculiar case must simply be fitted in with the anomalous position in which the new administration in the United States unhappily finds itself. Because of partisan politics, because of a bitter factional fight, a new and modern instrument of international cooperation that has functioned satisfactorily to practically all the civilized world, must be regarded as non-

existent. The fate that the invitation to cooperate in the White Slave Conference has met—silence—has been the fate of every invitation from the League of Nations to the United States.

"In Geneva, there is said to be a filing-case devoted to unexpedited business. One section of this filing-case contains a collection of papers which grows thicker. It contains the communications of the League of Nations to the new American government. None of them has been answered . . .

"European diplomats say that there are few, if any, precedents for a Government absolutely ignoring the communications of an international association recognized by other governments . . .

"In that green filing-case there are appeals for hungry peoples, there are reports of projects for the suppression of white slavery, there are plans for the suppression of the opium trade. But to these and other communications Washington makes no response."

Must this situation continue? The women of the Pro-League Council, a non-partisan body, think not. They believe that the great humanitarian causes of the world should not be forced to wait upon its political disentanglements. They believe that the activities of the League of Nations have naturally divided themselves into two sections; first, that of building up a cooperative Association of Nations, and second, that of carrying out some of the major humanitarian tasks of the world today. And they believe further that the United States should, without delay, segregate from the existing League those ameliorating activities with which it is willing to cooperate, and take part in them at once.

Besides its permanent commission of Public Health, the League of Nations has at least a dozen international welfare commissions ranging from working with the Red Cross to check typhus to the feeding of starving children in Central Europe. In every one of the commissions, directly or indirectly, the United States has a vital interest.

The Women of the Pro-League Council believe that the principle of international cooperation is the greatest constructive principle that has come out of the war, and that the sooner this principle is allowed to work among nations, the quicker will be the return to world peace. They believe also that while this principle is being worked out in a political sense, as it surely must be, everywhere, American women should not be debarred from activity in making practical those age-long dreams of women for social betterment which can be realized only through an instrument of international scope. They believe that it is possible to separate social and political activities and that they should be separated in order to allow American women to carry on in peace, as they did in war, the world's international work.

## The Chautauqua Idea

By MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER

"WHAT have I got from my vacation?" This is a question that each one of us may profitably ask herself when September arrives and we turn our faces homeward; it is not difficult for a thoughtful woman who has spent her summer at Chautauqua, New York, to frame a reply.



Founded nearly fifty years ago on the shores of beautiful Lake Chautauqua, two hours distant by rail from Buffalo, N. Y.; founded on a religious basis by two great men, Bishop John H. Vincent and Mr. Lewis Miller, Chautauqua Institution has grown and broadened each season, until now it is, in the language of Theodore Roosevelt, "the most American thing in America."

The first error that one who does not know Chautauqua must avoid is confusing it with the peripatetic Chautauquas that have one-week stands in various places over the country, and that have done a genuine service to our country. The season at this great mother Chautauqua continues during July and August. The number of visitors last summer was sixty thousand. A glance at the daily program this week will give some idea of what is offered.

9:00 A.M.—Devotional Exercises. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin, Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York City.

10:00 A.M.—School of Political Education; The cooperative work of the National League of Women Voters, Chautauqua Institution and the Chautauqua Woman's Club. At the 10 o'clock hour the following speakers appeared: Emily Kneubuhl, Amy Cryan of England, Marjorie Shuler, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Dr. William B. Guthrie, Dr. Augustus R. Hatton, Anne Steese Richardson, Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker.

11:00 A.M.—Dean Shailer Matthews, "Validity of American Ideals."

2:15 P.M.—The Italian Ambassador, Vittorio Rolandi-Ricci.

3:30 P.M.—The Chautauqua Woman's Club, numbering last summer over two thousand members from all parts of the United States and from many foreign

countries. This club meets in the beautiful Hall of Philosophy where the birds flit in and out, and the trees form an exquisite background with the lake glimmering in the distance.

5:00 P.M.—The reading hour is a most delightful program arranged by Mrs. Ida B. Cole, the leader of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, whose home-reading course is enjoyed by thousands of men and woman who look upon Chautauqua as their Alma Mater.

Those who desire relaxation at the evening hour find it around the tea-tables in the cosy Chautauqua Woman's Club House with its restful outlook upon the lake. A charming new club-house, the gift of Mr. S. I. Munger of Dallas, Texas, was opened this season.

In addition to these features, one of the greatest summer schools of America is conducted on College Hill, where one may have from the best teachers instruction on almost any subject.

Chautauqua is a paradise for children. There is a Kindergarten, Elementary School, Boys' Club, Girls' Club, swimming, all forms of athletic exercises, music—everything in fact to keep the child happy and profitably employed.

When the chimes ring at ten P. M. there are few visitors who do not feel that the day has been well spent.

A woman who is experiencing her first summer here has made this summary of what she received:

"The beauty of the scenery and the blessed quietness. The keeping in touch with the foremost thought of the country. Chautauqua is ever forward-looking and most encouraging to the cooperative spirit. For two years it has held a School of Open Forums. This year it has given a remarkable piece of work in both cooperative and progressive effort in the combining of forces in holding the School of Citizenship.

"The making of acquaintances from a most cosmopolitan population with the opportunity for this acquaintance to ripen into friendship.

"Underneath it all is the spirit of true Christianity. Religion creates no doleful atmosphere at Chautauqua.

"One learns that at Chautauqua there is really no North, no South, no East, no West. We are all American.

"There is in Chautauqua a profound interest in politics but little patience with narrow, bitter partisanship."

If one is in danger of losing faith as to the future of America, let him come to Chautauqua.

## Whose Government is This?

(Continued from page 8)

Political work therefore lies along the line of the experience and the training of this body. I repeat that if the successor of the Suffrage Association does not take politics as one of its chief branches of work no other group of women will.

Second. Where women have voted they have centered their political efforts on correction of laws concerning women and children. They have so specialized that they have kept out of the real domain of the management of political parties and that, too, without realizing how completely they had remained on the outside. To exert their best and most effective influence in politics, women must be on the inside of parties, and before that can be brought about they must understand better than they do the strength and weakness of each political process.

Third. The education in citizenship, through citizenship schools, has been directly under the management of the Board of Directors of the League of Women Voters. Its schools have been teaching things as they are, urging women to understand politics as they are, and to take a place in the parties. Now our committee urges a deeper study into basic methods and procedure of taking the record of the "voice of the people." Such study belongs properly with education in citizenship and should be combined with it. Therefore we urge that a study of politics shall be elevated to an equal position with education in citizenship and that the two be combined in one department.

We suggest that the program shall include the following: Each State League of Women Voters to call a preliminary conference of experienced and interested men and women for the purpose of organizing a representative and influential state committee for the study of Efficient Government and How to Secure It. This committee when organized should appoint a small committee or series of committees composed of thoroughly competent persons to study state conditions under such of the following ten heads as are most needed by the respective state:

1. The state election law.
2. Election officers; how to secure and train them by the best methods.
3. Election booths; how they may be improved.

4. Ballots; model forms; voting-machines vs. printed ballots; the long and short ballot plan.

5. The primary law and how it may be improved.

6. The elimination from politics of corruption and trickery; campaign funds; corrupt practice acts.

7. Proportional representation.

8. How to make city government more efficient and more representative.

9. How to make township, county and state government more efficient and more representative.

10. How to make national government more efficient and more representative.

The committee further recommends:

1. That each State League shall hold a state conference on Efficient Government, covering several days, at which competent persons shall present to the public the main factors essential to efficiency in government. Such a conference would virtually be a school, but a different kind of school than any yet held. It would be a study of existing weaknesses and a further study of proposed remedies.

2. That each local league be urged to arrange and carry out at least one public meeting during the year, which shall present the main facts concerning the political reform most needed in its state. (In some states it will be the primary; in others the county government; in some city management.)

3. That the National Board compile a bibliography on Efficient Government.

4. That each State League of Women Voters secure a set of these books and keep them moving as a traveling library.

5. That each local league place as many of these books in local libraries as possible.

No immediate legislation is recommended. Since each state has a separate and distinct state development it is impossible to recommend uniform procedure for each state. The committee recommends that each State League shall study and investigate the law or method that presents the most pressing need and lend its influence in support of the most needed reform.

The committee, however, urges that each State League exert its utmost influence in opposition to any attempted repeal of the state primary laws and that support be given to proposed amendments which tend to make nominations more representative of the wishes of the masses of the voters.

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## McCreery's August Sale of Furs

FROM the Far North James McCreery & Co. have gathered a large stock of rich and luxurious Furs—the styles being all advance models for the coming season. Persian Lamb, Alaska Seal and American Broadtail—forecast as the most popular pelts—are well represented in the coats and wraps, while Fox leads all others for separate pieces.

As is usual in this August Sale, all Furs are marked far below their regular prices, so economy would dictate their purchase now. Beginning September first, the special sale prices will be removed, and for the remainder of the season all Furs will be priced considerably higher.

**James McCreery & Co.**  
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### Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 7)

"After a survey of more than four months, contemplating a condition which would stagger all of us were it not for our abiding faith in America, I am fully persuaded that three things are essential to the very beginning of the restored order of things. These are the revision, including reduction, of our internal taxation; the refunding of our war debt; and the adjustment of our foreign loans. It is vitally necessary to settle these problems before adding to our Treasury any such burden as is contemplated in the pending bill," said President Harding, though he made it plain that he was in hearty sympathy with measures aiding the war veterans.

Immediately after the President's speech the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee moved the recommitment of the bonus bill to the Finance Committee. Three days later it was re-committed by a vote of 47 to 29. Following closely on this came the passage of the so-called Sweet bill creating a Veterans' Bureau and grouping within it all the bureaus for the relief of soldiers. The bill has already passed the House, where it was introduced by Congressman Burton Sweet; of Iowa, whose name it bears. It broke all legislative speed records in this session; passed the House

June 10, was sent to the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee, reported out, and passed by the Senate, after less than three hours' debate, on July 21, by an undivided vote.

A number of changes have been made in the original bill as passed by the House, and it now provides for the creation of a Veterans' Bureau, responsible directly to the President, and consolidating all soldier relief agencies. It provides for the decentralization of the compensation and insurance machinery now operated by the War Risk Bureau; for the liberalization of compensation awards, so as to relieve any soldier suffering from ailments for which his war service was responsible.

#### Abolishing the Federal Board

Consolidation of the Bureau of War Risk, Public Health and the Board of Federal Vocational Education under the Veterans' Bureau is also provided under an amendment introduced by Senator Smoot. This is a virtual abolishment of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, which now administers the vocational and industrial educative acts such as the Smith-Hughes law, and leaves the administration of vocational and industrial education under the Veterans' Bureau entirely. Inasmuch as this affects many women and children who are taking vocational and industrial

education under the act named, some opposition is developing against the abolishment of the Federal Board.

As a sidelight: It is interesting to note that almost on the same day that the scathing committee report on existing conditions in military hospitals, asylums and other soldier-relief agencies was submitted to the Senate, came the announcement by the director of the War Risk Bureau of a saving in War Risk funds of \$81,000,000. On the same day, too, the director of the budget announced a saving of \$112,000,000 through economies in administration in the departments of the government. Yet appropriations—or requests for them—still soar into the hundreds of millions—\$100,000,000 for the creation of a federal corporation to finance farm exports; \$125,000,000 to save the forests of the country from fire; \$300,000,000 for the railroads! Members will argue convincingly for every one of them—and knife an appropriation of a million and a half to save mothers and babies.

Probably nothing has been received with more genuine rejoicing than the announcement of the President's proposed conference on a limitation of armaments, made on July 10. Already the question of representatives is interesting the nations who are to participate, and it has been suggested that women be named to sit in the conference.



# The Practical Citizen

## Missouri Is Busy

ON August 2, 1921, at a special election, important measures come up before the voters of Missouri. Of great interest to women is an amendment enabling women to hold any office in the state. The Missouri League of Women Voters is urging men and women to vote "yes" and scratch "no" on this amendment, and they are using snappy little handbills to make the method clear and to show that the amendment will:

Put men and women on the same basis for office-holding.

Permit women to serve as delegates to the convention to revise and amend the State Constitution—the goal on which the women's eyes are fixed.

## A Unique Birthday Party

THE League of Women Voters in the city of Boston have just enjoyed a unique experience. They were invited to the home of Mrs. Fred-

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Miss Furman, Assistant Secretary, in charge of our Women's Department--to the left of our Fifth Avenue entrance--will welcome you.

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erick P. Bagley, at Duxbury, Mass., to celebrate the one-hundredth birthday of Mrs. Judith Smith, one of the pioneer suffragists who has lived through practically all of the generations which contributed women to the suffrage campaign. She responded to the greetings by the advice that suffragists should never stop going. They should remember how much work and effort and years of sacrifice it had cost to secure the vote for women. They should particularly remember it on election day, and go to vote no matter what the weather or other hindrances might be. Mrs. Smith is one more evidence that reform work with its exalting hopes produces longevity.

## Indiana Women Win

THE Indiana League of Women Voters has had a wish come true. At its state convention the League passed a resolution asking that a woman be appointed state juvenile probation officer, and Mrs. Carina C. Carrington—the best possible fulfillment of their wish—has been appointed. Moreover, she is filling a post created by the League's own bill. Mrs. Carrington is chairman of the state League committee on unification of laws concerning women, and has occupied many other important positions in the League. She is an attorney, a member of the Allen County bar, and has served as attorney for the Fort Wayne Juvenile Court and as judge of the Fort Wayne police court.

It was also at the request of the Indiana League that a woman was appointed as the State School Attendance Officer. The new official is Miss Blanch Merri, assistant principal of the high school at Rensselaer, Indiana.

## Rhode Island's Autumn Plans

THE United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island will hold its annual convention in Providence sometime during October. The League, with 1600 members in the state organization, has discontinued its meetings until early autumn.

Among plans to be carried out when the summer vacation is ended are citizenship classes. A novel feature is the "Specialization Course," whereby clubs or organizations may concentrate upon a particular subject. For instance, the course on American Citizenship has a corps of speakers and teachers who make a comprehensive study of the government, beginning with town or city and carrying it through the state and federal government. The League not

only plans to hold citizenship classes itself, but will maintain a lecture bureau available for women's clubs and other organizations desiring information upon these subjects.

## Use the University

IN October the Connecticut League of Women Voters will give at New Haven a four-day course in citizenship to the women of the state in which it will have the cooperation of Yale University and Yale professors. The fee is to be three dollars. This is an interesting use of the educational facilities of the state and one that other state Leagues can follow. It is the first time a great university has thrown open its halls and offered its resources for such a purpose.

## Why Shouldn't We Govern?

AT the Cleveland Convention of the National League of Women Voters the suggestion was made that each state should hold a special meeting for the study of Efficiency in Government—following the creation of that department in the National League. New York made the first response, with an all-day conference held on July 14 at the home of Mrs. Frank Vanderlip, chairman of the New York State League, in Scarborough on her invitation. More than seven hundred women attended.

The program included such names as W. H. Dodds, Secretary of the National Municipal League; Homer Folks, of the Red Cross; Mabel Carney, of Teachers College; Professor Hatton; Albert Bard, of the Honest Ballot Association; Walter Arndt, of the Citizens' Union, and Mrs. Catt. It expressed again and again the urgent need in this country of making over the machinery of government, so that real representation of the people may be possible. Various plans to further this end that have been tried out here and there, were discussed—reformed county government, home rule for cities, the city-manager plan, the short ballot, proportional representation, etc.

Speaking on "Making Government Responsive to the Wishes of the People," Mrs. Catt emphasized the importance of ceaseless demand for disarmament. "Efficient government begins with putting war out of the world." Her address was followed by a resolution in favor of disarmament and expressing earnest hopes for the proposed international conference. On page 8 of this number appears the address Mrs. Catt made at the Cleveland Convention,



## The August Sale of FURS

Monday, August 1st, marks the beginning of this annual Sale—an event to which many women look forward each year. For they know that it means an opportunity to choose the season's authentic models in fur coats, wraps and scarfs at advance low prices.

*Remember the date, August 1st!*

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in proposing the creation of this new department.

The New York meeting may very well serve as a model for other groups in setting the League's new department to work. It was significant of the general interest in the subject that it brought columns of newspaper comment.

### A Bee-line

*(Continued from page 10)*

repaid. Some of the original promoters have helped by correspondence or visits with women's clubs or business men or farmers to organize similar public utilities in over forty cities in the United States and Canada. The curb market, being least expensive, is in general the best way to begin in any city, as it involves no initial investment, yet offers a means of testing the attitude of local producers and consumers toward direct marketing, serves as a measure of the foods on the neighboring farm lands that need such an outlet, and can be put into operation by active committees in a very short time.

These markets have advantages for producers, middlemen and consumers.

From the middleman's standpoint, they mean relief from carrying perishables at great risk of loss; they mean that any loss of business on locally produced foods is made up by increased sales of staples and imported foods.

From the standpoint of the consumer, they mean a lowering of the cost of living and an improvement in the freshness of fruits and vegetables as they reach the consumer's table; they mean an enlargement of the field of economic and social justice, by enabling those who must increase the buying power of a dollar to do so by doing without the middlemen's service charges of credit, delivery and other overhead expenses.

From the producer's standpoint, they mean increased cash returns with a larger share of the consumer's dollar than he gets through other marketing avenues; they mean a conservation, through ready sale, of foods that go to waste on the ground because too ripe or produced in too small quantities to be marketed through other channels of distribution; they mean a saving of the producer's time by the concentration of buyers for the producers who have heretofore sold in a house-to-house canvass; they offer an outlet for goods of varying quality, standardized produce selling to one class of customers and inferior grades at lower prices to other patrons. For instance a sixteen-year-old farmer's daughter was asked what she had brought to market in so large a hand-box. The rosy-cheeked girl replied:

"Oh, that's my new fall hat, every cent of it paid for by elderberries sold here. Even elderberries are worth picking since this market started."

## Wherein They are Better

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### EUROPE

Boulogne and London

From New York

August 16—September 20—Old North State

(159)

September 6—Centennial State (159).

Bremen and Danzig

From New York

August 10—September 22—Potomac (159)

August 23—October 3—Princess Matoika

(159)

August 30—Hudson (159)

Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen

From New York

August 27—September 28—America (159)

August 3—September 3—October 4—George  
Washington (159)

### SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos  
Aires

From New York

August 3—Huron (91)

August 17—Aeolus (91)

August 31—Southern Cross (91)

### FAR EAST

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Ma-  
nila, Hongkong

From San Francisco

August 6—Golden State (105)

August 30—Hoosier State (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Ma-  
nila

From Seattle

September 17—Silver State (106)

**HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIA**

Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Co-  
lombo, Calcutta

From San Francisco

August 13—Creole State (105)

September 14—Wolverine State (105)

October 15—Granite State (105)

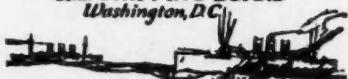
### COASTWISE AND HAWAII

Havana, Canal, Los Angeles, San Francisco  
and Hawaiian Islands

September 3—Hawkeye State (80)

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# World News About Women

## Women M. P.'s Wanted

MISS AMY CRYAN, of the Uni-  
versity of London, who is lec-  
turing this year in America, reports  
to the *Citizen* a significant movement  
among English women.

A sign of English women's interest  
in politics is the newly formed com-  
mittee for the election of women to  
Parliament. This committee believes  
that owing to the reaction toward  
conservatism which invariably comes  
after a war, neither political party  
will give women a chance at the next  
general election. The parties may offer  
some women a chance to contest certain  
seats but only where there is no hope of  
success.

This new committee, therefore,  
whose chairman is Lady Astor and  
whose treasurer is Miss Helen Fraser,  
has been formed to support financially  
and otherwise, the candidacy of suitable  
women irrespective of their politics. It  
is significant of their impartiality that  
the first women chosen—Helen Fraser  
and Mrs. Philip Snowden—represent,  
respectively, Coalition and Labor.

## Not too Fast!

ATTORNEY GENERAL ALLEN, of  
Massachusetts, recently ruled that  
the Nineteenth Amendment has nothing  
to do with the case when it comes to  
office holding: though it gave women the  
right to vote, it did not affect the con-  
stitutional offices. Several legislative

seats are to be filled in the fall, but they  
will not, it appears, be filled by women.

## Cuba's New Banker Lawyer

MRS. EDITH B. NEWMAN has been  
sent to Cuba by the State Depart-  
ment to assist General Crowder in draft-  
ing a new banking law for that country.  
Mrs. Newman is a graduate of the  
Washington College of Law of the  
District of Columbia bar, and was  
associated with one of the international  
banking associations in New York. She  
lived in Cuba for several years and  
speaks Spanish fluently. Mrs. Newman  
was an ardent suffragist.

## A Tennessee Honor Woman

WOMEN presidents of big educa-  
tional groups is a popular idea  
this year.

To Miss Tyler, of the American  
Library Association, add Miss Charl  
Williams, newly elected president of the  
National Education Association. At the  
crucial moment for suffrage in the cru-  
cial state, Tennessee, Miss Williams,  
then on the Democratic state committee,  
enlisted in that final drive and helped  
win the victory. She has served Tennes-  
see in county and state educational  
offices, and is considered the leading  
woman educator of the state.

## Norway's Woman Preacher

SOME weeks ago a rector of the Nor-  
wegian state church asked Fru Marta  
Steinsvik to take the pulpit at his even-  
ing service; she preached; uproar arose

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eight months' course for laboratory technicians. Four months' preliminary  
didactic and laboratory course for nurses. The Anna Howard Shaw Me-  
morial Department of Preventive Medicine is now being organized. It is  
hoped to announce a curriculum of work beginning October 1921.

For announcements and further information address

MARTHA TRACY, Dean

2101 N. College Ave., Phila., Pa.



and the law forbidding preaching by women at public service was invoked. But the law had another point: it grants the right of preaching to theological students, and the lady was thus qualified.

The Norwegian Women's National Council promptly took steps to secure a law granting women the right of ordination, and such sanction was granted, unanimously. It is likely that Fru Steinsvik will become the first Norwegian clergywoman.

#### Mississippi Moves Forward

**M**ISSISSIPPI has set up a precedent for herself. Adams County has elected Miss Josephine Fitts County Superintendent of Education, the first woman to hold office in the state. Many women cast their first votes in this election, and women served as election managers.

This is a good start for Mississippi toward the election of a woman who was the first in the state to declare herself for an elective office. Miss Belle Kearney is this pioneer, and her face is set toward the United States Senate. She hopes to succeed the Hon. John Sharp Williams, and at present her only opponent is former Senator James K. Vardaman. Miss Kearney is a lecturer, writer and educator of distinction.

#### July Was Women's Month

**J**ULY has been a month of conferences that concern women. There was the White Slave Conference, referred to elsewhere in this number, begun early in the month under the League of Nations. A World Congress on Child Welfare met in Brussels July 18 to 21,

the Interuniversity Women in London in the middle of July, and the Women's International League at Vienna, July 10 to 16. At home, the National Federation of Professional and Business Women's Clubs met at Cleveland July 18 to 23.

#### Honoring Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy

**J**ULY 16 was the hundredth anniversary of Mary Baker Eddy's birth, and services were held at Bow, N. H., her birthplace. A member of the Christian Science church has pointed out Mrs. Eddy's service to the woman's cause: "If Mary Baker Eddy had done nothing more than declare her conviction that equality of the sexes had its firm basis in spiritual law, she would have aided woman's cause tremendously; but she did infinitely more than that: she wrote that conviction into the fundamental law of her church, and she taught it to her millions of students both personally and in her writings."

#### Go West, Young Woman

**S**OMEDAY the United States is going to have the problem of European countries, what is to be done with the preponderance of women. Since the 1910 census was made the ratio of men to women has dropped from 106 to 104 to every 100. Like all pioneer lands and countries where there is a large number of foreign-born residents, men have always outnumbered women in the United States. In all the states except Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and the District of Columbia men still predominate. Nevada has 143.4 men to 100 women, the highest ratio of any state.

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## What Do You Know About Your Government?

### Answers to Questions

"WE were much pleased with the service of questions on 'What do you know about your Government?' and read and discussed them all," writes one of the *Citizen's* men readers. "Would like if I had time to write our answers."

We wish he had taken time. Questions and answers come in, but we want more, so that the test may give you the best possible service. Here are answers to the questions on page 18 of the July 16th issue:

1. The only way the people of the United States could vote directly for the President, instead of voting for presidential electors, would be to make an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which now states that the President shall be elected by presidential electors.

2. A congressman does not take his seat until thirteen months after he has been elected unless the President calls a special session of Congress.

3. Congressmen are elected in November every even-numbered year. A new Congress comes into existence the fourth day of March every odd-numbered year, but it does not meet in regular session until the first Monday in the following December. The first session may last as long as Congress chooses, from December of one year even until the next December, but it usually lasts only until spring or summer. This is the long session. The second session of a Congress must adjourn by March 4, when the new Congress, elected the previous November, comes into being, although it does not meet until the following December unless the President calls an extraordinary session.

4. There are several disadvantages in the fact that congressmen are elected more than a year before they take their seats. To mention only two: First—The issues on which a representative has been elected may have entirely changed before he begins to serve. Second—A congressman's term is more than half over before he takes his seat and he is scarcely familiar with his duties before he may begin his campaign for re-election.

5. The Constitution provides that Congress shall meet once a year on the first Monday in December—"unless they shall by law appoint a different day." Several proposals have been made to change the date of the beginning of a new administration and the opening of a new Congress.

6. Congress is composed of two bodies of men: the Senate and the House of Representatives, sometimes called the lower House. The Senate has ninety-six members, two from every state in the Union. The present House of Representatives has 435 members.

7. Every ten years after the census is taken Congress determines how large a num-

ber of representatives shall compose the lower House. The Senate remains the same.

8. When the last Congress proposed to increase the size of the House of Representatives by forty-eight new seats, because of the increase in population of the United States shown by the census, there was so much opposition expressed by the public that so far no change has been made.

9. (a) Each state has two senators regardless of its size. (b) Find out for yourself the names of your senators.

10.—11. Find out for yourself when your senators come up for re-election and what their records have been.

12. A congressional district is the division of your state which sends a representative to the lower House of Congress.

13. The Senate is a continuous body because only one-third of its members are elected at a time. Senators are divided into three classes, and the men belonging to one of the three classes are elected every two years. Therefore there are always experienced men in the Senate.

14. A senator may be re-elected as often as the voters choose. Many senators have served twenty years or more.

15. You should find out for yourself what congressional district you live in and the name of your congressman.

16. The legislature of each state divides the state into congressional districts.

17. "Gerrymandering" is a term given to the division of a state into congressional districts in a way that is not fair. Congressional districts should be compact and should contain as nearly as possible the same number of inhabitants. If one political party has control of the state legislature it sometimes divides the state into districts of queer shape, unequal in size, with the purpose of concentrating as many members as possible of the opposition party into a few districts, at the same time spreading out its own members over as many districts as they can be made to control so that the minority party will have fewer representatives in Congress and the majority party more than its fair proportion.

18.—19.—20. Find out for yourself the name of your congressman, also how many congressional districts your state has and how many congressmen.

21. The next congressional election will be in November, 1922.

22. "Congressmen-at-large" are representatives who are elected by all the voters in a state and who represent the entire state and not a particular congressional district. Sometimes the population of a state grows and entitles it to more representatives, but, usually for political reasons, the state legislature does not re-district the state. In this case the new representatives become "congressmen-at-large."

## YOUR LAST CHANCE

Marjorie Shuler's book, "For Rent One Pedestal," was One Dollar, now Twenty-five Cents net the single copy. Special price to individual women or organizations who desire to resell at a profit—Two Dollars the Dozen Copies.

A souvenir of the suffrage struggle no one can afford to miss.

It is readable, amusing, entertaining, instructive. It produces smiles, tears and indignation with varying degrees of other emotions to fill the chinks. Read it.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

It is impossible for any one to read this account of one girl's suffrage campaign experiences without laughter; it is rich and rare, a regular treasurehouse of good laughs.—ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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The prejudices, interferences and inhibitions in a woman's own mind are the chief drawbacks to her success, says MARY ALDEN HOPKINS. Do you agree with her? Read the *Woman Citizen* and find out.

### *Man's Problem in the Woman Movement*

J. GEORGE FREDERICK asks three questions: Won't the male character deteriorate through the slackening of the economic pressure as women become economically independent? Won't the joy and inspiration in the relationship between man and woman decrease and women become more like men if they have the same problems and temptations? Won't such qualities as gentleness, tenderness and patience be lost as women battle with the world?

### *What are the Real Differences between the Republican and the Democratic Parties?*

Men of both great parties have debated this question over and over again in their efforts to lure the new women voters. Their appeals have left the great mass of women cold. They are still waiting "to be shown." CHARLES P. HOWLAND gives a fair dispassionate analysis of their differences from a brand-new angle. No matter where your sympathies lie you will want to read this article.

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The basic needs of human beings for a place to sleep, and in which to obtain food, clothes and recreation have been met in the past by the home. Making of clothes in the home has grown steadily less. Huge armies of people now go outside the home for their food. Recreation in the home has almost vanished. The reason? *No one wants to do housework*, the easiest—the best paid—the lowest, socially, of all jobs. What are we going to do about it? The *Woman Citizen* is starting a series of articles to help you find out.

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founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

Contributing Editors

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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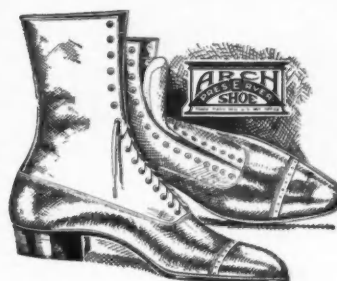
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Vol. LI Old Style

Vol. VI New Style

No. 6



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# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

AUGUST 13, 1921

Number 6

## News Notes of the Fortnight

### The Institute of Politics

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, under the inspiration of President Garfield, is giving a new impetus to the study of government, especially in its international relationships, in the Institute of Politics now in session in Williamstown, Massachusetts.

The study of foreign affairs has a particular importance at this time. We are still a provincial people. If the United States is going to meet intelligently its share of the responsibility for maintaining the peace of the world we need a wider background of knowledge of the history of foreign relations and the conflicting forces which must be met.

Grace Hall, at Williamstown, has seen many important and distinguished gatherings but none more significant than the audiences that are coming together morning and evening to hear international relations discussed by such eminent authorities as the English Viscount James Bryce, the Russian Baron Sergius A. Korff, Tommaso Tittoni, president of the Italian Senate, the former Hungarian premier Count Teleki and others.

The audience is nearly as cosmopolitan as the list of lecturers. Foreigners of many nationalities are present. Discussions in both French and Italian are heard and Hindu, Chinese and Japanese students give eager attention.

The widespread interest which the lectures have aroused is shown by the crowds that come from an extensive countryside, by motor and trolley car, to accept the generous hospitality of the college that offers them free of charge.

Besides the lectures, there are Round-table discussions every day which are reserved exclusively for the enrolled delegates, who number about one hundred and fifty and have been carefully chosen from more than five hundred applicants. Membership is limited to members of the faculties of colleges and universities and of the learned professions, to authors and editors, and to men engaged in international law and finance.

These discussions are led by rec-

Please look at the cover again. Note that the lovely sculptured figure is the work of a woman, and think of it as you would of the first work of art you came to in a well-filled gallery. For it is the first in a series of the choicest work of contemporary American women artists which the WOMAN CITIZEN is going to offer its readers on the covers of the magazine. Sculpture, paintings, drawings will be presented, framed in color—each time by an American woman who has won distinction. When the list is finished your pile of the CITIZEN should be a valuable art reference as well as an art collection.

"Lilies" is the work of Lucy Currier Richards (Mrs. F. P. Wilson). She was born in Lawrence, Mass.; studied at the Boston Museum School, then in Dresden and Berlin and at the Julian Academy in Paris. She became a member of the Copley Society in Boston and of the MacDowell Colony.

ognized authorities on the topics chosen and only those are admitted who can make valuable contributions and who can come for the full month. This kind of discussion involves study and hard work. As one eminent college president said in refusing a social invitation, "I've put in six hours already today of the hardest work I've done in a long time."

Some idea of the scope of the discussions may be gained from these topics: "Latin American Questions", "The New Frontiers in Western Europe and the Near East", "The Reparations Question, Its International Aspects", "Treaties of Peace, especially the Treaty of Versailles", "Tariff and Tariff Problems". The League of Nations is not on the official program, but it is always just around the corner and frequently makes itself felt.

What part have women in the Institute of Politics? In the morning audiences they outnumber the men four to one, in the evening they form a smaller proportion but still a large majority. A number of them are enrolled in the Round-tables where the faculties of two or three women's colleges are represented, including President Pendleton of Wellesley.

In the past the women of this country have had no part of any description in the decisions made concerning our foreign affairs, but that time has gone by forever. With their new responsibilities has come an awakening. Many women now see that international relations and the questions of war and peace are one and the same. They agree with Professor Viallate that economic isolation is not possible for any country today and that "sooner or later economic interdependence will be forced on all the nations of the world."

Increasingly in the future women are going to make their voices heard. Their interest is already aroused but they need knowledge. Even more the world needs them and their viewpoint.

The men in attendance at Williamstown are almost exclusively from the professional classes. The object of the Institute is frankly scholastic. It is intended for educators and for the public through them. It is only in the women present that the public is represented. They have the leisure men have not. Moreover, they are interested.

Two more summer sessions of the Institute are assured. It is an educational opportunity to which more women should have access, and which should send out a wider circle of influence. How can this be brought about? The subject is worth serious consideration.

G. F. B.

### The Burning Topic—Taxes

SECRETARY of the Treasury Mellon has made a highly embarrassing report on government expenses. He says that unless very heavy cuts are made in the government expenditures the burden of taxation, far from being lessened, must be increased. He estimates that the total expenditure for the fiscal year, 1922, for which provision must be made out of the current revenues of the government, will be about \$4,550,000,000. Not all of this amount has to be provided by taxation, of course; but the internal revenue could



not safely be allowed to fall below \$3,570,000,000, the present return. Cuts in expenditures to the tune of \$250,000,000 are needed, unless we are to have new taxes to supplant some of those to be repealed. And, says Secretary Mellon, "unless there is extraordinary new effort to reduce expenditures, the estimate which the Treasury has presented may be regarded as conservative." He has presented to the House Committee on Ways and Means the Treasury's proposals for a general revision of the tax laws. Among the most interesting items are:

The increase of the corporation income tax to 15 per cent and the repeal of the \$2,000 exemption.

The repeal of the excess profits tax.

An increase in the tax on cigarettes and smoking and chewing tobacco.

The repeal of the transportation tax upon freight and passengers, the tax to be reduced one-half January 1, 1922, and entirely repealed January 1, 1923.

Certain of the stamp taxes to be materially increased.

An annual Federal license tax upon motor vehicles, averaging about \$10 apiece.

The repeal of the tax on ice cream and fountain drinks.

A revision of the income tax rates, with the maximum surtax rate reduced to 32 per cent.

Congress is not having a pleasant time discussing taxation. There is an imperative demand from "back home" for reduction, which is likely to induce long thoughts about the next election. But the Administration says the choice lies between increase of taxation and cuts in expenditure. And cuts do not look easy, especially as most of the appropriations have already been made. Representative Fordney's suggestion is that the Government reduce taxes and then borrow money to make up the deficit—passing the debt on. Floor-leader Mondell believes the tax levy can be reduced by \$500,000,000. Another suggestion is that the present taxes, including excess profits, should not be repealed until January 1, 1922. And Senator Borah proposes that the army be cut to 100,000 men, that American troops in Germany be returned and that the construction of six battleships be stopped, at a saving of \$400,000,000.

Will President Harding step in and solve the problem—again?

#### Still Building Ships

**G**RAT BRITAIN has decided to build four warships to take the place of obsolete vessels. There was animated discussion in the House of Commons, preceding the vote, on the relation of this proposal to the coming disarmament conference. Winston Churchill, Secretary for the Colonies, speaking for the government, said that in view of the building programs of Japan and America if England delayed longer she would sink to the rank of third naval power and would run the risk of existing as a great power in the

world "only on sufferance." "Unless we can assume," said he, "that the ships now building in America and Japan will be scrapped, then no disarmament proposal which might be agreed upon at Washington would be relevant to the decision this House must take with respect to the construction of these four ships."

#### Who Will Preside?

**N**OW that Japan has formally accepted the invitation to the disarmament conference, plans are going steadily forward. An interesting development is that Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes will almost certainly be chosen by President Harding to head the American delegation, and in that case there is every likelihood, under the precedents for international gatherings, that he will be the presiding officer. No other members of the American delegation have been named, but among other suggestions Mr. Harding has listened with apparently favorable attention to the request that a woman should be appointed. Mr. Harding has emphatically said to friends that "under no circumstances" would he himself be a member of the delegation.

A GOOD THING TO HAVE A MAN AROUND  
THE PLACE, AFTER ALL



Ding in the New York Tribune

#### The Railroad Puzzle

**O**N July 26 President Harding sent a special message to Congress asking legislation authorizing the War Finance Corporation to increase credit for financing agricultural exports and to handle the funding of railroad indebtedness. The proposition for agricultural export financing, which was promptly embodied in the McNary bill, is discussed in "Your Business in Washington," page 7. For the railroads, the President's proposition in effect is this: the railroads owe the Government millions of dollars for better-

ments and new equipment added during the period of Government operation; they haven't the money to pay at once; they should be permitted, in the interest of general prosperity, to "fund" their indebtedness by issuing bonds up to \$500,000,000, which the War Finance Corporation shall purchase and sell to the public, turning the proceeds back to the railroad companies. Mr. Harding is confident that "the railroads need only this financial aid which the fulfillment of our obligations will bestow, to inaugurate their far-reaching revival," and that it is simple justice to make the arrangement.

Those opposed to the President's plan call attention to the fact that though, as Mr. Harding says in his message, no new appropriation is required to revive the roads, this half billion dollars does not come out of thin air, but out of somebody's pockets. On the other hand, Secretary Hoover points out the relief to the unemployment problem through providing the roads with the ability to take on about 250,000 employees who are badly needed.

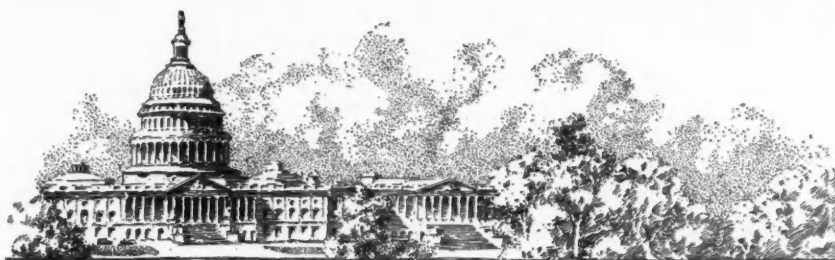
The Winslow bill in the House and the Townsend bill in the Senate are framed to meet the President's wish.

#### Help for Russia

**W**HEN late in July the call came from Maxim Gorky for relief of the sick and starving in Russia, Herbert Hoover, in his capacity as Director of the American Relief Administration, cabled assent on condition that American prisoners in Russia be released. This was followed by formal demand for release of the Americans from Secretary of State Hughes, and Russia promptly responded. The work of relief has already been started. Walter Lyman Brown, European director of the American Relief Administration, has been assigned to the task, and fifteen Americans on his staff are being sent to Russia to organize committees of Russians for the distribution of food. A million tragic child victims of famine are to be aided first. The areas most affected, beginning at Petrograd and stretching southeast, lie in what is normally Russia's great grain region.

#### Bad News about Sugar

**F**ROM the Suffrage Association's auxiliary in Honolulu comes a cable saying that the business outlook for the sugar industry is bad; that the shortage of labor is delaying the harvest of 1921, at an enormous loss; preventing proper cultivation of the 1922 crop and the planting of the 1923 crop. "Our efforts," says the cable, "are to retain American control of the industries and the islands. We want only unskilled labor which does not compete with citizen labor. We urge you to support the emergency labor bill now in Congress."



## Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

August 4, 1921

**T**HE conference report on the Packer Control bill, submitted to the Senate on Tuesday, August 2, was agreed to on Thursday after some acrimonious statements regarding the authorship of the House amendments, which it was charged had been drawn by attorneys for the packers. The report will be acted upon by the House immediately, and will then go to the President for his signature.

Organizations which saw with dismay, in the measure passed by the Senate, the abolishment of the Federal Trade Commission as an investigative agent of Congress and the Government, petitioned Congress to pass a concurrent resolution instructing the Conference to change both the House and Senate bills so as not to interfere with the powers of the Federal Trade Commission.

As was explained in the *Woman Citizen* of July 2, the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission as to future investigations of the packing industry was terminated by the bill which passed, with the exception of an amendment in the Senate bill which would allow the Secretary of Agriculture in the exercise of his duties to call upon the Federal Trade Commission to make investigation and report. Congress unwittingly surrendered the right to order the Commission to investigate the packing industry, and can only depend upon the Secretary of Agriculture. The sole power of initiative will lie with him, when this bill becomes a law.

On this proposal the House yielded in conference, and the amendment providing for this use of the Federal Trade Commission stands.

The Senate managers, however, receded from most of the amendments the Senate had passed; while where the House receded from its disagreement with Senate amendments, it was to "agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment,

insert"—something a bit more favorable than the Senate amendment called for.

Senator Kenyon's amendment, which provided for a uniform accounting system by packers and operators, was retained. This makes possible the checking up of their records and statements by the Secretary of Agriculture or his agents and prevents the hiding of their financial transactions, which has heretofore been practiced.

### BILLS DISCUSSED

The Packer Control bill

The McNary bill to provide credit relief for farmers

The Willis-Campbell bill, prohibiting the use of beer as medicine

On August 4, also, came the vote in the Senate on the McNary bill, which was substituted for the Norris farm export corporation bill. The McNary Agricultural Credits bill, as it was known, is designed to aid the extension of credit by the War Finance Corporation. It passed without roll call.

Senator Norris, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, was the author of the first of the so-called farm-financing measures. He outlined the object of his bill to your correspondent on the day before he made the three-hour speech in its defense, which culminated in his sudden collapse. Briefly, it provided for the organization of a \$100,000,000 government corporation to purchase farm products in the United States and sell them in foreign countries.

"We always have depended and we always will depend upon a foreign market for our surplus products," said Senator Norris. "Unless we have this market we must fail."

The opposition which developed toward the Norris bill came not only from his colleagues, but from the Administration. It was voiced first by Senator Lodge, who denounced the bill as "unsound in principle and vicious in

detail," and later by a protest from the Secretary of the Treasury and a message from the President to the Senate, asking that the powers of the War Finance Corporation be extended to handle refunding of railroad indebtedness and to increase credit for financing agricultural exports.

The defeat of the Norris bill was apparent when two substitutes were introduced. The first of these, offered by Senator Kellogg of Minnesota, was introduced only a few minutes before the special message of the President was laid before the Senate. This measure was an amendment of the Norris bill that struck out all its provisions and placed the business of finding foreign markets in the hands of the War Finance Corporation.

Senator McNary, of Oregon, presented the second substitute, which raised the bond issue authorization of the Finance Corporation from one to two billions to give the corporation a greater credit fund. To this the Senate Agriculture Committee added an amendment authorizing the War Finance Corporation to extend export credit to producers as well as to bankers and exporters, and a provision authorizing loans direct to foreign governments which should buy from this country.

"What do you think of the McNary bill?" Senator Lenroot was asked. Senator Irvin Lenroot, of Wisconsin, ranks as one of the progressive thinkers and independents in the Senate; he doesn't "take program" unless he believes in it.

"The McNary bill is of the greatest importance to the agricultural interests of the country, and embodies all of the legislation that sound and reasonable farm organizations have been demanding, relating to the matter of credit and finances," answered the Senator. "It will affect what is known as 'the frozen credit situation,'" he added, "and permit the banks of the country that are carrying agricultural paper but have

(Continued on page 22)

# Republican or Democrat—Why?

By Charles P. Howland

**P**ARTIES had their origin in combinations made by energetic men to oppose despotic government, whether that of a tyrant or of an oligarchy—the achievement of liberty was their sufficient object. The Roundhead Party in Parliament; the colonial agitation against the king and his ministers, organized by the Adamses, Patrick Henry and others; and the secret anti-Bolshevik societies in Russia serve as illustrations. Based on such a principle of association, parties will be close-knit, loyal and effective until their end is attained.

Largely of this sort was the motive that tied together the British Whigs and led to Burke's famous eulogy of government by party, with his definition of a party as "a body of men united for promoting by their joint endeavors the national interest upon some particular principle in which they are all agreed."

It will be assumed in what follows that "parties," as Lord Bryce says, "are inevitable. No free, large country has been without them. No one has shown how representative government could be worked without them."

## Radical vs. Tory

The stress in Burke's celebrated passage should for present-day uses be placed upon the *particular principle* which is to unite citizens. When a party is not expected to emancipate a people but to manage its affairs, the discovery of such a principle is sometimes difficult. In most countries the main permanent line of cleavage is usually between those who favor changes in the political, social and industrial fabric for the benefit of the larger number of men—these are "liberals" or "radicals"—and those who oppose changes as dangerous or provocative of waste and inefficiency or destructive—these are "conservatives" or "tories." The choice of the individual between the two, almost always subconscious, depends sometimes upon his temperament and sometimes upon the circumstances of his birth or his fortunes.

In American development, the natural cleavage between conservative and liberal has been somewhat overlaid with two special issues: the issue of national centralization as against a traditional separatism of the colonies, and the slavery question; both questions are dead and buried but each from the tomb long continued to exert a diminishing effect. In politics the ideas of the past are apt to have undue influence; women, enthusiastic for political good, will have to take into account the inevitable ten-

dency of parties to make concessions to popular prejudice based on the emotions excited by past events.

And yet, though it is not the case that one of the two great American parties has been and is distinctly "conservative," and the other "liberal," they contain the respective essences of those two tendencies and frequently illustrate them.

The Republican Party has usually tended toward the view that the intelligence of the masses is imperfect, that under ordinary circumstances they are adapted for only a moderate degree of freedom, fit for participation in government at only rare intervals, and that they need for their government a high degree of organization and a considerable exercise of authority.

The Democrats have usually acted upon the philosophy of Jefferson, that men love virtue and if free will seek it, and that the masses of the people should have the maximum possible of participation in government, for their own sakes even if not for the sake of government.

The Republican Party does not proclaim that attention to the interests of property is the cardinal virtue of statesmanship; yet a large part of it has shown a steady tendency to stress "prosperity" and to rely solely upon economic laws for its sufficient distribution. The Democratic Party would promptly disclaim the title of the party of "the have-nots," yet it normally has been more concerned than the Republicans with equality in the distribution of wealth.

Neither party is willing to commit itself to a doctrinaire position or to push its theory to a logical extreme. It is often their tendencies which are distinguishable rather than their defined positions, and these opposing tendencies generally determine the respective positions of the two parties on economic questions.

## One Balances the Other

There is a natural affinity between the tendency of each party and the agency that it is likely to employ. The Republican Party, with its concern for order and efficiency, finds the Senate a sympathetic organ for administration; that body is compact, organizable, controllable. As federal centralization increases, the Senate's patronage over offices gives it increasing power in the party and it has come to dominate the House.

On the contrary the Democratic

Party, by the nature of its philosophy, never had a masterful organization or control in the Senate and has never been able to use it to advantage; the Democrats have found the House a more congenial organ of government. If there were not a fair balance between the two ideas, one would destroy the other: a Republican Senate often masters the House, produces prompt and useful legislation, and is in danger of becoming what Ostrogoski calls "a commercial oligarchy"; a Democratic Congress liberates individuality, gives the country the benefit of free discussion, and runs the risk of displaying foolishness in talk and ineptitude in action.

## "Autocratic" Presidents

The Democratic Party has the chance of winning elections by presenting its popular philosophy in particular applications to the mass of voters, but when election is over and it comes to a direct fight between the two parties over legislation, the Democratic Party with its looser organization and its dislike for discipline is at a serious disadvantage.

Its titular leader, a Cleveland or a Wilson, tries to make up for the want of a general staff and of an army organization by absorbing into himself the power which is running to waste in his party. In order to translate his beliefs into practice he exercises personal authority over a party which dislikes authority as such. The result is to make a Democratic President seem autocratic and to make him personally pay a heavy penalty for his mistakes, while his party associates in Congress appear at the same time restive and discordant among themselves.

At present the positions of the two parties are much confused by the cross-cleavage of domestic partisanship on the one hand and of international attitude on the other. The Republican Party, in accordance with its interest in trade and in business welfare, has shown in general a greater concern for international rapprochements and organization than has the Democratic Party; if it acted according to its own nature it would today be officially advocating our entry into the League of Nations.

But the customary inefficiency of the Democrats in administration, the effort of Mr. Wilson to overcome that inefficiency by an increased energy and decisiveness (which created the charge against him of "autocracy"), tempted the Republican coterie having party con-

(Continued on page 17)



# An Adventure in Education

## The Summer School for Women Workers at Bryn Mawr

By Anne O'Hagan

THAT this summer's adventure in education at Bryn Mawr would inevitably come to mean a great deal to industry was a foregone conclusion. But no one who has been in contact with it, however briefly, can avoid the opinion that it must come to mean a great deal to education also. The influence of the college and the curriculum upon the workers was almost easy to predict, at any rate in general terms. But equally bound up in the experiment has been the influence of the workers upon college and curriculum, a matter less easy to foresee. The workers have not been inert or anesthetized material upon which a picturesque, pedagogic operation has been performed. They have been one of two interacting forces, and to some observers the question of what they have suggested for education is even more exciting than the question of what education has been doing for them.

For instance, will any of this summer's instructors, accustomed hitherto to drop information into the reluctantly-opened maws of an ordinary freshman class, ever go back to that task without reflection upon the wastes involved in it? He or she has learned, perhaps for the first time, what it means to work with eager, adult minds. The mind of the adolescent may be and is intriguing, appealing; and perhaps in nothing more so than in its adoption of the protective coloration of intellect in intellectual circles. But what teacher, after contact with real minds developed through experience of life and of the reality of toil, will not at least play with the idea of a whole college full of ardent young adults, aware of their needs, eager to supply them? After the stimulating experience of work in a school like this summer's at Bryn Mawr, what teacher but will find germinating within him fresh theories about the time, money and effort spent in the usual undergraduate college?

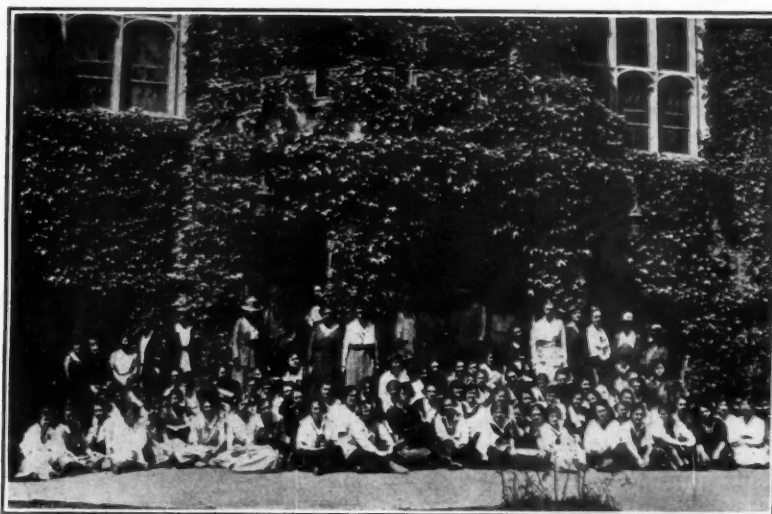
These theories will range from the comparatively simple proposition that undergraduate boys and girls would better appreciate the value of money if they had ever earned it to others more complex and far-reaching.

A few years ago, when "universal service" was the patriotic shibboleth, Martha Bensley Bruère in a novel, "Mildred Carver, U. S. A.," pictured a reconstructed society in which every boy and girl at eighteen stepped from school or college, society or gainful occupation, into some form of government

On June 15, Bryn Mawr College opened a Summer School for Women Workers in Industry. The object of the school, as stated in the prospectus, was "to offer young women of character and ability a fuller education and an opportunity to study liberal subjects in order that they might widen their influence in the industrial world, help in the coming social reconstruction and increase the happiness and usefulness of their own lives." Seventy scholarships were awarded to young women between eighteen and thirty-five, who "worked with the tools of their trade." Twelve were awarded to young women who were connected with their industry in supervisory or organizing capacities. The accompanying article admirably presents the spirit and promise of the undertaking.—Editor.

work. Into the wheat fields of the Northwest, into the mines, the mills, the rural postal routes, the transcontinental railways, they were drafted. When they

Nor is this awakened or reawakened interest in the theory of adult education the only matter for pondering which the teachers at Bryn Mawr will carry away with them when the school closes, the tenth of August. There have been student representatives on all the committees of the college, and their suggestions have proved immensely valuable. The eighty-two girls and young women who composed the pupil body elected their delegates to all committees, showing in their choice the same quality of balanced judgment that made teaching them a joy to their instructors. Students have conferred with the faculty on academic questions and student representatives have served on the house committee and have modified the menus to accord with the food habits of people accustomed to muscular work; they have sensibly amended the student self-government code of the undergraduates to conform to their own slightly differing needs. The idea of a faculty-student régime will be at least a thesis for debate in the



Education was made as delightful as possible

had finished two years of compulsory service, they went back to their formal education, or their occupation or their play, persons fit for study or work or life, with minds whose virgin material had been made ready for shaping through the fermentation of the yeast of experience. It was an arresting notion in a novel. It has been an arresting fact at Bryn Mawr, and no teacher who has taught there this summer can fail to have his views on education tempered by it.

minds of those who have served in the faculty-student democracy at Bryn Mawr this summer, instead of being a heresy impossible on its very face.

That is, perhaps, the most lasting impression of the school upon its visitors—the impression of a democracy, vigorous as democracies always are in imagination, joyful and vital. There was an air of cheerful camaraderie between the two groups. The tutors lived under the rules enacted by the girls for themselves. The two groups have had

their meals together, and many of their recreations. The faculty team was particularly proud of its prowess at baseball, in which it had beaten the student team in two hotly fought games.

### Learning Tolerance

Meantime, while the students have been unconsciously suggesting fresh educational possibilities to the managerial group, what has the school been doing for them, for the eighty-two young women set down in one of the loveliest places in this country, with its resources spread before them and leisure also granted in which to use those resources? What has it been doing for them in terms of the art of living, as distinct from the art of acquiring information?

A girl from Boston, slim, dark, vividly awake, answered that question for me.

"We are learning toleration," she said. An organizer of the International Ladies Garment Makers, she was one of the twelve advanced pupils admitted after the quota of seventy girls "who work with the tools of their trade," as provided for in the original plan, was full.

She went on to enlarge on the topic. Among the eighty-two holding the scholarships for the summer school—scholarships provided from a fund raised by Bryn Mawr alumnae trade unions, working girls' clubs, groups of clubs and the like—there was every shade of industrial opinion as well as of religious faith and racial predisposition.

There were trade unionists of the conservative school and there were members of the Amalgamated. There were girls in whose eyes "welfare work" and welfare workers were anathema, and there were girls who, with the eloquence of experience and profound belief, upheld even philanthropic agencies. There were Jews and Roman Catholics and Protestants of all communions. There were girls who had worked under the shop union system. There were girls whose closest group affiliation was with the Y. W. C. A. And according to this young organizer the most important lesson they had all learned at the school was that of mutual respect, of belief in one another's integrity of experience and sincerity of conviction.

She gave an illustration.

In the English course one day a debate was held upon the subject of collective bargaining. It was resolved that the trade union afforded a stronger agency for workers' bargaining with employers than the shop union, or the proposition may have been stated vice versa. The "trade unionists" in the school outnumbered the "shop unionists" many times, although the numbers of organized and unorganized girls are about equal. But the shop unionist put up a good argument for her side. So did the upholder of trade unionism.

The after discussion was spirited, the entries numerous. When, however, the time arrived to vote one side or the other victor, the girls declined to register a decision. They did not wish to inject any sourness of defeat or cockiness of triumph into the situation. All were content to let the arguments sink home, instead of driving them in with the sledge-hammer of final decision.

Peace without victory, victory without the spoils of war—not a bad ideal, in debate at any rate!

It was, besides, somewhat of an answer to those who fear that in workers' colleges only one side of a question would ever have fair presentation, that propagandists would control them. At Bryn Mawr, of course, absolute freedom from committal to any dogma or theory was insured by the vote of the Joint

## Any Mother To Her Daughter

By ELIZABETH PORTER WYCKOFF

My little daughter smiles to me and I  
Can smile to hear her say, "Good-by,  
Good-by!"

She does not know that I have learned to  
say

Good-by to her a hundred times a day.

Good-by, I say, dear baby run along;

It's going by yourself that makes you  
strong.

Good-by, my little lamb. Don't mind  
things so.

Good-by. Good-by. I know that you  
must go.

Go always. Go away from me. But go  
Beyond the little pathways that I know.

Good-by. Run on. Perhaps your eyes  
will see

The heights that still are only dreams to  
me.

Administrative Committee. But this decision not to decide the debate was taken by the girls themselves, and represented, in the mind of one of the ablest of them, the growth of tolerance and breadth among her own group.

### Call It Class Loyalty

It was much the same thought which another of the girls expressed—the president of the summer school's student self-governing committee. A tall, clear-eyed, smiling judicious sort of person she was, with a pleasant suggestion of Virginia in her voice. To her the summer work, the mingling with the representatives of many industries, of many localities, of many points of view, had

brought home the conviction that the problem of each working woman was the problem of all, the problem of all that of each. A great class loyalty, the first emergence from the parochialism of small-group solidarities, the last, perhaps, before the entrance into the realization of a great race-solidarity—that was her summing-up of the gifts of the summer school to its pupils.

There were, of course, numerous other ones, ploughing less deeply into the fundamentals of life. Girls who had never known that leisure was a part of work, as much a part of it, as necessary a part of it, as the pendulum's upward swing away from the center of its gravity is part of its stroke, learned something of the meaning of rest and recreation in the day's program. They all had at first to be held down and back a little, these ardent seekers after new light. But before the two months of their session were up, they had learned something of the fine art of "letting go."

Many of the girls had never had gymnasium examination, corrective exercises, sports for pure fun's sake. They had all these at Bryn Mawr. Each student was required to attend eight lectures in physiology and hygiene, and to take regular exercise both in the gymnasium and out. The swimming-pool in the gymnasium became one of the favorite resorts of the girls, and some excellent swimmers were developed among them.

Academic courses were divided into two main groups, one dealing with the subjects of special interest to industrial workers, such as labor and economics, the other with the products of civilization, such as literature, history, art, government, law and psychology. Around these two main groups the work in English composition centered, the topics for the papers and debates being drawn from the subjects in the courses taken by the students. A smaller course in art was given with the object of the direct enrichment of the student's personal life.

### Pleasure Included

They had late breakfast, these girls to whom that best-beloved of feminine luxuries had never been possible before. That meal was served from half-past seven to eight. Together with the teaching staff they had tea at four. They went on trips—to Atlantic City, to Philadelphia, to Valley Forge, to Washington. Education was made as delightful as possible—and to those who already had proved that they would find in itself delight enough.

And the summing-up? It is that of a little Brooklyn silk-worker. "All of us are determined," she said, "that it must not be an accident that girls like us get education."

# The House that Comes to Business

By Beatrice Harding

FOR the first time a woman has brought her whole home to business.

The woman is Sarah Field Splint; the home is in a beautiful four-storied house, with the kind of furnishings that women dream of; and the business is that of testing out products intended for women's use in their homes. Every day at nine o'clock this house—with everything in it, from quiet-toned drawing-room up to perfect bedrooms and down to the buff-and-blue basement kitchen—goes to work on women's problems of home equipment and management.

It is because women's work is in need of experts' attention that this business-service has real significance. Housework is so far behind the times, so greatly in need of organization and standardization that if the modern woman is to realize her ambition to share fully in political and civic work, she needs all the help she can get. Much housework has gone out of the home, to be sure, but it still remains woman's basic job; it is still her responsibility to see that her family is properly nourished, comfortably housed; and if she is to attend to this job and have a wide margin of time for other interests, she must learn to do it quickly and well.

That is where the House of Sarah Field Splint is of direct service to

women, even though its clients are manufacturers rather than women consumers. It represents women to the manufacturer, by interpreting their wishes and needs and helping them get what they want. It exerts an influence for the simplification of housework; for enabling women to get the full value of their money and the most efficient use of their home-making materials. As one of the House staff explained it: "Women don't want to be taught how to do housework these days, but how *not* to," and that is the principle the House has in mind.

For her knowledge of what women think and feel and need, Miss Splint draws on several years' experience as editor of women's magazines. During this time the advertising men on her different publications would come to her continually for ideas on the commodities advertised for women. What would they like? Why and why not? How could they best be appealed to? From this study at close range of both ends of the market came the idea of fitting up a house as a home laboratory, supplying the same environment that other women have and so creating at once the right atmosphere for domestic tests.

The staff in attendance indicates the range of the enterprise: there are food experts, advertising copy writers, execu-



Sarah Field Splint

tives, an expert on decoration, as well as special investigators who do work outside. In the carefully equipped kitchen, food products are studied and original recipes for cooking-booklets are compiled—with the emphasis in the recipes always on simplicity, practicability, and digestibility. A whole booklet on combinations of dates and cocoanuts happens to be the leading food preoccupation just now.

A collection of man-made recipes for raisin drinks—not the anti-prohibition sort, but sweetish drinks that read well and taste sickly—was discarded for a list of cooked dishes with raisins. New foods are tested, or those already on the market that are not going well, and improvements are suggested, or the right advertising appeal for women is sought.

To find this appeal, an investigation among several hundred women is made by the staff of outside experts. They go into the homes and talk to the housewife; they find out how she lives; how large a family she provides for; they try out their new idea on her, and record the answer, coming away with a definite knowledge of what women want along one line at least.

A bottled salad dressing that was to be advertised was subjected to test, in order to find out what point to emphasize—whether the convenience of the bottle should be played up or down.

In case after case the women interviewed admitted that they liked and used the salad dressing, but were ashamed to use the bottled product when they had company and then always made their own. So the advertising campaign stressed the social fitness of the salad dressing by attractive representations of it tipped out into a salad dish.

Besides food products, the same types of tests are applied to household devices of all sorts, vacuum cleaners,

(Continued on page 16)



If your equipment is standardized, wash Monday will no longer be blue Monday



## Editorially Speaking

### Dead Wrong

THE Attorney General of Massachusetts has rendered an opinion that women are ineligible to sit in the legislature. The word male is not used to define the qualifications of members of the Assembly. The qualifications of candidates are described under the caption of the Senate and also the House of Representatives. Such candidates must be possessed of a small amount of property, but they are described as persons and inhabitants, and nowhere does the word male occur. Under the caption of the Senate occurs the following:

"And to remove all doubts concerning the meaning of the word inhabitant in this constitution, every person shall be considered as an inhabitant for the purpose of electing and being elected into any office or place within this State in that town, district or plantation where he dwelleth or hath his home." Electors, however, are described as male inhabitants of twenty-one years and upward. That word male was eliminated for all practical purposes by the Federal Amendment. That the Attorney General can twist the Massachusetts constitution into a denial of the right of women to sit in the Assembly, is only another demonstration that lawyers invariably disagree.

The difficulty of adjusting the matter is another evidence of the inconvenience of living under two kinds of constitutions. They are continually failing to square with each other, and legal minds are continually lining up on the two sides and a controversy ensues. To get around the Attorney General's opinion, in Massachusetts the constitution must be amended by popular vote, thus eliminating the word male, or a test case must be brought to the Supreme Court of the state from which it may be appealed to the Federal Supreme Court and in the possible course of years a final decision rendered.

"What a time it takes to cut the old useless lumber out of a state constitution!" exclaims the *New York Times*. No one knows that fact better than suffragists. What a time it takes, we might add, for attorney generals to interpret state constitutions in accord with changing conditions in the Federal constitution.

The invariable "hitch" between state and Federal constitutions shows itself whenever a Federal amendment has been adopted.

After the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, it was held by the Federal Supreme Court that those amendments practically eliminated the word white from all the state constitutions. From time to time as state constitutional conventions were held, amendments dropping the word white were submitted to the voters in order that no inconsistency between Federal and state constitutions should remain. Thus new constitutions which did not contain the word gradually replaced the old. However, a curious exception is found in the constitution of Ohio where the term "white male" still defines the qualifications of voters. A constitutional convention as late as 1912 submitted the usual amendment. There was no known objection to the removal of the word white and no contention that it should remain, yet the voters of the state voted against the amendment and there "white" still stands to this day.

Nevertheless Negroes hold office in Ohio. Hamilton County has kept a Negro representative in the Assembly for some years and there was a great hue and cry when he was defeated in the last election.

The right to hold office has always been considered to be a liberty included in the right to vote, and although the

Fifteenth and Nineteenth amendments do not specify that voting includes office holding, it has been so interpreted in all states in respect to the Fifteenth amendment and in most in respect to the Nineteenth.

The women of Massachusetts should not accept the ruling of the Attorney General. He is dead wrong. Listen:

"The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of Citizens in the several States." (Article 1, Section 1). Yet the Attorney General proposes to enforce a law which will abridge the privilege of citizens to hold office. It cannot be done legally.

"The United States (that is, the Federal Government), shall guarantee to every State (that is, the people of every State) in this Union a Republican form of government." (Article 4, Section 4). What is a Republican form of government? One wherein citizens elect and may be elected representatives. Yet the Attorney General of Massachusetts denies to half the citizens of the state a Republican form of government.

"This Constitution and the Laws of the United States \* \* \* shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." (Article 6, Section 2). Yet the Massachusetts Attorney General finds a little adjective in the constitution of the state which he declares makes the Federal constitution in that respect not the supreme law of the land.

Women of Massachusetts, your lawyers need education. The summer is hot and you are tired with your long struggle for freedom, but one man denies you the fruit of your effort. Do not allow it.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

### Senator Reed vs. Spinsters

THOSE remarks made by certain Senators during the debate on the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, which passed the Senate in July, stick in one's mind. Especially Senator Reed's infamous motion to call the measure "a bill to organize a board of spinsters to teach mothers how to raise babies." Over against that, one is glad to set the equally arresting remark made by Dr. S. Josephine Baker, Director of Child Hygiene in New York, at the hearings: "It is eight times as safe to be a soldier in the United States army as to be a baby in the United States."

Well, for that matter some recent figures support the unintended implication of Senator Reed's gem of speech. They come from the Rockefeller Foundation's new bulletin on Infant Mortality in New York City, and they apply if one goes on the premise that a good many nurses are probably spinsters. Because the Sheppard-Towner bill calls for the employment of nurses to care for women and new-born babies who would otherwise go without care—and die; and the bulletin shows the benefits wrought by just such nurses as the bill would set to work.

Between 1885 and 1919 deaths of children under one year of age dropped from 273.6 to 81.6 per thousand—owing not only to a general improvement in sanitation but to the spread of baby health stations and home-visiting nurses. In 1915 the 108 home-visiting nurses employed in New York had 16,247 babies on their rolls, and the mortality rate during the summer was 78.3 per thousand, while the infant mortality rate among unsupervised babies during the same period was 106.5 per thousand. Helping save 28.2 lives might perhaps buoy up even a spinster so she could stand Senator Reed's gibe without heart-break.

V. R.

## What Women Want

**W**OULD the Sheppard-Towner bill have passed long ago if there had been a number of women members of Congress? Senator Reed had "never heard of Miss Lathrop until recently." It is hardly to be doubted that if there were women constantly on the floor of both Houses, the chief of the Children's Bureau, in office since its creation under President Taft, could hardly have been unknown to any senator. It seems at least likely that with women urging the measure, the human values of thousands of mothers and babies, whose lives are lost every year for lack of such care as the Sheppard-Towner bill calls for, would have been so impressed that objections in terms of dusty fears of paternalism, socialism and the rest of it would have been overcome.

Not that all women would surely be for the bill, by virtue of being women—any more than all mothers are familiar with the care of children by virtue of having them. It was the president of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Association who declared the bill to be a "paternalistic, socialistic meddling attempt to bring about bureaucratic control of family life." But we have a notion that the majority of women would think a family is most easily destroyed by the death of mothers and children. And over against the Anti-Suffrage Association are the fourteen women's organizations that are swinging all their influence to get this one thing from Congress.

V. R.

## Who Is Partisan?

**O**NE voter in the *Citizen's* recent coupon referendum pronounces the *Citizen* "partisan" since it persists in discussing armament. Nay, nay, the shoe is on the other foot.

The most atrocious of all wars, with its fifty-three millions of armed men and its eight millions of dead, put a question fairly and squarely to the peoples of the world: "When will you be civilized enough to settle your disagreements through courts of arbitration instead of battlefields of carnage?" Every dead or wounded soldier, every ravaged and deported woman, every disease-spreading war brothel, every war debt, every war-bred crime calls out to civilized men and women to set the date now.

If there are men and women so deaf and blind mentally that they neither hear this question nor see the reason for the asking, the defect is in them—not in those who support the "forward march."

The *Citizen* will continue to "harp" on this question, not because the *Citizen* is partisan, but because it is not. It hails President Harding's call for a limited conference of nations with joy as a possible leading out of the present impasse. If it is not uproariously ardent over the prospect, it is because President Harding has not taken the nation into his confidence, and no one knows what to expect.

The question of making an end of war and making it now is the most important one in the world. No government is efficient which spends sixty to ninety per cent of all its money on war, and efficient voters in all nations aim at efficient government. To spend effort in cutting off small expenses, totaling a few thousands, in a program of economy, while maintaining a naval building program costing billions, is straining at the proverbial gnat and "swallowing the camel."

The coupon referendum confirmed what the *Citizen* knew before, that the women of the nation have heard the mighty question thundered forth amid the roar of battle and agree with the coupon voter who wrote: "It is a disgrace for the United States to refuse to cooperate with other nations to prevent war."

The *Citizen* will keep its readers informed as to the progress of events toward permanent peace. It will do this without misrepresentation or partisan bias. It has no prejudices. It endorses no party, no platform, no candidate. It is

supporting a mighty principle in the interest of coming generations.

Said the Duke of Wellington, one of the greatest of British generals, long before the horrors which characterized the World War had been revealed: "If you had seen but one day of war you would pray God you might never see another."

Dear *Citizen* reader, pray God to end war—to give you a vision clear enough to see the truth, no matter how it hurts, a courage strong enough to stand against all muddyminded men and women of the nation, even though some are your friends and fellow partisans. The United States may yet take a position so lofty and high-principled that it will lead the world out of the war mania and into the civilized calmness of arbitration by international agreement; but if it does, the people must make the demand. Before they demand they must understand.

Are you so partisan that you are afraid of the truth?

C. C. C.

## Curing The Blind

**A** YOUNG American woman oculist lately came back from Serbia, where she had been operating for cataract and other troubles, with the record of having restored sight to seventeen hundred persons. It was a cause for joy and pride, to herself and her country.

How much greater would be the cause for joy if some mental oculist could cure the blindness of the men in high places who are to-day responsible for pushing the competitive race for armaments! The decision lies in the hands of a few score, at the outside a few hundred, men in the different countries, who hold the chief positions of influence—political, financial, commercial and industrial. No one woman alone can cure them of their blindness; but thousands of women together can do it. Or, if they proved incurable, the enlightened women could arouse the public to turn them out of office and put clearer-visioned rulers in.

"We are weak!" said the Sticks, and men broke them;  
"We are weak!" said the Threads, and were torn;  
Till new thoughts came and they spoke them:  
Till the Fagot and the Rope were born.

For the Fagot, men find, is resistant,  
And they anchor on the Rope's taut length.  
Even grasshoppers, combined,  
Are a force, the farmers find—  
In union there is strength.

—A. S. B.

## Our Own Fault

**M**R. JOHN J. TIGERT, the new United States Commissioner of Education, in an address recently declared that the United States alone of all the great powers shows a high degree of illiteracy. He went on with those figures of low salaries and the shortage of teachers with which we have become so painfully familiar in the past few years. "The whole structure has broken down," said Dr. Tigert, "and only half of the 27,000,000 children required to be in the schools are actually in attendance." His plea for education as a preparation for war—"it would be a crime to pit our army in the condition in which it was in 1917 as to illiteracy against a highly educated army like that of Germany"—seems distinctly a side issue. Unless Dr. Tigert cares to go on and suggest that some of our huge war appropriations be devoted to education—

We need better schools and more teachers—for life, for civilization. And we shall not get them unless we work for them. Like everything else of which we complain, the ultimate fault is our own. We get the kind of government we want, or at least we go without what we don't want hard enough. If we believe in schools hard enough, we can—eventually—organize public sentiment so effectively that our representatives will not dare be deaf to our demands.

# What the American Woman Thinks

## Back to Methuselah!

By MARY GRAY PECK

**I**N the *New York Times Book Review* and *Magazine* of June 26, appeared an article by a New York physician upon the alleged discovery by Dr. Eugen Steinach of Vienna of a method of rejuvenating the human organism. By means of a simple surgical operation, Dr. Steinach claims that he has given many old men and women a second youth, and he describes the operation with scientific candor.

Not long ago, as all the world knows, Mr. Bernard Shaw published a play called "Back to Methuselah," in which he discusses the prolongation of human life as a necessary factor in the evolution of a better society.

For thousands of years the human



mind has played around this craving for prolonged earthly existence with mingled fascination and dread. Previous ages have regarded the quest as something forbidden, a tampering with black magic. A sinister fame attached to the half or wholly mythical beings who were said to have achieved it by trafficking with unearthly powers.

But the late war has forced men to revise their views of death. If it is permitted the human race to kill men by the million, it is certainly no worse to try to give two or three lives to those we have left. It will be a long process to repopulate Europe by the ordinary means. No Western nation has the fecundity of China any more than it has the pacific patience of China. France in especial must do something to offset her dying birthrate.

Hence, perhaps, the spectacular change of attitude toward the lengthening of human life. Instead of a mediæval philosopher muttering spells in a secret laboratory over the elixir of life, we have the *New York Times* discussing the matter at length in the Sunday supplement.

Men used to fear life more than death. That was the real reason why church and state frowned on the search for the elixir of life. They were afraid wicked people would get hold of it and make the world intolerable. They regarded death as a sort of Attorney-General who deported all the Reds of the race to the theological Russia of the hereafter, and they didn't propose to have him called off.

But we are coming to the notion that most of the wickedness in the world is the result of ignorance and irresponsibility, that if wicked people had to live long enough to bear the consequences of their wickedness in this world, they would not think the game worth the candle and would become desirable citizens.

Death was invented to hasten the process of evolution. The primitive forms of life are practically immortal. When the time comes when that retards the development of higher forms of life, life will inevitably push death back. Has that time come? "Life is too short for men to take it seriously," Shaw makes one of his characters say. And again, "Old Methuselah must have had to think twice before he took on anything for life!"

We excuse ourselves for faint endeavor by pleading the impossibility of completing any great work. And when one of our great ones actually does accomplish a great work, we piously raise a monument and harp with our harps as over a miracle.

This idea of prolonging our three-score years and ten to three hundred years, should not appeal to the sweetly harping folks. Let them die on their harps at the Psalmist's age! But it will stir deep and poignant longing in the souls of all who have lived greatly. And when we consider how rare and precious are our great ones, "Back to Methuselah" becomes an irresistible slogan. O king, live forever!

## Doctors-in-Common

By RUTH SAWYER

**F**OR over two years, or since the demobilization of the medical units in the war and the return of thousands of physicians and surgeons to private practice there has been a country-wide movement towards what is known professionally as group organization or group medicine.

The medical and scientific journals have been publishing a good many articles on the subject and it is perhaps the most widely discussed topic among

the profession. That the public knows very little about it is due to two facts: it is still a very new thing and advertising of any sort is against the ethics of the medical profession. Group medicine has, however, passed the experimental stage; it has been tried out and found to be all and more than was hoped for it; and it is now the time for those who are not bound by professional ethics but know something of what they speak to let the public know what group medicine is—why it is—and wherein its value lies.



It means the organization of specialists in the different branches of medicine and surgery into a practice group, under one roof, one business management and with a better and more complete equipment than is possible for the individual doctor. It means greater efficiency, for such a group has more facilities to carry on its work; it is not hampered by the business end; and, as a cooperating, consulting body, it is better able to give thorough examination, diagnosis and treatment than the individual physician. If two heads are better than one a dozen or fifteen are infinitely better.

It means a saving of time, worry and expense for the patient. Any organization that brings about a division of labor means an economic advance; inasmuch as such an organization can save time and expense for itself, it can save both for its patients. Furthermore it means not only the best medical service for those who are ill, but it also means the so-called "life extension" care in everybody's home city.

It does not mean an encroachment on the field of the family physician. That is, not if there is fair play. So far, the groups or clinics I have known have seen to it that every patient sent to them by a family physician has been returned to him for the care and treatment they have prescribed. Such co-operation means a gain for everyone. Every general practitioner has cases



that require more scientific examination than he is capable of giving and he knows he can get better results for his patients by turning them over to a group than by passing them along from one specialist to another.

Not long ago I happened upon an old practitioner in a clinic in central New York. He had just come out of the consulting room, where he had been asked to join in a discussion of the case he had brought in. His enthusiasm over the experience was delightful. "I'm glad I've lived to see this day," he said. "It lies beyond the power of us family doctors to give the thorough care that some of our patients require. We haven't the instruments or that special technical knowledge. An honest man wants the best he can get for his patients—not *his* best but *the* best. That's why I am glad I have lived to see the day of group medicine."

It was during the war, in base and field hospitals, that the doctors fully realized what professional cooperation meant. They got the enthusiasm and "come-back" that always goes with good team work; and with that, they woke up to the fact that they were doing more careful, more scientific work than they ever did alone. That is why they were dissatisfied with private practice when they came home; and that is largely the reason that groups or clinics are springing up all over the country today and will continue to spring up until every city or town of any size shall have its medical service under one roof.

Here's a typical instance of what happened in one town.

The place boasted four doctors—all trying to do a little of everything and not doing it over-well. There was more or less petty jealousy among them; none of them earned more than a spending income; none of them dared to take any time off for vacation or study for fear of losing some of his patients. Then the war came. Common patriotism and professional pride brought them together for the first time. They decided that two should go and two remain to carry on a double practice and give a fourth of the income to the families of the men who went.

One of the men to go had a chance to take up nose and throat work—the thing he had always wanted to do; the other went in for surgery and worked with one of the best men in the country—the thing he had never had time or money to afford.

When they came back to their town one of them said to the home two: "Look here, boys, the old way of doing things is over. We're going to work together from now on. We're going to form a home unit. Brown is going to do all the nose and throat work; Clark has always been the best with babies—let him take them all; Smith can stick to his internal medicine and I'll keep on

with the surgery. We'll pool our equipment and work under one roof. As soon as we can we'll get in some chaps from outside and give this town as good service as it could get anywhere."

That was two years ago. The clinic in that town is famous all over the state. The people no longer run away to consult specialists in New York or Chicago; the women stay at home and have their babies instead of going to a fifty-mile distant sanitarium.

This is what group medicine can mean to every fair-sized community throughout the country. This is what it will mean if the public see it in the light of a benefactor instead of misinterpreting it as a money-making scheme; and if the general practitioner will welcome it as a friend and advisor instead of fighting it with petty jealousies and professional envy.

## An Anti-Waste Crusade

By LUCIA AMES MEAD

THE Anti-Waste Movement in England is coming to play a formidable part in politics. By-elections are being won on this issue. It is high time that an Anti-Waste Movement, involving something vastly more important than thrift propaganda and stamp-savings, should become a political issue here.

President Harding is stunned by the shipping waste. The whole American people which takes the trouble to read



the fine print below the headlines now knows that the shipping board used \$380,000,000 out of the public treasury last year and that \$220,000,000 of this represents absolute waste, and this at a time when millions were out of work and we are scrimping on education and the essentials. This waste has been due to incredible neglect and bad book-keeping which concealed, even from the highest officers, the actual facts.

Some years ago, a great hue and cry was made against Louis D. Brandeis when he declaimed against the management of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, and when he said that with proper management \$1,000,000 a day could be saved by the railroads of the country. That would have been \$365,000,000 a year. Now comes the evi-

dence of engineers testifying before the Railroad Board in Chicago that in nearly every department of railroading there were large, preventable leakages running to a total of a thousand million dollars a year—about three times the amount which the public refused to believe when Mr. Brandeis declared it.

Wicked, wanton, stupid waste has become a national crime. Efforts have been made to throw the chief blame for our disordered industry on labor's demand for high wages and on its curtailment of output. But the testimony is quite the contrary. Seventeen industrial experts appointed by Secretary Hoover, who represented about two hundred thousand engineers, have made public a part of the report of the Committee on Elimination of Waste in Industry. They find that both laborers and employees have been guilty of sabotage, but that while labor is responsible for twenty-five per cent of waste, management is responsible for fifty per cent.

The report reckons the loss at three billion dollars.

The really vital loss can, however, not be reckoned in money, but involves time. Any human labor that is made futile or is misdirected is so much human life wasted and can never be atoned for. A perception of the non-financial loss is foreshadowed in the committee's hope that "from this knowledge will grow the certain vision that mental and moral forces must be added to the physical resources now employed if industry is to serve all."

Some illustrations of the waste which is taking the taxes out of our pockets and is depleting our purchasing power have recently been detailed by Stuart Chase—the dumping of five thousand good, rich watermelons into the Potomac so that Washington citizens should pay a higher price for those that they could get; the resetting of type by compositors because a union rule requires that all advertising matter coming into the shop must be reset in type by the compositors. This folderol is sometimes solemnly enacted days after the advertisement has gone to press. The railroads shifted the high cost of repairs upon the Government which was paying them six per cent, having these repairs made mostly by outside supply companies, leaving the men with the cranes in the home shops with nothing to do.

Enormous improvements and discoveries made in the last thirty years which should have enormously ameliorated poverty have little advanced the purchasing power of the worker.

If Mr. Hoover could take the lead in a national comprehensive crusade in this country against waste he would confer on us an even greater service than he has yet rendered.

No one should be more alive to the evidence of national bad housekeeping than the woman citizen.

## "What Is a College Education For?"

By PAULINE H. DEDERER  
Associate Professor of Zoology

**D**O the women's colleges fit girls for actual living? This is the opening of an editorial comment on the article by Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff in a July issue of the *Woman Citizen*. I should like to reply in the affirmative for Connecticut College, New London, one of the youngest of the women's colleges.

A specific reply to the question: "What is *this* college for?" may be given as follows:

To maintain, with high standards, and to conduct with highest efficiency, a curriculum prepared to develop each woman's peculiar talents toward her most effective life work.

The present-day curriculum appears to be under fire from various sources. Mrs. Wyckoff refers to the federal report by Miss Robinson which "shows how the curriculum has grown from a parallel of the courses in the early men's colleges to an unwieldy hodge-podge of heterogeneous prescribed learning." The curriculum at Connecticut College has the advantage of having been specifically planned for women, along the lines indicated in its statement of purpose.

A recent article, by Marguerite Kehr, in the "Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae" contains this conclusion:

"Many of the independent colleges for men have developed schools for professional training, while in the independent women's colleges as a group, so far as undergraduate work is concerned, there are practically no organized courses of professional study. . . . Colleges for women have made almost no progress along this line. . . . In this connection it is of interest to note that the program of the Connecticut College for Women, founded only about five years ago, incorporated at the outset professional courses to prepare the way for the establishment of professional schools."

The occupations which women enter after graduation from college are listed as follows, those having the largest percentage of graduates being given first: Teaching, home-making, social service, library work, business, literary work, religious work, administrative work, personal service (private secretaries, etc.), the professions.

Connecticut College offers instruction in each of the ten vocational fields here named, in its departments of psychology and education, home economics, soci-

ology and economics, library science, secretarial work and office practice, English, Biblical literature, and courses leading toward professional work, in the departments of fine arts, music, physical education and hygiene, botany, chemistry, mathematics, physics and zoology. There are also departments of classical philology, modern languages, history, and philosophy, which may claim, if so desired, to be as much vocational as the first group may to be liberal.

According to Miss Robinson's report, referred to by Mrs. Wyckoff, a large percentage of college women are following vocations which have no connection whatever with their *major* subject in college, and this is of course considered undesirable.

I believe that for various reasons it is only fair, as a test of correlation between the work of college and after-life, to take into account the minor subject as well. In some cases a major may not be offered in certain fields, and a student may secure in a minor subject considerable training toward her future vocation. In other cases, students deliberately choose as a minor the subject which they intend to follow later. In the third place, the difference in the number of hours between a major and a minor may be relatively small, and the factor determining which field a girl enters may be simply the desirability of one specific opening over another. Not infrequently, too, students take as many courses in a minor subject as in the one designated to be their major.

A study of the records of the first two classes which were graduated from Connecticut College shows that 76% of the class of 1919, and 91% of the class of 1920 (excluding those who failed to reply), are engaged in occupations for which their college work, in either the major or minor subject, specifically fitted them. The following survey, compiled by the director of the appointment bureau, indicates most of the paid vocations followed by graduates of the first two classes:

Three graduates are continuing studies toward the professions of medicine, dentistry, and osteopathy; 2 are graduate students in philosophy and psychology; 2 have received the degree of M. A. in English from Columbia University; 3 are engaged as practical chemists, one is nutrition assistant in a state experiment station; 2 are on the staff of the department of chemistry in other colleges; 2 are on the staff of the depart-

ment of home economics in another college; 4 are in art work; 2 are in responsible positions in publishing houses; 12 are in social service; 7 are in secretarial work; 5 are on library staffs (3 in college libraries); 7 are in exacting business positions; 40 are teachers, chiefly along the line of their major studies.

The function of a college may well be "to contribute in its graduates a group of women who are undertaking specific tasks, toward which the college unmistakably directed them, following their natural bent, ambition, and equipment." This is what Connecticut College is trying to do.

*Dr. MacCracken, President of Vassar College, will comment on Mrs. Wyckoff's article in the next issue of the Citizen.*

## The House That Comes

(Continued from page 11)

fireless cookers, electric grills, etc., and especially to laundry equipment; to toilet goods, silver and to interior decorations. Linoleum—to see whether plain or fancy designs are preferred, and what rooms it can be used in—was studied extensively. A dye soap for which the directions were not clear was subjected to something like four hundred tests and the directions were entirely rewritten. A carpet sweeper with a brush that stuck was made simpler for women by the use of an arrow to indicate a hidden releasing spring.

Such a business as Miss Splint's would never have started if woman's importance as a purchasing power had not come to be more and more recognized. It is estimated that between 80 and 90 per cent of the purchasers are now women. High time, then, that women's point of view should be fully taken into account by the manufacturer. He really began only about fifteen years ago, with a revision of the kitchen sink so that its height would be comfortable for a woman's back rather than his. Then later the ice-box, with the drain away at the back—no trouble, of course, to the maker—was rearranged in the interests of women, with a simple drain in a more accessible place. Now the notion of consulting women about the implements of their trade is established. As Miss Splint's House proves. Its president is a woman whose sympathetic knowledge of women has been the keynote of a real success.

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*The Outstanding Feature of This Sale is a Group of Wonderful Persian, Turkish and Chinese Room-Size Rugs at \$195.*

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#### Republican or Democrat

(Continued from page 8)

trol through its strategic position in the Senate to oppose the only feasible world-organization as a personal creation of Mr. Wilson's and to try and pull him down with it. This has caused unhappiness in the party's own internals, for Republicans cannot disguise from themselves that it is in the nature of their party to support the League.

The converse is true of the Democrats, who might be found supporting the League if Mr. Wilson had not at the critical period been their official leader. The country at large, with increasing dissatisfaction at Democratic looseness of management, at an administrative personnel inexpertly chosen from a rather sparse material, at the President's exercise of powers which he ought to have delegated or shared, and at the mistakes he made whose whole repercussion was focused on himself, voted the Democrats out by an unprecedented majority.

It does not follow from this that the country is cold to the new internationalism. The vote of last November clearly disapproved of Democratic officialdom and of "Wilsonian" methods of administration: at least the electorate was thoroughly restive under the economic burdens created by the war, and voted

"the opposition" into power, as constituencies usually do under such circumstances. It is altogether possible, even if the country may be surprised to find it out, that it approves of Mr. Wilson's international motives, ideas and purposes. What have been denounced as "Wilson's policies" may, for aught we know so far, be the correct interpretation of the instincts of our people working in the long run.

For this we shall have to wait until personal factors disappear and the outlines of the landscape begin to show through the mist. Until that time the national attitude in foreign affairs will appear to be one thing in the actions of the State Department and another thing in official formulae intended for consumption by certain public sections.

#### Principle Before Party

The moral of these remarks is that a woman need not become a thorough-going and confirmed partisan until she is satisfied that she has found for herself in definite party alignment that "particular principle" congenial to her philosophy—which is the sole proper basis of party allegiance. Principle is above mechanical partisanship, and party does not deserve support in the name of a principle until it identifies itself with the principle in spirit.

Women can work in and for either

party, suppress their own idiosyncrasies in favor of a large program and a common effort. Disaffection and desertion are often the signs of a want of character and the professional may justly scold those members of his party who become "come-outers" on a point of less than cardinal importance. The point here, as it was with President Adams, is to detect and to choose the major principle when it arrives; to make such a choice as the Republican "mugwumps" of 1884 and the Democratic "bolters" of 1896 made, to their honor.

If new voters are sure that a major principle is at stake, sound political practice does not require them to forswear their allegiance to that principle in order to preserve party solidarity. Principle, which makes parties, also transcends them, and women will render small service to their country by permanently surrendering their own consciences and intelligences to party dictation on vital questions.

This is what de Gourmont means, veiling his philosophy in satire when he says—"What is most to be feared from the participation of women in government is that they will adopt a morality and a sensibility as precarious as those of the male; which will cause an appreciable decline in the forces which have so far maintained the cohesion and equilibrium of society."



# The Practical Citizen

## Watching the Mothers' Bill

**M**RS. MINNIE FISHER CUNNINGHAM, executive secretary of the National League of Women Voters, was chosen acting chairman of the Women's Committee on the Sheppard-Towner Bill at a meeting of the committee in Washington, D. C., on August first. Mrs. Cunningham takes the place of Mrs. Florence Kelley, the regularly appointed chairman, who is now abroad.

Mrs. Edward P. Costigan, representing the National Consumers' League, has been chosen acting secretary during the temporary absence of Mrs. LaRue Brown, the secretary. Plans have been outlined for carrying on the work of the committee and every effort will be made to secure an early favorable report from the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House, which has the bill in charge.

## Introducing Mrs. Webster

**A**NNOUNCEMENT of the appointment of Mrs. Ann Webster, formerly of Cimarron, New Mexico, as chairman of the Committee on Social Hygiene for the National League of Women Voters, has just been made by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, the President of the League. Mrs. Webster succeeds Dr. Valeria H. Parker, who resigned when she was appointed executive secretary of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.

Mrs. Webster studied for a year in the New York School of Social Work, and for a year was parole officer for Inward House, the women's reformatory

for New York City. As Field Representative for the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, to which she received appointment, she went to Jersey City, and later was made supervisor for the Board. In this capacity she directed the work in some twenty-five states, trained the workers and did special investigative work and surveys.

In the spring of 1921 Mrs. Webster was sent to New Mexico as the representative of the Board, and through her effective work the Legislature passed a model vice-repressing measure. Before the enactment of this bill the only measure referring in any way to prostitution was that prohibiting the maintenance of houses of ill-fame within seven hundred feet of a school-house. The legislature also passed an injunction abatement bill so that citizens may declare a house of ill-fame a nuisance and proceed against its continuance by law, instead of waiting for the police to act.

Mrs. Webster has recently been made field representative of the American Social Hygiene Association of New York, of which Dr. William F. Snow is the director.

## Two Useful Codes

**M**ISS ALICE NELSON DOYLE, of Montgomery, Alabama, chairman of Unification of Laws for the State League of Women Voters, has completed a "Woman's Code" or summary of the laws that relate to women. She is now preparing a "Children's Code." Both of these she is planning to place in the hands of the League upon completion. Miss Doyle is a brilliant young lawyer who holds an important position at the state capital. She is an enthusiastic member of the League of Women Voters, and has given a great deal of time to her work on the committee on Unification of Laws.

## To Push Ohio

**M**ISS BESSIE NEWSON, the only woman trial lawyer in practice in Oklahoma, has been invited by the League of Women Voters to take charge of their campaign work in Ohio. Miss Newson is now studying the campaign program of the New York State League.

## Texas Helps

**T**HE Texas League of Women Voters has accepted the *Woman Citizen's* subscription offer to the state leagues and is combining the *Citizen* and its own state paper, the *New Citizen*, for a yearly price of two dollars.

## A Woman Wanted

**T**HE four vice chairmen of the National League of Women Voters' Committee on the Reduction of Armament have been appointed by Miss Elizabeth Hauser, the chairman, and all are busy organizing their districts. Mrs. Solon Jacobs, of Birmingham, has the Southern District; Mrs. James H. Morrison, Chicago, the Middle Western District; Mrs. William Palmer Lucas, San Francisco, the Western District; Miss Christina Merriman, the Eastern District. All report strong and enthusiastic interest among the women, and the unanimous sentiment for appointment of a woman or women to attend the international conference.

"Women have to help pay for wars; why not give them a voice in the councils before wars are declared?" asked Miss Hauser.

## Virginia in Pageant

**O**NE bright morning some fifteen hundred children from the grammar and primary city schools of Charlottesville, Va., marched, section by section, down Main Street dressed to portray the past history, present activities and future needs of their community.

There were stately colonial dames, resplendent in hoop skirts and powder; fair flower girls and Salvation Army lassies; little Red Cross maidens dressed in spotless white; and the Medical Association, whose "women" doctors held their own with the "men." The district nurse had her place of honor in the Public Health section, and the police women, ready for duty with official caps and billies, received hearty cheers. Following a standard bearing the name of the League, little girls—future voters—carried signs telling of the local, national and international interests of the League of Women Voters—"Better Water Supply," "Better Health Conditions," "World Peace," etc.—and the voting booth crowded with women voters recalled the November election.

In the University of Virginia section, for the first time in a century of distinguished service, girl students could march in academic dress side by side with the boys. The boys representing the Local Post of the American Legion had requested that the women who served so splendidly overseas should be represented in their section also. "Our Future Jury" and the school board of the future were shown with due representation of women, all in miniature.

The success of this impressive spectacle was due in largest measure to Miss

## Wanted

Position by a national organizer and speaker who has had wide experience in campaign and legislative work; or can fill capably position of executive secretary and supervisor of organization. Can furnish finest of references as to ability, personality, etc. For details write to A. B. C.

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## August Sale of Furs

### Lowest Prices of the Year

AS each Fur season approaches, there is always a noticeable fashion trend in pelts. This year greater variety exists, with Alaska and Hudson Seal and American Broadtail in the lead. These soft, rich Furs lend themselves to the fashioning of wraps and coats so readily, that their popularity is not singular.

Alaska Seal Coat, 36 inches long, of fine selected skins. U. S. Government Dye. Richly lined.  
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Hudson Seal Coat, 36 inches long, lustrous skins, self trimmed. September Price, \$295.00.  
August Sale Price, **\$225.00**

American Broadtail Wrap, Platinum Shade, with long stole collar and cuffs of Squirrel.  
September Price, \$785.00.  
August Sale Price, **\$685.00**

Hudson Seal Coat, 36 inches long, selected pelts, with collar and cuffs of natural Skunk or Beaver.  
September Price, \$345.00.  
August Sale Price, **\$265.00**

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Carry Burnley, Principal of the McGuffey Primary School, an enthusiastic League of Voters woman, who saw the opportunity to show in this way some of the past achievements and future opportunities of the women of this old Virginia town; and to Mr. Hayes, Principal of Midway Grammar School.

### What Do You Know About Your Government?

AT the School for Citizenship conducted at Chautauqua this summer by the National League of Women Voters and the Chautauqua Woman's Club, there was a question-box, hospitably open to all inquiries on points of government. Time was assigned on the program for reading the questions and answering them. We print the questions here, as the fourth instalment of our test. Send in your answers, and we will print the best of them.

1. How are the political parties of the United States financed?
2. What pending bills in Congress do you consider most important and worthy of aid by the women voters?
3. Give process of voting away from legal residence—in full, please. Many here have different places to live in summer and winter and lose their voting privilege.
4. Can a woman be President of the United States?

5. What is Filibustering?
6. How does the United States start its money in circulation?
7. What three books would be most helpful to keep on one's table at the present time?
8. Would you take the testimony of a business rival to determine the character or work of a lawyer? Why quote new congressmen or even speakers of lower House on work of upper?
9. What legislation now pending should women oppose?
10. (A question from a teacher) Which is the better method in my home town: first, to teach the women about government and then take up the work on some local good-government problem; or to reverse this order? Will they be more interested in the machinery of the government after trying to effect a local reform?
11. With all there is for a woman to do, how, as a simple problem in arithmetic, is she going to find the time to interest herself in politics?
12. As a Republican woman, I belong to the Republican Women's organization in my state. They are planning to give political education. Does not the League of Women Voters duplicate work older organizations can do?
13. What do you know about a statement made which says that George Washington left a legacy of \$25,000 with which to found a University of the

United States? And a further statement that it has already cost the government \$4,000,000 to take care of it?

14. If I am unable to inform myself about men and issues, shall I vote? It seems to me that "no vote" is more patriotic than an ignorant vote.

15. What are the duties of Mrs. Maud Wood Park in Washington?

16. What are the advantages of the Hare system for voting?

17. Why is Governor Miller advocating breaking up women's organizations?

18. In my town, women say: "Why should I join the League of Women Voters? The W. C. T. U., to which I belong, does all that kind of work." What shall I answer?

19. Our Business and Professional Women's Club, nearly 1000 members in my home city, has ruled out a course of lessons on government given by the League, because they say it will bring politics into the club. What shall I say to our Board of Managers who give this objection?

20. Is our intense nationalism today maintained at the expense of too little internationalism?

21. The Mennonites contemplate immigration from Canada to the United States or Mexico. The American Legion objects. Will the Mennonites become assimilated? If they pass immigration requirements, what legitimate objection can there be?



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cates operator shown bottom of column.

### EUROPE.

Plymouth, Boulogne and London

From New York.

August 16—September 20—Old North State

(159)

September 6—Centennial State (159).

Bremen and Danzig

From New York.

September 22—Potomac (159)

August 23—October 3—Princess Matoika

(159)

August 30—Hudson (159)

Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen

From New York.

August 27—September 28—America (159)

September 3—George Washington (159)

### SOUTH AMERICA.

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos

Aires

From New York.

August 17—Aeolus (91)

### FAR EAST.

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai,  
Manila, Hongkong

From San Francisco.

August 20—Golden State (105)

September 15—Hoosier State (105)

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Manila

From Seattle

September 17—Silver State (106)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIA.

Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Co-  
lombo, Calcutta

From San Francisco.

September 14—Wolverine State (105)

October 15—Granite State (105)

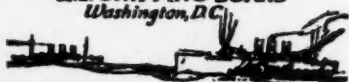
### COASTWISE AND HAWAII.

Havana, Canal, Los Angeles, San Fran-  
cisco and Hawaiian Islands

September 3—Hawkeye State (80)

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# World News About Women

## Another Woman Legislator

MRS. NELLIE McCLUNG has just been elected to Parliament in Alberta. Her victory is the more noteworthy because she was a candidate on the Liberal ticket, and the Farmers' party swept the province.

Mrs. McClung endeared herself to thousands of suffragists during her lecture tour in the United States. As a teller of funny stories, she ranks with Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton. Those two are in a class by themselves. Her presence in Parliament will add as much to the gaiety of the Solons as would Mrs. Upton's if she were in Congress.

Mrs. McClung will make a conscientious and hard-working legislator. She will look out for the interests of women and children and we predict that she will never take a bribe.—A. S. B.

## Suffrage in Jamaica. Next?

THE Island of Jamaica, a dependency of Great Britain, granted the suffrage to women in May. The women are authorized to vote in the elections in the coming autumn. The Jamaica Woman Suffrage Society has already disappeared, and a Woman's Social Service Society has come to take its place.

Now since the West Indies has made progress in woman suffrage, it is time for Cuba and Porto Rico to take action and lift their women to an equality with those in Jamaica.

## North Carolina's New Pride

NORTH Carolina women are proud of Mrs. Clarence Johnson. She has been chosen to fill an important post; but better than that, she was chosen from among forty candidates as the person best fitted by training and experience for the office. She is the new Commissioner of Public Welfare, promoted after two efficient years as director of Child Welfare. Mrs. Johnson was formerly president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs.

## Judge Mary O'Toole

IN March, 1921, a petition signed by several prominent women lawyers of Washington, D. C., was presented to the Attorney General urging the appointment of Mary O'Toole as Municipal Judge for the District of Columbia. Four months later, Miss O'Toole was appointed by President Harding to fill the vacant seat on the Municipal Bench.

Mary O'Toole, who is as Irish as her name implies, is a naturalized American, coming to this country at the age of sixteen. She has practiced law for eight

years in the District of Columbia; holds degrees of LL.B. and LL.M. from the Washington College of Law; has served for three years as a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce; is Vice-President of the Women's Bar Association of Washington, D. C., and was for a year and a half President of the Women's City Club of Washington, which she organized in 1919.

Since 1915 she has been President of the District of Columbia Equal Suffrage Association and is a member of the Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

## Clean Hayti

ONE spot in the world, at any rate, claims to be free from "white slavery." A questionnaire, described in the *Citizen* for July 30th, was sent out by the League of Nations in preparation for the White Slave Conference held in Geneva in July. Hayti officials answered that "white slavery" was unknown in that island—had never existed there, and so they could supply no answers.

## Labor's Closed Door

THE National Women's Union has started a nation-wide campaign to force the American Federation of Labor to amend its constitution so that women will have the opportunity of union membership on the same terms as men. As noted in the *Citizen* of July 2d, such an amendment was voted down at the recent convention of the Federation.

## A Tribute

Lila Meade Valentine, for many years President of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, died at Richmond, July 15th, 1921.

LILA MEADE VALENTINE is dead.

Such was the message flashed over the wire to the office of the National American Woman Suffrage Association: a message which brought sorrow to the hearts of many. Virginia mourns the passing of a truly great woman, we of the National Association mourn the death of a widely honored and much beloved friend and associate. In her own state, she was the torch-bearer and blazed her own trail with real heroism for what seemed to many in Virginia a strange and revolutionary cause, Woman Suffrage. In the national work, we were always assured of her helpful cooperation.

Her sympathies were too extended to be confined to a single cause. In her own city she was found in the foremost ranks in every movement which stood for promoting community interest and civic righteousness. In the state she lent



signal service in advancing legislation affecting the welfare of women and children.

As a leader, she possessed infinite tact and skill, leading her followers on by the magnetism of a faith that was indestructible and a will that was unquarable. Cloaked with a vivid personality and a delicate sensibility, she showed that warmth of comradeship which bound women to her with unalterable devotion and loyalty.

NETTIE R. SHULER.

#### Japan Ahead

THE Presbyterians in Japan, like those of England, are ahead of us. The General Assembly in Japan not long ago acknowledged women as the equal of men in the church, and eight women elders—seven of them Japanese—have been chosen by a Presbyterian church in Tokyo. This is said to be the first election of women to such a post among the Presbyterian churches of the world.

#### A Voice in Ohio

ROSE MORIARTY, of Cleveland, took office July 1 as a member of the Industrial Commission of Ohio—the first woman to join that body. Miss Moriarty was a well-known figure in suffrage work and has been prominent in the politics of the state for some years. During the past year she has been engaged in organization for the Republican National Committee. Work for women and children is her dominating interest, and it is fortunate that she is on the Industrial Commission at a time when its first new concern is to raise the age limit for boys and girls who want to leave school.

#### No—to Fashions

"IN the *Woman Citizen* of July 16th, 1921, a correspondent asks for fashion items in the paper. Since you have been forced to change to a fortnightly, you can't have space enough for the things of 'the spirit' and if you added 'fashion notes' what would become of the literary standing of the magazine? No! No! No! Never, never give us 'fashion notes'! Who cares what Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt wears when she delivers a great address like the Baccalaureate sermon at the University of Wyoming? She, of course, wore a 'cap and gown'—as her picture showed, but who cares what she wore, so she was daintily and becomingly clad, as we may be sure she was? Her mind is what interests us, not her clothes.

"It is the hope and prayer of the women, that the *Woman Citizen* be among women what the *Literary Digest* and *Current Opinion* are among men's papers, and fancy catering to 'styles and fashion' in those papers."

ANNE BICONEY STEWART.

More comment, please—Ed.

#### YOUR LAST CHANCE

Marjorie Shuler's book, "For Rent One Pedestal," was One Dollar, now Twenty-five Cents NET the single copy. Special price to individual women or organizations who desire to resell at a profit—\$2 the dozen copies.

A souvenir of the suffrage struggle no one can afford to miss.

*It is readable, amusing, entertaining, instructive. It produces smiles, tears and indignation with varying degrees of other emotions to fill the chinks. Read it.*—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

*It is impossible for any one to read this account of one girl's suffrage campaign experiences without laughter; it is rich and rare, a regular treasurehouse of good laughs.*—ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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#### The Voice of Russia

By M. ALEXANDER SCHWARTZ

A simply-told, poignant story of disillusion. The author, a Communist, and his wife, a Socialist, better known as Jessie Molle, went to Russia with credentials to the Third Internationale in April, 1920. For their attempts to learn at first hand the opinion of Russian people, of all grades, they were imprisoned. After their release Mrs. Schwartz died as the result of privation, and her husband returned to this country. It is one of the most impressive—because so obviously sincere—books which have come out of Russia since the war.

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**THE WOMAN CITIZEN**

## Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 7)

not sufficient funds to finance the movement of the new crop, to get immediate relief. In my opinion it would be disastrous—and I mean disastrous to the farm interests as well as to the Government—if the Government should go into the business of buying and selling farm products. So of course I favor the McNary bill rather than the Norris."

A Democrat, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, colleague of Senator Norris, on being asked for his views, denounced the McNary and Kellogg bills as administration measures accepted by the Senate without regard to their merit. The War Finance Corporation, in his opinion, had utterly failed in fulfilling its functions.

"This is the third or fourth attempt to galvanize the War Finance Corporation into beneficial activity," said Senator Hitchcock. He added that the influence of the War Finance Corporation was merely nominal in the way of promoting the exports of the United States, and against an export business amounting to seven thousand million dollars a year quoted the approved advances or pending negotiations of the Corporation totaling only \$63,000,000.

"I do not know whether it is the nature of the War Finance Corporation, or its personnel, or the nature of the situation which makes it an ineffective agent," said Senator Hitchcock, "but it has failed to function. At the present time the War Finance Corporation has a credit in the Treasury of the United States of over \$400,000,00. Its capital is only \$500,000,000. In other words, its capital is and has been practically idle for months. The Corporation was revived in December of last year. In that month our exports were \$720,000,000. In June they were \$340,000,000. They have been cut almost in two since the War Finance Corporation was revived. I am not criticising the Corporation for that tremendous collapse in our international commerce. But I do say that I believe this bill will prove a delusion and a snare, and that it will not promote our foreign commerce."

The Willis-Campbell bill, which

would prohibit the use of beer and wine as tonics under physicians' prescription, was made the "unfinished business" of the Senate on August 4, and Senator Sterling, in charge of the bill on the Senate floor, asked unanimous consent to vote upon it the early part of the week of August 8. [The bill passed August 8, 39 to 20.]

Much feeling has been shown in the debate on the measure, Senators of both parties uniting in fighting for or against it. Probably Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, has been the most bitter and vindictive in his attack upon the measure. Certainly he has used up more of the Senate's time in inveighing against it than has any other one man. He has lugged it in on every occasion, sandwiching it between speeches on the railroad bill, the maternity bill, the tariff, the revenue—anything and everything.

Rumors in the corridor sent your correspondent to seek Senator Sterling of South Dakota, with the question: What about the motion to recommit the Willis-Campbell bill to the Judiciary Committee?

"Can't muster enough votes to do that," answered the Senator. "There has been talk of a motion to recommit, but I think all idea of doing so has been abandoned now. The bill will go through, and go through by a good majority."

There seems to be a question in the minds of some of the lawyer-Senators as to the constitutionality of the measure. These point out that because the eighteenth amendment specifies the prohibition of liquor "for beverage purposes" only, the Willis-Campbell measure cannot lawfully prohibit beer and wine "for medicinal purposes". But proponents of the measure simply smile when you question them. "Nothing to it," said Senator Willis of Ohio, author of the Senate measure.

Revenue revision is occupying the Ways and Means Committee since the tariff measure was reported out of committee and passed the House July 21. Congressman Joseph W. Fordney, of Michigan, chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, expects the committee to report this measure out by August 20 at the latest, and expresses the conviction that it will go through the House within a "very few days".

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### *America's Port*

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### *Man's Problem in the Woman Movement*

J. GEORGE FREDERICK wants to know whether man's character won't deteriorate through the slackening of the economic pressure as women become economically independent. And whether women won't become more like men if they have the same problems and temptations.

### *What Do the Farmers Want?*

We read a lot of scattered news about the farmers, including their call for a huge fund to finance exportation. If you want to know what is back of it all—what the farmers want, and why—watch for an article by CHARLES W. HOLMAN.

### *Are School Children Healthy in Your State?*

The answer is no for New York. The State League of Women Voters has carried on an investigation, with astounding results. The article by Dr. S. JOSEPHINE BAKER and Dr. DOROTHY C. KEMPF should stir every community to look after its own.

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# THE WOMAN CITIZEN

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## The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

### Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

### Contributing Editors

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

### Managing Director

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

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### Contributors in This Issue

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- DR. S. JOSEPHINE BAKER—Director, Bureau of Child Hygiene, Department of Health, New York City.
- DR. DOROTHY C. KEMPF—Executive Secretary, Child Welfare Committee of the New York State League of Women Voters.
- RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL—A well-known magazine writer and author of "Play the Game."
- REV. ELEANOR ELIZABETH GORDON—Unitarian Minister of Hamilton, Ill.
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Vol. VI New Style

N. 7.



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# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

AUGUST 27, 1921

Number 7

## News Notes of the Fortnight

### Cutting Taxes

ALL taxpayers' eyes have been turned on Washington during the past fortnight. Carrying out the Republican promise to reduce taxation, the House leaders have been busily paring. The bill which the House passed August 20, by a vote of 274 to 125, would mean a reduction of \$818,000,000 by 1923. It calls for the repeal of the excess profits tax and a reduction of income surtaxes—but on January 1, 1922, instead of January 1, 1921, as was the original intention. A 12½ per cent corporation tax is substituted for the excess profits tax. The exemption to heads of families receiving incomes not over \$5000 is increased to \$2500, and the additional exemption for dependents raised from \$200 to \$400. Provision is made for the repeal of the tax on transportation, the tax on soda fountains, proprietary medicines, and a long list of items.

"This bill is predicated on a policy of strictest economy," said Mr. Fordney; "on promises made by various departmental heads to reduce expenditures. The bill will succeed if the program of economy is strictly enforced."

It will be considered by the Finance Committee of the Senate during the recess of Congress.

### The Truce Holds

HOPE for peace between England and Ireland is flickering but still alight. The British offer to Ireland proved to be for full status as a British dominion, with complete autonomy in taxation and finance. It stipulated for control of the seas around Ireland by the British navy, the granting to Great Britain of air defense facilities, no tariff or trade restrictions and an assumption by Ireland of part of the United Kingdom's present debt.

This offer has not been officially refused, but De Valera has said that "we cannot and will not, on behalf of this nation, accept these proposals," leav-



*Photo by the Misses Seloy*

This is Anna Vaughan Hyatt, whose statue of Jeanne d'Arc, reproduced on the cover, is the second in the series of works of art by eminent American women. Her presentation of the warrior maid of France, which stands on Riverside Drive, New York, is considered one of the finest in the world. An August 13 a replica was given to the city of Blois, in France, by a group of New Yorkers, with impressive ceremonies of dedication attended by a delegation from the American Legion. A third statue is to be unveiled on Armistice Day at Gloucester, Mass., where the boys who returned have given over the honorarium voted them by the city to buy this memorial to their comrades who fell overseas.

Miss Hyatt's work has brought her honors both in France and in the United States. She is called the Rosa Bonheur among sculptors, and no woman sculptor is better beloved by her fellow artists.

ing, however, a possible loophole in a reference to a plebiscite. At the same time he has expressed willingness to make sacrifices in order to meet Ulster on some basis of union.

Publicly there has been no sign of

response from Ulster, no sign of yielding from Great Britain. Lloyd George has said firmly that the British government's offer is final. How much is going on behind the scenes can only be guessed. The next move is De Valera's.

### The Battle Over Beer

THE anti-beer bill, which passed the Senate August 8, has been having a troubled time since. In the Senate the bill acquired the Stanley amendment, which would heavily penalize prohibition agents for making searches and seizures without warrants. The House Judiciary Committee limited the amendment to apply only to search of private homes, omitting vehicles and business places. The Senators, many of them temperance leaders, who consider the Stanley amendment a necessary guarantee of constitutional rights, seem immovable. So, on the other hand, does Representative Volstead, head of the House managers, who contends that to require a warrant for search of an automobile would make rigid enforcement ineffective, since automobiles "are the heart of the bootleg traffic."

As we go to press, there is little prospect of compromise.

### A Menace to the South

PELLAGRA is scourging parts of the South, especially in the cotton belt states. First reports were exaggerated, to judge from the indignant protests that came from the South when President Harding called for help to stem the plague; but the Public Health Service estimates that there will be at least 100,000 victims of the disease in this country this year, the majority of them in Southern states. Pellagra springs from malnutrition, and malnutrition, so far as these sections are concerned, is traceable to the failure of the cotton market and the necessity to live on such cheap foods as salt pork, molasses and cornmeal, which lack elements essential to a balanced ration and to health.



### Our Delegates

SO far, two members of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference have been definitely chosen: Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, as the head, and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Among those mentioned for the remaining places is first of all, Elihu Root, who is at least tentatively chosen.

Pressure is being brought to bear by various women's organizations to secure the appointment of a woman, and the account of the delegation from the National League of Women Voters which called on the President to urge this point appears on page 18.

### Beneath Our Dignity

NOBODY has ever accused Americans of being unduly modest about their country, abroad. But Argentina must have a different impression; because the present embassy of this great nation is housed in a building whose ground floor is occupied by a mattress factory,

a carpenter shop, and a ladies' tailoring shop. The building in which the embassy has been housed was recently claimed by the owner, and no new quarters could be found at anything like the rental allowed by the State Department. As Washington declined to authorize the larger funds needed, the embassy had to accept shabbiness in a side street.

### Postmaster, Not Censor

THERE seem to be a number of pleasant things to record about Postmaster General Hays. And the latest is the best. He has restored the New York *Volkszeitung* to the second-class mail privileges, and in doing so he announces that he is not, and will not be, a censor of the press. "I believe," he says, "that any publication that is entitled to the use of the mails at all is entitled to the second-class privileges, provided that it meets the requirements of the law for second-class matter."

He also says that in case under the law he finds it necessary to refuse mailing privileges to any paper, there shall

be no secrecy about it but that the "actual copies of any newspaper or periodical that may be withheld shall be available to representatives of the press and others interested."

### Are the Japanese White?

AN extraordinary case is down for argument at the next session of the United States Supreme Court. The petitioner is a Japanese who wants to become a naturalized American, and he claims that the Japanese are white—that "the root stocks and the dominant strain of the Japanese are of the white race", and the Japanese are therefore entitled to American citizenship. The case will probably be occupying the attention of the Supreme Court at the same time when the conference on Far-Eastern problems is in session.

### Miss Lathrop's Successor

MISS JULIA LATHROP has resigned her place as chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor—a place which she has occupied with great competence since the creation of the Bureau under President Taft. Secretary Davis said in accepting her resignation, "It does not seem that any one can really fill the place that you are leaving, and I want to express again my appreciation of what you have accomplished."

The nomination by President Harding of Miss Grace Abbott as Miss Lathrop's successor is a genuine satisfaction. Miss Abbott was formerly of Hull House, Chicago; during the war she was an adviser to the chairman of the War Labor Policies Board; and for nearly three years she has served in the Children's Bureau as director of the Child Labor Division.

### For World Justice

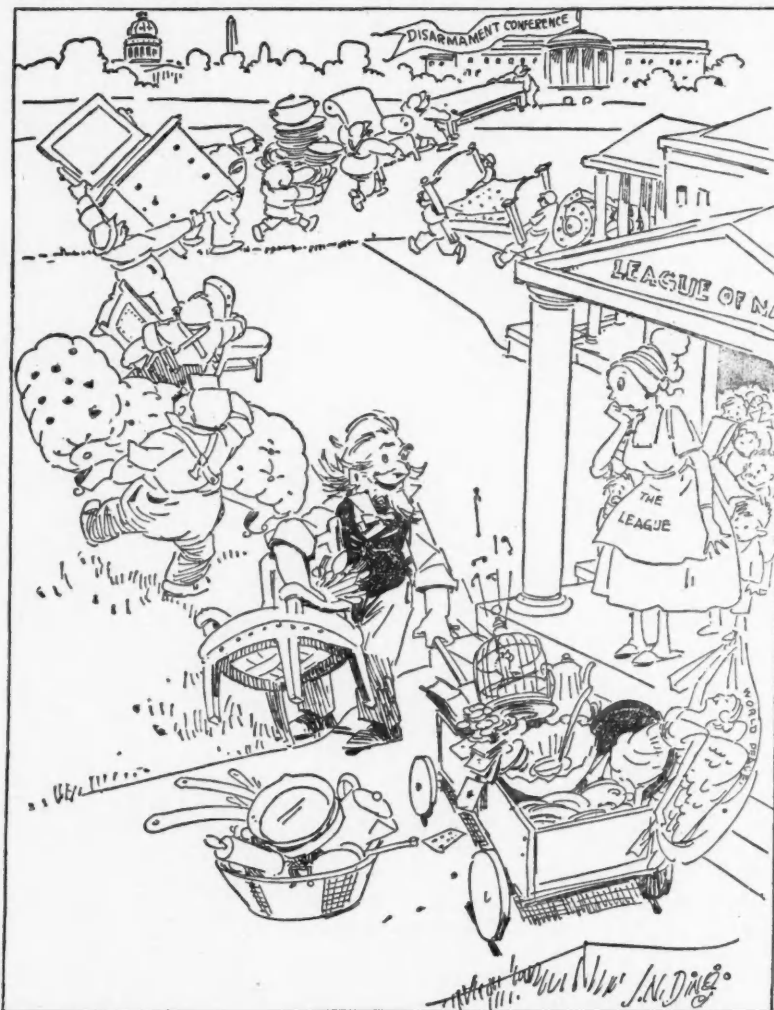
IT seems certain that there will be a Permanent Court of International Justice. The creation of this court required ratification of the agreement to establish it by twenty-four nations, and the Secretariat of the League of Nations has been informed that Spain and Hayti, the last two requisite, will deposit their ratifications soon.

There seems to be something in this League of Nations.

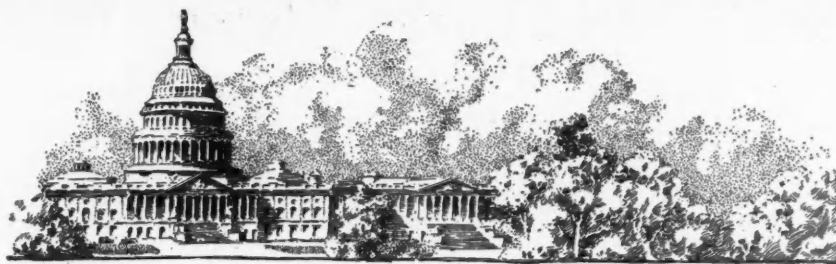
### Honored Abroad

THE first American to be offered the Tagore Professorship of Law in the University of Calcutta is Professor James W. Garner of the University of Illinois. Professor Garner has been conducting a round-table conference group at the Institute of Politics in Williamstown. Besides his university work, he is editor of the *American Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, as well as the author of many books and magazine articles. The appointment to Calcutta is for the year 1922-23.

OF COURSE OUR NEIGHBOR WON'T MIND OUR BORROWING A FEW THINGS FOR OUR PARTY



Ding in the New York Tribune



## Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

August 18, 1921.

WITH the formal issuance of the invitations to the Disarmament Conference in Washington on Armistice Day, November 11, and their acceptance by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, preparations for the great event are beginning in earnest.

And, with the memory of those "open covenants openly arrived at" which at the Paris conference were "open" only to the few at the deliberations, Senator Harrison of Mississippi on August 17 submitted an amendment, which he will add to the House urgency deficiency bill, to the effect that "the delegates representing the Government of the United States use every effort and exert their influence for open sessions of the conference."

To those who have seen "riders"—or amendments which bear no relation to the subject matter of the bill to which they are attached—become active laws because the original bill was too vital to be vetoed, Senator Harrison's reason for "hitching" his amendment to the deficiency bill is obvious. All sorts of strange laws have come into being because of the fact that an Executive must approve or veto, in toto, a measure which comes to him. The injustice of this, both to the Executive and to the people, has led to the introduction during the present Congress of a measure which will permit the President to veto any section of a bill that he disapproves, without invalidating the remainder of the measure. Although it will hardly be acted upon at the present session of Congress, it has the hearty approval of numerous members who have deplored the unwarranted use of the "rider" by those who have "axes to grind".

"I hope the results of this conference will mean a prevention of future wars and a saving for the tax-payers of the country," said Senator Harrison. "God knows it is the greatest opportunity for a saving! Ninety three per cent of all our appropriations for the year 1920 went for the preparation and conse-

quences of wars. The recent war cost Great Britain about \$44,000,000,000; it cost the United States \$32,000,000,000; it cost France \$25,000,000,000; it cost Russia \$22,000,000,000; Italy, \$12,000,000,000; Germany, \$40,000,000,000; Austria Hungary, \$20,000,000,000—in all, counting the countries at war, \$208,305,851,222 and 10,000,000 lives. These figures in themselves," he continued, "should constitute a sufficient argument for disarmament and insure a plan for the preservation of peace."

"More will depend upon the representatives of the United States than upon the representatives of other countries. These representatives will be the leaders; the position they take will be followed by other countries; and success or failure depends upon the tactics adopted and the policies advocated by the representatives of the United States."

### *A Delegation from China*

China has been invited to attend the conference when the Far Eastern question is discussed, and is planning to send a delegation. But it will not represent China, for China is a divided country: the Empire of China, typical of the old régime, in the north; the Republic of China, with Dr. Sun Yat Sen as its president, in the south, representing the progressive ideas and ideals. The Chinese Republic has a population of more than 200,000,000 people. But the Republic has never been officially recognized in this country, and the invitation to participate in the Far Eastern conference, therefore, went to the officially recognized government, which is, to a greater or less extent, dominated by the Japanese. The southern part—progressive China—will have no voice in the deliberations, according to present plans.

Through the "economy program" which led Congress to lop off some of the naval appropriation bill has come a practical demonstration of Senator Borah's contention. "Cut off the appropriations for armament and disarmament will come", said the Senator. There

is only \$53,000,000 available for naval building as against \$115,000,000 requested—thanks to the Congress. This amount they have been obliged to apportion between purchases of materials and the charges of builders and contractors. And building has been "slowed up" so that the Navy Department "does not know when the vessels will be completed at the present rate."

### *The Receding Recess*

The recess to which members of Congress have been looking forward slips along on the daily calendar, and even the recess voted by the Senate on August 17 is contingent upon the passage of the farm-relief measure first. The concurrent resolution to recess from Wednesday, August 24, to Wednesday, September 21, was presented by Senator Lodge and passed by a vote of 28 to 18. The House will not act upon the resolution, however, until the farm-relief bill has, to quote Senator Lodge, "finally passed both Houses and gone to the President."

The tariff bill passed the House in July; the tax revision bill is practically complete and will be reported out soon to the House. With the railroad refunding bill voted upon, Senate and House can recess for a month while the Senate Finance Committee continues its hearings on the tariff and tax revision measures, and reconvene on September 21 when it is expected that these two measures will be ready for the Senate.

Bitter opposition to the railroad refunding bill has been made by a small group of Senators—notably La Follette, of Wisconsin; Pomerene, of Ohio; Reed, of Wisconsin; and Simmons, of North Carolina. The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, refusing to call for further testimony, closed the hearings on August 17 and by a vote of 7 to 2 ordered a favorable report. Senators La Follette and Pomerene were the two members of the committee who voted against reporting the measure out.

This measure would authorize the

*(Continued on page 18)*

# The Man Problem in the Woman Movement

By J. George Frederick

ONLY very recently has there been the slightest publicly uttered appreciation of the man-problem so fatefully woven in with the woman-problem. Yet it is not only here to stay, but to grow steadily more difficult.

Woman is now attempting very daring rearrangements of her destiny. She is feeding her courage for the grave steps with the very admonitions of caution or opposition offered by man; and straining impatiently at the leash as, inch by inch, he yields her more freedom. She is peculiarly isolated in her thought, however, because of man's constitutional taciturnity with her concerning his most serious thought and feeling, and she hardly sees that for several decades he has been suffering increasing pain—pain coming mostly from a gradual realization of the metamorphoses of her character.

## No More Clinging Vines

For instance, though man's sense of humor had made impossible the frail and fainting type, he hardly realized that the athletic ideal for woman necessarily implied certain psychic changes of deep significance—one of them, the unmistakable introduction of virility into female character.

Neither has he realized that the robbing of woman of her industries has sent her out into the field of public affairs, and thus started still another basic alteration of woman character. There has been a decentralization of her interests, and the fixation of a new center, this time not in house and home, but at a point half-way between home and state. These are but two out of many fundamental shiftings which have taken place before the eyes of men.

Man begins now to see that, however magnanimously he may concur in woman's progress, it will be necessary to alter himself most basically if he is to get from love and marriage as much inspiration as before. For otherwise, what shall be his attitude toward a woman who is acquiring a virility of spirit that demands direct, resultful contact with the world's work, over and above the admitted duties of love and procreation? What is his position in regard to a woman who can demonstrate quite logically that home and marriage are not so important as certain altered needs of the human spirit? When it is realized that man has given very little original thought to home and the love relation beyond his unflinching desire for them, it is obvious that he can do only one of two things: refuse or fail to understand the new woman and prefer a woman of the older type; or

else adjust himself to the new woman.

In either case, pain is man's share in the evolution. For to his shaken sex psychology must be added both contrition for his part in woman's past serfdom, and critical concern for the violences and pitfalls always awaiting serfs newly set free.

The problem of how woman is to fare with her new freedom overshadows in man's mind every other element of woman's progress. It revitalizes his atrophying instincts of chivalry because he sees traps and ambushes ahead which woman does not see. He can read in her eyes only unquenchable fire and courage—which disturb him but the more since to his traditional sex reactions, they seem out of place in her. Yet even as he opens his mouth to protest, a spark of the new sex comradeship is struck between his eyes and hers, for to him fire and courage have ever been more than love.

On the one side, his sex subconsciousness stubbornly persists that woman shall be only the high priestess of his family and emotional life, excluded from the great areas of his more dynamic interests. On the other side, he feels the tug of welcoming response to the new comradeship. It is not too much to say that upon the alignment of man in this revolutionary struggle depend the character and events of the next hundred years' history. In that time, woman must either ride to joint power with him through the alterations or elevation of sex imagery in man, or else, together with civilization, be beaten back by increased sex savagery. Such a dire result as the latter can come about only through woman's failure to appreciate the gravity and delicacy of the man problem involved in the woman movement.

## Man's Spur to Accomplishment

Of what, precisely, does this man problem consist?

Woman and family have been great sources of power to normal man, even though he has given but surface indication of it. They have been his chief spur in building the complicated machinery of civilization. Unguided, his instincts would be nomadic and sporadic; without the anchor of love and family he would shift his work and his environment as his impulses moved him. And in this age more than in all others, man has chosen to weave about himself golden chains of economic captivity; at times fairly revelling in them, but, after all, enduring their daily chafes by means of the anaesthetic of adoration.

Providing for a family was a labor

in which husband and wife once much more equally shared. But by man's own genius for invention and organization—even by his own wish—the economic load gradually shifted more and more upon his own shoulders. Self-stimulated by a mixture of the sex-tradition of being economic provider and the love of home, man has not murmured as the burden of supporting five or six has become more and more of an economic Frankenstein crushing him. But as man has assumed more responsibility and woman less, large classes of parasites have been created involuntarily. In the cause of providing largess for his kith and kin, man has made intricate commerce out of the most completely feminine tasks, asking only that woman buy and advertise his competency as a provider.

## He Fears to Share With Woman

Now it is proposed to halve man's economic burden by encouraging woman also to be a provider. For woman this is a purely practical and economic problem. But for man, even though it appears to relieve his burden, it is a psychological problem. He stands on the defensive, realizing dimly that if woman attains her desires his inspirational motives and status must be changed. He feels as confused as the primitive male might at the spectacle of his female forsaking her hut and her young for his own adventurous war-paths. The more responsibility a man has borne, the greater will be his inward upheaval as he sees part of that responsibility transferred to woman.

He fears first, that *there may come a deterioration in himself from lessened responsibility*. He knows that even now large numbers of men weakly shirk responsibility on the slightest opportunity. What, he asks, will be the effect on such men of a commonly accepted idea of divided responsibility? The dependable men desire to conserve the morale of their own sex in any readjustment, and to prevent the making of still more male inefficients and shirkers.

Definitely, too, *he fears the possible deadening of joy and inspiration through the lessening of emotional zest*; he fears that after fulfilment of the woman ambition, life will be emptier because of less obvious and less stimulative differences between the sexes. He fears that woman will become too much like himself if she faces the same problems, temptations and distractions. He fears that she will be less stimulative in her meaning to him, less patient, less spontaneously emotional; he fears she

(Continued on page 21)



# Child Health—the Nation's Wealth

By  
S. Josephine Baker, M.D., D.P.H.  
and  
Dorothy C. Kempf, M.D.

**R**EALIZING the urgent need of the interest of women throughout the state in conditions affecting the health and welfare of children, the New York State League of Women Voters planned an extensive survey by which to discover actual conditions, to make them public and to draw conclusions from the accumulated mass of facts as a basis for reforms.

The problem of health conditions in the schools was taken as the first section of the survey and the following plan of organization was carried out. Each county was taken as a unit and the work there placed under the direction of the county chairman of the League. A large number of local clubs and other organizations not connected with the League have realized the value of the work and given splendid assistance, in some counties assuming full responsibility for the survey.

Questionnaires were distributed by the county chairman to women all over her county and wherever possible the schools were visited personally by these women and a questionnaire for each school was filled in, though in some cases where the difficulty of reaching the schools was great, the questionnaires were filled in by the teachers. The subjects—medical inspection, health instruction, physical training, the condition of the building, special classes, hot lunches, and the use and supervision of playtime—were covered in great detail in a set of 163 questions and the findings are now being tabulated. When the work is completed a full report will be made. Up to the present time the questionnaires have been sent in from 40 out of the 57 counties and certain definite needs are so clearly indicated that we feel justified in making a preliminary report.

One of the foremost among these needs is the consolidation of schools in many rural districts. The school district now is an area two miles square and the result is that we have as many as fifteen schools in this state in which there is only one pupil; fifty-two schools with two pupils; 166 with three pupils; 392 with five pupils and 3,018 with an enrollment of less than ten children. It is obviously an inefficient system that permits the equipment and maintenance of a school for only two or three pupils when through the consolidation of these districts, with transportation provided for the children, a better training could be given at less cost. We find, however,

that attempts to bring this about have met with stubborn resistance. Examples such as the following indicate factors that may occasionally be behind such a resistance:

A school in one of our counties has been running for several years with only three pupils. The school trustee happens to be the father of the three. He is employed as janitor of the school

time is given to each child. In one school of nineteen children the physician examined them all in fifteen minutes. In a good many schools, in making eye and ear tests, the physician simply asks the children whether they can see and hear. One teacher said, in answer to our question about weighing the children, "The doctor lifts them when he comes, and guesses." One



Antiquity is no recommendation for a schoolhouse

and as the final plum he takes the teacher into his home as a boarder. The people as a whole take so little interest in their schools that a condition like this can easily exist with very few individuals knowing anything about it.

Our investigation dealt chiefly with conditions affecting the health of the children rather than with problems of administration and here also we find a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. Medical inspection is supposed to be provided for every school, with a physical examination of each child every year. The value of such a proceeding, if properly carried on, with provision for follow-up work and the correction of the defects would be tremendous; as the percentage of rejects for physical defect in our draft army made evident.

Medical inspection throughout the rural sections is wholly inadequate. In a very large proportion of cases no real examination is made at all, the heart and lungs are entirely neglected, and in many cases only two or three minutes'

physician was reported to have examined the children over the telephone.

As a rule, better examinations are made in places where there is a nurse to attend to the follow-up work. A physician naturally feels that his work is more likely to have results under such circumstances and therefore takes more interest in it. Another factor that tends to make the physician give a small amount of time to each pupil is the salary that he receives—usually amounting to only about fifty cents a child.

In the best county so far tabulated, 85 per cent of the schools are visited regularly by a school nurse as often as once a month. In some counties no rural schools are ever visited by a nurse. It is the nurse's duty not only to give health instruction to the children but to convince the parents of the real necessity of having the children's teeth filled or glasses fitted, etc. and, if necessary, to take the child to a dentist, physician or clinic to secure the needed treatment. Her work is made extremely difficult

because of the scarcity of clinics in all rural parts of the state and the few traveling dental clinics can reach but relatively few places. Dental care and instruction in dental hygiene is perhaps the greatest single need in our schools today, for from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of our children have defective teeth.

The New York State Department of Health has published the following figures giving the estimated defects in the 22,000,000 children of the United States:

At least 200,000 (1%) are mentally defective;

At least 250,000 (over 1%) are affected with organic heart disease;

At least 1,000,000 (5%) have now or have had tuberculosis;

At least 1,000,000 (5%) are unable to hear properly and because this condition is unrecognized many of these children have the undeserved reputation of being mentally defective;

At least 5,000,000 (25%) have defective eyes;

At least one out of every 5 of these children is undernourished;

From 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 (15% to 25%) have adenoids, diseased tonsils or other glandular defects;

From 2,000,000 to 4,000,000 (10% to 20%) have weak foot arches, weak spines or other joint defects; and

From 11,000,000 to 16,000,000 (50% to 75%) have defective teeth.

Most of these defects or diseases are either preventable or remediable if discovered early enough and if the proper treatment is given. When are we going to learn that it is poor economy to neglect the child in school and then care for him during his adult years because of some disability?

The extent of tuberculosis in this

young adults. Resistance to it should be developed in childhood through open-air treatment, the importance of which is definitely established; and yet it is extremely rare to find open-air classes provided in any but the largest cities.

One village superintendent with one thousand children in his school stated that none of them needed to be placed in such classes. He expressed his belief that "the 'germ craze' is all nonsense and that physical instruction and gymnastics are unnecessary and that the teachers open the windows too often as it is." Such an attitude, it is only fair to say, is fortunately very rare. The superintendents as a rule are willing to go as far as they have the support of their communities behind them. They are not successful in advertising their needs or putting before the public the importance of improving conditions. The average supervisory district is too small a field to attract a first-class educator and executive.

Some of our district superintendents are frank enough to admit the actual state of affairs in our schools, as the following letter from one of them indicates:

"The fact is the conditions are too deplorable to report . . . What few medical inspectors are employed do their work at a school in a few minutes, collect their fees and pass on and that ends the whole health business for the children until the next year, when the same farce is repeated, while many school districts do not even employ this farce medical inspection. Any attempt to have a nurse or a physical training teacher is fought by the rural population most bitterly, as are any attempts at improving the physical surroundings of the children, such

fare of the children of the rural schools at heart enough to set out to bring about the employment of good medical examiners with follow-up work with school nurses and the other needed reforms, you may count on me to the limit."

In the best county so far tabulated, 25 per cent of the schools weigh and measure their children at regular intervals more often than once a year and in the least progressive county only 7 per cent of the schools are equipped to do this. This is very important work, for a loss of weight or failure to gain in weight is a strong indication in a child that medical attention or some change in the manner of living is needed, and it is a great incentive to a child to go to bed early and to drink milk instead of tea or coffee if it is working for a gold star on the class-room weight chart.

The answers to questions dealing with the condition of the buildings revealed the great need for public interest and action. In the best county so far tabulated one-quarter of the schools visited were adequately equipped and considered to be efficiently conserving the health of their children. In some counties there is not one school in this class. In some counties we could not find a single large, well-equipped playground.

In placing a school building in our first class we considered the following points: Cleanliness, lighting, heating, ventilation, condition of blackboards (very important in preventing eye strain), water supply with either drinking fountains or individual cups, lavatory facilities, with individual towels (usually paper), and toilets in good condition. We considered that it was more important that all of these requirements should be fulfilled in the large city schools than in the very small rural ones where the lavatory facilities, for example, consist of a well, a bucket and wash basin, with towels brought from home.

For a school with few children such an arrangement is satisfactory from the point of view of health, but we find that a very large number of such schools have no water supply and depend upon carrying it from neighbors' wells, sometimes at a great distance. In one school of twenty-one children, the nearest well was a quarter of a mile away and in another school of eleven children water had to be carried half a mile. Many simply state that they have no water supply at all.

We found schools that had not been cleaned for two years; one did not even have a broom. A great many teachers complained about the amount of dust and said that their requests for oil for the floors had not been granted. We must never lose sight of the importance of giving to the children the standards of cleanliness in school which they will carry back into their own homes.

The responsibility for the present conditions in our schools comes squarely



Buses like this should carry children to and from consolidated schools

country is a striking example of such false economy. This disease is admittedly curable if treated early, and it is one that attacks primarily children and

as drinking fountains, heating and ventilating system, decent toilets, oiling floors to prevent dust, slate blackboards and the like. As soon as I am convinced that the women of your league really have the wel-

back to the community. Under the present system they are essentially a community problem and one which has aroused very little general interest. The average citizen on finishing school is glad to forget all about it and the results of such a policy are now to be seen. When we stop to realize the significance of the apportionment of our national income we begin to estimate

the repute in which education is held in this country. In 1920, 92.8 per cent. of the total appropriations was spent for present armaments and past wars and one-eighth of one per cent. was spent on education.

The actual cost of running the school is borne by the community and it is necessary to educate each community to a realization of its needs. For this

reason we are urging the formation of parent-teacher associations in all school districts and attempting to focus the public interest in this direction. It is very evident that there is great need for the women to know more about the conditions in the schools, and not only this but to accept the responsibility of securing the best possible health conditions for our children.

## "The Mirrors of Washington"

By Carrie Chapman Catt

A FEW months ago all England was reading "The Mirrors of Downing Street", whose unknown author gave himself the appellation of "The Gentleman with a Duster." It consisted of brief analyses of the psychologies and characters of the chief men whose political services in the immediate past or present had exercised a determining influence over the destiny of the British Empire.

The analyses were subtle and daring; the compliments few and the criticism emphatic. The many satirical thrusts were all daintily poison-tipped. The summing-up gave the impression of a master mind behind the pen which wrote. It did more; it convinced the reader that the writer was one who had lived in intimate relations with the great ones of British politics and had traitorously revealed what otherwise he would not have known. The amazing audacity of the book, however, was overtopped by its compelling brilliancy and its apparent patriotic concern for the future of Great Britain.

The moral it carried was that each of these great men had fallen far short of greatness, and that there was a sorry outlook for the nation unless really great men should arise to take their places.

Just now, the American public is buying and reading "The Mirrors of Washington," whose author and publisher doubtless hope for the same big sales which greeted the British work.

The American book is but a pale imitation of its British predecessor. It is less original, less clever, less brilliant. The author is clearly not one on the inside and consequently its "revelations" are less shocking. To those whose weaknesses have thus been mirrored before the British public, the exasperating factor is that they are mirrored for all time, since the type of literature which portrays them will live and be read long after the men are dead and their memories faded. The American book is well written as a talented newspaper correspondent writes. It does not belong to the "classics". It will live a year and a day and be forgotten.

More, the book conveys no new evidence; no new information. The men of the immediate past chosen for presentation are the four Democrats of the last administration: Wilson, Lansing, Baruch, House. The men of the present administration are the ten Republicans: Harding, Hughes, Harvey, Hoover, Lodge, Root, Johnson, Knox, Penrose, Borah. What is told about the four Democrats can be found in the main in the Republican literature of the last campaign, with the exception of the comments on Lansing, who would prob-

ity"; Mr. Hoover "lacks political intelligence"; the "temperature" of Mr. House "was above the thinking point". Mr. Lodge possesses "the parasitic mind that sucks substance from the brains of others and gives nothing in return." Mr. Baruch's mind "escapes easily"; Mr. Root has a "powerful though limited intelligence"; Mr. Hiram Johnson "has no real convictions. His mentality is slight"; Mr. Knox longs "to soar like the eagle but he has the wings of a sparrow". Mr. Lansing's fiber is not "robust"; Mr. Borah's "eloquence ripples like water and leaves scarcely more trace". Men "marvel at the extent to which" Mr. Penrose "has been able to dictate to men who appear to be his superiors".

It is a relief to learn that Mr. Hughes is "the best mind in Washington" and is on the whole apparently about right, but even he "is not a voluntary sharer of glory" and will scrap Mr. Root's World Court for that reason. The newspaper training of the author shows itself in the treatment of Mr. Harvey. The regulars always have been bores to the press; it wants news, Mr. Harvey makes news, for no one knows "what he will do next"; he "discomfited" his fellow Republicans and may be good for a front-page story any day, so the Mirror reflects the "agile mind" and action of the ambassador to the Court of St. James in rather an affectionate fashion. The Senate receives attention and is comprised of "stump speakers" who with the exception of those mirrored are apparently not dignified with sufficient influence over this Republic to count for much.

The British author seemed to have an excuse for writing his book; he professed to wish to warn the public of the danger it ran with such men in power; the American imitator clearly saw no further than royalties. The Britisher plainly occupies a thoroughly secure position from which he cannot be dislodged even though his victims discover his identity; the American is a bit afraid he may be found out, and tempers his comment with defenses.

(Continued on page 17)

## A Sex Difference

By ALICE DUER MILLER

When men in Congress come to blows at  
something someone said,  
I always notice that it shows their blood  
is quick and red;  
But if two women disagree, with very  
little noise,  
It proves, and this seems strange to me,  
that women have no poise.

By permission of Geo. H. Doran Co.

ably not have been included in the list at all, had he not written a book which appeared after the election. What is told about the ten Republicans in the main can be found in the Democratic literature of the not yet forgotten presidential campaign. The tales are brought up to date by additional material garnered from current political newspapers and an attempt at "revelations" is presented in extracts from current Washington gossip which is familiar to all within the umbra or the penumbra of that city wherein American destiny is guarded.

The American book imitates the British one in the alleged discovery that all these gentlemen fall far below the standard of true greatness with the exception of Mr. Hughes, who seems to measure up to the author's standard.

Mr. Harding "lacks mentality"; Mr. Wilson possessed a kind of "inferior-



## Editorially Speaking

### Nominating a Woman

MISS ROBERTSON, M. C., announces that no woman should be appointed on the forthcoming disarmament conference because no woman is qualified.

It will be remembered that Miss Robertson was a small town anti-suffragist. She didn't know much of women or their achievements then and evidently Congress has given her no new light.

The facts are that there are many women who are qualified. If that conference fails to bring forth definite, clear-cut, constructive results, there will be a world-wide despair; and if it fails it will be for the want of a quality which very many women possess and which has considerably atrophied in politicians who will largely compose the conference. The longer their service the more complete the atrophy; the quality is known as backbone. The need of backbone in that conference is infinitely more important than military training or knowledge of international law.

There are women, however, who possess all the requisite qualifications as applied to men plus backbone. Perhaps the most eminently well qualified is a woman who is completely familiar with the armament equipment of every nation, the treaty relations between countries, and who knows the history of every effort to effect permanent peace forward and back. She is calm and judicial in manner and mind. No member of the Conference will be better equipped with facts or philosophy. She knows how to listen but can eloquently defend her position. She is, we believe, a non-partisan.

"Will a given policy accrue to the advantage of the Republican or the Democratic party?" is a question which would not arise in her mind and would not interest her should another suggest it. She would, however, never lose sight of the necessity of guarding the interest and the honor of our common country and she would never forget nor let anyone else forget that the primary business of a disarmament conference is to find a way to disarm.

That woman is Lucia Ames Mead of Boston. Probably Miss Robertson never happened to hear of her, but most other people know her and her qualifications. Those who wish to urge the appointment of a woman could do no better than to support Mrs. Mead. Is she a candidate? Not at all, but she is too consecrated a friend of peace to decline so important a call to duty should the invitation be extended to her.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

### Two Routes to Office

ON August 2 Missouri voted on four constitutional amendments. One as printed on the ballot was: Proposed constitutional amendment enabling women to hold any office in this state.

In St. Louis the women exhibited advertising slides and films in the leading central and neighborhood theatres; distributed 100,000 dodgers, chiefly in store bundles and at the municipal opera exit; secured press cooperation and pulpit announcement; addressed several large gatherings; had sample ballots printed and inserted in all books issued by the public library and the Mercantile library; inaugurated a telephone campaign eight days before election; conducted information booths in the department stores for three days prior to election; and individually did whatever they could to advertise the election and the importance of the issues at stake.

Outside the city little was done except through the press to acquaint the voters with the meaning of the amendment.

The vote was light and although the amendment was adopted, it was defeated by a majority of 884 votes in St. Louis, where the chief campaign had been waged. An analysis of the votes shows that the amendment was defeated in what are known as the river wards and Southside wards where voters are most thoroughly under the control of the bosses. The conclusion drawn by Missouri women is that the lower type of politician has not become reconciled to women in politics.

The *Citizen's* advice is to take your troubles to the Court and test the question of the eligibility of women to hold office under the Federal amendment. The *Citizen* invites reports of conditions similar to those of Missouri and Massachusetts. Let us hear from you.—C. C. C.

### Misunderstood

SEVERAL communications have been received protesting against the conclusions of the editorial in the issue of July 16th, "Wanted, a Leader". All presented the same viewpoint and we publish as much as we have space for, from the ablest of them.

In your issue of July 16, there appears an editorial with the caption, "Wanted, A Leader." The last paragraph reads: "Is there no Jan Christian Smuts in this nation of ours, with the vision to see, the eloquence to interpret, the courage to define, the loyalty to die, if need be, that the world may be saved from the atrocity of war? Oh, God raise up among us a leader of men!"

Where the writer of this editorial may have dwelt the past four years it is difficult to imagine. Certainly she must have been where the printed word could not reach her and where the buzz of the wireless is unknown. To her is this addressed. Oh, ignorant one, God did raise up a leader of men and in our madness we struck him down. His vision was sneered at and his eloquence fell on ears that would not hear. His courage never faltered and he had the loyalty to die, if need be. Jan Christian Smuts knew this leader of men and has paid tribute to his greatness. Our own Dr. Anna Howard Shaw knew him. I had the privilege of sitting in the gallery of the House of Representatives with her on that memorable day when this leader of men addressed Congress just before leaving for the peace conference. She proclaimed him "the greatest man of his time setting out on the greatest mission of all time."

Did he fail? Never! We failed; the men and women he believed in. We listened to a propaganda "made in hell," and we taunted him for his idealism. We set up a banner with another Deutschland über Alles, America First. We shouted to the nations of the earth that our representative at Paris did not represent us.

Here were a great cause and a great leader. They were both betrayed. I was foolish enough to believe that the women of America would stand firm for the right. The League of Women Voters passed a resolution in favor of this country going into the League of Nations. Did they fight for it? No, they pussyfooted just as did the League to Enforce Peace. The Republican party chose to make of it a partisan question and these two organizations could not go into a political fight; oh no, of course not. Thus the League of Women Voters lost the greatest opportunity that can ever come to it. It remained silent while the lying propaganda changed the trend of public thought.

May God forgive the women of this country. They wanted to make an end of war and when the opportunity was given to help bring it about, they had neither the vision nor the courage to grasp it. Wake up! It is not yet too late. Thank God that the great leader and the great cause he gave us are yet living. That ideal to which Woodrow Wilson gave practical form in the covenant of the League of Nations must not die. The women of this country have the fate of civilization in their hands.

Why are not they fighting for this now? Because there has been dangled before their eyes a disarmament conference and they can see nothing else. They are mistaking the shadow for the substance. There is a disarmament commission under the League of Nations already at work. If the administration had sincerely wanted disarmament, why did it not join with the more than forty nations now trying to devise means to bring it about? No, there must be a conference disassociated with the name of Woodrow Wilson called by this administration of best minds. Whatever entangling results, must be of their own weaving. It is a cold-blooded, deliberate attempt to knife the League of Nations. Perhaps we

can destroy it, for the other great nations are facing bankruptcy and dissolution. They must look to us for help, or be lost. Shall the League of Nations be done to death? Will the women of America permit it?

ELIZABETH SIMS BROWNLOW.

The view of Mrs. Brownlow is shared by many thousands of women. There is no possible doubt on that point, but it is clearly an incorrect viewpoint.

The time has passed to discuss the quality of Mr. Wilson's leadership or the events which led to the present situation. The problem at this moment is what can be done now? The lament of the *Citizen* was that no fiery-toned voice was crying from the house-tops now as Jan Smuts has been doing in Great Britain.

War is bound to end; it is too brutally heathenish to continue long, but it will not make an end of itself. Changes are not wrought in that fashion. Workers, alert, outspoken, unafraid, must press forward, with unceasing and united effort to win the day. Let there be no mourning then for any past slips or failures. The thing to remember is that the peace of the world is not assured. The right-spirited reformer does not murmur "if they had done so and so"; it is her obligation to bury the past and report for duty in the call of "what next?" And there is no abler, more unselfish soldier than Mrs. Brownlow. She merely misunderstood the *Citizen*—that is all.

### Did Women Fail?

**M**RS. BROWNLOW thinks they did, as do thousands of others.

No, women did not fail. There was a lamentable partisan line-up, and to vote for the League of Nations last fall meant leaving the party into which they had been born. Women could not bring themselves to do that any more than men could do it. Had the issue been referred to the voters on its own merits, women might justifiably have been charged with having failed had they voted against it without understanding.

As it was, women merely behaved as men behaved and followed their party.

More, had the issue been reversed, Democratic women adhering to their party would have been charged by Republicans as having "failed". Women did not fail. The mass of Republicans did not fail; the American people did not fail. What happened was that politicians dealt the political cards and directed the game as they have ever done.

Men and women both found themselves in a maze of political perplexities from which they could not extricate themselves. It is our system and not our people which fails.

Patience, patience, the world does move, but it's "a long way" to a perfect system of self-government. That will come, and so will permanent peace; but both causes are calling for volunteers. Join one or both and cheer up.—C. C. C.

### The Tragedy of Austria

**I**N the pressure of other matters the tragedy of Austria comes in for very little attention. Yet here is a situation of the utmost importance not only from an immediate humanitarian point of view but as a matter of world prosperity and even safety. The little republic which is all that remains of a great empire is in a truly desperate state of bankruptcy and destitution. She can never recover if immediate payment of her debts is demanded. But the creditor nations of Europe stand ready, through a movement initiated by the League of Nations, to suspend their liens on the Austrian republic for twenty years if America will do the same.

So far the United States has said nothing. Secretary of State Hughes has spoken, recommending action. But the wheels of Congress do not turn.

Two courses are open; the Penrose bill placing the whole foreign loan situation in the hands of Secretary Mellon could be applied, if passed. Or, if that must be delayed, a special bill to deal with Austria could be hurried through.

Prolonged delay must mean collapse—untold suffering and needless deaths. Collapse means grievous interference with the world's markets, possibly a new chance for Bolshevism.

Why has Congress held back? Did the agreement of the Allies to waive reparation smell too much of the League of Nations? Congress should hear from us, if we care at all about humanity.—V. R.

### Home—Where Is It?

**N**OT long ago an American woman who is married to an Englishman—and therefore, under our hang-over law, herself a British subject—went to England for a visit. She had lived in the United States all her life; her husband had been for years a resident of this country; but when she was ready to return to her home she discovered that, as the new immigration law was being applied, she probably would not be allowed to land, because the English quota was already full. Rather than risk being held up at Ellis Island, and then shipped back, she stayed abroad.

An American friend of hers, also British matrimonially, wanted to go to Murray Bay in Canada for the summer, but was afraid she would duplicate the other woman's experience. We volunteered to put the case to the Commissioner of Immigration, and did so. What came in response to the inquiry was a printed form of the Immigration Service with the passage applicable to the case marked in red. It reads:

The immigration laws apply to all aliens, irrespective of whether they travel in cabin quarters or in the steerage, or whether they previously resided in the United States. Alien residents who go abroad, though with the intention of returning, are, nevertheless, subject to inspection upon their return, and the eight dollars head tax is payable on their account. . . . The existing passport law and regulations require aliens to provide themselves with passports issued by the Government of which they are citizens or subjects. Subsequently, such passport should be presented for visa to the United States Consul nearest the alien's place of residence, and again vised by the United States Consul at the port of embarkation. A vised passport is not to be considered as a guarantee that an alien will be admitted to this country. The immigration authorities decline to determine whether or not an alien is admissible until after arrival and submission to personal inspection.

So evidently the two Englishwomen by marriage, Americans by birth and residence, *might* get back into their own country, and then again maybe they mightn't. It would seem that, even in the face of the complexities involved in applying the new three per cent immigration law, there should be some definite provision for common sense.

But aside from that, one comes again to a shocked consideration of the hoary system by which a married woman has no citizenship independent of her husband.

### It Would Make Housewives Shudder

**T**HE British battleship "Dreadnaught," which gave the name to that class of super-war-vessel, has just been sold for junk. She cost a vast sum to build—five hundred dollars for every ton of her enormous weight. She has been sold for a fraction of that amount. Sixteen years from the time that her keel was laid, she goes to the scrap-heap; and during those sixteen years she never fired a hostile shot.

Battle-ships are built at a staggering cost; in a few years they are out of date; and unless war comes quickly upon the heels of their completion, a wholly new set of ships has to be built to take their place.

Every economical housewife ought to back with might and main the present effort to secure reduction of armaments by international consent.—A. S. B.

**P**EACE and world disarmament are only what we pray for. Wars, and guns, and battle-ships are things we have to pay for.—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

**T**HINGS would be better if the big dogs of war hadn't left so many bones lying around for the little dogs of war to fight over.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record*.

# What the American Woman Thinks

## Ben Lindsey, Builder

By RUTH COMFORT MITCHELL

THE verdict recently rendered against Judge Ben B. Lindsey in a Denver Court for his steadfast refusal to betray a boy's confidence has brought him again into the public eye. He has not, of course, ever been really out of it, but it is a long time since we thrilled and shuddered over "The Beast and the Jungle", and we are rather a fickle people, liking our sensations served fresh and hot.

Now, however, at the climax of his stand for principle, we are reminded of all that he has done and is doing, and of its direct significance for the rest of us. Newsboys tell each other and are ready to "tell the world" that he is the Judge "who won't snitch," but he is a great deal more than that. It was my good fortune to study his court and his methods for a month—not in the earlier, more spectacular period, but in the later and humdrum days, when his epoch-



making methods have ceased to be a nine-days'-wonder and are taken very much for granted.

First of all, contrary to the legend built up about him, he is not a sentimentalist; he is a safe and sane humanitarian with a dependable sense of values and an eight-day, self-winding sense of humor, and he handles his living problems as scientifically as a chemist working in his laboratory. One of his greatest forward steps was his discovery that a delinquent girl may have three ages: Irene, brought before him by an irate teacher, a despairing mother, a dispassionate officer, may be chronologically fourteen, yet with the physical development which makes her biologically nineteen, and a limited mentality which makes her psychologically only ten. Therefore, she is dealt with accordingly; and Judge Lindsey wants his "Juvenile Laboratory" to be available to the mothers and teachers of the com-

munity for preventive as well as remedial work.

They do not "finish up a case" in that court; it is famous for follow-up work. Wayward boys and girls are made to feel that there is warm and human interest in them, and they keep coming back, not only when they are summoned but of their own accord.

"But I've been a good girl since I promised the Judge I would be!" said a seventeen-year-old girl, sitting across the luncheon table from me, after retailing an account of a lurid young past so hideous that it seemed utterly impossible to connect it with her candid eyes and her innocent Pickford curls. "The Judge says I can still be a good girl, and I am, now!"

There is none of the smugness of the old nonsense verse there—

Our gracious queen, we thee implore  
To go away and sin no more;  
Or, if the effort be too great—  
To go away, at any rate!

At Judge Lindsey's court there is no undue emphasis—as there has been for too long in society's handling of what is picturesquely termed the sinning—on the word *go*. The command to go and sin no more has concerned itself chiefly in the past with the first verb in the sentence—with getting rid of the problem by getting rid of the person—an undesirable sternly ordered out of our town, into the next; much as a housekeeper might sweep the dirt from one room into another, rejoicing for the moment in a false sense of order and cleanliness. The little Judge's big idea is for them to *stay* and sin no more; and to that end he has fought for an advancement of the age of delinquency—in boys, from sixteen to nineteen; in girls, from eighteen to twenty-one—to keep them out of the criminal courts and under a jurisdiction which "probes for motives and waits for years."

I think the things which impressed me most were the patience and tolerance of the Judge and of Henrietta Lindsey, his wife; of Ruth Vincent, Chief Officer for Girls and of his other workers. They see the thing largely, broadly—the whole pattern. They are rejoiced when the girl or the boy climbs back to decency and maintains a foothold there, but if there is another—and another—slip, they are not in the least shocked or discouraged or cast down; there is a great gulf between them and that plaintive soul whom we all know, who says—"I sometimes think the more you do for people the less they appreciate it!"

They tell in Denver that a distinguished Russian visitor peremptorily

halted his sight-seeing to visit the Juvenile Court. His government (Russia had a government in those days) had given him instructions to do so, and when his entertainers sent up the anxious word that he was delaying the drive to the famous peaks, he replied—"Gentlemen, I am seeing what I came to see. We have mountains in Russia but no Judge Lindsey's Juvenile Court."

In July of this year he addressed the National Education Association at Des Moines on "The Parenthood of the State," and said in part—"From a different angle but a no less important one than that of natural parents is the parenthood of the state to the child, first expressed in the struggle for acknowledgment by the state of its duty to educate the child. Since that acknowledgment the state is becoming more and more the over-parent of the child. After responsibility for the health and morals of the child—and they are so nearly related they must be considered as one—it is the duty of the state to see that the child is well born. The child must no longer be the victim of conditions over which it has no control but for which society and the state are to blame. When the state is imperilled, it calls the child of eighteen to defend it with his life; when the child is imperilled it has a right to call upon its over-parent, the state, to protect it with its wealth."

It is this gospel of tireless construction that we need constantly to hear and to apply. Especially to women, in their new relationships to the child outside of the home as well as in, Judge Lindsey's message comes with special force:

Children—good children, bad children, sick children, well children, the clever, the stupid, the vicious, the lovable, must be—as I heard a negro say earnestly in his court, "aside from sentiment an' all other feelin's"—our chief concern. They are the bricks with which we build To-morrow.

## The Woman Minister

By REV. ELEANOR ELIZABETH GORDON

I WAS challenged recently to explain why in a certain denomination there is not half the number of ordained women ministers that there were fifteen years ago. In the discussion following it was suggested that the number of men in the ministry was also less and that possibly the waning power of the church made less attractive to young women the ministerial office. This solution was scornfully rejected by a pessimistic young woman present who observed that if the office of minister had grown less



attractive, it would be an additional reason for women being welcome to it.

An attempt to answer this question reveals a condition of things that I fear many women refuse to see—that the so-called "woman movement" has just begun. Entirely too many women, and men too, who believe in real democracy, lay the flattering unction to their souls that the battle is won. On the other hand, as I read the signs of the times,



only one important outpost has been won.

A great many men and women never took the struggle for political equality seriously. "Oh, yes," said a member of a state legislature to me once, "I will support your suffrage resolution. It will amuse the women and make no difference to the men."

Now, these same men and some women are rubbing their eyes and saying "Look here, these women are serious. They mean business—they are talking of office holding. They want to know what goes on behind the closed doors of the city or state boss. They have the vote, but see to it that they get nothing else."

This attitude of resistance, conscious or unconscious, is seen in all that concerns the common relations of men and women in society. In other words, the conviction that this is a man's world and that man is to decide woman's place in it is still a part of the mental furnishings of most men and too many women.

One result of this conviction is that men do not wish to enter into a relationship with women where there may be a hint of competition or any suggestion of comparison of talent, efficiency or success. In the professional world, despite the petty jealousies and rivalries, there is among those of like calling a certain spirit of *camaraderie*. This spirit has never been generous enough in any profession to include women on terms of equality with men. Philanthropy, if we may call it a profession, is a possible exception. It is the lack of this spirit of fellowship that prevents many earnest young women from considering the ministry as they plan their future work. And because those who have the good of religion at heart and are trying against

fearful odds to interest young men in the church and its problems, know that these same young men will refuse to enter upon any work where they are brought into direct professional fellowship with women, they do not urge upon women the task of leadership.

If I were asked then to put into two sentences the reasons for the absence of women from the pulpit I would say—

First: The women of the congregation as a rule prefer a man in that position and, second: Whatever loyalty and prestige the woman minister may win in her own parish she is sure to meet in the larger fellowship of conference or association a certain chilling reserve.

The only explanation I have ever heard given for my first reason is that progressive women are fast losing interest in the church. For the second reason, the explanation has already been given. If it is true that an edict from the Most High gave to men alone the commission of religious teacher and inspirer of things ethical and spiritual, then of course no woman has a right to offer her word. But as some of us have never seen a copy of such an edict, we still refuse to believe it was ever sent.

## The Institute of Politics

By SARAH WAMBAUGH

THE first half of the Institute of Politics has gone by, and one is able to measure somewhat the significance of the experiment. Primarily, I think, its value will prove to be as a stimulant to thought on international matters.

It is a stimulus sorely needed. The Atlantic has not been broad enough to keep us out of European entanglements; but it has been too broad for us to have an easy understanding of the causes of Europe's troubles and ours. The long trail of historic aspirations and fears and jealousies repels us by its complexities. Our ancestors escaped it by fleeing to peace across the ocean. We have inherited their repugnance to European diplomacy, but not their ocean, though some of us are trying to persuade others of us that we can still preserve our isolation. It is an easy device, for a time, but far too costly in the end.

If we are to substitute intelligence for simplicity we must abandon the fictitious device of pretended isolation and make up for lost time by intensive study. By this I do not mean the intellectuals only but the man in the street and the woman in the trolley-car, or wherever she can snatch a bit of leisure. South America, the Balkans, the after-war conditions in Europe—these are some of the things we must be reading and thinking about, if the country is to have an informed public opinion. It is

in stimulating the desire for this knowledge that the Institute with its distinguished staff of lecturers, and the excellent publicity they have secured, will be of the greatest value to the whole country.

The lecturers have been chosen admirably. Some are conservative, some liberal. All are stimulating in their various interpretations of European politics and conditions, and all have shown



a most tolerant spirit. As was to be expected with foreigners as the lecturers, there has been no discussion of American policy at the public meetings. Such discussion has, however, formed a large part of the debate in the round-tables, where we have had the great advantage of hearing many of the actors who have played parts in recent history. Admiral Knapp, for example, has been a member of the round-table on South America, where the occupation of Haiti and San Domingo has been discussed. Professor Haskins and Professor Lord, both members of our delegation at the Peace Conference at Paris, have been conducting courses on those parts of the Versailles Treaty with which they are most familiar. In the several round-tables there have been various foreigners, French, Hungarian, Russian, who have freely stated their divergent views; and often one of the principal lecturers, Lord Bryce or Baron Korff or Count Teleki, has been present to make trenchant comments when his own special subject has been up for discussion.

Those who are friends of the League of Nations may be expected to feel, on reading the accounts of the public lectures, that it is a case of Hamlet without the prince, for the League has so far been scarcely alluded to. However, whether or not this discretion at the public meetings has been excessive, there has been abundant though not always friendly reference to the League in the round-tables. Mentioned or not, the League is always there; and with each vivid picture of pre-war diplomacy the need for it has become more convincing. There is, I think, some play where the presence of the chief character is felt all the more vividly for never appearing. So it is with the League at Williamstown.

## "What Is a College Education For?"

By HENRY NOBLE MACCRACKEN  
President of Vassar College

THE sweeping condemnation of the women's colleges by Elizabeth Porter Wyckoff, published in the *Woman Citizen* of July 2, is typical of the misinformation which is now being circulated so widely about the American college.

It is a long time, however, since I have read any criticism more unjust, so far as concerns Vassar College at least, than is Mrs. Wyckoff's article. Take her first criticism, that students are led to study the oldest English literature but do not study current models of our magazine style: This statement is utterly untrue as applied to Vassar. Not only have we definite courses in journalism of a kind which has led the professor teaching them to receive most flattering offers from those very Western universities which Mrs. Wyckoff so commends, but the required Freshman English course actually carries on a Freshman literary magazine published as a part of the work of the class. The result is that a number of undergraduates of Vassar last year sold articles to some of the best magazines, ranking as high in quality as the *Atlantic Monthly* and the *North American Review*. Many of the students, as press correspondents of various newspapers, receive considerable experience in newspaper work. Vassar graduates, immediately upon graduation, have proved successes at such practical work as writing captions for moving-picture scenarios in California studios, the reading of plays for acceptance or rejection by the Theatre Guild of New York, and the editorship of *Vogue*.

Let us pass to the next criticism—that it is only the exceptional girl who gets any vocational guidance. This is most unjust to the staff at Vassar College. Moreover, it is an absolute slander of the serious-minded college student of today to say that "one week they are all for being social workers and the next week, after an interior decorator has talked to them, they are all firmly bent on becoming interior decorators." My experience leads me to exactly the opposite conclusion. At Vassar, where such conferences are given and are most successful, they are not attended by seniors only but are open to the whole college, and many earnest-minded undergraduates attend these lectures.

In addition to the vocational confer-

ences, there is scarcely a department at Vassar which does not during the year bring distinguished practitioners of the various professions to speak to students interested in opportunities in their fields. There is no significance, as Mrs. Wyckoff seems to think, in the word "outsider" as applied to such people. Such a slur on the teaching profession implies that the professors of a college could make no success if they entered the various professions on which their sciences were based. I had thought that the record of professors during the war and afterward tended somewhat to disprove this idea; certainly the Food Administration, mostly composed of professors, was not the most conspicuous failure in the various war administrations.

### Applying Practice to Theory

It is my firm belief that there is not a single science or art at Vassar in which the applications and contacts for practical and successful work in the respective fields are not emphasized by the teacher, not once but often during the courses. Vassar gives credit in practical music and practical art; in drama; in practical poetry—if there be such a thing. We encourage field work in economics and sociology; we teach applied psychology and physiology; we give a course in applied mathematics; we teach advanced students in French how to teach French. Everywhere in the curriculum the courses of application go hand in hand with the courses in theory, history, and fundamental principle. Certainly at Vassar, students of art do not, as Mrs. Wyckoff suggests, merely secure positions as assistant curators of museums of archaeology. I recall one who designed the accepted posters of one of the great war organizations for the period of the war, and others have gone directly into schools of painting.

The fundamental fallacy in the rest of Mrs. Wyckoff's article is her assumption that when a student has, at the end of four years, discovered no special bent in herself, the vocational expert can discover it for her. Is it just possible, perhaps, that the student may have no special bent, and in that case will not, with success, go into any of the highly technical professions, but must remain in the non-technical fields of administration?

It is not true at Vassar to say that the college authorities consider vocational guidance as quite outside their province. Here it is well known to the students

that "Prexy" conducts his own special Appointment Bureau, and is always willing to grant conferences to students to talk over their future work and to aid them to secure positions. The same is true of practically every professor on the faculty; there is also a well-organized Bureau of Occupation, where fully one-third of a senior class registers each year and secures positions. At present there are at least two positions for every applicant. The most elaborate system of records and forms is used by this Bureau, and an immense amount of information is gathered about each student.

The Bureau of Occupation cooperates with the Bureau of Personnel, a still more elaborate organization directed by an expert in the Department of Psychology who correlates all possible information about students received from professors, wardens, students, and also from the students' records in college. There is also a faculty committee on vocational guidance, which consists of one elected member from each department of the college. This committee has prepared a pamphlet—not in public print, but available to students—describing various professions and opportunities open, and their connection with undergraduate students at Vassar. Everywhere instruction is in contact with life.

### Differences of Opinion

Two more points remain to be considered in Mrs. Wyckoff's article.

In the first she charges that the academic circles gave no consideration to Dr. Robinson's study of their curricula, and that in general the colleges are not giving consideration to the world of today. So far as my experience goes, this is not the case. I was fully aware of Dr. Robinson's study at the time it was being made. It has been considered by various professors upon our faculty, as well as by myself, and if it has not caused a ripple in our study of the progress in curriculum it may be that this is because it threw little light upon the particular questions with which we are concerned. It is just possible that there is in the Vassar faculty an accumulation of experience more extensive and more intensive than the background against which Miss Robinson drew her doctoral study of curricula.

To imply, as Mrs. Wyckoff does, however, that "nothing will ever budge the colleges from their precedents, and that they do not realize that there are intelligent mothers who have opinions as to the education of their daughters"

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## Apparel That Points to the Advancing Season

### Suits That Make Fall's Smartest Costumes

THE return of the costume suit is as striking as it is varied. The long coat of the duvetyne suit (center) collared with squirrel, almost conceals the costume of blue duvetyne bordered with grey. Luxurious are the three piece suits entirely of mole! A brocaded costume has a two-tier skirt of mole, with mole coatee. Costume suits \$195 to \$595. Smart tailored suits, illustrated left, are trimmed with mole, squirrel or beaver, \$85 to \$95. Suits not fur trimmed \$45 to \$75.

## Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE

is to give a wholly wrong and misleading impression of the faithful work of the typical modern faculty of today. Mrs. Wyckoff quotes the contempt of one professor for the young graduate who chose fashion-editing as a profession. Tastes differ, and she could have found on the same faculty some other professor who rejoiced in the success of the young editor.

Finally, in consideration of the point ascribed to Dr. Robinson that nearly one-half of the students study no subjects which have any connection with their subsequent occupations, I should personally question Dr. Robinson's ability to decide whether the subject studied had connection or not. I suppose I am one of the misfits referred to by Dr. Robinson, since my major subjects were Greek and Latin in college, while it was then my firm intention to take up exploration as my subsequent occupation. But there may be some justification for believing with the poet that:

All experience is an arch, where through  
Gleams that untravel'd world,  
Whose margin fades  
Forever and forever when I leave.

One turns with relief from such criticisms of the women's colleges to an article in the *Weekly Review* of July 23, which bitterly attacks the colleges for too much vocational guidance. This article, from the impartial pen of a

head-master of a boys' school, vigorously asserts the central problem in the college curriculum to be the development of habits and capacities of thought rather than apprenticeship to concrete jobs.

### "The Mirrors of Washington"

(Continued from page 11)

The truth is that a nation is composed of the kind of people who live in it, and these elect from their midst those they choose to represent them. Such officials are nearly always far above the average. They are never perfect, for the race hasn't produced that type yet. On the average, men do the best they know; and the nation which learns how to compliment the sincere undertaking instead of criticising because it wasn't better; the nation which honors those who serve it when they have tried their best and there are none better to put in their places, instead of flaying them alive, will be the nation from which the perfect type emerges first.

The effect of such a book as "The Mirrors of Washington" is to make voters throw up their hands with the exclamation "What's the use!" We had had our fill of that sort of thing before the ambition of the unknown American author was stirred by the brilliant but dangerous characterizations of the unknown "Gentleman with a Duster".

### Pity Poor Father

PRESUMABLY by way of getting a side-swipe at the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* solemnly publishes a plea for a national fatherhood bill—to teach fathers what to do for the youngsters while mother is out.

"The organization of fathers is working for the establishment of fatherhood clinics. It is their idea to have in every town of more than 500 inhabitants a large tent, set up in some central location, in which will be stationed a government agent who will have on hand a supply of safety pins, extra toys, pamphlets of instruction for home reading, and in case of emergencies an assistant who can run to the house with the father and help him out.

"This plan may be a trifle absurd, but should not something be done? A host of unprepared fathers who have no education in the art of caring for children, are overlooked. Doesn't the government realize that the day is past when mothers took sole care of the children?"

The next editorial on the page, by the way, just happens to be called "The Silly Season." But anyhow the idea that fathers need to learn how to help look after the children isn't so silly as the *Press* seems to think; though perhaps it isn't necessary yet for the government to tackle the question.



# The Practical Citizen

## A Woman Delegate Wanted

THE first delegation to press for a woman on the Disarmament Conference was from the National League of Women Voters. It was received by the President August 17. Those in the delegation were: Mrs. Maud Wood Park, President of the National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Richard Edwards, First Vice-President; Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Finance Chairman and member of the Committee on Reduction of Armament by International Agreement; and Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, Executive Secretary of the National League of Women Voters.

"Our delegation today is the logical development of the resolution passed by our Convention last April which asked that the President 'recognize women as an integral part of government and a contributing power for the betterment of humanity by the appointment of women on all boards and commissions dealing with or investigating international relations,'" said Mrs. Park. "In July, after the President's action in calling the Conference, the Executive Board of the National League of Women Voters requested that a 'thoroughly qualified woman familiar with woman's interests and experienced in international affairs' be appointed a member. We have never asked the impossible. We have waited in making our requests so that the President need not be embarrassed nor the cause for which we were working be jeopardized."

President Harding received the delegation with his characteristic cordiality, Mrs. Park making the presentations. In accepting the resolutions passed by the National Convention in April and by the Executive Board in July, President Harding said that he was very anxious to have the intuitions and influences of women utilized in this Conference and he was confident the problem would be worked out satisfactorily.

## Just Humanity

MRS. RICHARD EDWARDS, in explaining the resolution of the League requesting that a woman be appointed to the Disarmament Conference, said:

"The main thing the League of Women Voters wishes to emphasize is that there should be representation of human interests as well as business, professional and senatorial interests. It would be disastrous to the country if the Commission were topheavy with idealists, but it would be equally disastrous if we had no one there sitting on the Com-

mission solely in the interests of humanity, and not bound by questions of business, senatorial precedent or legal entanglements. Such representation can best be through a woman who holds to the woman's vision that war is horrible, carnage unnecessary, and that through reduction of armaments civilization may find a way to lessen the intolerable burden to constructive ends."

## What Happened To Texas

LESS than one-tenth of the qualified voters of Texas voted on July 23 when five Constitutional amendments were before the electorate. It was the lightest vote ever cast in the history of the state, and it was admittedly the women's vote which carried the two most important amendments.

The *New Citizen*, the splendid bulletin of the Texas League of Women Voters, had its share in this, for each amendment was printed and a clear, concise and unbiased summary was given so that the women might know what they were voting for, and might make an independent decision.

The first amendment, requiring that any person participating in any election in the state of Texas should be an American citizen either by birth or naturalization; amending the Constitution by eliminating the word "male"; permitting husband or wife to pay the poll tax for either in cities of 10,000 or over, and permitting absentee voting in general elections, carried. So also did the amendment providing a higher tax for Confederate soldiers.

An amendment similar to the one just passed requiring American citizenship to participate in state elections before the voters in 1919, with a "rider" permitting women to vote. At that time the bill was defeated; the women could not vote, and the alien ballot made the law. Today—well, today is different.

## This Way, Ladies

THE Minnesota League of Women Voters is to have a booth at the State Fair, September 3 to 10, in accordance with a custom which they began last year. Their booth was one of the most crowded and popular places at the fair grounds, and if their present plans are carried out it will be the leading attraction.

The exhibit this year will be in charge of the committee on Reduction of Armament by International Agreement, and there will be charts, posters, pamphlets and literature of all kinds showing the need for a limitation of armament, to restore economic prosperity and avert

the possibility of another war. As a part of its regular program the committee will have ten-minute speeches by well-known speakers, and as a special feature of the mid-week program at the woman's building the political playlet "Dearie Won't Do", which was presented so successfully at the national convention in Cleveland, will be played by the original cast.

## New Jersey Is Busy

THE New Jersey League of Women Voters has outgrown the "letter publicity" stage and has begun the publication of a state bulletin. Its first issue—a four-page bulletin of live League news—came out August 15.

A mass meeting for the discussion of Limitation of Armament is the first big event planned by the New Jersey League since its state convention. It is to be held in Asbury Park on August 29, and the speakers expected are Senator Borah, Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, who has been abroad studying conditions of war refugee children and Miss Christina Merriam, Vice Chairman of the Committee on Reduction of Armament of the National League of Women Voters for the Eastern Division.

## The D. C. League

AN effort to secure the cooperation of every woman in Washington is part of the extensive campaign being planned for the early fall in the District of Columbia League of Women Voters. Miss Gertrude Van Hoosen, in charge of membership, is mapping out a drive for members to cover every part of the city.

The District League, of which Miss Harlean James is president, has as its particular function the sending out of information on legislative questions and movements of interest to women in state leagues.

## Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 7)

War Finance Corporation to use \$500,000,000 to purchase railroad securities from the railroad administration, and prescribe interest rates upon securities hereafter accepted from the carriers.

"I do not know of a single thing that would do more to restore the industry of the country at this time than this measure," said Senator Watson, of Indiana, a member of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

"The railroads are neither entitled to any money at this time, nor do they need it to finance themselves," is Senator La Follette's answer.



## Smart Fall Suits For the Miss

Great diversity is shown in suits for the coming season—long coats fit over narrow and short skirts (for the street they are not noticeably much longer), or, with a Russian abandon, they flare just below the hips. Of Veldyne, Velour de Laine, Moussyne or Duvetyn, with embellishment of Squirrel, Wolf or Beaver, they create an undeniable impression of soft warmth and richness. Or, if a more practical suit is one's goal, one of Scotch Tweed, suggesting outdoors and general utility, could not be improved upon. The notched collar, pockets and narrow belt provide their own trimming, **\$26.50 to \$145.00.**

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Senator Pomerene of Ohio calls the bill a "handout to the railroads", while Eugene Meyer, director of the War Finance Corporation, indignantly repudiates the statement and insists it is essential to the country as well as to the railroads, that the measure be passed.

As part of the Administration's program for stabilizing business, the Senate leaders will try to get immediate action on this bill. The possibility that the group which opposes it can prevent or delay its passage, through a filibuster, is a matter which is causing worry.

The Packer bill, as the bill providing for federal control of the meat-packing industry is known, passed the Senate on August 4 by a vote of 48 to 10, passed the House on August 9 without a record vote, and was signed by the President on August 18. Thus is placed on the federal statute books the first regulatory bill for the all-powerful meat-packers.

Though the bill does not entirely suit Senator Kenyon, he says it is "far better than nothing," and that it places in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture powers from which, if they are fairly exercised, great good will come. "We have done the best we can. It was a question of doing as we did or of failing of any legislation—that was the issue", explained Senator Kenyon. He added that the bill, for which Congress has been fighting for more than three years, is at least "a beginning in the

regulation of food products and as such very much of an improvement over the present condition of affairs", though he deplores the curtailment of the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission.

With the release of Major General Wood for a year by the University of Pennsylvania, the Senate Military Affairs Committee on August 12 introduced a bill making possible the appointment of the General as governor general of the Philippine Islands, which President Harding greatly desires. The bill promptly passed the Senate on the 16th, the chairman explaining that "Secretary Weeks considered it important that the laws should be amended to make army officers on the active list eligible to appointment to civil office in the territorial possessions."

### *Wood for the Philippines*

The measure went at once to the House, but here unexpected opposition has developed, some of the House members insisting that the General give up his Army commission if he desires to accept the civilian position, others arguing that for the territorial possessions it is far better to have a military governor, with the implied power of the American army behind him. So a conference has been called by the chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, Representative Kahn, of California,

to thrash out the matter immediately. Mr. Kahn heartily approves of a military man as governor general of the Philippine Islands; Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, also a Republican, considers it would be a "highly dangerous precedent to permit an army officer to hold a civilian commission."

Complete agreement on the Capper-Tincher bill to prohibit gambling transactions in grain has been reached by the conferees, the House managers on August 13 accepting the Senate substitute with minor changes. Senator Capper, of Kansas, author of the bill in the Senate, said that, although it was against the law to run a gambling house anywhere within the United States, "under the cloak of business respectability the Chicago Board of Trade ran the biggest gambling hell in the world". He followed this statement by a number of instances where men and women had lost large amounts of money in gambling on "futures", claiming that the Board had more than five hundred private-wire houses, with a mileage of wires exceeding 106,000 miles.

"Approximately from eighteen and a half to twenty billion bushels of grain are sold at Chicago annually at a value ranging from fifteen to more than twenty billions of dollars," he charged. And it was after this arraignment that the Senate passed the measure without a record vote.

## World News About Women

### Another Score in India

**I**N the *Woman Citizen* of June 18 we reported the triumph of woman suffrage in Madras and the backset it had got in Bombay. Now, however, Bombay has caught up, and by fifty-two votes to twenty-five a resolution enfranchising women has passed the Legislative Council.

### It Does Move

**T**HE final results of American women's interest in Mme. Curie have been announced by Mrs. William Brown Meloney, chairman of the Marie Curie Radium Fund. There was \$60,000 surplus, after the gramme of radium was bought for which Mme. Curie came to America, and this will provide Mme. Curie with a life income. It is proposed that after her death the amount shall be used to pay the expenses of two American students in chemistry and physics at the Sorbonne.

A cable to the *New York Times* reports that the Council of the Roentgen Society has invited Mme. Curie to accept, in London, an honorary fellow-

ship. Years ago, after the discovery of radium, this same society invited both Mme. Curie and her husband to London, but it was discovered at the last minute that, under the rules of the society, women were prohibited from being present at its meetings, and Professor Curie alone attended the meeting, while his wife remained outside!

### Virginia Women at the Polls

**W**OMEN took a remarkable part in the primary elections of the Virginia Democratic party, held on August 2, for it was the women's vote which decided the nomination of Senator E. Lee Trinkle as governor, against that of the Hon. Mr. Tucker. It was the vivid recollection of his strong opposition to prohibition and woman suffrage that cost Mr. Tucker his campaign, notwithstanding his start of nearly twelve months ahead of Senator Trinkle.

Almost as interesting was the nomination of the lieutenant governor, won by Senator West against three opponents, two of whom had always opposed woman suffrage and had ignored the program of legislation sent them by the Virginia League of Women Voters.

### Their Own Names

**T**HE Danish Association of Women has handed to the government a petition asking that married women shall no longer be barred from obtaining a trade-license in their own names. Since 1857 the Danish Trade Law has made this restriction against women not widows or divorced. Danish women have gone ahead too fast to be held back by any such antediluvian ideas as this.

### Other Women Please Copy

**T**HE women of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, recently subjected all candidates for office to a preliminary quiz. They "virtually compelled" these candidates to attend a meeting at the court house, where they were seated together before an audience of a thousand and each in turn was asked to present his policies and make his promises. The meeting was conducted by the Al-

lied Organization of Delaware County Women.

### Uruguay Leads

**A**CCORDING to a dispatch from Montevideo, President Brum has sent the Uruguayan Congress a bill providing suffrage for women and all other legal rights held by men. The bill has met with approval by influential groups in the Congress and it seems to be assured of success. Passage of the bill will give Uruguay the distinction of being the first South American nation to grant women equal rights.

### P. and S. Women Win

**T**HIS is the first year that women have graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Four years ago the first admission of women was made, and ten are permitted to enter each year. At this first graduation, a woman—a Swedish girl, Gulli Lindh (Mrs. Muller) was the head of her class, and all the women stood very high.

The other five enrolled are Emma Eugenia Corwin, Dorothea E. Curnow, May R. Mayers, Susanna E. Haigh, Elizabeth Wright.

### A Bulgarian Visitor

**D**R. IRENE SHISHMANOFF, who is inspector of the Benevolent Societies of Bulgaria, has come to America to make a study tour of our charitable organizations. She made similar studies in Germany, France and Russia before the war. Besides being an authority in this field, Dr. Shishmanoff is a professor of French at the Royal Conservatory at Sofia, and has translated Longfellow's poems into her own language.

### In Civil Service

**M**R. HELEN H. GARDENER, who is fifth vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has been asked by President Harding to remain in her place on the United States Civil Service Commission. She is the only woman who has occupied such a post.

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### A High Post in the Post Office

**P**OSTMASTER General Hays is very busy making the Post Office more efficient. Among other things he has chosen a woman—the only woman to occupy an official position in the Post Office Department for many years—as Assistant Superintendent of Foreign Mails. Foreign mails, by the way, are to go much faster hereafter, thanks to an arrangement whereby clerks will sort the mail on the steamships. Mrs. Mary K. Macarty, the new official, has been employed for twenty-one years in the department, beginning as a \$900 clerk and advancing through the various grades with a fine record. It would be pleasant to add that she now gets a large salary, commensurate with the importance of her work, but \$2,000 is the fixed figure. Woman hasn't won everything yet, by any means.

### The Man Problem

(Continued from page 8)

will lose faith and trust, optimism, kindness and tenderness, the possession of which qualities was a most vital retreat in times of stress.

Men are, nevertheless, beginning to realize that woman's character long has been simply a reflex of men's images and illusions about her, making it in a high degree volatile and artificial. It is spontaneous and individual only in so far as it is either naively childlike, or "unwomanly." The emotional note has been so over-cultivated in her character that moderation in it is enough to set a woman in unfeminine contrast to others of her sex. On the other hand, her mental individuality has been stunted in order to maintain a contrast to man's virile point of view.

Some women have resisted such intellectual vassalage, but even they, in their inexperience, have often failed to achieve mental balance. Indeed, even while earning her own living, woman's character has frequently suffered from the enervating notion of possible support by man.

Knowing, therefore, how vulnerable is woman's personality when confronted with hard conditions, it seems certain to men that a very extensive exodus of

women into economic independence will bring about a mutilation of the qualities which men prize.

For these three main reasons we therefore find man, for perhaps the first time in his history, acting the conservator, the cherisher of domestic traditions, the brake upon adventurousness. He now, instead of woman, epitomizes the totemistic influence, while woman exemplifies the radical and seeking, and takes up man's seemingly discarded mantle as the variant of the race. Therefore, man now being the economic pivot upon which adventurousness must be swung, it becomes a matter of grave importance to the success of a sane woman-movement that it become at least half a man-movement. Man cannot be passive while the woman-movement takes shape and form around him. It can only win through his definite partnership, because he is in almost supreme command of the machinery of civilization. Even though he has granted the vote to woman, she needs him sorely to help lift her sex to the level of wise political effectuality.

But before man can do this great service to woman he must first be helped over a psychological crisis. The new ideals of woman character and aim must be presented to him as much more than logic—they must be made to outshine in desirability and inspiration the old ideals and aims for women. Woman must not dim herself as a light in the life of man; the crudest male enemy of woman's advancement has at bottom no more serious objection to it than this.

We have unutterable faith in woman, but we are being led where we can see but dimly, and we are not ashamed to say that we are afraid. We ask woman to step with care and deliberation lest the very *raison d'être* of our striving be snatched from us. As man generously godspeeds woman to her now ripening destiny, he frankly pleads with her not to cease being the best thing in life for him by disregarding the eternal necessities of sex illusion and inspiration.

*We shall be glad to have our readers' opinions on the points discussed in Mr. Frederick's article. Send us letters—not too long—and get your friends, men as well as women, to write also.*

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**READ** Mr. Frederick's article, "The Man Problem in the Woman Movement," on page 8, and ask some man to send us a letter of comment.




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## What Do You Know About Your Government?

### Woman's Legal Status

WE are postponing until the issue of September 13 the answers to the questions published under this heading in the number for August 30. This is so that we can give you, fresh from the press, a questionnaire on Woman's Legal Status prepared by Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, Chairman of the Committee on Uniform Laws Concerning Women, of the National League of Women Voters. Mrs. McCulloch precedes the questions with this suggestion:

Ask your ablest lawyer to address your organization, and give him these questions beforehand so he may give you definite instruction on all these laws in your state.

1. Do spouses have an equal interest in each other's real estate and a half interest and control by each spouse of all property acquired after marriage by either or both of the spouses with power in each spouse to devise and bequeath one-half interest in this property.

2. What share has a wife in the surplus of property, real or personal, accumulated by their joint efforts after marriage, or is it a custom for a husband to take this surplus in his own name?

3. Does the law secure to a wife any portion of the family income free from husbandly dictation unless she earned it outside the home?

4. If a wife has separate property, has the husband any authority over it or its rentals, and can a wife's separate property be levied on for family necessities ordered by her, and if the necessities are consumed by the family can she secure repayment?

5. Does a wife own her wages earned outside the home? Can she by law enforce payment for her services performed in the home for husband and children?

6. Does the wife after marriage own her clothes and other personal property owned by her before marriage? After the husband's death, is she given the "family clothing" by law?

7. Has a husband any other control over his wife's personal property or liberty except that which comes from his general control over the family pocketbook?

8. Is the wife entitled to a voice in the choice of the family home? Is there a joint headship of the family in both husband and wife?

9. What is the punishment for wife or child desertion and is it a criminal offense for which extradition may be demanded?

10. Have common law marriages been abolished and does the law provide that the marriage must be entered into with due legal ceremonies?

11. Does your law provide for a health

certificate before a marriage license is issued?

12. Does your law prohibit the evasion of marriage laws of other States?

13. What are the marriage ages for men and women?

14. What are the legal causes for divorce, and are they the same for both spouses?

15. Is a wife legally responsible for the support of the children and her husband?

16. Has she a right to share in the children's earnings? Do parents inherit equally from each other and from a deceased child?

17. What is the minimum amount for Mother's Pensions?

18. Is a father liable for some family expense for wife or child, if the expense is one of which he disapproves?

19. Is a wife entitled to a share in the guardianship and control of the children, so that her wishes may guide in the choice of church, school, clothing, medicine and work?

20. Can a father will away from a mother the custody of their unborn child? Has any father done this?

21. Are husband and wife legally competent to testify for or against each other in any action at law or in equity when either one is a party?

22. May a wife make contracts or enter partnerships without her husband's consent?

23. Are the public schools, from the lowest grade to the State university, open to girls on the same terms as to boys? Are women represented on the Boards of Control of these various schools?

24. Are women employed in the higher positions in these schools? Do the salaries paid the women average as high as the salaries paid the men? If not, what ratio do they bear to the salaries paid men?

25. Are any of the County Superintendents of Schools women?

26. Are the professional schools open to women? From which are they debarred?

27. Are women admitted to the bar, and other professions?

28. To what elective offices are women eligible through special enactment, and to what because of lawmakers' omission of words "male" or "men"? Are these positions salaried? What positions are being held by women?

29. May the apparent equal justice of your civil service laws be evaded if a head of department prefers a man rather than a woman who may have had higher marks? Are war veterans preferred? How does this work out in practice?

30. Are any women on the Boards of Control of State commissions and of State and County charitable institutions? Must women matrons, keepers, physicians or nurses be employed in the State and County and City institutions having the custody of women and girls?

31. Are women received as jurors?

32. What is the sum total of the legal discriminations against women? Can they be best abolished by one general law "removing women's legal disabilities" or by separate laws amending each section of the statutes where discriminations occur?

33. Does your law prohibit night work of women and girls? Have you an eight hour law?

34. Does your law provide sanitary regulations for factories and shops where women are employed?

35. What is the "age of consent"?

36. What is the minimum punishment for rape, for bastardy, for seduction, for pandering?

37. Is there any adequate law against taking indecent liberties with young girls?

38. What is the duty of patriotic citizens in such matters?

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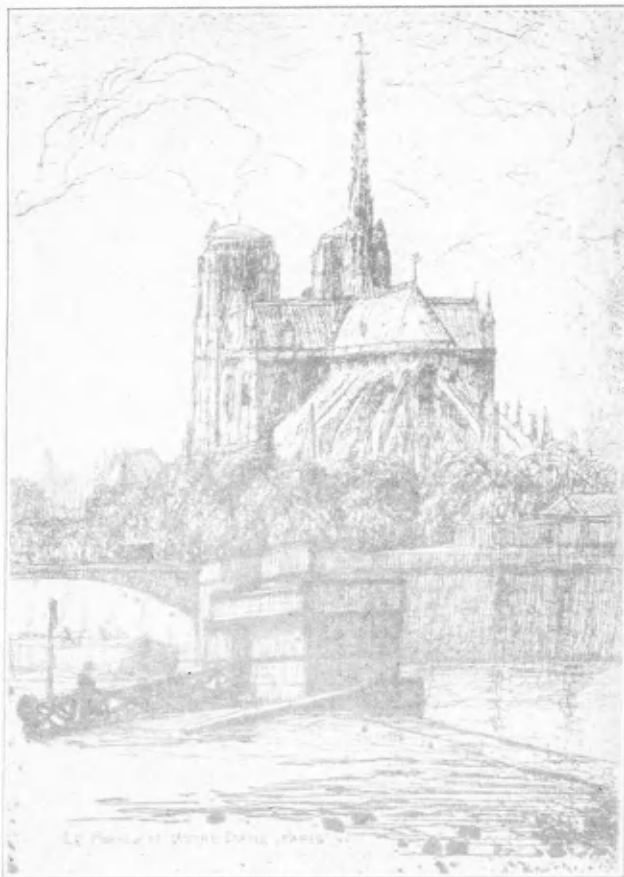
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SEPTEMBER 10, 1921



FROM AN ETCHING BY CAROLINE H. ARMINGTON

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**The Woman  
Citizen**

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Vol. LI Old Style

Vol. VI New Style

N. 8

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# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

SEPTEMBER 10, 1921

Number 8

## News Notes of the Fortnight

### Mr. Root Declines

**P**ERMANENT establishment of the International Court of Justice under the League of Nations has been assured, twenty-eight nations in all having ratified it. Ninety-one candidates have been nominated for the eleven judgeships, and among them Elihu Root was named by six nations—Italy, France, China, Brazil, Bolivia and Uruguay. His election by the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations would have been very likely, particularly as he played a leading part in planning and building up the organization. Mr. Root has, however, declined the nomination on the ground of his advanced age—he is seventy-six. His refusal was conveyed in a letter to the chairman of the Italian nominators, who then proposed John Bassett Moore.

### Two New Governors

**MAJOR-GENERAL WOOD** has notified Secretary of War Weeks that he will retire from the army to accept the governorship of the Philippines—the House having failed to pass the bill that would have permitted an army officer to hold a civilian position. He has already chosen his aides and will take office shortly, because of the threat of serious trouble from the Moros.

The new governor of Porto Rico has already gone to his new post. He is E. Mont Reily, of Kansas City, Missouri—a friend of President Harding. Among other things, Governor Reily has announced that he “wants to see woman suffrage in Porto Rico and means to work for it.”

### Try, Try Again

**A**gain a Child Labor law has been pronounced unconstitutional. Judge James E. Boyd in the Federal Court at Greensboro, N. C., held the new Federal Child Labor law unconstitutional, as he did two years ago in the case of the Owen-Keating law, his ruling at that time having been upheld by the Su-

preme Court of the United States. The present opinion was rendered in the case of the Vivian Spinning Mills at Cherrydale, N. C., which asked an order restraining the Collector of Internal Revenue from enforcing the act. The new law imposes a federal tax of ten per cent on the profits derived from products on which child labor is employed. Judge Boyd holds that state child labor laws are adequate to care for the situation, providing a penalty, not a tax, and that regulation of labor is a state power that cannot be delegated to the Federal Government.

**Born in Canada, Mrs. Armington is claimed as an American by her fellow artists, although she claims Paris as her home by virtue of its sympathetic inspiration. Cluny, St. Sulpice and other of its lovely environs have furnished Mrs. Armington with material for her delightful etchings, the originals of which are in the Public Library of New York; in the Luxembourg and Petit Palais of Paris; in the British and South Kensington Museums of London; in the National Gallery at Ottawa, Canada, and in the Bibliotheque de Belgique, Brussels.**

She is a pupil of the Julian Academy in Paris and a member of the Chicago Society of Etchers and the California Society of Etchers.

**preme Court of the United States. The present opinion was rendered in the case of the Vivian Spinning Mills at Cherrydale, N. C., which asked an order restraining the Collector of Internal Revenue from enforcing the act. The new law imposes a federal tax of ten per cent on the profits derived from products on which child labor is employed. Judge Boyd holds that state child labor laws are adequate to care for the situation, providing a penalty, not a tax, and that regulation of labor is a state power that cannot be delegated to the Federal Government.**

### Out of Work

**A**CCORDING to Secretary of Labor Davis, there are 5,735,000 people out of work in this country—3,900,000 in mechanical and manufacturing industries; 250,000 in mining; 800,000 in transportation; 450,000 among trade and clerical workers, 335,000 in domestic and personal services. These estimates are relative to the peak of employment in March, 1920. The only group to be deducted from these distressing figures is that of the wives, girls and boys who were employed when demand for labor was at its height and who, though included in Secretary

Davis's total, have since returned to home or school.

To consider means of providing work for the unemployed during the coming winter, President Harding has called a conference of industrial and labor leaders to meet at Washington sometime this month. Secretary Hoover is preparing the plans; the personnel has not yet been chosen, but it is to be made up so as to represent the country geographically and, so far as possible, to embrace representatives of the greater employment industries.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting at Atlantic City, voted approval of the conference call. Labor leaders hope for a chance to show that there is something like a widespread conspiracy on the part of employers to cause general unemployment with a view of reducing wages. Secretary Hoover has, however, made it clear that controversial questions are to be excluded from the conference.

### A Separate Peace

**WE** are at peace again with Germany, Austria and Hungary—or shall be when the Senate ratifies the treaties, each one separately signed. The treaty with Germany was signed in Berlin on August 25, without any sort of demonstration, by the American Commissioner and the German Minister of Foreign Affairs. Under its provisions all rights granted to the Allies by the Treaty of Versailles are granted by Germany to the United States, though we have not ratified that treaty; we are not bound by the League of Nations covenant unless we so choose; we are privileged to participate in the Reparation Commission, but not obligated to do so.

The treaty with Austria was signed on the same date in Vienna, and that with Hungary at Budapest on August 20. It is assumed that both follow the general lines of the German treaty. All three will go to the Senate when it reconvenes September 21, after action of the Ger-



man Reichstag on September 20. Presumably trade treaties will follow before long.

### The Miners' War

THE causes for the war in West Virginia lie far back of the present. This coal-field region has been the scene of repeated clashes between miners and coal-operators, between union and non-union men. The present occasion was a march by union miners from Mingo County upon a non-union district, with the idea of insisting on unionization.

A volunteer civilian army was organized for resistance, and battles followed for about a week. The governor of West Virginia admitted that the situation was beyond state control and appealed to President Harding. He promptly notified the miners that Federal troops would be sent in to restore order unless they laid down their arms. The miners' army paid no heed until a Federal force of two thousand actually appeared, when they began to disperse. Four hundred surrendered and the immediate trouble was over in Logan and Boone Counties, though there is the threat of a fresh outbreak in Mingo. Something like a hundred were injured and at least twenty killed.

### Russian Relief

ACCOUNTS of the famine in Russia picture a horror beyond the power of imagination to grasp: whole villages slowly dying of starvation; starving hundreds on the march; thousands doomed, however relief measures may be pressed. Negotiations between the American Relief Administration and the

Soviet authorities having been satisfactorily concluded, Colonel William N. Haskell with his staff has sailed to direct the relief. It is definitely agreed that Americans are to handle the actual distribution themselves, and not to turn it over to the Soviets. On the American side, it is agreed that any American worker developing political or racial activities will promptly be returned. The work is now going forward rapidly: American flour has already arrived at Moscow and five thousand tons of food-stuffs were assembled at the docks when Colonel Haskell sailed.

One way to make government expenses light is to place them in the spot-light.—*Boston Post*.

### Ireland's "No"

THE British offer to Ireland of a status approaching that of the British self-governing dominions has been rejected—twice, one might say. But even in the more formal rejection, made public on September 5, the door is not yet closed to further negotiations. Both in this message and in an earlier one De Valera offers a continuation of negotiations on the basis of discussing a "government by consent of the governed." He denies that the proposal made to Ireland is for a status like that of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, all of which "are guaranteed against domination of the major state, not only by acknowledged constitutional rights which give them equality of status with Great Britain and absolute freedom from the control of the British Parliament, but by the thousands of miles which separate them from Great Britain."

Great Britain's response can not be made until Lloyd George has conferred with the Cabinet. In an earlier letter to De Valera he warned against unreasonable delay, but little fear is felt that the truce will be ended without further parley.

### The Wrong End

SPEAKING before the Chamber of Commerce at Flint, Michigan, Frederick A. Wallis, commissioner of immigration, is reported to have said that the three per cent immigration law has been effective only in reducing the volume of immigration, and that proper methods of selection of immigrants can be practiced only at the ports of embarkation. This, too, is one of the recommendations made by the International Emigration Commission which recently met in Geneva—that emigrants should be examined at their port of embarkation so that if necessary to turn them back, it need not be after they have cut loose from all ties and practically completed their journey.

To the tariff enthusiasts a thing of duty is a joy forever.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce*.

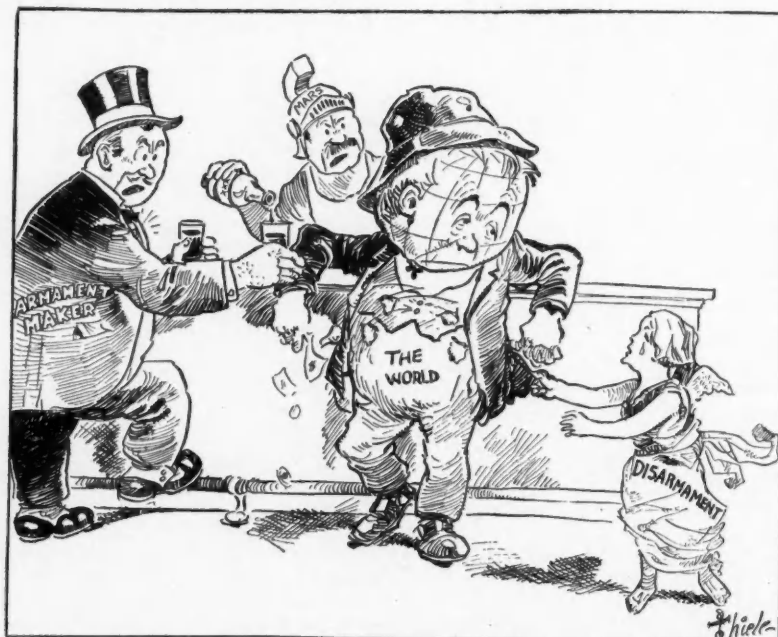
### The Health Town

MANSFIELD, and Richland County, Ohio, have been highly honored. This town and the county in which it is situated have been chosen by the National Child Health Council as the field for its demonstration of what an American community can do to increase the health of children. The demonstration will occupy five years, and will be conducted by Walter H. Brown, former Health Officer of Bridgeport, Conn., who is just now leaving the Commission for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in France. Eighty communities bid for the experiment, and Mansfield won through having most of the factors typical of an average American community.

Sign on disarmament conference mat should read: "All ye who enter here abandon politics."—*Wall Street Journal*.

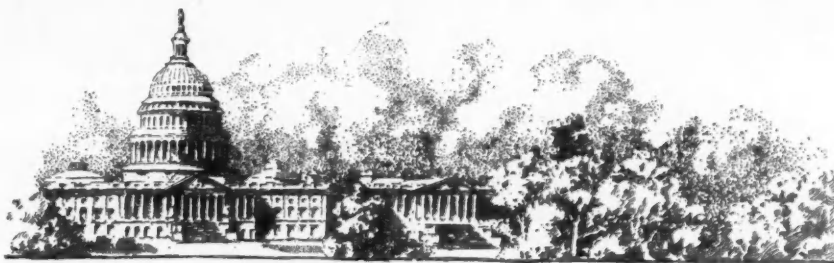
### A Solution for Silesia

THE troubled question of Upper Silesia—whether certain areas shall be Polish or German—was handed over bodily to the League of Nations a while ago by Great Britain and France. And the League Council has very gracefully and diplomatically passed it to a sub-committee of neutrals—one representative each from China, Brazil, Spain and Belgium. This sub-committee will have no bias or political interests, and it is pledged to use fresh data, collected by League experts, including first-hand information from inhabitants of the disputed areas. There seems to be hope at last of a solution.



FATHER! DEAR FATHER! COME HOME WITH ME NOW!

—Thiele in *Sioux City Tribune*.



## Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

September 1, 1921

**A**FTER four and a half months of steady work, Congress recessed on August 24, at midnight, to reconvene on September 21, though, under an agreement to which leaders of both parties subscribed, three-day recesses will continue the vacation until October 3, and no important business will be transacted on the floor during this period.

Meantime, the Senate Finance Committee, to which the House tariff and revenue measures have gone, will table the tariff, on which it has been holding hearings since July 23, and will devote its time to framing the revenue bill so that its consideration may be begun by the Senate as soon as that body reconvenes.

Congress has passed an unusually large number of important measures during this session, but as tax and tariff were the two for which the special session was called by President Harding on April 11, it is by these it must be judged.

### *What Has This Congress Done?*

President Harding pointed out in his inaugural address the functions of party groups in carrying on the government:—the party in power initiating, putting into effect its principles and carrying out its pledges; the minority, or "outs," watching, and acting as critics. Both were useful; both necessary.

So—"What do you think of the accomplishments of the special session?" asked your correspondent of the party leaders. The question was put first to the floor leader of the House, Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, on the day of adjournment. And he answered:

"No Congress in American history has made a better record of continuous and conscientious consideration of the public business, or of meritorious accomplishment in a wide field of legislation, than the present one. No House of Representatives—speaking particularly from the standpoint of the House—has considered and passed upon so many

important, far-reaching and vital problems of legislation in the same length of time, as has this special session."

I asked Congressman Finis J. Garrett, of Tennessee, acting floor leader of the minority during the absence of Congressman Claude Kitchin. He voiced the Democratic viewpoint in calling the present session a failure; futile; ineffective; "the worst session of Congress in history," he ended. He sees the tariff bill as a mass of mistakes, so ambiguous that the House "had to appropriate \$100,000 to enable the Finance Committee of the Senate to find out what the Fordney tariff means." He looks upon the tax measure as "merely an enacting clause for the Senate to build upon."

The tax revision bill, according to Republicans, will lower taxes for those who need it most. Indeed, to quote them: "There will be \$35 more for every family to spend on food or clothes as soon as the new bill goes into effect." But here again the Democrats differ with their Republican opponents.

"The bill is so faulty it required three hundred changes on the floor before it passed the House," says Mr. Barkley, of Kentucky.

"The leaders of the House and officials of the administration have acted in good faith in exerting every possible effort to reduce taxes and yet make adequate provision for the necessary expenses of the government," says Mr. Fordney. "In redistributing the levies they have adhered to the ancient taxation principle of placing the heaviest burdens upon those best able to bear them and relieving proportionately those upon whom taxation is most oppressive."

But in the opinion of Mr. Oldfield, of Arkansas, next to the ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, the bill as framed relieves "special privilege"—the big corporations—from taxation, rather than the men and women who constitute the rank and file of the country's citizenry. "The revenue bill," said Mr. Oldfield, "seems to be built on the theory that the way to re-

store prosperity and happiness to our countrymen is to lift the tax burdens from the comparatively few excessively rich and shift it to the backs of the producing masses, who are less able to pay."

From the standpoint of the Republicans, therefore, one gathers that the special session has been a monumental success; from the standpoint of the Democrats, it has been a complete failure.

A number of bills passed Congress during the last mad rush of the session, and were signed immediately by President Harding, who went to his office at the Capitol to be at hand for this purpose.

### *Anti-Beer Bill Blocked*

Among the first bills signed was that providing \$43,500,000 for the expenses of the Shipping Board until January 1, 1922, with a "rider" providing an appropriate of \$200,000 for the expenses of the disarmament conference.

The Capper-Tincher anti-grain speculation bill was also signed. The conference report was adopted by the House on Wednesday afternoon by a vote of 347 to 9, and was signed by the President that evening. This act places grain exchanges under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture, who will license each exchange and, upon violation of the regulations restricting trading in grain, has power to revoke the license. The powers delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture by the Capper-Tincher and the Packer Control acts make him one of the important figures of the administration in its attempt to stabilize economic conditions for the individuals of the nation as well as for business.

A measure which has split both branches of Congress is the Willis-Campbell anti-beer bill, so-called, permitting the use of beer and wine medicinally.

Early last week Senator Sterling was sanguine of securing a vote upon the measure; but renewed attacks from

*(Continued on page 17)*

# For Happy World Childhood

By Charlotte Kellogg

**"B**RUSSELS, 1921—International Congress for the Protection of Children."

Does that headline stir you? Brussels streets aflame with red and yellow and black—all one bright banner—and men and women from over thirty quarters of the globe eagerly following them toward a central meeting place—the Palais des Academies—there to talk and work for the children of the world. To those of us who followed these same streets between 1913 and 1918, silent, bannerless, appalling, threading our way between unending lines of little children waiting for their daily bread—part of the threatened childhood of the world—the meeting of this Child Welfare Congress was of thrilling significance.

It was in 1913 that Belgium called the first Congress to consider the protection of children of all countries of the world, and there confidently set in motion a plan for a permanent international organization that would arrange for biennial meetings at Brussels. So men sat and planned before the curtain veiling the future. Then suddenly rending it, leapt Disaster, merciless, menacing all childhood. But the years of hunger and horror passed, the child-lines shortened, then disappeared; and Belgium, with incredible rebound, struggled to her feet. Looking back across the black war years she saw shining her device of 1913—"A World Organization for the Protection of Children". And the Belgian Government, through its child-loving King Albert, in 1921, called the second Infant Welfare Congress to Brussels.

There were some seventy of us, official delegates, with other unofficial delegates, besides a large group of representatives of various private child-welfare organizations.

Since the final adoption by vote of the plan for an international organization had been left by the Congress of 1913 to this second Congress, a discussion of the plan in full session followed immediately upon the address of welcome by Belgium's eloquent Prime Minister, Mr. Carton de Wiart. As I sat listening to the Prime Minister I wondered if His Majesty had ever looked more kingly or more human and simply friendly than he did in his khaki uniform, seated in one of the red velvet loges that interrupt the series of great oil paintings flanking the Palais chamber. The following evening I remarked on the impressiveness of this opening session in such beautiful surroundings. "Yes, it is a beautiful hall," said the King, "but"—and his face lighted with

The CITIZEN is very fortunate in being able to present the story of the International Congress on Child Welfare held in Brussels in July, from the pen of the American delegate, Mrs. Vernon Kellogg.

During the war Mrs. Kellogg served on the Commission for Relief in Belgium, and in addition to direct relief for the children, she was a leader in maintaining the work of the Belgian lace-workers. She knows Europe as few American women do.

one of his frequent smiles—"don't you think we should call over one of your American architects to endow it with a system of ventilation?"

It was France that moved the adoption of the permanent organization. The only serious objection came from the British delegation, led by Dr. Arthur Norris, Inspector of Industrial and Reform Schools in England. The British members had been instructed by their Government to ask that, before a vote be taken, this question of a permanent international child-welfare organization be referred to the League of Nations. If the League wished Belgium to go ahead, well and good; if it preferred

The discussion that followed showed clearly the purpose of this organization to work in full harmony with not only the League of Nations but also with the International League of the Red Cross and with any other association that might have a kindred aim. Its special function will be to act as a center for documentation and for dissemination of all useful information regarding child-welfare work in all parts of the world. And it will arrange for international congresses that will encourage national and international legislation for safeguarding childhood.

The sentiment of the large majority of the delegates was clearly that it was best to follow the road marked off in 1913 and to get forward as quickly as possible. And the French resolution for the adoption of the plan was carried by a vote of 24 to 4. Great Britain, India, South Africa and Australia voted negatively, Denmark and Holland did not vote. Once the resolution carried, the British offered to do all they could to encourage their governments to participate.

Following this decision, the Belgian Government, through the regular diplomatic channels, is to invite the nations



A hitherto unpublished portrait of the "child-loving King of Belgium"

By courtesy of Mrs. William Brown Meloney

reserving this work to itself, then there should be no organization with its seat at Brussels. Dr. Norris argued that it is imperative that we strengthen the League in every possible way, and that giving it authority over social welfare work is obviously one means of strengthening it.

of the world to membership in the International Child Welfare Association. The expense involved will be small: for a nation of less than five million population, an annual subscription of 3,000 francs; or one with between five and ten million, 6,000 francs; and for nations counting over ten mil-



lion, 12,000 francs. Private institutions and associations and individuals will pay fifty francs; international associations, one hundred francs, as a membership fee.

In practical method, it is scarcely surprising that the Congress left some things to be desired. But the imperfect details of this one can easily be improved in the next, in fact several were remedied before the close of this. There was not, for instance, adequate provision for interpretation from French into English. Once again one realized how much of the world's time is wasted because of the want of a common tongue. A perfect interpreter seems about as rare as a true genius, and yet we face the fact that still to-day, any successful international congress must be at least bi-lingual. With quiet persistence and good nature, the British, who entered heartily and helpfully into all discussion, kept insisting on repetition and clarity, and with happy results. The gifted wife of the Prime Minister, Madame Carton de Wiart and her son came valiantly to their aid.

After the impressive opening ceremony, then, and the discussion of the plan for a permanent association, the Congress fell vigorously to work. The Congress was to last but four days, and about half of each day was to be given to visits to child welfare institutions.

I went from Section I (Preservation of the Morals of Childhood: Juvenile Courts), to II (Treatment of Abnormal children), and then to III (Child Hygiene), and IV (Protection of War Orphans), to try to find which was awakening greatest interest, but I could not decide. Each group seemed all eagerness, intensely absorbed in the discussions which often brought half a dozen to their feet at once. The men delegates, a large percentage of them lawyers, judges or physicians, very considerably outnumbered the women.

But there were also important women delegates. Madame Lyantey, who so splendidly supplements the Marechal's work in Morocco, made an inspiring report to the Child Hygiene Section. In 1912 in Morocco no work of assistance either for Europeans or natives existed. In 1920, there were in full activity six child milk stations for Europeans and natives, two orphanages, a maternity aid for Europeans and two under way for natives, a dispensary for native infants, two anti-tubercular dispensaries, and other organizations. Mlle. Jacqueline Bertillon (whose father invented the Bertillon system), a young lawyer of Paris, actively interested in Juvenile Court work, was in the van of all discussion in the first section. I noticed that most of her illustration for argument was drawn from the United States, and at the close of one of the sessions she said to me:

"You may have observed that I speak

often of your country. After my wonderful year there and Miss Lathrop's great courtesy and helpfulness, I made the vow that I would try to pass on to others what I had learned. This Congress gives me an opportunity. No resolution will go as far as I should like"—she laughed, for her proposal that all



Underwood and Underwood, N. Y.

Madame Carton de Wiart, who assisted in interpreting

countries should be urged to allow a certain number of women judges in juvenile courts had just been rejected—"but each attempt to reach a goal counts."

I should like to mention other women of France, Italy, India, France, England, Switzerland and Belgium, but more important than their names are the resolutions resulting from the often passionately earnest reports and discussions of these representatives of thirty-two countries, and I must hurry on to them. You may call them too general, too obviously sure of acceptance, but back of them lie many much more specific proposals, carefully recorded by delegates who are determined to achieve them. Because of the great variety of peoples represented it seemed wisest to make the final expression of the recommendation of the Congress one that would seem reasonable in all countries, leaving to the workers the duty of striking out beyond this common meeting-ground.

The English-Speaking Conference called one morning by Dr. Norris was extremely helpful. There the stimulating reports of Mrs. Rippen, our Girl Scout Director, and of Miss Jean, of the National Hygiene Society, were especially welcomed.

In the section considering the preservation of the morals of children the discussion centered first on the question of the cooperation of the juvenile court

judge with child-welfare organizations, and resulted in the recommendation that there should be in all countries general committees in which judges and civil authorities and child-welfare workers are associated, such committees to maintain executive bureaus. And further, that in each case the judge must act in cooperation with the child-welfare organization, which should have a representative in court.

Intense interest followed the discussion of the necessity of retaining in a condition of semi-liberty (for a period), the child released from a correction or industrial home. One of the most encouraging reports of success in this field came from South Africa—an account of self-governing "clubs," which, because of the portion of their earnings the boys pay into the clubs, are also largely self-supporting. Similar clubs for girl delinquents are under way.

The British delegates showed England's effort to improve the family conditions from which child delinquency usually springs, reporting that over 90 per cent of England's delinquent children return to their homes after serving their sentences. Just as soon as a child enters a correction school, a representative of that institution establishes a connection with the family. That family, too, must contribute to the support of the child (England had last year 50,000 pounds from the families of delinquent children). To encourage improvement, the child goes home for holiday visits, and his release may be hastened by marked effort on the part of his family.

In summing up, the section made the general recommendation that it is necessary to teach delinquent children issuing from private or Government institutions how to use their liberty. If their replacement in their own homes does not seem wise, they should be placed in other homes, either private or public, which could be subvented by the state, and in the support of which both child and parents should also participate, or in private families carefully chosen, or if not in these, then the boys, at least, should be placed in the army.

Considerable time was given to the illegitimate child and the necessity of insisting on the equal responsibility of father and mother toward that child. "While in all possible ways we must safe-guard the true family institutions," the resolution read, "the child must not be allowed to suffer for the irregularities of its parents, and children who are a public charge must be placed in institutions or private families truly capable of replacing the father and mother."

Great stress was laid on the necessity of obligatory school attendance for the delinquent child. It was recommended that child-welfare workers, labor inspectors, paid and non-paid helpers in-

(Continued on page 19)

# Women in Public Health

By Gertrude Seymour

United States Public Health Service

**N**O limit has been placed on the activities of women in home health; what are their opportunities in public health?

Every woman has been a recognized executive in keeping her family well; how many administrative positions are open to women in keeping the public well?

Some unusually interesting information answering these questions has been developed in a preliminary survey recently authorized by the United States Public Health Service.

The public health movement is at this time experiencing four marked developments: the focusing of specific attention upon social backgrounds of disease, so that prevention may begin at the most elementary conditions; the promotion of an enlightened system of publicity by which the public generally is being interested in the procedure and progress of public health; the establishment of a higher type of training and of standards of work; the entrance of women into official public health work professionally and also in advisory capacities upon the governing boards or councils of state and municipal departments of health.

## What the Survey Found

The purpose of the survey authorized by the Public Health Service was to ascertain how many women are making public health a profession, in what divisions of work, with what training and with what records. Letters were accordingly sent to the state health officers, asking the names, titles, and length of service of all women "holding administrative positions" in the departments; and what professional opportunity the state health officer considered that public health offered to women. Inclosed in each letter was a form, giving the usual main divisions of public health work (publicity, nursing, child hygiene, laboratory, etc.), and recording the names of women in such lines of work in that state, as far as already known.

Of the 48 health officers, 47 replied. It was a surprise even to public health experts themselves to find that instead of an expected 50 or 60 names, nearly 200 names of women in official work were reported.

Of the 47 state health departments, 39 employ women in professional administrative positions. These positions are in the order of the number of women employed:

Not very many years ago the title of this article would have meant nothing whatever. Now it indicates a recognized and highly regarded vocation for women, with a surprising number of women employed. This is the first of a series of short articles in which, from time to time, *THE WOMAN CITIZEN* will present the opportunities open to women in different vocations.

Miss Seymour's article is news—fresh and authoritative.

Child Hygiene—chief or assistant.....	34
Veneral Disease Control—chief, assistant, social service worker, educational lecturer or writer, epidemiologist.....	23
Public Health Nursing—chief, assistant, district director, assistant district director, "supervisor".....	21
Laboratories—director, assistant director	21
Publicity—chief or assistant.....	14
Vital Statistics—chief, "registrar," assistant.....	8
Special Positions.....	6

The "special positions" are those of inspectors, chiefly of food and drugs, markets, boarding homes for children, or hotels—this being a recent and undoubtedly promising development.

And this number does not indicate the real total. It includes only women in the state departments, with two in county or district work, and five serving as city health officers, and it omits women in professional but not administrative positions.

Replies to the second query addressed to the health officers—What opportunity did they think public health afforded women?—varied from heartily expressed confidence, through somewhat conservative hopes of possibilities, to one or two instances of non-committal silence. Among the indications of conservatism were, for example, a readiness to accept women as employees, but not as professionals; as biddable followers, not as pioneers. "They have not the training," was another comment (to which the return would seem obvious: "Who has?") But the unmistakable heartiness which predominated in other replies is a good basis for both faith and works. For instance:

"Public health should appeal to women as a profession because they are peculiarly fitted for many aspects of the work. Educated, trained nurses are badly needed, and women trained to do inspection work in markets and to take charge of the house-keeping phase of municipal activities, likewise. I am sure I need not suggest to you the value of the woman physician, and in the present status of affairs particularly as members of boards and visiting physicians in isolated hospitals (venereal disease patients), asylums, hospitals for mental defectives and industrial homes for women."

"This Board has always considered its women employees as among its most valuable assets."

In the federal Public Health Service there are at least fifty women in positions of administrative responsibility. These positions are in the Nurses' Corps, and in the work of venereal disease control and child hygiene. In the Division of Venereal Diseases, five women were appointed as special workers under the Presidential Order of March 16, 1917. As special appointees they had no Civil Service status. Two of the women have since taken Civil Service examinations provided to meet their work and have secured this status. One woman, a physician, has recently been commissioned in the Reserve. Ten women physicians were reported from the Division of Scientific Research, Section of Child Hygiene, in which also thirty-three technical workers and nurses served without commissions.

Since the survey was made Dr. Alice Thompson has been appointed chief of the newly created division of venereal disease control of the Nevada State Board of Health.

Four women have thus far been commissioned since the United States Public Health Service Reserve opened its doors to women, more than a year ago. They are: Dr. S. Josephine Baker, 1919; Dr. Lydia DeVilbis, 1920; Dr. Daisy Robinson, 1920; Dr. Margaret Stewart, 1921.

The survey also was directed to the training which women are receiving for the profession of public health. Eleven medical schools and universities believed or known to offer courses in public health, leading to a degree, were asked for catalogues and data as to number of students, graduates and present position of graduates.

Five of these schools replied and from their letters may be gathered evidence of the need for emphasis upon public health administration as a distinct study and profession. Only one of the schools does not admit women to training. Of the total number enrolled during the past four years in public health courses only two per cent proceeded to the degree of Doctor in Public Health; only 5 per cent to other graduate degrees. One director wrote: "We find it hard to induce students to return even for a Master's degree because of the demand for laboratory workers."

Students who left these schools without graduation, and graduates, were reported as engaged in rehabilitation work abroad, in charge of sanatoria, in private organizations as lecturers, health

visitors, rural hygiene demonstrators, and secretaries. Several are foreign missionaries; by far the largest number work in laboratories. Several times the fact was noted that in proportion to the expense of providing such training, an extremely small number of applicants had as yet appeared. It was said that "many enter the social service type of work and do not need full medical training," also that "the comparison offered in public health is as yet too small to attract many to the profession."

Undoubtedly a better financial basis for public health work will draw to the profession more men and women of

ability. And without the slightest question every part of public health work, including social service, will be more satisfactorily performed when those undertaking it have a training giving a wider view of the whole subject, in its historical perspective and in its social as well as its scientific outlook.

Certainly women whose objective is good citizenship have a duty to exert strong influence for trained officials, whether men or women, in public health work, and women who desire to use their lives for welfare service will find in public health a new and important profession with wide opportunities.

## Routing the Rent Man

**Y**EARS ago a young business woman made up her mind that long before her career was finished she must have for herself "five acres of land and a cow." As time went on and life became more complex she relinquished thought of the cow, but clung to the five acres, meantime collecting rent receipts for a kitchenette apartment in the heart of New York. But all this time she was associated with big building enterprises and at last she had an idea that would cover at the same time her own long-cherished dream and her ambition for other women like-minded.

She said to William F. Thompson, an architect with whom she worked:—"Plan for me a cosy little house—just big enough for my needs and my house-keeping time." He did, and the little house shown here is the dream come true. Then she said, "Now let's plan a way by which I—and if I, then others—can have such a house without too great expense." And the next step was to buy a tract of land large enough to hold thirty-five houses, with, if not five acres, at least a good-sized garden for each; and to plan for the erection of buildings from uniform plans.

The woman was Blanche Geary, who for the past ten years has headed the national department of building activities of the Y. W. C. A.—a department which has tried systematically to help meet the housing shortage for women all through the country in addition to the construction of Y buildings. Before going to the Y. W. C. A., Miss Geary was with the City and Suburban Home Company, of New York, managing model tenements.

She sees her pet project as a solution of the rent problem for business and professional women; as a response to the demand for a house that in some magical way will combine the freedom and convenience of a small apartment with country living, and will come within the reach of the busy woman's budget of time for housekeeping as well as for expense.

This first group of "cottage apartments" is above all else to be a demonstration—for what one woman with initiative can do, another can imitate. There is no mystery and no high finance involved in planning the economies of common land purchase and the use of uniform plans which will save what would otherwise go to some development company.

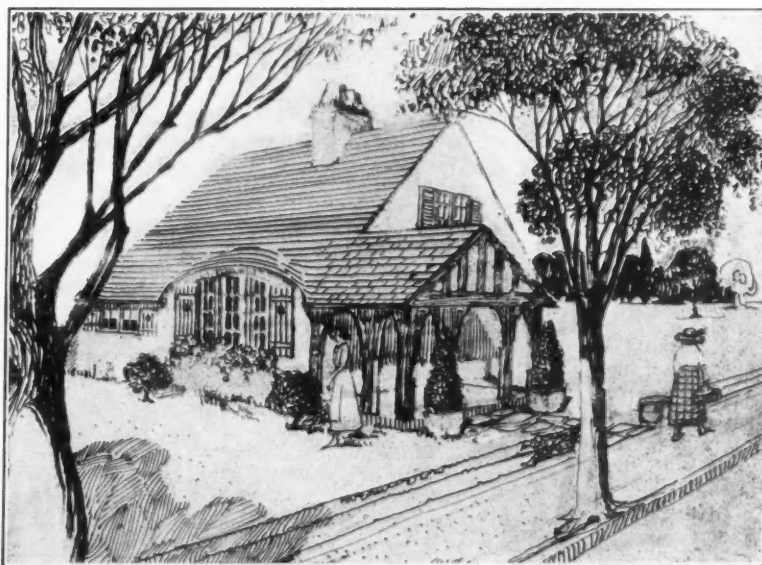
But uniform plan doesn't mean sameness. In this first group, which are to

room direct. The next size house has in addition to the same general features a breakfast room, a store room and the bath-room upstairs; while the third type adds a dining-room and a third bedroom.

Each house is on a plot 40 by 115 feet, and they are "staggered" to avoid the town effect of regular rows. The land on which they are to stand is high and rolling, with plenty of trees, and the architecture an adaptation of English domestic style.

As soon as the houses are ready for occupancy, they become the individual property of the purchaser, with no co-operative features remaining. And they become so on the following terms: the smallest "cottage apartment" costs \$6,100, the next \$7,200, and the third \$8,300. In the same order, \$2,100, \$2,600 and \$3,000 are required in cash payment, the rest remaining on mortgage and being paid off in monthly sums. For the smallest house, this charge, including taxes and sidewalks, comes to \$67 to \$70 a month.

While not financially interested, the Y. W. C. A. desires to encourage this venture in the belief that it is an important step forward in meeting the problems of modern living throughout the country. The housing problem is



The little house shown here is a woman's dream come true

be built near White Plains, within commuting distance of New York, there will be three sizes and styles of house. The baby house shown in the illustration has downstairs a big living-room, a kitchen, a bath and dressing-room, while upstairs there are two ample bedrooms, as well as the abundance of closets and cupboards which the cramped flat-dweller's soul craves. Yes, and a veranda from which one enters the living-

by no means confined to New York, and near other cities this community buying plan may perhaps be worked out even more readily. For those interested either in the White Plains Colony or in forming independent groups of their own for a similar solution in other localities, full details may be secured from Miss Geary's office at the National Board, Y. W. C. A., 600 Lexington Avenue, New York.



## Editorially Speaking

### Are You a Criminal?

MANY an American has cried out in indignant protest against the overwhelming volume of legislation which annually pours forth from Congress and the legislatures with unfailing regularity, but until now no one seems to have taken the time and trouble to discover just how vast is the total. In the September *Pictorial Review*, Arthur Train presents just these facts with citation of many a curious law under the head "Of the making of fool laws, there is no end." The figures are well worth remembering and are contained in the following clear-cut statement:

"During a recent five-year period [we regret that Mr. Train did not tell us just which five-year period he based his conclusions on] there were passed over 62,000 laws, State and Federal, to interpret which required 65,000 decisions of courts of last resort, filling 630 volumes; our legislative harvest is upward of 15,000 statutes per annum. Today the greatest obstacle to legal reform is the obsession of the American people for making laws, which in the one hundred and thirty-two years that have elapsed since the adoption of the Federal Constitution have exceeded in number and bulk the total of all the laws enacted for the government of mankind from the time of Adam to the inaugural of Washington."

Mr. Train points out that all courts hold ignorance of the law to be no excuse for its transgression, yet who is intelligent enough to know the laws of his own state? According to Mr. Train, the law of New York alone defines two hundred felonies and four hundred misdemeanors. Who among ordinary citizens could name a dozen? That the majority of the New York population is out of jail must be due to the incapacity of the police to remember the six hundred causes for which any one of them might have been arrested.

"No citizen could keep up with the laws and have time to earn his living," truthfully says Mr. Train, and finds in Charles F. Southmayde's example nothing peculiar. This gentleman was a great lawyer, but was possessed by a constant fear that he might himself become a lawbreaker, so he employed counsel to watch the proceedings of the New York legislature "lest he might without knowing it commit some misdemeanor that would land him in jail."

Is Mr. Train not deducing a correct conclusion in his charge that the lamentable disregard for law in this country is largely due to the fact that there is so much of it?

Just now, in the vicinity of New York City, the Holy Sabbath has become the unholy day of the week and a constant dread to farmers. Automobiles in ceaseless succession pour out of the city along all the country roads. The orchards (upon which the farmer relies to produce the cash to pay his taxes), hang temptingly full of peaches, pears and apples. The automobiles stop, bags and baskets brought for the purpose are hastily produced, and while the thieves pick and pack the other passengers watch the road for the possible appearance of the irate owner. It has been a crime to steal since the Ten Commandments recorded in moral law the current moral opinion which had evolved through the preceding generations. Yet these petty thieves, untouched by moral, religious or civil law, continue to make life a burden for New York, New Jersey and Connecticut farmers, and their number is legion.

What is true of this city, is doubtless true of the environs of other cities. In Europe apple trees often border the public roadside, but the fruit is left to ripen, when it is gathered by the municipal authorities and distributed among the poor. The automobile thieves here would take good

care that the poor didn't get it. Yet murder and stealing are the two oldest crimes in the human calendar.

Laws which catch the uninformed are of a different type. The editorial page of the *Citizen* in the last issue mentioned an example: A prominent suffragist married an Englishman who has never been naturalized, although they have never lived out of this country. They arranged a vacation sojourn in Canada and discovered just in time that, being aliens, they could not come back if they left this country, as the limit of British immigrants for the period is filled. So, by the law an American woman who has never been out of her own country, becomes a British citizen by marrying an Englishman, and only escaped the fate of finding herself barred out from her own home land by discovering the law in time.

Why not limit the number of laws permissible to legislatures? Or who can propose a plan for elevating the moral standard of citizens and respect for the law? Verily, "of fool laws" there should be an end.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

### Mistaken Chivalry

A STRANGE thing happened the other day off the Pacific coast. A steamer ran upon a reef and sank, with much loss of life. An eighteen-year-old college athlete, John Jakway, son of Professor Bernard Jakway of the University of California, was so shocked by the scene that he committed suicide. The press dispatches say:

"Horried at seeing a man crazed with fear strangle a woman and force her from a floating mattress back into the water, young Jakway pressed his sister in close embrace, kissed her and jumped into the water, saying:

"If this is the way men act—if life is so terrible—then I do not want to live. After such cruelty, let me die."

It was the act of a chivalrous boy, but of a boy in a morbid frame of mind. Of course, his suicide made life more cruel for his mother and sister, both of whom were rescued. But looking at it from a wider viewpoint, it deprived the world of part of the chivalry existing in it; and the world needs all it has, and more.

Suicide is increasing rapidly according to the statistics published by the Save-a-Life Society; and the number of suicides by children and very young persons is especially large. The usual cause is said to be despondency. It is not wonderful, perhaps, in view of the hard times and the widespread distress; but every painful incident, every case of cruelty and wrong, ought to spur a generous mind to try to remove the causes of it, rather than to seek escape from the sight of it by death.

This is the fourth steamer lost by the same company; and the reason is said to be that it sends them out with green crews, because these can be had cheaper than experienced seamen. If so, young Jakway should have put forth his efforts to prevent a repetition of such disasters, instead of throwing himself into the sea.

Catherine Breshkovsky, in urging a friend to take better care of her health, once said, in substance:

"I do not overestimate my own value, but I know that the world has not too many men and women of good will, who are trying to make it better; so I take care of my health, and mean to live as long as possible."

Madame Breshkovsky has looked upon more horrors than most persons; but her courage, even in her old age, remains firm, and outshines that of the young. "Men and women of good will," whenever they are tempted to despond, should remember her brave words and take heart.—A. S. B.

### Let in the Light

IN the general wish to have the proceedings at the Disarmament Conference open to the public, we are apt to forget how comparatively new is the doctrine that the people have a right to know what their rulers are doing in their name. In England, in the eighteenth century, it was a legal offence to report the proceedings of Parliament. Even the names of members who spoke in debate could not be quoted. Nowadays there is a wide-spread and growing resentment against having important public decisions made in secret, and announced only after it is too late to make any protest.

Women, who come to the consideration of public affairs free from much of the traditional reverence for red tape, should see the need of letting in the light, and do their best to secure it. To a large degree it is the secret agreements that have led to wars.—A. S. B.

### "Superfluous Women"

FIFTEEN million women in Europe are "doomed to die unmarried" and there are two million more women than men in England, according to recent estimates. Various persons commenting on this situation have been filled not only with dark foreboding for society but with gloomy pity for these "superfluous women." Some of the pity may be wanted; all of it would be if a general social attitude were to go with the word "superfluous." Fifteen million women all *feeling* superfluous would add up to a considerable total of piteous woe. But the day for that has gone by, and it's high time the word superfluous, as a synonym for unmarried, went with it.

Bitter economic hardships there will be, of course—women thrown on their own resources without training or equipment. But thousands of women, formerly sheltered, are finding it possible to tackle life for themselves and are enjoying it. Aside from these, too, there are those for whom the word "superfluous" is simply insulting—the women who are helping to build up the broken life of their countries, especially through care of the children. Such women give their spirit of motherhood to great groups instead of to a small family and render a service that could otherwise not be given. As a final point, sheer force of numbers, as the *New York World* points out, may give the women in certain of the European countries a social and political power they never had before.

Married life is normal and desirable, but it is too late in the day to assume that marriage is woman's whole and only destiny, or that a spinster is any more superfluous than a bachelor.—V. R.

### With Husband's Consent

IN a recent action of the Belgian Chamber there is a matter for congratulation to women, and some matter, too, for mild mirth. (Incidentally, here is a point at which the unmarried woman has the clear advantage, however she may be wept over as "superfluous.") Without debate a measure has been adopted permitting women to hold office as burgomaster or mayor. In a country like Belgium, where for centuries city and town autonomy has been preponderant, the burgomaster is extremely important: this officer is president of the municipal council, president of the council of charities, and chief of the local police. For women to gain this right may well be looked upon as marking an important point in the progress of feminism.

But—"a married woman may exercise these functions only upon the express authorization of her husband." Though it is true that "such authorization is not required whenever a woman furnishes proof that husband is absent, is under suspension of his civil rights or is in such situation that he cannot make known his decision," and "a woman nominated to said office before contracting marriage, may fill it during her term notwithstanding the refusal or recall of the marital authorization." Well—how long is that likely to last?

Granted that a woman would probably have a very unhappy time being a mayor if husband, in the background, felt that she was neglecting him, how about the other way round? It may make a very sizable difference to the wife whether father is in the mayor's chair or in bank or office. Not the same kind of difference, perhaps, but conceivably a most vital one. But does any one suggest that the male candidate for burgomaster should bring in his wife's written consent? Hardly.

The fact is that these family adjustments are really better made privately.

The limitation of the Belgian measure has a reminiscent flavor; and after all when we consider how short a time ago it was since the husband's vote was thought quite enough to cover the family case, perhaps the stride to burgomaster-with-permission should be regarded as a long one, quickly taken.—V. R.

### Our National Discourtesy

COMMENT has already been made in the *Citizen* on the humiliating failure of the United States to answer the invitation from the League of Nations to the conference on the Traffic in Women and Children held in Geneva.

Another such conference to which we were asked—and to which we did not go—was the session of the International Emigration Commission, also held in Geneva, in August.

This session was convened as a result of the conference of the International Labor Office to which Washington offered its hospitality in 1919; though the United States was of course not a member, as this Office was created under the Treaty of Versailles. At this time eighteen countries were selected for representation on the Emigration Commission, and the United States was included in the number. The invitation was accepted in Mr. Wilson's administration and Rowland B. Mahany, then assistant to the Secretary of Labor, was appointed as a representative. He went to Geneva months in advance of the date for the Commission session, to share in the preliminary work. He was recalled. Another invitation was then sent to the Harding administration, and it was hoped that Robert E. Tod, the commissioner under appointment for Ellis Island, who has been abroad for some months, might be appointed. But the invitation was not even acknowledged, and no delegate was sent.

Like the Conference on the Traffic in Women and Children, this Commission was called together for purely humanitarian and non-political purposes. Its whole object indeed was to prepare agenda for a future conference on immigration to be held in 1922. To the lay mind it is not clear how sending a representative would involve our nation in difficulties. It would not automatically thrust us into the League. And, why, failing a delegate, there should not have been the simple courtesy of a reply to a courteous invitation, passes understanding.

### Conserving Children

TWO moves in the direction of real humanizing of public institutions have been recorded recently. One is the arrangement by Postmaster General Hays by which drivers of parcel-post wagons along the rural routes in Minnesota have been instructed to let the mothers weigh their babies on the postal scales. This is not only human, but efficient, since a baby's weight says much about the baby's health, and this plan provides the country mother with a test as accurate as the most elaborate city nursery's.

The other is a proposal authorizing the Public Health Service to examine children who are brought in to the Public Health Service as delinquents. This, again, is efficient as well as human, because neglected delinquent children develop into the worst sort of criminals, and proper preventive care will save huge sums to the government—not to mention the possibility of saving human beings to themselves.

# What the American Woman Thinks

## "Every Little Thing"

By MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE

THE lives of women once consisted, and do still in some regions, of the obvious maternal and domestic duties plus an infinitude of little tasks to be fulfilled with meticulous care. The Smoker-husband in Barrie's "My Lady Nicotine" voices his wife's point of view when he says solemnly: "Life isn't worth living if the curtains aren't right!"



Even queens, we learn from Strachey's picture of Victoria, are bound to the servitude of their material belongings as part of their ideal of the whole duty of woman. The English Queen turned punctiliously from consultations with Prime Ministers to cataloguing, placing, photographing, the thousands of gifts and curios of which her eminent position made her the recipient—and woe to the servant who misplaced a single one of them! The Empress-Queen, adoring wife and mother of nine children, was equally conscientious whether opposing Lord Melbourne and Mr. Gladstone on some matter of foreign policy or prescribing the precise dress for and adjudicating the morals of her ladies-in-waiting. Even in her extreme age, when the task of signing state papers had become inhumanly heavy, she sat for hours daily murmuring "approved" as each was read to her. Without perspective, lacking a sense of social proportion, she furnishes the model of the conscientious woman of the nineteenth century, determined to do everything perfectly, whether it were large or trivial, vital or ephemeral.

Modern women, who are systematizing housekeeping, simplifying dress, trying to put under their feet the myriad detail that constitutes traditional domesticity and womanliness, in order to gain leisure for the cultivation of the mind and to serve the community and the state, are still staggering under the subconscious exactions of those leftover ideals of the Victorian woman.

It is, in one aspect, a slavery to material things—a sort of "Martha-ism," so to speak, in which every little thing required by Our World must be done, even though Jesus himself were speaking of high spiritual matters. In another view, the "Ideal" woman is afflicted with excessive egotism. Man desires to be successful, or rich, or learned, but never to be "Perfect". Not many years ago the career of a distinguished lecturer was all but ruined when a president of women's clubs called him publicly "The Ideal Man" and the newspapers took it up in joyous ridicule. No woman's career would be jeopardized by such a phrase—she would merely plume herself the more on being superior in every little thing to the traditional requirements and the world would ask no more of her.

We venture to think that no woman whose bureau drawers are always in order, whose hair is perfectly coiffured, whose intervals of leisure are conspicuously filled with needlework in fulfillment of the industrious ideal of woman-kind, is destined to sit in Congress or preside at meetings for International Peace. Until women as a class are willing to eliminate the unessential, until they cease to offer their petty perfections in duty as excuse for evading the duties of citizenship and social service, they will not make a dent on politics nor get far in social reform. When the perfect lady perishes from the earth she should have written on her tombstone:

"She Died Of One Thing More!"

## Truth-in-Fabric

By GRACE RAYMOND HEBARD

TO ADULTERATE commodities which are to be sold to an unsuspecting public is not a modern transgression. The Prophet Amos warned the children of Israel against the evils that would come to them if they adulterated their wheat or falsified their balances or measures. In the fourteenth century London bakers conceived the cheating idea of making large holes in their molding-boards whereby they might hold out a portion of the dough which the public brought to them to be baked in their large ovens. As a punishment for this wholesale thievery the bakers were placed in a pillory for six hours with the stolen dough tied around their necks.

Again in the sixteenth century we find frequent punishments administered, two of which particularly appeal to one's imagination. "Any man or woman who sells watered milk shall have a funnel

thrust into his or her mouth and be compelled to drink so much watered milk as in the mind of the surgeon can be borne without danger to life." The other punishment is decidedly unique; the law reads:—"Any man or woman who sells butter mixed with beets, stones, or other substance, with the object of increasing the weight, shall be arrested and put in the pillory, then the butter shall be placed on his or her head and there remain until it shall have melted by the heat of the sun. The dogs shall be allowed to lick them and the people may scold them with any words that please them, provided that neither God, the king, nor any other person is thereby libeled. If the weather is cold a fire shall be built in front of the guilty one."

Until the enactment of our national pure food law, one was not sure if one were sprinkling pepper or sweepings from the floor on one's food; if maple sugar were from the sap of the tree or made of cane sugar flavored with an extract from the juice of a walnut tree, corn cobs or maple wood; if canned vegetables were colored with copper salt to give them a fresh and inviting appearance; if inferior catsups and relishes were colored to make them more appetizing; if spoiled windfall nuts were coated to make them appear



better, or if nutmegs, when not made of wood, were covered with a powder to conceal worm-holes.

The adulteration and falsification of foods and statements of contents of bottled and canned goods forced our government in 1906 to pass a National Food and Drug Act. Wyoming in 1903 was the first state to put into operation a State Pure Food Law which proved helpful both to health and purse. This state law has frequently been copied in other of our states. In all states now cooperation with the federal law on pure foods is assured.

As with foods so with legislation for virgin wool. Wyoming in February



last enacted the first "Virgin Wool" law, which was intended to cooperate with the proposed French-Capper "Truth-in-Fabric" bill now before Congress. This measure was before the sixty-sixth Congress and was reintroduced at the present session. The purpose of this proposed law is to "prevent deceit and unfair prices that result from the unrevealed presence of substitutes for virgin wool in woven fabrics purporting to contain wool and in garments or articles of apparel made therefrom."

Many of our western state legislatures have considered and have introduced Virgin Wool bills, primarily because the wool, or sheep, industry is their leading source of wealth—Texas, Wyoming and Montana, in the order named, being the largest wool producers. In 1917 there were 186,000,000 pounds of shoddy manufactured in the United States and only 141,000,000 pounds of virgin scoured wool—significant figures for you who think your garments are made of virgin wool—significant also for the wool growers.

You ask, "Just what is shoddy?" It is what oleomargarine is to butter; it is a substitute sold as the real thing to the unsuspecting public.

Virgin wool means wool that has never been spun previously or woven into cloth. Shoddy is the wool fiber obtained from clippings from old rags; it is wool fiber that has been spun and woven into cloth, it is cuttings from cotton, furs, feathers, wood, hemp, flax, jute, hair fiber and almost any old thing. Some of these rags have been reworked as many as eight times. No buyer can tell how many times the wool fiber has been worked over. Shoddy then has no new wool, but is a combination of shoddy and cotton, and the fabric from which it is made does not have the endurance of virgin wool fabrics; and, by having cotton in it, it can be sold cheaper as real wool than can the never-before-used wool fabric.

It has been asserted that if one were to make a survey of the clothing sold in stores, of the clothing on people, or even on the backs of sheepmen, he would find that fully three-quarters of those selling and wearing woolen goods would not know whether the fabrics were virgin wool or just shoddy. One may eat as much oleomargarine as he wishes, but it must by federal law bear the label "Not butter," or "Oleomargarine." There is no law prohibiting the consumption of this substitute, but there is a law requiring the merchant to mark the product properly. So with the French-Capper bill; it does not prevent the selling or the wearing of shoddy-made garments, but it proposes to make it possible for one to buy pure wool garments, or shoddy ones, and pay the bill accordingly. The bill further proposes to protect the public from the deceit and profiteering that result from

the unrevealed presence of shoddy in fabrics, by having all fabrics plainly labeled as to the exact percentage of shoddy or virgin wool that may have been used in the manufacturing of the garment.

The wool bill has received a rather universal approval, except by a small number of manufacturers who would profit by selling shoddy in place of virgin wool; hence they and some few organizations are fighting desperately to prevent shoddy identification.

As women buy at least ninety per cent of the clothing worn by their families, and ninety per cent of the women are unintelligent as to what shoddy or virgin wool fabrics or garments may be, the French-Capper bill not only deserves serious consideration by this large number of home-makers, but it should immediately receive the endorsement and active support of every woman voter in the United States. Have you ever written to your senators and representatives about your views on this economic and domestic subject? Why not?

## The Movie Menace

By EMILY NORDSTROM

WHO is responsible for the present-day point of view, both as to manners and dress of the young people of the nation? Certainly not the boys and girls themselves. They don't make the clothes they are obliged to buy and they don't regulate the moving-pictures they are obliged to see.

The women have got what they struggled for these many years—equal political rights. They are still in the fight to win equal rights with men economically.

But what can it avail in the battle of life, if, while they are struggling for the right to do some real job, the youth of our nation is being debauched by some unseen force?

Where are the mothers and what are they doing—when their children are wandering in the streets at night so that a curfew has to be a municipal order? Where are the mothers when their boys and girls are learning through the moving-pictures every sort of vice and crime?

Take as an example a certain quiet little community that I know, in a state where the school system is supposed to be a pattern for the rest of the country. We have a motion-picture house where pictures are shown twice a week. Every child in the place attends and all the young ones sit in front.

Some young married friends of ours were crowded up front once and were obliged to sit with the children. The young husband said afterward he was ashamed to have his wife hear the low and loose talk of these school children during the play.

The motion picture they were looking at was the refinement of immorality and licentiousness, all mixed up with beautiful women and innocent-looking girls. What if it did turn out to be good?—the disgusting thought was there and was visualized to these young minds all dressed up in glitter.

Who is responsible for this outrage upon the youth of our nation—taught in such a nursery all the vile nastiness



and evil in the world and just how to do it? It makes me sick to think of it, especially when we know how these "movies" can be turned into such a source of education and when there is so much of beauty and goodness to show to young minds. To notice their delight over the nature and comic pictures should be a lesson to the grown-ups.

It is the grown-ups who are responsible but most of all the women grown-ups, for there they sit and view these awful spectacles with never a word of protest—or else merely stop going.

I believe that the motion-picture industry both on the screen and in the real life of the actors is the great force for good or evil in the world to-day—and just at present it is evil. In the community of which I have spoken, it adds so much to the prosperity of the place that one rarely hears any adverse criticisms.

But we on the outside hear what goes on and when we know of the extravagance, morals, manners, dress and general mode of life of almost all of these thousands of movie stars of all shades, and when we know how their habits, dress and manners are being imitated by the many who know them on the screen and by reputation, we cannot but wonder how things are finally coming out.

It is for that great mass of women of the nation whose high ideals are a compelling force, to throw their weight to counteract this evil.

## "The Man Problem"

By ELLIS PARKER BUTLER  
Author of "Pigs is Pigs"

Here is an entertaining answer to Mr. J. George Frederick's article published in the last issue of the CITIZEN, in which he raised several questions about the effect of the modern woman movement on men. Other answers are coming in and will appear in later numbers. We will welcome short letters on Mr. Frederick's article from our readers and their friends.

SINCE you ask me I'll say that my friend J. George Frederick's "The Man Problem in the Woman Movement" in your August 27 issue is certainly an idea.

In the *New York Post's Literary Review* of August 27, Forbes Heermans quotes Heine as saying "An idea is any damned nonsense that comes into a man's head." Only by admitting that, can I admit that I have any ideas on the woman movement.

I will now present a few of my ideas, *a la Heine*.

If man is at all fussed up because of the woman movement I have not noticed it, here in Flushing. If woman has become different or threatens to become different I have not noticed it, here in Flushing. A few men threw a few fits when "Votes for Women" was a new idea and still unaccomplished; any sign of variation from the normal in woman makes some of us uneasy, but there is still seventy-two times as much talk about the weather as about the woman stuff J. George Frederick talks about in his article.

Men are inclined to hate to have the furniture moved around; women like—and always have liked—to make a few changes now and then, and when mama moves the bed over where the dresser was and puts the rocking-chair where the sewing-table used to be, papa is apt to be annoyed. He always has gotten over it, however, and he always will.

Taking the United States by and large, it is my idea that if the women had pushed through a successful campaign with the war cry, "No more apple pie, never no more!" we men would have been twice as agitated, would be twice as fearful today, and would begin

to think some of the things J. George Frederick thinks we think.

I cannot, as J. George does, speak for all men and all women. I only know a few men and women. Some live here in Flushing and some in Muscatine, Iowa, and some elsewhere. They are, however, all alive and eating three meals a day. Real folks, so to speak, and not "man" and "woman" in the hazy bulk. They are the folks I say "How d'y' do?" to and shake hands with and occasionally go fishing with or have in to dinner. I don't know one of them that is agitated two cents' worth by the whole woman question. This includes myself. I don't know one man that is fearful that "there may come a deterioration in himself from lessened responsibility." If you asked any one of the men, seriously, if he definitely feared "the possible deadening of joy and inspiration through the lessening of emotional zest?" he would think you were crazy. And if I thought it, I would think I was getting in shape for examination by an alienist.

Of something over six pages of advertising in your August 27 issue, over four and one-half pages are of things for women to wear, and two of the remaining advertisements are of beds and bedding. Only one small two-inch single-column one advertises a sanitarium for nerves. I see nothing for men to worry about yet. When the *Woman Citizen* contains no dry goods advertising and four and one-half pages of advertisements of sanitariums for nervous husbands I may begin to be frightened.

It looks a little as if J. George Frederick was kicking an empty hornets' nest to scare up some healthy excitement. It is a good article, but it doesn't mean anything. It has a lot of nice words like "totemistic" and "intellectual vassalage" but it is as up-to-date as a bonnet of 1847.

Where did Frederick learn that "for perhaps the first time in his history," man is "acting the conservator, the cherisher of domestic traditions, the brake upon adventurousness"? My observation has been that the poor old jay has always been the conservative "don't change the location of the piano" element, worried for a couple of minutes when wife and the hired girl did move the piano to the other corner of the room, and then liking it mighty well, and all upset again when wife moved it back.

And may I lean back and laugh my fool head off? "Even though he has granted the vote to woman," says friend Frederick, "she needs him sorely to help lift her sex to the level of wise political effectuality." Although that sounds like a clause taken out of the hot-air section of a political platform, I suppose it means something. If it means that woman really thinks she needs men to show her how to "do" politics, somebody ought to get woman off to one side somewhere and tell her something about us. What men don't know about "wise political efficiency" would fill a five-mile book shelf.

Now here's an idea (*a la Heine*, you say? All right! Have it that way, then.): Since the world began some men have been attracted and their love aroused by the mole on Molly's lip. Call it disfigurement or variation from the norm or plain mole, and it was the one thing that got Jim all worked up and loving. And some men have loved best and only the woman who had a streak of adventure, of boldness to do, of eagerness to ride astride, do what men do. There are now and always will be enough of those men to regard the "modernized"—I don't like the word—woman as the best to love. For them her modernism is sex illusion and inspiration. And there is the other man, the one that is keyed up and made eager for marriage by the "domestic" sort of woman. There are and always will be plenty of him, too, and plenty of women to supply that variety of sex illusion and inspiration.

When you sift Frederick's entire article it leaves just this residue of meaning—his words—"Woman must not dim herself as a light in the life of man." This is a deep truth. It has but one answer:

*She could not if she wanted to!*

Leaving out the women of eighty years and over, I believe one of the greatest difficulties of the economically independent, thoroughly modernized, "rearranged" woman in remaining free is the insistent plea of some adoring male that she marry him. When woman ceases to be the "light" of the Bill Jones man she instantly becomes the "light" of the Henry J. Fliggis man. You can't dim woman, and she can't dim herself. Man will always want her. And the women who don't want husbands will never be very important in number, no matter how important in other ways.

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A colorful prelude to the Autumn Millinery — these new, soft, leather hats from London.

Four Prices Include a Range

**\$6.75 to \$10.75**

FOURTH FLOOR

## Suede Hats

Fresh from London

They were made especially for us and we have just received them, so you may see how new and how original they are.

Soft adjustable brims that curve to suit the wearer's whim, and draped crowns of unusually becoming line—these explain their charm.

The colors are lovely beyond words, Hunter's green, chamois, emerald, pearl, taupe, carmine, navy, beet root, French blue and orange tones.

## Lord & Taylor

FIFTH AVENUE

### Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 7)

those opposed, led by Senator Reed of Missouri, were carried on up to ten o'clock of the night of adjournment, when Senator Sterling, seeing passage of the bill was impossible, asked that it be laid aside—a virtual acknowledgment that it was hopelessly blocked.

For eight hours Senator Reed held the floor in his attack on the bill, keeping back all other business. When other Senators attempted to have the bill laid aside temporarily, to dispose of waiting reports and resolutions, the proponents of the "dry" measure refused.

"I will not consent to the consideration of any other bill until this, the so-called beer bill, is disposed of," said Senator Jones of Washington, "and it makes no difference how long we have to stay here for that purpose."

"We understand," added Senator Willis, of Ohio, "that fifteen or twenty Senators opposed to the bill are to speak. If this is a filibuster let those who direct such action bear the responsibility."

One reason for the bitter fight waged against the anti-beer bill was the Stanley amendment proposed by Senator Stanley, of Kentucky, that "any officer, agent or employee of the United States engaged in the enforcement of this act,

or the national prohibition act, or any other law of the United States, who shall search property or premises of any person, or attempt to search without previously securing a search warrant as provided by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

Since the effect of this would be to make prohibition enforcement virtually impossible, both the opponents and the proponents were equally determined—the former to secure, the latter to prevent—enactment of the amendment.

If enacted, it would repeal a number of laws authorizing search or inspection that have been in force for years. No officer would have the right to stop and search rum-running automobiles without a search warrant even though convinced that they contain liquor. It would protect moonshining, since arrests could not be made, upon discovery, until a warrant had been properly sworn to before the proper officials. Meantime the offenders could escape.

A substitute amendment for the Stanley amendment has been introduced in the Senate which, while drastic, safeguards the sanctity of the home by prohibiting absolutely the search of a private dwelling without a warrant; penalizes an officer who searches any place without a warrant if he does so without reasonable cause, and maliciously;

and makes the existing federal search and seizure law, penalizing individuals who cause search warrants to be issued without probable cause, or maliciously, apply to officers who search without warrant. It gives or extends no right of search not now existing under the law. On the other hand, it limits the right of search by preventing a private dwelling from being searched without a warrant when this was permitted previously under other laws—not prohibition.

Senator Sterling says he will bring the measure up when Congress reconvenes, in which case the same bitter fight will be resumed. Meantime, the friends of the measure have the consolation of knowing that the conference report on this bill will have privileged status when the legislators of the upper branch of Congress meet September 21.

When the Senate reconvenes Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, intends to try to secure action on an amendment which he introduced just before the Senate recessed. Senator Ladd proposes an amendment to the Constitution which will provide that war shall not be declared by this country against another country except upon approval of the people of the United States by a vote, unless we are invaded or about to be invaded.



# The Practical Citizen

## Should Aliens Vote?

**I**NDIANA members of the League of Women Voters have been carrying on a state-wide campaign to secure the passage of a constitutional amendment which would prevent the foreign-born resident from voting until full American citizenship is obtained, and on September 6 the issue goes to the people—too late to report the result in this issue.

"Vote 'YES' for Amendment No. 1," has been their slogan, reinforced by the cry, "Shall Citizens of Indiana or Aliens Make Our Laws?"

The fact that foreign-born men who have not renounced their allegiance to their native countries have voted equally with American-born in Indiana has aroused the women. Of more than 61,000 foreign-born men in Indiana who in 1920 declared their intention to become citizens, less than 9,000 were fully naturalized. But they could all vote! So the League began a systematic campaign of education for the amendment. It terminated with "Bill Board Saturday", August 27, when flag-decorated automobiles filled with men and women dashed from place to place putting up posters and explaining to groups the need of voting "Yes" to secure American-made laws, followed by "Constitution Week"—August 29 to September 3—in which a house-to-house canvass impressed upon the voters the importance of the election.

## Women and Soldiers Say No

**S**EVEN states formerly permitted aliens to vote if they had declared the intention of becoming citizens. But South Dakota revoked this privilege in the early days of the war; Texas voted on July 23 to require full citizenship for voting, and Missouri followed her in a special election on August 2. There remain now only Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska and Indiana.

"Curiously enough," comments Mrs. Richard Edwards, of Peru, Indiana, First Vice President of the National

League of Women Voters, "it has been left to two groups—the women and the soldiers—to push this amendment. To the soldier, citizenship and the right to be an American is something he has pledged his life for. It is a definite and tangible thing to be protected and developed. To the women who were so long disfranchised, the right to vote takes its true place as the most prized gift of citizenship—its crown and seal."

## A Long Step Forward

**T**HE general orders recently issued by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service concerning vice conditions in the environments of government hospitals for disabled men were noted with great satisfaction by the National League of Women Voters and all other interested citizens.

They provide in detail for cooperation between military and non-military organizations to protect former service men in our hospitals, as well as seamen patients in hospitals operated by the Public Health Service.

These orders will meet with greater public understanding and interest than the similar suggestions embodied in the letter of the Secretary of War to the governors of the states in 1917. For while the latter appeal for vice repression and decent conditions in the vicinity of training-camps was made to all the states, only a limited number could comply with the request, as there were not sufficient laws on the statute books of many of the states to carry into effect the recommendations.

To meet the general need a federal measure was passed and was enforced throughout the United States during the period of the war. This act provided for a penalty of \$1,000 fine, or imprisonment for one year, for conviction—in a federal court—of prostitution within the five-mile zone established about military camps.

Since that time twenty-four states have passed additional vice repressive measures in some form, many of them initiating entirely new legislation, while some have strengthened their existing code. Women have long realized the necessity for intelligent constructive work along this line, and the League of Women Voters has in every state its committee on Social Hygiene. But the new general orders from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who is in charge of the hospitalization work for disabled men, are the first indication of the active interest of the federal government in vice repression in its relation to

public health in time of peace, and concerning men no longer in the service.

In his letter the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury says in part:

I feel very strongly that if these policies were wise when the Government was dealing with strong, vigorous young men, they are equally wise and even more compelling in our policy in dealing with men who, as a result of war, need the helpful assistance of a grateful government in their struggle for rehabilitation.

## Pickling Politicians

**"W**OMEN voters 'preserve' good government and put corrupt politicians 'in a pickle,'" is the very suggestive motto which the Boston League of Women Voters is using in appealing to its members to set aside as a gift to the League one jar each from the summer preserving.

"The work which has made our League a power for civic righteousness and progress, can only go on if it receives the support of those who believe in it. Do you believe in it?" reads the appeal, which adds that a jar apiece from its members would finance the League for an entire month. The League plans a sale of the donations of home-made jellies, jams and fruits. A rummage sale, which is also planned for this winter, will enable the League to continue its good citizenship work.

## Good News from Florida

**F**ROM Florida comes news of splendid work done by local Leagues of Women Voters:

In Lake Worth the League has a public forum which is attracting everyone with its worth-while discussions.

Miami League assisted in changing the city charter to permit the adoption of the more modern city-manager plan, and aided in electing five bankers as commissioners.

Palm Beach County League, through its officers, brought to light weak points in the school system of West Palm Beach, and the County Board of Public Instruction made the desired changes. The same League also campaigned last fall and elected a woman county superintendent and a woman member of the Board of Public Instruction.

St. Petersburg League has improved the standard of pictures shown at the theaters.

The Florida State League, through its Board of Directors, is planning a program to investigate the school system, and if necessary to legislate for its improvement in order "to make better citizens out of our future citizens."

## GLENSIDE

A small sanitarium for women with nervous, mild mental, or chronic illnesses.

MABEL D. ORDWAY, M. D.

6 PARLEY VALE

JAMAICA PLAIN, BOSTON, MASS.

Tel. Jamaica 44, Mass.



## Continuing Our Autumn Sale of Women's Suits \$39.50

Most of the models are slim, long-coated styles that slenderize and add youthful grace to even the more mature figures. Some are richly adorned with Moleskin, Nutria or Opussum—others are without Fur.

Moussyne, Yalama, Duvet de Laine, Tweed and Tricotine constitute the materials. Many new shades of Brown and Taupe are introduced, and Volnay, Reindeer, Navy Blue and Black are prominently featured.

(Fourth Floor)

### James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

34th Street

## For Happy World Childhood

(Continued from page 9)

sist on such school attendance, and also that there be international agreements with regard to foreign-born infants.

All countries were keenly alive to the evils of the cinema and to its relation to delinquency. Many specific restrictions were moved, such as prohibiting attendance at cinema performances to all below eighteen years of age. But in the end the resolution proposed that to counteract the evils of the present cinema we try first of all to substitute good films for bad, and encourage their production in all possible ways, and further, that we insist that all governments subject this form of amusement to rigid control.

Among the most distinguished experts of the Congress were those attending the section that considered abnormal children. During all four days they reiterated the importance, in caring for "irregulars," of making first of all a provisional classification of them: social, biological, and psychological. Each country should see to it that it has institutions where abnormal children can be held under observation for a certain time; there should be bio-psychological clinics to give counsel to authorities and to parents; for the more serious cases and for those having a

defective family environment, familial homes should be organized, capable of giving the children individual treatment and instruction. In all schools, and particularly in all primary schools, there should be special provision for the teaching of irregulars. And they should be followed after school age, be taught trades and otherwise helped to take their place in society.

### In Favor of Visiting Nurses

In the Infant Welfare Section more than anywhere else one felt the pulse of the Congress. What eager appeal, what zealous argument! Our chief contribution was the paper of Dr. W. Ramsay of the University of Minnesota, on the best means of protecting children against tuberculosis. The section regretted keenly that the United States had sent no representatives especially prepared to report on the success of the visiting nurse movement in our country. It is in its infancy in Belgium and France and certain delegates from those countries had counted much on our support of their championship of the visiting nurse plan.

Among other things, the resolutions asked for the increase in all countries of the all important consultation centers for nursing mothers; for the teaching of child hygiene to the mid-wife; for more and more organized effort against

tuberculosis; for medical supervision of schools; for the extension in Europe of the Speedwell system so successful in the United States, and for the creation of eugenic centers to work for the protection of children.

The best means of aiding war orphans were discussed in a separate section, which drew up a long series of resolutions, all emphasizing the solemn duty of the state to assure to each such child physical and moral health and an adequate trade or profession.

Omissions—hesitations? Naturally. But unquestionably, too, the children of all the countries represented will be a little stronger, a little happier because of this Congress. The drawing up of the resolutions will help, but I wonder if, after all, the most important results of such a meeting do not grow from that immeasurable heartening and strengthening of purpose that results from our having been able just to look into one another's faces—groups of us from these thirty-two countries of the world—from our having been able, for at least a moment, to read one another's minds, and thrill to our common hope. Belgium has given us this particular opportunity, and has sent us back to all quarters of the earth carrying above our varied national banners a single glorified one, raised to a healthy, normal and happy world childhood.

## World News About Women

### Ready—A Woman Diplomat

**T**HIRTY-EIGHT men and one woman, Miss Meta Hannay, took the examinations of the State Department for the diplomatic service, only thirteen of these successfully passing the test. Eighty per cent or over is the required rating, and Miss Hannay answered the questions, according to one of the class, more rapidly than any other there. She was one of the successful ones, but her name has not yet been sent to the Senate for approval.

### Woman Succeeds Woman

**M**RS. ANNETTE ABBOTT ADAMS, of San Francisco, was the first woman to hold office as an Assistant Attorney General, having been appointed during Mr. Wilson's administration. Another California woman, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrant, of Los Angeles, has just been appointed to fill the place which Mrs. Adams recently left vacant. This puts Mrs. Willebrant in charge of Department of Justice matters relating to customs and internal revenue, including legal questions arising out of the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act.

### Still It Spreads

**T**HE Rumanian Senate has passed an amendment to a reform bill which gives Rumanian women, with the exception of prostitutes, the communal

vote. It is expected that this suffrage amendment will be ratified by the Chamber of Deputies during the autumn session.

Woman Suffrage has been approved by the Central American Constituent Assembly, the legislative body of the Federation of Central American Republics, which is made up of representatives of Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

And, third, a woman suffrage society has been formed in Santiago, Chile—called the Women's National Progressive Party. It is strictly non-political and the principal item in its program is universal suffrage for both sexes, excluding only those men and women whose profession is vice.

### A Woman Alienist

**E**DITH SEVILLE COALE, a Washington physician, has been appointed to serve as "Acting District Alienist" in the absence of Dr. Hickling. This is the first time a woman has held such a post in Washington. Incidentally, Dr. Coale has been made health officer to the woman's bureau of the police department, and will have charge of the mental and physical examination of persons coming there. Dr. Coale is a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, of Baltimore, and was physician to the Hospital for the Insane, of Pennsylvania.

### The Birthday of Suffrage

**A**UGUST 26 was the first birthday of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which enfranchised the women of the United States. Various celebrations of the day were held through the country, and at the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in New York it was observed at a picnic lunch to which all the members of the National Board were invited. At this informal meeting, reminiscence was less marked than looking forward, and these leaders who had fought all the way through for American women were most interested in the year's developments in woman suffrage throughout the world.

### What English Women Want

**I**N a letter just received from London, Elizabeth Abbott, editor of the *International Woman Suffrage News*, reports the present status of the Guardianship of Infants bill:

"The principal clauses of this bill are those which give to mothers and fathers equal rights and responsibilities with regard to their legitimate children. The bill passed its second reading without a division on May 6 and also got through its committee stages and had reached the report stage. Unfortunately, since it is a private member's bill it can only be dealt with after 11 P. M. unless the Government gives special time for its discussion. Up to a few days ago that time was not forthcoming, but suddenly just as women's hopes were vanishing the Government has starred the bill, and this revives our hopes that it may be passed into law this session. It has tremendous backing throughout the country and should have gone through long ago. A contemporary, the *Woman's Leader*, in comment upon this eleventh-hour leisure on the part of the Government, wonders if it is not a sop to women which foreshadows a general election in the near future. It very well may be. It is wonderful how popular we become when somebody hopes to profit by our votes!"

### News from Germany

**T**HE German Home Minister has introduced a National Welfare of Infants bill in the Reichstag. This provides for the care and protection in family life of orphans, illegitimate children, or children whose parents are socially or morally unfit for their duties. It is expected to pass, and to become effective in April, 1923.

**"Peditforme"**  
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Give comfort, poise and efficiency, with high arch and narrow heel fitting, not found in any other shoe. Endorsed by the highest authorities. America's most popular shoe.

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## What Do You Know About Your Government?

THESE are answers to the questions in the issue of August 13, which were drawn from the question-box at the School for Citizenship conducted at Chautauqua this summer by the National League of Women Voters and the Chautauqua Woman's Club. With the next issue the questions in the regular course will be resumed.

1. Political parties are largely financed by voluntary contributions. Members of political clubs usually pay dues.

2. The one bill pending before Congress which commands the support of practically all the large women's organizations is the Sheppard-Towner bill to protect maternity and infant life.

3. Absentee voting, by mail, is permitted in some states, under various safeguards. Ask the Secretary of State of your own state to send you proper instructions.

4. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which prohibits a woman from becoming President.

5. Filibustering is a term used to describe unfair methods used to defeat a measure in Congress. When a senator talks incessantly, until he talks a measure to death, it is called filibustering. Read the Washington News Letter on page 7 in this issue for an account of filibustering on the anti-beer bill.

6. and 13. These two questions, which need more extended answers than space allows in this issue, will be answered in the next number.

7. What three books would you choose?

8. Needs no answer.

9. There would always be differences of opinion as to what national legislation women should oppose. The *Woman Citizen* presents the facts and leaves it to each woman to make her own decision.

10. I believe that the machinery of government can be taught more successfully after a study of actual problems of government, beginning with local ones with which women come in close touch, than by reversing the order.

11. The busiest women are usually the ones who can find time for one more important piece of work. The conscientious woman citizen organizes her time so that she will not neglect her duties, either public or private. A business man must do the same, if we are to have a happy, prosperous nation.

12. The League of Women Voters does not duplicate the work that older organizations are doing. No political party has ever considered it part of its business to educate voters, which is the first work of the League. If Republican and Democratic women's organizations would also take up this work the country would be the richer.

14. I believe that a person who is unable to inform herself and vote intelligently should not vote.

15. Maud Wood Park as President of the National League of Women Voters is in charge of the program of national legislation for the League. She is also chairman of the Women's Joint Congressional Committee composed of fourteen national women's organizations combining to work for various national measures.

16. The Hare system is the most popular way of using Proportional Representation. For details address Proportional Representation League, Philadelphia.

17. Governor Miller of New York did not "advocate breaking up women's organizations," but he said: "Any organization which seeks to exert political power is a menace to our constitution unless it is organized as a political party."

18. Neither the W. C. T. U. nor any other organization has for its principal work the same objects as the League of Women Voters, viz: to foster education in citizenship and to support improved government.

19. Some Women's Clubs, still, will not allow politics to enter into their programs because they are afraid of the dissensions which may arise. Since politics has a profound influence on the life of every woman, it is important that she should study and discuss political questions. Women will learn to agree to disagree when necessary, if given a chance.

20. Excessive nationalism may lead to selfishness and a dangerous national egotism. A fine balance between patriotism and the Golden Rule is better.

21. If any section or group of people can pass the immigration requirements they may obtain entry into the United States.

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# Six Months of President Harding's Administration

A REVIEW BY CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

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**B**Y seven million majority, the American people, last November, elected a Republican president and an overwhelmingly Republican Congress. Business conditions were deplorable. The Republican Party has put its campaign largely on promises of relief. The country has put its faith in the new administration, but it has been watching as never before the news from Washington.

Congress is now taking a breathing spell, but it meets again September 21st to continue the extra session. Its ear is to the ground. Congressional elections are ahead. People are beginning to ask what the new administration has done.

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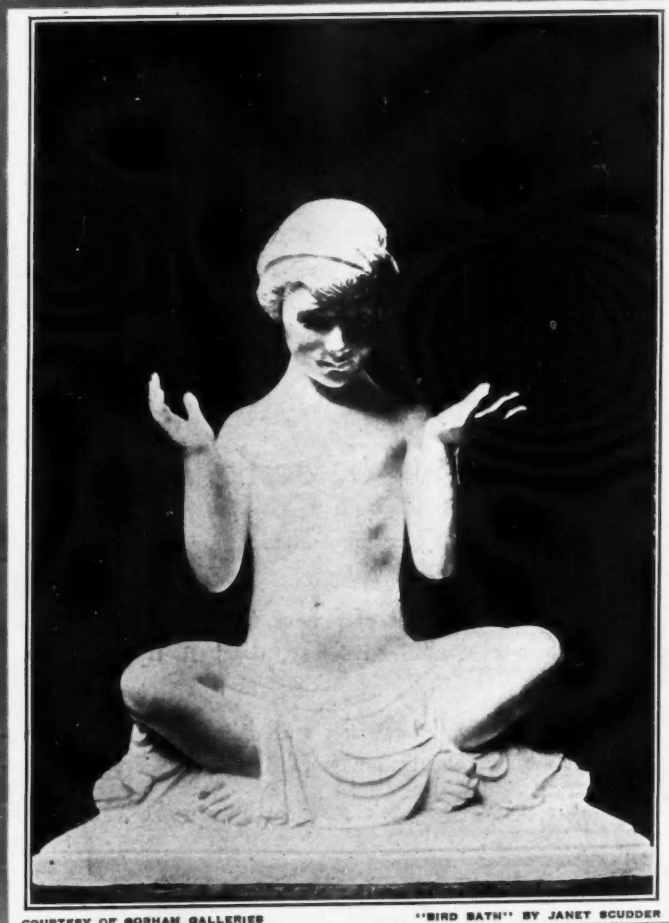
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VIRGINIA RODERICK

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CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

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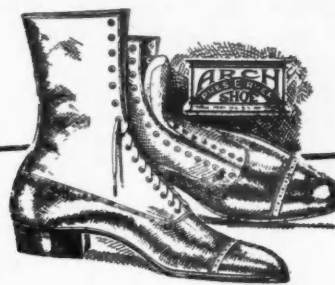
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Vol. LI Old Style

Vol. VI New Style

No. 9



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# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

SEPTEMBER 24, 1921

Number 9

## News Notes of the Fortnight

### Getting Ready for November

THE four American delegates to the Washington Conference on Disarmament have been chosen. In addition to Secretary Hughes, who heads the delegation, they are: Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican; Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, and Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic leader of the Senate. The names of the American advisers have not yet been announced, but it is expected that the number will not exceed twelve or fifteen and that a woman will be included.

Each of the guest nations will have a Big Four too, but they will not be limited in the number of advisers. Premier Briand is coming with twenty-five advisers, the British delegation with maybe sixty, while Japan expects to come two hundred strong. It looks very much now as if Premier Lloyd George would not be able to leave his Irish troubles.

### The League In Session

THE Second Assembly of the League of Nations has been in session at Geneva since September 5. Nine members were absent, all of them South American republics—Peru, Haiti, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama, Honduras, Salvador and Argentina, which withdrew last year. The representatives of the first two were reported on their way, but some of the others had apparently got an infection from the United States and had not even answered their invitations. Five new members, however, were seated—Austria, Bulgaria, Albania, Finland and Luxembourg, while Latvia and Estonia are about to be admitted, increasing the membership of the League of Nations to fifty. Any American present of course sat in the gallery.

The distinguished Foreign Minister from Holland, Dr. H. A. Van Karna-beek, was elected president of the League Assembly.

Bolivia raised a difficult question,



Photo by Bogart

Janet Scudder's "Bird Bath," which is shown on our cover, is one of the latest bits of sculpture done by the artist, who has been devoting most of her time recently to painting in Paris.

During the war, Miss Scudder, with a friend, did what was known as "hut decoration" work in France for both the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross. One of their huts, at the fortress of Mont Valerien, near Paris, was made permanent and turned over to the French after the signing of the Armistice.

At the close of the war Miss Scudder returned to this country and last winter was elected a member of the National Academy. This is but one of the many honors bestowed for her widely-known and always beautiful works, among which are prominent the "Frog Fountain" in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and the "Young Diana" which gained her honorable mention at the Salon of Paris in 1911.

long in dispute between her and Chile—possession of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, which shut Bolivia from the sea, and Chile created a sensation by invoking the Monroe Doctrine as precluding interference by the League. The question is not yet settled. Lord Robert Cecil has started a campaign for free

admission of the press to meetings of the Council. The Amendments Committee has refused to eliminate the much-discussed Article X from the Covenant. Most important, the League has established the World Court of Justice.

### An American World Judge

AT last an American is officially included in an important League of Nations activity. John Bassett Moore has just been elected one of the eleven judges of the League's International Court of Justice—the place for which Elihu Root declined the nomination. And this in spite of the fact that the United States has never answered the invitation sent to it to ratify the world court, with whose development Mr. Root had so much to do.

Mr. John Bassett Moore has been for thirty years professor of International Law and Diplomacy at Columbia University and has occupied various important posts in connection with international affairs. He was counsellor to the Department of State in 1913, and a member of the Permanent Court at the Hague. He was a delegate to the Pan-American Financial Congress in 1915 and was vice-chairman of the then International High Commission. Mr. Moore has received his formal notice of election and has accepted. The term of office is nine years, subject to reelection.

### In Honor of Dr. Shaw

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT has been invited by President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr to open the first course of lectures to be given under the Anna Howard Shaw Political Science Foundation at Bryn Mawr College.

At the Jubilee Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association held in Chicago in February 1920, three of the women's colleges—Bryn Mawr, Barnard and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania—decided to establish a course of lectures on Citizenship as a memorial to Dr. Anna



Howard Shaw, and campaigns for funds to carry out this plan were immediately begun.

Bryn Mawr is the first college to announce the commencement of this memorial course, which will consist of five lectures, beginning in October and running into November. The course at Barnard will be given under the name of the Anna Howard Shaw Chair of American Citizenship and that of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania bears the title of the Anna Howard Shaw Preventive Medicine Foundation.

The first practical step of the Washington conference should be to disarm the nations that come with axes to grind.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

#### Irish Ups and Downs

THE fortnight has brought several sharp changes in the Irish situation. On September 8 the British Cabinet asked De Valera to send representatives

to Inverness on the twentieth for a conference to "ascertain how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire can best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations." One condition was made—the understanding that Ireland must remain within the Empire. Discussion on any other terms was pronounced impossible.

For some days the outlook was considered most hopeful, and the Dail Eirann approved a reply accepting the British proposal and ratified the appointment of five delegates to "a possible conference with representatives of Great Britain." But Premier Lloyd George was not satisfied with the reply, which, while accepting, nevertheless reaffirmed that it was only as representatives of a sovereign state that the Sinn Fein delegates would have authority to act. Whereupon Lloyd George promptly called off the conference. De Valera sent a telegram of explanation, calcu-

lated to prevent an actual break, and there is a general expectation that a conference of some sort will still take place.

#### Women vs. Tammany

TAMMANY got a hard blow in the New York City primary election this month. Mayor Hylan, unopposed on the Democratic ticket, will have as his opponent Henry H. Curran, head of the Republican-Coalition forces, who was nominated by a sweeping vote on a platform calling for everything that is anti-Hylan. And the women, who were for the first time sharing in the nomination of a mayor, had a great deal to do with it. Every one admits it, too. Eight independent organizations of women as well as the regular Republican district clubs, worked with telephone and telegram and auto to get out the vote. And they got it: the figures showed that a far larger proportion of the registered women voted than of the registered men; and as the number of women was nearly half the total registration, women outnumbered the men in the polling places. Lots of them brought their babies and gave the women election officials a new job.

The women saw the issue as a clear-cut issue of good government versus corruption and inefficiency, and, as the newspapers noted, they undertook their campaign work with the zeal of those who carry on a moral crusade. "When Tammany finally yields up the ghost, as some day it will," said the *New York Tribune*, "on its tombstone is not unlikely to be graven the words: 'Slain by the Nineteenth Amendment.'"

Four women were nominated for office: two for register, one on each ticket; one for the assembly, and one for alderman.

#### China and Japan

JAPAN has made proposals to China for a settlement of the Shantung controversy which it is very likely China will not accept. In which case, the rumor is that Japan will refuse to discuss Shantung at the Washington conference. The proposals are detailed, but the most important of them offers back to China the entire Shantung leased territory, with full sovereignty and political rights. Then if the Chinese Government opens the leased territory as a commercial port, the Japanese Government will rescind the famous twenty-one demands.

China's reason for rejecting the proposal will be that the award of Shantung by the treaty of Versailles was "illegal" and that Japan now has nothing to offer. Further it is supposed that China prefers to have this subject discussed at the conference table in Washington.

To achieve disarmament, build battleships by popular subscription.—*Cheyenne (Wyo.) State Tribune.*

### NEVER MIND, BILL; FATHERS NEVER ARE GIVEN MUCH CONSIDERATION ON SUCH OCCASIONS

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# "Working Our Way Out"

## Six Months of President Harding's Administration

By Carrie Chapman Catt

ON September 4, the Republican Party, returned to full power last November by an unprecedented majority, had been in control of the Federal Government for six months; or one-eighth of the time before the next presidential election and one-fourth of the time before the next congressional election. What has it accomplished?

There are four sources to be searched for the reply:

1. What do the party's own leaders think? 2. What do the leaders of the opposing party or parties think? 3. What does the press say? 4. What do the voters say?

President Harding answered No. 1 in a letter, very generally carried by the press on September 7. The letter was designed quite frankly to influence an election and therefore was intended as a complete expression of party views. He accepted the compliment paid him by Senator McCormick upon the accomplishments of the Administration and returned the compliment:

"I account it a monumental accomplishment which has marked the work of the extraordinary session down to the time of its recess." Then, speaking for the party as a whole, he concludes: "Surveying the national situation as a whole, it is plain that we are working our way out of a welter of waste and prodigal spending at a most impressive rate. We have made much progress toward retrenchment and greatly increased efficiency."

"I have all assurance that thoughtful men and women throughout the country will appreciate what has been accomplished and sincerely support our efforts for yet more of achievement along the same lines."

It is clear that the Republican Party leaders, approving themselves, think they have made a good beginning with promise of an excellent administration record. The answer to No. 2 has also been furnished by a public statement from the Democratic leaders on the same date, who make it clear that they do not admire Administration nor Congress, and regard them both with cynical criticism. Turning to the press to find the answer to No. 3, it will be discovered that the Republican Party papers follow their leaders and compliment themselves that "the wisdom and efficiency which characterize our party" is running true to form and that all is well. The Democratic Party papers follow their leaders also and point out that the "braggadocio insincerity" of our po-

litical competitor continues. The independent press regard this and all administrations and congresses with varying degrees of grouchy suspicion. The voters are no more answering No. 4 now than ever; the majority are waiting as always to be told what to think.

Hickory Nuts



Morris in the Baltimore Sun

Were the Democrats in and the Republicans out, the above comment at any given time would apply with equal truthfulness. That is the weakness of American politics. Should a man appear, from Thibet or Mars, who really wanted a correct judgment as to what any party in power has done, he would find these sources not only exceedingly unsatisfactory but decidedly bewildering. So do the voters find them. What then? The only way is to dig deeper.

### By Platform and Pledge

A party should be judged (1) by the manner in which it carries out its party platform; (2) by the way it upholds its presidential candidate's pledges; (3) by the way it deals with emergencies not anticipated when the platform was made.

The Republican Platform covered twenty-three pages. Half of it was devoted to the condemnation of its rival, one-fourth to praise of its own previous record, and the remaining one-fourth to pledges of action if restored to Federal power. (These proportions are usual in American platforms). It commented on thirty-eight definite propositions, sixteen of which were expressions of party faith or administration policy, and re-

quired no Federal legislation. It pledged legislative action on twenty-two items, although the character of the legislation is usually not well defined.

President Harding, when a presidential candidate, made three definite additional pledges. These were: (1) The creation of a Welfare Department with its chief a member of the Cabinet; (2) a Society of Nations for the preservation of World Peace; (3) The devotion of his influence to the passage of the Sheppard-Towner or maternity bill (endorsed by practically all the women's organizations in the land). None of these pledges has yet been realized. Thus the Republicans took control with the promise to give their supporters legislation concerning twenty-five different matters. Of these, six have been dealt with, six are pending and the remaining thirteen await later attention.

At the time the Republican Convention was held there was economic distress throughout the world, including the United States, which demanded attention. The high cost of living loomed up in every home as the most personal problem. Farmers were pleading for an assurance of high prices for food production and industrial workers for lowered prices of food for consumption. A general idea prevailed that the chief trouble lay with the railroads, which did not distribute the food fast enough nor cheaply enough. Taxation had become an oppressive burden and yet our share of the expense of the great war had to be met. This complicated situation constituted a mighty problem which called forth much discussion in the platform and several pledges for legislative relief. The questions involved have rightly held the attention of Congress to the exclusion of other matters. The action taken on this group of pledges is as follows:

*We favor a national budget.* The budget plan was made law by the special session now in recess and is already in partial operation under the direction of Charles G. Dawes as chief of the Budget Bureau, who is diligently attempting to make the budget square with reduced appropriations made necessary if the further pledge of lowered taxation is to be kept.

*We advocate a reorganization of the National Administration Organization with a view to greater efficiency.* This is a reform long needed and is in the process of fulfillment.

*We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace-time basis and to a policy of rigid economy*

and reduction of the tax burden. It is clear from the daily reports in the press that the Republicans regard the kind of economy which will show in reduced taxation as their most important pledge, and that they are at work upon this difficult problem with all the energy which they can command is apparent; but only progress can be reported.

*We pledge the revision of the tariff.*  
The tariff was expected to be so adjusted

with Northern Republicans to obtain not the difference in cost of manufacture but all the traffic will bear.

The platform discusses finances at some length and intimates that relieving legislation will be undertaken, although with no definite statement as to what it will be. This pledge eventuated in the Revenue Revision Bill, which covers two pages of a large newspaper in fine type. Although the President urged the

the agricultural blocs in Senate and House headed by Senator W. S. Kenyon and Representative L. J. Dickinson together with the other Congressman who supported the blocs will return to their states feeling that they have been the authors of constructive legislation which will afford relief to the present strenuous situation.

"No less than seven bills all of outstanding interest to agriculture have been signed by President Harding. They are 1. The Packer and stock-yards control bill; 2. Regulation of grain exchanges and future trading in grain; 3. Extension of War Finance Corporation's powers to lend money to facilitate exportation of agricultural products; 4. Increasing the rate of interest on Federal Farm Loan bonds from 5 to 5½ per cent; 5. Increasing by \$25,000,000 the working capital of the Federal Farm Loan System; 6. Limiting immigration to 3 per cent of the foreign-born residents in this country as recorded in the 1910 census; 7. The emergency tariff bill."

These bills were not altogether in line with the demands of the farmers. For example, Mrs. Costigan, Chairman of the Food Supply and Demand Committee of the National League of Women Voters, reported the passage of the Packer control measure to her constituents with this comment:

"The bill, as passed, removes the packers from the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission. It also fails to provide for a licensing system, adequate publicity, satisfactory uniform accounting, separation by law of the stockyards from the control of the packers, or the federal aid to municipal wholesale markets."

These weakening amendments were supported by Senator Wadsworth and others of the Old Guard.

Thus the seven subjects, the treatment of which constitutes the program for national economic relief, have been dealt with. The tariff, the revenue, the railroads, around which the hopes of relief center, have only reached the stage of the introduction of bills. Yet the record, to all who know the snail-like pace with which congressional legislation moves forward, is so far exceedingly creditable. The fact remains, however, that the economic distress has vastly increased. Taxation has not been reduced, and an army of unemployed is growing day by day. Can Congress hurry?

The most outstanding act of Congress was the passing of the *Knox Peace Resolution* and the most important event has been the consequent treaty with Germany which must now be ratified by the Senate.

The *Republican Party* stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. "We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice, etc." (No definite proposal for securing agreement among the nations is made).

The President has called, November 11th, a Conference for the Limitation of Armament and a discussion of Pacific Coast problems. Great Britain, France, Italy, China, and Japan with reservations, have accepted the invitation. No hint has appeared as to any definite proposal

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Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.  
The Harding Cabinet. From left to right, around the table: The President; Secretaries Mellon, Daugherty, Denby, Wallace, Davis; Vice-President Coolidge; Secretaries Hoover and Fall; Postmaster-General Will Hays; Secretaries Weeks and Hughes.

as to increase the federal revenues and thus reduce taxation. The Fordney Tariff bill passed the House, but met with such a storm of protest from the Republican press that the Senate gladly recessed rather than to go on with it. Importers with unanimity objected to the "future valuation" provision, and the effect of the pending bill with its uncertainties has unquestionably aggravated the economic situation instead of bringing relief.

For years the business men of the country have wanted a stable tariff policy—something which would not leave them uncertain every four years as to what conditions they would have to meet. To this end a permanent tariff commission was authorized by Congress and appointed, composed of men of both parties who were to make a constant study of conditions under which foreign goods were produced and to furnish expert knowledge of their cost of production compared to that in the United States. This commission is in existence, but it has had little to do with making either the present emergency tariff or the proposed permanent one. During the making of the tariff bill, manufacturers have had their lobbies in Washington, as usual, and party lines have broken down, Southern Democrats

early passage of this bill by a special appeal to Congress in April, Congress recessed without action.

Discussion of the railroads in the platform also intimated a pledge of legislation and many people regarded early action as the most important step toward relieving the economic distress. The President in a special message urged Congress "to provide aid to the transportation companies." The outcome was a proposed Funding Bill which aimed to adjust the mutual financial obligations between Government and railroads arising from Government war control, but this has not passed.

Farmer Legislation of some kind was definitely promised. An agricultural lobby settled in Washington at the call of the special session, representing various farm organizations, so large and so insistent that certain Senators complained of its omnipresence upon several occasions. It was, however, effective, for a so-called agricultural bloc of members favorable to farm legislation was created.

The American Farm Bureau Federation says:

"When Congress adjourned August 24 it had to its credit more agricultural legislation than has been passed in a like period by any Congress since the gavel first fell in the Old State House in Philadelphia, and



# What Congress Has Done So Far

By Elizabeth Fisher Read  
Editor of "City-State-Nation"

**S**OON after his term began, President Harding called a special session of the Congress that was elected with him last November. The special session began on April 11, and is still continuing; the adjournment taken from August 24 to September 21 is only a recess.

Congress has acted much more slowly than was generally expected in dealing with the most urgent questions before it, which included disarmament, the resumption of peaceful relations with Germany and Austria, the revision of the war revenue laws, the regulation of the meat packers, the extension and simplification of measures for the relief of ex-service men, the tariff, the relief of farmers unable to sell their products, unemployment, and immigration. The action taken on these matters is as follows:

**Disarmament.**—The Borah amendment—for which Senator Borah obtained consideration by introducing it as an amendment to the naval appropriation bill—authorizes and requests the President to invite Great Britain and Japan to confer on the reduction of naval expenditures and building programs for the next five years. The amendment was adopted by both houses. The President subsequently proposed a disarmament conference, to a wider group of powers, and of a wider nature; it is to cover disarmament generally, presumably on land as well as on sea, and is also to consider the Far Eastern questions involved in the control of the Pacific Ocean.

In connection with disarmament the insistence of the House of Representatives on reducing the size of the army and navy and the expenditures for both branches of the service should be noted. The army and navy appropriation bills for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1921, did not get through the Congress that went out of office on March 4, and consequently came up before this special session of the succeeding Congress (the 67th). In the army appropriation bill, the House forced the adoption of an amendment directing the Secretary of War to accept applications for discharge till the army was reduced from its size then (about 228,000), to 150,000. This provision, in connection with the amount appropriated for their pay, meant that 70,000 men would have to be allowed to go by October 1. There were so many applications for discharge, however, that that number was reached before September 1. In the Navy bill, the House allowed appropriations of about \$400,000,000, based throughout on a strength of 100,000 men; the Senate

added about \$100,000,000, basing its estimates on 120,000 men. The House stood firm against the Senate changes, striking out all but about \$14,000,000 of the increase in appropriation.

**Peace With the Central Powers.**—The state of war between this country and Germany and Austria-Hungary was ended by a resolution signed by the President on July 2. The resolution was a compromise between the Knox resolution, passed by the Senate on April 30, and the Porter resolution, passed by the House on June 14. The compromise declares that the state of war is at an end, reserves the rights this country acquired by the armistice and the two treaties subsequent to it, and provides that all property seized by the United States as belonging to the German or Austrian governments or to German or Austrian subjects shall be kept by us till those countries have made provision to satisfy all claims made against them by citizens of the United States, have waived all pecuniary claims against the United States, have confirmed all fines, forfeitures, seizures, etc., of the property of the subjects made by the United States government, and have granted to American citizens the most favored nation treatment (i. e., have given us any special trade privileges they give to any other country).

Treaties with Germany and Austria providing for the resumption of commercial relations have since been negotiated.



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The appointment of Miss Grace Abbott to succeed Miss Lathrop as director of the Children's Bureau is a long mark on the credit side for the present administration. Miss Abbott has Miss Lathrop's approval.

**The Revenue Laws.**—The Fordney revenue bill was passed by the House on August 20, and is now being considered by the Senate Finance Committee. It does not attempt to alter the general policy of taxation imposed during the war, but only modifies it in certain aspects, the most important of which are the repeal of the excess profits tax and the reduction in the surtaxes on incomes, i. e., the graduated tax on high incomes.

The bill as introduced would have made those two changes take effect as of January 1, 1921, that is, they would not have been payable on income received in 1921. In the Republican caucus held on the bill, however, the majority insisted on putting off the date of the repeal till January 1, 1922, on the ground that the manufacturers have already collected the 1921 taxes from the public, by adding them to the selling price of their goods, and should not be allowed to keep them.

Other provisions of the Fordney bill give the head of a family whose income is not over \$5,000 an exemption of \$2,500, instead of of \$2,000, as at present, and raise the additional exemption for each dependent from \$200 to \$400. The transportation taxes and taxes on beverages and life insurance are repealed; taxes on candy, luxuries, sporting goods, art works, etc., are reduced; taxes on fruit juices, cereal beverages, etc., are increased; the tax on the income of corporations is raised from 10% to 12½%; and a manufacturer's tax is put on toilet preparations and proprietary medicines, in place of the stamp tax.

Until the provisions of the revenue bill as passed by the Senate become known, and until the two houses come to some agreement about certain points, it is not possible to make any statement as to the effect of the bill.

**The Tariff.**—Both houses passed an emergency tariff bill, effective for ten months only, early in the session. It placed high tariffs on certain foodstuffs and cotton and wool, and created a virtual embargo on dyestuffs and coal-tar products. The House also passed a permanent tariff bill in July. It raised the present tariff rates very considerably over those in the present Underwood law. There was sharp fighting over the proposed duties on hides, cotton, oil, asphalt, and dyes; the first four were put back finally by fairly close votes, and the dye embargo was also struck out. It is probable that this bill will be radically altered in the Senate. The Tariffs on lumber, steel, cement, etc., are particularly attacked as tending to prolong the present housing shortage.

**Regulation of the Meat Packers.**—The long agitation for the regulation of the meat-packing industry culminated during the special session in the passage of the so-called Haugen bill, which was first passed by the House and later was substituted in the Senate for a more stringent bill and was then passed there also. The bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture power to visit, inspect, supervise and regulate the packing industry; the control of the Federal Trade Commission over it is taken away.

**Relief of ex-Service Men.**—The Sweet bill, creating a new independent bureau, called the Veterans' Bureau, was passed by both houses and is now a law. It brings together under one director, responsible to the President alone, all the scattered provisions for the relief of ser-

vice men. The Bureau of War Risk Insurance and the Board of Vocational Education are abolished. The reason for creating the new Bureau was said to be the belief that though satisfactory laws for the relief of the men had already been passed, and adequate appropriations made, the purpose of the laws and appropriations was defeated by inefficiency in administering them.

The house bill was sent back to committee at the request of the President, who appeared before the Senate on July 12 and asked that action be postponed till taxation was revised, the war debt refunded, and the foreign loans adjusted.

**Immigration.**—A law limiting the number of aliens who may enter from any country to three per cent of the number from that country who were

here in 1910 was enacted at this special session. The law is to be in force till June 30, 1922, by which time it is proposed to pass a new immigration law. An amendment allowing victims of religious and political persecution to enter without being counted was defeated; such persons may enter only if the number allowed for their country has not already been reached.

**The Budget System.**—A budget law, practically the same as that passed by the previous Congress, was enacted at the special session. It creates the office of Comptroller General, which has been filled by the appointment of Major General Dawes, who is now at work on a plan for the introduction of a budget system for the control of the expendi-

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## "Senatorial Courtesy"

By Marjorie Shuler

IN the days of Blue Laws and fifteen-hundred-dollar-a-year salaries for the chiefs of federal departments composing the President's Cabinet, the United States Senate was shut away from the public, or the public was shut out from the Senate—whichever way you look at it. The House of Representatives, profiting by this exclusiveness, made itself popular with the people, who were freely admitted to its sessions and rapidly became the dominant power in politics. Whereupon envious-eyed senators exerted themselves in favor of an open-door policy and by 1799 the people were invited, nay, urged, to enter and admire the speeches of the upper branch of Congress. Speeches which, like the brook, the ever-rippling brook, have flowed without ceasing from then even until now.

### Distinctly Personal

What effect would follow should the reformers of today attempt to revive the segregation of the Senate? Would a campaign to bar the rows of young schoolgirl spectators from the galleries cause the Senate to mend its manners in delivering those selfsame speeches?

In the name of "senatorial courtesy" most amazing demands are made and granted. Indeed, every rule of procedure is rooted in "senatorial courtesy." But those who have observed the frequent lapses from "senatorial courtesy," not in the rules but in the words of debate during the present session, will believe that there is something in the recent efforts by Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi to abolish the empty forms of "this infernal foolishness of senatorial courtesy." In support of his argument Senator Williams declares: "I

have witnessed many instances upon this floor where things were said about men that in the old duelling days would have demanded personal satisfaction."

At the moment Senator Williams might have had in mind the little discussion of each other's ancestors in which Senator Carraway of Arkansas and Senator Reed of Missouri indulged when the immigration regulation bill was pending.

Said Senator Carraway: "If those immigrants were such worthy citizens here why did they not succeed in their homeland, and why has the Senator said that most of them came here in rags?"

"Why did not your ancestors succeed in their own land?" demanded Senator Reed. "Why did our ancestors come here?"

"I do not know why the Senator's ancestors came. I should like to know, but I would not like to hazard a guess," replied Senator Carraway in his softest Southern accents.

"The Senator may," snapped Senator Reed.

Whereupon Senator Carraway ended the discussion by remarking: "I would rather take him outside and have him tell me privately."

Or again Senator Williams may have been thinking of some of the several lively engagements of his colleague, Senator Pat Harrison. There was that day when Senator Harrison, running short of ammunition for the bill on which he was speaking, digressed to mention Senator Johnson of California and Senator Borah of Idaho as having made the winning votes in the last presidential campaign. Challenged by Senator McCormick of Illinois, Senator Harrison shot back:

"I know what is the matter with the Senator, I did not include him in the list with those two."

And there was that other day when, eloquently setting forth the iniquities of the Republican tariff, Senator Harrison found himself unable to refrain from characterizing certain Republican senators. Among those he mentioned was Senator Moses of New Hampshire, who interrupted him to remark, in the words of Beaconsfield to Gladstone, that Senator Harrison was "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own vocabulary." Before the colloquy ended Senator Harrison advised Senator Moses that he did "not think the Senator ever changes his opinion"—a statement with which many suffragists will agree.

Senator Harrison is being closely crowded for the title of champion belligerent of the Senate, by Senator Watson, the fiery new member from Georgia. Senator Watson's ardor for the soldiers' compensation bill led him to attack Senator Myers of Montana, as "the Senator from Montana, which has copper mines, and which, as we learn, kills wild horses and packs the meat and sells it to the effete East and West to eat as beef."

### "Seen But Not Heard"

Senator Watson charged Senator Myers with having shown "a most unaccountable acrimony against the word 'cash,'" in opposing a cash payment to soldiers. "Never," he said, "have I heard the word 'cash' lowered to such degrees of depravity, such degrees of degradation, of disgrace, of ignominy, of shame, of hopeless unmanliness. The word 'cash' was rung in as often as the Sena'or from Montana repeated every

half hour the speech that he had made the thirty minutes before."

Again, Senator Myers referred to that well-established rule of etiquette that new senators should be seen and not heard. Senator Watson, who has followed his usual custom of attracting both sight and hearing during the few months that he has been in the Senate, announced that he desired to offer an amendment to the bill, and demanded:

"How old do you have to get before you can offer an amendment in the Senate?"

"Mr. President," replied Senator Myers, "judging by the demonstrations of the Senator from Georgia, I do not think there is any backwardness about new Senators making themselves known or heard here and telling the Senate what it should do." After Senator Watson had indulged in the remark that Senator Myers was "perhaps better known," when he came to the Senate, "that he will be when he leaves it," the discussion continued for some half hour longer.

The prohibition regulatory bill proved too severe a test for the tempers of several Senators, among them Senator Stanley of Kentucky, who said that Senator Willis of Ohio had made an accusation of "skulking cowardice" against some of the so-called "beer advocates." Senator Willis denied the imputation and Senator Stanley replied:

"Mr. President, I am delighted to hear the gifted and genial Senator from Ohio make that statement. I am getting along in years; I have reached the slopes where the shadows are a little longer grown, and perhaps memory, like my physical powers, is failing; but I have an indistinct recollection that at no very distant date I heard some fine satirist, who, I thought, resembled the handsome brunette from Ohio, talk with fine scorn of camouflage, of men hiding behind a screen of colored waters in which somebody might conceal himself. I tell that man—not the Senator from Ohio but somebody I thought said some cruel satirical thing like that, who indulged in some such diatribe, not the Senator from Ohio—for one, I need no screen."

Not all the battles have been on the Senate side of Congress. Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican floor leader, has been the target for a number of speeches in the House. The peppery Representative Blanton of Texas recently spoke of "the splendid control which the gentleman from Wyoming has over the House—he has everything all oiled up; things have to go just like what he wants them to go or they are not going at all." And a member of Mr. Mondell's own party, Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts, in urging his bill for the reapportionment of congressional representation, said:

"I introduced in the last Congress this very resolution. It was referred to a committee controlled by the honorable Representative from Wyoming and I could not even open the door of the room to see the resolution."

One of the altercations this session brought forth the statement from Representative Cannon of Illinois, in answer to the charge that a clerk of one of the committees had made the reputation of every man on the committee: "That is so. The clerk is efficient. I would wish to God somebody would hire an equally efficient clerk for the gentleman who has just made the attack on me."

Probably the most conspicuous exhibition of the absence of "senatorial courtesy" this session was in the altercation over the soldiers' compensation bill, in which Senators Reed of Missouri and McCumber of North Dakota were the chief combatants. The following excerpts from the discussion are an excellent example of a general Senate mêlée:

Mr. McCumber. I have the floor, and I decline to yield.

Mr. Robinson. Mr. President, I make the point of order that there is no business before the Senate.

Mr. McCumber. I am giving the Senate some business now, Mr. President.

Mr. Robinson. It is very poor business; the Senator is arguing against the vote that he cast a moment ago.

Mr. Watson of Georgia. I make the point of order that the Senator from North Dakota has no right to the floor.

Mr. Robinson. I insist upon the point of order that the Senator from North Dakota is out of order. There is no business before the Senate; he has not the floor. He has not secured the right to take the floor to make a speech, and he has no more right to the floor than any other Senator.

cowardice with which the soldiers have been treated on this bill does not authorize the acting chairman who has charge of this bill and who for two days has been out of sight, to proceed at this time. The cowardice with which he would kill this bill, if it had been displayed on the battle fields of France, would have led to defeat instead of to victory of our soldiers. This bill has been killed by cowardice. . . .

The Vice-President. Senators will be seated.

Mr. Robinson. A parliamentary inquiry. The Vice-President. Senators will be seated.

Mr. Robinson. Mr. President, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The Vice-President. Senators will be seated.

Mr. McCumber. Mr. President, if the appeal is now debatable, I shall proceed to give my reasons why I think the Chair should be sustained, and why I should be allowed to explain to the American people and the American soldiers at this time just exactly what effect this recommitment will have.

Mr. La Follette. It will take the Senator quite a while.

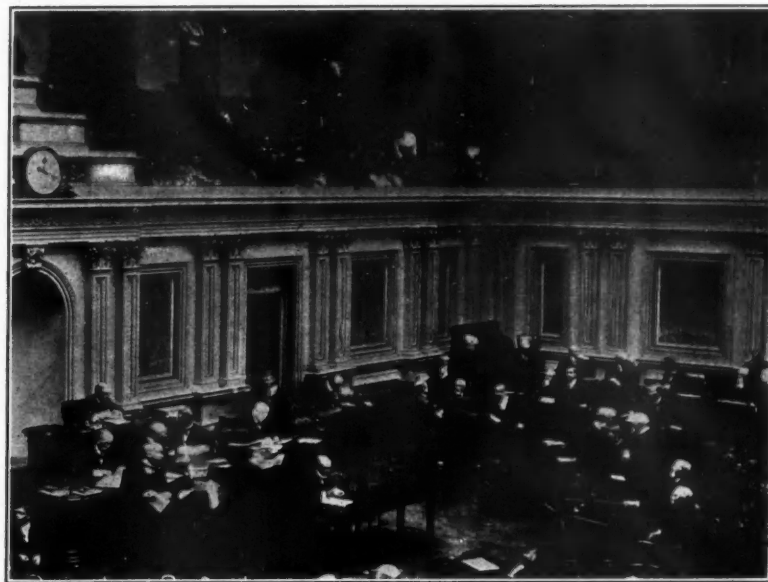
Mr. Reed. Mr. President—

Mr. McCumber. Mr. President, I submit that I have the floor.

Mr. Watson of Georgia. That is all the Senator has.

Mr. Reed. Who ever heard of such a proposition anywhere except in the United States Senate? A debating society composed of boys would know that when there was no business before the society any member could move to bring business before the assembly.

Representative Mann of Illinois remarked in advocating the present recess, that in his long service in Congress he



Brown Bros., New York

The Senate seldom has its picture taken. So far as we know this is the only one—showing Vice-President Sherman in the chair.

I am quite willing that the Senator from North Dakota shall proceed with this canned funeral oration. It ought to be delivered at some time, and I am just as willing that he shall do it at this time as any other time; but it is not in order.

Mr. Watson of Georgia. Mr. President, it has been the custom in this Chamber for the Chair to ask if any Senator objects, and this time that question was not put. The

had never seen a time when the tempers of so many members were on edge. That may be true; still every session is marked by such lapses as these and the citizen who recalls that it costs ten thousand dollars a minute to run Congress, is inclined to regard them as pretty expensive indulgences.



## Editorially Speaking

### Two Dialogues

*Jones:* Why don't you join the Country Club?

*Smith:* What Country Club?

*Jones:* Why, the only one in this town; the one you pass every day on your way to your office; the one of which all your friends are members.

*Smith:* Never heard of it.

*Jones:* Pshaw, that's impossible! You were asked to join and you said you wouldn't because you didn't like the rules. Now the members are willing to change the rules to suit you if you will join. Why won't you?

*Smith:* Don't talk to me about the Country Club, there is no such thing.

\* \* \* \* \*

Later:

*Brown:* Heard what Smith says about the Country Club—that there is no such thing? Ha! ha! What do you imagine ails him?

*Black:* Why, he has such a bad case of grouch that he can't see, hear nor think straight. Ha! ha! Isn't it funny?

*From the News of September 4*

#### Report of a Dialogue

**M**R. WELLINGTON KOO, of China, acting president of the Council (of the League of Nations), opened the mandate discussion and announced that because America objected to the League handling the mandates, the Council last May had invited Washington to send a representative to tell what it wanted. The Washington Government had never answered the invitation.

"Then there was an awkward pause. Arthur Balfour, representing England, looked at Léon Bourgeois, representing France, who looked at Viscount Ishii, whose eyes were on the top of Mount Blanc. Marquis Imperiali of Italy said and did nothing. Finally Mr. Balfour said that his Government had had a note from Washington about the mandates. Mr. Bourgeois said that his had also received one. The Italian delegate made a like report, and Viscount Ishii admitted that his Government had had word from Washington.

"Then there was a discussion whether the representatives of the allied Governments could discuss with the other members of the Council what Washington had said in view of the fact that Washington had shown a determination not to write to the League, but to the individual powers."

\* \* \* \* \*

"So the Council had to content itself with a resolution asking the Allied Powers and America to hurry their negotiations."

When this has been done and England, France, Italy, Japan, etc., have learned what the United States wants, their representatives will meet and consider it, for "Under the Treaty of Versailles the Council has sole power to fix the mandate terms, and so whatever negotiations the Allied Powers conduct must have their conclusions subject to the League's approval."

Then when the Council has agreed or disagreed, the representatives will go home, tell their respective governments, and they in turn will convey an individual reply to Washington. It is an awkward, slow, back-door procedure, but business has to be done this way because at Washington the League doesn't exist. It died last November and it is only allowable there to speak of it in the past tense.

*September 5—Said a diplomat today:*

"As long as we will change anything in the League to suit America, it appears that the only thing against us in Amer-

ica is the name 'League of Nations.' Why does not America adopt the French terminology Société des Nations and call it the Society of Nations? In this way your Administration would be absolved from the awful step of joining the League of Nations."

Did some one say that "Men are but children of a larger growth?" Well, let us add that the growth is not apparent in all cases.

### Facing Forward

**O**N Sunday, September 4, all the churches of all creeds in Geneva held special services in connection with the opening of the Second Assembly of the League of Nations. Bishop Frodsham, formerly Bishop of Australia, compared the League of Nations with the sceptre of uprightness, pointing out that the idea of it could be traced back fully six centuries before Christ.

"The practical man of today is not he who is looking back and trying to save what little he can of the wreckage, but he who is facing a new situation in a new way and who is building for a new and better future."

Turning to the delegates present, Bishop Frodsham urged them not to be dismayed by criticism but to go forward, as "without the League of Nations the future of the world is indeed dark." He also appealed to the press representatives present not to condemn the League too hastily and to be conscious of their responsibilities. He quoted General Smuts's words that "tents have been struck and the caravan of humanity is once again on the march," and added, "Shall we turn back to the wilderness from which we have come? Rather let us press forward and possess the world."

### Congressmen Enough

**T**HE danger of increasing the size of Congress has again appeared. It will be remembered that the effort of the Census Committee of the House, of which Representative Isaac Siegel of New York is chairman, to increase the membership of the House from 435 to 483, was defeated during the last regular session of Congress. The sentiment in Congress itself for the increased size was strong, but the opposition of the country to any increase, both on account of expense and of convenience of work, was powerful enough to react on our law makers.

Representative Mondell, in whose hands lies the power to determine what legislation shall have precedence, has agreed, according to press reports, to give the new re-apportionment bill right of way when Congress reconvenes.

The new bill reported by Representative Siegel provides for twenty-five more members, making the total 460. Only two states, Maine and Missouri, would lose a member, New York state would have 47 instead of 45, California four more, Michigan and Ohio three, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Texas would each gain two additional members, while nine other states would gain one member each. For some time it has been the opinion of those who have studied the House at work that it is already too unwieldy in size. There is no demand for an increase of members outside of Congress itself. The increased cost would mount into millions, not because of the extra salaries alone but on account of increased office room, clerk hire and other necessary accompanying expenses which would be involved. The House office building is already uncomfortably crowded. A new one would probably have to be provided.

In these days of necessary economy and in view of the increased public demand for efficient work on the part of

Congress, a new re-apportionment of congressional representation, based on the latest census, without any increase in the number of representatives, would meet with decided public approval.—G. F. B.

### Missouri Protests

THE Missouri League of Women Voters have entered a big, loud protest against the statement in the *Citizen* of August 27 that no great amount of work was done outside of the City of St. Louis, in preparation for the vote on a constitutional amendment enabling women to hold office.

Well, it is their own fault for not having reported more promptly what they did. The President, Mrs. Jesse M. Williams, writes:

"If you could only have seen the furore of work that went on in the state office during that sweltering hot July!

"In Missouri the result of an election in Saint Louis usually determines the result in the state. Saint Louis lost our amendment by 884, due to the causes you mentioned. The state won it by over 11,000. This was accomplished entirely by the work of the Leagues of Women Voters, ably assisted by some of our affiliated organizations, particularly the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

"The state office sent out hundreds of letters, follow-up letters and then more follow-up work! We sent out 40,000 dodgers, besides many of the picture show slides such as were used in Saint Louis.

"Joplin had a street fair in behalf of our amendment. Columbia had speakers at their summer Chautauqua. Hand-bills distributed at this Chautauqua went all over the state. Kansas City carried our amendment by 3,000. All the result of the women's work. Mass meetings were held in many places. Webster Groves carried the amendment five to one.

"It is only in behalf of the faithful, hard work of our women, during an unprecedented heat, that I presume to bring our work to your attention."—C. C. C.

### Speaking of Dress

WE didn't know what a pelting of protests we were in for when we innocently invited comment on a letter urging that the *Woman Citizen* should include "fashions." Our readers objected, heartily, and all from the point of view that fashions are easily available in half a dozen women's magazines, and have no place in a publication devoted to citizenship as its special field.

But neither did our readers know what we had in mind—for it is true that when Susa Young Gates's letter came we were considering a feature on dress—dress, rather than fashions, please note. We had no notion of trying to compete with the big women's magazines that carry elaborate fashion departments; we were not meditating patterns nor dressmaking hints. Our simple and modest thought was that, as the *Citizen* presents woman as an all-round human being, with a complex lot of interests, it couldn't very well ignore anything so important as dress.

For the business woman, attractive appearance is an essential almost as definite as equipment in training or experience, and the failure to perceive it has lost many a woman a job. Becoming and tasteful clothes are an asset as well to the woman in any phase of life—an enhancement of her values, a sort of advance advertisement that there is harmony and poise in her mind. The time has gone by when ugly dress was supposed to prove superior brains, and there is no earthly reason why any woman should feel apologetic about recognizing the value of artistic clothes.

If women are to take on the full duties of citizenship, if they are to take their place in politics and in government, they must learn economy of time—to take advantage of every short cut in housekeeping, to systematize the details of their personal life, including dress. The efficient woman will spend time intensively, say twice a year, in buying or making the next season's clothes—allowing time for planning carefully just what she must have to outfit her suitably for various occasions, as well as for the study of becoming fabrics and lines. It takes concentration and intelligence, but it is worth the effort. Having chosen, she should not have to bother much about clothes for five or six months.

It was with the thought of helping along this line that we considered presenting some pictures which would cover the range of an average wardrobe.

We should have shown "styles"—yes. Woman may dream fond dreams of freedom from fashion, but most of us are not bitter rebels except against the standardization of extremes. Most of us are not looking for a uniform, though we should very much like frocks designed to serve more purposes than are those we can get. Most of us don't mind being expected to wear our skirts shorter or longer than we did the year before, though we do like to be allowed greater range in their length and width than the shops usually offer. So we should have shown you advance styles, but styles chosen from the point of view of moderation and common sense. Further, we meant to pass on such incidental reassurances as we could pick up—for instance, that even fashion was going to be lenient in the matter of skirt lengths, and that it would be no crime to wear a real sleeve. But most of all we had in mind to set forth woman's double obligation to look well and to do it efficiently. Was it such a bad thought?

### A Good Example

WHILE the coming conference on reduction of armaments is attracting eager attention and calling out most varied comment, the educational authorities of Sweden have quietly set an example that deserves to be followed everywhere. Realizing that the minds of children are largely molded by what they learn in school, the Swedish Minister of Education has sent out to the teachers of history a document that says, in part:

"The teaching of history must be planned and carried out in such a way as to make the development of peaceful culture through the centuries its chief object. . . . The teacher should take pains not to foster hatred and enmity toward other nations, and should impress upon his pupils that peace and a good understanding among all nations is the chief condition upon which the common progress of humanity depends. Children must be made to feel that heroes in the work of peace exist, and that through their courage and self-sacrifice their countries have been well served."

In Sweden, apparently, the history books used in the schools have been too largely devoted to accounts of the various wars in which the country has been engaged, and to a glorification of successful soldiers. In the past this has been the case with the school books of almost all nations, including the United States. Any enlightened State Superintendent of Education in this country might well follow the example of the Swedish Minister of Education; and the mothers of the children would do well to make the suggestion.—A. S. B.

### No Sacred Right to Idleness

NOT long ago a Circuit Court judge in Oregon ruled out as a reason for divorce a woman's charge that she had to go to work because her husband did not earn enough for both. He said: "There is nothing in the theory that a woman should not work if she isn't raising a family and is physically able. That old belief doesn't go any more."

Another nine-pin down. Is the time coming when an idle woman—a woman without children to rear or household duties sufficient to occupy her time—will be regarded in the same light as an idle man? To most of us, aside from the extreme feminists, economic independence for married women isn't yet a simple black and white proposition—regardless of children, regardless of unemployment crises. But we can't agree with the reported comment of Mrs. Samuel Gompers that "if the wife is in business her husband loses something to which a husband is entitled—the whole-hearted interest of his wife"; nor with the idea that "whole-hearted interest" is a sufficient occupation for any one.—V. R.

# What the American Woman Thinks

## The Other Cheek

BY HARRIET BURTON LAIDLAW

THE facile, easily led public opinion of the United States is obviously concentrating more and more upon the demand for disarmament. If by any cruel chance the Disarmament Conference has been called to make political capital or shall during its session attempt to make political capital, it will be the most pitiless betrayal of the hopes and fears of humanity that this politics-ridden old world has yet seen.

The Conference is a remarkable achievement when we realize the conditions under which the nations coming to it are so cordially accepting our invitation. Let us never forget that one and all these other nations are signatories to the existing League of Nations, with its active disarmament commission, whose work has been so effective in every respect, except for our absence from its deliberations.

"It is magnificent to have a giant's strength but it is tyrannous to use it as a giant." A true American has mingled feelings to-day as he thinks of the power, the beauty, the resources, the vitality and the wealth of this our great country. We are in a unique position for leadership, for service; the eyes of the whole world must ever and again turn to us as they did a few years ago with hope and admiration, or as now with entreaty and despair, or with desperate necessity veiling a growing hatred in their hearts. Are we in the years to come to be the spoiled child of civilization, with whom our brother and sister nations must put up, no matter what our tantrums or our selfishness?

A leading New York pro-League daily recently published a masterly analysis by Raymond Fosdick, showing how the repeated failure of the United States to respond even to cordial, non-political invitations, extended by the various commissions of the League of Nations, constitutes a discourtesy if not an affront to forty-eight nations whom the League of Nations represents. A leading anti-League daily of New York, answering this statement in a highly satirical editorial, asked jeeringly if it was to be supposed that all the nations had become suddenly so very meek and such adepts in "turning the other cheek." Well said! That is just exactly what the other nations are doing over and over to this United States. It would take long to enumerate the many times one could point out that they have turned the other cheek.

We will pass in shamed silence the sad courteous comment of the French and English press upon that separate peace with Germany, in which the United States claims all "the rights and advantages stipulated in the treaty of Versailles," but is "not to be bound" by this section and "assumes no obligations" under that—a document which is a blot on our history that will grow darker with the years.

All the utterances of regret at the absence of a United States delegate to the League's conference on the Traffic in Women and Children were most kindly and restrained.

They certainly turned the other cheek August 10, during the Conference of the Emigration Commission. Monsieur Thomas said, commenting upon the failure of the United States to send a delegate:

"Political matters were purposely ruled out of the Conference, out of consideration to the United States. That



the United States has not officially participated in this humanitarian work is greatly to be deplored. The United States being a nation on such a high humanitarian plane must, I think, perforce—using the term perforce in a moral sense—join in work such as this. I do not think the United States should be severely criticized. . . . We wish to see the United States with us as soon as possible. . . . I disapprove the attitude of certain European newspapers which one day flatter the United States and the next day severely blame it."! The exclamation is ours—Monsieur Thomas was referring to very just criticisms that had naturally been wrung from them. Isn't it a humiliating thing for any altruistic American to have to see them on the other side so pathetically anxious not to offend us?

There is a little stiffening up toward America these days as the League Assembly session progresses. In commenting on Lord Robert Cecil's stern words as to the attitude of the United States

hampering the League, one correspondent says: "Of course as representative of the League from South Africa, Cecil allowed himself more latitude of expression concerning us than he would have as a representative of one of the great powers." Mr. Balfour's equally severe comments do not mention the United States by name; he points out most cogently that League Disarmament propositions cannot be operative while "any great power withholds their support."

Certainly it is turning the other cheek for these nations whose disarmament work has been held up by our failure to cooperate, to be coming over here to our special Disarmament party. Again, what shall we say of the spectacle of the hostess nation in such a gathering as the forthcoming conference in Washington passing so gigantic an appropriation bill for an increased naval program that Japan and England are straining every nerve to increase their building program that they may not appear in Washington at a disadvantage. Strange prelude to a disarmament conference!

Above all, how can "turning the other cheek" reach greater heights of self-abnegation than is shown in the highly cooperative, elastic ease of spirit which the Disarmament Commission is showing?

Just about as Monsieur Viviani was calling the first important session of this commission early in the summer, came the announcement by the Administration that the Washington Disarmament Conference would be called. There was a little flurry of obviously suppressed feeling. Monsieur Viviani gave out a statement that probably the Commission would not proceed with this work as it would be very difficult to do so until the deliberations of the conference called by the United States were known. Then came a readjustment: the League of Nations Commission, true to the fine spirit that has animated it throughout, did continue its work. Here is the supreme instance.

The only body in the world that to-day has the data which will be needed for our Conference in the fall is this very commission. The League of Nations News Bureau, in its release of last weeks, says:

"The members of the Commission which recently met in Paris have been collecting material which will be transmitted to the Council of the League of Nations and by the Council reported to the next meeting of the Assembly of the League to be held at Geneva on September 8.

"While no provision has been made thus far for any formal communication between the



League and the Harding Conference, this material will be in the possession of all the Old World delegates to the Washington meeting. Moreover, the League of Nations News Bureau learns that steps already have been taken to acquaint our State Department with the conclusions of the League Reduction of Armaments Commission, although owing to the refusal of the State Department to recognize formal communications from the League this must be done unofficially."

These facts cannot be too indelibly engraved upon our mind, as we watch with national pride the progress of our own special "made in America" Disarmament Conference this fall. Let us try to hold in mind the faintest idea of the analysis and the compilations that have been made for the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations, working through all its carefully organized sub-committees. Let us hope that some of the gentlemen who are to form our American delegation at the Conference, will come out of the deliberations a little liberalized and chastened by the evidence that they will have daily of the power, the resourcefulness, and above all the magnanimity of the League Disarmament Commission.

Last month, during a pilgrimage to Williamstown, to that conference which might have been such a fountainhead of international political wisdom, I voiced my disappointment at the absolutely academic old-time diplomacy tone of some of the lectures, and my indignation at the childishness of spending a whole evening listening to an abstract talk on international matters, with every reference to the League of Nations carefully eliminated. One smote one's brow at the end of the evening and wondered if we were really on this particular earth or somewhere on the planet Mars, where our international realities had never been heard of.

Some answered me in shocked tones: "Oh, but these visiting lecturers cannot be in the position of telling the United States what to do." Or: "Well, I suppose they feel that they don't want to antagonize any one," and so forth. And why not, pray? Have we even intellectually terrorized the world so that we cannot get the best advice and leadership from the great minds of other nations?

It was not always so. One of the very men who spoke in Williamstown with such guarded care was many years ago one of the most ruthless critics, and his criticisms have helped to inform the minds of our writers and thinkers and political leaders for a generation. It is enough to make a stalwart American with sporting blood, who wants give and take, blush with shame. It is an undeniable position to occupy to be the big fat rich bully that nobody wants to offend.

After one of the lectures, a group of eager young Pro-Leaguers gathered in the back of the hall and discussed the

situation until the janitor put out the lights. Then they adjourned to the great portico, from which one could look on the serenely beautiful moonlight-flooded campus of Williams College. The eagerness of the hopes and fears expressed by these able young people, all of them experts on the League of Nations and workers for it! I stood there looking at them with my heart full. The "new generation," I whispered to myself. Let the "old men dream dreams" of the old-world diplomacy and shake their heads over the "impossible" in world-peace and unity. If the old men dream dreams, "our young men see visions," and our young women as well, bless them! Perhaps it will be necessary for one decade of false prophets to pass away. Peace to their ashes!

## Help Wanted--Female

BY ELLIS MEREDITH

"DID ye like Father Malone's lecture on th' 'Cryin' Need av th' Times,' Maggie?" asked Nellie O'Bryan, seating herself on Mrs. Dugan's comfortable back porch and taking up her darning.

"I did not," said Maggie laconically.

Mrs. O'Bryan stopped, needle in air, and stared incredulously. "Who will ye be findin' puttin' th' comether betther ner him?" she demanded.



"Nobody," sighed Mrs. Dugan resignedly, "but I'm clane wore out havin' th' comether put on me. I wasn't carin' fer fwat he said. He began wid some poethry an' I couldn't git me mind off thim lines.

"Th' times demands strong hearts, 'God give us min,' he says, 'Clare heads, an' willin' hands,' he says;

"We ar're not here to dream, to drift, 'There is harrd work to do an' loads to lift," he says.

"Fwat's the matther wid that?" asked Nellie curiously. "I'm no judge, but I can anyhow understhand it."

Mrs. Dugan ran her hand down to the toe of a toeless sock. "That's as ye look at it," she said. "There's times fwin I do be wonherin' at th' patience

av God, an' th' impidence av min. I just couldn't help thinkin' if I was God I'd be askin' him, 'Fwat have ye did wid all th' men I have give ye?' I'd be sayin', 'Th blood of thim that was onct abled-bodied is callin' from th' trenches an' th' deep sea an' mid-air. I've give ye millions av childher, fwich should have lived to be men, an' they ar're starvin' to death. I've give ye a fine earth, fwich was onct a gyardin, an' fwat have ye did wid that?' I'd say.

"Tis a good thing I'm not th' Almighty, or there might be anither flood; I know I couldn't stay th' lightnin from annybody wid th' nerve to ask for moore men."

"Fwat should we be askin' for?" asked Nellie.

"Well, I've thought if I was wan av thim chaplains up on th' hill," said Maggie, slowly, "that sometimes I'd pray, 'God give us sinse, an' th' understandin' heart an' a little mother-wit!' Fwat th' worl'd needs is a chance to sleep it off in a cool dark room, wid th' traffic cops kapin' a zone av quit' around it, an' a woman to change the ice-bags on its fevered brow, an' make liminade av th' limins that's been handed it, wid a bit av hot biscuit an' strawberry jam to take th' taste av salt-pethre out av its mouth. Fwat th' worl'd needs, Nellie acushla, is mother-in'."

"Maybe," said Nellie non-committally. "I misdoubt it'll be a long time gettin' ut. Th' new jobs is all fer men. Did ye see in th' papers that th' Prisdint's goin' to have a handy man to finish up afther this Reorganization Committee?"

"I did," said Mrs. Dugan. "Fwat th' Prisdint needs is a good, stout woman fer ginerel house-worrk. I've niver seen th' man I'd trust to clane house, an' befoore this Reorganization Committay gets through they'll be puttin' th' mothballs into th' butter-tub, and th' clothes-wringer into the attic. A handy man is well enough fwin there's a woman to tell him fwat to do nixt an' find things fer him.

"An' let me tell ye, they're goin' to need somebody to tell 'em where things is. Fwin Tommy comes in cryin' because Jimmy's playin' with his injine someone must remind him he give ut to Jimmy himself; they'll need someone to ca'am th' Geodetic survey fwin it finds th' Smithsonian has tuk all its geodes, an' it'll take a lot av pacifyin' to make th' commissions that's put out av business think they resigned av their own accord. They need a woman to find out fwat th' issues av th' Capitol Issues Committay is, an' that'll kape th' National Monnymint Society from puttin' up anny moore monnymints till it has took down a few. 'Tis a job fer a woman. No man can do ut."

"Fwat would a woman do if she had it, Maggie?" asked Mrs. O'Bryan.

"First," answered Maggie, "she'd call in some ither women an' they'd talk it over—"

"Men can talk!" interrupted Nellie.

"They can, an' git paid fer it, an' make folks think somethin' is bein' done, fwin it ain't. But women stop talkin' fwin it's time to do things. They'd go out an' view th' remains, an' lay 'em out. Some they'd emba'am—some they'd bury, an' some they'd burrn, incloodin' 979,711,453 miles av rid tape. Thin they'd sort out the rist and put it in th' places where it belongs, an' have a rummage sale wid th' odds an' inds that was left. That's wan good thing about gettin' this out av th' way befoore th' new Welfare office is made. They won't be wishin' off iverything until it that they don't want."

"I don't onderstand ye," said Nellie. "Is a woman goin' to be made Sicrethary av th' Welfare Worcks?"

Mrs. Dugan's face fell. "I dinnow," she said. "I heerd it was goin' to be offered to th' only woman that ivery ither woman would be glad to see get ut\* but she says she don't be wantin' ut. I expict she's had nightmares thinkin' av th' prisints she'd be gettin' from all th' ither sicretharies, till her nice, new Cabinet looked like yer grandmother's What-Not. No doubt she heerd Mr. Sicrethary Hoover sayin' over th' 'phone, very persuadin' like, 'Cud ye use a little brown bear, very tame, will eat out av th' hand, an' is moore entertainin' than th' now extinc' Teddy-bear? Fwat's that ye say? Ye cud not? But I've already sint ut—and he'd hang up."

"Perhaps she was expictin' th' Sicrethary av Agriculchure wud be askin' her to exterminate all his bugs, an' Sicrethary Hughes askin' for patches to piece the-gether for a Comfort he's makin' fer th' worrld."

"Women in office is new. There's offices women ain't fitted fer, an' there's offices that ain't fit fer women, not till some woman has gone in an' made thim fit—but fwin ye git th' right women into the right place, it's goin' to be like thim washin' powders ye see advertised—once thried, always used."

"Now that women has go th' vote," said Nellie, "I do be thinkin' they might be havin' some av th' offices, too."

"'Tis thrue, Nellie mavourneen," said Mrs. Dugan, "an' just havin' got th' vote men thinks they gotta give us fwat we say we gotta have. But if we go along for four or five or six years wid no woman in th' Cabinet, they'll get to

\* Mrs. Dugan means Harriet Taylor Upton.

thinkin', 'Oh, well, th' women talk a lot, but they don't ra'ally mean ut.' The wan thing us women should be thinkin' av now is that if we go round lookin' proud and grateful fer nawthin', we'll find all our nice-colored thread has been wound off an' we've nawthin' left but th' spools. Nellie darlin', call to yer mind th' worrds av th' immortal po'te, warnin' ye how:

"Th' native hue av resolution  
Is sicklied o'er wid th' pale cast av  
Lettin' I dare not wait upon I would,  
Like th' poor cat i' th' adage,  
Whereas if ye take th' Tide  
That leads on to Fortune an  
Ye'll not fail fer 'tis a thrue worrd,  
Thin that has, gits!"

### "What Is a College Education For?"

By DR. ADA SNELL

Professor of English,  
Mount Holyoke College

IN THE July second number of *Woman Citizen* the question was asked, "What is a college education for?" This question cannot be asked too often. Misunderstandings, clearly illustrated by the article in question, may easily be avoided if the public in general and parents will try to comprehend what a college is for.

Briefly, a college education is for the fostering and imparting of knowledge; it implies the cultivation of the student's capacity to receive knowledge, to react to it freshly and actively. And pure knowledge is most successfully gained and furthered when pursued for its own sake rather than for considerations of personal gain. This is the purpose of the liberal college. Other educational institutions exist for objects equally worthy; for journalistic training, for the study of social science, for social accomplishments with a view to practical ends.

Judged from this angle, one has a right and a duty to criticize the college for the sort of knowledge it imparts; for example, that it gives too much attention to the arts and not enough to science; that it permits too much specialization, that it requires too many subjects. One may also criticize the college for its methods, the personnel of its teaching force, in so far as these hinder or do not actively promote the pursuits of knowledge.

One may not complain of the college for not turning out at graduation trained journalists or nurses; or for not enab-

ing young women to find suitable husbands or congenial occupations. The college does not exist for any of these highly admirable objects.

The function of the college is to provide a liberal, not a vocational education. The teaching staff is concerned with this object alone, and deems success in the acquirement and imparting of knowledge as great an accomplishment as success in any other profession. And, since the purpose of a college is to impart knowledge, one would naturally expect that the college would deal with the life and art and history of the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and all other centuries; it will teach Dante, Chaucer, Pater and Tennyson; science, art, history; and all knowledge as one unified expression of the intellectual endeavor of the human race—sometimes successful, sometimes a failure—to secure for itself an abundant life.

This sort of liberal education may have no practical value whatsoever for particular students; it may mean for them merely an interpretation of happiness, a juster appreciation of enduring values. There may be no connection between the major subject of such a student and her life's work. I know an eminent woman physician who says, were she to go to college again, she would take no more science, but more literature. I know a nurse who deliberately majored in literature and art; and I know of young women with literary powers who are taking all the science they can get.

But there are students, as statistics show, who find in certain departments of knowledge the expression of their peculiar powers and naturally and easily connect these with their later pursuits. This may however not happen, may not even be desired.

It is to be expected, therefore, that college men and women will make the economic adjustment—if they do not know until they try, what profession or business they wish for themselves—less readily than those young people who at eighteen take up nursing or secretarial work; and for a woman the adjustment in our present state of development is peculiarly difficult.

Women, for the most part, look forward to marriage; are unwilling to take a special training, and naturally turn to pursuits which they may pick up easily after leaving college. This state of affairs is not the fault of the college, but the nature of things as they

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are in our time. Mothers who desire quick economic adjustments, who themselves have no interest, and whose daughters have no interest, in the things of the mind, in knowledge for its own sake, should not ask the college to become something different, but should seek a different sort of institution, one which affords practical training for definite occupations, and one suited to the capacity and needs of their children.

I would not imply any scorn of the practical, of material success; the very knowledge which the college aims to impart and to foster depends for its life on the material success of parents and of the nation; nor would I imply that there is no practical relationship between the successful acquirement of such knowledge as the college offers and economic pursuits; for certain professions no success, or only a limited success, is at all possible without a college education. Furthermore, without such pure knowledge as the college offers, considered wholly from the practical side, civilization could not go forward.

But to pursue knowledge from the point of view of one's personal success in life, is to cramp one's own mind and seriously to curtail knowledge itself. The advancement of learning implies freedom of spirit, intellectual release from the narrow prejudices, political,

social and esthetic tyrannies of one's own time. If, therefore, the college tends to place greater emphasis on centuries other than the twentieth, it is in the belief that only thus can one understand his own time; only thus will there be sufficient intelligence to correct its cheap standards; for only in the light of principles gained from an understanding of man's efforts through the ages, shall we in our day be able to go freshly and vigorously forward.

With the advance of knowledge, with increased understanding of mental processes, inevitably the college will change. This has changed greatly since Mrs. Wyckoff knew it; obviously she does not know it as it is today, its courses of instruction, the vocational preferences of the young graduate. She seems unaware that teaching, for example, does not seem either easy or desirable as a profession, that only an active propaganda sends forth from the college any teachers of any sort. The college changes; it adjusts itself to changed conditions. It has, as other human institutions, serious faults; it can justly be criticized, and should invite intelligent criticism; but as long as the human race prizes pure learning, let it be judged for its success or failure in propagating and imparting knowledge.

## What Congress Has Done

(Continued from page 10)

tures of the various government departments.

*The Protection of Maternity and Infancy.*—The Sheppard-Towner bill authorizing the appropriation of funds to aid the states in providing instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy was passed in the Senate on July 22, and has not been voted on yet in the House. The bill differs somewhat from the form in which the Senate passed it before; in the present form, no money is appropriated, as the bill merely authorizes the appropriation of funds; this means that a second bill, appropriating the money, will have to be passed (either as a separate bill or as an item in an appropriation bill), before the work can be begun. The appropriation was reduced from \$1,480,000 to \$1,000,000. The Federal aid contemplated under the bill is to be given in two forms: "\$480,000 is to be distributed among the states, whether they appropriate anything themselves for the work or not; but no state may obtain a share of the remainder of the fund unless it appropriates an amount equal to its quota. The administration of the work is placed with the Children's Bureau, under the supervision of the Secretary of Labor.



# The Practical Citizen

## Rhode Island's Birthday

ON October 3 and 4 the United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island will celebrate its first birthday in a convention with a very promising program. Mrs. Richard Edwards, first vice-president of the National League, and Miss Katharine Ludington, New England Regional Director, are to be guests at the convention and give leading addresses.

The Rhode Island League has much to celebrate at this first anniversary. The organization has more than 1600 members. During the past summer it has specialized in the work for disarmament and on a School for Citizenship. "Non-partisan citizenship classes" were conducted, with teachers and speakers available in three departments of League activity—American Citizenship, Child Welfare, Food Supply and Demand. The other committees of the League are to begin work this fall.

One of the big meetings of the convention will be on Reduction of Armament. The League's committee on "Reduction of Armament by International Agreement," under the able chairmanship of Mrs. Henry A. Whitmarsh, has been very busy during the summer extending its organization throughout the state.

Mrs. James Earle Cheesman is president of the State League; Miss Mary B. Anthony, first vice-president; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, second vice-president.

## For Missouri's New Constitution

BY vote of the people of Missouri, on August second, a Constitutional Convention was called. On September second the first conference of the New Constitution Association for Missouri was held in Kansas City. The discussions and aspirations voiced at this conference were on a very high plane, and there is every reason to believe that, in time, Missouri will have a constitution equal to any in the country.

At this conference a special committee of five was appointed, which will urge and secure the nomination of the ablest women and men as delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention. The President of the State League of Women Voters, Mrs. Jesse M. Williams, was selected as a member of this committee.

The political parties will have delegates chosen, one for each major party in each of the senatorial districts.

Mrs. George Gellhorn, former Vice-President of the National League of

Women Voters, is being urged to become a member of the Constitutional Convention.

## No Alien Vote In Indiana

THIRTEEN amendments to the State Constitution of Indiana were voted upon at a special election on September 5. Twelve of these were defeated, but the one for which the League of Women Voters had made an active state-wide campaign, as reported in the latest *Citizen*, carried almost five to one. This provided that all foreign-born residents of the state shall be fully naturalized before they vote. Women's votes outnumbered the men's in most parts of the state, in some counties three to one. A total of 172,617 votes was cast, the amendment being adopted by a majority of 59,000.

## Vermont's Citizenship Conference

THE University of Vermont opened its doors to a three-day Citizenship Conference on September 14-16, held under the auspices of the Vermont League of Women Voters. The conference was welcomed by the President of the University, Dr. Guy W. Bailey, and among the speakers who addressed the gathering were the Governor of the state, Hon. James Hartness; the Lieutenant Governor, Hon. Abram W. Foote; the former Governor, Hon. Allen M. Fletcher, and other public officials; several of the faculty of the University, and prominent women, a number of them state officials.

"Politics and the Interests of Women," "The New Citizenship, its Power and Opportunity," "The Farm Bureau and Citizenship," were some of the themes, while other speakers told the women how they could help the rural schools, and assist in the prevention of accidents and factory inspection.

Miss Carrie W. Ormsbee, chairman of the Vermont League, presided at the conferences.

It is significant of the changed viewpoint existing today, that both men and women were present in large numbers at all the sessions. The plan of the League of Women Voters to bring women in rural communities the opportunity for the same advantages in political education and citizenship which are enjoyed in cities, was especially stressed. And, that they might know what was being done in the national capital, films depicting "Disarmament" and "Women in Washington" were shown. The Citizenship Conference will in all probability

be repeated, so great was its first success.

## A New Disarmament Group

TWENTY national organizations held a meeting at the Shoreham Hotel on September 8 to coordinate their efforts in helping to make the International Disarmament Conference a success.

The name of the organization is to be the Council of National Organizations for Reduction of Armament, and the purpose as outlined at the meeting, is to gather and disseminate information regarding the Washington Conference both before and during its sessions, and to make articulate through the member groups the overwhelming sentiment of the people of the United States in favor of reduction of armaments.

Miss Christina Merriman, secretary of the New York Clearing House for Limitation of Armament, was elected temporary chairman; Mr. Frederick J. Libby, of the Friends Disarmament Committee, temporary secretary. The National League of Women Voters was represented by Miss Katherine Ludington, Miss Elizabeth Hauser and Mrs. Gifford Pinchot.

This meeting, while preliminary, and in no sense binding upon the organizations represented, will be followed by another in two weeks, after the delegates have had an opportunity to report the outlined purposes to their group. At that time permanent organization will be effected.

## West Virginia's Call

THE League of Women Voters of West Virginia has issued a call for its first convention. It is to be held in Wheeling on October 5 and 6, and a program is being planned that includes discussion of the State Primary Law, Proportional Representation, County Efficiency, etc. "Send delegates," urges the call, "from every city and hamlet in West Virginia."

## "Working Our Way Out"

(Continued from page 8)

to be presented by this or any other country on the invitational list and most certainly nothing leading to the formation of an "agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world."

Democrats are outspoken in their expression that the Conference is insincere and only called to divert attention from other matters. Many Republicans are enthusiastically proud of the fact

that their party has called the Conference, although reticent as to its probable outcome. The *Financial Review* declares it "Another grandiose poker game." The average American regards it with respect and is hopefully willing to give it a chance. The general optimism concerning it was considerably darkened, however, by a speech at Tufts College on June 1 by Secretary of War Weeks who said:

"The present administration is desirous of disarming as far as it is safe to go, but it is not the time to make the move for everlasting peace.

"When we see nations preparing for war, making greater preparations in time of peace than during the war, we must sit up and take notice."

Although the keenest ambition of the Republicans seems to be the desire to show a record of economy and reduced taxation, and the President himself in the letter above referred to says: "Half the present total expenditures of the Government arise from wars of the past," yet the Republican Senate voted down the proposed amendment to the Naval Bill to delay the building program for six months or until the coming Conference could determine how, when and if an agreement to limit armament is to eventuate from its deliberations. Thus millions of dollars are being poured into the building of sixteen unnecessary battleships. (A modern battleship costs \$40,000,000.) The total appropriations voted for maintenance of Navy and Army, \$831,342,939, make any sort of relief to the taxpayer seem impossible. George W. Norris, Governor of the Third Federal Reserve Bank, recently announced that before the war the average family of five was taxed annually \$23.10 for military expenditures and is now taxed \$54.10 for these purposes. It is clear that it is here the cut should be made. Yet hesitating to do the bold thing marks the attitude of Administration and Congress.

Republicans say that six months is too short a time to pass judgment upon a party in power. With this assertion we agree, but this six months' review will serve as a basis for observation. What will the Conference do, what will the Tariff, Revenue, Railroad and Service Men bills, as finally passed, be? These are the big questions to be observed. Women are especially watching for the establishment of the promised Welfare Department and the passing of the Maternity Bill.

All legislation is bound up in politics and much of the policy about which there is most cry in campaigns is not concerned with legislation. For example, the Republican platform boldly announces: "We undertake to end executive autocracy." This is a favorite gibe which the party out of power thrusts at the party in power with each new administration. The Republicans

were aiming at Mr. Wilson, but the Democrats are now finding some solace in the fact that Mr. Harding had to come to the rescue of the Republican program and assume leadership of the Congress which couldn't lead itself. If our dear politicians would only use language in and out of platform which expresses straight facts instead of misleading insinuations, we should arrive at real self-government at an earlier date.

A chapter could be compiled as to the manner in which the Republicans have met emergencies.

It must be remembered that an administration has a large number of department commissions and bureaus, which "carry on" continually. Presumably these are engaged in working out policies where the platform pledges concern them. What is going on within them, the public knows little about, but presumably any changes worth while will be duly reported later on. A tremendous amount of preliminary investigation and planning is always necessary to important legislation, but how far this has gone the future alone will reveal. Meanwhile, whether you are a Republican or a Democrat, or a minor partyite, learn to estimate party action, determine political values and with whichever you cast your vote, be guided by understanding, not tradition. What our country needs is a more discerning electorate. Better parties, better legislation, clearer enforcement, nobler officials will all follow. The stream cannot rise higher than its source.

The first six months' record indicates that the Republicans are conscientiously striving to carry out their pre-election pledges.

Watch for Herbert Houston's article—  
"On Our Way to the League of Nations"—  
in the next number of the WOMAN CITIZEN.

## When away from Home

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## World News About Women

### Civil Service Victory

**WOMEN** in the English Civil Service have won a real victory—with a reservation. After three years they are to be admitted to the Civil Service within the United Kingdom under the same regulations as men, and will hold posts under the same regulations. The government has, however, absolutely refused to grant equal pay, but has promised that the remuneration shall be "reviewed within a period of three years." The need for hard work is indicated.

### A New Idea for Peru

**MARIA J. ALVARADO RIVERA**, of Lima, describes in *Nuestra Causa* her successful efforts to start a school in Peru for neglected young girls, orphans or children of bad mothers, who roam the streets and are in danger of drifting into vice. The school teaches the pupils various ways to earn an honest living, and instructs them (among other things) in child culture and domestic science, two subjects that when this institution was opened were taught nowhere else in Peru. The secretary of the school is Señorita Maria I. Larra-goitia.

### Sweden Honors a Woman

**SWEDEN** has elected its first woman member to the First Chamber of the Swedish Parliament. She is Miss Ker-

stin Hesselgren, born in 1872, who has devoted most of her life to the study of social conditions in her own country and in Germany, England and the United States. She was the first woman in Sweden to be appointed an Inspector of Labor, being for eight years in charge of School Kitchens, and is a member of the Social Commission and of the Woman's Council in Sweden.

### Another Door Opened

**IN** Brazil, on motion of Professor Bruno Lobo, a meeting of the Professors of the Polytechnic School of the faculties of Law and Medicine lately voted that all teaching and administrative positions in the University of Rio Janeiro should be thrown open to women. The vote was almost unanimous, there being only two dissentients.

### For Australian Babies

**THE** Legislative Counsellor, of Washington, notes that New South Wales added a "ministry of motherhood" to its cabinet, with an endowment which will yield \$25,000,000 a year set aside from income taxes. "How about the United States passing the Sheppard-Towner bill," adds the Counsellor, "and doing something to protect mothers and babies in America?"

### A Flying Captain

**CAPTAIN JANE HERVEUX**, the famous French aviator and teacher of flying, has been commissioned captain of the police reserve of New York and assigned to the aviation division.

### Canadian Women Speak Up

**A** REPRESENTATIVE delegation of Canadian women has demanded that the Government shall introduce the following reforms: That women shall be included in the panel of all juries sitting on cases where women are concerned; that wife desertion be made an extraditable offense; that there shall be a uniform divorce law for Canada; and that the divorce laws shall be equal as between men and women.

**A** WOMAN has been appointed Minister of education in the Government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey.

**THE** first reading of a Woman Suffrage bill has been approved by the Brazilian Senate.

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## What Do You Know About Your Government?

AMONG the questions asked at the School for Citizenship of the Chautauqua Women's Club were two which demanded more space to answer than could be given in the last issue of the *Woman Citizen*.

They follow:

*How does the United States start its money in circulation?*

Mints for the coinage of money have been established by the United States Government at Philadelphia, Denver, San Francisco, Carson City and New Orleans. Any owner of gold bullion may take it to a mint and have it coined without charge, except for the cost of the alloy. The same policy was followed with silver until 1873 when Congress adopted the single gold standard.

Paper money consists of (1) Legal Tender Notes, which are bills issued on the credit of the United States Government against which \$100,000,000 gold is held as a reserve for their redemption; (2) National Bank Notes, issued by the national banks and guaranteed by the Government, which holds United States bonds belonging to the bank as security; (3) Gold and Silver certificates issued by the Government against deposits of gold and silver coin, which are too bulky to use commonly; (4) Federal Reserve Notes, which are obligations of the United States redeemable in gold on demand.

In 1918 the amount of money in circulation was \$5,407,990,026—about \$50 per capita.

Any one holding a worn-out, mutilated or very dirty government note can get a newly printed one in exchange by presenting the old one at the Treasury Building in Washington or sending it there.

It is estimated that 300,000 bills per day, of a total value of a million dollars, are destroyed. The great majority of these are sent by banking houses.

*What do you know about the statement that George Washington left a legacy of \$25,000 with which to found a University of the United States—and that it has already cost the Government four million dollars to take care of it?*

In Washington Irving's "Life of Washington," published in 1859 by G. P. Putnam, is a copy of the last will of the Father of his Country of which an extract follows:

"I give and bequeath in perpetuity, the fifty shares which I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid acts of the Legislature of Virginia), towards the endowment of a University, to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the general government, if that government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it, and until such seminary is established and the funds arising on these shares shall be required for its support, my further will and desire is, that the profits accruing therefrom shall, whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the bank of Columbia, or from other banks, at the discretion of my executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being under the direction of Congress, provided that honorable body should patronize the measure; and the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such stock are to be vested in more stock, and so on, until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained, of which I have not the slightest doubt before many years pass away, even if no aid or encouragement is given by the legislative authority, or from any other source."

These fifty shares of £100 sterling each, were in the corporation of a company es-

tablished to open navigation of the Potomac from tidewater to Fort Cumberland and were presented to Washington by the Virginia Legislature in 1785, and intended by him for the above use.

It is probable that the Potomac Navigation Company as a money investment did not fulfill the hopes of Washington. At any rate the University has never been established, but a Committee on the University of the United States was created as a standing committee by the United States Senate and during all the years since has served to give a committee chairmanship to a deserving senator.

The Senate had seventy-two of these standing committees, enough so that the members of the majority party could always

have a good chairmanship, with some leftovers for members of the minority party.

A standing committee has offices, appropriations for clerks and stationery and other perquisites. It would be difficult to figure just what the cost has been to the United States Government for these useless committees during the years they have existed.

Forty-two of these useless Senate committees, including the Committee on the University of the United States, were abolished during the last Congress.

References:

Library of Law, Banking and Business—Vol. III.

Government in the United States—James W. Garner.

Life of Washington—Washington Irving.



## Accuracy

From the simplest test of memory to the most elaborate specifications, whenever an order is to be given it is the custom of the vast majority of people to put it in writing.

This constant writing of orders is for the purpose of insuring accuracy. People are afraid to trust the ability of the one receiving the order to get it correctly, unless that order is put on paper.

What a tribute to exceptional skill and training, then, is the record of the Bell telephone system. Last year more than eleven billion telephone conversations were held over the lines of this system.

Each of these billions of con-

versations required the giving of an order to a telephone employee. Not one of these orders could be put in writing.

Some of them were given in loud voices, some spoken in murmurs, some clearly stated, some rapidly shot out. Yet so remarkable a standard of accuracy exists in the service of the Bell System that more than ninety-nine per cent. of all such orders were correctly received and executed.

No other business is subjected to such a test as this. The record of the average of service of the Bell System for the last few months is proof that the telephone has returned to its pre-war standard of practice.

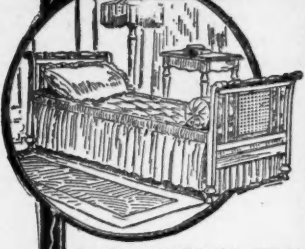
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## "The Man Problem"

Comment

BY W. B. PITKIN

Professor, Columbia School of Journalism

**M**R. FREDERICK, in an article on "The Man Problem in The Woman Movement" in the *Citizen* of August 27, indulges in sheer intellectual speculation rather than in the reporting of real thoughts of real men. I suspect he has rationalized the whole situation so completely that the truth has evaporated. Let me illustrate what I mean.

"For several decades man has been suffering increasing pain—pain coming mostly from a gradual realization of the metamorphoses of woman's character."

I have met a number of men in the last decade and have discussed feminism with a host of them, more or less casually. I have never met a gentleman with an increasing pain over woman's metamorphosis. I should like to meet such a sufferer. I suspect that a careful diagnosis would trace the pain to defective metabolism.

Neither have I ever met a man who feared that "there may come a deterioration in himself from lessened responsibility." Most men I have met would be tickled to death to get rid of some of their responsibilities. One of the happiest men I have met in a long time was a citizen of San Francisco whose wife emancipated herself thoroughly, got a job, built up her own circle of friends, and all without throwing poor old hubby over. Hubby, a terrible low-brow, was delighted that he didn't have to worry so much over supporting wife; there were lots of things he had always wanted to do, but couldn't while he had all the responsibility of supporting and amusing a clinging vine lady. Of course, he is only one case; but I think we ought to judge the whole situation solely in the light of just such instances. I wish Mr. Frederick would cite a few hundred like it.

BY ARCHIBALD CRAIG

**I**AM much amused at the delicate attempt of Mr. Frederick to sugar-coat male conservatism. Why not come out with the truth? Men have had an advantage over women that they have

used for their comfort, making the home their resting place and the women's workhouse. What the man fears is not his wife's intellectual advancement, but the possibility that he may have to mind the baby while his wife goes out at night.

Equal rights for men and women means equal right to whatever leisure there may be in the family economy. It is going to hurt us all, but the next generation will not know any other way. Women have always had as much responsibility as men, except in the small class that tries to imitate the leisure class. Unfortunately that class is articulate and thinks it is the world.

BY RODMAN GILDER

Managing Editor, *Credit Monthly*

**M**R. J. GEORGE FREDERICK may be correct in his belief that man is full of doubts and fears as he sees woman's progress in the economic world. I have noted how woman is progressing in the National Association of Credit Men, an organization of 33,000 banking and commercial concerns whose credit grantors are women in a considerable number of instances. The attitude of the credit man, as I have observed it, is without sentiment and without fear. The experienced credit man greets a new member who happens to be a credit woman with the same cordiality that he shows to the newly elected man member.

You may remember the story of the young barkeeper who had to pass on the credit of a customer named Terry McGurk. He called upstairs to the proprietor: Say, Boss, is Terry McGurk good for a drink? Voice from above: "Has he had it?" Barkeeper: "He has." Voice from above: "He is."

In other words, we are dealing with what Mayor Hylan might call a *fait accompli*, and I believe that we need not share Mr. Frederick's apparent anxiety in the matter.

BY JAMES SCOTT

**M**R. FREDERICK'S admonition to modern woman to "watch her step" is not a bit reactionary. We must get into this modernization of woman business on a team-work basis. And what's more, we should be more aggressive about it—it is proceeding too slowly.

## METROPOLITAN DYE WORKS

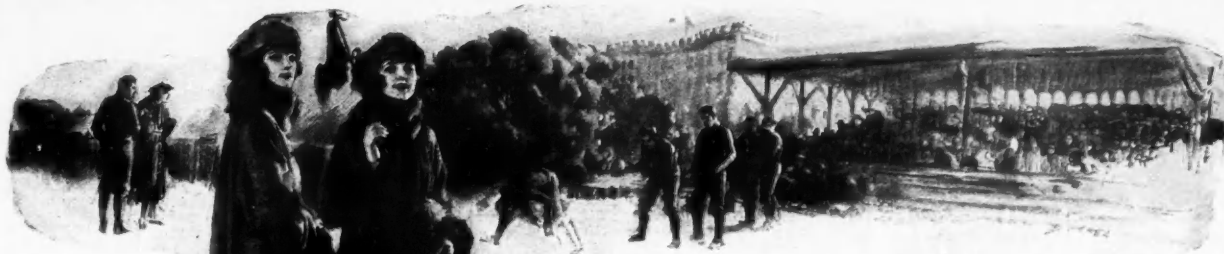
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## The New Trend of Fashion toward Comfort

AT the smart places today one sees many women wearing Cantilever Shoes. For Fashion has a new viewpoint on foot comfort.

It has become *stylish* to be comfortable. Lower, broader heels are everywhere in evidence. Perhaps it is part of woman's newer freedom. Perhaps it is due to her ambition to rise above the helpless female creature of bygone days. Whatever the cause, the result is evident—good feet are fashionable; tired, misshapen feet are going out of style.

In the general movement toward foot comfort and strength, Cantilever Shoes have taken the lead. They have a flexible shank which allows the foot free action and supreme comfort. No strip of rigid metal lies concealed in the arch of these shoes as in all ordinary shoes.

When you lace a Cantilever Shoe,

the flexible shank is drawn up snugly under the arch of your foot, giving restful support. The arch muscles are free to maintain—or regain—their natural strength by the mere act of exercise. Thus are weak and fallen arches—and other ills—avoided or corrected.

Cantilever shoes have a natural sole line. Room for the toes without crowding. Good heels, rightly placed. An extensive range of widths and lengths to insure perfect fit. They are shoes that enable you to walk or stand without becoming tired.

And so Cantilever Shoes are worn by women who wish to be bright and cheerful and attractive. Not only are the shoes good looking, but there is such a difference in the appearance of a woman who scowls because her feet hurt and the woman who smiles happily because her shoes are flexible and comfortable.

See how it flexes

Think what freedom that permits your muscles. Most foot-ills are the result of the vise-like soles in ordinary foot-wear which bind the feet and retard circulation. Walk in Cantilever Shoes and note the difference in your comfort and health.

# Cantilever Shoe

for Men & Women



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Asheville—Anthony Bros.  
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.  
Austin—Carl H. Mueller  
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.  
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery  
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.  
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.  
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.  
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan  
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.  
Buffalo—639 Main St.  
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.  
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons  
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St.  
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.  
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid  
Colorado Springs—M. B. Rich Shoe Co.  
Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.  
Columbus, Miss.—Simon Loeb's  
Columbus, O.—The Union  
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.  
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons  
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.  
Denver—A. T. Lewis & Son  
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.  
Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Ave.  
Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton St.  
Elizabeth—Gig's, 1053 Elizabeth Ave.  
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea  
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.  
Eric—Weschler Co., 910 State St.

Evanston—North Shore Bootery  
Fitchburg—Wm. C. Goodwin  
Fort Dodge—Schill & Habenicht  
Galveston—Fellman's  
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Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's  
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Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.  
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman  
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.  
Little Rock—Foe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.  
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.  
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.  
Lowell—The Bon Marche  
McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan  
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.  
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.  
Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South  
Missoula—Missoula Merc. Co.  
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Muncie—Miller's, 311 So. Walnut St.  
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Newark—Aeolian Hall (2nd floor)  
New Britain—Sloan Bros.  
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)  
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Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger  
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Reading—S. S. Schweriner  
Richmond, Va.—S. Sytle, 11 W. Broad  
Rochester—148 East Ave.  
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.  
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.  
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.  
St. Louis—16 Arcade Bldg., op. P. O.  
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.  
San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.  
San Diego—The Marston Co.  
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg. (Arcade)  
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser

Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery  
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.  
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Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.  
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Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.  
Tacoma—Fidelity Building (8th floor)  
Tampa—Glenn's, 507 Franklin St.  
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# The Woman Citizen

Formerly The Woman's Journal  
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OCTOBER 8, 1921



PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER A. JULEY

"DREAM DAYS" BY LOUISE COE

On Our Way to the League of Nations--Herbert S. Houston  
What Farmers Want and Why - - Charles W. Holman  
Know Your Own Community

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## New Fashions for the Autumn Season

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Every favored style and fabric may be obtained in Afternoon and Evening Dresses, Plain and Fur-trimmed Tailleurs, Costume Blouses, Wraps, Capes and Coats; and while these garments are in accord with the present vogue for simplicity, there are many of rare beauty and richness, for the more formal dress events.

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Let me help you find that happiness. My Home Course can bring you radiant health; confident self-forgetful good looks, creative of poise, permitting you to project a vital personality—to write yourself *in italics* in the minds and hearts of your friends

Write me your problems. I will tell you how my Home Course Treatments cover your individual needs and send you an authoritative booklet which outlines my methods

## From Your Eyes to Your Feet—



A dressy street shoe with the Arch "Built-In." Black Kid, \$13.50.

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# The Woman Citizen

Volume XVI

OCTOBER 8, 1921

Number 10

## News Notes of the Fortnight

### New Hope of Irish Peace

**A**T last! Premier Lloyd George has invited the Sinn Fein leaders to a conference in London, October 11, on an Irish peace adjustment, and Eamon de Valera has accepted. Premier Lloyd George renewed the statement that in issuing the invitation he declined to meet the negotiators on any basis involving Great Britain in a recognition of Irish sovereignty. "The position taken up by his Majesty's Government," he wrote, "is fundamental to the existence of the British Empire." The tone of the invitation, however, was conciliatory, and he repeated his fortunate phrase defining the purpose of the conference—to ascertain "how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations."

Arthur Griffith, who will probably be chief negotiator for the Sinn Fein, is reported as having said that Ireland never meant to demand from Great Britain an advance admission of sovereignty, but was merely stating the Sinn Fein thought of Sinn Fein; and in De Valera's reply no condition was made.

### Bad Manners or Bad Filing?

**F**OR months Americans have been humiliated and shamed by the failure of the State Department to answer communications from the League of Nations. Invitations to important humanitarian congresses like the Conference on the Traffic in Women and Children, the Emigration Commission, to share in establishing the World Court, as well as minor notices, were all apparently sent to limbo. And the shame deepened when the story was published that the American Consul at Geneva had told Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League, that the United States, not being a member of the League, did not feel under obligation to answer that



A second painting—*Dream Days*—has been added to the art collection of our covers, through the kindness of the artist herself, Mrs. Louise Cox.

Although Mrs. Cox also paints portraits of grown-up people, she likes best of all to do flowers and children, and her success in painting the latter may be attributed to the fact that "sitting" for her does not mean sitting still. The natural bent of the youthful model is discovered and followed up. For instance, the child of our cover has a pretty voice and is allowed to sing while the artist captures her naturally charming poses.

The portrait of Mrs. Cox shown above was painted by her husband, Mr. Kenyon Cox, whose pupil she was in her student days.

Mrs. Cox won the bronze medal of the Paris Exposition in 1900 and her work is represented in the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

body's letters. It would deal with the various governments separately—forty-eight of them!

Now suddenly, according to a special cable from the New York Times correspondent in Geneva, a whole flock of answers, with the state seal and the "Hughes" signature, has lighted on the Secretary General's desk. Fourteen answers, no less, dated from August 1 to

29, and replying to communications received at the State Department from February 4, 1921, to August 29.

The account at Washington is that early communications were misfiled by a minor official, who regarded them as routine matters, and that all received since Mr. Hughes ordered the files scrutinized have been answered. Which of course doesn't jibe with the Geneva story. The general impression has been that the Government was pretending to itself that the League does not exist. In that event, there would be a bit of hopeful significance in the recent action.

### How To Make Work

**S**ECRETARY Hoover has a pleasing way of making things move. On October 1, days before his National Conference on Unemployment was supposed to be ready, it announced a program and adjourned until October 10. Much had been done in preliminary conferences, and probably much had been done in advance by Mr. Hoover himself—they say in Washington that he works all the time.

One of the outstanding features of the emergency program is its emphasis on unemployment as primarily a community problem, with the responsibility for leadership resting on the mayors. The immediate organization of emergency committees is recommended, to carry out relief measures, using all existing agencies and coordinating them. Construction of public buildings and public works is strongly urged; also a congressional appropriation for roads. Producers are asked to readjust wholesale prices and retailers to follow suit in order to increase purchases. Recommendations made by the Manufacturers' Committee, and included in the program, call for part-time work, reduction of the work week, and diversion of labor to plant construction and repair work.

The number of unemployed was de-

bated at length, and the conference finally decided to report "various estimates from 3,500,000 to 5,500,000." When it reconvenes, a permanent program will be considered. A large order:—Mr. Hoover apparently does not regard extensive unemployment as an inevitably recurring phenomenon.

### An End To Words

**D**ID the folks back home tell the senators that business has been dragging in Washington? Or is it that restless "younger" group in the Senate which wants things different? Anyhow, there is a movement under way to put through a rule so that senators can not talk on and on and on. The plan contemplates a change in the rules so that closure may be involved by a mere majority vote instead of by the two-thirds vote now required. Each senator's time for debate would then be limited to one hour. The filibuster on the anti-beer bill, it is suspected, may have had its influence.

The disarmament conference is to establish non-communication with Mars.—*Nashville Tennessean*.

### Signed in Germany

**T**HE German Reichstag has passed the bill ratifying the Peace Treaty with the United States, only the militant Communists opposing. This completes the legislative processes necessary on the part of Germany to ratification, unless there shall be an addition of reservations in the United States Senate which will require resubmission.

### Who Asks For Disarmament?

**T**HE Churches of the United States, Unitarian, Christian, Catholic, Jewish; the Church Peace Union, representing all denominations; the New Church of the United States and Canada; the 133rd Presbyterian Assembly of the United States; the Baptist Association; the Missionary Council of the Methodist Church; World Alliance for International Friendship; the American Federation of Labor; the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; Kiwanis Clubs in National Convention; Sons and Daughters of Liberty in National Convention; American Association of University Women; Councils of Jewish Women; National Women's Trade Union League; Women's Disarmament Committee; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Friends Peace Society; Civics Conference, Vermont University; Business and Professional Women's Clubs of Cleveland, Ohio, and Birmingham, Ala.; Business and Professional Women's Clubs in Minnesota and Virginia; Business and Professional Women's Clubs in National Convention; State Federations of Women's Clubs in Montana and North Carolina; National Educational Council; Portland, Ore., Chautauqua; Citizens' mass meetings in New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc.; labor unions, granges, etc.; the General Federation of Women's Clubs; the National League of Women Voters and its affiliated State and local Leagues in forty-eight states; the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; the World's Methodist Conference.

The Congress of the United States, through the adoption of the Borah Amendment.

### Waste in Men's Clothes

**T**HERE is too much variety in men's clothes. Another report has been made by the American Engineering Council's committee on elimination of waste in industry, whose report on the building trades attracted wide attention, and this time it is the men's ready-made clothing industry that has been investigated. Annual savings of forty per cent, or about \$240,000,000 could be made, it asserts, and "the most fundamental cause of waste is the traditional, fear-inspiring, order-enticing sales pol-



Cassel in the N. Y. Evening World

icy, which expresses itself in wide variety and its attendant make-to-order basis of manufacturing." Excessive variety in styles is largely responsible for seasonal employment, and recurring seasonal employment is a fruitful source of industrial discord.

Another cause of discord is that the workers retain "vivid memories of the mere wage pittance they received in their former years of sweatshop exploitation. The result has been a rapid unionization of the industry. Since unionizing strikes have been relatively infrequent."

Management and labor are held equally responsible for the enormous waste.

### Down With Kings !

**C**ONGRESS has its humor . . . Representative Herrick, from Oklahoma, has introduced a bill calling for the drastic punishment of any one impersonating a king or queen in a play, pageant or carnival, on the ground that this is "fostering and promoting ideas treasonable to and in contravention of the principles upon which the Government of the United States is founded." 133 1-3 patriotism, that is.

Some representatives in Congress are only fairly so.—*Charleston Gazette*.

### FIRE !

**P**RESIDENT HARDING has chosen October 10, the anniversary of the Chicago fire, as Fire Prevention Day. He urges that on that day state governors arrange to use all means for impressing on the public mind the needless annual loss by fire—of life, buildings, food, forests. It is estimated that fifteen thousand lives are lost annually through fire, \$500,000,000 worth of wealth was destroyed by fire in 1920, and in the five years ending in 1920 forest fires cost us \$85,000,000 in trees.

### The November Program

**A**tentative program for the November armament conference has been sent to the invited powers. It falls under two principal headings—(1) Limitation of Armament, including rules for control of new agencies of warfare, as well as limitation of naval and land armament, and (2) Pacific and Far Eastern questions: questions relating to China, to Siberia, and to mandated islands.

China's relation to Japan promises to be an extremely delicate topic. China has definitely refused to settle Shantung in advance, and Japan has made it plain that she will not tolerate interference in the Shantung question at Washington. It is announced, however, that Japan will stand ready to explain her position frankly and she has accepted Secretary Hughes's suggested arms agenda.

One way to make government expenses light is to place them in the spot-light.—*Boston Post*.

### Our Unknown Soldier

**A** solemn ceremonial will mark the double occasion of the opening of the Limitation of Armaments Conference and the celebration of Armistice Day. The body of an unknown American soldier is to be brought from France and buried with suitable ceremonies in Arlington Cemetery, while the nation pauses two minutes in prayer. The President will ask for services in the churches, a suggestion in harmony with that reported on page 18.

# Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

September 30, 1921.

CONGRESS has resumed work after a thirty-day vacation, and, while the House has done nothing as yet—"marking time" by three-day recesses from September 21 to October 3, according to an agreement made before recess—the Senate has been in session every day, with a couple of night sessions.

Peace, prohibition and taxes are the immediate program of the Senate. The peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary, which were sent to the Senate on the day that body reconvened, have been up for consideration on two days and were the reason for the night sessions in order that the treaties might be out of the way before the November Limitation of Armaments Conference.

There was considerable opposition, and much talk of reservations, when the treaties reached the Senate. There is, however, no serious doubt of ratification, since the Democrats in conference ended by agreeing not to caucus but to let each individual vote as he pleases on the treaties. Senator Underwood expressed the point of view of many when he said, in conference: "There is not a man who thinks this is the right kind of a treaty, but those who intend to vote for it will do so simply because they think the time has come to wind up a ball of yarn."

Today a unanimous consent agreement was reached to limit debate to one hour for each senator on the resolution of ratification, and not more than ten minutes on each reservation, after October 14. It is the general opinion that the final vote will be taken late on October 15.

Tax revision holds the floor, between times, though lack of "working copies" of the bill—copies for senators to follow—postponed its consideration for several days. Then Senator Simmons of North Carolina refused unanimous consent to begin consideration of the committee amendments without formal reading of the bill, so the few who did not leave the chamber during the time the clerk was reading, had to listen to no less than 294 pages. When actual consideration of the bill began, all controversial items were passed over for future action, so that little real progress has been made.

Changes made in the House bill by the Finance Committee during the recess were comparatively slight, the principal items being: repeal of the capital stock tax next January, an increase in the

corporation tax to 15 per cent, repeal of the surtaxes in excess of 32 per cent, cutting the freight and passenger transportation rates in half instead of repealing them.

Numerous amendments have been introduced on the floor of the Senate, and the signs point to a strenuous debate. Senator Smoot of Utah, Republican, is expected to offer several amendments, chief among them a proposal for a

but one is a direct, the other in the nature of an indirect tax.

"Two great principles underlie the tariff—one the raising of revenue for the government, the other the effect upon business, social and economic conditions," explained Mr. Dingley, son of the author of the Dingley Tariff Act of 1897. Like his father, he is an acknowledged authority on the "protective" tariff. "Before the war, approximately one-half of the Federal revenues for public expenses were obtained from duties on imported goods and merchandise," he told your correspondent. "Now revenue from customs is scarcely one-tenth of the money required."

Raising money to carry on their government was the first problem the Continental Congress had to meet. "To raise revenue and to encourage home industries" was the stated purpose of the first tariff bill passed by the Congress when George Washington was president. The industries were of course at that time "infant" industries, much in need of protection against competition from abroad. Around this principle of "protection" the platform of the Whig, later the Republican, party was built, while "Tariff-for-revenue-only" was the Democratic idea. The present bill—the Fordney tariff bill—which has passed the House and is awaiting the Senate's attention, calls for a very high protective tariff.

## The Route of a Revenue Bill

Since a tariff bill raises revenue, it must, according to the Constitution, originate in the House of Representatives. As in the old English House of Commons, on which our government was modeled, the "purse strings" or revenues were placed in the hands of the representatives of the people. The ways and means for getting money to carry on the government must be found by the people, so to their representatives in the House was given the prerogative of saying by what means they would provide it. In the lower House, therefore, it is the Ways and Means Committee which originates the measures providing money.

When the bill reaches the Senate, after passing the House, it goes to the Finance Committee, since it then becomes purely a matter of finance. Theoretically, the Committee on Finance in the Senate is advisory, though it may amend a bill previously framed by the House. More and more, however, the

(Continued on page 17)



manufacturers' sales tax. He believes this form of taxation would "be fair to everybody," since one's tax would be measured by one's purchases.

The conference report on the Willis-Campbell "anti-beer" bill, kept for two days before the Senate by Senator Sterling, has been definitely sidetracked for the present. Senator Sterling said that he gave way with the distinct understanding that the anti-beer bill would have permanent right of way after the tax revision bill and the treaties were passed, and that it would be finally disposed of before the adjournment of the special session.

It is rumored that the tariff bill may be so delayed that it will not be taken up until December or January. In that case, the emergency tariff measure will be extended.

This is perhaps a good time for some general consideration of the details of handling revenue measures and of tariff terms.

Tax and tariff are closely interwoven, and we have an almost equal interest in them. Both are a means of providing revenue for carrying on the government,



# What Farmers Want and Why

By Charles W. Holman

Secretary of the National Milk Producers' Federation

I HAVE a friend in Chevy Chase, our most exclusive Washington neighborhood. She is very musical; her Chopin is distinguished by the singing tone which only pupils of Leschetizki seem to have. She also keeps a few chickens and grows a vegetable garden—a hang-over from patriotic war days. Last Sunday she told me that all farmers are profiteers. She just knew this to be true because it didn't cost her anything to grow her own vegetables. Ergo, it does not cost farmers anything to grow their crops.

Last fall while motoring through a fruit region, we passed several apple orchards in bearing. "I'll say the farmer has a snap," sang out one of my companions, a university man who sells bonds for a living. "All he's got to do is to pick the apples off the trees!"

So much for the urban point of view. Now for the farmer's side.

Recently I ate breakfast here in the capital with the Honorable Charles S. Barrett of Georgia. Mr. Barrett is president of the National Farmers' Union and an extensive grower of Southern crops, including cantaloupes. That morning both of us ordered cantaloupe and the waiter brought us each a small half. Mr. Barrett ate his half in silence. Then he picked up the menu and found that the price was fifteen cents for a half, or thirty cents for a whole melon. "I wish," said he, "I do wish that I could sell my entire crop for as much as three cents apiece."

The other day the head of a great commission house which markets more perishable products than any other, presented to the Joint Congressional Commission on Agricultural Inquiry figures to show that Northwestern apple-growers last year lost on the average more than a dollar per box after they had paid their costs of production, freight and marketing. I have sent these figures to my bond selling friend.

Such incidents but illustrate differences in the way of looking at things. My friend in Chevy Chase finds it hard to conceive of farmers having to run their farms as a business proposition, but she understands very clearly that her husband cannot continue to build houses unless he can charge the cost of building plus a reasonable profit. My bond-selling friend uses his wits and his tongue to make his living. It is difficult for him to visualize the labor value of farming, or the constant overhead costs of producing farm crops. Yet farmers must be given cost of production plus a rea-

sonable profit or they cannot continue to farm.

Everybody knows that several million city and town people are today seeking work in this nation and cannot find it. Most folks are feeling the pinch from industrial and business stagnation. Did it ever occur to you that perhaps the biggest reason for this lies in the fact that



Cooperative elevators which receive the farmer's grain and fan it, grade it, load it

the purchasing power of forty million people—those who live in the open country—has been reduced to the lowest point in a generation? It is this purchasing power which makes the wheels of industry turn and which contributes to the growth of cities. For the farmer is not only the greatest single consumer of the kind of things which you and I buy, but he also is a great purchaser of heavy materials such as lumber, cement, wire, farm implements, etc. And the farmer's livestock require him to be the greatest consumer of raw food commodities. Today the farmer is making his old clothes do, and his wife and daughters are making their old clothes do. He is using farm implements which he would like to discard, but cannot for lack of money to buy others.

Not since 1889 has the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar been so low. By this I mean purchasing power of the things he grows in their relation to commodities which he must buy. On July 1 of this year the index figure of prices for all farm commodities was about 65.1 per cent lower than a year ago, 57.9 per cent lower than two years ago, and 37.5

per cent lower than the average for the past ten years on July 1. This price-fall has well nigh crushed the rural folks, rendering them desperate and in many instances helpless. Let us see as nearly as we can what has happened.

The crops of 1920 were produced with the highest costs on record. There was a large carry-over of staple commodities from 1919. In the middle of the summer America began to feel the economic effects of Europe's reduced purchasing power and Russia's being out of the market. And a buyers' strike affecting retail stores produced a feeling of uncertainty.

Banks reflected this uneasiness. Suddenly the bottom dropped out of the farmers' market. In a very few months the market value of the 1920 crops fell seven billion dollars. Farmers attempted to arrest this heartbreaking tendency by slowing up the marketing process. Government authorities appeared to discountenance such a program. At least bankers told farmers that the Federal Reserve Board had ordered them to restrict credits. Then came a gigantic pressure to force products on to the markets.

Undoubtedly this pressure would have produced a greater calamity if, as time wore on, those in touch with the undercurrents of world affairs had not discovered that a change had occurred in the marketing situation. It is now no longer possible to sell great volumes of raw commodities in advance of their buyers' capacity to manufacture them. Uncertainty of exchange and uncertainty of price trends caused manufacturers to do just as the householder today does—buy only what is needed for immediate consumption.

A few countries, notably Poland and Czecho-Slovakia and the Central Powers, are willing to make larger purchases than they are now doing, provided credit arrangements can be made. But foreign buyers in the Allied Powers are assuming that countries of great raw productions must take up the burden of financing the carry-over of surplus products until such time as the world can use them up. It seems reasonable that we should do this. We are still the banker nation and the credit of other countries is over-strained. But it will require fundamental changes in the banking system to initiate the new program.

President Harding recommended, and the Congress has given, a broadening of the powers of the War Finance Corpora-

tion so that it may assist banks and commercial and agricultural organizations to carry their products over the longer period.

The economic reaction following the war is not the only cause of rural distress. The primitive organization of farmers for the sale of their products is a fundamental difficulty. Today most farm products are sold at prices made by those who are not farmers, while most farm requirements are bought in the same manner. Manufacturers, distributors and merchants have been able through organization to add a profit to their production and distributive costs. But prices of farm products are still based upon the quantity of supply, modified by the manipulations of speculators.

For some years farmers have been reaching out to obtain a greater measure of control over the distribution of their products. They have been seeking to get closer to the consumer. They have recognized that private distributive agencies no longer render adequate service, while the growing volume of farm products demands every effort to increase consumption. If the farmer were a manufacturer he could cease production, but being a farmer he must cultivate his ground every year. Always his farm must run to maximum capacity or he will suffer losses.

#### Cooperation Their Safety Zone

Likewise, everything he raises must be sold for some price. To do this better farmers have adopted the cooperative association as their medium. They are forming associations very rapidly in all parts of the country and attempting to federate their local groups for central selling purposes. In this program they are hoping to reach nearer to consumers and to share with them the savings made by the cooperative movement.

There are, for example, farmer-owned grain elevators at over five thousand points. These elevators receive the farmers' grain, fan it, grade it and load it in cars to the terminal markets. From that time on the farmer has nothing to do with the price. They now propose to have their own commission houses, which will sell their grain on exchanges and in foreign markets. Cotton growers are also forming for cooperative sale of their product.

#### Uniform State Laws Needed

Similarly, milk producers around the great metropolitan centers have found it necessary to form into cooperative associations in order to trade effectively with the milk distributors who furnish milk to the homes. Formerly these dealers paid the farmer any price they pleased and sold the milk for any price they pleased. The effect of milk organizations has been to control the profiteering tendencies of milk distributors and cut the spread between farmers and consumers. In some localities farmers are attempting to establish direct distributive agencies in competition with the dealers. They claim that they can obtain a higher price for their milk and sell it to the consumers for less.

Likewise, farmers are resentful over the high prices they have to pay for farm requirements. They are organizing large purchasing agencies in order to give their members the benefit of wholesale buying. In some parts of the country, as in Iowa, laboring men are permitted to join these organizations.

But the progress of cooperative organizations is handicapped by the lack of a legal basis. Some states have good cooperative laws and some have very poor ones, and some none at all. There is need of uniform cooperative laws throughout the states. Then the Federal Government has something to say when a farmers' organization ships its pro-

ducts across a state line. It then becomes subject to the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act and the act creating the Federal Trade Commission.

Farmers believe that the Federal Trade Commission act should stand as it is; but they are asking for a modification of the anti-trust acts to enable them to feel secure in regard to the structure of their organization. This modification is proposed in a bill called the Capper-Volstead act. It has passed the lower House twice, but has been held up in the Senate because of the antagonistic attitude taken by the Senate Committee on the Judiciary who apparently are unwilling to grant farmers the same privileges now enjoyed by large organizations of a corporate character.

#### Consumers Must Do Their Part

Before farmers can achieve their ambition to deal direct with consumers, there is something that consumers must do. They must organize for cooperative buying. In respect to most products, it is physically impossible for farmers to distribute less than carload shipments. The consumers should organize for wholesale buying. They have done so in great numbers throughout Europe. One-fifth of all the commodities of life used in Great Britain are purchased through a chain of about four thousand retail cooperative stores which are federated into a gigantic wholesale buying society. That society is the greatest single trading institution in the British Empire. The cooperative consumers' movement is making some headway in America, but it is handicapped by lack of a wholesale agency with vast credit.

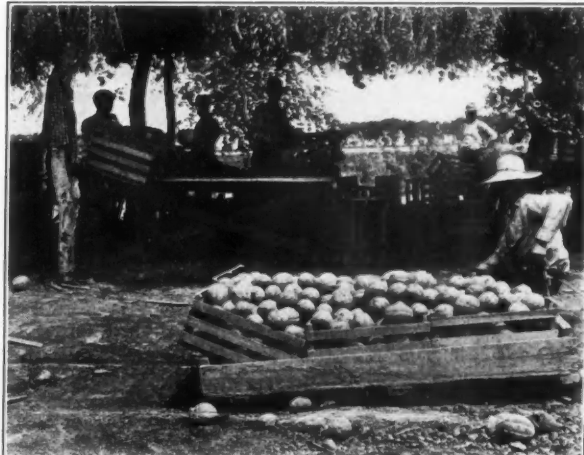
Then there is the land question which must be solved before agriculture will be prosperous. Our nation is moving slowly, but very surely, toward a condition of landlord and tenant. Tenancy has arisen in our country with a rapidity

(Continued on page 19)

Photos by Brown Bros., N. Y.



Apples really don't grow in barrels—the farmer does work



Melons, three cents to the farmer; how much on the table?

# On Our Way to the League of Nations

By Herbert S. Houston

Member of Executive Committee of League to Enforce Peace  
and Chairman of League of Nations News Bureau.

**R**IDING along by the St. Lawrence a few weeks ago, I had as a fellow traveler an enlightened disciple of Bahi. As seemed fitting for a journey by the side of a great international river, our talk was much of international matters and, in particular, of the persistency to live and serve that is being shown by the League of Nations. We agreed that this abounding vitality could be due only to some inner principle of life that, despite obstacles and opposition of all sorts and degrees, was bound to survive. And we concluded that this principle was the great cosmic force of human association and cooperation that had guided the race up the stony path of progress from the beginning.

The cave man had gone out with his rough-hewn bludgeon to kill his own meat, fighting through a fierce existence alone. But he found he couldn't survive unless he got together with his kind. So the tribe came and then the state and nation, until at last, by slow evolution, the League of Nations was established, a crowning fulfillment of inevitable human cooperation.

## Hard on Colonel Harvey

From this fundamental and comforting conclusion, that seemed borne on the sweeping tide of the ages—much as the broad river, outside of the car window, had borne the adventuring craft of Cartier and Champlain—I turned to a copy of the *New York Times* of August 13, which had reached me as I left Murray Bay. Behold confirmation, in the first-page news, of the League's unconquerable vitality. The vexed question of the Silesian boundary between Poland and Germany—that had brought England and France into acute disagreement—was to be referred for determination to the League of Nations Council. And the American Ambassador, Colonel Harvey, who, in London, had committed the League to the limbo of useless and discarded things with which America would have nothing to do, was present, in Paris, at the Supreme Council of the Allies when this action was taken. By an unkind trick of Fate it had been the Supreme Council, with Colonel Harvey a member, that had been impotent to secure a settlement of this issue in Silesia and had referred the whole matter to the League of Nations.

Then in the *Montreal Gazette* was the inspiriting news that Lloyd George had said in the House of Commons that this

decision to fall back on the League had made it possible for the Allies to reaffirm their spirit of friendship and common purpose; in a word to stick together—a sheer necessity if civilization is to hold together. One would think that even Colonel Harvey would admit that this result had given a long mark to the credit of the League.

The truth is, the League of Nations is carrying on, despite our defection, and achieving results that are serving the world, including America.

## League Data for Washington

When the Disarmament Conference, which President Harding has called, assembles on November 11, four of the five nations represented will be members of the League and of the League Council. And the League's Commission on Disarmament has already decided, under the Chairmanship of Monsieur Viviani, to place at the disposal of President Harding's Conference all of the data that its experts have brought together, in their studies and surveys covering many months. It would seem unlikely that the Disarmament Conference can refuse to receive this highly important and authoritative data, even though it is collected by a League that we have declined to join.

Moreover, by the time this Conference meets in Washington, the World Court (a consummation for which all parties in this country have worked for years), will be in operation with a full complement of judges—all organized by the League of Nations in fulfillment of its covenant. One of our greatest lawyers, Elihu Root, to his lasting honor be it said, had the faith and the vision to accept the invitation of the League's Council to become a member of the Commission that framed the court, and he was proposed, by several nations in the League, as one of the judges. He declined to stand for nomination and Mr. John Bassett Moore, one of our most distinguished international lawyers, was then elected. And it may come to pass that the Silesian boundary question will be before this court, with this eminent American as one of the judges, when the Disarmament Conference, called by the American President, is considering data and surveys prepared by this same omnipresent and irrepressible League. Thus does Time take its revenge when any man or nation stands across the way of progress.

While these interesting evidences of life are coming into view, in the

League's relation to governments, other evidences, quite as significant, are appearing in the field of business.

A year ago I sat in the conferences in Paris, as a member of the American Committee, and joined with representatives of the Allied countries in the organization work for an International Chamber of Commerce. Under the chairmanship of Etienne Clementel, recently French Minister of Commerce, we discussed the plans and purposes which an International Chamber could serve in furthering world business and world peace. And nothing struck me with so much force, coming from a country that would have nothing to do with the League of Nations, as the fact that all the members of this organizing committee, from all countries, including colleagues from America, accepted this same League as an established and essential agency.

This was equally true of the first convention of the International Chamber of Commerce, subsequently held in Paris, and of the second convention, which has recently been in session in London. In fact, one of the most important decisions reached at this second convention, on the vital question of export credits for the reconstruction of the devastated and impoverished countries of Europe, was to this effect: "This Congress is prepared to support the *Ter Meulen* scheme as modified and put into operation by the Economic and Financial Committee of the League of Nations." Concurring in this decision in London were two hundred and twenty of the most influential business men from all parts of the United States; in any event I have been unable to learn that there was any dissent.

## Consistency—Doubtful Jewel

It is an interesting footnote to this broad-visioned action on the part of our business men, in harmonious agreement with the business men of nearly all other nations, to jot down that the American Government achieved the lonely and doubtful distinction of declining even to reply to the invitation, to join other governments in applying this *Ter Meulen* plan to the critical conditions in Austria. Instead, we went our own way, generously sending relief to the children of Austria, when there was open before us the cooperative way, by which alone the necessity for relief can be removed.

Of course it can be said that we are maintaining a sort of stiff-necked con-



sistency in declining to attend the White Slave Traffic Conference, the Suppression of Opium Traffic Conference, the invitation to nominate judges for the World Court and all other things that have any connection with the League of Nations. But it must be that there are millions of men and women in America, judging by the reassuring referendum taken by the *Woman Citizen*, who are finding it hard to develop enthusiasm for this particular type of consistency. It isn't impossible that in this great company would be found some of the "Thirty-one Distinguished Republicans" who recommended a vote for Harding as the best insurance policy to guarantee our entrance into the League. The *Woman Citizen* might take a referendum of the Thirty-one.

Returning from the St. Lawrence trip to which I referred at the beginning of this paper, I stood before the statue of Champlain on Dufferin Terrace in Quebec. The great discoverer had made a great adventure into the unknown and there stood his figure in bronze, a perpetual memorial of his vision. The day before I had spent with Ray Stannard Baker, at his home in Amherst, going over the thousands of typewritten pages giving the minutes of the Peace Conference, with all the reports of the discussions on the League of Nations in which Woodrow Wilson had taken part. Out of all this supremely important material, Baker, as a trained writer and historian, is writing a great book giving the former President's authorized account of what he did at Paris.

"Do you know," said Baker, "that the *George Washington*, which bore Woodrow Wilson to France, was an Argosy laden with ideas that will some day reshape the world, because they are right? Already, forty-eight nations, in a League, have accepted them. That voyage was a great adventure, guided by the vision of a new and better world."

As evidence that the voyage is making port, I close with the formal calendar of the League for the five months ending with September, each date standing for constructive cooperation,

May 2—Meeting of Opium Advisory Committee, Geneva.

May 3—Meeting of Polish-Lithuanian delegates at Brussels under League Chairman.

May 5—Inaugural Meeting of Temporary Health Committee, Paris.

May 20—Economic and Finance Committee, Geneva.

June 2—Committee on Registration of Treaties, Geneva. Commission on Amendments to the Covenant, Geneva.

June 3—Commission on Transit, Geneva.

June 9—Meeting of the Council at Geneva.

June 30—Temporary Mixed Commission on the Reduction of Armaments, Geneva. Meeting of International Conference on White Slave Traffic, Geneva.

July 4—Governing Body, International Labor Office, Stockholm.

August 1—International Emigration Commission, Geneva.

September 5—Meeting of the Second Assembly at Geneva.

(Date not fixed)—International Blockade Commission, Geneva.

Surely the League of Nations is carrying on. Some day America will forget party rancor and join. My fellow voyager by the St. Lawrence, the disciple of Bahi, was right, the cosmic force of human cooperation makes international cooperation a necessity. And a greater than Bahi, Jesus of Nazareth, taught the common brotherhood of men.

## A Job 12,000 Feet Up

WHERE men had found intolerable loneliness, a slip of a girl, just in her twenties, pronounces the hours from early morning till evening, seven days in the week, devoid of monotony and full of inspiring adventure. The place is a fire lookout on the peak of Medicine Bow Range, in the Rocky Mountains, and the girl is Lorraine Lindsley, the first woman observer on the range—and the second woman in the country to attempt such work. The observatory is at an elevation of 12,005 feet, with a daily climb of 1,500 feet from the Lookout Lake cabin where Miss Lindsley lives by herself.

It is not an easy climb, either. There is no road to the top, no trail; the going is over slides of rock, over rushing mountain streams, huge boulders, slippery patches of grass, through the slush and mud of melting snow. To establish at least an invisible trail, Miss Lindsley has picked out a rock here and there that she knows and always steps on; and



There is no road to the top, no trail

two especially big boulders near the top are her chief landmarks, without which in a storm or fog she would be lost.

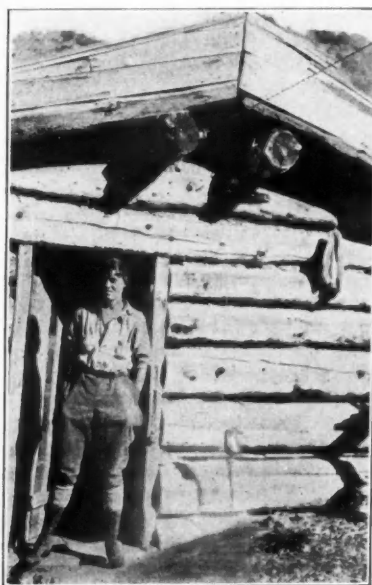
The lookout observatory is a building only eight by ten feet, with glass windows on all four sides, isolated, above all the surrounding country, cabled by heavy rods to the mammoth rocks—barren and wind-swept. It is connected with the outside world by the telephone so that in this way Miss Lindsley can communicate with the Forest Service at Laramie, with the Forest Ranger, or with Washington, D. C.

The view challenges description—vast areas of forests in Wyoming, ranges in Colorado, even to the State of Utah the eye can see in outline the mountains and dark lines of forest.

For the guardian of the forest the immediate task is eternal vigilance over these patches of trees and careful scanning with her field glasses of the surrounding country for fire, smoke, or suspicious signs of what might mean danger to the 3,500,000,000 feet of valuable government timber, the value of which easily runs into millions of dollars.

Once having located signs of fire trouble, the young guardian turns to the radial map that covers a large square drawing-table in her lookout. From the center of the map—which represents the observatory itself—radiate numerous lines reaching to all points of the national forest, and along these lines fires are located. From the carefully adjusted peep-sight of her alidade—an instrument for determining directions—the young woman locates the fire along some one of the many radial lines. Then she telephones at once to headquarters at Laramie, or direct to the ranger in whose district the smoke shows. He then goes to a secondary lookout point near his station and ob-

(Continued on page 19)



From Lookout Lake Cabin

## Editorially Speaking

### Lost—Five Million Jobs

THE other day Boston awoke and rubbed horrified eyes at the spectacle of a "slave auction" of stripped humans unable to find a market for their services. Secretary of Labor Davis estimates roughly that there are 5,735,000 people unemployed in the country, though this is normally the month of highest percentage of employment. A group of New York bankers pledged a "breakfast to every soldier." The situation is so serious that Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover has called a conference of men and women representing industry, organized labor and the Government to ascertain the extent of unemployment, to find its cause, and to plan for immediate mitigation of the situation.

During the war the country had a government employment service which was exceedingly effective. It was in existence about two years. It worked quietly, and usually efficiently. Every employment bureau must have at least a rule-of-thumb knowledge of the jobs and the jobbers of the community, or of that portion of the community which it serves. But the federal bureaus went farther. They reported regularly to headquarters figures showing the exact situation in their communities. And headquarters sent back news from other communities, so that a surplus of men in one town could be sent to unmanned jobs in another.

Labor exchanges were established in all parts of the country. Wherever state or municipal exchanges already existed, a consolidation was effected so as to avoid both friction and overlapping. As the service worked under government appropriation no charge was made for listing jobs or workers. The very first step was to gain the confidence and cooperation of both the industries and the people so as to bring the jobs and the workers together as quickly and as satisfactorily as possible.

Of course the service suffered from lack of funds, for the concept of an adequate federal system of labor exchanges was much greater than the generosity of Congress. But in spite of the handicaps of wartime hysteria, industrial uncertainty, insufficient funds, and hasty organization, it went a long way toward stabilizing and mobilizing the available labor supply. It furnished a reliable index of the amount of unemployment and pointed the need of intelligent and concerted action toward smoothing out the fluctuations in the labor supply and demand.

The federal employment service was a wartime measure. It was established when every man and woman was valuable and when the country realized it could not afford the ordinary leakage of power between the labor supply and the jobs. Then the war ended. The industrial rush slackened and the value of labor slumped. No longer was it imperative that every man put his shoulder to the industrial wheel. In fact the speed of that wheel became embarrassing and it ran so fast that it produced more than could be profitably sold. Leakage of labor helped to slacken speed, and was therefore to be earnestly desired. So the Congress of June, 1919, failed to pass the appropriation which would make possible the continuance of the federal employment service. In some instances the bureaus closed their doors on forty-eight hours' notice.

Whether the reason was simply apathy or inertia, an idea of mistaken economy, or the opposition of certain business interests it would be difficult to say. It may be noted that Senator Wadsworth was definitely opposed to the government service. It could scarcely have been economy, for the loss to the country of a coordinated nation-wide service could not be computed.

The government employment bureaus were given up at the time of the greatest need, when there were jobs to be found for the returning army, when the industrial life of the nation was facing serious readjustment, when every bit of information concerning capital and labor would have been invaluable. During this time labor registration and exchange would have lessened the inevitable friction, would have furnished an early index to the amount of unemployment to be expected, and would have signalled trouble ahead in time to avert it.

Meanwhile part of the blame is ours. We should keep better informed about the need of the country. We should support more actively the kind of men in Congress who are public-spirited and let them know that we are behind them.

### Curing the Incurable

EIGHTY-FOUR lepers have lately been discharged from Molokai, cured. The news brings a shock of astonishment as well as joy. One after another, the scourges that have been thought to be incurable are cured and conquered. Sooner or later it will be so with the worst of all—the scourge of war.

The remedy that has at last been discovered for leprosy is simple—the oil of a plant growing in the Hawaiian Islands. During these centuries of illness and suffering, the means of cure have always been close at hand. The only need now is to get enough of the oil.

The cure for the war fever exists in the hearts and minds of enfranchised and enlightened women. The only need is to get enough of them enlightened. Those to whom the light has come should do their best and utmost to spread it among the rest.—A. S. B.

### Are Women Creative in Music?

ARE women as a class devoid of creative ability in music? This has been affirmed many times and as proof the long list of famous composers is often cited, the names that have come down through recent centuries, including our own, in which scarcely a woman's name appears. When one gently comments that no one can know what ability may be latent in woman until she is given a chance, the reply is usually ready that the world of musical composition has always been open to her. But is this true?

A recent news item shows that even today women have not an equal opportunity with men to prove themselves:

The American Academy in Rome has recently established three fellowships in musical composition for the encouragement of American music. According to the announcement these were awarded "in order that *picked young men*, who have proved in competition here their capacity, might gain in Rome the refinement and inspiration flowing from the monuments of the past." The fellowship provides three years of residence and study in Rome and one year in Paris.

In response to an inquiry, the secretary of the American Academy in Rome admitted that no women are eligible for this fellowship. He explained:—

"This department is being added to the existing School of Fine Arts, in which men only are accepted as Fellows. The Trustees are committed in principle to the admission of both men and women, and when over a year ago they started the campaign to raise money for new endowment, they were hopeful of securing funds to make suitable provision for women. The money, however, was not forthcoming."

Among the list of donors are Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. E. H. Hardness, Mrs. E. W. Bok and several other women. No one will begrudge the money given to stimulate

American art in this way, but until the money and encouragement and opportunity which the world gives to promising young men is shared equally with promising young women, the question of woman's ability will not be answered.—

G. F. B.

### Alien-by-Marriage

A NEW YORK CITY teacher came to a friend of ours the other day with this strange and distressing story: She is a patriotic and devoted American. She and her family for generations have been Americans. She has served well and loyally in the public schools of New York City. Two or three years ago she married a Cuban; that made her, legally, a Cuban citizen; she explained to her husband that he must take his papers out at the earliest possible moment or her sudden technical lack of citizenship would jeopardize her position in the schools. He agreed, and secured his first papers. Then he proved to be a very unworthy person and has now deserted his wife. She has no idea where he is; she can not get a divorce from him; she can not facilitate his naturalization. So her status is that of an alien; and she has been notified that she will be dropped at the end of the next term.

This is one of the many human complications bearing dire injustice in their train, to which American women must submit because of the archaic law of coverture—that law concerning which Blackstone said: "The husband and wife are one, and that one the husband."

### Women Candidates

ALL over the country women are being nominated for office. It is a safe generalization that whenever they are nominated as regular party candidates, put up by politicians to draw the woman vote to their ticket, or to serve some political interest that may have nothing to do with the common good, the politicians are altogether on the wrong scent. Because, generally speaking, women don't vote for women as women. Certainly this is true of the *Citizen's* audience. What these women want is what men and women all ought to want—the best person for the place, of whatever party.

This does not mean it is not important to have women in office. On the contrary, there are many posts for which women are better fitted than men and everywhere there is need for woman's point of view to complement man's. But the women must be chosen for fitness and not for sex, and it should be understood that they represent—not their sex, as the newspapers are so fond of representing Miss Robertson as doing—but their constituency.

Let us have women candidates, yes—by all means. But as Elizabeth Hauser said recently, "only such as will play the game, not in accord with the old partisan rules, but in the spirit of the new day."

### The Three Per Cent Welcome

SECRETARY DAVIS said recently that attacks on the three per cent immigration law are being made to discredit the law, and that many pitiful stories of the hardships occasioned are circulated with that purpose.

Well—the stories are pitiful enough. There was the story of Stefania Watrovska, for instance, which there is no occasion to doubt. Stefania was a domestic servant, from Poland. She had saved money to bring her younger sister over too, and at last the girl came. At the entrance to the country she was barred. She had the necessary money and credentials and health, but the quota of immigrants from Poland was filled. Stefania Watrovska met her sister at Ellis Island, and the girl, in utter despair at thought of going back to the hell on earth her life had become in Poland, threatened to kill herself rather than return. So Stefania gave the wretched girl her own hat and wrap, and sent her

out. The older sister stayed at Ellis Island. Then she went on hunger-strike for freedom. The result was to land her in a Federal court, accused of assisting an immigrant to enter the United States illegally.

There was the story of Lorence Hauman, too—a young Jugo Slav, eighteen years old, who had been forced by illness to stay behind when his people sailed for this country. When he was well enough he came, and his three older brothers and his mother were on hand to welcome him. But the quota was filled for September, and the boy must go back.

The question is, *shouldn't* such stories as these discredit that law, or at least its administration?

This kind of thing, multiplied many-fold, means more than the margin of hardship that must be allowed in applying to particular cases a general rule. And the spectacle of steamships waiting outside the port to race in with their human cargoes at the turn of the month is by no means edifying, nor is it reasonable to blame the steamship companies for bringing more than the monthly quota. The trouble is somewhat deeper.—V. R.

### American Women Growing

PHILADELPHIA dressmakers have recently made a cheering announcement. They say that American women, owing to their outdoor sports, now average an inch and a half taller than the women of forty years ago. Their chests are larger, their waists wider.

An intelligent interest in public affairs is to the mind what out-door exercise is to the body. After women have had equal suffrage for a generation, they will undoubtedly have grown in breadth of mind.

Not all American women as yet take healthful out-door exercise, however. If the average has improved, there are still many women as housebound, as delicate and as stunted as ever. If they want to expand and improve physically, they must get out into the air; and if they want to expand and improve mentally, they should take a live interest in public affairs, with an eye to the public good. As a means to this end, every intelligent woman should join the League of Women Voters.—A. S. B.

### Ku Klux Klan

THE country owes the New York *World* a debt of gratitude for the detailed exposé of the Ku Klux Klan which it has just concluded. The Ku Klux claims to be rooted and grounded in Americanism—the "purest" Americanism conceivable. Everything recorded of it shows the opposite. There is nothing of American love of liberty in an organization that is anti-negro, anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic; nothing American in the invocation of lawlessness to enforce law. There has been far too much of that in recent years, without a mammoth secret organization to practice it. Add to ignorance and fanatic prejudice, unscrupulous venality on the part of the Ku Klux leaders, and you have a menace that it is high time to curb. It is good news that the Ku Klux Klan may be opened up to the light of day in official investigation.

### In a Nut Shell

THE *Boston Globe* says: "England rates as a power that has substantially reduced her armament. Yet what with paying for the dead horse and trying to nurse along the colt there is not much money left to make the mare go. It is so everywhere, and getting more so. What is this intellectual feat of ours by which in paying for weapons to protect us from being enslaved by our foreign neighbors, we all go broke and perpetually enslave ourselves?"

That is putting the case in a nutshell. The folly of the competitive race for armaments has seldom been described more neatly.—A. S. B.



# What the American Woman Thinks

## Lazy or Healthy?

By D. M. DUNN, M. D.

**I**F a good fairy godmother ever gave the average American woman an endowment of perfect health, she has been as wasteful of it as she often is of her bank account. Intelligent investment and care would assure her of health, but no—she just checks it out.

There is a mental and spiritual reason for this unthinking negligence. American women of today are patting themselves on the back, and lack a friendly mirror to reveal the awkwardness of the gesture. Of course, women well may congratulate themselves upon their social freedom, their wide-spread economic independence, their liberal opportunities for education and achievement, their power to vote. But they cannot afford to curl up on the cushion of content. If they do, it's a sure bet they will go to sleep. If they do, their political enfranchisement will avail them or their country very little.

The poor physical standard of the majority of American women between the ages of thirty-five and fifty is largely due to this tendency to self-satisfaction and lack of perspective. The whole matter of health is one of clear values.

A woman who recently came to the Life Extension Institute for her periodic examination, was told that to improve her posture, reduce her weight, increase her resistance to fatigue and colds, she would have to take regular exercise every day. She was a delightful person, the mother of a large family, with humor enough for this tremendous task.

"Doctor," she burst out, "you don't know, really, what you're asking me! Why, I couldn't set aside a regular time. No two days are alike. The baby may wake up at six one morning and at eight the next. Billy may get the croup on Tuesday and the cook leave on Wednesday. Mary may have to be taken to the dentist bright and early Thursday when I'm supposed to be doing the tree-swaying exercise thing. To be a mother and housekeeper is to be an unglorified errand boy and maid of all work, which prevents any routine accomplishment."

There you are! She can make a good case for herself. But the fact is she is putting every one and everything before her own health, although she herself admits that she is the hub on which the household revolves. Isn't it essentially mediocre intelligence that simply drowns in detail because to dam it and

direct the flow is admittedly difficult?

Usually the business or professional woman is in a worse, rather than a better, case. She lacks the emotional outlet of the married woman and her danger of crystallization is greater. She is used to routine and regularity—too used



to it. Her day is not crowded with the infinite variety which interferes with the housewife's calisthenics. She needs to be shaken out of her groove.

She will tell you that she is so rushed by getting out copy on time, or directing her minions, or looking up her cases, or handling correspondence, that she cannot possibly lock her desk at five in order to walk home. She will tell you that she takes work home, and therefore cannot walk at night or go to the swimming pool or gymnasium. Does she therefore rise half an hour earlier to bend and sway, roll and kick before her cold tub? Not she!

Physical laziness and inertia are gripping the modern woman—not by the throat, but by the waist, which in consequence, becomes cadaverously pinched or alarmingly expanded, according to physical or nervous temperament.

Take your choice, ladies. Which will you be—a thin, stringy bunch of nerves, or a heavy footed over-weight? Yes, there is another way, but it takes more brain, will power, and perspective to follow it than most women are willing to use.

Unless she has an extraordinary case, the lawyer *could* so organize her work as to allow her time for horse-back riding—if she is successful; walking, or swimming at the Y. W. C. A., if she is a beginner. The housewife *could* instruct Billy and the cook to answer the telephone and mind the baby for twenty minutes, while she goes through the simple exercises which will give her the physical tone and the mental poise to cope with her pressing problems. It can be done! Women who neglect their

muscles must be honest and admit their failure in a sense of values, their inability to organize the detail of life so as to leave time for the supremely important matter of health.

Remember that women always have time for a nervous breakdown, for enforced rest and care when their blood pressure gets out of bounds, for operations. They have nothing to say then.

What are the chief physical sins of modern American women? Bad posture; overweight; underweight; various forms of neurosis; susceptibility to fatigue and colds; poor muscle tone. These ills are the symptoms of the trouble sure to come with continued neglect. Look at the diseases on the increase: hardening of the arteries and other forms of circulatory disturbance; diseases of the kidneys and heart; cancer, abdominal disorders responsible for the serious operations which leave nerves and purses limp.

Do not minimize the perils of the soft, sheltered, hectic life of modern civilization in cities. The effect of these degenerative tendencies goes deep. We have clever women, high salaried women; we have devoted, hard-working mothers and housewives, but where are the great ones? Where are the leaders, the thinkers? Where is genius among American women today? It is not only that women are too busy to be great, too successful to be great, too clever to be great—but they lack the vitality, the gorgeous, over-flowing vitality which makes it possible to work in the concentrated and sustained fashion necessary for great accomplishment. Vitality is a simple matter: it is just the product of inheritance, plus the habit of living right every day.

Women voters, free at last to help solve the problem of the country, would give the world a greater confidence in their ability and their poise, if they would successfully handle this personal and universal problem of health. What could be more needed by the race than establishment of high standards of physical fitness, of a scientific attitude toward the human body as a worthy means to harmonious and creative living?

To have the body periodically examined, correct the impairments thus discovered, regulate its needs—and then forget it—takes a real perspective, a little time, and self-discipline. Women would then be ready for something above mediocrity. The best of such a program is that it is possible for the average woman.

## The "Necessary Evil"

BY ELIZABETH ABBOTT

The Geneva Conference from the British Point of View

THE League of Nations Conference on the Traffic in Women and Children, which was held in Geneva at the end of June, will doubtless have some effect in checking the traffic, which is reported to be on the increase latterly. The main recommendations of the Conference were:

1. That all States not yet signatory to its Convention of 1904 and 1910 should be urged to ratify.

2. That States should also ratify on behalf of their colonies and dependencies in order to promote laws for the protection of women and children, whatever their race or color.

3. That governments should provide in their legislation for the punishment not only of offenses but of any attempt to commit offenses.

4. That the protection of Governments should be extended to female travelers and that railway and shipping companies should be urged to exhibit notices of warning against the traffic and giving information as to assistance and accommodation.

The practical form of the last resolution we owe to the presence of Madame de Witt Schlumberger, of France, who contested the Chairman's idea that the Conference could not descend to the discussion of such "details." Madame Schlumberger insisted that the full placarding of railway stations and ports at the expense of the governments or companies was scarcely a detail, and that that necessary work had in the past depended entirely on the resources of Vigilance Associations—and carried her point—an important one. So far so good. But there were other matters not so good. The weakness of the conference lay in the paucity of women delegates and advisers—there were but five, and the sending of the government official type of delegate—one at least of them so medieval-minded as to imagine that the only way to protect women is to restrict their liberties. Hence Mr. Obed Smith's monstrous suggestion that women should practically be forbidden to travel save at the pleasure of their male "protectors." Miss Henni Forchammer (Denmark), Vice-President, fell upon that motion, tooth and claw, and Mr. Smith's motion went where it deserved.

A vote was taken on the question of the State regulation of prostitution in relation to the traffic in women. The question was raised by M. de Graaf, President of the International Abolitionist Federation, on receipt of a telegram from fifty British women's organizations urging that the abolition of the licensed

brothels and the licensed prostitute was the most effective means of checking the traffic. Seventeen States voted for such abolition, and eleven against it (and therefore in favor of the system known as regulation); and as the necessary three-fourths majority was not obtained, the full discussion of the question could not come up on the agenda.

Support for regulation came mainly from the Latin countries and those in which women are not enfranchised. If governments everywhere were more representative of women, there is no doubt as to how a final recommendation on the subject would have been framed.

## Paradox

BY ANNE ARNOLD

I am a democrat—  
No one dare question that!  
Strange, I am hurt—  
And yet I am—when grinning, pert,  
The girl who sometimes does my clothes,  
Togged out, escorted by two beaux,  
Flings me an impudent "Hello"  
Upon the street. Oh, yes, I know  
We're "kin"—  
"Sisters" 'n everything, "under the skin"—  
That's just what puzzles me. I mind  
When she presumes I am her kind.  
Her cheap perfume, the knobs of hair  
That hide her ears, her brazen stare,  
Her "stylish" and too costly dress  
Unduly pique me, I confess—  
She's comfortable, at ease and shameless:  
I'm heartsick—I— who am so blameless!

We confess with shame that no British woman was present in an official capacity. But the shame is not upon the organized women of Great Britain—it is upon our Government alone. For months before the Conference every conceivable pressure was brought to bear in order to secure a woman delegate or adviser. Letters were written to the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary; a deputation was offered—and rejected; Lady Astor asked trenchant questions in the House. But the Government maintained an attitude of cynical indifference, and sheltered itself behind the fact that Miss Baker of the National Vigilance Association had been asked by the League of Nations to attend the Conference.

In view of the two cases I have quoted above it is not too much to say that some of the most fruitful work of the Conference was due to the woman delegates; and that if there had been more of them its work would have been yet more practical and progressive. It was in my view unfortunate that the League itself, when it first sent out its invitations to the Conference, did not officially state that, since the subject to be discussed was of such tragic importance to women and a problem which officialdom alone can never solve, one representative from each country should be a woman.

## The American Situation

BY BASCOM JOHNSON

*This is the unofficial statement (somewhat abridged) made at the Geneva Conference by the Attorney for the American Social Hygiene Association. The United States sent no official delegate to this League of Nations Conference.*

I desire to call your attention to the fact that the suppression of the white slave traffic (as defined by the treaties of 1904 and 1910) is only a part of the program of social hygiene as we conceive it in our country.

"Social Hygiene" as universally understood and used in the United States, seeks to preserve and strengthen the family as the basic social unit.

In the United States the present activities being stressed in this field are directed specifically toward bringing about the best adaptation of the sex factor in human life to the growth, happiness and character of the individual and the good of society. Indirectly it seeks to encourage all means which tend to build up healthy, happy and socially wholesome life. These activities are both constructive and remedial.

Its constructive activities are mainly educational. They are designed to foster such character-education and training from childhood up as shall develop correct attitudes, ideals, standards, and behavior in respect to sex in its broadest sense. Its remedial activities are aimed at securing the most wholesome social environment by the elimination of all factors which tend to weaken or destroy the home and oppose the best development of the individual. An outstanding factor is sex delinquency which results in prostitution and the dissemination of venereal diseases.

In former days public opinion decreed prostitution a "necessary evil"—that it was necessary for some women to be sacrificed in order that others might be protected. Now the public realizes that it is wholly evil and absolutely unnecessary. Most cities have awakened to the fact that red-light districts mean crime and disease. Some of them appointed impartial commissions to investigate the matter and thus the light of scientific inquiry was turned to this age-old "profession" . . .

The unanimous conclusions of these investigations may be summarized in the words of the Chicago Vice Commission: "Constant and persistent repression of prostitution, the immediate method: absolute annihilation, the ultimate ideal."

All progressive cities in the United States have adopted therefore the policy of repression above outlined. Repression, which started as an experiment ten

(Continued on page 21)

# Know Your Own Community

## A Club Program on Citizenship

Issued by the Division of Citizenship Training, Louise McDanell Browne, Chairman

Department of American Citizenship of the General Federation of Women's Clubs

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Chairman

**STUDY of Your Own Community** — city, town, or unorganized portion of county. (For convenience, the term "city" is used.)

### Name

What are you doing for its improvement?

### I.—LOCATION

What are the advantages of your location?

### II.—AREA, TOPOGRAPHY

How large is it? Is it level or hilly?

### III.—POPULATION

What nationalities are represented?

What is the proportion of each? What is the proportion of aliens?

### IV.—GOVERNMENT

(1) **FORM**—Is your city incorporated? In what class? (Look up state laws relative to the incorporation of municipalities). What is its form of government? Consider advantages of mayor, of aldermen, of commission, of city manager, etc. What are the provisions of the charter? Secure a copy of the city charter and read it carefully.)

(2) **OFFICES**—Make a list of them. How are the officers chosen, elected or appointed, when, by whom, and under what conditions? Qualifications? Term of office? When installed? Compensation (salary, fees, etc.) in each case? Powers of various branches? Who are the present incumbents? Look up the personal history of each, including nationality. Are they "professional politicians"?

(3) **COST**—What is the total annual cost of your city? Cost per capita? How is the money raised? What is the city tax rate? What is your city's indebtedness? What is the legal debt limit? How was this money raised? What interest is being paid on bonds? At what price were they sold? How long do they run? For what purposes was this borrowed money used?

(4) **DEPARTMENTS OF CITY GOVERNMENT**—Determine the cost of each and the proportion of total city expenditure. Is there a pension system for city employees?

a. **Legal**—What is a city ordinance? With what higher laws must a municipal ordinance conform? Describe procedure by which ordinance is passed? How many city courts? Kinds? Who are the judges? What salary are they paid? Look up their records? Is there

a juvenile court? Who are the other court officers besides the judges? What are their duties? Salaries? How many women are employed?

b. **Police**—How many law enforcement officers—police, detectives, constables, etc.? Are they under civil service? Is a single individual or a board of commissioners in charge of the police administration? What are the salaries? Duties? Number of women employed? How does the crime record in your city compare with that in other places of similar size? What of the supervision of places of amusement—moving pictures, dance halls, etc?

c. **Charities and Corrections**—What methods in use for punishment and reform of criminals? What of the conditions and management of houses of detention, jails, alms-houses, asylums, etc.? What special attention is given youthful offenders? What method is used to restrain prostitution? Where are young girls detained? Are there probation officers? Are fines imposed?

d. **Fire**—What amount and kind of equipment is there? How many employees? Salaries? Hours of duty? How is your city rated by the fire-insurance companies? Are insurance rates comparatively high or low? What could be done to reduce the fire risk?

e. **Streets**—How wide are they? Are they paved? With what material? How expensive is street paving in your city? What provision is made for defraying the cost? What proportion of the cost is assessed to the abutting property? Is special provision made for deferred payments of this assessment? What traffic regulations are there? Make a study of them. Are they enforced? Is the traffic in busy sections well regulated? Do you have many street accidents? If so, how may the regulations be changed to decrease the number? Are the streets well cared for? How many employees are there in the street department? Are the streets well lighted? Is there any ornamental or street lighting? Where the streets are not paved are good crossings provided? Do electric and telephone poles and wires mar the appearance of the streets or are they in the alleys or in conduits? What kind of sidewalks? Are trees planted in the parkway? What varieties?

f. **Public Utilities**—Which ones are owned and operated by the city?

(i.) **Water**—What is the character of your water? Source? How is it purified? Is the supply adequate? What is the cost to consumer?

(ii.) **Electricity**—Source? What is the cost?

(iii.) **Gas**—Source? Cost?

(iv.) **Sewage**—What is the method of disposal? Is any use made of the by-products? Does it cost the city money or give an income? Are ordinances against stray papers enforced?

(v.) **Transportation**—Street railways, motor buses, etc. Is the service adequate? What is the cost per passenger? How does it meet the prime need of taking working people comfortably to their work?

g. **Health**—Is this department under a board or a single commissioner? What is the work of this department? What other health officers are there? How chosen? Duties? Salaries? Do you have public health nurses? How many? What provision have you for hospital care at the expense of the city? Dispensaries? Is your sanitary code well drawn? Well enforced? Are vital records carefully kept? What is the death rate? Infant death rate? Find out the four diseases which cause the greatest number of deaths in your community? What can be done in the way of education and the bettering of local conditions to reduce the mortality from these causes? Study this question with great care.

h. **Parks and Recreation**—How many parks? What is their size? Are they conveniently located? Well kept? Well policed? What educational features, such as zoölogical or botanical gardens, museums, etc.? What other public recreational facilities—baths, athletic fields, tennis courts, etc.?

i. **Education**—How many members of the Board of Education? How are they chosen? What is their term of office? How many public kindergartens? How many primary and grammar schools? How many high schools? Does the Board provide free text books? Arguments for and against. What other publicly-supported educational institutions have you? What is the number of pupils in each? Number of pupils who graduate from high school? What per cent of those who enter first grade complete the high school course? Reasons

(Continued on page 21)





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### Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 7)

Senate has encroached on House territory, until today the Senate Committee on Finance practically assumes the right to originate and re-write revenue and tariff bills. Sometimes the title of the bill is left intact, and the entire measure after the clause: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled," is "amended" by substituting a measure prepared by the Senate. Sometimes they even amend the title! This wholesale "amending" is not unusual any more. It has been done with several tariff bills in recent years. It may be done this year. Senator Smoot's measure is all ready to submit as an "amendment" to the Fordney bill, if the present bill "hangs fire."

Your correspondent asked Congressman Fordney to explain the terms used in speaking of tariff. What are specific and what ad valorem duties?

"Specific, or fixed duties, are based on quantity—yards or pounds," was his reply. "An ad valorem duty is that fixed according to invoice value; a certain per cent of a declared valuation."

American valuation—of which we have been hearing so much—means the

assessment of ad valorem duties on the "wholesale selling price at which domestic merchandise is sold in the principal markets of the United States," instead of, as at present, upon the foreign market value. This provision is incorporated in the Fordney bill.

Those in favor of American valuation point out that at present similar articles imported from a dozen different countries often pay a dozen different duties because of the different values in foreign currency. The American dollar has an approximately fixed rate of exchange with all foreign countries, so that, they say, ad valorem duties may be levied with a degree of certainty as to their operation. American valuation, according to Senator Penrose, would result in fixing the same ad valorem duties on similar articles, no matter what the foreign value. Both Mr. Penrose and Mr. Fordney believe this device would stabilize American business and help American labor.

The opposition believes it would be fatal to prosperity, both because the American valuation would be an unstable figure and because it would mean great increase in prices to the consumer. At present, with duties assessed on "foreign values," and with values in foreign money very low, an

ordinary ad valorem duty of 15 per cent or 20 per cent amounts to very little. Under American valuation, its opponents say, in paying a price for imports based on American wholesale prices, we should be paying also for whatever charges and exactions and exploitations domestic interests may include. On this basis, many say, there would be few imports because there would be few purchasers.

#### Who Pays?

Senator Underwood, of Alabama, author of the Underwood tariff bill, upholds the fundamental principle of his party, tariff for revenue only. He believes in no more tariff than is needed to get the necessary revenue to carry on the government. In his opinion, the high tariff in which the Republicans see protection is merely protection to big business; tariff raises the price of what Americans buy, and a high tariff merely adds to the cost and gives them nothing in return. "Everybody knows," said Senator Underwood, "that the tariff on an article is simply added to the selling price and the whole handed on to the consumer. The fellow least able to stand it is the fellow who pays the highest. I'm a firm believer in Jefferson and the party he established."

## The Practical Citizen

### Pennsylvania's Summer Work

**D**URING the past summer the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters carried on activities that make a helpful and inspiring record.

Their two main objectives were the schools and the Constitutional Convention. At the League Convention last November, the League, confronted with the fact that Pennsylvania stands twenty-first in the list of state school standards, undertook the schools as a special task. Finding that of the 12,000 school directors only eighty-one were women, they set about getting more mothers on the school boards. So in practically every school district throughout the state the League organizations have been busily engaged all year in securing the appointment of women where any vacancies occurred, and all the past summer they have been hunting women candidates and circulating petitions for their nomination. The campaign was most successful and a large majority of the women sponsored have been nominated; and as Pennsylvania is so overwhelmingly Republican, the nominations on that ticket practically mean election.

In a similar way the League has been nominating women for election officials.

The Legislature which adjourned in April passed a bill referring the question of a Constitutional Convention to the voters at the primaries, September 20. The League had worked for this measure in the Legislature and immediately undertook a campaign program. Scores of meetings were held, and 50,000 copies of a questionnaire containing succinct information about constitutions and the changes desired in Pennsylvania were distributed to selected lists. Of course the candidacy of women as delegates to the Convention was furthered, and eleven women qualified by filing the necessary petition of 200 signatures.

Constitution Week, September 11 to 17, was the final intensive undertaking. Each day had its special activity. For Sunday ministers were asked to allow a speaker on the Convention to be included in the evening service. Monday was School Day—teachers were requested to present a prepared statement to the pupils. Tuesday was the day to have merchants distribute flyers. Wednesday was Telephone Day—for personal reminders of primaries and Convention. Thursday was the day for meetings in houses in every block; Friday called for a big outdoor meeting in every county, and Saturday was Movie Day, with a

slide urging voters to support the Convention.

No less than twenty-five counties undertook this program and the county fairs were covered as well. It was a good fight, with many gains, even though the Constitutional Convention Amendment was, according to present returns, defeated. In Philadelphia the organization gave out orders to oppose it, and in the counties which were favorable, the vote was low, partly owing to the fact that many people had not yet returned from their vacations.

A syllabus on the primaries was sent to every county chairman, borough and township leader, and 40,000 flyers emphasizing the importance of sharing in the primaries were distributed. Many counties held meetings and invited the candidates to speak—the banner meeting of this kind being that held in Media, Delaware County, July 28, with nearly 1,000 women in attendance.

The Intercounty Conferences have been a very helpful feature of the year's work. In May eleven counties joined in an Intercounty Conference in the interest of the Convention and the primaries, and another was held in September. One is being held at Bradford on October 4 and another at Lockhaven on October 17. This will make a total of such conferences since January 1. Ten or eleven counties take part in each.

Plans are under way for the first conference on Efficiency in Government. Fifteen eastern counties are to take part in it on October 19 at a luncheon in the Bellevue-Stratford, Philadelphia. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Louis F. Slade and Auditor-General Samuel S. Lewis are to speak, and a representative of the National Government is promised. A thousand women are expected.

Three organizers have been in the field during the summer and organizations have been formed or strengthened in eleven counties. Notable increases have been made in Delaware, Montgomery and Allegheny counties. A standard questionnaire with ten questions only has been prepared and circulated among candidates for offices regularly filled by election in uneven years. Charts showing all officers of counties, boroughs and townships have been compiled by the Delaware County League, and are ready for distribution.

### The League's Plan for November 11

**O**N September 20 President Harding listened to the National League of Women Voters' suggested plans for celebrating the opening of the Limita-

tion of Armament Conference on November 11. These plans were presented by Miss Katharine Ludington, First Regional Director, and Miss Christina Merriman, Secretary of the Foreign Policy Association and chairman of the New York Clearing House, and the newly formed Council of National Organizations on Limitation of Armament.

The plan presented asked that the President issue a proclamation calling on the churches of the country of all denominations to open their doors for a half hour on Armistice Day at the exact moment of convening of the Conference; and that the President prepare a brief message to be read in the churches at that moment calling attention to the importance and significance of this Conference. The President, who has had numerous plans suggested to him for the observance of the Conference opening, likes best this idea of concentration on Armistice Day.

Miss Ludington, when asked about his attitude toward the League's plan, said: "President Harding gave thoughtful consideration to the plan we outlined. He talked of his hopes for the Conference, and made it clear to us that while not expecting the millennium to follow, he did expect definite, substantial results." He also indicated that the more generally the public expressed its desire for results, the more his hands would be strengthened.

### A Splendid Example

**B**IRMINGHAM, Alabama, is to hold an election October 10 to select five commissioners for a four-year term. With the slogan, "Every Qualified Woman an Intelligent and Self-Directing Voter," the Birmingham League of Women Voters has been carrying on an active campaign to make ready for the election.

Carrying out their policy of knowing whom and what they are voting for, the League has held numerous meetings where candidates have had to endure a searching cross-examination; it has investigated civic conditions, carried on a steady drive to secure the registration of women, and has held citizenship meetings. With the cooperation of the State University, it is planning a citizenship school before the election.

As citizens the League recently went in a body to the federal building where 150 foreigners were receiving their final citizenship papers, and welcomed these new Americans. More, it planned and carried out a patriotic pageant and program to show them America's ideals.

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### What Farmers Want

(Continued from page 9)

unequaled in history. In forty years the land relationship has been revolutionized. Today four farms out of every ten are operated by tenant farmers. In some parts of the South from six to eight farms out of every ten are tenant farms. And in the South this tenant population shifts so rapidly each year that the continuity of school work for children is broken and there is no stability to community life. This shifting also renders it more difficult for farmers to make their cooperative associations succeed.

Farmers, therefore, desire that our government enlarge the present facilities of the Federal Farm Loan Board so that poor men, tenants or landless laborers, of thrifty habits and sound character, may find it easier to purchase farms on long-time payments. At present a man must be able to finance from outside sources fifty per cent of the value of the farm he would buy. This percentage keeps thousands in the bondage of tenancy.

Some progress has been made by farm organizations in respect to national legislation. Four great groups today have offices in Washington with capable representatives who are working for the interests of their membership. They are

asking for such assistance as the government may be able to give to relieve the present economic situation. They seek an immediate reduction in freight rates, prohibition of the manufacture and sale in interstate commerce of imitation milk preparations, correct branding acts to protect the public from shoddy in woolen fabrics, adequate protection of farmers in the tariff bill, lowering of federal taxes, and appropriations for highway building.

But most of all they seek federal legislation to give them easier credit and authority to form their own cooperative agencies so that they can help themselves.

### A Job 12,000 Feet Up

(Continued from page 11)

tains the radial from the secondary lookout point. When the primary and secondary radials cross, there is the location of the smoke. Then it is time for the forest fighters to get into action.

During Miss Lindsley's first three weeks as a fire pilot, seven smokes were picked up, and "the fire season had not yet commenced."

One day a severe thunder storm suddenly came over the peak, charging everything with electricity—the observa-

tory, the telephone lines, the guy rods to the cabin, the wind gauge wires; even the rocks snapped with sparks to the touch of Miss Lindsley's hand. No place seemed safe from the shocks, until the fire guard crawled for safety under a rock. Peeping out, she picked up a smoke in the distance. The sense of responsibility, always foremost, made every personal danger forgotten. By the time the fire was reported to headquarters, Miss Lindsley "did not know whether it had stormed or not."

Her real interest in the job makes Miss Lindsley an enthusiastic government fire worker. "The work is all so simple and fascinating," she once said, "that I wonder why I am receiving so much publicity, which I do not deserve. Lonesome? Sometimes when I am coming down from the mountain with my dog, to my little cabin on the bank of the lake, I'll admit a sort of lonesomeness comes over me after the day's work, but when I see my pole and line, or my good old horse, I forget it, and I fish or ride until dark, often neglecting even to eat. I love it all and I am going to see the job through to the end, which will be early in October, or until there is a foot of snow in the mountains and the dangers from fire and the careless campers are over."



## World News About Women

### South American Suffrage

**I**N Argentina, a proposal for woman suffrage with a reading and writing qualification has been introduced in the Constitutional Convention called to amend the constitution of the province of Santa Fe. The provinces of San Juan and La Rioja have already given women the municipal vote, and a woman suffrage bill is pending in the province of Tucuman.

The Union Feminista Nacional (National Union for Women's Rights) of which Dr. Alicia Moreau is President, has addressed to the President of the Santa Fe Constitutional Convention a letter enumerating the countries where women already vote (among which it names Costa Rica): stating that woman suffrage bills are pending in both Uruguay and Paraguay—in Uruguay with every prospect of passing; and that the census of 1914 showed there were in Argentina 43,640 women teachers and nearly a million women wage-earners.

### Sex Equality in Church

**T**HE Fifth Ecumenical Methodist Conference, recently held in London, included in the address drawn up for circulation in Methodist churches throughout the world, this expression: "We welcome the emancipation of women and hail them joyfully as co-workers." It is also interesting to find

in an address delivered at this Conference by Victor Murray, a plea against "the conspiracy of silence regarding sex."

It was a matter of course that there should be women delegates as well as men at this Conference, the precedent having been established at the Ecumenical Conference of 1911, held in Toronto.

### Another Woman in Parliament

**L**ADY Astor is no longer to be the only woman in the House of Commons. Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, Liberal, has been elected for the Louth Division of Lincolnshire in succession to her late husband, Tom Wintringham. Women took a strong hand in the election campaign. Lady Astor has said that Mrs. Wintringham is "the type of woman needed everywhere today, and particularly in the House of Commons."

### No. 2 in Canada

**M**RS. Mary Irene Parby, a farmer's wife, has recently been admitted to the new Provincial Cabinet of Alberta—the second woman in Canada to receive this distinction. She is to be a minister without portfolio.

### An S. O. S. from Japan

**F**OR more than a year, Mrs. Margaret Sanger, editor of the *Birth Control Review*, has been receiving visits from distinguished representatives of the

Japanese Government and people, seeking information concerning the value of birth control as a solution of the manifold evils due to over-population in Japan. Among these were Dr. Kato, head of the department of Medical Affairs under the Japanese Government, and Baroness Ishimoto, who asked for aid in the establishment of Birth Control Leagues in Japan.

At the request of the editors of *Reconstruction*, a Japanese magazine devoted to the pressing social, industrial and political problems of Japan and the Far East, Mrs. Sanger recently published in its columns a brief essay on the past, present and future of Birth Control in its various aspects. This has now been issued in pamphlet form and its widespread circulation indicates the vital interest in birth control among all classes of Japanese society.

### Equal Heritage in England

**A** LAW of Property bill has recently passed its third reading in the English House of Lords, according to the *International Woman Suffrage News Service*. It provides that a wife shall inherit from a husband dying without a will exactly as a husband would from a wife in the same circumstances; that a mother shall inherit the same as a father, and that where both mother and father survive an intestate child they shall both inherit the same. It also abolishes primogeniture and provides that all children, boys and girls, shall rank equally in inheriting from an intestate parent.

### Hard on Women Lawyers

**A** RECENT German item is that the Law Committee of the German Reichstag at its last session rejected a motion for equal rights for men and women in the legal profession. However, for technical reasons, this is not a definite decision, and the motion will probably be carried in the general meeting of the Reichstag.

### Mrs. Branner

**M**RS. VIRGINIA M. BRANNER, of Chariton, Iowa, died in her sixty-ninth year, at the home of her sister, Mrs. Victoria J. Dewey, at Chariton, on Friday, September 16th, 1921. These two sisters were pioneer suffragists and have for forty years been members of the E. S. A., W. C. T. U., and other kindred organizations, giving of their time, means and energy to the suffrage cause. Mrs. Branner was for some time an officer of the Iowa state organization. Both these women have friends among the co-workers in several states who will remember Mrs. Branner very lovingly, and sympathize with Mrs. Dewey very deeply.

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## The American Situation

(Continued from page 15)

years ago, may now fairly be described as a successful demonstration. Many cities report a 75 per cent reduction in the commercial aspects of prostitution through repressive action by the police and courts. This experience was repeated and confirmed during the war in the camp communities which co-operated with the government in the adoption of a repressive policy. Red-light districts and open houses of prostitution were closed by the score. A striking reduction of prostitution and of the disease rate among the troops was the immediate result.

Repression as a policy of dealing with prostitution cannot however stand alone. Permanent progress rests fundamentally upon an improvement in community standards of sex conduct.

This improvement depends primarily upon information and education—information which shows the relation of prostitution and venereal diseases to the wreckage of the family and the deterioration of the race; and education which formulates and stimulates the adoption of sex habits and customs in the interest of individual and public welfare.

In presenting this short statement of our program, I speak not only as the representative of the American Social Hygiene Association, sent here by it for this purpose, but also in entire harmony with the programs of many other national organizations, particularly women's organizations such as the National League of Women Voters, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Association of University Women.

## Know Your Own Community

(Continued from page 16)

why large numbers do not complete course? How many teachers are there? Qualifications? Salaries? Are the classes over-crowded? How many and what kind of buildings have you? Are they satisfactory as to sanitation, light, heat, ventilation? Is the school equipment adequate—books, laboratory supplies, etc.? Are the buildings used for community activities outside of school hours? To what extent? For what purposes? What special attention is given

to the health of pupils? Do you have a school medical director? School nurses? What provisions are made for defective, sub-normal, and super-normal pupils? What provisions against truancy? Are the playgrounds large enough? Well arranged? Supervised?

j. *Libraries* — How many? What authority controls them? Are they entirely supported by the city? How many employees? Qualifications? Salaries? Number of books? Are the buildings well arranged and conveniently located? If there is no city library, do you have traveling libraries? Are they widely used?

(5) DEPARTMENTS OF THE FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENT within the City — Is your Post Office well housed? Is the building kept well? How many rural delivery routes from it? What state or federal courts are held there? When? How many officers? Is there a United States Customs or Revenue office? Are any state educational institutions near you? How do they serve your community?

### V.—INSTITUTIONS PRIVATELY MAINTAINED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE.

What is their character? How do they serve your community?

(1) Philanthropic institutions, libraries, hospitals, etc. By whom supported?

(2) Private schools, business schools, private hospitals, etc.

(3) So-called "Public Service Corporations"—supplying "public utilities" on a commercial basis. What is their character? How do they serve your community?

### VI.—COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

(1) RETAIL BUSINESS—Extent, number of people engaged, prevailing wage levels.

(2) WHOLESALE BUSINESS—Extent, number of people engaged, prevailing wage levels.

(3) MANUFACTURING—What goods are manufactured? Number of people employed? Conditions of employment? Sources of raw material? Markets? Wages paid?

### VII.—ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE INDIVIDUAL FAMILY.

What of the housing conditions? Are there plenty of houses to meet the demand? Is the building code satisfactory as to sanitary requirements, light,

air, etc.? Well enforced? Is there a large proportion of very poor families? Do they live in separate houses? What is the rent for living quarters barely sufficient for a family of five? What income do you consider barely sufficient for a family of five—on what is known as the subsistence level? What income is needed for the same sized family on the "comfort level"? How does the cost of living compare with that of other places similar in size? What reason for the difference? Are costs approaching the pre-war level? Do a large proportion of families have their own vegetable garden?

### VIII.—SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

What are the chief occupations and productions?

### IX.—HISTORY.

When was your town founded? Incorporated? What was the reason for its location at that particular place? What factors have contributed to its growth? Bring together the facts of its history: Church, educational, military, industrial, political. Study the local history in connection with the history of your state and section of country. Make a list of the famous sons and daughters of your town.

### REFERENCES

THE following list of references is intended to indicate sources of material for use in the development of the outline and in further study of the subject. Upon request to any of these addresses, descriptive circulars of their publications may be secured.

Clubs are urged to communicate first with their own state educational institutions, requesting material on citizenship training. A large number of the State Universities issue valuable pamphlets.

### BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Munro, W. B., *A Bibliography of Municipal Government*, pp. 416. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1915. \$3.50.

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Library of Congress, *Selected Lists of References (on scores of subjects)*. Address, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Five cents per page, each list.

Public Affairs Information Service, H. W. Wilson, New York. Published weekly, cumulative, bi-monthly and annually.

Handbook Series, H. W. Wilson, New York. Compilation of articles, briefs, bibliographies, on both sides of public questions. \$1.50 each.

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The Literary Digest, weekly, 353 Fourth Avenue, New York, \$4.00.

The Outlook, weekly, 381 Fourth Avenue. \$5.00.

The Review of Reviews, monthly, 30 Irving Place, New York, \$4.00. 50% discount to club women. Education Department of the magazine will supply clubs with Current History Service, Economics Service, and twice a year (free) in December and May, Tests in Current History.

The American City, monthly, Tribune Building, New York, \$4.00 to members of the General Federation 25% discount on pamphlets and new subscriptions to magazine.

The National Municipal Review, monthly, 261 Broadway, New York, \$5.00; to General Federation Clubs of ten, subscribing to ten copies, \$3.00.

The Survey Graphic, monthly, 112 East 119th St., New York. \$3.00; to club women, \$2.75.

The Ladies Home Journal, monthly, Philadelphia, \$1.75.

The Pictorial Review, monthly articles on Citizenship. Seventh Avenue at 39th St., New York. \$3.00.

The Woman's Home Companion, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, monthly, con-

ducts Good Citizenship Bureau, Leaflets available. \$2.00.

The Woman Citizen, 171 Madison Avenue, New York, \$2.00; to federated clubs, \$1.50; 50 cents to go into Club treasury.

## FEDERAL AGENCIES

Bureau of the Census. U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. Financial Statistics of Cities. Financial Statistics of States.

Bureau of Education of the United States. Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Standards. Expenditures and Revenues of the Federal Government by Edward B. Rosa, Ph. D., reprinted from "Taxation and Public Expenditures," Vol. xcv of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, May, 1921. Price, 50 cents. "Scientific and Engineering Work of the Government," by E. B. Rosa, reprinted from the February, 1921, issue of Mechanical Engineering. (Copies available at General Federation Headquarters.) "Economic Importance of the Scientific Work of the Government," by E. B. Rosa, reprinted from the Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences. Vol. 10, No. 12, June 19, 1920. (Copies available at Headquarters.)

## ORGANIZATIONS

American City Bureau. Tribune Building, New York.

American Civic Association. 914 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. Issues bulletins and pamphlets.

American Public Health Association. 169 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston.

Community Service, Inc. 1 Madison Avenue, New York.

National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. General Offices, 366 Madison Avenue, New York. The Highway and Highway Transport Education Committee of the organization is directing nation-wide Safety Contest for school children, \$5,000 in prizes being offered. In connection with its plan for the contest, the Committee has listed a large number of books on Safety, valuable to club women.

National Education Association. 1201 Sixteenth St., Washington, D. C.

National Housing Association. Room 617, 105 E. 22nd St., New York.

National League of Women Voters. Munsey building, Washington, D. C. Pamphlets and Leaflets.

Young Women's Christian Association. 600 Lexington Avenue, New York. Issues four valuable leaflets on Citizenship, price 20 cents each.

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### Contributing Editors

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

### Managing Director

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

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### Contributors in This Issue

ALFRED E. SMITH—Former Governor of the State of New York.

MARY VIDA CLARK—Executive Secretary of the Woman's Prison Association, 1918-1921.

ANNA STEESE RICHARDSON—Well-known writer who conducts the Good Citizenship Bureau in the *Woman's Home Companion*.

LUCIA AMES MEAD—Prominent in the movement for Disarmament.

*The Woman Citizen* is published every other Saturday by the Woman Citizen Corporation, at White Plains and 171 Madison Avenue, New York. Directors of the Corporation: Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, New York City; Pres.; Miss Mary Garrett Hay, New York City; Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Raymond Brown, New York City; Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, New York City.

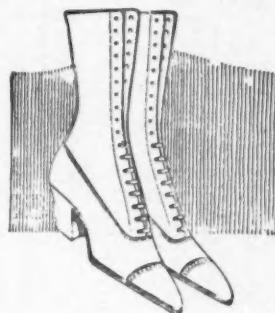
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Vol. LI Old Style  
Vol. VI New Style

No. 11



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## "Superfluous Women"

Are they a liability or an asset?

Since the war Great Britain has 1,720,802 more women than men. The British government regards this fact as serious.

Read Carrie Chapman Catt's  
Editorial on page 12

Look for

Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale  
on the Englishwoman's View  
of the "Superfluous" Problem

IN THE WOMAN CITIZEN  
FOR NOVEMBER 5th, 1921



# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

OCTOBER 22, 1921

Number 11

## News Notes of the Fortnight

### Tolls Or No Tolls At Panama?

ON October 10 the Senate passed the Borah bill, which—again—repudiates our obligation to Great Britain under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. As everyone knows, this was the treaty for the construction of the Panama Canal; in it the British government surrendered its rights to a share in the construction of an interoceanic canal, and the United States in return agreed to equality of Canal tolls. In 1912 we repudiated this treaty and allowed American coastwise vessels to go through the Canal toll-free. Two years later President Wilson went to Congress and, explaining that this practice hampered him in his foreign relations, secured reconsideration. An act was passed restoring the tolls. It is this act that the Borah bill seeks to repeal.

The bill passed by a vote of 47 to 37, and 35 of the 47 were Republicans. This was in spite of plain evidence of disapproval from the Administration of bringing up the subject at this time. It is true that President Harding is on record as favoring the exemption of American coastwise vessels, but apparently he prefers the method of diplomatic negotiation for reaching an agreement. And it is probable that Senator Lodge was speaking for the President when he said that whatever the moral and legal merits of the bill might be, it ought not to be passed on the eve of the Washington conference, exposing this country to an "implication of bad faith." The bill now goes to the House, where it may remain a long time in committee.

### A New Nation

EARLY in October a new nation was born—a nation with an area of something like a hundred thousand square miles and four million people. It is the Central American Federation, composed of Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador. These sister republics all speak the same language—Spanish, have

the same religion—Catholic, and are of the same race, preponderantly Indian. For eighty years their union has been a national aspiration. The treaty uniting them provides for a government modeled on the Constitution of the United States, and with limitations each state retains its independence in the direction of internal affairs.

The capital of the new republic is Tegucigalpa.

### The Bone of Contention

THE Council of the League of Nations has made a decision on the Upper Silesian dispute which was referred to it after months of tense argument between Great Britain and France—the former upholding the justness of the German claims under the plebiscite provided for by the Versailles treaty, and France supporting the Poles. Though

The plebiscite voting gave Germany seven-elevenths of the votes and the Poles four-elevenths.

Germany considers the award a "bitter injustice," and the Wirth government is threatened with collapse. France, of course, is pleased, and the French papers say this is another case of a loud and purposeful wail on the part of Germany; they deny her claim that she signed the reparations agreement on the promise that she should have Silesia. No official statement has been made by England, but it is supposed that, however at variance with Premier Lloyd George's known views, the Council's decision will not be questioned.

### The Allied Debts

ACTION is being urged on the bill which would put in the hands of Secretary of the Treasury Mellon the power to "refund"—that is, to extend for long periods—the Allied debts to the United States. Opposition in Congress has been based largely on reluctance to give unlimited authority to one man to make decisions involving several governments and millions of dollars.

An amendment has just been suggested, providing that instead of one man there shall be a commission of five, to be known as the World War Foreign Loan Commission, and this has been pronounced acceptable to the Administration. On this plan there would be, besides the Secretary of the Treasury, four others, to be named by the President, and if any of the four men is not a member of the Cabinet his name is to be submitted to the Senate for its consent. This commission would not be required to submit arrangements made with other powers to Congress for sanction—presumably numbers are supposed to lend safety. It is the belief in Washington that in case this measure passes as amended, Secretary Hoover will be appointed on the commission, because of his undoubted knowledge of the foreign financial situation.



Marcus in the N. Y. Times

the details of the verdict are not yet published, its general lines, according to the New York Times, are known: Germany gets about two-thirds of the territory of the plebiscite area, but it is estimated that two-thirds of the undeveloped mineral wealth of Silesia lies in the section awarded to Poland.

### Tariff and Teachers

THE faculty of Smith College is to be counted among those opposed to the Fordney tariff bill. They recently forwarded to Speaker Gillett of the House of Representatives a resolution protesting against those provisions of the bill which would impose additional duties on books and scientific instruments. "The scientific and educational progress of the country," they say, "has been greatly hampered during these last years by the general rise in prices, and the result of the proposed duties, in increasing by a large percentage the cost of the tools of scholarship, will increase very seriously the hardships of the professions of teaching and research."

What this country needs is less agitation about bobbed hair and more for bobbed government expenses.—*Kansas City Star.*

### Our Job Now

THE Unemployment Conference adjourned on October 13, complimenting itself on having transacted its business without open clash between the representatives of capital and labor. Provision was made for the appointment of a standing committee able to reconvene the conference and charged with the general study of unemployment problems. Meantime Colonel Arthur Woods, head of a sort of clearing-house for relief measures by which individual communities can fight unemployment, is to carry on. To the question whether the Conference accomplished anything practical, the answer in Washington is that its chief value lies in a stimulation of local interest in the unemployment situation, and that in this way it has shown results.

### The Coming Conference

THE coming international conference in Washington has been officially named. It will be called the "Conference on the Limitation of Armament," and there will be no indication on the letterheads that the conference is to consider questions of the Pacific and the Far East.

However, in addition to the original guests, Holland, Belgium and Portugal have been invited to discuss Far Eastern problems, each of these nations having some particular interest in the Far East.

The first conference delegate to arrive is Yun Siang Tsao, counselor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in China. He is a Yale graduate. At about the same time there landed at Seattle, bound for Washington, a remarkable woman from Japan. She is Mme. Kaji Yajima, who founded the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Japan and for forty years has championed the rights of Japanese women. She is eighty-nine years old, and despite that handicap of

years has come to present to the Washington conference the wish of Japanese women for disarmament.

By the latest news, Premier Lloyd George is going to take a chance on Ireland and risk coming to the conference. The British delegation is to consist of six, including three Dominion representatives.

### Colleges, Too

ANOTHER conference is under way. The Senior Council of Princeton University has sent out to nearly a hundred Eastern colleges an invitation to appoint two delegates to a one-day conference for the discussion of limitation of armaments, to be held in Princeton on October 26. This is the result of a strong appeal from President Hibben that Princeton undergraduates should, with other college men, help to mold public opinion on this all-important subject.

### The Railroads' Threat

THE railroad strike which has been menacing for months is scheduled to begin October 30. More than half

a million railroad men have been ordered out for that date, and other unions whose membership would bring the figure to about two million are preparing to strike. This action follows a vote said to be more than ninety per cent in favor.

A twelve per cent wage reduction authorized by the Railroad Labor Board on July 1 was followed by a strike vote, but no action, and then by an appeal to the Board. It is almost certain that no strike would have resulted from this reduction; but recently the Association of Railway Executives announced that the railroads would seek to make a further wage reduction of ten per cent, and the strike vote was the immediate answer.

The Executives' position is that in the interests of business improvement freight rate cuts must be made and that the only way they can do this is to reduce wages. In spite of the simmering strike talk, it was thought that the general unemployment situation would work against action, and the strike order came as a surprise. The President has called on the public group of the Railroad Labor Board and the Interstate Commerce Commission to avert the nation-wide calamity that a sweeping railroad strike would mean.

This Board is composed of nine members—three from the executives, three union leaders and three representatives of the public. It has no mandatory powers, but in the more than eighteen months of its existence with comparatively few exceptions its decisions have been respected by both sides.

The first plan proposed by the public group is that the 12 per cent wage cut shall be translated into freight-rate cuts—and a reduction in the cost of living—and that the request for further wage cuts shall be withdrawn until this is actually in effect.

If the world will resolve not to have another war until the recent one is paid for, everlasting peace will be assured.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

### The Literate West

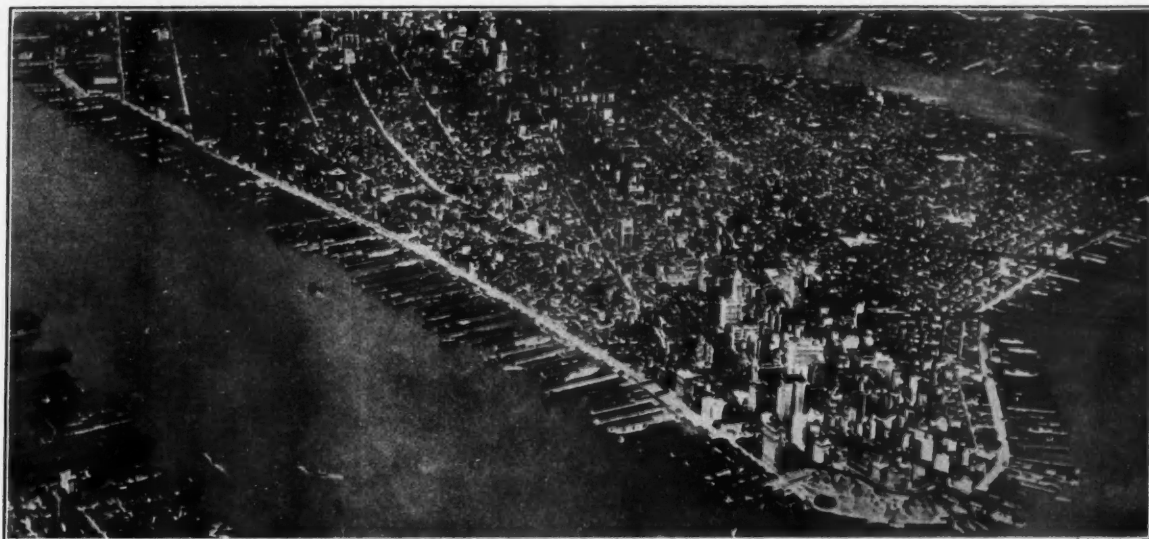
FIGURES made public by the Census Bureau show that five Western states—Montana, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Washington—had less illiteracy among their native white population in 1920 than any other states. The percentage of illiteracy in these five states amounted to only three-tenths of one per cent. The District of Columbia had the same percentage, and South Dakota, Nevada and Oregon ranked next with four-tenths of one per cent. New Mexico had the greatest percentage of illiteracy among its native white population—11.3, and Louisiana was next, with 10.5. Arizona led all states in decreasing its illiteracy between 1910 and 1920—from 4.2 per cent in 1910 to 2.1 last year.



Born in the Middle West, Abastenia St. Leger Eberle is perhaps best known and appreciated as a sculptor in New York City where the studies of her East Side figures depict the realism of the life itself. "Her Only Brother," given as our cover, is but one of her many "children," among whom she lived for several years, and shows the adoration felt for the only male member of the family.

In common with many sculptors, Miss Eberle has always been greatly interested in woman suffrage; and her strong sense of social values has been developed and interpreted through her art.

During the war she taught modelling in the War Service Classes in Occupational Therapy. Her bronzes are in many museums in this country and abroad (her veiled Salome having been bought by an Italian Art Society in Venice) and she is one of the ten women who belong to the National Sculpture Society.



The pier-fringed Island of Manhattan, where seventy-five million tons of freight move in and out yearly

**H**OW many women marketing all over the United States realize that the price of an egg sold in the market in the City of New York can determine the price in Michigan of an egg that is laid in Michigan? And that the cost of the freight on one consignment of cabbages shipped to New York from Florida can be the cause of paralyzing the production of cabbages in the whole United States?

The port of New York is about as antiquated as a carpet-bag and just about as useful for the transportation of freight. The destruction of a pier built in 1808 and another built in 1848 has only recently been accomplished, and we are even now building others that are almost as old and useless in design.

Why? Because, under our form of government, progress is very difficult. We are wedded to old-fashioned ideas. We never make a change until we have studied it for years and years. By the time we have reached a solution the problem is so greatly changed that the solution no longer fits or the need for it has been eliminated entirely.

This situation exists with the port of New York. It has been discussed by the Congress of the United States ever since Washington's time—without very much being done to improve it. It has been fought over in the New York State Legislature and in the New Jersey Legislature for years without much being done. It was not until a world war taxed the facilities of the port more than they had ever been taxed before that the weaknesses and difficulties of transportation into and out of the gateway of the United States became sufficiently apparent for us to decide that something must be done about it.

## Our Crowded Gateway

By Alfred E. Smith

*Commissioner of the Port of New York Authority and Former Governor of the State of New York*

Now here is what happens to freight in the Port of New York. A hundred pounds of potatoes start from a point in Michigan 1,120 miles away for delivery, say, to a dealer in Washington Market in Manhattan, who will sell it to a retail dealer in the Borough of the Bronx.

The trip of 1,120 miles from Michigan is made in seventy-two hours at a freight cost of twenty-eight cents.

The freight car lands at the Jersey meadows at the break-up yards—where the long freight trains are broken up into cars and unloaded and sent on to their separate destinations—two to seven miles from various points in the City of New York. Because of the difficulties and the delays and inefficiency of freight transportation at the gateway of the United States, the consignment of potatoes remains as long waiting on the Jersey meadows as it took to come all the way from Michigan. It is then shifted to the waterfront area, where it remains twenty-two hours more, waiting to be loaded on to a flat-car which will carry it across the river. It takes two hours to do this.

It is then unloaded on to a pier on the Island of Manhattan, where the

piers are choked with merchandise and the streets crowded with trucks. Here it remains on an average another fourteen hours. It is finally taken away and spends an hour going to Washington Market. Here it is unloaded and spends another twenty-four hours before being shipped to its final destination in the Bronx; which consumes another two hours.

By that time, it has taken ninety-one hours to cover a distance of seven miles, and it has cost forty-one cents for the hundred pounds of potatoes.

All of this charge, of course, goes to swell the price which is finally paid by the New York consumer who goes to market; and the dealer in Michigan charges the price that is paid by the housewife in New York City, and makes the housewife in Michigan pay as much for the potato grown in Michigan as if it had traveled 1,500 miles to reach there.

Some time last spring a carload of cabbages came to a dealer in New York from Florida. It began to accumulate expense on the Jersey meadows, and by the time it reached Manhattan Island the freight on it was \$1.10 per crate.

The consignee immediately set to work to find out for how much he could sell his cabbages. The highest bid offered was \$1 per crate. When the consignee found that he could not even make the cost of the freight out of selling his cabbages, let alone pay for the cabbages and make a profit for himself, he left the consignment on the hands of the railroad. Nobody sells cabbages at expense to himself just because he hates to see them rot!

The railroad had the choice of sending the carload of spoiled cabbages all the way back to Florida or dumping



it to get the use of the car. The railroad dumped the cabbages. The freightage on the carload then was a dead loss to the railroad, so the railroad promptly put an embargo on Florida cabbages, not wishing to repeat the experience.

A little while later the man who grew cabbages in Florida wrote to the dealer in New York and asked his advice on the disposition of his cabbage patch. The New York dealer wired back advising him to turn his hogs into it.

The effect of this sort of thing on the cost of living is obvious. When the producer suffers a dead loss on his produce, the railroad suffers a dead loss on its freight, and the consumer does not get the cabbages.

The situation with more perishable produce is even worse. New York is the first to receive perishable produce from all over the country. It frequently comes into this port as a place of distribution and is sold by the wholesalers here and shipped out again to retail dealers in surrounding states, with, of course, a constantly increasing cost for freightage and danger of total loss by spoiling. In the winter, we begin getting fresh fruits and vegetables from California, from the South and from North Carolina; later from New Jersey, and even from the Northeast—tomatoes, spring asparagus, salad greens, beets, carrots, turnips, oranges, peaches and berries, coming first from the warmest parts of the country and then from the colder districts as the season advances.

When subjected to delays, the greens "burn" from being packed and allowed to stand too long; the fruit spoils; the tomatoes rot; and every time there is a loss to the dealer he jacks up the price to the consumer. If three hundred cars of spoiled peaches arrive from Texas and are dumped on the piers today, the dealer will have to sell his next lot of peaches at a price sufficient to cover his loss on today's.

If the situation could be solved so that transit was rapid and continuous instead of being subjected to four days' delay during the last seven miles, it would stabilize the price of this produce so that instead of selling at \$15 per unit at one time and \$7 per unit at another, the dealer could be sure of getting \$10 per unit straight along, and the housewife would save fifty per cent on the high cost of living. Many of the wide fluctuations in the price of food stuffs in the country are caused entirely by the dumping in the City of New York. The market price of citrus fruits, for instance, is fixed by auction here for all the states in the Union.

The cost of dairy produce to the housewife is established here for the country as far west as Iowa.

Meat is seriously affected, too. Sixty per cent of the meat that comes into New York is shipped on the hoof, floated on cattle boats around the various

waterfronts to the various slaughter houses and not killed until it arrives at its final destination. The price of meat would be materially reduced if arrangements were made to slaughter cattle at the end of the long journey on the Jersey Meadows.

Four million tons of food are shipped to New York every year by railroad alone. Seventy-five million tons of various kinds of freight move in and out of New York yearly—clothing, machinery, implements, coal, automobiles, etc. This is handled by lighterage across the river in a very expensive manner. Other importations come from all over the United States and from all over the world on boats, and the port is so crowded that ships cannot get berthing place and are anchored in



Two-ton trucks block the streets waiting for hundred-pound shipments

large numbers down the Bay. All of this added to the high cost of living for the consumer and the high cost of operating for the producer in such a way that four years ago a Port and Harbor Development Commission was appointed to combine the efforts of New York and New Jersey to establish a port district and use its authority to solve the situation.

A number of plans were devised by this Commission, and a Port Authority, of which I am a member, was appointed to consider and put them into effect.

When this Harbor Development Commission started its work, it tried to get at the fundamental facts regarding tonnage costs and delays in all the stages of freight movement from the terminus of the line-haul—and that means the Jersey Meadows—to the consumer, the factory or the shop.

And when I say that the railroad and transportation companies have never kept their records in such a way that accurate statements even of tonnage, much less of costs, could be obtained or terminal operating expenses separated from the line-haul costs, it will be realized what a long and difficult job it was up to that Commission to do.

The final recommendation of this Commission calls for bringing all the railroad freight services to all parts of the port in such a way that the most direct route would be used to reach the consumer, factory or steamer. The present system amounts to the same thing as pouring the contents of a barrel through a pipe stem into another barrel. The remedy—a coordinating of all agencies of transportation—will involve not only a thorough working plan but a good deal of really far-sighted, practical idealism—such as a little brotherly love among railroads.

The first necessity is a complete reorganization of the railroad terminal system in the port of New York, including new methods of handling freight from the break-up yards of the railroad. The plan of the Harbor Development Commission will consist in developing a standard belt line railroad system for all parts of the port except Manhattan, the connection between New Jersey and New York belt systems being made eventually by tunnel under the upper bay.

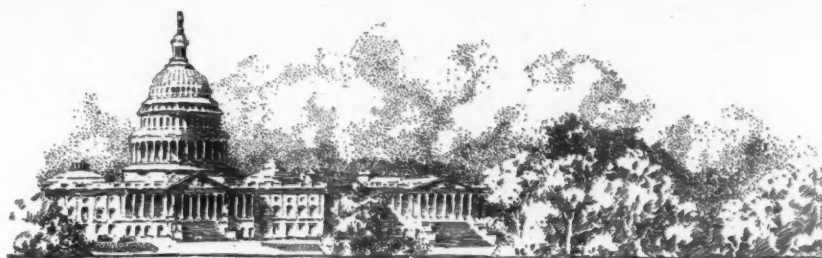
For Manhattan Island it will be necessary to build an underground railroad system, carrying specially operated cars, and connecting with all railroads of the port in such a way that there will no longer be any necessity for railroads to maintain pier stations on the waterfront. This will relieve the waterfront from the handling of freight which comes in by railroad, and release it for the use of ships which, under the present system, are delayed at anchor in the Lower Bay because there is not room for them to unload at the Manhattan piers.

That is the ultimate aim of the present Port of New York Authority. But it will not be necessary to wait until this plan is put into effect in order to reduce the unbearable situation which now exists.

The system at present in use when freight arrives at one of the piers of Manhattan Island is for the railroad company to send a postcard to the consignee notifying him that his goods have arrived. This method is certainly an improvement over the notifying of the consignee by a messenger on foot or on horseback. Outside of that, I don't think very much can be said for it.

When the consignee receives his card, the dealer who is expecting one hundred pounds of potatoes engages a

(Continued on page 16)



## Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

October 13, 1921

CONGRESS will not only be "present" in Washington during the Limitation of Armaments Conference which convenes on November 11, but it will be busy at its job of getting the necessary legislation enacted to bring the country back again to normalcy. This appears to have been definitely settled by a conference on October 5 between the President and Mr. Mondell, floor leader of the House.

### *No Time Off for Congress*

Except when a statement is released through the Executive offices, official etiquette permits only indirect quoting of the President's words. Mr. Mondell's statement after leaving the White House, therefore, though apparently merely his own personal opinion, is accepted as a reflection of President Harding's views.

"I think the Congress should continue in session until the program of legislation before us is disposed of," said Mr. Mondell, "or so far progressed as to insure its completion very early in the regular session which begins December 5, so as not to interfere with the regular program of that session. I am quite confident that this will be done. . . . In view of the urgency of the various measures which have passed the House and have not been disposed of by the Senate, such as the tax bill, the tariff bill and the railroad bill, and of other measures which have not been considered by the House, as the foreign debt refunding bill, the suggested adjournment during the meeting of the Conference on the Limitation of Armaments is out of the question."

In another statement Mr. Mondell has greatly heartened those interested in the Sheppard-Towner bill. It was that "the so-called maternity bill, recommended by the President in his message to the Congress at the beginning of the session, will be urged for early consideration."

Still another measure which was evidently broached during the White House interview was the tariff. The

Fordney tariff bill passed the House July 22, and is now in the Senate Finance Committee, tabled until the tax revision bill is out of the way. The life of the emergency tariff measure now in force will expire on November 27 unless the Fordney bill is enacted before that time. There is so little probability of this, however, that the House Ways and Means Committee on October 11 reported favorably a bill extending the emergency tariff bill until February 1, 1922, and this will be rushed through as quickly as possible.

Increasing the membership of the House of Representatives by twenty-five was the subject of a Republican caucus on October 12. Vigorously opposed by a number of members, the caucus finally voted to support the bill by a vote of 94 to 76. The measure is known as the "Reapportionment Bill" and is sponsored by Congressman Isaac Siegel of New York.

Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is one of the bill's opponents, as is Representative Joseph Walsh, of Massachusetts. Those on the Census Committee, under the leadership of Representative Louis W. Fairfield, of Indiana, who are opposed to the increase, have figured that the proposed measure would, if adopted, increase the salary for members \$187,500 annually; clerk hire, \$92,000; plus the mileage, stationery allowance, telegraph and postage franks, additional force for maintenance of quarters, etc.—a total of not less than half a million dollars. A carefully prepared bill showing the cost of furnishing the offices of these new members totals something like \$65,000.

Furthermore, point out the opponents, the present House office building is already so overcrowded that new quarters must be provided for these new members, if the bill is enacted. This would necessitate renting a building for this purpose until a new federal building could be erected—probably \$5,000,000 or so.

And those who are worrying over the problem of decreasing government expenditures and lowering taxes for the people, envision twenty-five more members demanding appropriations for federal buildings, post-offices, river and harbor improvements, bridges and highways.

But more important than the added cost, in the eyes of those who oppose the measure, is the belief that the legislative body will be made too cumbersome for good and efficient legislation. To an onlooker in the gallery, the hours of time consumed in matters totally irrelevant to the legislative business in hand; the iteration and reiteration of arguments by member after member without one fresh idea, in order to "make some copy" for home papers, or franked speeches for "home consumption"; the ignorance of the matter under consideration by many, who use up their own time and that of members really desirous of accomplishing something worth while—these are trenchant arguments against enlarging the membership of the House.

### *Do We Need More Congressmen?*

Of course, the new census is the primary reason given by proponents of the bill for pushing the measure through—representation for those not now represented. The opponents insist that without an increase in members the states may still maintain the proportional representation to which they are entitled according to population and the provisions of the Constitution.

The bill is on the House calendar, with a favorable report from the Census committee, and would increase the House from 435 to 460.

The first Congress of 65 members, in 1789, had as its proportional ratio 30,000 constituents for each representative. Under the present apportionment law, which was passed in 1911, following the decennial census, one representative is allowed for every 211,877 of

*(Continued on page 17)*

## The Babies of Rheims

By Mildred Adams

THREE years have passed since the fighting in France ceased, but certain forms of war service which American women started there are still continuing. One of the most interesting is the Temporary Hospital at Rheims. This is the last unit established by the Women's Oversea Hospitals, whose support came from the National American Woman Suffrage Association. At the convention of that organization in Chicago in February, 1920, it was decided that the funds remaining to the credit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, amounting to about \$35,000, should be divided between the American Women's Hospital and the Temporary Hospital at Rheims. The latter hospital was then taken over by the American Fund for French Wounded. Dr. Marie Louise Lefort, who was the head of the gas unit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals during the war, is still in charge, and with her are Dr. Alice Flood and Marguerite DuPont, the only members of the original staff remaining in France.

Immediately on the signing of the Armistice these women went to Nancy to take charge of a hospital for women and girls which they established in what had been a girls' boarding school. Here they cared for returning refugees, the crippled and the sick, and stayed until the need was not so acute. Then they set out in their own ambulances for that frontier of desolation, the city

of Rheims. No railroad trains were running, the roads were treacherous with shell holes, the city was a forlorn and hopeless mass of rubbish. Into this chaos these American women doctors, driven by American women drivers, brought nurses and all necessary equipment and proceeded to set up a hospital.

One of the few buildings which had escaped complete destruction was the ancient Hospice of St. Marcou. It would have discouraged any but the stoutest hearts: Walls were broken, chimneys had been smashed, windows shattered; even the parts that were standing proved to be vastly inconvenient.

But these American doctors were women of brains who had acquired wizard-like skill. They set to work, not at the one job of organizing a hospital, but at three jobs at once—turning the Hospice into a hospital, receiving and caring for patients, and escorting returning refugees to the sites of their former homes. The ambulances were in constant demand as jitneys for the transportation of these forlornly eager people and the goods they had accumulated during their exile.

The city has been gradually putting itself in order, and the hospital has been improving itself and caring for its patients steadily since those first days of wild disorder. Recent letters

from Dr. Lefort, together with an official report, give vivid pictures of the work that is being done in these more orderly times, and tell of the interesting plans afoot for a permanent building.

In those early hectic days the hospital contained a men's ward and an accident ward, but these have been abolished, and now it devotes its entire attention to women and children. The maternity ward accommodates about thirty women a month, and 500 children were born there between June 1, 1919, and May 30, 1921. Dr. Lefort says: "The record for May (1921) was thirty-six and last month there were thirty-five to our credit, the month before thirty-three. We enroll only twenty-five, as this taxes our capacity, but there are always a few emergency cases. If we had room and the nurses, we could take twice as many, as we have to refuse each month at least twenty applications for admission." Women from the surrounding and still ruined villages, many of which are without midwife or doctor, are admitted; each baby receives a complete layette, and the mothers are given careful and sympathetic instruction for the future care of the children.

The hospital contains a ward of eighteen beds for older children who are hospital cases. Under this is a small isolation ward which is always ready for contagious cases. The dispensary of the hospital treated 6,775 patients from June 1, 1919, to April 1, 1921, and has an average enrollment of 1,000 cases each month. There is also a much needed dental clinic which, up to April 1, had performed 9,404 "operations" on 3,648 patients.

At the urgent request of the city authorities, the hospital added, in December, 1920, a crèche to care for children under two. This is really a nursery, and contains thirty beds. It cares for babies from birth to two years whose mothers cannot keep them at home either because they work, or because the home is not yet a fit place for a baby.

This request of the city of Rheims bears witness to the continued need for help. Even after three years of peace Dr. Lefort writes: "If you saw the mess, in spite of tremendous accomplishment, that the city is still in, you would understand that they must be helped longer. We have now good railroad accommodation and fair train service, canal repaired and splendid electric light service, but there is still an awful lot to be done for the relief of these people, who are so brave and patient and cheerful."



The only home some of them have ever known is the American Temporary Hospital which was fostered by the National American Woman Suffrage Association



Miss Anna Vail, treasurer of the American Fund for French Wounded, who visited the hospital recently, writes: "Dr. Lefort as the presiding genius of the hospital deserves more than praise for what she has accomplished against many odds—cold, insufficient service, inefficient aid and the great discomfort of living in a partly destroyed building. I have seen many women who have come over here with the best intentions in the world but have failed to understand the people and their philosophy of life. Dr. Lefort is one of the rare exceptions and she has endeared herself to all with whom she has come in contact, whether official, or the most humble patient. Her clear mind and understanding of the people have contributed more than I can tell you to a real entente. I cannot overestimate its value."

Dr. Alice Flood, assistant to Dr. Lefort, is a slim young woman, really fragile, but she has presided over the safe birth of every one of the babies.

The building of the permanent structure is dependent upon many factors. Concerning the whole situation Dr. Lefort writes:

"The new hospital has not yet been started, and all because the Germans have not paid. We were asked to modify the plans so that the American Memorial Hospital would be the children's building of the entire hospital center of Rheims, which they intend to build because their old buildings are antiquated and unsanitary. In order to rebuild and buy the land to build they must receive *dommage de guerre*. It seems that private contractors have advanced in work about eighty-nine millions so far and that the prospects for the share of Rheims is for only twelve millions. Therefore all work has ceased and many contractors will fail. There is much unemployment and misery, but in spite of all the spirit is splendid and the place is looking cleaner all the time. Out of the rubbish heap are rising well-lighted streets and slated buildings. The last census showed 82,000 people in Rheims. If only the whole world could disarm safely . . . but certainly France cannot with Germany right on her border. Poor France needs the United States just as much now as in 1916 or 1917, and our determination to see that Germany honors her just debts has helped the French morale tremendously."

A recent story of Rheims illustrates the brave patience of the people. It is of a family—father, mother and three children, the eldest thirteen—who were living in their chicken coop, their home having been destroyed. The father, who is a mason, taught the children to make bricks for their house, and he himself spent all his spare time in the same way. It was Dr. Lefort who arranged that he should be paid his regular wage for making the bricks to build his own house.



## The First Lady of Langley

By Ruth E. Robinson

**I**F anyone still holds the antediluvian opinion that politics spoil a woman for home life, I should like to introduce him to Miss Helen B. Coe, mayor of Langley, Washington.

Popular imagination conjures up the vision of a female with the figure of an Amazon, the voice of a motor-horn, and a face with a rocky jaw. But my instinctive first thought when I first saw Miss Coe walking toward me along a maple-shaded street of her town was, "I like her"—an impression deepened during my conversation with this pleasant-faced, cultured woman. My next opinion was, "I like her taste in houses and house-furnishing," when I saw her attractive, charmingly furnished bungalow. Lastly, when I had had a meal in her house, had tasted some of her delicious bread and one of her famous pies, certainly I retained no old-fashioned notions of women mayors.

My arrival in Langley was on the eve of an election. The year before, Miss Coe had been elected to fill out an unexpired term. Because of prevailing dissatisfaction with the old régime, the town clerk on election day had posted an alternative ticket with Miss Coe's name on it. Only about forty of the town's inhabitants turned out to vote, but the majority was cast for Miss Coe and for two other women of the Council. The men contested the election on the score of irregularity, but learned it must stand. Thereupon the two remaining male members of the Council resigned, and women were appointed in their place.

The first act of the woman administration was to close a notorious pool-room which had been a source of anxiety to all mothers of boys in the town. A new one was opened but received its license only on condition of

Sunday closing and the exclusion of minors. The Sunday movie was ordered closed. A Clean-up Day was instituted, and has since been regularly observed. Cattle and horses which used to stray about the streets at their own sweet will were hustled to the pound.

The treasury being empty (the former Council had voted away every penny of the town's money before going out of office), the principal street was repaired one Saturday through the voluntary labor of all the able-bodied men in town, the day ending with a wonderful dinner given to the laborers by the women. The women themselves nailed down the loose boards of the sidewalk, and cleaned up the cemetery. They soaped an undertaker's window which had long exhibited a depressing array of pine coffins, and the coffins thereupon retired to the back of the store. With money in the coffers, fences, bridges and roads were repaired, and trees planted where necessary. As a result Langley has become one of the most attractive towns in the state.

After meeting Miss Coe, I sallied forth to find how the campaign was progressing. The opposition ticket, composed of men, was being enthusiastically supported by the "pool-room gang," who were trying to bribe voters by gifts of ice-cream.

"What do you think of Miss Coe's chances?" I asked one of the women I met on the street.

"Oh, she is sure to be re-elected. The town will never go back to the old conditions."

So it proved. Instead of the paltry forty votes that had turned out a year before, over a hundred and fifty reported at the polls, and Miss Coe's majority was almost as overwhelming as President Harding's.

## Editorially Speaking

### Surplus Women

GR<sup>EAT</sup> men are once more disturbed by the showing made in the census which has recently been taken in several countries—there appear to be altogether too many women in the world. "The preponderance of females over males in Great Britain was 1,179,276 in 1911; today, as shown by the census, this has grown to 1,720,802, the highest excess ever recorded." More, it is not accounted for by the loss of men in the Great War. Scientists and statisticians stand a-gasp over this phenomenon which none of them attempts to explain.

Several years before the war, Germany was brought face to face with a similar presentation of facts by the census. It was not agreeable for a militaristic country to discover that there were more females than soldiers being born, and so Prussia instituted a research. Men of keenest statistical talents were appointed to the task. The press prognosticated in advance what the commission would find—it was quite simple—so many young men had migrated to the colonies that the balance of sex had been upset. The public nodded its head and agreed: "Of course, it is quite plain."

But the commission, being composed of scientific men, went to work in a scientific fashion and found that the phenomenon was not explained by any exodus of men from Prussia. Instead they reported that there were more girls being born than boys and that in the tender early years when human life is most delicate the girls outstripped the boys in the numbers of those that pulled through this trying period! They had no explanation to offer. Scientists debated but no one advanced a theory that held, to account for this body blow at the greatest military country in the world.

The government, however, did not let the matter rest. "It is clear," it announced, "that there are many thousands of women who will never be mothers and they must have a chance." So they opened the doors of the higher schools and several universities to women, in order that those who wished might prepare to take up the duty of economic support and at least relieve the soldier and the state from the burden of their care.

Even then, in every other country in Europe there were more women than men (except Russia and Turkey, where no dependable census was taken). The report of the Prussian Commission excited wide influence and comment, yet no other country considered an investigation necessary.

The subject is up again, and in Great Britain as in Germany the proposition of some system of polygamy has been seriously made in order that the "surplus woman" may contribute her share to the nation's population. Great Britain is discussing another remedy; that of financing the emigration of large numbers of "surplus women" to the Western World—chiefly Canada. Here, as in Canada, the excess is the other way about, and there is an excess of males over females by about two millions. We lost 100,000 men in the war. We lost many thousands of other men who as reserves or patriots hastened to their homeland when the war broke out. Therefore the census takers were prepared to discover that the females had overtaken the males in the population. Not at all; practically the same excess of males was found in 1920 as in 1910.

Do the boys resist, better than girls, the hazards of early childhood in this Western World? An answer to that question seems next in order. Meanwhile since no one else has come forward with an explanation of the "surplus woman", here's one. It is debatable at least.

Some years ago Lester Ward, eminent scientist, brought out a new theory. Before his day all scientists including Darwin had held that the main trunk of the human family was male, and the female was a mere differentiation told off to aid reproduction. Mr. Ward pronounced this theory false and instead propounded a counter one, that the main trunk of the race is female, the differentiations male. Mr. Ward brought much evidence to support his views and converted a good many scientific men to agreement with him.

Now suppose Mr. Ward was right. Would not the human family follow the rules common throughout nature? When the conditions of life become vexing, then species of all sorts lapse back to the stock. "It has run out," say the florist and the gardener of many plants.

Well, the economic factors of life were serious with European men and women long before the war; the war merely accentuated the hardships; therefore, perhaps, the differentiated male is merely "running out" and the main female stock is only keeping steady. It's a pity Lester Ward isn't here to put his theory to the test.

Few women would look with favor upon the coming of an Adamless Eden. Males "running out"—'tis a serious suggestion! Yet here is a scientific mystery and no one can explain it. The differentiated male is growing proportionately less numerous. He is disappearing! Will not Senator Lodge order a Congressional investigation? Perhaps nature is taking care of the "war question" and disarmament conferences may not be necessary. Why trouble to disband armies in a world so rapidly becoming female? Females do not advocate killing other females because both want the monopoly of oil or coal or trade.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

### Shall Susan Do It?

THE New York Times is exercised at the amount of political information which women are receiving and is quite frankly alarmed lest man lose his political superiority to woman.

The occasion was one of those bulletins addressed to women voters, such as many women's civic organizations publish at election time, to help them inform themselves so as to cast an intelligent vote. This one was the Voters' Number of the Women's City Club of New York City, containing information about the coming election when the place of the mayor of the city, a position second in importance only to that of the President of the United States, is to be filled.

Its first feeling, the Times acknowledged, was one of satisfaction that women were taking their new responsibilities with so much seriousness; but on second thought it was not so pleased. It admits that very few men know anything like as much as the women will who read the pamphlet, and it adds that if women are going to inform themselves with so much intelligence, "the long enfranchised male confronts the possibility of losing the political equality which is all he has now, and sinking into one of distinct political inferiority." It is specially concerned at Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's query in the bulletin: "Shall we drift into a political matriarchate?—and fears the worst.

Mrs. Catt calls attention to the fact that many men find politics a bore while others are too overburdened to give time or thought to political affairs. Many of the wives of such men have leisure and find politics interesting and worth-while. These men are often only too glad to leave the entire business of politics to their wives in the same way that many men expect their wives to fulfill their religious duties for them.

"The next step is not to let George do it but to let Susan do it."

Mrs. Catt and the *Times* agree that when an election turns out badly women voters are blamed, but that when a good cause triumphs, no one gives women the credit. The *Times* admits that women are more likely to vote for good candidates and good causes than are men, and thinks they ought to be willing to accept the responsibility and expect to be scolded when they do not succeed in swinging an election right; but Mrs. Catt claims that "the effect to be deprecated is upon the men. Let men grow accustomed to lay all the blame upon the women voters and they will proportionately lay aside their own sense of obligation. Women under smart of the charge that they are responsible will work the harder, men will work less."

The *Times* has accepted the fact of woman suffrage with great reluctance. Much as we rejoice at its changed attitude and present friendliness toward women, we find humor in its attempt to compliment women even in blaming them for bad elections. Can it be that the *Times* has revised the old anti-suffrage toast, "Here's to women, once our superiors now our equals," to read, "Here's to women, once our inferiors now our superiors"?—G. F. B.

### Some Anomalies

THE Massachusetts League of Women Voters is appealing to the Legislature to allow women to register to vote from the place where they really live. At present a married woman's only legal residence is that of her husband. In Boston a number of prominent men have established their legal residence at the Union League Club, which does not admit women; hence their wives are disfranchised. A good many other men, for reasons of business or convenience, have their legal residence in one place and their wife and family in another, though they are on good terms. Then there are the women who are legally separated from their husbands and the deserted wives, whose husbands have left for parts unknown.

The League is also asking that if the husband is a registered voter, this shall be accepted as prima-facie evidence that his wife is a citizen. At present, in order to register to vote, the wife of a naturalized citizen is required to show her husband's naturalization papers. There are a number of foreign-born citizens who do not want their wives to vote, and who refuse to let them have the naturalization papers to show. No man of foreign birth can get his name on the register of voters without first proving himself to be a citizen. As the law now stands, his naturalization carries with it that of his wife; but in these cases she is refused the benefit of it.

These and many other anomalies will be swept away when a married woman's nationality is no longer dependent upon her husband's.—A. S. B.

### The Married Teacher

A WOMAN who had been employed for several years as a music supervisor in a progressive Western city recently resigned her post. She was very popular; besides being a successful supervisor, she has a lovely voice and contributed much in that way to all sorts of school functions; she is also extremely fond of children and has that rare knack of managing them which seems to be a special gift. But no obstacles were put in the way of her resignation, because—she was about to be married, and under the school laws of that city marriage is a complete disqualification for teaching.

Not many months later a school board in a small town not far from the city heard of this supervisor, and being in need of one and not having a prejudice against the married teacher, they engaged her. The small town secured a superior teacher because of the prejudice, or perhaps one should say the principles, of the city.

Really valid reasons for refusing women teachers because they are married are very hard to find. The old idea that a

woman can not give full attention to her employment if she has a home on her mind will hardly do as a generalization. Modern housekeeping has developed too many short cuts and easy ways for that. Besides, the instances of unmarried women who have home responsibilities are especially numerous among teachers, and no one thinks of forbidding a woman who looks after a mother or an invalid husband to teach. These should be individual cases, handled as such. As for children, of course it is an interruption to school routine to allow long absences; but this is done on many grounds besides maternity; and surely a teacher of children should, other things being equal, be a better teacher for having children of her own.

It is a strange thing to find a vigorous Western city behind New York in its attitude on this question. It is six years now since New York granted teachers two years' maternity leave. It was a hard fight, though.—V. R.

### Prevention Beats Cure

A WISCONSIN city has cut down its fire losses amazingly. It has a fire prevention department, in addition to the fire department that every city maintains to put fires out after they have started; and it points with pride to the result.

The coming conference on disarmament by international agreement should serve the purpose of fire prevention. What the women—and the public generally—earnestly wish to have it accomplish is the prevention, for the future, of the disastrous conflagration of war. If it falls short of that, it will disappoint the hopes of millions.—A. S. B.

### It Begins at Home

WE have much to say about Americanizing our immigrants. If we mean that we want to give them our best ideals, well and good. If we have any idea of making them like the average of ourselves, we should pause and consider.

To get at the truth about ourselves we must put aside our American self-conceit. We have a splendid heritage, but we have been careless with it, squandering it while we claim credit for what the past created. The economic advantages we boast are merely the fortuitous results of a great stretch of land very rich and very new. Our representative democracy in too many phases is exemplified in actual practice by minority control of public affairs. Our political and religious freedom of speech and conscience is a gift won by past generations, constantly diminishing under our charge. Many of us are asleep, comatose, heedless of what is happening to us.

If you dissent from this indictment it is perhaps because you are one of those who still have real Americanism in your heart. Unfortunately you are of the submerged minority, and unfortunately if you try to teach principles of this real Americanism to immigrants, the principles are quickly shattered by the reality; they find around them civic indifference, greed, exploitation. We can give them American talk but too few American deeds.

This is not a reason for omitting to teach fundamental American ideals. It is a reason for honesty; it is certainly a reason for accepting as our first job to make real Americans out of our present Americans.

IN placing the Congressional Medal of Honor on the grave of the unknown French soldier, General Pershing gave fine expression to an ideal of world fellows. p:

"Comrade! In your heart there is malice toward none, but charity for all. You fought against a great calamity—war; but your work will never be ended till all peoples have rid themselves of the burden which preparation for war imposes. You gave everything for peace; but your sacrifice will be sterile unless a generous sentiment of disinterested cooperation replaces all hate."



# What the American Woman Thinks

## Missing-Women

By MARY VIDA CLARK

THE other day I received a polite note which read as follows: "Dear (Sir' scratched out) Madam: The Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden respectfully request the honor of electing you to membership. Checks should be made payable to the New York Botanical Garden. Yours very respectfully." The letter was signed by three men constituting the "Membership Committee" and three women constituting the "Committee of the Women's Auxiliary."

It did not enter my head that, notwithstanding the somewhat ambiguous wording of this invitation, I was being asked to become a member of the Board of Managers. The membership was apparently in the "Garden" itself, without any word like "society" or "association" to spoil its charm. How delightful to belong to, to be a member of, a garden! I was reminded of an experience in Gibraltar when I asked whether a certain official was a British officer and was answered, "Oh, he belongs to the Rock." I thought it romantic to belong to a rock, but how much more so to belong to a garden!

Unhappily the fact that the minimum fee for this privilege was ten dollars served to cool my ardor, and also one other fact—"Women's Auxiliary". Is it possible that this obsolete, this archaic term and what it represents still endures, replacing the more genteel "Ladies Auxiliary" of a generation ago?

I studied the eight-page list of officers and members that accompanied this invitation—six officers, all men; seventeen managers, all men; nine scientific directors, all men; one hundred and eight members of the corporation, all men; then twenty-five members of the "Women's Auxiliary" and six honorary members, all, of course, ladies. I then read the "Provisions for Benefactors, Patrons, Fellows, Fellowship Members, Sustaining Members, Annual Members and Life Members." Here there was no mention of sex, and I observed that among the lists of all these various classes of contributors of money there was a generous sprinkling of names introduced by "Mrs." or "Miss."

Is not the New York Botanical Garden a city institution belonging to a city of which women are citizens as well as men? I infer this from the fact that the mayor of the city and the president of the Department of Public Parks are the *ex-officio* managers. Why then should not this old-fashioned Women's

Auxiliary be abolished, and its members become members of the corporation eligible for election to the Board of Managers, and even to the sacred six offices ranging from president to secretary? Might not even a woman botanist be found at Barnard College or elsewhere, fit to be numbered among the "scientific directors", six of whom are denominated "Prof."?

This is one of many such solecisms still existing in the remote corners



of public life, not yet properly illuminated by the light of equal suffrage.

A still more important field where women have gained little since they won the suffrage in New York in 1917, is that of the State Charitable Institutions. These great institutions, sixteen in number, caring for some twelve thousand men, women and children, the great majority women and children, include all classes of delinquents between twelve and thirty years of age, hospitals for the tubercular and for crippled children, schools for the blind and for Indian children, homes for aged veterans and their dependents. They are governed by boards of managers consisting of seven members each, with one exception, where the number is 15. The 120 managers are 83 men and 37 women. Women have gained ten places on these boards since they gained the suffrage nearly four years ago.

At present women are best represented on the boards of institutions for the feeble-minded where, of the 28 managers of the four institutions, 12 are women; but on the boards of the five state reformatories—three are for women and girls only, one for boys and one for young men—there are only 11 women to 33 men managers. Why is it that the maternal element for boys is so much less important than the paternal element for girls in our state reformatories?

At the State Agricultural and Industrial School for Boys at Industry there are fourteen men and one woman on the board, while at the State Training School for Girls at Hudson there are four men and three women. The Elmira Reformatory also has one woman on its board of seven, while the reformatories for women at Albion and Bedford Hills have each four men and three women.

The only institution of the state with no women at all on its board is the State Home for Soldiers and Sailors at Bath, where the aged veterans of the Civil War and the invalids of the Spanish War are housed in forlorn, unhomelike old barracks that might do for able-bodied young soldiers, but are cruelly unadapted to the needs of the sick and infirm who need a daughter's care and the surroundings of a real home or a hospital.

Perhaps the marked absence of women from this board of managers, and what is still more important, from its staff of officers, may have something to do with the fact that it was subjected during the previous state administration to an investigation by the lieutenant governor because of the charges of cruelty that had been made against some of its officers and employees.

Then there is the State Board of Charities with nine men and three women, the women all added since November, 1917, after a period of seven years without a single woman on this board of 12 members.

Only last spring four vacancies caused by the expiration of term or the resignation of four commissioners from New York City were filled by the Governor by the appointment or reappointment of four men, notwithstanding the demand made by women's organizations in New York City for the appointment of one or more women from the city on this board that has so much to do with the welfare of the thousands of beneficiaries of public and private charity throughout the state. At present there is, and since 1910 there has been, no woman member of this board nearer New York City than Albany, though nearly half of the commissioners are required by law to be residents of New York City of the first or second Judicial Districts.

Do these ratios of women to men on state boards and commissions prevail in other states? If so, is it not about time that women took enough interest in these matters to secure a better representation? Never has there been a more favorable opportunity than the present one.



Mrs. Maud Wood Park

A notable joint letter has been signed by the presidents of the two great women's organizations, the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National League of Women Voters. To further the work in which women are interested, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter and Mrs. Maud Wood Park have addressed to the Club and League State Presidents a call for

the utmost measure of cooperation. The letter reads:

"There are before us at this time so many important issues that it is even more than usually wasteful of strength for women agreeing upon great issues not to get the full force to be derived from cooperation. The General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National League of Women Voters are both organizations of progressive women interested in the right development and the right conservation of our country's resources; they are both organized in each one of the forty-eight states; they are both supporting certain state and federal legislation, in many instances the same bills.

"... Obviously, since the work of the General Federation is primarily sociological and educational, and the work of the League concerns itself with women as voting citizens, there is a good and sufficient reason for cooperation. These differences are in emphasis only and not in sharp distinction. The Federation has always done legislative work, and the League is doing educational work; but the 'overlapping' should be used to promote mutual strength and understanding, never rivalry or antagonism.

"It is with great pleasure, therefore, that we, the National Presidents of these two organizations, announce to our aux-



Mrs. Thomas G. Winter

iliary members our mutual understanding of the value of both organizations and our earnest desire that the most cordial relations of cooperation shall exist between all state and local branches and the members in general of the Federation of Women's Clubs and the League of Women Voters, to the end that the work in which we are all interested may be forwarded with the least possible waste of effort."

## The Middle-Aged Woman

By ANNA STEESE RICHARDSON

TO the wife, mother and home-maker of middle-age, suffrage offers both a satisfying outlet for her energies and a golden opportunity to serve her community. Properly guided, she will reduce local politics to municipal housekeeping—and the average town stands in sad need of efficient household management.

For various reasons this type of woman is admirably suited to undertake municipal housekeeping. In her own home and by experience, more or less bitter, she has learned the grave importance of sanitation, year-round cleanliness, nourishing diet, economy and true thrift. She knows what heavy price the community will pay if its water is polluted, its alleys and markets are dirty, its school children under-nourished and its taxes wasted. The woman who has raised a family of healthy children on a limited income or who has run her household on the budget system is a real addition to a town or county board.

Then the middle-aged woman—and by this I mean the woman between forty and sixty—has developed certain traits of great value in municipal service. She has acquired balance and is

less apt to scatter interest and energies than a younger and less experienced woman might be. She is more patient, more willing to give time and thought to problems at which youth, like a 1921 Don Quixote, might ride full-tilt.



And she has learned how to handle men, to get what she wants without making the so-called sex-appeal and without rousing sex-antagonism. The tact by which "Father" was induced to hand out the price of dancing lessons for the girls and sport togs for the boys will help her in extracting municipal improvements from aldermen.

Finally, she has the time for municipal service. Her children no longer require continuous maternal supervision. Her house almost runs itself. Her husband and she have begun to jog along in quiet, uneventful double harness.

She is beginning to wish something might turn up to be done, something more interesting than club and church socials and the movies. Her energies, her habit of activity, demand an outlet. Municipal housekeeping furnishes just the form of self-expression for which she has been fitted by years of unpurchasable training.

I am looking to the wives and mothers of America to do wonderful things, practical things, with their votes, starting in their home towns. Already women are proving their worth as town officials. More and more of their sex will find work congenial and will have the backing of their fellow housekeepers.

One frequently hears criticism of the younger generation, especially college students and working girls, for their lack of interest in politics. I think this is unjust criticism. Biologists and sociologists will agree that these girls face other and more important tasks than participation in active politics. They are learning how to live and how to work. Soon they will be learning to love, to bear children, to make homes. These are absorbing tasks. We should ask no more of these girls nor of young wives and mothers than intelligent voting under the guidance of intelligent older women. For the good of homes yet unbuilt, of children yet unborn, participation in politics and govern-

ment should be left in the hands of women who have already made their contribution to society as wives, mothers and home-makers.

Attend any working convention of women interested in community service, municipal government or national politics, and you will find that 90 per cent of the leaders, workers and inspirational figures are women past forty. The ballot and what it will buy for her community represent not only an opportunity for service, but the chance for the middle-aged woman to renew her youth by expressing herself along new and progressive lines.

### Get Ready

BY LUCIA AMES MEAD

THESE brilliant autumn days should be occupied with a campaign that shall put new life into millions of depressed or confused or thoughtless minds. The prospects for good crops, for diminishing the sum total of misery in Europe and in Asia and for lessening our "out-of-works" and getting back prosperity will depend much upon what twenty-five to thirty men will decide to do at the Washington Conference in November. What they decide to do may set forward or back the clock of progress for a century. How much does the average citizen, the clubwoman, the teacher, the man in the street know about the momentous issues that are at stake? I find complacent women who have been golfing, doing fancy work and playing bridge whist, alert and interested when it is brought home to them how responsible they are, as voters, for the leisure that gives them the privilege to think. The majority of workers have little time to think and no one to present to them the facts.

If the Washington Conference is to lift the pall that hangs over the business world today in most countries, there must be a shaking of dry bones and a new vision on the part of the great republic to whom our President appeals. The size of taxes depends more than anything else upon preparations for future war. Only in regard to those can we economize to any noticeable amount, when we are spending only twelve per cent of our national budget on all the constructive work that Uncle Sam is trying to do. Try as he may, Mr. Dawes can do little to reduce our staggering burden. Our preparation for future war depends on national policy as regards our relation to other

nations. Our national policy is for every voter to consider. Force does not rule the world. There is something back of force. It is ideas.

During these days of waiting and preparation, no member of any church, or club, or grange, or union, or chamber of commerce should fail to take some step to see that his or her organization helps them and the outside public to get explicit information regarding the problems of the Pacific and of those other matters which are going to control our policy and therefore our armaments and taxes and our children's future. Community forums should be planned; Sunday evening discourses blocked out; there should be extra meetings planned for every woman's club if its club program is already full of secondary matters. We know one club member who is reading up on heraldry for her club paper. How many are reading up on the Chinese student movement, on the

### Betrayed

BY RUTH FITCH BARTLETT

The war had left his arms and legs all right,  
Yes, he was lucky—shell-shock could be cured;  
But there was darkness in his mental sight,  
Remembered horrors, shuddering, he endured.  
They gave him little colored beads to string,  
And he wove baskets, patient, Indian-wise,  
Then, sudden as the quickening steps of Spring,  
His soul came clearly back into his eyes!  
Eager, he asked them how the world had turned  
To ways of Peace. "We fought for Peace," he said.  
"There'll be no other wars. We've learned.  
It is our tribute to the youthful dead!"  
How could they tell him that the Nations still  
Invented new and gruesome ways to kill?

work of the liberals in Japan, the anti-alien law of California, the cost of our present naval program as compared with any that has gone before; or on how the chemical war of the future will destroy babies as well as men?

### Our Crowded Gateway

(Continued from page 8)

truckman, who takes a truck capable of carrying two tons, and blocks the street with it while he waits for a

thousand pounds of merchandise to be removed from this hundred pounds of potatoes—a process averaging fourteen hours.

The Port Authority is trying to remedy this situation by putting it up to the railroads to deliver the product at the store door instead of leaving it on the pier and subjecting it to the delay of notifying the consignee and having him send for it by truck.

Another practical and immediate way of effecting economy of both time and money is by consolidating the marine operations. At present every one of the fourteen railroads feeding New York which have their terminals on the other side of the river—and this means all except two—maintains each a fleet of lighters and tugs, and the same situation exists as when a dealer is forced to send a two-ton truck to bring a small consignment of freight to his door.

When a railroad receives a consignment of freight from the other side of the river, the consignment is loaded on a barge belonging to the railroad, and, even though this barge is only one-fourth filled, a tug capable of towing several barges will travel across the river and back to get it. Now, if we succeed in inspiring some of that brotherly love among railroads, it will be possible for the railroads to pool their marine equipment so that every tug will be towing as many barges as it can handle every time it makes a trip, and every barge will be full. It is estimated that in this way the cost of handling will be reduced by almost fifty per cent.

The Port of New York Authority, although working upon the basis of the recommendations of the New York and New Jersey Port and Harbor Commission, is not definitely committed to any plan. It invites criticism and comment from Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, industrial organizations, representatives of real-estate owners, railroads, shipping companies, traffic experts, municipal and civic organizations, wholesale and retail dealers, and most especially in this article from the women of the country, who are the ultimate buyers and planners and consumers of the food products of the nation.

The final plan of the Port Authority will be laid before the Legislatures of the States of New York and New Jersey on January 1, 1922. It will represent a monumental task begun.

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### Your Business in Washington

*(Continued from page 9)*

the population in each state. The Constitution provides, of course, that every state is entitled to at least one representative regardless of population. Under the proposed bill, a ratio of 228,882 for each representative would be adopted, giving the House 460 members for the 105,708,771 people shown by the new census returns.

Congressman Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, who has been a member of the House under four apportionments, believes that increasing the size of the House lessens its efficiency. "When you increase the size, you diminish the opportunity of the individual member, and put the body under the control of a few," says Mr. Burton.

There is the promise of a spirited fight, therefore, when the measure comes up on the floor, as it is expected to do within a week.\*

The tax bill, the treaties, and the Panama Canal tolls bill have occupied the Senate. The agricultural bloc has again won in a match of strength, and has forced a re-writing of the tax bill to meet its demands. A conference of a number of progressive Republicans at the home of Senator Arthur Capper

\*By a vote of 146 to 143 the House voted on October 14 to recommit the Siegel bill.

last week practically repudiated the bill written by the Finance Committee, and delivered an ultimatum to Senator Lodge, whom they invited to listen after they had formulated their program. "Lodge at the Block," one witty member termed his visit.

Senator Lodge played an important part in the negotiations which kept the Republican party from splitting, as did President Harding's acquiescence in the changes asked for by the bloc. The insurgents demanded the total repeal of the transportation taxes; increase in the maximum surtaxes from 32 to 50 per cent; retention of the capital stock tax; substantial increase in the higher rates of inheritance taxes; elimination of "nuisance taxes" affecting retail trade.

The bill is being modified to meet the demands. And meantime Senator Smoot has loosed his plan of a sales tax as a basis for "real and lasting revision and simplification of the present system of taxation." His plan calls for the creation of six main sources of revenue: a direct manufacturers and producers tax of 3 per cent; an individual income tax; a corporation tax; customs duties imposed by the tariff; an inheritance or estate tax; a tobacco tax. Mr. Smoot favors the repeal of the excess profits tax and the reduction of the higher income surtaxes to 32 per cent. Members of the agricultural bloc are

opposing the sales tax, which they claim would discriminate against the producer and in favor of the manufacturer.

The sudden death of Senator Knox has halted consideration of the three treaties which have been before the Senate for more than a week. The German treaty was to have had right of way, beginning with October 14.

Mr. Mondell, of Wyoming, floor leader of the House, is a candidate for United States Senator and it is expected will be returned to the Senate after his campaign. The agricultural bloc is quite as strong in the House as in the Senate, and is maneuvering to try to control the House after November, 1922. Under their plans, Congressman Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas, would be speaker, and Sydney Anderson, of Minnesota, floor leader. The latter, who has been in the House continuously since the Sixty-second Congress, is not a farmer, but a lawyer. He has made an intensive study of farm problems, however, and on the reorganized appropriations committee is chairman of the subcommittee to handle all appropriations concerning agriculture.

**T**HE National Security League rises to say it should be included in the list of organizations that "ask for disarmament" reported in the latest issue of the *Citizen*.

## Women Citizens at Work

### A Big Opportunity

**T**HE biggest single event in the short life of the Connecticut League of Women Voters is the School of Citizenship to be held at New Haven October 24-28, with the coöperation of Yale University. This is not the first instance of a university offering its resources for such a purpose (as a lady from Minnesota, with her own state university in mind, pointed out when this department made too sweeping a statement in announcing the Connecticut school a few issues ago). But it is the first privately endowed university, the first big Eastern men's university, to help organized women voters in such a way.

It was through the initiative of Mrs. William Lyon Phelps, New Haven County Chairman of the League, that the coöperation of the university was secured. Twenty members of the Yale faculty are to speak. Senator Bakewell, who is also professor of philosophy at Yale, will open the school, and Will

Irwin, author of "The Next War," will close it with a talk on The Reduction of Armament.

Tuesday, the 25th, will be "Town and City Day," Wednesday "State Day," Thursday "National Day," and Friday "International Day." On this last day, besides Will Irwin, Professors Clive Day, Charles Seymour and E. M. Borchard will speak on the economic and political aspects of international relationships. A luncheon has been arranged at the Lawn Club, and Mr. Irwin's talk will follow.

The School will be held in Lampson Hall, and any woman, whether a member of the League or not, and any man, is eligible to attend. The registration fee for the week is \$3, and for single sessions, morning, afternoon or evening, fifty cents.

### The Pan American Conference

**A** Pan American conference of women will be held in connection with the third annual convention of the National League of Women Voters, which is to be in Baltimore, Maryland, the 20th to the 29th of April next. This is the first Pan American conference of women ever called, and its purpose is to bring the women of the United States into friendly relations with the women of South America, Central America, Mexico and Canada.

The invitations to the governments of South and Central American countries to send delegates to the Pan American conference have been forwarded by the State Department through its diplomatic representatives in the republics of Latin-America. While not an official invitation from the United States Government, the plan has received the approval of administration officials, who view with favor conferences that will promote understanding between the citizens of the republics of this continent.

The suggestion was made by the Maryland League of Women Voters that a Pan American conference of women would fittingly carry on and develop the good will which it is expected the Limitation of Armament Conference will create. It was endorsed by Secretaries Hughes and Hoover, and by Dr. L. S. Rowe, Director General of the Pan American Union. The plans were first presented to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover by a delegation consisting of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the National League, Mrs. Charles E. Ellicott, Mrs. William M. Maloy and Miss Lavinia Engle, representing the Maryland

League of Women Voters; Governor Ritchie of Maryland, and Mr. Perring and Mr. Brittain, representing Baltimore. Upon its approval by the Cabinet officers, the plan was laid before the Baltimore Board of Trade by the League and received hearty endorsement.

"We have had a number of conventions of the men of the Pan American states," said Mrs. Park in speaking of the coming convention, "but none in which women have been delegates. In my opinion this Pan American conference of women will do more to cement good fellowship and create a genuine feeling of confidence in diplomatic and international relations than any other single act could do."

### Recognizing Two Parents

**B**Y an almost unanimous vote, the Conference of Uniform Laws Commissions of the United States at its annual meeting in Cleveland, August 24-29, voted to appoint a committee to coöperate with the National League of Women Voters Committee on Uniform Laws Concerning Women, in securing a uniform Joint Guardianship Law. Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, chairman of the League Committee, presented the argument to the Committee on Scope and Program. This committee favored deferring the matter for another year and it was only after the subject had been brought before the entire conference by the Executive Committee that favorable action was taken.

Mrs. McCulloch is a lawyer, mother of four children, master in chancery of the Superior Court of Illinois, and legal adviser to some of the largest organizations of women in the country. Her argument was clear, logical, able and scholarly. But it was more: It was the appeal of a mother and a woman for justice. And she won.

Thirty-four states, according to Mrs. McCulloch, have recognized father and mother as equal guardians; eleven states give sole guardianship to the father during his lifetime. Only after his death does the mother have authority over her child. And three states—Delaware, Georgia and Maryland—not only give the father sole right over the child during his lifetime, but permit him "by deed or will" to name the child's guardian when he dies.

It is to prevent such monstrous injustice as this that Mrs. McCulloch made her plea, backed by a score of representatives of organizations which are behind the movement.

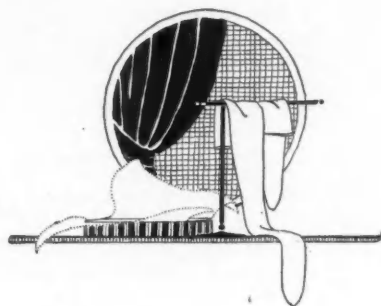
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#### Fall Meetings

THE Texas League of Women Voters is to have its State Convention in October—the 28th and 29th. Immediately following the convention, the Sixth Regional Conference will be held at Fort Worth, with League officers of the states comprising this region, in attendance. Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich, of Hastings, Nebraska, the Regional Director, will preside at the conference, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, National President, Mrs. Richard Edwards, National Vice-President, and Mrs. Charles H. Brooks of Kansas will be among the prominent speakers.

#### Making History Real

MANY teachers throughout the country regret that because the schools were just opening, it was not possible to celebrate Constitution Day. They expect to make up for this loss by presenting special programs during the year. And some of them are planning to use "The Federal Convention," dramatized by Mrs. Hamilton of Leonia, New Jersey, for the League of Women Voters. This historic drama has been endorsed by many well-known educators, including the United States Commissioner of Education. Leagues of Women Voters can do splendid service for young citizens by calling the attention of their teachers to this little book.

#### A Helpful Handbook

IN these days of many organizations and organization meetings, a book that gives simple rules of procedure and directions for the proper conduct of such meetings, briefly, and in understandable language, is invaluable to many women who are called on to conduct or take part in organization meetings without experience to guide them.

Such a book is "Parliamentary Practice," by General Henry A. Robert, published recently by the Century Company.

Robert's Rules of Order has been the official guide of most women's clubs for many years. His new book of two hundred pages is an introduction to a revision of his Rules of Order which is about to be published.

"Parliamentary Practice" explains very simply the different points of common parliamentary usage and illustrates them by giving in dialogue form the exact correct procedure. As the introduction points out, ignorance of the rules and actions of deliberative assemblies is a heavy handicap to any one who wishes to influence the policy of an organization. Parliamentary law, rightly used, not only expedites transaction of the business of an assembly, but assists it to ascertain and express the opinion of its members concerning

the questions which come up for discussion. The list of "Don'ts" include many familiar phrases—"I move you," "Those in favor of the motion manifest by the usual sign," "It is a vote," all of which are common but incorrect.

"Parliamentary Practice" is an invaluable handbook for any club woman.

#### Have You Read These Articles?

"Laying Politics Bare"—By Ruth E. Finley, October *Good Housekeeping*. About the Citizenship School at Yale this month.

"Getting Things Done"—By Marjorie Shuler—September *Woman's Home Companion*. The new idea in the Women's Clubs.

"Philanthropic Doubts"—By Cornelia J. Cannon—September *Atlantic Monthly*. A remarkable article, raising the question whether there isn't a better way than philanthropy to meet social problems.

Mrs. Richardson's monthly "Good Citizenship Bureau" in the *Woman's Home Companion*. The October page contains the story of the Chicago Woman's City Club and League of Women Voters news.

"Letters From a Senator's Wife"—By Frances Parkinson Keyes, October *Good Housekeeping*. Some inside history of the fight in Congress for the Sheppard-Towner bill.



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# World News About Women

## A Woman President

THE first woman to be elected President of a nation is Lady Surma Mar Simoon and the republic over which she will preside is that of Assyria, comprising a territory of some 80,000 square miles in the Kurdistan Mountains. The new president was ambassador to England from the Assyrian tribes when she was granted the land which forms her republic.

## In the New South

IN the recent primary in Macon, Georgia, for the first time in the city's history, a woman was chosen for alderman. She is Mrs. Charles C. Harold, and she ran third in the balloting.

## Suffrage Postponed in Newfoundland

TEN thousand women of Newfoundland, representing all parts of the island, petitioned for the right of suffrage. The Premier, Sir R. A. Squires, promised a deputation to introduce a woman suffrage bill as a government measure on condition that it should not make women eligible to office, should be limited to women over twenty-five years of age and should not take effect till the next general election. The women consented to these restrictions, and he then promised them to put the bill through at this session without fail.

Later he asserted in the House, in answer to a question, that the suffrage bill was not a government measure. The Woman Suffrage League wrote reminding him of his promise, and got no answer. Their officers then asked for another interview. Coming at the appointed time, they found the Premier sitting at a table, with his back to them, smoking. He neither rose nor greeted them, and continued to enjoy his cigar. Being reminded of his promise, he acknowledged having made it, but declined to keep it.

The women protested against a suggestion which had been made to submit the question to a referendum vote of the men at the same time with the liquor question. The Prime Minister refused to see their point of view—lightly remarking that "wine, weeds and women are the three great factors in the world of men." They left with the conviction that he had never meant to keep his word.

The bill was long held back, was finally brought before the House under the most unfavorable circumstances and was referred to a hostile committee, killing its chances for this session.

The St. John's *Daily News* of August 18 says editorially:

Opponents of woman suffrage must resent as strongly as the most convinced supporters of the measure the unmanly and treacherous way in which the representatives of 10,000 of the women of Newfoundland have been treated by the present Prime Minister.

So for a little while longer Newfoundland will remain a black spot on the white map of Canada; but it cannot long lag behind the more progressive provinces.—A. S. B.

## Kentucky Accepts a Gracious Gift

AS a fitting final rite and in recognition of the splendid work done for suffrage by the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, a portrait of Mrs. Madeline McDowell Breckinridge, the last President of the Association, will be accepted by the Governor for the state. It is to be hung in the old State Capitol on the first day of the legislative session. The portrait, which has been charmingly executed by Allan Lee Swisher of New York, is the gift of members of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.

## Burgomaster or Burgomistress?

BELGIUM'S first woman burgomaster (an office which corresponds to that of mayor in our country) is Mlle. Keignaerts, and Gheluvelt, which she will administer, is a small village in the vicinity of Ypres. This appointment was confirmed by King Albert.

## A Birth Control Conference

THE first American Birth Control Conference will be held at the Hotel Plaza, New York City, November 11 to 13, culminating in a mass meeting at the Town Hall on the last evening. The principal speakers at this meeting will be Mr. Harold Cox, a former Member of Parliament and editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, and Mrs. Margaret Sanger. The conference is called especially for the purpose of establishing an American Birth Control League and to decide upon a constructive program for future work. Some of the themes to be covered are: The medical and social aspect of birth control and its relation to national health; the amendment of the present laws governing the use of contraceptives, which make it a criminal offense to give this information; over-population and its relation to war; individual family problems of economy and health.

## What Do You Know About Your Government?

**I**NSTEAD of the questions which were due in this department in regular course, we are publishing questions and answers on points connected with voting. The large number of ballots incorrectly marked in the *Citizen's* recent referendum on the League of Nations indicates that the information may not be amiss, at least as a reminder. Other points on the same general subject will be taken up in the issue of November 5.

### Who may vote?

Citizenship is conferred by the national government and no state has power to confer or refuse it—but each state has the right to define the qualifications for voting subject to certain restrictions of the Federal Constitution.

The 14th and 15th amendments provide that "the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The 19th amendment provides that "the right to vote shall not be denied on account of sex."

A voter must be a citizen in all the states but Arkansas and Kansas, where a foreign-born person is permitted to vote if first citizenship papers have been taken out. Certain length of residence is required, varying in the different states and in sixteen states a voter must be able to read and write, while six states require payment of a poll tax.

### What is Registering?

In order that every voter may be identified, to prevent fraudulent voting, registration of voters is required in most states by law in advance of election day. In the larger cities on registration day voters must appear in person every year, a description of the individual is written in the registration book and sometimes the personal signature of the voter is required. In most rural communities lists of qualified voters are made out by the election officials and the name of a voter once registered remains on the list year after year, sometimes after he has died or has moved away. Where the election law provides most carefully for the personal registration of voters, there is apt to be the least fraudulent voting.

### What is Enrolling?

One enrolls in a political party. In some states a voter can not vote at the primaries if he is not enrolled in one of the political parties and then he can vote only in the primary of the party in which he is enrolled.

In other states, primaries are "open" and a voter chooses which ticket he will vote. In California a voter may enroll as an Independent, but in New York, an independent voter not enrolled in a party cannot vote at the primary of any party.

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### Time of Elections.

The general elections take place the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November—the presidential election every four years, congressional elections every two years in the even numbered years. Local elections, city, town and county, are often held at a different time from national and state elections in order that local issues shall be considered on their merits and not be influenced by state and national issues.

### How to mark the Ballot.

Every ballot carries certain blank squares in which the voter marks his choice. With a black lead pencil (usually provided in the election booth) mark a cross inside the box beside the name of the candidate (or question) for whom you wish to vote [X]. In many states the law prescribes strictly that if the word *yes* is written, if the ballot is marked in any other way, or if it is erased, it will be thrown out at the count as void. If a voter spoils a ballot he should ask for another one. Most election laws make provision for an illiterate voter to be assisted in marking his ballot.

### What is the Australian Ballot?

This is the form of ballot now used in all of the states except Georgia. It has on one ballot the names of all candidates of all the parties for all the offices to be voted for, and thus provides a secret ballot. In the more progressive states the names on the ballot are grouped in offices—for example all candidates for governor are grouped together. This ballot requires that each candidate shall be voted for separately and requires some intelligence on the part of the voter. In some states the ballots have a column for each party, with all the candidates of that party for offices to be filled grouped together. At the top of the party column may be a circle in which the voter may put his cross and thus vote for the entire list of candidates of that party, a "straight ticket."

If the top of the column also carries the party emblem, it is easy to instruct the illiterate or venal voter to mark his cross at the top of the desired party column. Usually there are blank spaces so the voter may write in any name he wishes for any office.

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It is readable, amusing, entertaining, instructive. It produces smiles, tears and indignation with varying degrees of other emotions to fill the chinks. Read it.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

It is impossible for any one to read this account of one girl's suffrage campaign experiences without laughter; it is rich and rare, a regular treasurehouse of good laughs.—ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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### What is a Non-Partisan Ballot?

This has no party designations but gives the names of candidates either alphabetically or chosen by lot without regard to their party affiliations. The non-partisan ballot is used for elections for municipal officers in some states and sometimes for judges, where it is desired that the best man shall be chosen, irrespective of party lines.

### What are Primaries and how do Primary Elections differ from other Elections?

Primaries are preliminary elections held by members of each party separately to elect the candidates of the party for political offices. The names of the men elected at the primaries then go on the regular ballot to be voted on election day. Blank spaces are also provided on primary ballots where the name of any person may be written in.

Primary elections are controlled by law in some states as strictly as general elections and are held at public expense often with the same election officials as the general election.

### What is a Caucus and how does it differ from a Party Primary?

A Caucus is an official meeting of party members called by party leaders, sometimes to determine the attitude of the party toward certain questions, sometimes to make up the party "slate"—candidates for elective offices in many states are nominated at a party caucus. Such a meeting is rarely safeguarded by election laws as are primary elections.

### If a voter is enrolled in a political party, must she vote the ticket of her party?

There is no obligation of any kind assumed in enrolling in a political party. A voter chooses, in enrolling, the party with whose principles she is most nearly in accord.

### What is a "Straight Ticket?"

A "straight ticket" is the entire list of candidates of one political party for all the offices to be filled. On marking ballots such names are listed together and one cross often votes the entire ticket.

### What is a "Split Ticket?"

Where the voter chooses candidates of different parties, and votes for some men of one party and some of another, it is called voting a "split ticket."

## Statement of Ownership

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of *The Woman Citizen*, published fortnightly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1921.

County of New York }  
State of New York } ss.

Before me, a notary public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Mrs. Raymond Brown, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is the Business Manager of *The Woman Citizen*, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business manager are:

Name and Post Office Address:

Publisher: The Woman Citizen Corporation, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Editor: Virginia Roderick, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Business Manager: Mrs. Raymond Brown, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock):

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Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Dorchester, Mass.

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Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, 171 Madison Avenue.

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5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

GERTRUDE FOSTER BROWN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this —day of October, 1921.

[SEAL] MAY C. GUERIN.  
(My commission expires March 30, 1923.)





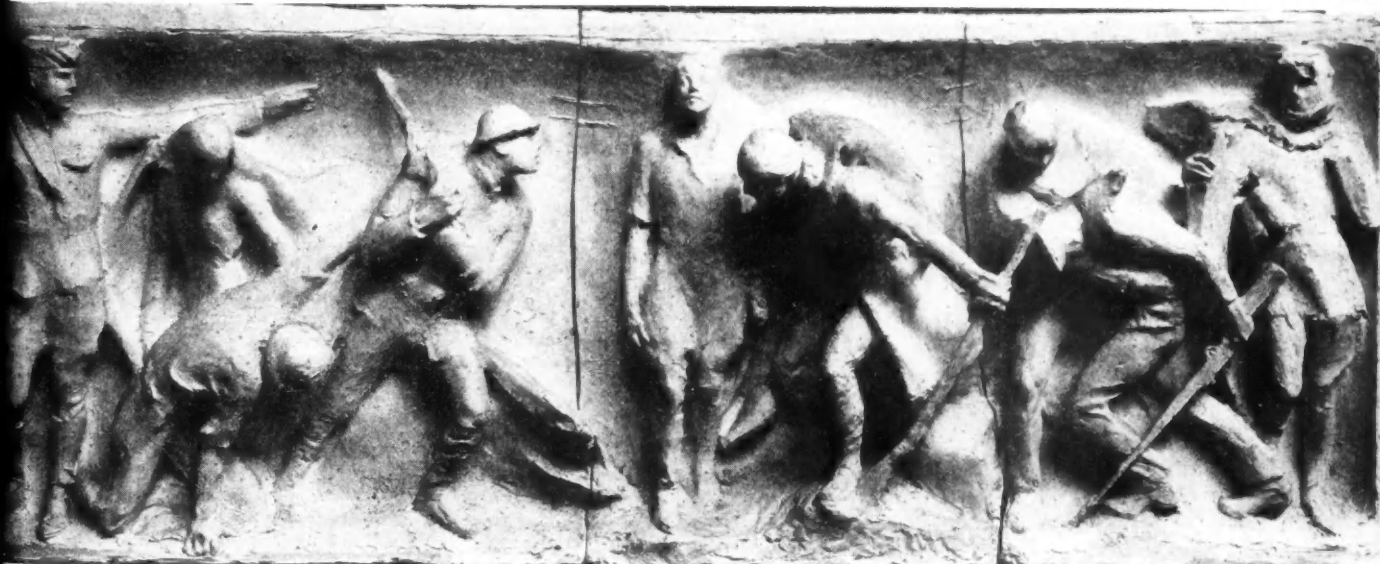
# The Woman Citizen

Formerly The Woman's Journal  
Founded 1870

TEN CENTS A COPY

NOVEMBER 5, 1921

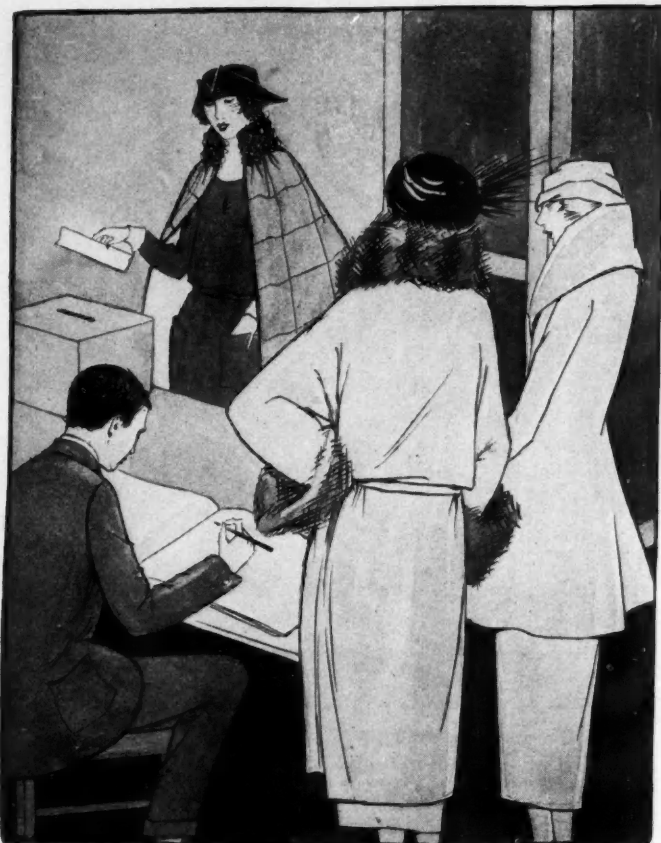
The "Superfluous" Woman - Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale  
California's Japanese Problem - - Katherine Philips Edson  
Another Tie That Binds - - - Virginia C. Gildersleeve



PHOTOGRAPH BY PETER JULEV

FROM THE VICTORY ARCH PANEL BY GERTRUDE VANDERBILT WHITNEY

November 11, 1918 — *"For hope of righteous and enduring peace"* — November 11, 1921



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## The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

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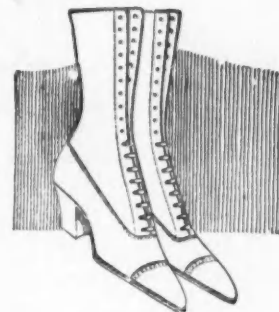
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Vol. LI Old Style

Vol. VI New Style

No. 12



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35 WEST 36TH STREET, NEW YORK

# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

NOVEMBER 5, 1921

Number 12

## News Notes of the Fortnight

November 10, 11, 12

THE day for actually opening the Armament Conference will be November 12 instead of November 11, because all of Armistice Day will be devoted to the services attending the burial of America's unknown soldier. The body which is to symbolize to this country its sons sent to France was chosen in a simple ceremony by Sergeant Edward F. Younger, of Chicago, and was embarked at Havre on October 25, while the city and French fellow-soldiers from all parts of France paid solemn and tender tribute. From morning till night on November 10 the "unknown" will lie in state in the rotunda of the Capitol and various organizations will maintain a continuous ceremonial. The schools of the nation and the churches will share in the observance of Armistice Day, with its double significance. Then, on Saturday morning the Conference will open in the Continental Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

### The Strike That Didn't Happen

THE railroad strike, scheduled to begin October 30 against a 12½ per cent wage cut authorized last July, did not come off. Some say it was all a huge bluff and no strike was ever intended. Others think a grave crisis was averted at the last moment. Whatever the rights or wrongs of the case in detail, it was a clear test of the Railroad Labor Board's effectiveness, as the legal agency for negotiation and a means of applying public sentiment.

No strike; no wage cut until after freight-rate reduction: this was the position of the Railroad Labor Board's Public Group. Both executives and unions pronounced the plan "impossible." President Harding, however, supported the ruling; and after earlier negotiations failed, the Board called a mass meeting of railroad and union officials for October 26, at the same time issuing a warning to the unions not to strike until a decision had been rendered. Meantime



The sculptured group of figures, representing on our cover the men who gave their lives during the war, is the work of Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney and is part of a two-paneled Victory Arch dedicated to the heroes of the world war.

Mrs. Whitney started her art work as a painter but soon turned her attention to sculpture, devoting twenty years to monumental pieces with a symbolic significance. When the war broke out, she was one of the few artists ready to do big work typifying the spirit of the times.

After studying for some time in New York under Henry Anderson and James E. Fraser, Mrs. Whitney went to Paris to complete her studies under Andrew O'Connor. Her work was chosen in competition for the Titanic Memorial in Washington which was dedicated to the heroic dead of that disaster by its women survivors; and she is working on a memorial to the men from Washington Heights and Innwood, who died during the war.

several large and important groups declined to join the strike. On the eve of the mass meeting the Board asked the executives not to carry out their intention of asking further wage reductions; they refused, maintaining that rate cuts could not be made without wage cuts.

The mass meeting proved to be very spirited, with accusations freely inter-

changed; but late on the 27th the strike was called off by the unions' unanimous vote. This action was based on the assurances offered by the railway executives that no changes in wages or working schedules would be sought save through the Labor Board, and the agreement of the Board to put consideration of new wage cases after cases dealing with infraction of union working rules which are now pending.

This, with the Board's crowded calendar, may mean a year's respite.

### German "Predicaments"

FOLLOWING the ratification of the peace treaty with Germany, Baron Edmund von Thermann, selected as Chargé d'Affaires of the German embassy in Washington, is sailing from Germany. As the ratifications have not actually been exchanged, Herr von Thermann will be ranked as on a mission connected with reparations until the formalities are completed. Meantime the search for a suitable German ambassador is being carried on. Candidates seem to be scarce, and one reason given is the cost of living in Washington.

Dr. Wirth, German Chancellor in the cabinet that resigned, because of the Supreme Council's decision on Upper Silesia, is still chancellor in the new Cabinet. The former one was called the Cabinet of Reparations; now that the minerals on which Germany counted as furnishing means of making reparations have been assigned to Poland, this new cabinet is referred to as the "Cabinet of a Predicament."

### Beer Wins a Point

LAST March former Attorney-General Palmer decided that "beer as medicine" was permissible under the Prohibition law. But no order was issued to make the decision effective, because the passage of legislation that would nullify it seemed imminent. The Willis-Campbell measure prohibiting the use of beer and wine as medicine did pass the House in August; but it met obstacles in the Senate, where it still



sticks. It was debated hotly, the wets being reinforced by strict adherents of the Constitution who insisted that the House bill should be amended to prevent the search of property and dwellings without a warrant. Both sides proved immovable, there was a long filibuster, and finally "king's ex" was declared on the bill until after the revenue measure should be passed.

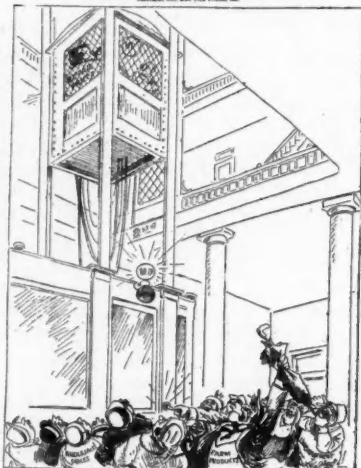
Then, on October 24, the dry forces were thrown into consternation by the issuance of regulations by the Internal Revenue Bureau, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, carrying into effect the former Attorney-General's decision. The order allows two and a half gallons of beer on one prescription, and two quarts of wine—both without time limit. On alcohol the limit is one pint within ten days.

Secretary Mellon, promptly interviewed by the astounded drys, said that he had no legal right to withhold the regulations longer.

Naturally the brewers are happy, and the drys are getting busy on the Willis-Campbell bill.

"The heaviest load a man can carry is a chip on his shoulder."

HE MIGHT AT LEAST COME DOWN TO THE MAIN FLOOR LONG ENOUGH TO LET THE REST OF US IN



Ding in the N. Y. Tribune

#### A Mite of Encouragement

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the retail price of food was 1.1 per cent less in September than the average cost in August. Wholesale figures stood still.

#### Khaki for France

THE horizon blue of the French Army is doomed: The French War Council has unsentimentally voted for khaki. But the stock of blue cloth on hand is to be used up, so that it may be eight or ten years before the last blue uniform is gone. Of course it will be lamented, as were the red trousers with the dark

blue coat of 1870, which went with the first year of the war; but serviceability—meaning invisibility—is what counts.

#### Absent

THE International Labor Bureau opened its third conference late in October in Geneva. Four hundred delegates representing forty countries were there, but the conference being a League of Nations activity, the United States was not represented officially. Lord Burnham, the chairman, said that the British Empire deeply regretted this absence and hoped that the United States would come in later, "in order to aid the social reform of the world."

The problem of Congress seems to be to place the taxes where they will affect the fewest votes.—*Canton News.*

#### Ireland Again

THE conferences between Sinn Fein and Great Britain that have been going on since October 11 have all been secret, and the news that leaks out is not altogether encouraging. By the latest report, Sinn Fein is asking that Ulster give up control in the North—either coming into United Ireland or accepting the verdict of a plebiscite for the fixing of new boundaries—and the British government will probably not consent. Tyrone and Fermanagh, two counties which have a Catholic majority, are supposed to be what Sinn Fein specially wants, according to a cable to the *New York Times*; but Premier Lloyd George must stand by his principle of no coercion of Ulster, and hope that Ulster herself will help solve the problem.

The boat rocked rather badly in October when King George and the Pope exchanged polite telegrams about the negotiations, and De Valera, objecting to the king's reference to the Irish as "my people," sent the Pope a message of his own, asserting again the unwillingness of Sinn Fein to endure denial of its independence.

As we go to press, the subject is being debated in the House of Commons. This is at Premier Lloyd George's request, in response to a motion of Unionist members of Parliament condemning the present Irish negotiations. This is likely to be the least of Lloyd George's troubles.

Mexican government machinery might run better without quite so much oil.—*Wall Street Journal.*

#### Hands Across the Pacific

THE Chinese have erected a marble gateway at Chefoo in honor of the American people. The central one of its three arches carries crossed American flags and an inscription expressing the hope that the friendship of the people

of China and the United States will last and grow.

#### "Radiant Motherhood"

MOTHERHOOD was for years and years the only recognized business of women, and it is therefore the more remarkable that one generation so seldom profited from the experience of another. Rules of the business were handed down in whispers, just as they had come in whispers, and without the changes which success, trial and error make in most human endeavor. The race is just beginning to deal with it intelligently, to tabulate practices and methods, to try to improve the technique, and to produce better results. The United States has had a Children's Year in which the whole country joined in a survey of its children. Mothers hold regular Congresses, and work faithfully for Better Babies. They are becoming conscious of their jobs and their power, and are trying to help themselves and the rest of the race out of the ooze of ignorance and suffering that sucks at its feet.

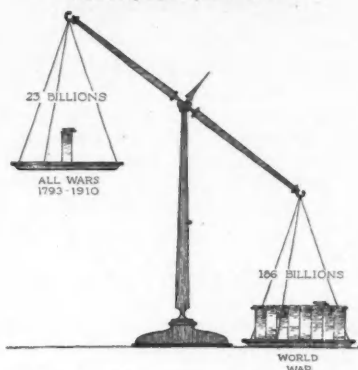
But with the best that they can do progress is very slow, and they need all the help they can get. It is for just that reason that Dr. Marie Stopes wrote "Radiant Motherhood." She offers as substitute for the somewhat dreary and foreboding books which brides buy, a candid, healthy-minded, even joyous discussion of the race value of conscious motherhood, the trials of pregnancy and its joys, the possibilities of pre-natal influence, the conditions which surround normal birth, and the rights of children to be well born and well trained.

There is much discussion today concerning the proper age for marriage, and many people see a menace, and many others a millennium, in the figures which show that there is a growing tendency to postpone it. Dr. Stopes, with her cool, biologist's viewpoint deals neither wholesale condemnation nor commendation. Instead of "Woman" who marries (or who does not) she sees various types of women who differ as to age of maturity, possibility of development, and desirable age of marriage. She believes that the world today is producing a very highly evolved type of woman with tremendous latent capabilities who does not mature fully until she is about thirty. For such a one, marriage at eighteen or twenty or twenty-three would mean either too sudden development or undue suppression, and the race would lose by either course. Women of this highly evolved type are likely to bear their most brilliant and racially valuable children between the ages of thirty-five and forty.

Dr. Stopes is now in the United States, having been asked here to lecture by a group of people interested in initiating birth-control leagues.

## Cost of the World War

compared with  
the Cost of All the Wars in the World  
from 1793 (beginning of Napoleonic Wars) to 1910



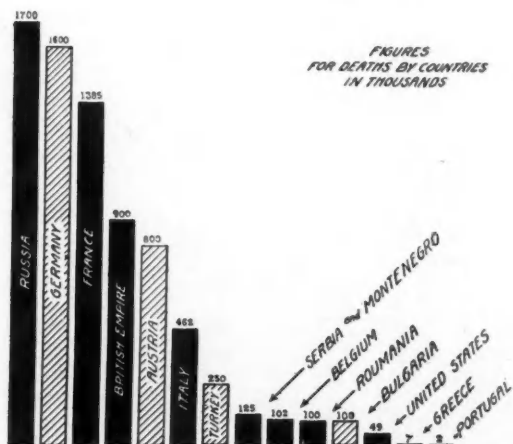
## What will "the next war" cost?

“THE enormous disbursements in the rivalries of armaments manifestly constitute the greater part of the encumbrance upon enterprise and national prosperity, and avoidable or extravagant expense of this nature is not only without economic justification, but is a constant menace to the peace of the world rather than an assurance of its preservation.”—President Harding.

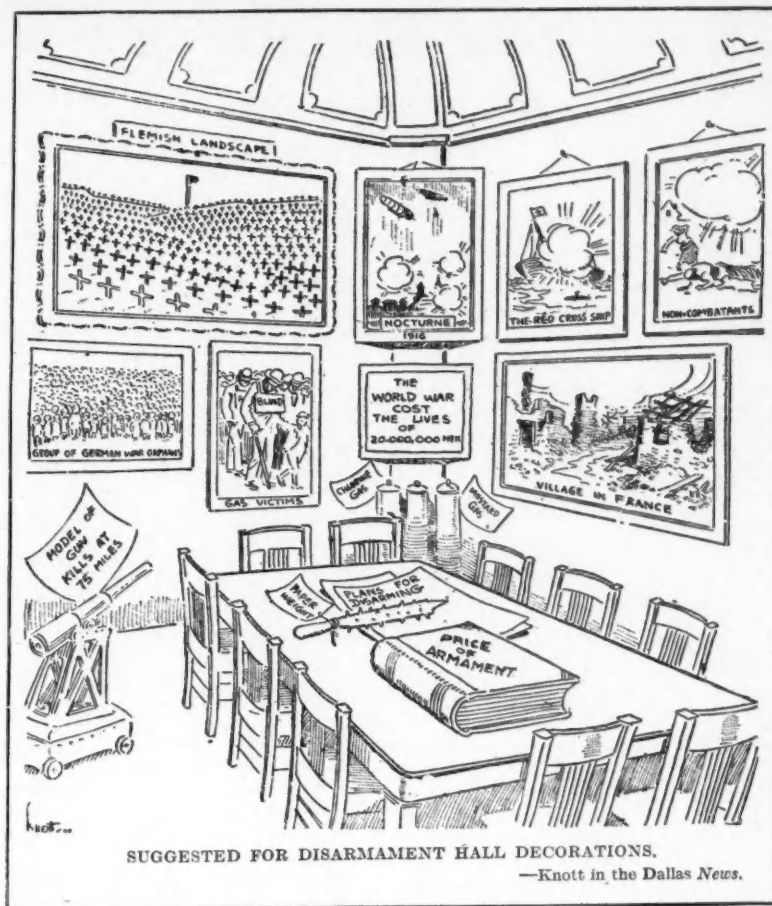
"It would appear that the lessons of the last six years should be enough to convince everybody of the danger of nations striding up and down the earth armed to the teeth. But no one nation can reduce armaments unless all do."—General John J. Pershing.

"If there is a war during the lifetime of the next generation, on a scale equal to that of the recent war, it makes no difference who triumphs. Victor and vanquished alike will perish in the ruins of the civilization that they have destroyed."—Frank I. Cobb.

"For the sake of the liberal, forward-looking people in the other nations who, against handicaps that we with difficulty can imagine, are fighting their militaristic cliques and do not want war, let us take the lead!"—Harry Emerson Fosdick.



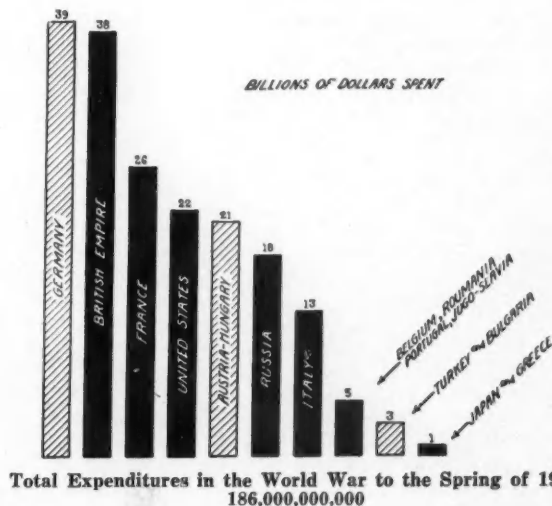
**Battle Deaths of Armies engaged in the World War, 7,582,000. These are the most conservative figures. In round terms, the war cost the lives of nearly ten million soldiers.**



**"Armaments control men, not men armaments. Given a great armament and you have a successful school for the development of violence and war."—Bishop Brent.**

**"I went into the British Army believing that if you want peace, you must prepare for war. I now believe that if you prepare thoroughly and efficiently for war you get war."—Major General Maurice, of the British General Staff.**

"Now that the most devastating war in history has left Europe economically prostrate, it is a crime against humanity that the suffering peoples of Europe are compelled to make even greater sacrifices than before the war for the maintenance of armies and navies. A radical reduction in armaments would be the most effective means of hastening the restoration of the economic equilibrium of the world."—Paul D. Cravath.



**Total Expenditures in the World War to the Spring of 1919,**  
**186,000,000,000**

# Your Business in Washington

From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent

October 27, 1921

CONSIDERATION of the treaties, interrupted by the sudden death of Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, was resumed on October 17th, and on the 18th the Senate ratified the treaty with Germany by a vote of 66-20; the Austrian treaty by the same vote; and the Hungarian treaty by a vote of 66-17.

Two Republicans—Senators Borah, of Idaho, and LaFollette, of Wisconsin—voted against ratification, as did eighteen Democrats. Senator Hitchcock, who has never wavered in his belief in the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations, was paired in favor of the present treaty with Germany.

## Treaties—Tabulation

"The first conclusion I reached in considering the pending treaty," said Mr. Hitchcock in explanation of his attitude, "was that it is not a partisan issue. I claim that to defeat the treaty will prolong the present condition of doubt and uncertainty, and that to ratify this treaty and resume relations with Germany will be the first—and an absolutely necessary—step in the direction of restoring normal international conditions. In the last election the people overwhelmingly commissioned the President of the United States to decide our foreign policy and he has done it," Senator Hitchcock said. "He has presented to us a treaty which brings about a peace settlement, and I think it my duty to consent to its ratification unless it can be shown that it fails to protect our interests and provide for the payment of our claims."

Fighting to the last, Senator Reed, of Missouri, threw his usual barrage of amendments, but each proposal was overwhelmingly outvoted. An amendment intended to reserve the right of the United States to settle all its claims against Germany outside of the reparations commission was defeated 71-7.

On Armistice Day will be held the ceremonies for America's "unknown hero," at Arlington, and the beginning of the Limitation of Armament Conference from which the whole world is hoping so much. The staggering figures which the nations that are to meet in Washington are expending on armament are the strongest argument for the conference. Exact figures for Japan's expenditures are not included in a statement published in a Washington paper a week ago, though it was said that "Japan is now spending 47 per cent of her entire national income on preparations for war;" but the tabulation of expenditures for the other four great nations is as follows:

Government Expenditure Per Family of Five.  
Before War—

	Total Ex.	Debt Ex.	Milit'y Ex.	Other Ex.
United States.....	\$ 33.00	\$ 1.15	\$23.10	\$ 8.75
Great Britain.....	102.00	12.90	40.80	48.30
France .....	122.80	31.75	44.20	46.85
Italy .....	70.70	14.05	14.55	42.50

Average ..... 82.125 14.96 30.56 36.60

After War—

United States.....	\$214.80	\$ 43.25	\$ 54.10	\$117.45
Great Britain.....	548.90	182.25	109.55	257.10
France .....	633.30	238.80	131.50	262.90
Italy .....	642.65	106.90	121.10	414.65

Average ..... \$509.91 \$143.55 \$104.08 \$262.27

And with these appalling figures—six times greater than before the war—the building of fighting craft goes steadily on. According to a tabulation of fighting ships already in commission, compiled by officials in Washington, Great Britain has 523 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 1,860,480; the United States has 545 ships of 1,289,463 tons; Japan, ninety-nine, of 528,689 tons; France, a fighting tonnage of 462,000, and Italy, of 275,000 tons. Completion of the present programs will give an additional

*Peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary are ratified*

*The tax bill, passed by the House, occupies the Senate*

*The refunding bill, providing a commission to arrange long terms for the Allies' debts, has passed the House*

17 ships with 199,380 tonnage to the British Navy, 69 ships with a total of 734,928 tons to the United States, and 85 ships for Japan with a tonnage of 805,188, exclusive of a submarine program comprising 120 submersibles!

Such a program inevitably harks back to taxes—taxes spent not for construction but destruction. Is it to be wondered that the people who furnish the money to build these war vessels, want to know what the Conference is going to do?

## Still They Talk of Taxes

The tax bill, practically rewritten at the insistence of the so-called "Farm Bloc," is still before the Senate, fought by members of both political parties. The Democrats claim that the bill is framed to play into the hands of the rich, and the Republicans who favored the bill as originally reported out of the Senate Finance Committee are striving to prevent the changes which will cut down the revenue. Senator Underwood, of Alabama, leader of the Democratic minority, scored the majority for "attempting to have it go out to the country that taxes were to be reduced, when, as a matter of fact, they would be increased through the operation of the revenue measure and the proposed

American valuation plan in the tariff bill."

The sales-tax plan is receiving new impetus—not the three per cent manufacturer's sales-tax of the Smoot measure, but a much modified general "turn-over" sales-tax of one-half of one per cent. "It would be the nose of the sales-tax camel under the flap of the revenue tent, a tentative feeler of public opinion—an experiment in whose successful outcome its advocates have the greatest confidence," said one Senator. The proposed tax would be passed along from manufacturer to jobber, wholesaler and retailer, and the purchaser would pay at the counter. There would be no tax on food, and none on any purchase under a dollar. It would be a tax on expenditures and not on production, its Senate proponents claim.

The House is less sanguine, thinking of next election, and the unpopularity of such a measure with the rank and file of the voters. If this plan is incorporated in the Senate Bill, it will have to go to the House again, when it will need the support of the Administration in order to secure enactment.

Already the Senate tax bill has been "sheared" of millions, and more are threatened. The estimate of expenditures submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, is \$4,034,000,000, and it is upon this estimate that the tax revision bill was framed.

From customs and non-tax receipts (salvage, Panama Canal tolls, etc.) Congress estimates an income of \$762,000,000, leaving the balance to be raised by taxes. If threatened amendments are made in the Senate it is estimated that the tax revenue will be cut by from \$250,000,000 to \$400,000,000.

The absence of a number of Republican Senators and the "filibustering" of the Democrats have delayed the measure, and on Monday, October 24th, thirty Republican Senators signed a "round robin" agreeing to remain in the Senate, beginning Wednesday, day and night, until the bill is finally disposed of. To "terminate an intolerable situation" Senator Penrose has announced that he will use all his influence to prevent an adjournment or a recess after Wednesday.

Among the amendments passed was that removing the tax on parcel-post packages. It passed without a single dissenting vote. The attempt to cut the tax on small incomes—those of \$5,000 or under—was defeated. One amendment proposed a tax of 2 per cent on the

(Continued on page 22)



## California's Japanese Problem

By Katherine Philips Edson

*One of the vexed subjects of the day is Japanese immigration. In the belief that more light is needed, the CITIZEN some time ago asked Mrs. Edson, of the Industrial Welfare Commission of California, to present "California's side." This and a following article are her response, in which she presents her position freely. In the issue for December 3 we shall publish an article on the Japanese problem from the opposite point of view.*

**P**REJUDICE against the Japanese is strong in California—race-prejudice, if you please. In its economic aspects, the Japanese problem touches many of our people directly and to their own unhappiness. Further, believing that the continued rapid increase of the state's Japanese population is a grave menace not only to the state but to the nation, we often feel bitter and desperate in the face of Eastern championship of the cause of the Japanese as against us, their own people.

California has never had the support of the federal government in its efforts to limit the rapid growth of this problem. It has never had the sympathy of the East. Indeed, the East, quite ignorant of the true character of the menace, has been very ready with misunderstanding and sometimes abuse of the Californians, who are in fact trying to protect the entire nation.

This widespread ignorance is due to the fact that the Japanese side of the controversy has been so much more fully and constantly presented to the American people than has California's side. Two factors are responsible for this situation. First, Japan has an elaborate propaganda organization in the United States. It is impossible to know to what degree that organization is supported or encouraged by the Japanese government. Elements of it are paid for by the big, government-subsidized steamship lines. Other elements are provided by the Japanese Association of America, a powerful body able to levy heavy assessments upon its members, comprising nearly all the prosperous Japanese in the United States. The activities of this organization are largely kept secret behind the screen of the difficult Japanese language reinforced by the secretiveness and clannishness of the race.



Photo by Paul Thompson

Practically all of the enormous celery crop of California is picked by Japanese

Japanese lecturers and assistant professors are on the faculties of nearly all the important colleges and universities of the country. They are permitted to give courses on the Japanese immigration problem; the California viewpoint receives no exposition whatever in these institutions.

The second factor is the strange willingness of Eastern publishers of books and editors of magazines and newspapers to accept and print whatever is offered from pro-Japanese sources, and their rejection of most that is submitted on the other side. Greater novelty seems to attach to the pro-Japanese material. That misstatement of facts, misleading use of statistics, bald contradictions and rankest sophistry are sown all through these books and magazine articles is not detected by New York editors, who know little or nothing of the California problem. Even those who understand and oppose the Japanese program of militaristic expansion in the Far East open their columns readily to almost any missionary, Japanese college professor or paid propagandist, or American college professor who wants to attack the barbarism, injustice, inhumanity and bigoted racial prejudices of the Californians.

All these pro-Japanese propagandists, white and brown, are making use of identical arguments. They agree that further immigration of Japanese laborers must not be permitted, but they denounce the ignorance and racial bigotry of the Californians who brought about a stoppage of that stream of immigration. Not one of these cham-

pions of the Japanese helped to stop it. If only Americans of that sort had lived in California, the state would be a Japanese province today.

These propagandists admit that there is no intermarriage of Japanese and whites and that there will be none, and that without intermarriage and social intercourse the Japanese must live in colonies apart from the whites; yet they contend that "assimilation" is possible, though they can make no showing of real assimilation to date.

Agreeing that stoppage of the flood of Japanese immigration was wise, though they fought all agitations against the Japanese at the time, these champions contend that the "Gentlemen's Agreement" settled the immigration question and that now California ought to subside.

To answer that, we must look back at the history of Japanese immigration as well as examine present conditions.

In the first half-decade of the century, Japanese coolies who had been imported into Hawaii under contract by the sugar planters and whose contract obligations had expired, began coming in large numbers into California through the port of San Francisco. The end of the Russo-Japanese war left Japanese man-power free to emigrate, and the flow to Hawaii increased and a direct stream from Japan to San Francisco set in. Every arriving ship had its steerage crowded with these coolie laborers.

California had many years before faced the certainty of Orientalization

(Continued on page 16)

# What Shall We Do with the County?

By H. W. Dodds

Secretary, National Municipal League

**A**LMOST anyone will tell you that county government is in a deplorable state, but hardly anybody seems to be doing anything about it. Because its duties are simple and unobtrusive, we are indifferent as to whether they are well performed; and only occasionally does some extraordinary abuse arouse a gleam of interest in this political "dark continent."

How unfortunate is this indifference! Viewed as an element of our political life, the county is at once the organization unit of the party machine and the base of party supplies. The fee system, unfortunately surviving in many places, the lack of civil service requirements, the scattered supervision and dissipated responsibility for expenditures and administration, render the county easy prey to the spoilsman. The large amounts which counties spend (before the war they spent a third as much as the federal government) are the very bread of life to professional politicians and the machines which they operate.

## County Submerged by City

Unhappily, county government is not a dramatic spectacle. In New England it is almost non-existent. In the central and western states it performs a series of routine functions that comprise the minimum which a government must perform in a simple neighborhood. Where people have concentrated within limited areas, we have delegated the new and striking tasks arising from the complexity of urban life to our city government, and the county remains as little more than a geographical expression. In some southern states the early traditions of the county survive simply because cities have not grown up nor industrial life developed to disturb them. Even the old county political convention which helped to recall us to our county allegiance has yielded, reluctantly indeed, to the direct primary. Most of us are men without a county.

The organization of county government today is a political puzzle whose only explanation is historical. It has not been an intelligent development but rather a haphazard growth. It has never been overhauled to eliminate obsolete parts or to coordinate newer and heavier activities. A glance at an organization map of any county will demonstrate the heavy duplication of functions, the bewildering confusion of responsibility (or irresponsibility), the sadly dissipated authority which blights its government and obstructs its effec-

tiveness. In fact, county government has become so unreliable that frequently for various purposes, such as education, health, poor relief, police, et cetera, it has seemed easier to create new state agencies which ignore the county, rather than undertake to rehabilitate it.

Americans, since the days of the first New England town meeting, have always been jealous of the right of local self-government and suspicious of centralized state administration.

## Why Not Consolidate the Two?

The essence of democracy was thought to be secured only by the election of all local officials, important and unimportant alike. No regard was paid to the kind of government organization resulting from the practice of electing various and numerous independent officials, boards and commissions. The need for coordinating their relations, harmonizing their functions, consolidating responsibility so that it could be clearly traced, was entirely overlooked. As a consequence the county became a headless, shapeless organism with no developed nervous system nor supervising brain, as poorly fitted for present-day complicated duties as an oyster for college entrance.

But city government fifty years ago was about as bad. The spoils were even greater and the scandals more serious. The county is in the throes of the same disease and, medical men say, identical symptoms indicate similar treatment. What treatment, therefore, does the county require?

In the first place, the law should provide for the complete consolidation of existing county and city governments where the boundaries of the two are coterminous. This has brought marked improvement where it has been done. Where a large city exists within but not coterminous with a county, it should be separated from the county and made a city-county, as in the case of Denver. Only by thus eliminating the superfluous county can duplication of machinery and political sabotage be avoided.

Outside the larger cities the county undoubtedly has a place. The first thing is to give it a head with power to direct the work of administration. At once we secure simplified government. Reorganize the work of road building, assessments and taxation, health, police, management of public buildings and institutions, so that they will be under the responsibility of a single, non-political executive, who will choose and

control his subordinates. In short, apply the city-manager principle to the county.

At least three county charters have been drafted along this line. Unfortunately two of these, the first that of San Diego county (California), and the second that of Baltimore County (Maryland), were defeated at the polls, all party machines combining against them. The third manager charter, that of Alameda County (California), will be voted on this month, and the campaign is well under way. The Alameda charter is unique in that it provides for the consolidation of all the cities, boroughs and rural areas within the county into a city-county with some share of autonomy to certain boroughs. This is an intelligent effort to solve the difficult matter of the mixed urban and rural county, a sort of political hybrid very common about our larger cities.

As we would concentrate administrative responsibility so as to make it visible and sensitive, so must we concentrate legislative responsibility. And this means the short ballot. Abolish the old cumbersome county board. Establish a small elective council, small enough to attract attention and to secure the services of able men. Endow the council with full legislative power, but do not confuse and embarrass them with detailed administrative duties. Have them hire and fire the county manager, whom they will hold responsible for the wise and economical administration of the county's business. Shorten the ballot by authorizing the manager to appoint lesser officials now elected. The members of the council, and perhaps an auditor or comptroller, should be the only county officials to be elected. Concentrate upon these the full white light of public attention so that the county will no longer be in the dark. Let us get it out in the open where we can watch it.

## Some States Are Waking Up

Have any steps been taken in this direction?

Well, two states, California and Maryland, permit counties, under certain restrictions, to draft home-rule charters. Baltimore County, whose proposed county-manager charter was defeated, is the only Maryland county thus far which has taken advantage of its privilege. Four California counties are living under home-rule charters which provide the commission plan of govern-

ment. Alameda County will probably adopt its manager charter.

The new Louisiana constitution, adopted this year, requires the legislature to draft optional plans of parish (county) government from which the parishes can select one by vote of the people. New York state will vote on a similar amendment to their constitution this month, but applying only to Westchester and Nassau counties. These are the two counties adjoining New York City and if adopted the amendment will enable the legislature to offer var-

ious forms of government for approval.

In Michigan a big campaign is now in progress to secure a constitutional amendment enabling the legislature to give the counties power to frame their own charters. The immediate goal is to secure a sufficient number of signatures to put the amendment on the ballot by popular initiation in 1922.

The keynote, then, of county government progress is simplicity. Simplify by consolidating the administration under a single head, by eliminating the long list of isolated officers out of har-

mony with one another, and by concentrating legislative authority in a small, compact, get-at-able group. Destroy the labyrinth which protects bossism and ring rule. County home rule is just as logical and desirable as municipal home rule. Naturally politicians do not want it and will resist anyone who would apply profane fingers to the venerable county structure. Make the county equal to the big task ahead of it. Big developments in education, health, social welfare, country life, await a regenerated county government.

## Of Books and Ads and Stepping-Stones

By Marjorie Shuler

**T**ODAY O. Henry is a best seller. But five years ago the public had almost ceased buying his books. Helen Woodward was asked to undertake an advertising campaign and between that time and now nearly five million copies of O. Henry's books have been sold in the United States and Europe.

Today Mark Twain has a permanent place as an author. But just a few years ago it appeared that people had grown tired of playing at boyhood with Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn. Again Mrs. Woodward's aid was sought and last year the Mark Twain heirs received as annual royalty \$75,000.

So when this dynamic little person, the only woman in the world with an advertising business of her own inside a national advertising agency, turned from her desk in her New York office to talk of the ways that lead to success, it seemed well worth while to set down her words.

The very first of these were: "The stenographer has the biggest opportunity in the business world."

"There are nearly half a million stenographers in the United States," she said. "Half a million men and women with an unequalled chance to observe the inside machinery of every kind and type of work and to learn all the intricacies of business methods. Details which no one has time to show them and which it would take them years to gain in general office experience they acquire automatically. Thus equipped, there is no limit to what they can accomplish.

"Take my own experience—and I am only one of many former stenographers who are now business executives. I had a good preparatory school education. I passed the Radcliffe College entrance examinations with honors. Then I found myself compelled to give up my college plans and earn my own living. I had a tremendous belief in intellect and education in those days, but it took me just nine months to find out that I could not go out on the street corner and get a

job on the strength of my intellect and education. Positions were for those with something concrete to offer.

"I presented my knowledge of Latin and Greek as qualifications for a job and was laughed at. I tried to get teaching, office work, bookkeeping. Finally



Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

Helen Woodward believes there is nothing mysterious about business.

I did get a position as bookkeeper and lasted one week, after which the firm had to buy a new set of books. I succeeded in getting on the staff of a library. I had one perfectly heavenly day. I had always read omnivorously and I was ready with advice for every applicant for books. At the close of the day the head librarian told me I had done too much on my own initiative and without asking permission. I was fired.

"By the end of nine months things were desperate. I began to realize that I had to have a definite craft. A friend gave me my first lesson in stenography and seeing the possibility it offered I went ahead and taught myself stenog-

raphy. That was seventeen years ago and after that I never had a minute's trouble finding work.

"My first position was with a publishing house. I began to take over the correspondence, writing the letters myself without dictation. Then I began to write advertising. I rounded out my experience in several other publishing houses and three magazine offices."

The originality which worked havoc with Mrs. Woodward's bookkeeping was a decided asset in advertising. The initiative and assurance which wrecked a possible librarian were put to good use in a business office. The quick, nervous temperament which makes it difficult for Mrs. Woodward to work under the direction of others, forced her into developing an independent business, of which she herself could be dictator. She went out after her own clients, gave her personal attention to their advertising and soon assembled a group of accounts. She then chose a national advertising agency whose backing would give her prestige, and moved her business into it. Today the woman who was willing to take any kind of a job can afford a summer cottage in Connecticut and the French frocks with touches of orange and jade green for which she has a decided penchant.

"Many young people entering the business world, especially college graduates, tell me they will not learn stenography because they are afraid of being pocketed," said Mrs. Woodward. "Sometimes that does happen. An employer may be unwilling to have a stenographer learn the business. But why take it for granted that one such employer can close the pocket? Nobody can change places so easily and with such certainty of obtaining other work as can the stenographer.

"No great amount of preliminary education is required either, if there is willingness to read. Reading is the easiest habit in the world to acquire and it gives the biggest returns.

(Continued on page 17)



# Editorially Speaking

November 11, 1921

IT is coming near now—the opening of that conference on which the eyes of a war-weary world are turned with a hope that means heartbreak if it should fail. How much may we hope for? How much may we ask for? What is our own share in the work?

What we hoped for three years ago on Armistice Day has not come to pass. In the wild and terrible joy of that day, we saw a war ended, a world made over, nations bound in a league of international peace and good will. Even among the thousands who knew Europe broken and wrecked, few realized the terrific extent of the damage or guessed that at the end of three years it would be a question whether or not civilization could be saved.

*Will this conference save it?*

The beginnings will be charged with emotion. Armistice Day—and the burial of our own unknown soldier, last in that series of poignantly solemn pageantries that have honored the debt of the living to the soldier dead.

And then what? The business of discussion among diplomatic representatives, all eager doubtless for world peace, but all, of course, watchful of his own national interests. How definite are the plans of each nation we do not yet know—we are not even sure of hearing much about the conference while it is going on. Meantime we here in America are being warned not to expect too much—not to be visionaries and impractical. Most of us accept that, agreeing that the conference is rightly looking toward “limitation of armament” rather than “disarmament.” But it makes us uneasy to be warned too much, lest that indicate we shall get too little.

It should be the business of all of us to make it clear that a little won't do. There should be such a massing and pressure of the sentiment of this country—of our hopes and our prayers and our determinations—that our representatives at any rate will not dare offer less than the very utmost “limitation of armament” possible. Writing in the *Citizen* about disarmament some months ago, Dorothy Canfield, who risked all and gave much in the war, said:

“We were right on Armistice Day, unless we thought our part was finished! We know now—that we must settle down to a long, steady effort. We can do it. We can do it. It will take every ounce of our moral strength and spiritual power. But to what better use could we possibly put our moral strength and spiritual power?”

The next few weeks call for a first investment of those moral and spiritual energies.—V. R.

## The Will Against War

ONE thing ought to be recognized as we approach the Washington Conference, even though at first thought it is discouraging. It is that the ultimate disarmament is of the hearts and minds of men—of all of us. They can agree—those representatives of the great powers—to cancel battleship-building programs. And that will be a tremendous gain in two ways: a relief from the world's terrible burden of taxation, and a step forward in international faith and good will. But it will mean comparatively little toward averting war, because as recent tests have shown conclusively, battleships are done for as finally determining factors in warfare. It took a very few minutes for bombs from an air-plane to sink a battleship the other day. And poison-gas bombs produce equivalent destruction, only more quickly. Speed submarines, airplanes, poisons—these are the weapons for the next war.

International agreement may limit the arming of the first two, but not their building, because they belong to the great future of world trade. Poison gases—international agreement might do something about them; but then what of dyes?—for up to a certain point a poison manufactory may be an innocent dye plant.

No—all international agreement about the means of war marks progress on the path toward peace, but the fundamental agreement must be on the will against war, and against the multitude of economic and diplomatic and individualistic causes that make for war.

## Woman's Place in the Booth

WHO will serve in your election booth on November eighth? Will the officers who engineer your voting be merely political hangers-on, or will they be women of brains, ability, and education? And if they are the former, why? Why aren't they the latter?

In the dark ages election officers were too often picked up from among the groups of bums and loafers that form the scum of political material. The fee was an inducement, the work was only for a day, and the officer could be distinctly useful to the “powers.” One of the old arguments against giving the vote to women was that elections were held in such places and officered by such men that ladies would be contaminated by contact with them. The argument seemed to be based on the supposition that dirt and ignorance and even violence were necessary concomitants of elections.

Women knew that there was no basis for that supposition, and have been busy proving it ever since they began to vote. Yet there are many places where positions on election boards are still distributed as political largess without regard to the qualifications of the appointees.

That condition is too serious to be allowed to continue, and it is the business of women to see that it shall disappear. It is almost a truism that more women than men have leisure and it is equally true that more women of education and ability than men of the same calibre have leisure. Here is a great pool of splendid material for the fashioning of capable and well-equipped election officers. Why not use it, instead of throwing together drift-wood and broken sticks?

Another splendid source of trained material for election officers which is being neglected is the state's force of permanent public school-teachers. New York State forbids any public employee to act as an election officer. Yet here is a group of people of undoubted ability, who by very virtue of the training they have had and the positions they hold, could be relied upon to be accurate, honest and responsible.

## But She Must Be Trained

WHEN we urge that women be made election officers, we also urge that they equip themselves for the task with a knowledge of the election laws and rules of procedure of their state. Two incidents occurred in a western state which illustrate the necessity for such training.

It is customary in this state for each election booth to be allotted five officers. To one particular booth were allotted a plumber, a saloon-keeper and three housewives. The plumber and one housewife were brother and sister, and were related by marriage to one of the candidates for election. The saloon-keeper was “a good fellow.” The second housewife was a negligible person, the third was a public-spirited, impartial, but untrained club woman. She had asked at the City Hall for a copy of the election laws, but had been told

she "didn't need them, the other officers were old hands." So she went to the booth armed only with the brief printed instructions. The "old hands" obviously were out to run that booth and all that went on in it. Procedure was violated time after time, and time after time she was sure election laws were being broken. Yet because she had not been trained in the laws and the procedure of elections she could neither correct mistakes with certainty nor collect sufficient information to support charges of illegality.

The other incident had less serious consequences, but reflected quite as much on the women concerned.

Out of the five officers in one election booth four were women, gray-haired housewives all of whom had served in at least three previous elections. None of them had had specific training. The fifth officer was a lad who had just passed his twenty-first birthday, and who was serving for the first time. He was dignified with the title of "judge of elections" instead of being a mere clerk, and was in charge of opening and closing the polls, counting ballots, the whole election booth, and four gray-haired experienced women election officers. There seemed to be no reason for his elevation, and it is fair to assume that the city clerk, looking over the list, said, "Got to have some one in charge who knows something. Guess we better put a man in." The second statement would not have followed the first had he been provided with a list of trained women who knew election laws and procedure and whose services were always available.

One of the very important cogs in this representative government machine of ours is the election. If more of the capable, educated women of the country will train themselves and serve as competent and efficient election officers, they will be rendering the entire country an incalculable service.

### Let the Legion Consider

THE American Legion is making a wide-spread effort to secure preference for its members in appointment to public positions. There are cases where this is distinctly contrary to the best interests of the Legion itself. A striking instance has lately come to light in Boston.

It has been the custom to appoint only men as truant officers (now called school attendance officers) to follow up the boys and girls who play truant, and see that they go to school. About eight years ago the Massachusetts Legislature passed a law making women eligible. This change in the law was supported by almost every organization having to do with the care of children. Many teachers had called attention to the importance of having some women school attendance officers, especially to follow up the little girls. Women have a natural advantage in dealing with children, and particularly with little girls who are inclined to be naughty. They are also better able to get the confidence of the mothers.

Despite the change in the law, custom and political pull remained so strong that few women have been appointed, and in Boston none at all. With the coming of equal suffrage, there was prospect of an improvement. Three vacancies were to be filled and it was hoped that one woman would be appointed; but the American Legion urged strongly that the position be given to a veteran, and this was done.

One member of the Legion is benefited by this; but all the members of the Legion who have little daughters in school suffer a loss. Scores of these little daughters now—and hundreds in time to come, if this system is perpetuated—will have less tender and understanding care when they play truant than if a woman had been appointed.

The members of the Legion and their families are entitled to the best possible service. Whenever a Legion man is raised to a public position over the head of a better qualified civilian, man or woman, all the other members of the Legion suffer wrong, in common with the community at large, because they are forced to put up with inferior service. The

greatest good of the greatest number of Legion men would be promoted by having appointments made strictly according to merit. A great many Legion men would disdain to ask for special privileges at the expense not only of the public but of their fellow members.—A. S. B.

### Cambridge Refuses Women

CAMBRIDGE University has again said "no" to women. On October 20 the Senate of the University voted on two "graces"—university degrees—which would have conferred on women limited membership in the University. One of these would have made it possible for graduates of Newnham and Girton, the two women's colleges at Cambridge, to take titular degrees, but would not have granted the right to hold any office in the university, or any scholarship, or to sit for higher examinations. "Its supporters," according to the *New York Times*, "are said to be almost all men who would like to see women excluded from the higher educational courses but who are afraid to say in so many words, 'get rid of the women.'" The other "grace," falling far short of the scheme for equal treatment which was voted down last December, would have limited the number of women undergraduates to 500 and would have excluded them from voting membership in the Senate, leaving the sole direction of women's education to a Women's Representative Board; but it would have admitted them to professorships and other University teaching posts, and would really have given women a place inside the University.

Both of these "graces" were very definitely voted down. Not for Cambridge the progressive attitude of Oxford, which admitted women to membership a few years ago and really makes them welcome. Besides, the negative took on an added edge and violence through the action of the undergraduates. They enacted a mock funeral procession of the last man at Cambridge, dressing as women to drag the hearse through the streets. They assembled outside the Senate house to hear the results of the voting and amused themselves with an incessant cry—"We won't have women!" When the announcement was made, they burst into cheers and then, rushing off to Newnham and Girton, mobbed those two colleges—smashed the gates at Newnham with a handcart and all but forced their way in at Girton.

One would like to believe that this was a symbolic last hard gasp of ancient prejudice, and that this group of undergraduates sensed the coming of an end of their exclusive privilege. But there is no basis for such a belief. It is decidedly discouraging that, after the fresh demonstration of women's ability to do men's work the war years brought; after the coming of suffrage; after the opening up of new privileges to women in other countries, Cambridge should have again slammed its doors. It takes time, this business.

### Clara Barton Memorial

CLARA BARTON'S old home at North Oxford, Mass., has been bought by the Women's National Missionary Association of the Universalist Church. It will be maintained as "a house of Christian hospitality" for young women in need of rest. At the dedication recently there were many tributes, and two grand-nieces of Miss Barton gave reminiscences of her. They mentioned the curious fact that the founder of the Red Cross, not for her heroism on the battle field and amid scenes of disaster, was by nature unusually timid. As a child, she was afraid of the dark, of thunder and lightning and of all crawling things. She never wholly lost this timidity, but she held it under perfect control.

December 25 will be the centenary of her birth. The home at North Oxford has been restored as nearly as possible to the aspect it bore at that time, and it will be devoted, as the chairman said at the dedication, "to the preservation of all visible tokens of this life, passed beyond our seeing, but now and always a living inspiration."—A. S. B.

# What the American Woman Thinks

## The "Superfluous" Woman

BY BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE

**"B**EFORE the war I worked for reforms. Now I fish." Thus, to me recently, a distinguished English surgeon. I asked enlightenment.

"There can be no reconstruction," he explained, "without recuperation. Body, soul and mind, the country is still recuperating; therefore *nothing* that is done just now matters very much."

(I took it he excluded Ireland, as is always done in any British generalization.)

So he fished . . . So I garden . . . So the workers watch cricket . . . So Charlie Chaplin is King . . . So, perhaps, so much of the inertia and indifference I noticed here two years ago are still explainable. — After the battle, sleep.

But we are waking again. Not least the women. Last year every one played. This year discussion, organization, struggle recommence. For instance: after the vote was won, the National Union of Woman Suffrage Societies dwindled to a skeleton; now it is a living organism, not so large as in the old days, but growing hourly. After the war housewives sat down, servantless, and wailed. Now scores of centers for training domestic servants, including day workers, have been opened throughout the country. After the vote was won many women thought we had reached harbor; now they realize our voyage is but begun.

The events of the last session of Parliament have emphasized this realization. The "Women's Bills" have all been stifled in committee, or amended out of recognition. Our one poor success has been a more-or-less equalization of the rules governing the entrance of men and women into the Civil Service, though with a dangerous "joker" clause. But the Criminal Law Amendment bill, which protects girls under sixteen, was defeated; the Children of Unmarried Parents bill, legitimatizing children whose parents marry, was hung up in the House of Lords; and we are still without equal guardianship, equal citizenship, and equal pay for equal work, to name but a few inequalities. The session has taught us that organization and eternal vigilance is the price of progress.

Meanwhile, in the summer or "silly" season, the press has been amusing itself with a discussion of the "new" and "superfluous" woman. The "New Woman" is the same old bogey, and like all

bogies, non-existent. Not even the war has taught the bromides that there is no such thing as "Woman," but only women, of all kinds, with the same fundamental qualities but with ever-changing education and environment, and ever-developing ideals. As for the "Superfluous Woman" cry, it is the phrase, not the woman, which is superfluous.

This bogey sprang from the census returns, which show that the war had added three-quarters of a million to the pre-war excess of one million and a quarter females over males. This was inevitable, and affects only the present adult generation. For every marriageable girl here of twenty-one, there is a marriageable man of the same age, while those spinsters who were thirty when the war ended would have been unlikely to marry in any case. The girls between those years, however, girls who are today from twenty-one to thirty-three, may be called the tragic generation; the destined husbands of some half million of them lie in France, at Gallipoli, or in the deep sea. That they should therefore be dubbed "superfluous" is of course a plain—though unrealized—insult. They are paying the heavier part of the price of war, and should be proportionately honored. As our own in-



ternational blunders have lost them their race-life, it is for us to see that all other human life may be theirs for the seeking.

My estimate of half a million may be excessive. War widows with children would not come under even the popular definition of "superfluous," and much of the remaining excess is made up of the old, since women live longer than men. Seventy-five per cent of old-age pensioners are women.

Our duty toward mother-widows is obvious, and for the old there is always pathetically little to be done. The "superfluous" problem, therefore, narrows itself to the young, unmarried women, and that in turn narrows somewhat to those of the middle class. Thousands of young working women are being emi-

grated to the colonies, with government help thousands are going back into domestic service at home. Factory girls are less well off, for these have to combat the suspicion and jealousy of men's trades-unions; but on the whole, I believe the crux of the problem lies in the middle classes.

The young, unmarried, educated Englishwomen deserve well of their country and of all other women. In the war they showed the world what women can do. Men paid the price of war by dying. These girls must pay it by living, without even a child to make life worth the pain. You have the problem in America. It is graver in England by the sum of our greater casualty-lists. All doors of service, creative work, and advancement, should be opened to these young women. It is a debt of honor, too little realized by the public.

The women's organizations, however, growing again in numbers and strength, are alive to it. They are cooperating with the government in emigrating qualified educated girls, much more difficult to place in the colonies than farm or domestic workers. They are watching the civil service, the bar, the medical faculty, ever trying to break through their walls of fearful prejudice. Money is needed, larger organizations are needed. Most particularly, more women members of Parliament are needed.

Lady Astor has done well, very well, for women in the House of Commons. So well as to earn unpopularity with the Tory wing of her party. But she has been alone. Now she is joined by Mrs. Tom Wintringham, Liberal member for the Louth division of Lincolnshire, the first native Englishwoman to be elected to Parliament. Of the American club-woman type, Mrs. Wintringham is a practical, efficient woman, widely known and loved in her constituency for good public work well done. A phalanx of the women speakers in England, many from the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, worked for her election on absolutely non-party lines. She can be depended upon to put principles before party, and to be as faithful as Lady Astor to women's interests. It was a good omen for the continued solidarity of women that Lady Astor, in congratulating her on her victory, expressed her conviction that the two women members could cooperate in the House, in spite of difference of party. Mrs. Wintringham is a valuable gain to us, but many more like her are needed.

The difficulty in obtaining women candidates for Parliament lies in the great cost of campaigning, and the fact that



few Englishwomen of the type needed are well enough off to afford the luxury of membership, after election. To overcome this difficulty the Joint Committee for Securing the Election of Women to Parliament has been formed; but, like all other such groups in post-war England, it needs funds to develop its plans.

Meanwhile, seven more women have actually been nominated for constituencies in the next general election, while three others—all coalitionists—have the promise of constituencies nearer the time. This means—if all promises are kept—a minimum of twelve women candidates actually already in the field. If elected, they will form a group unique in British Parliamentary history;—a group representing all parties, yet capable of instant amalgamation when any principle transcending party lines is at stake. It is in this singleness of purpose, dominating diversity of method, that some of us believe lies the future value of the women's movement, and not alone in the political but in all human fields.

## Another Tie That Binds

BY VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE

**L**AST July the Council of the International Federation of University Women met in London. This is the small governing body which administers the affairs of the Federation between conferences, and this year the nations represented were Great Britain, the United States, France, Holland, Sweden and Italy.

"The purpose of this organization," in the words of the constitution, "shall be to promote understanding and friendship between the university women of the nations of the world, and thereby to further their interests and develop between their countries sympathy and mutual helpfulness."

The International Federation was organized in 1920, and the national federations already formally admitted are those of Australia, Canada, France, Great Britain, Holland, India, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the United States. The following will probably complete their organization and be formally admitted within the next few months: Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Italy, Rumania and Serbia. At the Council meeting we heard also reports of the situation in Belgium, New Zealand and Switzerland and the prospects of federation in those countries.

One of our chief interests is the development of clubhouses as centers of information and sociability, in the most important cities of the world. At these centers we hope to bring university women of different nationalities in touch with one another and especially to enable students from abroad to enjoy

real intercourse with the people of the country in which they are working—with their intellectual, social and family life. At our meeting we heard reports of the progress of the National Clubhouse of the American Association of University Women in Washington, and of the cooperation with the International Federation for this purpose of the



Women's University Club in New York and the Women's Institute in London.

Especially we considered at length the plans of the American Committee, which is organizing as a resident clubhouse for American university women studying in Paris the delightful building on the rue de Chevreuse, generously loaned for this purpose by Mrs. Whitlaw Reid. This charming clubhouse can serve as a social headquarters for the International Federation in Paris and will no doubt have great influence in promoting friendship and understanding between university women of various nationalities during the years to come. If the building is released by the Red Cross and ready in time, we hope to hold in it the Conference of the Federation which is to take place in July, 1922.

We discussed also the great need of some similar center for university women in Rome, and started investigations and conferences with a view to bringing about the establishment there of such a headquarters, combined with a hostel for women students.

The reports we heard of the desire of women to go abroad for advanced study indicated how widespread is the need for further guidance and scholarship aid. There are infinite possibilities of work for us in cooperating with the many organizations already concerned with interchange of students and in securing scholarships for special groups; for example, for English women wishing to study in America, for Americans eager to work in Paris, for Spaniards desiring the experience of a year or two in American colleges, for Czecho-Slovakians ambitious to enter British universities, and so on without end.

It is obvious that for the present, the finances of university women and the condition of international exchange

being what they are, the money to support all this must come mainly from America. The Universities Bureau of the British Empire in London gave us valuable help in the beginning by providing us temporarily with office room and secretary, the Institute of International Education in New York has been and still is of immense assistance, the American Association of University Women has borne a considerable share of the burden of supporting the central office, and the Federation has been tremendously cheered in spirit as well as helped financially by the generous aid given by a group of the American college women—in Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar and Wellesley—and several of the American alumnae associations. We are, however, still in great need of further funds for the central office and for publicity purposes, and of special contributions for such things as scholarships, clubhouses, and lecture-ships, which might well appeal to particular groups interested in some phase of international relations.

As ever, when we meet our colleagues from other countries, we come from the sessions of the Council and the dinner given to us by the British Federation immensely cheered and inspired by contact with the university women of other nations, and confident that our new federation can accomplish great things to further the intellectual development of women and sympathetic understanding between the peoples of the world.

## Children's Book Week

**N**OVEMBER 13 to 19 is the third annual Children's Book Week. The idea of this observance is to stress the importance of children's reading and to offer suggestions to parents for the selection of children's personal libraries. During that week not only booksellers but the public press, the pulpit, women's clubs, schools, libraries, Boy Scout and other organizations talk children's books all through the country. It is a big coöperative effort to get "More Books in the Home."

Here are a few suggestions:

*American Boys' Book of Wild Animals*—Dan Beard (Lippincott): A mass of observations by the National Scout Commissioner. Not literature, but interesting notes and sketches which might inspire children to explore for themselves.

*Tiss—A Little Alpine Waif*—Johanna Spyier (Crowell): A pleasantly translated simple tale of a neglected Swiss mountain waif.

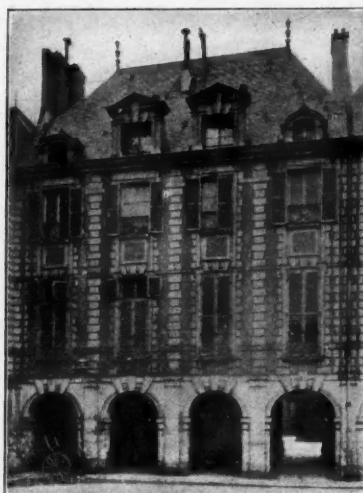
*Esop's Fables* (Crowell): A new edition printed in large type with plenty of characteristic illustrations.

*All About Pets*—Lilian Gask (Crowell): Cats, dogs, ponies, birds—short and interesting stories about all of them.

*Howard Pyle's Book of Pirates* (Harper): Tales of the real pirates, wonderfully told and magnificently illustrated: an exceptionally gorgeous book.

## Paris, Art Teacher

A new idea in art training is expressed in the opening of a school in Paris for Americans by the New York School of Fine and Applied Art. It has for its object a better understanding of the art of France on the part of Americans and a development of the power to adapt the ideals of French art to American uses. Interior Architecture and Decoration, Stage Design and Costume Design are taught; each on the basis of a first-hand study of the masterpieces in art collections and in buildings which make Paris the art center of the civilized world. This research is carried on with the aim of adapting the subject matter practically and artistically to American problems in the field of domestic architecture—including everything that goes to make the inside of the house; in the proper staging of



The art school at  
9, Place des Vosges

## California's Japanese Problem

(Continued from page 9)

unless the influx of Chinese could be stopped. The state was younger and less self-restrained in those days, and mobs attacked the Chinese. This very violence attracted the attention of the nation and the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed by Congress. We do not condone that violence, but we do know that except for that determined resistance of California the entire Pacific Coast would be Chinese today. We resent it that our people of that earlier time had to go to lawless lengths before the nation would see the danger and come to their assistance.

Saved from Chinese inundation, Californians suddenly found the state menaced by a new Oriental tide, more menacing even than that of the Chinese had been because back of it was an autocratic nation with strong army and navy, flushed with victory over the giant Russia and quick to resent the deprivation of their emigrating nationals of any of their rights as they themselves defined those rights.

Naturally labor, and especially organized labor, was the first to take a stand against this new influx and demand that it be stopped, for the Japanese immigrants were all laborers. At home in those days their average wage had been about fifty sen—twenty-five cents—a day. They could prosper beyond their wildest dreams on half a living wage for the white single laborer. Our married laborer could not compete even though he put his wife and children all to work.

Of course, as is always the case, many Californians of the employer class were glad to get this cheap foreign labor, but real thinkers saw in this new develop-

ment the old problem of Orientalization revived. Were California and the Pacific Coast to remain American with our civilization persisting, or were they to become Oriental with the civilization of the Orient prevailing? Were California, Oregon and Washington to remain American territory, bulwarking the nation on the Pacific, or were they to become a Japanese Dominion, lost to America through the sheer force of an inundating flood of immigrants Japan could send out?

America faced a crisis nothing short of that, and America did not know it. Only California saw the gathering storm, and at first only a part of California. But as more Japanese came, and those already here spread into more and more districts, driving white labor out and then forcing orchardists and farmers first to lease and then to sell to them, setting up vegetable stands and little shops and driving out small white merchants, establishing their own banks and in every way maintaining their complete alien solidarity as they increased and spread and entered into new fields of activity, opposition to this Japanese influx drew into its ranks Californians of all classes.

There were agitations bitterly carried on, for all effort to gain federal exclusion was unavailing. San Francisco municipal measures and proposed state legislative action to limit certain alleged evils of the Japanese influx raised a storm of protest from Tokyo. The controversy and Japan's arrogance irritated President Roosevelt to such a degree that, under diplomatic threat of extension of the Chinese Exclusion Act to include Japanese, Japan came forward with an offer to stop that tide of emigration.

This settlement was arranged for in the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1907.

plays and pageants and in the creation of clothes for all occasions.

During the past summer, through the coöperation of a distinguished group of men and women who are deeply interested in the school, students have worked in the private apartments at Versailles, in the Palace and private collections at Fontainebleau, in the chateaux and in private houses in and around Paris which would otherwise have been inaccessible.

After the first year, the School also proposes to take classes of advanced workers each season from Paris, for a period of weeks, to Italy and to England, that they may gain a clearer conception of comparative ideals and practises.

The School itself is housed in a building which was once the home of Rachel, the great tragedian, and contains one of the most precious Louis XVI rooms in Paris.

Here some Eastern misconceptions need correction. Japan did not stop that flow out of either abounding good will, or desire not to offend a friendly people, or a wish to keep her manpower at home. She did it through understanding that the alternative would be an exclusion act which would hurt her pride and standing before the nations. Japan still resents—and that resentment is felt by most of her liberals even—that California does not welcome Japanese immigration and that that flood was stopped. Japan is vexed that the California field of rare opportunity is closed to her nationals. The overcrowded condition of Japan, the necessity of emigration, the innate right of the Japanese people to go anywhere in the world as colonists, are theses constantly set forth by Japanese of all classes—militarists, statesmen, publicists, bureaucrats and liberals. Japan says but little about Canadian and Australian exclusion of her nationals, for her ally, Great Britain, must not be annoyed. Further, California is the Paradise of greatest opportunity, exactly to the taste of the Japanese.

Literally millions of Japanese, knowing of the good fortunes of their countrymen in California, are eager to come, and their government would be glad to see them emigrating to this coast by the hundreds of thousands, entrenching Japan here and relieving the ghastly pressure of population in Japan.

That mighty potential flood presses against the flimsy barrier of the "Gentlemen's Agreement." Japan's terribly overcrowded population of sixty million is increasing annually by seven to eight hundred thousand. Natural laws that tend to decrease the percentage of births as the limits of subsistence are reached do not operate for the simple reason that since the Meiji Restoration

the Japanese have been taught that it is their greatest duty to have many children, that the Empire may be strengthened and its glory extended.

Japanese will not migrate to their own thinly settled but cold island of Hokkaido, nor to Siberia, nor even to Manchuria. They cannot migrate to China, for China's dense population is able to starve them out. If Japan's militaristic expansion in mainland Asia ever makes her strong enough, she will smash the barrier and her millions of surplus population will flow to our Pacific Coast. California's protests stopped the main stream in 1907. We are fighting now against irregular and illegal entrance of more Japanese and this rapid expansion of Japanese local domination, that this menace from Asia may not be increased terribly by the presence here on the coast of powerful colonies of her nationals.

*In the next issue Mrs. Edson will present California's answer to the assumption that the "Gentlemen's Agreement" settled the problem.*

### Of Books and Ads

*(Continued from page 11)*

"There are five ways to earn a future through handling books alone. By becoming a clerk in a bookstore it is easy to find out what arguments sell books and then to put that knowledge of salesmanship into better work with the store or into advertising copy writing. Library work offers many openings but the prospects are by no means commensurate with the number of openings. Selling books as an agent is the most difficult of all ways and only to be undertaken by one with tremendous strength of character, rare courage, daring and energy. Working in a general advertising office to learn the technique is a good beginning for one who wants later to specialize in advertising books alone. But of all ways, the best is to become a stenographer in a book house and learn the business from the bottom up.

"Advertising writing on the staff of a publishing house may be a safe way of earning a living, but it holds out no glittering future for a woman. While publishers are always glad to have women on their staffs, there is a singular reluctance to give them positions as chief executives and the work of a chief executive on the advertising staff of a publishing house is not unmitigated pleasure either. To have your own advertising agency is the pleasant way.

"I have in mind four women who have made distinct successes in the field of book advertising. They illustrate what may be achieved from simple beginnings, for only one of them is an honor graduate of a big college. One graduated from a western college, did settlement work for eight years and then went into a publishing house and climbed

rapidly to the top of the ladder in its mail-order department. The other two never saw the inside of a college. One was a stenographer who had only a grammar school education, the other had elementary training in private schools and the advantage of a book-loving, literary home atmosphere. The one essential quality which they had in common was their love for books.

"Books—even book 'se's'—are sold today by their contents. Up to a few years ago they were sold by the quantity. That is, the advertiser said to the public: You ought to have a set of this author in your library because every one else has one—the volumes

by him already sold would reach to the top of Mount Everest.

"When the publishers turned to me to make their campaigns, I insisted that we should appeal to the minds of the public by telling them what was actually *inside* the books. And despite all the forebodings of the conservatives, I succeeded. I tried in my advertisements to arouse curiosity first, or love, or fear, or ambition.

"I have advertised books, baby food, accident insurance, aluminum cooking utensils, corsets, lace curtains, silk stockings and toilet preparations, and of these the hardest is books. There is just one thing harder to sell—pianos."



*Hedda Hopper appearing in "Six Cylinder Love," wearing a marvelous Bergdorf - Goodman chinchilla wrap*

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## Women Citizens at Work

### The School of Citizenship at Yale

FOR the first time in their distinguished history the famous elms of Yale University Campus were called upon last week to shelter a convocation of women. From many states they came—from Maine and Oklahoma, from Illinois and New York, a missionary from Africa, two women representatives from the state legislatures of New Hampshire and Connecticut, women of leisure, business women, professors' wives and farmers' wives—all in quest of the knowledge which would make them intelligent citizens in their own communities.

Yale University generously opened her doors and contributed some of her best men to make up the program of the Citizenship School of the Connecticut League of Women Voters. The new president, James Rowland Angell, spoke for her:

"Yale has no greater obligation than the development of sound citizenship. It is a striking fact that women have so conceived their responsibility of citizenship that they should begin to inform themselves on the fundamental underlying issues. This is an obligation which men have never taken."

One entire day's sessions were given up to problems of Town and City, one to State government; there was a National Day and an International Day. The coming conference on Limitation of Armament gave particular significance to the discussions of international questions. The largest audiences of the week listened to Professor Clive Day on our international economic relations and to Professor Charles Seymour on our international political relations.

It is evident that the League of Women Voters is already undertaking the work which Professor Borchard of Yale, an authority on international law, urged on them in his speech, "The Economic Factors of Foreign Policy in Their Relation to Armaments." Dr. Borchard dwelt on the need of more widespread information about foreign affairs and the necessity of more intelligent reaction to foreign events.

The new note which women have brought into politics was struck repeatedly—"What are we going to do about

it?" Women evidently are not willing to accept the worn-out, blundering political procedures which men admit are faulty and inadequate without trying to make them more effective.

Keen, pointed questions followed every lecture. Women were there, not to get academic information but to learn how to translate knowledge into action.

"It would keep a man busy if he had as many questions to answer every day, wouldn't it?" a lecturer was overheard saying as he left the hall.

It is a new kind of politics which is studied at these schools of citizenship, and there was hearty approval of Professor Charles E. A. Winslow's definition of politics as "The conscience of a nation striving to express itself in state action."

The ideal relationship of voters toward the political parties given by the distinguished speakers is pre-eminently the aim which the League has adopted. "The independent voter who refuses to join a political party shirks half his duty. Without party membership he cannot influence party councils or vote at the primaries," said Professor R. H. Gabriel in his discussion of "Political Parties, Their History, Principles and Service." To this Professor William Lyon Phelps added the advice to every woman to make a new declaration of independence each morning. "There is no possible reason why a woman should vote as her husband or father does. This does not mean that she must vote against the male members of her family, but that she will know why she votes."

There is no danger of class legislation resulting from woman's efforts to influence legislation, according to Professor Gabriel, because she represents the interests of the home. He analyzed the various economic interests at work trying to influence legislation, each in its own behalf—the capitalist group, the labor group and the farmer group. Now has been added the woman group, the only disinterested group, which is not after legislation to benefit any one class.

During the entire week, the point stressed more than any other was the tremendous opportunity which women

now have to bring a disinterested force into the voting citizenship.

### Greetings from the President

THE Inter-county Conference and Luncheon held in Philadelphia on October 19 by the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters for the discussion of "Efficiency in Government" was of great interest and importance. The program included Mrs. Maud Wood Park, National President; Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Director of the Second Region; the Hon. Samuel S. Lewis, Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. Swagar Sherley, of Kentucky, representing the Dawes Budget Bureau. It also included as a pleasant surprise the reading of a letter sent to Mrs. Charles M. Lea, Chairman of the Program Committee, by President Harding. The letter follows:

On the occasion of the Conference which your League is to hold in Philadelphia, October 19th, I should be glad if you would extend my greetings to those who will gather, and express my satisfaction at the serious work in civic study and investigation that they are taking up. I cannot but feel that this kind of effort is calculated to be of great value, both to those who engage in it and to the Nation, and I hope it may be extended widely.

Very sincerely,  
WARREN G. HARDING

### The Conventions

NINE Leagues of Women Voters held their state conventions during the month of October and reported "All's well."

Rhode Island held its convention October 3-4; West Virginia, October 5-6; Tennessee, October 5-7; Maine, 11-12; New Hampshire on October 12; Minnesota, October 18-20; Delaware, 19-20; Texas, 25-29, including in this the Sixth Regional Conference; Oklahoma, October 26-27.

In November nearly as many state conventions are being held, among them that of Mississippi, on November 2-3; Kentucky, 4-5; Michigan, 9-10; Connecticut, 16-17; Illinois, 27-29, followed by the Fourth Regional Conference on the 30th and concluded by a three-day Institute on Efficiency in Government, held December 1-3; and Pennsylvania, which begins its convention November 30, and continues during December 1-2.

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## World News About Women

### Rah! Rah!—Iowa!

IOWA again leads the nation in the health of school children, according to word just received at the office of the Iowa Tuberculosis Association from the National Association. In the interstate contest for the largest number of children faithfully performing the health chores of the Modern Health Crusade during the last school year, Iowa ranks first in actual number of crusaders and third in percentage of school enrollment. Of ten first-prize banners awarded by the National Tuberculosis Association

for schools making the best health records Iowa wins six; of 401 second-prize pennants, Iowa schools win fifty.

### "Ambassador of the Air"

M<sup>L</sup>LE. ADRIENNE BOLLAND, who, as recorded in the *Citizen* some months ago, was the first woman to fly over the Andes Mountains, has been appointed to a new diplomatic post. She is to be "ambassador of the air" for France, and has gone to Buenos Aires fully credited by the French government to represent France in all matters relating to aviation.

### New Jobs

IT is reported that courses in auctioneering and estate management are being given at the University of London, and that women are forging ahead in these occupations.

### Against Lynching

THE Georgia State Committee on Inter-Racial Cooperation has been organized to oppose all groups which take justice into their own hands, and to set up a single standard of morals for white and colored. Resolutions adopted at the organization meeting put these Southern women on record as believing that "no false appeal can be made to Southern manhood than that mob violence is necessary for the protection of womanhood, or that the brutal practice of lynching and burning human beings is an expression of chivalry."

### A Pioneer

D<sup>R</sup>. HEBARD, of the University of Wyoming, sends us news of the death of a woman who is said to have been on the first jury that included women among its members. She was Mrs. Amelia Hatcher—later Mrs. Heath—one of the six women on the jury called by Colonel Downey, state prosecutor at Laramie, Wyoming, on March 9, 1870.

It is interesting to note in connection with the objection raised against women jurors that they are too soft-hearted, that the first case to be tried by this jury was for murder, and that the defendant was convicted of murder in the second degree and served a penitentiary term of twelve years.

When she served on the jury Mrs. Heath was the owner of a millinery store in Laramie, but she moved away after her second marriage and died in Ogden, Utah. Her death leaves no survivors of that historic first jury of women. She was seventy-nine years old.

### New Kindergartens

THE National Kindergarten Association has received word from one of its field secretaries that, through the work of Mrs. Henry Phipps of New York, twenty-five new kindergartens are to be opened this fall in twenty cities. Mrs. Phipps is vice-president of the society, which is active in every state in the Union in promoting the extension of kindergarten education. The Association was organized at a meeting held in her house in 1909, and she has a record in being the only member of the Board of Directors who has not missed a single meeting during the twelve years since.

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For announcements and further information address

MARTHA TRACY, Dean 2101 N. College Ave., Phila., Pa.

### GLENSIDE

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### "Here are the Facts"

—Colonel House.

To thoroughly understand the problems before the coming international conference in Washington, read

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announces the opening, March 15th, of its Paris Ateliers, 9 Place des Vosges. Regular courses March 15th to December 1st

The New York School will also admit new students to all departments from January 15th to February 1st, 1922. Information sent upon request. Registration may be made now for both schools. ADDRESS SECRETARY—2239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



## What Do You Know About Your Government?

**H**AS your state an educational qualification for the vote?

This question, also 2, 3, 4, should be answered by every voter for herself.

2. How long must you have resided in your state before you can vote? In your county? In your election district or voting precinct?

3. Is personal registration required in your community? If not, what precautions must be taken under the law to insure a correct list of qualified voters?

4. What is the legal requirement as to age for voting in your state?

5. What is a "challenge?"

In many states accredited watchers are allowed, sometimes in the interests of the political parties, sometimes of individual candidates. If a watcher or election inspector "challenges" the right of a person to vote, the would-be voter is required to identify himself. If he swears that he has the necessary qualifications as to citizenship, age, residence, etc., his ballot is received and a record kept of it.

6. Are voting machines used in your district? What are their advantages?

By the use of voting machines fraudulent voting is made much more difficult. But the chief advantage of them is that the count of the election is accurate and is complete as soon as the polls are closed. They obviate all the long, tiresome and inaccurate counting of ballots by hand.

The disadvantage of some machines is that they use the party column and make easier indiscriminate, unintelligent voting. This is not necessary as the face of a voting machine can be set like any paper ballot.

7. What is a "slate?"

A "slate" is the list of candidates of one political party.

8. What kind of a ballot facilitates voting a straight ticket?

The "party column" ballot, which has all the candidates of each party for every office to be filled, grouped together with a column for each party, usually carries a circle at the head of each column and often a symbol to indicate the party. A voter may vote the entire list of candidates by a cross in the circle. He does not need to read the name of a candidate or even the name of his party.

9. What form of ballot requires some intelligence on the part of the voter?

The kind of ballot which requires a separate cross for every individual candidate the voter wishes to help elect.

10. What is the Oregon Pamphlet?

A booklet published by the state of Oregon at public expense which carries to every voter certain information about candidates. Each candidate has the same amount of space to fill if he desires, and pays a small sum for it, so all candidates are on an equal footing. The same is true about Constitutional amendments or other questions to be voted on. Arguments are presented by both sides of each question.

11. Does your state publish before election any facts about candidates or election issues at public expense? If not, how may a voter obtain sufficient information so as to be able to vote with intelligence and discrimination?

Such information may usually be had before election from the League of Women Voters.

12. Suppose you do not approve of a candidate nominated by the political party which you have joined, should you support him because of party loyalty?

Above party loyalty is loyalty to what you

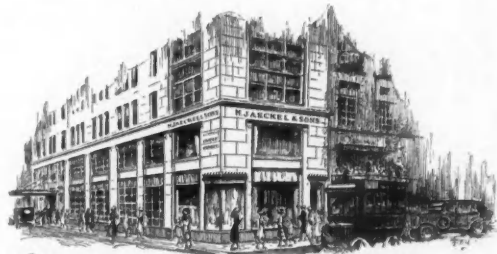
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think is right. Conscience is a good guide in voting as in everything else.

13. Which is the healthier condition for a political unit (city, county or state) to have one party overwhelming in numbers and thus always sure of electing its candidates, or to have parties about equally balanced?

It is far healthier for a community to have the two leading political parties nearly equal, because if one party is always sure to win no matter what candidates they put up, they have little incentive to live up to a high standard.

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## The Washington Conference

If you want to follow women's activities during the Limitation of Armaments and Far Eastern Conference from day to day, read the Washington dispatches of

### Constance Drexel in the Public Ledger.

Miss Drexel has been stationed in Washington since the close of the suffrage and presidential campaigns for THE PUBLIC LEDGER, the only newspaper having a special correspondent to report and interpret women's activities in the national capital.

Miss Drexel has reported the Hague Congress of Women, 1915, Women's interests at the Peace Conference and League of Nations, 1918-1919 and the International Suffrage Convention at Geneva, 1920.

Her daily dispatches covering the momentous conference in Washington may be read in the PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER or in your local paper by arrangement with the Ledger Syndicate.

## Your Business in Washington

(Continued from page 8)

first \$5,000 of income, 4 per cent on the second \$5,000, 6 per cent on the third \$5,000, and 8 per cent on all over \$15,000. This was introduced by Senator Gerry, of Rhode Island. Other amendments similar in tenor were introduced

by Senators Harris of Georgia, and Walsh, of Massachusetts. All were defeated. Not having enacted the permanent tariff bill, the House and Senate have extended the emergency tariff law—now in force—to February 1, 1922. The vote in the House was 197 to 74.

Another bill closely allied to the tax question, in the minds of the voters, is the Allied debt bill, or the refunding bill, as it is variously known. This is the bill relating to the refunding of the money loaned the Allies during the World War. On October 24th, at a night session, the House adopted the bill by a vote of 199 to 117. Although a hard fight was made to require that the terms of any settlement of a debt to the United States should be submitted to Congress for approval, the motion was lost by a vote of 185 to 131.

As passed by the House, the bill provides for a commission of five, one of whom is to be the Secretary of the Treasury. The commission has full power to arrange terms for the refunding of the foreign debt owed to the United States, amounting to more than \$10,000,000,000. Senate leaders say that the bill will pass that body by November first, so that it will be definitely settled before the convening of the Armament parity.

The death of Senator Knox has brought some changes in the Senate organization. Senator Charles Curtis, of Kansas, Republican "whip" of the Senate, and, in the absence of Senator Lodge from the floor, majority leader, has been made chairman of the Rules Committee. This chairmanship, held by Senator Knox until his death, is one of the most important in the Senate committees.

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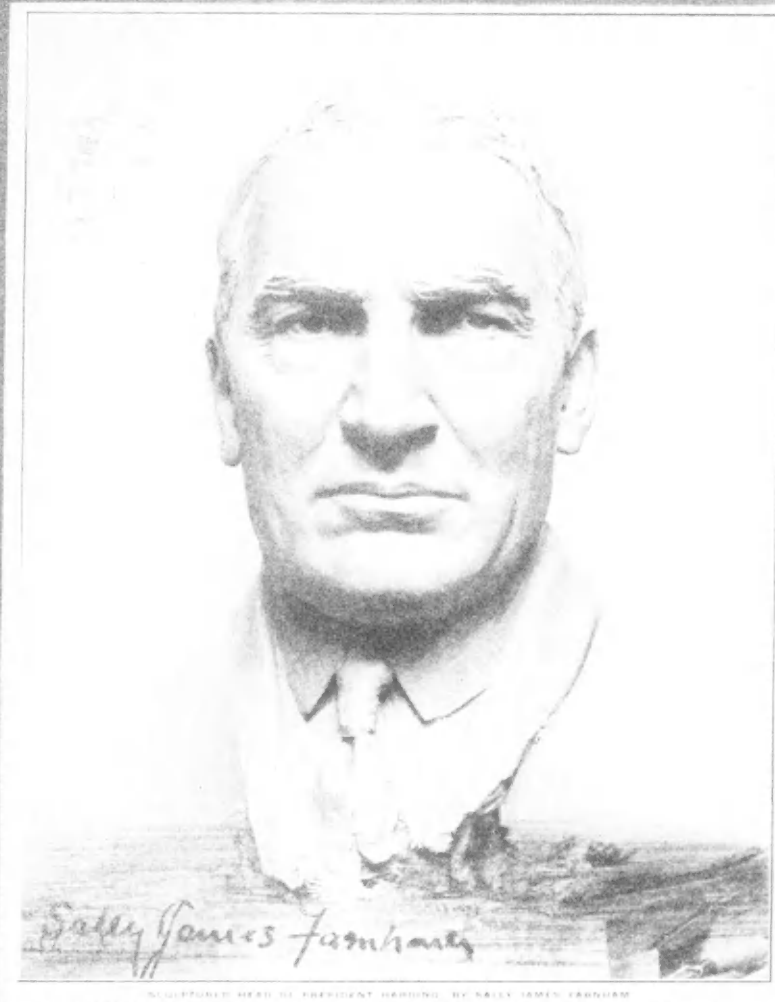


# The Woman Citizen

Formerly the Woman's Journal  
Founded 1870

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NOVEMBER 19, 1921



SCULPTURED HEAD OF PRESIDENT HARDING BY SALLY JAMES FARNHAM

Oh, Adam!	-	-	-	-	-	Carrie Chapman Catt
Opening Doors	-	-	-	-	-	President M. Carey Thomas
How Women Vote	-	-	-	-	-	Mary Garrett Hay
The Japanese Problem in California	-	-	-	-	-	Payson J. Treat



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## The Woman Citizen

founded June 2, 1917, continuing *The Woman's Journal*, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, and published weekly from 1870 to 1917.

Editor

VIRGINIA RODERICK

Contributing Editors

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

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Managing Director

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN

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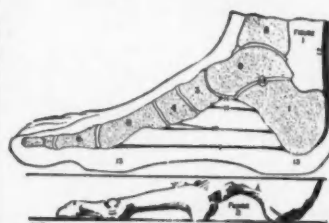
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Vol. LI Old Style  
Vol. VI New Style

No. 18



Nature made the foot to walk upon the flat ground without shoes. The reason is apparent from the above cut. The rear end of the little toe (the central abutment of the arch) must rest upon the same unyielding surface as the heel and ball.



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# The Woman Citizen

Volume VI

NOVEMBER 19, 1921

Number 13

## News Notes of the Fortnight

### A Splendid Start

IT has begun—the Washington Conference on which the world's hopes are set, and begun auspiciously with the announcement of a definite proposal by Secretary Hughes, President of the Conference, and head of the American delegation. This program was not known to the country in advance, and came as a welcome surprise.

The essence of the proposal is a naval holiday of ten years, in which there shall be no competitive naval building by Great Britain, Japan and the United States; an agreement that all capital ships building or planned shall be scrapped, and that older ships shall be destroyed so that the British battle-ship force will be reduced to twenty-two, the American to eighteen and the Japanese to ten. If the plan carries the United States would scrap thirty vessels, aggregating 843,740 tons; Great Britain, nineteen—583,375 tons, and Japan seventeen—448,928 tons.

The United States is offering to go beyond what she asks Great Britain or Japan to do, so far as financial losses are concerned, for the whole American big-ship program, save one, is on the stocks, while Great Britain is not now building, and Japan has comparatively little building actually under way.

It is a splendid beginning for the Conference, and President Harding's opening address struck a fine note—"Our hundred millions frankly want less of armament and none of war."

Great Britain and Japan promptly accepted the proposal "in principle," though with certain modifications. Throughout Europe as well as the United States the news was received with astonished joy: so long a step, at the very start, was more than the world had dared to expect.

### The Maternity Bill

NEXT to the beginning of the Washington Conference and the heartening proposal made on behalf of America, the outstanding good news for women is that progress has been made



We are glad to have obtained for our cover of this issue a photograph of the just-completed head of President Harding, sculptured by Mrs. Sally James Farnham from sittings granted her by the President while engaged in his executive duties at the White House.

Mrs. Farnham's work is remarkable because she has had no training nor instruction in sculpture and only started this work after marriage and the birth of two children. While she was lying ill in a hospital, the doctors gave her some clay with which to amuse herself. Her modeling proved to be so good that the surgeons watched it with interest and offered her points on anatomy.

After pegging away by herself for two years, Mrs. Farnham took a studio in New York. Her honors have been many. Her decorative tablets, friezes and busts adorn several of the buildings in Washington, while only as recently as April of this year she received special tribute from South America when her statue of Simon Bolivar was unveiled in Central Park.

on the Sheppard-Towner bill for the protection of maternity and infancy. This bill, on which organized women have focused their efforts, passed the Senate, for the second time, on July 22, and has since been in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign

Commerce—until November 7, when it was reported favorably. As we go to press, we have a telegram about it from Mrs. Park, President of the National League of Women Voters.

"Text of amendments to Sheppard-Towner bill as unanimously reported by House Committee not yet available, so statements cannot be verified, but changes in bill as described by members of committee are largely textual and not injurious to purposes of bill.

"MAUD WOOD PARK."

By special order, the bill is to be introduced in the House on November 18, and the Congressmen must be made to feel the massed influence of thousands of women belonging to fourteen organizations, who have asked definitely and repeatedly for this one thing.

### Ulster Balks

THE Irish negotiations continue, and continue to be depressing. Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, had an interview with Premier Lloyd George in London, in which it was understood he yielded nothing. Then the Ulster Cabinet Ministers were summoned to consider proposals for a settlement submitted to them in a statement from the British Ministry. This they rejected on November 11. Not all the details are known, but it is supposed that Ulster objects to trading off her cherished representation in the Imperial Parliament for a place in an All-Ireland Council. She likes this notion all the less, obviously, because in the proposed Council Sinn Fein would, by virtue of greater numbers, have a majority.

Sinn Fein, of course, is still firmly set against representation from Ireland in the Imperial Parliament or any arrangement under which an All-Ireland Parliament would give Ulster an advantage. And there they are.

The Ulster ministers, however, have put forward counter proposals for peace, and the British Cabinet has replied. But Ulster's request for publicity has been refused.

### On the Way to Wage Cuts

THE Eastern railroads are going right ahead, as they said they would, to put into operation the machinery for reducing the wages of all classes of railroad workers. In fact, these roads have adopted resolutions backing up the program of the Association of Railway Executives which really brought about the recent strike. Conferences will now be called between various classes of workers and the rail managers, in accordance with the rules. The railroads will present their plan to cut the wages of the train service men 10 per cent and the wages of shop crafts "to the going rate paid for the same work in other industries." Probably the workers will refuse, and the whole matter will then be filed with the United States Railway Labor Board.

### Help for Immigrants

WE hear much from time to time of dreadful conditions at Ellis Island—of unsanitary arrangements and even brutal treatment. It is a reassurance that a special committee has been created by Secretary of Labor Davis to consider the welfare of immigrants at our ports, and that the committee has begun its work. Among the members are, Fred C. Croxton, chairman of the Ohio Council of Social Agencies; Julia Lathrop, former head of the Children's Bureau; Charles P. Neill, director of the National Catholic Welfare School, and Lola D. Lasker of New York.

### Deserved It

THE Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company has been found guilty of refusing to permit twenty-five employees two hours' leave, with pay, to vote in last April's primaries. The company was fined \$100 in each of the twenty-five cases.

### America's Making

THERE has just closed in New York City a great exposition called "America's Making." All around the floor of an armory for two weeks booths have been maintained representing the typical work in America and the typical contribution to American life of thirty-two of the nationalities that are stirred together in our melting-pot.

The signs read, "Americans of Lithuanian descent"—or Jugo-Slav, Czech-Slovakian, Irish, Greek, Swiss, etc. Every day there was a pageant in which each nationality sang its own songs or danced its own dances or otherwise expressed itself. It was a gigantic analysis of the American constituents. The net effect was to emphasize the immigrant's rich contributions to our civilization. Franklin K. Lane's idea lay back of all this—that

"America is the land of but one people, gathered from many countries. . . . Whatever the lure that brought us, each has his gift."

Other cities—Boston, Philadelphia, Providence—are taking steps to secure the exposition.

### Cleveland's New Idea

CLEVELAND adopted the city-manager plan at the election just past, along with Mr. Fred Kohler, former Chief of Police, as mayor. The plan will be installed January 1, 1924, with a City Council of twenty-five elected by proportional representation. Cleveland is said to be the largest city in the country to adopt City Managership.



ABOUT TO GET HIS!  
From the Star (Washington, D. C.)  
(If the hog had consumed less, he might have been allowed to continue to live!)  
Berryman in the Washington Star

### The War Is Over

RATIFICATIONS of the German-American peace treaty were exchanged in Berlin on Armistice Day—its third anniversary—between Ellis Loring Dresel, the American Commissioner, and Dr. Karl Wirth, the German Chancellor. Besides, the proclamation of peace has now been issued and the war is officially over. The special point in having a proclamation of peace is that it is considered necessary to make inoperative certain acts of Congress predicated upon a state of war. No haste is being shown by the United States or Germany to choose an ambassador, and the Chargé d'Affaires who was expected from Berlin failed to arrive.

If the United States and another similar country almost equally wealthy had been engulfed by some vast earthquake and wholly disappeared, the property loss would have about equalled that of the war.

### Out of Work

THREE employment bureaus conducted by the Young Women's Christian Association reported in October ten per cent. more women out of work in New York City than were unemployed at the same time last year. Three thousand applied for places during one month. A committee has been formed to make special efforts to find work for women.

### National Municipal League Meets

THE twenty-seventh annual meeting of the National Municipal League takes place at Chicago November 16, 17 and 18. Joint sessions are being held not only with the American Civic Association, the City Managers Association and the National Association of Civic Secretaries, but also with the Chicago Woman's City Club. The program for the session held at the Woman's Club is devoted to "Criminal Justice in American Cities." Housing, Zoning, City Management, City Taxation are among the outstanding themes.

### Dr. Blackwell

THE Reverend Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D.D., died in her sleep at her home in Elizabeth, New Jersey, November 5, at the age of ninety-six. This closes a beautiful life and removes one of the few surviving pioneers of the equal rights movement. The next issue of the *Citizen* will carry a sketch of her life by Miss Blackwell.

### Mrs. Catt's Bryn Mawr Lectures

DURING November, as announced in the *Woman Citizen* of September 24, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is delivering a course of lectures at Bryn Mawr which are the first to be given under the Anna Howard Shaw Political Science Foundation. The titles of Mrs. Catt's lectures are: "Politics and the Citizen," "How Politics Functions," "Political Parties: Their Strength and Their Weakness," "Responsible Government," "How to be a Good Citizen."

### What Japan Wants

YOSHI S. KUNO, author of "What Japan Wants" (Crowell) is assistant professor in the Oriental Department at the University of California. Opposite the title page, he is recommended by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President Emeritus, as "a man who is not accustomed to doing or saying wild things." That is the note of the book—it is a judicial and temperate setting forth of Japan's desires in America, China, Siberia and Korea.

For America, the author admits the Pacific as the boundary, but seeks the naturalization of the Japanese already here, under certain conditions. He is engagingly frank about Japan's high-handed methods in Korea, but believes restoration of Korean independence impossible. In the chapter on China, too, he admits Japan's mistakes and maintains the claim that Japan really wants a united China.

Throughout, one traces the big ambition of Japan, which comes to explicit statement in the last chapter; the recognition of Japan as leader in the Orient.

The little book is helpful as a clear, calm statement of the Japanese point of view.



# Your Business in Washington

*From the Woman Citizen's Washington Correspondent*

November 11, 1921.

THE international conference on limitation of armament is in full swing. The representatives of the nations stood together over the grave of the unknown soldier, and in the unity of that universal reverence began consideration of means of future peace. Washington is permeated with this. For the moment even important legislative matters are submerged in the public interest. The world centers here. The public places and streets of the capital are an international medley, with the flags of nations fluttering on official motor-cars, with Japs at every turn carrying their brief cases. Hotels are crowded with foreign-speaking, high-hatted gentlemen and restaurants filled with notables, not the least of whom are the writing crowd who follow great events like book-makers at the races. That "There is a tide in the affairs of men" is unmistakable.

"Peace" is in the atmosphere; more so, it seems, than prevailed at Paris during the making of the Versailles treaty.

## *The Women's Clarion Call*

Versailles and Washington have considerable in common. From a conference on reduction of naval programs the Washington meeting has become one complicated by every angle of the Far Eastern question, and other left-overs from Versailles. Because the Versailles treaty did not prove wholly sufficient, the Washington conference was convened. Because the United States has not now the security for peace which even the Versailles treaty provided, the nation called for disarmament.

And the forces which were loudest, the forces at the bottom of the call—were the voices of women. Women all over the country were the first to become aroused about the insecurity of affairs left by the negotiators at Paris. They started disarmament campaigns among their own organizations and those with which they were affiliated. The effect was felt in Washington. Senator Borah and others responded. Congress was memorialized on the subject from every quarter of the United States. The Senator from Idaho and his colleagues fought until they obtained notice. The President weighed the arguments and heeded them.

The woman citizen today stands a little in awe of the result, so large are the dimensions, so world-wide and vital. But this much the Washington conference already has proved—that there is a latent force in American politics, a

force inimical to the destruction of life, a momentum in public affairs that has been manifested every time political issues have turned upon the subject of peace. The mere coming together of titled representatives of foreign governments under these auspicious circumstances has advanced universal recognition of the woman citizen. Even if the conference should break up in a fortnight in a huff, that will have been accomplished, for the foreign representatives now see in operation an advisory council of the United States with a group of women members. They are surprised—a little dumbfounded as to what this will mean to their own domestic politics. And they are no more mystified than were the women advisers themselves, to whom appointment on the Advisory Council came like a bolt from the blue.

## *How They Have Organized*

The conference is likely to last until the new year, possibly until February or March, according to those most hopeful of constructive results. The more pessimistic believe that all will be over in six weeks, and that then the delegates will be on their way home with nothing under their arms but reports of committees that "failed to agree."

It is interesting to find in canvassing the different organizations of women now represented at the capital, that instead of being imbued with ideals of a great disarmament that would scrap the fighting navies of the world overnight—such stuff as dreams were made of in years past—they are advocating only the measure of reduction of armament

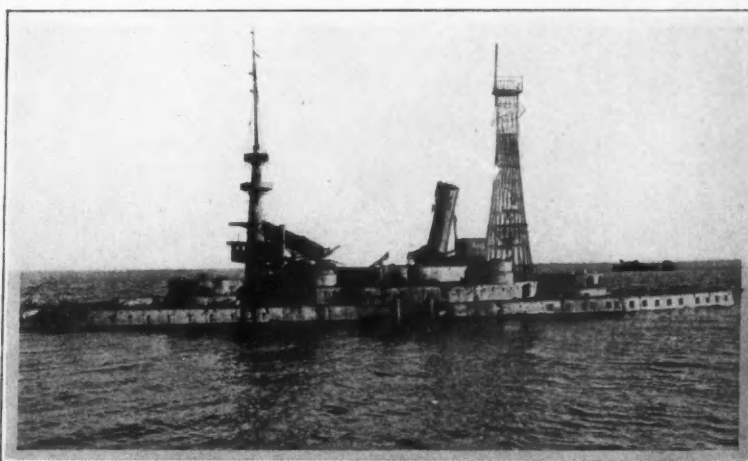
that would seem possible of attainment. But there is no let-up here in efforts to keep public sentiment aroused. Headquarters of the various disarmament organizations are now well established and ready for the cooperation of every person desiring to show sympathy with the object of the conference. The roster is as follows:

National League of Women Voters, Committee on Reduction of Armament by International Agreement, Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, chairman. 918 Munsey Building.

Woman's Committee for World Disarmament, Miss Emma Wold, chairman. Woodward Building.

National Council for the Limitation of Armament, composed of the following cooperating women's organizations: General Federation of Women's Clubs; National League of Women Voters; Woman's Committee for World Disarmament; National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations; Federation of Women's Board of Foreign Missions; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Association of University Women of America; National Board of the Y. W. C. A.; Women's Democratic League of South California, 532 Seventeenth street, Northwest.

The National Council, which was started by the Friends, under the leadership of Frederick J. Libby, has taken a house opposite the State, War and Navy Building, at the corner of Seventeenth and F Streets. This will be used as a general clearing house for meetings, in-



This is one of the "Facts on Disarmament" cards, issued by the Disarmament Education Committee of Washington. It shows the U. S. S. Indiana, finished in 1895, costing \$5,800,000, which has been made a target because it is obsolete. If the plan proposed at Washington is carried out, for ten years there will be no new "targets" built.

formation and work. The other organizations forming the Council are: National Grange  
American Farm Bureau Federation  
International Association of Machinists  
American Federation of Labor  
National Women's Trade Union League  
American Legion  
National Education Association  
American Union Against Militarism  
Committee on Fellowship and Reconciliation  
Foreign Policy Association  
Commission on International Justice and Good Will of the Federal Council of Churches  
World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches  
National Committee on American Japanese Relations  
World Sunday School Association  
Friends' Disarmament Council  
Y. M. C. A.  
Intercollegiate Liberal League

In addition to the above, the headquarters of the General Committee on Limitation of Armaments, composed of about two hundred individual members, called by Samuel Gompers, has just been opened at 1319 F Street.

These are all unofficial, advisory organizations through which any woman can encourage and express approval of the principles of the conference, but they should not be confused with the one official body, the Advisory Council of the United States delegation, appointed by President Harding. Whether or not this official group will actually confer and advise with the American delegates is a matter of conjecture at the capital. Meetings have been held at which the advisers have met the American delegates, but some of those close to the President believe that the Council was named more as a matter of expediency than anything else. The President had promised twice to name women advisers, and had been importuned from all sides to share the responsibility of the conference with the country.

If the Advisory Council is not active, the women of the country again can send reminders. Only last week, a prominent administration official wrinkled his forehead in perplexity as he gave instructions not to do anything that would stir up "these women." However, accomplishments so far have been possible only because there has been notable discretion among those who have been quietly marshaling public sentiment and pressure—there has been heavy action and little said about it, and very little display of credit.

The conference has left its mark upon Congress, the discussions in the Senate spasmodically turning upon some phase or other of the proceedings at the other end of the capital. If the President had not appointed Congressman Porter, chairman of the House Committee on

Foreign Affairs, on the Advisory Council, the House would be just about to swing into a state of pique at being left out. Notwithstanding the fact that it is the Senate's prerogative to deal with treaties, the House likes to have its influence felt in foreign affairs.

As has been the situation now for several years, Congress has been waiting for Senate action upon important measures before it could go ahead. The tax bill, which the Senate has been arguing for weeks, came back to the House this week after a favorable vote in the Senate. The prospect of reduced taxes, for which this bill provides, fits in with the general temper of the capital. It now faces its third rewriting, this time by the House and Senate conferees. The conference report, or compromise bill, then will be resubmitted to the Senate and to the House for final vote, so it is not the time now to analyze its provisions. It may not resemble its early form when it goes to the President for signature.

#### Good News on the Maternity Bill

During the fortnight there has been a unanimous report in favor of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity bill, which had passed the Senate and was discouragingly quiescent, some thought, in the House Committee. This put the bill on the calendar. The Republican leader, Mr. Mondell, can greatly facilitate action upon it. Representative Mondell will be a candidate for the Senate at the expiration of his present term. He has been a leader who has kept Congress at a high pitch of work, a schedule in which legislation has moved to vote with exceptional rapidity. He is a man of decided opinions, ability and sincerity—not as facetious as Claude Kitchin, nor as convivial as Uncle Joe Cannon, but farsighted and notably ready to hear both sides of a question.

The Senate has unanimously agreed to vote on the anti-beer bill on November 18, and this is considered here as an indication that the upper House will approve the conference report which prohibits the sale of beer for medicinal purposes. It also limits the amount of liquor that may be prescribed by physicians. The House has been expeditious in its action on this measure, but the Senate has been through a period of filibustering only now brought to a head. Discussion of railroad legislation to cover Senator Cummins's funding plan has begun and is likely to continue some weeks. The emergency tariff bill, intended to cover the time necessary to complete a permanent tariff schedule, has been amended by the Senate so that it will fill an indefinite period, "until otherwise provided by law." The House must now vote upon this amendment.

While the conference is in session, the Senate end of the Government will

be dealing with these important domestic measures, now nearer completion than they have been in a year; but the first period of the disarmament conference has brought forth occasional spurts from Senator Borah, as he inserts in the *Congressional Record* pertinent memoranda on armament matters—he has been the prime mover in disarmament—or sallies from Senator Pat Harrison on the Democratic side. Senator Harrison is becoming the recognized party haranguer and watch-dog. He has been trying to get the American delegation to advocate full publicity for the conference.

How different is the attitude of some of the Republican side toward the conference from that displayed against the treaty of Versailles. The Senate, having been consulted and taken into the conference by representation, hesitates to say a word that would interfere with the autonomous procedure of the delegates themselves. In contrast with the vitriolic attacks upon the Versailles negotiations, this is what Senator Lodge told the Upper House recently, when Senator Harrison brought up his resolution for publicity, which was passed:

"But I am bound to say that I think it would be very much out of place for the Senate, especially at this moment, to begin to offer suggestions as to the procedure to be followed by the conference, which must be determined by the nations there represented. I should be very sorry to see the Senate interfere in any way with a matter which must be dealt with by the representatives of the powers whom we have invited here. . . . What I object to is passing any resolution undertaking to suggest to the foreign nations whose delegates shall sit in the conference and who have a right to settle their own procedure in company with us—what that procedure shall be."

Senator Lodge confessed on the floor that he thought such interference "bad manners."

#### Have You Read These Articles?

"CAN a Girl Afford to Marry?" By Clara Savage Littledale, November *Good Housekeeping*.

An article showing much insight into the problems of the girl between twenty and thirty.

"Japan and the Kin of Balboa." By Chester H. Rowell. *The Survey Graphic*, October 29.

A temperate exposition of the Californian attitude on the question of Japanese immigration.

"The A-B-C of the Conference." By William Hard, *New Republic*, Oct. 26. 47 pointed questions, especially illuminating about China.

"What Delays Disarmament?" By Walter B. Pitkin, November *Atlantic*. An analysis of the situation in China which forces the choice: disarm and leave Asia to the Asiatics, or run Asia and a huge fleet.



Katherine Philips Edson

**T**HE suffrage workers of the country are well represented on the Advisory Committee of the Washington Conference by Mrs. Edson, who helped win the vote for the women of California. She is a member of the California Industrial Welfare Commission and has been notably successful in arbitrating labor troubles.

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird

**A**NOTHER life-long suffrage worker—chairman of the State Suffrage Association, when Massachusetts ratified the 19th Amendment—later an active worker in the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, serving as chairman of the League's Disarmament Committee. Mrs. Bird took with her for presentation to President Harding a memorial resolution signed by all the leading Massachusetts women's organizations, pledging their support in the effort to secure disarmament.

*They  
Will  
Speak  
for  
Women  
at  
Washington*

*Photograph by Sweet, Minneapolis*

Mrs. Thomas G. Winter

**U**NIVERSALLY known as President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Winter has the backing of nearly two million club women, as well as that of the other great women's organizations which are working in cooperation toward disarmament. Since last June she has spoken in thirty-six states before state federations of club women, and she knows the woman sentiment of the country. There is a short editorial by her on page 15 of this issue.

Eleanor Franklin Egan

**T**RAVELER and writer, Mrs. Martin Egan probably has written more about foreign countries than any other American woman. She is an authority, in particular, on the Philippines, where she lived for five years, while she and Mr. Egan edited the *Manila Times*.

*Photograph by Bachrach**Photo by Arnold Genthe*



# The Japanese Question in California

By Payson J. Treat

This article by Dr. Payson J. Treat was announced for the issue of December third, to follow Mrs. Edson's second article on "California's Japanese Problem." Owing to Mrs. Edson's appointment as one of the advisers to the Limitation of Armament Conference and the necessity of her going to Washington on short notice, her second article is postponed.

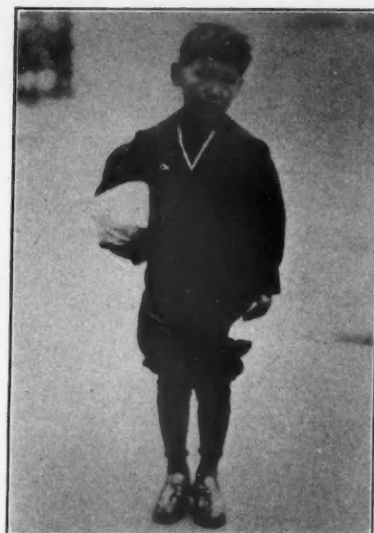
Dr. Treat is head of the department of history at Leland Stanford University, and has gone to Tokio to study Japanese problems from the Japanese viewpoint. He is lecturing at the Imperial University of Tokio and at the Imperial University at Hongkong. Dr. Treat is considered an authority on affairs of the Far East.

**R**EDUCED to its simplest terms the Japanese question in California consists of two elements: the question of Japanese immigration and the question of discrimination against Japanese who are lawfully residents of the state. Of these, the one which causes the most difficulty with Japan is that of discrimination.

The immigration question may be dismissed in a few words. It is a well-recognized national policy that the immigration of Oriental laborers to this country should be prohibited. This is evident from the Chinese exclusion laws of 1882 and later, from the Gentlemen's Agreement with Japan of 1907 and the general Immigration Act of 1917. The

immigration of Japanese laborers ceased in June, 1908. Since that time the increase by immigration has consisted principally of women and children, coming over to join husbands or fathers. A few men have crossed the borders illegally, but that is a problem for our immigration service to meet.

However, few Californians seem to understand the efficiency of the Gentlemen's Agreement. The recent agitation in the state has been mainly based on the belief that Japanese are pouring in, and that a drastic exclusion law is necessary. Between 1908 and 1919, the net increase of Japanese immigrants, deducting departures from arrivals, was only 10,968, or about a thousand a year. And the greater part of these were women and female children. No Japanese male of the laboring class can secure a passport to the United States, nor can the so-called "picture brides" (women married by proxy to men in the United States) receive them. With the exception of the admission of the wives and children of resident Japanese, the prohibition of Japanese immigration is as rigid as that of the Chinese, and it is believed by persons familiar with the situation that the Gentlemen's Agreement is more strictly enforced than the Chinese exclusion laws. The immigration of women and children will rapidly decrease as the male settlers secure



Brown Bros.

An American citizen of Japanese descent

wives, for the native-born Japanese will find their mates, in most cases, among their own numbers.

An instance of the way in which wrong impressions are created may be found in the issue of the *Literary Digest* of August 13, 1921.

Pictures are printed there to show that in 1900 there was one Japanese to 131 others on the Pacific Coast; in 1910, one to 71; and in 1920, one to 60. The pictures portray the single Japanese men in the garb of a laborer in Japan—a costume rarely if ever seen in the United States—while the American groups are made up of well-dressed men and women. In the text the figures are given: 58,259 Japanese males, 33,073 Japanese females, and 5,475,539 other people in the three Pacific Coast states.

Instead of a male laborer as a representative of the Japanese population, the illustration should indicate that less than two-thirds of the Japanese group are men and boys, and over one-third are women and children—the men to a large extent farmers and business men, rather than laborers, and the children representative of American cultural conditions rather than of Japanese. And most of these children are American citizens, of Japanese descent.

Incidentally, the statistics have been manipulated, as any one with a pencil and a piece of paper can determine. Instead of the Japanese population being 2.4% of the other population in 1900; 3.3% in 1910; and 3.8% in 1920; the percentages are, respectively, 0.7%, 1.4%, and 1.6%. These errors range from 300 to over 200 per cent, which are substantial, to say the least.

The Japanese government has never, to my knowledge, questioned the policy of the United States in restricting immigration from Japan. All thoughtful Japanese, so far as I am informed, be-

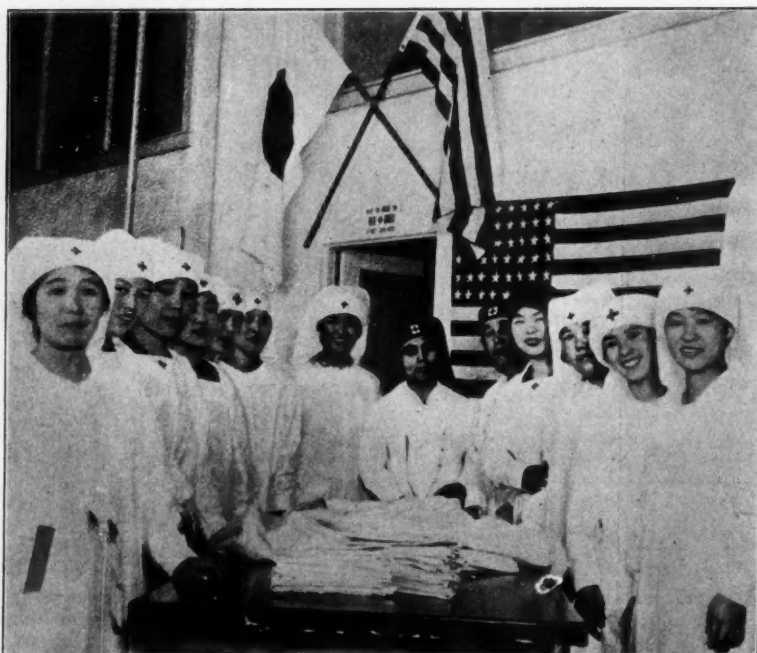


Photo from Y. W. C. A.

The result of American cultural conditions

lieve the policy a wise one, and realize that Japan would adopt similar restrictions if the conditions were reversed. The Californians who demand the restriction of Oriental immigration are right, and they should be supported by all Americans—only, at the present time, this restriction actually exists.

On the other hand, the Japanese people and their government do resent deeply any discrimination against those Japanese who are lawfully resident in this country, and against their American-born children. In this I am in complete agreement with them, and I trust all fair-minded Americans will understand the vital issue.

As I travel through Japan I would be grieved indeed if I should see signs along the highway, outside some of the larger towns, proclaiming: No Americans wanted here! Yet Japanese visitors read similar signs as they pass through the San Joaquin valley in California. In Japan Americans enjoy every right which other foreigners enjoy. In California and some other states Japanese are denied rights which other aliens enjoy. This discrimination is usually covered up by the phrase "aliens ineligible to citizenship" or

"aliens who have not declared their intention of becoming citizens." But as Japanese nationals can not become citizens the discrimination is real, in spite of the phraseology.

The real question is not whether or not Japanese should be allowed to own or lease land—it is, shall we raise up political, economic and social barriers on the basis of race alone? It should take little thought to realize where such discriminations may lead in our own country, or what may be the result if Japanese and Chinese begin retaliatory discrimination in their own lands.

Space is lacking in which to give the reasons why I believe that the excuse for these discriminatory laws will soon pass away. But I do believe that twenty years from now the Californians themselves will be as surprised at the depth of feeling against the Japanese which now permeates the state, as the present generation is surprised when it learns how its predecessors thought and acted about the Chinese in the days of the anti-Chinese agitation. In any case, these discriminations in political, economic and social privileges are indefensible. They have no connection with the immigration problem, and they alone

are responsible for the present sense of injustice which the resident Japanese and their fellow nationals at home feel so keenly.

Perhaps I should add that I have been a resident of California for the past eighteen years, that I am keenly interested in the well-being and prosperity of that splendid commonwealth, and that I would stoutly oppose any measure which endangered its political, economic and social welfare. But I am also jealous of the good name of my state, and I would do much to prevent a repetition of the Chinese abuses which have left an indelible stain upon its reputation.

The solution of the problem seems to be: (1) to maintain strict control of Oriental immigration; (2) to avoid all kinds of discrimination against the Orientals who are lawful residents of this country; (3) to encourage all the processes of cultural assimilation or Americanization among the native-born Orientals. In this connection, the creation of special schools for Japanese and Chinese children, as is being done in certain parts of California, will have the effect of perpetuating alien customs, whereas the public school is the great "melting pot" of alien cultures.

**S**PEAKING unofficially for "the people of Japan who love peace"

Madam Kaji Yajima has crossed the Pacific and the Continent to bear witness at Washington. Nothing very remarkable about that, until you learn that Madam Yajima is in her ninetieth year, at the end of a life crowded with work and responsibility—at an age when most of us would think mere existence a mighty achievement. But Madam Yajima undertook the trifling trip of six thousand miles of her own volition, and at her own expense in a very special way, because she is using for this purpose a fund provided by former pupils to care for her old age.

Everything in Madam Yajima's story is told in terms of long stretches of years. For forty years she was president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Japan—organized it herself, developed and fostered it, and for some time has been its Honorary President. Meeting her, watching her sure movements and hearing her strong clear voice, one is mildly surprised that she is not still the active head—she seems so little handicapped by her age.

Two weeks after the idea occurred to Madam Yajima to come to Washington she sailed. In that interval ten thousand names of Japanese women lovers of peace had been collected for presentation to President Harding, and when I saw her in New York, five hundred more had been forwarded from Japan, and many more were expected. It takes space to sign a Japanese name, and the thick white roll of pasted slips that I

## A Messenger of Peace at Ninety

By Caroline Avis



Photo from Y. W. O. A.

Madam Yajima of Japan

held in my hands was a hundred yards long. The resolution to which these Japanese women have signed their names reads:

We, the undersigned, solemnly declare that we most earnestly desire that the coming Conference which is to be held in Washington

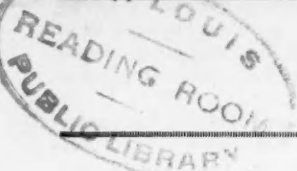
shall prove to be the means of promoting world peace.

Long trips are no novelty in Madam Yajima's life. Only two years ago she journeyed to London by way of the United States to attend the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, where she was the oldest delegate. When her friends protested at her undertaking so arduous a trip at eighty-seven, she said that if it were a question of her standing the strain, she would just as soon go to heaven from London as from Tokyo.

She speaks no English, but with her came a delightful young Japanese woman, Azuma Moriya, who understands English and speaks it when she has to. She has done notable work of her own among Japanese children. Madam Yajima's "girls" are scattered all over Japan—graduates of the Joslin Gakium Guild School at Tokio. She has devoted her life to work that Japanese girls may have what she lacked in the way of early education.

It was a Presbyterian Mission that gave her a start in her life work—introduced her to Christianity and to education. She was one of eight children, and four of the seven girls were the wives of noted men. Madam Yajima's own husband died early, and she brought up her four children herself.

She is distinctly modern—this fine old gentlewoman in her kimono and shoulder shawl, her modern furs and her lace cap, and she brings to American womanhood the most precious word Japanese women could send.



## Editorially Speaking

### Ghosts

**T**WO men widely separated and of opposing views concerning international peace dreamed of ghosts last week. One was Senator William E. Borah, who in the *Nation* declares that the Ghost of Versailles will brood over the Limitation of Armament Conference. Said he:

"It was clearly stated that so long as the Versailles Treaty remained, Europe must remain armed. \* \* \* The Versailles Treaty is grounded in imperialism. It dismembers nations, divides peoples and separates races. Such a treaty can last no longer than there is sufficient military force back of it to enforce it. \* \* \* Nothing can save Europe but a complete and radical reformation of the Treaty of Versailles. The cloud under which the Disarmament Conference will daily do its work is this treaty."

The other dreamer of ghosts was Edwin L. James, European correspondent. Said he in the *New York Times*:

"The ghost of the League they said they had killed will go to Washington to haunt the Republican chiefs of the American Government. But this ghost will not be an ordinary ghost. It will be the spirit of something which, if it does not exist in the minds of the Harding Administration, lives in the minds of those who will sit in majority about the Washington council table."

"Can the dignified Mr. Balfour of England, whose enthusiasm for the League and its works stirred the representatives of the forty-eight nations at Geneva in September, sit down in November and forget it exists?—is the question asked here. Can the eloquent M. Viviani of France, who four weeks ago pictured the League as the greatest hope of international fraternity, shut it from his conscience two weeks from now? Can the earnest Signor Schanzer of Italy, change in a month from the ardent League worker he has been for two years? Will the taciturn Hyashi of Japan take back the honeyed words of hope he spread upon the minutes at Geneva? Will the youthful and efficient Wellington Koo of China, recant his praise of the League when he opened the second assembly, or will Jonkheer van Karnebeek of Holland be brought to believe at Washington that for five weeks at Geneva he presided over a gathering of the dead?"

No doubt these two ghosts will be there, the ghost of the League of Nations which aspires to make an end of war, yet finds itself loaded heavily with the chains of human errors, doubts, hatreds and passions, and the ghost of the anti-Leaguers who pledge themselves to see that war doesn't end by that method yet perceive the same doubts, hatreds and passions barring the way to the successful operation of any other program. Yes, they will be there, glowering at each other in dark suspicion and half-concealed distrust. These ghosts might plunge the world into despair by sending the delegates home with nothing achieved.

They might but they won't, because there will be other ghosts at that conference. There will be the pale silent ghosts of the unknown and unnumbered dead of twenty-eight nations and they will whisper in the ears of every delegate an unceasing plea that the brutal system of plunging young men into the bloody horrors of war when their governments disagree shall cease. There will be the ghosts of the prayers, pronounced in many nations and in many languages which mounted to Heaven on Armistice Day from thousands upon thousands of churches and homes. There will be the tender rosy ghosts of the thousands of college and university students with their sturdy resolutions, declaring war unfit for civilized nations. There will be the ghosts of four millions of British women who have sent their plea to the conference to yield to nothing short of positive action. There will be the ghosts of those ten thousand dear Japanese women who sent their plea for no more war by Mme. Yajima, and these little Japanese ghosts will be sitting side by side with the millions of American women's ghosts whose resolutions and petitions have been pouring into Washington at such a rate that the postoffice is blocked. Indeed the ghost of the soul of the entire world will be there, as Victor Hugo

said, "on its knees" to the conference. And over all will brood the holier presence of Him who said, Peace on Earth, good will to men.

No, the Conference cannot fail, it shall not fail; it is the one hope of civilization.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

### A Signal Tower

**T**HE entire world was surprised and the best part of it thrilled and inspired by the bold and noble proposal of the United States as presented by Secretary of State Charles E. Hughes to the Limitation of Armament Conference. It is definite, decisive, dramatic. It is a signal tower marking a turning-point in the affairs of the world. It is far from making an end of war but it is an unmistakable beginning. If the conference accepts the proposal, the overtaxed peoples of Great Britain, Japan and the United States will sense a welcome relief from the unending burden of the support of war armament.

It will give a new and substantial hope to the friends of permanent peace in those nations and will afford opportunity to gather the anti-war forces for another forward movement in the limitation of navies when the proposed naval holiday is at an end.

It is an eloquent, momentous vital beginning which comes like a benediction in answer to the prayers of the world that something good and great might eventuate from the conference.—C. C. C.

### Oh, Adam!

**W**E warned readers of the *Citizen* some time ago that Adam was again abroad in the land and that he was making ready to charge, "Thou the woman didst do it" when the election should pass by, unless that election should perchance go Adam's way. It didn't. All kinds of curious unexplainable things happened. In Youngstown, Ohio, the city seems to have elected a queer fellow for mayor who promises to "protect spooning in the park." The press carried the story with the comment: "The women's vote is belived to have been responsible for Oles' election."

In Philadelphia good citizens made a tremendous effort to break down the Vare machine (Republican) and to put in a reform ticket. The men had not been able to do it before, but they said now that the women have votes, it can be done. The machine held tight against the onslaught and although it has been impregnable for some years, it suddenly has been made clear to the Philadelphia Adams that the women failed most ignobly in their first municipal test.

In New York the press and the anti-Tammany speakers continually declared before election that the result was "up to the women." The *Times*, which opposed suffrage so long as the slightest hope remained, but has endured its coming with a fair degree of resignation, says:

"Women justified not one prophecy of their friends and refuted not one made by their enemies. Tammany evidently pleases them as much and handles them as easily as it does the men who always have taken its orders."

"In short, the more the suffrage has been extended the more is it the same thing, and woman as woman in politics is a negligible element. No special arguments need be addressed to her; she is just as tolerant of political evils as men are and of economics she knows less, not more."

Oh, Adam, Adam! What an ignorant, brazen charge!

Here's the truth. Tammany Hall has directed the politics of New York City for a century and a quarter. It sees municipality only, and regards all the outside world in



general and upstate in particular as its enemy. When some agent attempts to take a hand in the New York City game that agent ever has been sternly and emphatically kicked out on the toe of Tammany's boot.

**T**AMMANY may be a thief as alleged, but it does not intend to divide the pickings with any other thief. Tammany is Democratic; New York City is Democratic. When the graft charges grow over-flagrant, the good people pull themselves together in a rally around a fusion ticket which sweeps the field. Then the people go their various ways and Tammany takes possession again. In the presidential election the Tammany Irish slipped over to the Republicans in protest against the failure of Mr. Wilson to help on their demand for Irish independence. Republicans, who should have known better, imagined that this city, Democratic for a century, had permanently changed its allegiance, and boasted of it. Tammany was put on its mettle. Whatever the issue, whoever the candidate, a return to power would have been Tammany's program this year.

The Republicans did their best to help Tammany to its victory. The Republican Governor recommended and the Republican legislature voted a Traction Commission to take over the vexed problem of transportation in New York City. Now home rule is Tammany's pet tenet. The Irish in Tammany are thoroughly schooled in all the pros and cons of home rule, having received very thorough training in another country. They can pass examinations in home rule in the dark and go to the head every time. More, home rule for cities is a pretty sensitive point with many not Tammanyites. For a time all New York arose in protest against this attack upon the city's honor, and a Republican United States Senator, Hiram Johnson of California, came to New York to assist Democratic Mayor Hylan in putting the enemy out.

Memories are short and the elect of the city soon forgot, but Mayor Hylan did not. He kept talking, talking and he didn't let any Tammanyite forget it that somebody was trying to take home rule away.

**N**EXT, the Republican legislature sent a committee down to investigate the city administration. Its hearings ranged over weeks of time. No man could read the interminable reports and earn his living the same day, but the Tammany mayor did not forget that an election was coming. He traveled far and wide and so did his friends, and wherever they went they let their hearers know that up-state folks, "with millions of the people's money," had tried "to get something on Hylan," "Hylan the poor man's friend." Hylan was soon a martyr with thousands ready to defend the abused victim from the raucous conspiracy of the "invisible interests." New York City doesn't like up-state; up-state doesn't like New York City, and the psychology of that fact was made to do its full work.

When the opposition finally got a ticket, they named it coalition, "just like Lloyd George's party," said the Irish. Some of the candidates wobbled on the traction issue. The campaign committee was long in getting organized, it had no money, it had no policy. Women begged for work and the coalitionists looked at them helplessly; they had no work to assign. They thought in terms of defeat and showed surrender in every act; they didn't know how to campaign. They were begging money the last week of the campaign, and literature was received by voters long after the election was over and the votes were counted. Weak, incompetent, vacillating was the coalition combination. Meanwhile the Tammanyites were stamping into a million brains by continual repetition the taking slogan "Hylan, the poor man's friend." It was a slogan good enough to lift the Negro vote out of the Republican ranks and plant it in the midst of the Tammany hosts and the coalitionists didn't know what was going on. Indeed, they were beaten before they began.

Adam, if thou really wouldst know what was the matter with that election almost any woman could tell you—the men muddled it, hopelessly muddled it.

What the women don't know and what they would like to know is whether it was muddled intentionally or because the coalitionists didn't know any better. Was there a trade, as persistently rumored, this being a Republican "hands off" year? And if trade there was, what concession did Republicans make for the Tammany victory? Was it Tammany support last autumn for the Republican Senator and the Republican Governor, for which Republicans paid by giving large numbers of Republican votes to Tammany this November? Or is Tammany to pay its bill at some later election? Where did that report of a trade arise which traveled from group to group and took the heart out of the coalitionists? Was it a fake which some master mind "put over"? At any rate, Republican men voted for Mayor Hylan—that is certain.

Until these questions are answered there are two things which are going to stick in the minds of several thousands of women voters: (1) The failure of the coalition campaign rests on men, not women. (2) The frantic appeals of party leaders to women "to vote straight" will carry little weight until Democrats explain why so many of their party voted Republican last fall, and Republicans explain why so many of their party voted Democratic this fall.—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

### A Tribute to Woodrow Wilson

**N**OT least among those poignant and dramatic ceremonies which marked Armistice Day was the tribute to Woodrow Wilson: the spontaneous outburst as his carriage passed in the solemn procession, in which he could not walk; and then the demonstration at his house where a huge throng gathered to honor a "wounded soldier of the World War." It was a group of women who planned that demonstration, with a keen sense of what was due this man who had given his health and strength, as the Unknown Soldier gave his life. There was no politics here, no weighing and judging. Here was just a rich, warm, human tribute to a great man who had suffered, and an expression of deepening appreciation for the "ideals of his statesmanship, which aimed at peace and liberty for all humanity." For, say what you will of mistakes or of methods, this was the man who set the ideals of the war, the man who more than any other gathered together the will of all peoples toward peace; and it takes no credit from President Harding or any other to make the admission. We are somehow glad that it was a group of women who had the head and the heart to offer gratitude to Woodrow Wilson for "valiant and effective service to humanity."

V. R.

### The Women Advisers

**P**RESIDENT HARDING has appointed four women on the Advisory Council of the Conference on Limitation of Armament, and you will find their pictures on page 9. They are all worthy, representative women. All American women should be pleased with the appointments and should send enough resolutions and petitions to the Conference through them to make them feel that they have not been called to duty in vain. It is a distinct recognition of the new place women hold in the affairs of the world.

### Keep at It

**E**LSEWHERE in this issue you will find the news of progress on the Maternity bill. There seems to be good prospect of early and favorable action by the House; but women must not fail to keep their Congressmen reminded of their wish.

This measure calls for just one million dollars. A bill providing seventy-five millions for federal aid to states in building good roads recently went to President Harding. We need good roads, certainly—they are of extreme importance. But surely one million is not much to ask for federal aid to states in keeping mothers and babies alive.

# What the American Woman Thinks

## Opening Doors\*

By M. CAREY THOMAS

NINE years ago on October 9, 1912, I had the honor of speaking at the out-of-doors celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of Mount Holyoke College on as lovely an autumn day and to as inspiring an audience as I ever remember. The subject of my address on this charming occasion was "The Future of Women's Higher Education," and I think it may be of interest to compare my prophecies then with their fulfillment, or lack of fulfillment, now.

I said then that "women had almost won the right to study what and where they please," but in the nine years between 1912 and 1921 so many important professional schools have admitted women that the word "almost" is out of place and we may now say "women have won the right to study what and where they please." In these nine years the leading university of the South, the University of Virginia, has admitted women fully to all graduate work and to limited undergraduate work. In addition to Johns Hopkins, Cornell and other co-educational private medical schools, and to the medical schools of all state universities, which were co-educational in 1912, almost all the remaining important non-co-educational privately endowed medical schools have since opened to women—the Rush Medical School of Chicago University, the medical schools of Yale, Washington University in St. Louis, Pennsylvania and Columbia; only the Harvard Medical School still holds out. The same is true of the leading privately supported law schools, again with the exception of Harvard and also of Columbia.

In Great Britain, Oxford University has admitted women to degrees and full share in the control of the university and Cambridge University will soon be compelled by public opinion and women's votes to do the same. Everywhere in Europe in the aftermath of the great war women have been given the right to equal educational opportunities. In those strongholds of ancient conservatism, Russia and Germany, unrestricted co-education now prevails. The women of the civilized world have now won the right to study what and where they please.

Speaking here in 1912 I said "a great social revolution is now upon us, of which universal woman suffrage is only a part which will give women equal opportunity in every field of human effort

including teaching and research"; and I predicted that women would soon vote in the United States and in all European countries. In the nine years since then women have been enfranchised in the United States, Great Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Holland, Poland, Russia, Germany and in all the kingdoms and republics carved out of Russia, Germany and Austria. When I was in Greece in the spring of 1920, Venizelos announced that "now of course Greek women must be given the vote." His lamented fall from greatness has delayed



this, but only for a little. In the three great Latin countries, France, Spain and Italy, where the Catholic Church (which is on the whole, although with some individual exceptions, anti-feminist) is still strong enough to oppose it, women's enfranchisement is retarded for a time.

As a consequence in these nine years we women have come to hold in our hands an all-powerful lever by means of which we can move forward our women's world. If we keep together our women's organizations and cast our millions of votes as one on all great women's questions, we can soon do away with all the age-long restrictions to women's right to life, liberty and happiness. We can soon compel by our votes our cities, counties, states and our federal government to grant us equal opportunities for congenial work, equal salaries, equal rights to compete for the highest positions in the public schools and in the civil service and full professorships in state universities—and to appoint us without any discrimination to these honorable posts when we deserve them.

Nine years ago I said that women had not yet won the rewards of study and were still shut out from the incentives to scholarship, that in the public schools and great state co-educational universities and throughout the whole learned world all positions high in pay, responsibility and honor were still reserved for men, and that this tended to

be so even in separate colleges for women presided over by men executives. This is just as true today as it was nine years ago; in this respect we have made very little advance. Suffrage had to come first. All the rest will follow after and follow quickly. And what is true in education today is if possible still more true in other fields of human endeavor. Acting, singing, dancing—and in a very much more restricted degree writing, painting and playing the piano—still remain the only professions in which women can obtain equal salaries and equal kudos for equally distinguished excellence; and innumerable have been the famous women in these professions. Studies which have been made of French genius from the fourteenth century to 1830 show that of all persons eminent in histrionic art and in the writing of French prose women make up 29 and 20 per cent respectively, whereas their whole average of achievement as compared to men's is only one-twentieth of all persons of genius and talent who have risen above the horizon. That is, that those professions that give pay and equal fame seem to develop the greatest talent among women. It is significant also that those professions are the only ones in which it is the universal practice for women to marry without giving up their life work, and in the first three occupations (acting, singing, dancing) they seem to marry even very many more times than other women.

Everything leads us to believe that society cannot expect to benefit from the genius and ability of women as a sex until it gives its girls as well as its boys, its women as well as its men, the same opportunities and the same incentives to achieve distinction and until all women of genius and talent, all women scholars and women teachers, and all women of every profession and every occupation, like actresses, prima donnas and premières danseuses, are permitted by public opinion and social sanction to marry and go on with their job instead of being found fault with, threatened and in many cases actually deprived of their bread and butter for doing so.

As in 1912 so in 1921 the very men who have generously encouraged women are themselves still sitting in the seats of the mighty, enthroned on all the ancient privilege of sex; and are still jealously guarding for themselves and for other men the prizes and rewards of intellect and achievement—more pay for the same work, the most highly paid positions in all occupations, all the best high school positions, all superintenden-

\* Founder's Address, Mount Holyoke College. To be concluded December 3d CITIZEN.



cies, all principalships, all associate professorships, all full professorships, all head curatorships in museums, and even an unfair proportion of fellowships and scholarships.

Also almost without exception men reserve for themselves, although women often deserve them as well, stately funerals, splendid monuments, memorial statues, membership in academies, medals, titles, honorary degrees, stars, garters, ribbons, buttons and other shining baubles, so valueless in themselves and yet so infinitely valuable because they are symbols of recognition by their fellow craftsmen of difficult work well done. The French Academy a few years ago refused to elect Madame Curie to membership for the sole and only reason that she did not belong to the sex that men delight to honor. The French Academy, however, was after all founded in 1635 and may charitably be supposed to have accumulated in the course of centuries many evil anti-feminist inhibitions. Yet even the French Academy has this year recognized the coming of a new era by electing to membership the brilliant novelist, the Countess de Noailles. But what are we women to think of our American Academy, founded in this twentieth century co-educational United States in imitation of the French Academy by all the men we know and thought that we could trust!

What are we to think of American men such as they perpetuating this hoary age-long injustice to women, and refusing to elect to membership even a few eminent women although urgently entreated to do so by the American Association of University Women! Men artists of negligible fame are American Academicians but not Cecilia Beaux, minor men novelists but not Edith Wharton, men philanthropists and humanitarian writers of comparative insignificance but not Jane Addams, men educationalists who have accomplished much less for the advancement of teaching but not the distinguished President of Mount Holyoke College. We American women should insist that in accordance with its antiquated procedure this out-of-date, androcentric American Academy of Arts and Letters should in future be known as the *American Men's Academy of Arts and Letters* or should forthwith reform itself and become truly representative of American achievement by adding to its membership women of genius and talent. The spectacle of dogs in the manger, not all of them of unquestioned pedigree, refusing to share their prizes (awarded by themselves to themselves) with their blue ribboned mates, is peculiarly unlovely in this age of the breaking down of unjust privilege and unfair economic and sex discrimination.

We all of us dream day dreams (and we dream them more than ever now

since the Freudians have poisoned at the source the innocent pleasure we used to take in real dreams). It has long been my favorite day dream to picture to myself a social state without artificial sex restriction in which the ability of both men and women would be free to develop as it may. Of late years my day dream has taken on a new radiance because to this hidden treasure of the genius of women of the privileged economic classes (the classes which alone in the past have had leisure for education and disinterested work and who form such a small proportion of the whole) has been added the vision of a wholly new world of equal educational and economic opportunity for all workers, women and men alike. I see in my dreams our new old world driven through the empyrean on its path toward the sunrise at a wholly new pace with all this hitherto unharnessed man and woman power behind it. Never before since time began has any state been able to make use of all the special ability born into the world at any given time. Only a small number of men and only an infinitesimal fraction of women have had any adequate opportunity to develop their talents for the good of all. As soon as this chance is given to all men and women, not only in dreams but in real life, we may expect to see human society take a tremendous leap forward.

## How Women Vote

BY MARY GARRETT HAY

**F**OR weeks before election, there was speculation and prophecy as to how the women of New York City would vote in the first municipal election in which they have had an active part. Political orators, editors and reporters vied with each other to im-



press upon women the fact that they had the power to change the administration and that the whole situation lay in their hands. And this was constantly emphasized despite the fact that women constituted only 35 per cent of the registered vote.

With expectation raised so high, it is natural that many people should be disappointed in the way women functioned. Instead of voting as a sex or a class

in a solid unit, they divided into groups and cast their ballots according to the types of human beings they are, just as men did. This refutes for the thousandth time the theory that all women feel alike, think alike and act alike.

But while women did not effect a change of administration, something they were numerically too weak to do without the aid of thousands of men, it is a mistake to draw the conclusion that they are indifferent to good government. Two strong factions voted at the election, one declaring that the paramount issue was Home Rule for the City of New York and the other maintaining that the great point was efficient local government. The former won, and won not because New Yorkers do not care for an efficient administration but because they wished to use the vote to rebuke those who forced distasteful policies upon them and because they have the usual cynicism of American voters which prompts them to believe that there is little difference between the government of the two dominant parties.

Women, like men, are influenced by one strong current of thought; this is a part of mob psychology, and has nothing to do with sex. That women voted faithfully, took a strong interest in candidates and issues and as candidates set a fine example of dignity, fair play and a rising above petty personalities are facts that are most encouraging. As they gain more experience, more knowledge and feel more confidence in themselves, they will make a still better record, and will undoubtedly make their influence felt more strongly in the parties and in public affairs.

The election shows, as many others have shown, the need of more civic and political education for both men and women so that they will be determined to have higher types of candidates, so that they will be stimulated to study all sides of every question before coming to a conclusion, and so that they will make of every campaign a time for studying and reasoning and of every election a triumph, not of a temporary feeling or policy, but of those practical things that insure the best government for the community.

## Reduction of Armament

BY ALICE AMES WINTER

**T**O nations, as to individuals, there come great crises and tides of opportunity. Such a time is ours now, for it lies in the hands of two or three great dominant governments to decide whether the future shall hold a cataclysm when poison gases, bombs and great guns shall wreck civilization or whether we shall agree to live on this whirling globe on decent terms with each other.

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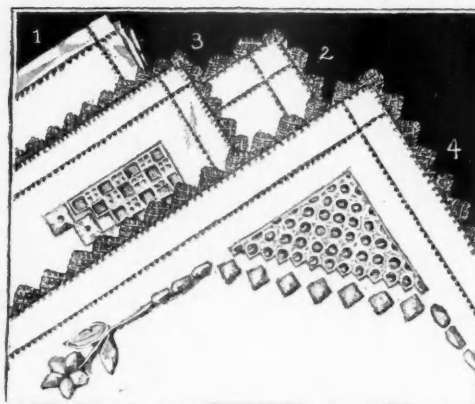
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the most prosperous of peoples, the great lovers of peace and proclaimers of the possibility of justice and humanity among men—of all nations, this country has the supreme chance to guide the tumultuous waters of the modern world into the current of peace.

America can not do it alone. It must be an agreement of the strong. But when the President of the United States, realizing this crucial moment, beckons the others to such a conference as that which convened on Armistice Day, it behooves every all-American to get behind him and push.

The world is crying out for peace, in horror at the past and in fear of the future. The balance hangs in our hands. Science is offering the war leaders such fiendishly perfected agencies of death as promise to annihilate not only soldiers, but peaceful cities wholesale. On the other hand, science and industry are offering a smiling world full of appliances that may make life happier and sweeter and give greater leisure for the things that glorify existence. This is the crucial time. Stand by the President in taking the first steps toward an international agreement to beat our swords into ploughshares.

### The Utica Idea

**I**N Utica, New York, the women have a definite notion about representative government. They think it involves expecting your representative to represent you.

Recently, with hearts and minds set on the Armament Conference in Washington, the Utica Woman's Civic Club initiated the organization of an Interclub Council. The idea met with the warmest response, and before long something like fifteen thousand women enlisted.

The next step was to ask their Congressman to come to Utica and talk things over. He came, and from all accounts got the surprise of his life. He thought he was going to see a possible half dozen women; instead he was escorted to the opera house, which was packed to overflowing with women. The chairman addressed the Congressman, reminding him that he had said in his campaign that he intended to do as his constituents wanted him to do, and now they had met to tell him what they wanted, and to ascertain what he intended to do to further the business of limiting armament.

The Congressman was visibly embarrassed and clearly irritated. He hastened to inform the women that he had never intentionally made a promise to do as his constituents bade him to do. The chairman responded that the women were glad to know it and would understand it when the next campaign rolled around. That did not improve the gentleman's temper and he expressed his feeling with great freedom to men

friends afterward to the effect that "the women had put him in a hole."

When tempers were finally restored, the Congressman was on his way to Washington with a frank resolution in his pocket which he had promised to deliver into the hands of Mr. Harding, and he had further promised to tell his fellow Congressmen that the women "back home" were not going to be "easy."

The Utica incident in many particulars is worth using as a model. The question of disarmament is political in its every phase and women should remember that they are no longer disfranchised petitioners.

### The Five-Line Book Shelf

May Sinclair's "*Mr. Waddington of Wyck*" (Macmillan): — Uncannily smooth, swift portraiture of the Perfect Egoist. Witty, keen-bladed, admirable.

Margaret Ashmun's "*Topless Towers*" (Macmillan): — An analytical novel dealing with a modern bachelor girl's problems in New York. It combines romance and logic and vividly portrays the new developing womanhood.

A. S. M. Hutchinson—"*If Winter Comes*" (Little, Brown & Co.): A story of English life, finely wrought, with insight and artistry; creating in Mark Sabre a living character. Hutchinson's best so far—a memorable book.



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# Women Citizens at Work

## Virginia's Conference

**G**OVERNOR DAVIS of Virginia has issued a Call to a Conference on Governmental Efficiency to be held in the State Capitol, Richmond, November 21-22, in cooperation with and at the request of the Department of Efficient Government of the Virginia League of Women Voters. According to Miss Sherwin, chairman of the National Department of Efficient Government, Virginia is the first to respond to the National Committee's recommendation that each state hold a Conference on Governmental Efficiency.

Arrangements for the Virginia Conference are in the hands of an executive

committee headed by the Governor, and a state-wide committee of prominent men and women will act as patrons. The Call to the Conference reads:

### TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA:

For promoting good government in Virginia, and stimulating a wider public interest in the problems of state and local administration, it is thought desirable that a state-wide conference on government efficiency should be held this fall.

Problems of state administration, of city and county management, of police control, of civil service regulation, of improving our primary and general election laws, and those which have to do with the economics of government in general, remain to be worked out if we are to achieve here in Virginia a really efficient government.

I have, therefore, at the request of the Virginia League of Women Voters, called a two day conference to discuss governmental efficiency to meet at the Capitol in the Hall of the House of Delegates at Richmond at eight o'clock Monday evening, November 21, 1921, and I cordially invite and request the people of Virginia, especially the women's organizations in every community, to send representatives to attend and participate in this conference.

WESTMORELAND DAVIS,  
Governor.

## The New Alliance

**I**N New York State the first college to offer women the same educational advantages it offered to men was Elmira. This fall it is sharing in a new way with women: under the auspices of the Chemung County League of Women Voters Elmira College is giving a course of eight lectures for women on Monday evenings. The one nearest to this date of issue is "The Practical Workings of the State Legislature," by Dr. H. A. Hamilton, on November 21, followed by "Taxation and Public Finance," "The State Labor Law," "The Law in Relation to the Family" and "The Property Rights of Women." Other states and other colleges might well follow suit.

## Pan-American Women at Bryn Mawr

**I**N a letter of invitation sent to the National League of Women Voters, Dr. M. Carey Thomas formally extends the hospitality of Bryn Mawr College to the delegates to the Pan American Conference for Women which is to be held in connection with the National Convention of the League next April. President Thomas invites them to visit

the College, and also to be her guests at luncheon at her residence.

The invitation has been welcomed by the League of Women Voters as adding a feature of special interest to the program planned for their Pan American guests. Women in the Latin-American countries are taking an ever-increasing interest in the possibilities of higher education, and it is fitting that during their visit to the United States they should be invited to see a college holding so high a place among American educational institutions. The Bryn Mawr campus and buildings will give the guests from South and Central America a delightful introduction to the college life of the North American girl, and Dr. Thomas, for many years Dean and now President of Bryn Mawr, and the first woman Trustee of Cornell University, is well qualified to act as hostess to a delegation composing the first Pan American Conference of women held.

News of the Conference, cabled in dispatches only two weeks ago, has already met with response. At the office of the National League in Washington a letter, bearing the date of the day the cable dispatch was printed, has been received from Havana. "I desire," it reads, "to receive an invitation to send delegates to the Pan American Conference which will be held in Baltimore next April, and to the third annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters. I ask this favor in the name of the National Suffrage Party, of which I have the honor to be President."

## Why Men Don't Vote

**T**EN cities and five rural districts in each of the seven states comprising the Fourth Region have been selected for canvass by the League of Women Voters to learn why men do not vote. The data so secured is to be used as material for study and discussion at the Efficiency in Government Institute to be held by the National League of Women Voters in Chicago December 1, 2 and 3, in connection with the first state convention of Illinois and the Fourth Regional Conference. In each state surveys will be made in districts including the largest city, the state capitol, and a number of small towns, cities and rural districts.

## The Advantage of a Trust Fund

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By Ben Hecht

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### The Obstacle Race

By Ethel M. Dell

The story of a disillusioned woman who breaks away from a parasitic society existence to find real life in humbler surroundings. "It is not hard to understand Ethel Dell's popularity. She has grasped the profitable truth that the thing which has the strongest appeal to human nature is human nature."—N. Y. Evening Post. \$2.00

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# World News About Women

## Working Women at Geneva

THE Second International Congress of Working Women was held at Geneva in mid-October, with eighteen countries represented by more than fifty delegates. Mrs. Raymond Robins, president, opened the convention with a speech in which she declared that "our first task as working women of the world is to make war against war." The United States was represented by nine

delegates, and the *Citizen* hopes to publish soon a first-hand report on the sessions of the Congress.

## Another Woman Wins

THE appointment of Mrs. Mabel Pound Le Roy, of Michigan, to be Recorder of the General Land Office has been confirmed by the Senate. This office has always been held by a man and is a direct political appointment.

The selection of Mrs. LeRoy is a distinct gratification to the office women in Washington. Mrs. Le Roy, whose home was in Pontiac, Mich., is the widow of James A. Le Roy, at one time United States Consul at Durango, in Mexico. After his death Mrs. Le Roy was appointed to the office of "President's Secretary to sign land patents," from which she has just been promoted.

## A Proposed Amendment

THE National Woman's Party has drawn up an amendment to the Constitution for presentation in each house of Congress which reads:

Section 1.—No political, civil or legal disability or inequality on account of sex or marriage shall exist within the United States or any territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Section 2.—Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## Women Elected

AMONG the women elected to office on November 8 is Mary E. W. Risteau, a farmer and a Democrat, who has been chosen for the Maryland Assembly. Miss Risteau has been in charge of a three-hundred-acre farm for some years. She is reported to have said: "I've been doing a man's job on a farm and I intend to do a man's job in the legislature." (Why a man's?)

Mrs. Margaret B. Laird, one of the two women in the last New Jersey legislature, was re-elected on the Republican ticket from Essex County. Mrs. Katherine W. Brown, Democrat, joins Mrs. Laird in the legislature. Mrs. Jennie C. Van Ness, who introduced the Van Ness act for the enforcement of the prohibition laws, was not re-elected—for that reason.

Please send in election news from your own state.

## Cambridge

WE made a slip in our editorial on the vote on the admission of women to Cambridge in the last issue. We said both "graces" proposed were rejected; in point of fact the poorer one was passed. It provides for "titular degrees," distinguished from actual degrees and marking inferiority of status. On the whole, it seems a pity that this feeble compromise was passed: it advances the cause of equal educational opportunity not a whit.

ACCORDING to *Time and Tide*, the first woman doctor has set up practice in Hong-Kong. She is Dr. Hoashoo, and was graduated in Edinburgh.



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## Books on General Government

SO many requests for the names of books on government come into the office of the *Woman Citizen* that this column, usually given over to Questions and Answers on government, is devoting this issue to such books. Bibliographies are often so long and comprehensive that they frighten rather than attract the reader. This list has the merit of brevity. Every book listed is an authority and should be read by every woman who wishes to be well informed on the subject of her government.

*The American Commonwealth*, by Viscount James Bryce.

One of the most important and comprehensive studies of our government ever written. The acknowledged authority. Abridged edition. 1 vol. 530 pp., published by Macmillan Co. \$3.00.

*American Government and Politics*, by Charles A. Beard.

A thorough exposition of the machinery of government and of practical politics, national, state and local. Interesting and authoritative. Revised 1915. 752 pp. Macmillan Co. \$3.50.

*Government and Politics in the United States*, by William P. Guitteau.

A popular text book on government, covering much ground briefly. Revised 1915. 472 pp. Houghton Mifflin. \$1.88.

*Actual Government as applied under American conditions*, by A. B. Hart.

A comprehensive text book on the machinery of government, with explanations of the functions of its various branches and their practical workings. Fourth edition. Revised 1918. 599 pp. Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50.

*American Citizenship*, by Charles A. and Mary R. Beard.

Government in its relations to human needs, especially interesting to women. 1914. 297 pp. Macmillan Co. \$1.60.

*The Woman Citizen*, by Mary Sumner Boyd.

General handbook of Civics for the woman voter by the former Chairman of Research, Leslie Bureau of Suffrage Education. 1918. 252 pp. Frederick A. Stokes. \$1.60.

*The Woman Voter's Manual*, by S. E. Forman and Marjorie Shuler.

A concise handbook of the facts of government, intended to make the way easy for the new woman voter; rewritten by an author well known to readers of the *Woman Citizen*. 1918. 180 pp. Century. \$1.00.

*The New Voter*, by Charles Wallis Thompson.

The story of practical politics and the things women ought to know

about them, told in a fascinating way. 1918. 343 pp. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

*An Introduction to Political Parties and Practical Politics*, by P. Orman Ray. \$1.00.

A clear, simple exposition of the machinery of political parties, of nominating methods and election laws, with the workings of practical politics in government. 1913. Revised 1917. 611 pp. Chas. Scribner's Sons. \$1.80.

Two books on State Government:

*State Governments in the United States*,

by Arthur W. Holcombe.

A standard work on the machinery of state governments, and the way they are meeting the problems of state administration. 1919. 480 pp. Macmillan Co. \$2.25.

*Principles of State Administration*, by John Mabry Matthews.

A suggestive book on State Government with special emphasis on the methods of efficient administration of public health, charities, education and other departments of state government. 1917. 514 pp. Appleton. \$3.00.



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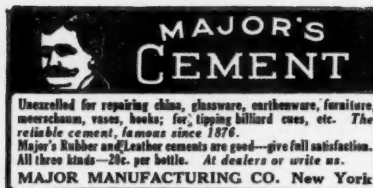
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A review of county government and its shortcomings. 1919. Macmillan. \$2.50.

*County, the Dark Continent of American Politics*, by H. S. Gilbertson.

1917. National Short Ballot Association. \$2.00.

City Government—from a new angle:  
*American Cities—Their Methods of Business*, by Arthur Benson Gilbert.

That the success of a man's business and the comfort and happiness of the average home is dependent in a large measure on efficient and economically administered city government is the theme of this book. Interesting and suggestive. 1919. 234 pp. Macmillan. \$2.00.

Books on miscellaneous subjects connected with government which every woman ought to read:

*American Police Systems*, by Raymond Fosdick.

A recent survey of the police situation in American cities, contrasted with foreign cities. Published for the Bureau of Social Hygiene. 1920. 383 pp. Century Co. \$2.00.

*Punishment and Reformation*, by Frederick H. Wines, revised by Winthrop D. Lane.

A standard book on penology revised and enlarged by another well-known expert. A study of the penitentiary system which ought to help toward a solution of this social problem. 1919. 475 pp. Thomas Y. Crowell Co. \$2.50.

*Successful Family Life on a Moderate Income*, by Mary Hinman Abel.

A book full of valuable suggestions for women who are home makers on moderate incomes. 1921. 247 pp. J. B. Lippincott. \$2.00.

*Choosing a Career*, by Orison Swett Marden.

Intended largely for men, but with advice and suggestions helpful to women. 1921. 325 pp. Crowell. \$2.00.

Any of these books may be had from the *Woman Citizen*, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City. Add ten cents for postage on books up to 250 pages and twenty cents for larger ones.

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Montalvo, Marie de		
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Aviator	Dec. 31 11
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Certified Engineer	Dec. 21 20
Engineers—Holland	Mar. 25 20
Fire Warden	Oct. 8 11
Forest Ranger	Feb. 11 20
Marine Engineer—Washington	Mar. 25 28
Motion Picture Producer	Feb. 11 11
Police Reserves, Captain of	Sept. 24 20
President National Education Assn.	Jan. 28 11
Public Health Officer	Sept. 10 20
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Aldermen—Georgia	Oct. 22 20
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Alderman—Kansas City	Apr. 22 20
Alienist in Health Bureau	Sept. 10 20
Assistant Attorney General	Sept. 10 20
Cabinet—Canada	Oct. 8 20
City Administration—North Dakota	Apr. 22 20
City Commissioner—Alabama	Dec. 3 20
	Dec. 8 13
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City Clerk—Tacoma	Apr. 22 21
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City Supervisor—San Francisco	Dec. 17 29
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England	Sept. 24 20
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	Jan. 28 20
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Mississippi	Jan. 28 20
Nebraska	Feb. 25 20
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New York	Feb. 11 20
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Missouri	Apr. 22 21
Nebraska	Apr. 22 21
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Colo.	Feb. 25 20
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	Feb. 25 20
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Public Health Service	Sept. 10 10
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South Carolina	Mar. 11 20
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County	Feb. 25 20
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Otteneheimer, Blanch B.	
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Dona Bertha Lutz—by Roy Nash	Mar. 25 9
Ecuadorian Ph. D. An	Apr. 8 12
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Alberta	Dec. 17 12
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