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# The Woman Citizen

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NOVEMBER, 1925



Garden Sculpture

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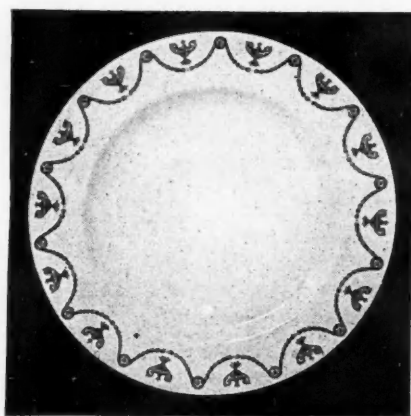
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# The Woman Citizen

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# The Woman Citizen

Volume X

NOVEMBER, 1925

Number 8

## Current Events

October

THE success of the Locarno Security Conference with its potentialities for lasting peace, made October memorable. Next in interest abroad was the intervention of the League of Nations in the quarrel between Greece and Bulgaria. The French debt to the United States was settled on a truce basis only, which has since been rejected by the French Cabinet. The British Labor Party vetoed eligibility to Communists. Mussolini tightened his grip on Italy. At home, we had Secretary Mellon's tax proposals, the rebellion in the Shipping Board, the formation of a bread merger. The coal strike began to tell—and crime went on rampaging.

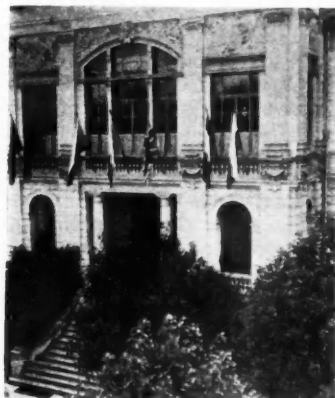
### The Locarno Treaties

ON the evening of October 16, a little scene at a lighted window in Locarno, Switzerland, marked the promise of Germany and France never to fight again. Arm in arm stood Foreign Minister Briand of France and Chancellor Luther of Germany. Over their shoulders looked Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister of Great Britain, and Premier Mussolini of Italy. Behind them secretaries were handling the treaties that had just been "initialed"—technical word for a signing not yet ratified.

Since that evening five of the seven treaties have been published in full—the climax of negotiations that have been going on since Germany, to her everlasting credit, took the initiative in making a security proposal last February. Most important is the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee by which Germany, on the one hand, and France and Belgium, on the other, pledge themselves not to make war on each other, and to observe the demilitarized Rhineland zone. Great Britain and Italy guarantee this treaty, which means that both would come to the aid of France or Belgium if attacked by Germany, and to the aid of Germany if attacked by France or Belgium.

Supplementing this compact there are two arbitration treaties—one between Germany and France, one between Germany and Belgium. In these, both sides agree to submit "all disputes of every kind" to the arbitration of a special tribunal, the World Court, or permanent conciliation commissions.

Two almost identical arbitration treat-



© Underwood & Underwood.  
Where the Locarno Conference  
Was Held

ties, between Germany and Czechoslovakia, Germany and Poland, are the fourth and fifth of the Locarno group. Sixth and seventh are treaties between France and her Eastern allies, Poland and Czechoslovakia, which are France's guarantee to "lend immediate aid and assistance" if Germany should "attack without provocation." These two treaties, covering the danger spots in the arrangement, have not yet been made public.

All the treaties are to become operative, if ratified, as soon as Germany joins the League of Nations. During the course of the negotiations, Germany waived the reservation under which she had claimed she should be allowed to join—the reservation that her special condition of disarmament ought to exempt her from furnishing military service on equal terms with the other nations in the League. To meet this objection the other negotiators gave Ger-

many a note embodying their interpretation of Article XVI as meaning "that each state member of the League is bound to cooperate loyally and effectively in support of the Covenant and in resistance to any act of aggression to an extent which is compatible with its military situation and takes its geographical position into account." The other point on which Germany made a sizable concession is her acquiescence in the French guarantee of the Eastern arbitration treaties.

It is assumed that certain informal concessions were made to Germany in return—such as the evacuation of Cologne, amelioration of the Rhineland occupation, possibly some promise of a return, under mandate, of a former German colony, some softening of the administration of the Saar, which, while technically a League administration, is actually under French control.

The present outlook for the ratification of the treaties is not as good as it was just after they were initialed. Three Nationalist members of the German Cabinet have resigned, and with the two extremes of Nationalism and Communism in resistance, Chancellor Luther and Foreign Minister Stresemann are likely to have a hard fight. In general, the response to the Locarno settlement has been one of enthusiasm, vast relief, great hope. The Rhineland Pact has been hailed as the beginning of a new peace era, with victor and vanquished in a new equality and a new will to cooperate for peace.

### Disarmament Conference?

WITH the signing of the Locarno settlement, despatches from Washington reported that President Coolidge thought this momentous event pointed the way to another disarmament conference. And certainly disarmament is the next step, as it was the implication of all the negotiations. But the cables that carried this news abroad brought back no news of enthusiastic reception. On the contrary, not only Briand of France but Chamberlain of Great Britain said that the next dis-



armament conference must be under League auspices, especially as technical preparations were begun as a result of the September League sessions. Part of the foreign press was quite outspoken in disapproval of the Washington suggestion, and it is fairly clear that none of the European powers, unless possibly Germany, would prefer our leadership to that of the League.

Later Mr. Coolidge explained that his reference was only to a naval disarmament conference which would round off the work of the Washington Conference of 1922, but that no move would be made even in this direction without expressions from Europe.

### Greece and Bulgaria

**P**PROMPT recourse to the League of Nations may have averted a Balkan War, though as this is written the air is by no means clear. A clash occurred between Greek soldiers and Bulgarian soldiers on the frontier near Demirhisar. In the course of it one Greek was killed on Bulgarian soil and Greek troops crossed the border to recover the body. There was another exchange of fire; more casualties; Bulgarians on Greek soil, Greeks on Bulgarian. At Athens the story was that regular Bulgarian troops were involved, but the correspondents say the offenders probably were irregular bands, with no official backing. Greece claimed that the attack was unprovoked. She demanded an indemnity of 2,000,000 French francs gold from the Bulgarian government, punishment of the responsible Bulgarian officers was called for, an apology demanded—everything to be forthcoming within forty-eight hours. Bulgaria promptly referred the whole business to the League of Nations. A special meeting of the Council was called for October 26, with representatives of both countries invited, and Briand, of France, Acting Secretary of the League Council, sent telegrams reminding both governments of their obligation under the Covenant to cease military movements pending the outcome of the Council meeting.

Both governments accepted, but Greece has defied the League edict by refusing to withdraw her troops until the Bulgars accept the ultimatum. In return, Briand has served notice that the blame and responsibility must rest on Greece for whatever happens.

It is a test case that will be watched with the keenest interest. That Bulgaria immediately appealed to the League is a tribute to the power of massed public opinion, operating through regularly constituted machinery.

Bulgaria is certainly in no situation to carry on war. She is in a desperate state, after six years of fighting and under the weight of excessively heavy reparations imposed by the Allies. In-

deed, the country is so nearly disarmed as to be almost helpless against enemies.

So far as its internal affairs are concerned, since the Tsankov government came in, a white terror has prevailed, under which the government has quietly murdered thousands of suspected opponents.

There has been hard feeling between Greece and Bulgaria since the Treaty of Neuilly, which gave to Greece territory accorded to Bulgaria at the close of the 1913 Balkan war.



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Elmer E. Crowley

### The Shipping Board Rebellion

**A**T the moment all is quiet in the Shipping Board, but as this won't last when Congress meets we shouldn't omit the recent outbreak of rebellion. While President Coolidge was away making a speech early in October, the Shipping Board dismissed the president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, and elected Elmer E. Crowley in his place. When Mr. Palmer was elected—at the President's request—the Board voted to give him almost full control of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, with the difficult job of operating and selling the merchant fleet. This power the Board has now recalled to itself.

The deepest trouble with the Shipping Board seems to be the uncertainty about who is boss—the President or Congress? The majority of the Board hold that the President has been stepping over into territory allotted to them by Congress, and they are putting up an opposition. When the President asked one Board member, Bert E. Haney, of Oregon, to resign because he criticised Admiral Palmer, Mr. Haney refused. Another, Commissioner Frederick J. Thompson, of Georgia, resigned in protest against an administration which he found too narrow. The President then appointed H. C. Dalton, of Cleveland, to survey the situation. Before he did so, the Board acted. And then Hutchinson I. Cone resigned as vice-president and general manager of the Fleet Corporation in protest against this defiance of the President.

Mark Sullivan, writing from Washington to the *New York Herald Tribune*, suggests as an explanation of the Shipping Board ferment a sectional quarrel between East, West and South, representatives of each being eager to

protect and foster their own region. This and other theories will be due for an airing after Congress opens.

### The French Debt

**T**HE French Debt Commission, here for a week, went home with only a temporary arrangement for handling the debt. After two French offers were rejected by the American Commissioners, and one American offer was rejected by the French, an American proposal for a truce was accepted: France was to pay forty millions annually for five years, and this would be accepted as the total interest for that period. At the end of the five years negotiations would be reopened. Not being empowered to accept a temporary proposal, M. Caillaux, French Finance Minister, took this proposal home for consultation. The French Cabinet failed to approve it, and it will not be submitted to the French Parliament.

A counter proposal is reported to be under consideration and is likely to be made here soon.

Shortly after the Commission went home President Coolidge intimated that private loans ought not to be made to nations that have not arranged to pay their war debts. Charles E. Mitchell, President of the National City Bank, followed with the statement that the bankers of the country support the President's stand—and has been roundly criticised in some quarters for assuming to speak for the bankers. So has the President for putting this pressure on France to pay—as his action is interpreted.

### Taxes—Again

**T**AX reduction is to the front again—as usual in two forms, since it is too popular an issue to be neglected by either party. Before the House Ways and Means Committee, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon outlined the situation, very carefully explaining that it was not a "program" with exact recommendations, but an indication of safe limits. Briefly, he claims that a total reduction of \$300,000,000 is possible. He suggests a 20 per cent limit on surtax, and a 5 per cent normal tax. Further, he suggested reduction and ultimate repeal of the Federal inheritance tax, and repeal of the gift tax. Later, he submitted a new schedule further reducing taxes on incomes from \$6,000 to \$12,000.

Representative Garner, ranking Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee, retorted with a schedule providing further cuts. He increased the estimate of total reduction by extending the period for payment of our national debt from Secretary Mellon's twenty-five years to sixty-two.

And the debate is on.



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### The New Secretary Davis

THE new Secretary of War, successor to John W. Weeks, whose illness forced his retirement, is the youngest man in the Cabinet. He is forty-six. Dwight F. Davis, as Assistant Secretary, served as acting head of the department during the months of Mr. Weeks' illness. He is a Harvard man, a lawyer and financier, and reputed wealthy. Going into the World War as a private, he came out a lieutenant colonel, with a Distinguished Service Cross. He is a mighty tennis player and is the donor of the Davis Cup, for which tennis teams compete yearly in international tournaments; and, to complete the variety, he has a record of service on many welfare boards in his home city, St. Louis. His first government job was on the War Finance Board, from which he went to the War Department. Mr. Davis will probably continue his predecessor's conservative administration. Though a friend of Colonel Mitchell, he is not in sympathy with his demand for a separate air service.

Colonel Hanford MacNider, former commander of the American Legion, takes the place Mr. Davis has just left.

### Sugar and Bread

LIKE the Shipping Board, the Federal Trade Commission is in a state of ferment. Not long ago the Commission was reorganized better to the Administration's liking. Two members were left from the former organization, Commissioners Thompson and Nugent. These two are protesting against the action of the majority in dismissing a complaint against nineteen sugar-beet companies that were alleged to have violated the anti-trust laws. This will be remembered as the case which was responsible for the rejection of Charles Beecher Warren as Attorney-General, because of his relation to one of the companies. The two protesters imply political motives back of the silence.

Then there is the matter of the so-called "bread trust." Some time ago the Federal Trade Commission made complaint against the Continental Bread Company for violation of the Clayton Act through restraint of competition, but the complaint was not made public. Again, Commissioners Thompson and Nugent—blame Commissioners Van Fleet, Humphrey and Hunt. Meantime a combination of three great baking

companies has been formed—the Continental, the Ward and the General Bakeries, representing four hundred million dollars, and incorporated in Maryland as the General Baking Company. The big merger will be studied by the Department of Justice to discover whether in any way it violates the anti-trust laws.

### A. F. of L.

IN October, for the first time in forty years, a convention of the American Federation of Labor assembled under the guidance of another than Samuel Gompers. William Green, who was chosen president on Mr. Gompers' death last year, presided, and was re-elected. Two or three features of the convention were of special interest. One was the announcement of a new policy of wages to fit the era of super-power. The Federation goes on record for progressive increase of wages and decrease of hours in proportion to man's increasing power of production through the introduction of labor-saving machinery and electrical power.

The Federation declared for a return to the non-partisan fold in politics, never more to stray, as it did last fall, in third-party paths. The Communist phase of labor got no aid or comfort from the Federation, and when a visiting British M. P., Laborite, urged fraternal relations with Russian workers, Mr. Green repudiated the suggestion, to the accompaniment of cheers. (The British M. P.'s own party itself threw out Communists root and branch during October.) The convention also vowed that the massed strength of labor "would be exerted to keep the country from being overrun by Japanese"—146 Japanese, isn't it? who were annually excluded by the gentleman's agreement until we insulted Japan by substituting legislation for agreement. Better news was the Federation's endorsement of the Child Labor Amendment.

### Indiana's New Senator

THE death of Senator Samuel Moffett Ralston, of Indiana, removed a fine, public-spirited Democratic leader, who might have had the Democratic nomination for President last year if he had so chosen; if, indeed, he had not definitely willed otherwise. To fill the unexpired term, Governor Jackson, of Indiana, appointed—not former Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who was strongly urged, but Arthur R. Robinson. This action has been sharply criticised as prolonging a seething state of Indiana politics. Both the governor and Mr. Robinson have been accused of close Klan sympathies and the choice of Mr. Robinson is expected to increase the feeling among many Republicans against Klan influence in the party. It is assumed that this choice means that Governor Jack-

son is leaving the way open for his own candidacy—since if Beveridge had been appointed now he would be practically certain of being his party's choice at the regular election.

### Coal?

THE coal strike goes on. At the end of nine weeks, the bottoms of bins are showing, in spite of the assurances that there was a large supply on hand. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, says the operators are selling inferior grades of coal for higher grades, at the higher price. Profiteering has begun. Rumors are heard of negotiations, new offers, but actually nothing happens. And there has been no suggestion that the Government will intervene. It's all very familiar.



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### More Mussolini

PREMIER MUSSOLINI was not popular in Locarno when he went up to sign the treaties. The Belgian Foreign Minister, a Socialist, would not shake hands with the man who had turned from Socialism to Fascism, so his welcome by the group of ministers had to be stiffly formal. There was fear of attack by Swiss workers, who, like the Belgian, hold Mussolini responsible for the murder of Matteotti, the Socialist Deputy. And half or more of the assembled newspaper men cut the Premier's conference—and even the Premier—in protest against his suppression of freedom of the press in Italy and his rough treatment of foreign correspondents.

Premier Mussolini has just put through a plan of city government that takes away the last trace of constitutional liberty. All townships of less than five thousand inhabitants are no longer to have elected officials, but to be governed by commissioners appointed by royal decree. This affects 7,300 of the 9,000 townships in Italy. Another outstanding feature of the new plan is the combination of Fascist organized labor and organized employees in corporations, with representation in Parliament—a sort of Government-controlled labor monopoly.

While all this has been going on, the trial of the Fascist assassins of Matteotti has been in process. The political leaders who were charged with complicity have been thoroughly whitewashed. Still another recent Italian phase has been raids on the Masons in Florence.

October 27, 1925





## Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

October 22, 1925.



HE gentle and homely virtues of the New Englander are the ones usually propagated. Not his righteous indignation, nor his ire, nor his slightly stubborn, slightly caustic follow-up of the failure of justice—all of which must have been in the President's mind as he sat down to meditate on the passing of the French Commission without coming to a settlement regarding their war debt to the United States. The President's *noms de plume*—"White House circles," "The spokesman for the President and the other fellows," "It was learned and it was the opinion around the White House"—(all of which seem too thin now to be of much use as, of course, nearly everybody who reads these oracles knows that all the circumlocution comes to roost on one perch, namely, the desk of the Executive)—grew eloquent with reiteration of the American viewpoint of the sanctity of obligation. The "circles" intimated that if France could not come to terms on the debt-funding settlement, then that nation could not enjoy private loans from private banking interests in the United States with official approval and God-speed.

The French situation has reduced the debt problem here to a formula—no debt funding in a cooperative spirit, no private loans with Government favor or sanction.

### Debts and Loans

The Czechoslovak Debt Funding Commission followed the French at the capital, and the quietness, directness and dispatch with which the latter commission came to terms and signed the agreement with Secretary Mellon were in extraordinary contrast to the French system of financial diplomacy. The Italian Debt Commission is on its way

to this country for negotiation, the heads of the commission traveling first class and the rest taking second-class accommodations to show a spirit of economy. Even though the French method was put down in Washington as merely European custom, the French had a way of their own in negotiating—delegating friends and agents to have friendly intercourse with debt-funding officials in sounding them out and reporting back to headquarters. The sanction of private loans which is now being openly withheld by the Government, according to experts, has no true legal basis at present and some think that legislation covering such an emergency may be introduced in the coming session of Congress.

It is only to be regretted that missions must come to the United States and to the capital and make such compressed and exacting visits as did the French, for then there is little opportunity to see the gentler side of the capital, some of the things in which they themselves take so much pride when it comes to setting foot on French terrain. How the Frenchman loves his soil, the trees, the view, the ground itself and everything that goes with it. This country round about is more brilliant than the South has seen for years. Some of the New England frost filtered down here and blessed the maples and pin oaks. The roses are in full fall bloom, acres of them, and the Lincoln Memorial has now been completely banked with extraordinary and wonderful boxwood, centuries old, gathered from the country round about.

The delegates to the Interparliamentary Union had more time and were able to take in the countryside, to their great delight, particularly the English visitors, who had the graciousness to say that the box around Virginia was quite as lovely as that of England, if not more

so, having grown to huge proportions, sometimes by sheer neglect. They went down to Gunston Hall, where the Virginia Bill of Rights was originally written and where the whole house and grounds have been restored by Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hertle. The boxwood is high over the tallest visitor's head, leading from the old brick mansion down to the terrace overlooking the Potomac. Unfortunately, when the British visitors stopped at George Washington's church in Alexandria they found that enterprising Americans had installed an up-to-date ticket turnstile not unlike that in a good movie house, which took some of the sanctity of antiquity from entrance to the Washington pew; but on the whole the foreign visitors seem to have more fellow-feeling for Washington than ever before. Perhaps the capital has grown and mellowed a bit, or England and Europe become a little more new.

### Not Much Discussion

One slight disappointment in the review of the interesting sessions of the Interparliamentary Union was the fact that they afforded so little opportunity for debate. Papers were prepared by delegates from many foreign countries weeks in advance of their presentation. These papers were on interesting and vital problems, creating new points of view and relating experiences and situations in which many members were intimately concerned. But there was little or no chance for discussion or for following up such points. International conferences over here have not yet progressed to the point where they are international forums.

As the date set by Congress for the reopening of the World Court proposition approaches, December 17, it seems more than ever likely that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee,

Senator Borah, will make more appreciable headway with his opposition to the World Court membership than has been supposed. The difficulty with Senator Borah is that when he is aroused he has recourse to a tremendous mental ability and to fight him means marshaling a large amount of brain power. His methods are not those of the casual legislator. He either ignores an issue entirely or he goes into it with a vigor which usually takes a battalion to equal. The women's organizations, headed by Mrs. Maud Wood Park, are alert to the coming opportunity when the World Court comes to vote. Members of the joint Congressional committee have doubled their forces for the coming legislative program, chief of which is the World Court legislation.

### Centennial Art Exhibit

At the opening of the Freer Gallery of Art several years ago, which happily attracted art lovers from all over the world, critics came to ask then why Washington was not more of a national art center. The opening of the Centennial Exhibition of the National Academy of Design here the other evening makes of the capital, at least temporarily, a very center of what is best in American art. The President and Mrs. Coolidge took down the ribbons which opened the exhibition and the Corcoran Gallery is crowded every day and will be until the exhibition is ended on November 15. It will open in New York on December 1 and remain until January 3.

To have selected the best examples in sculpture, painting, etchings, portraits and miniature for the last hundred years is a stupendous work in itself and to be able to see it in one ensemble is a rare and delightful opportunity. There is an obvious note of restraint throughout the whole exhibition; many prominent painters whose works have been in the hearts of their countrymen for many years are represented by but a few selections. But nearly all the old friends are there—John Singer Sargent, of whom a Washingtonian said the other day that he might well have been the most prominent American of the last decade; William M. Chase, Samuel F. B. Morse; the president of the National Academy, Edwin H. Blashfield, with his symbolical work of idealism, "Academia"; the vice-president, Harry W. Watrous, with a portrait of his mother; the two portraits of Washington, one by Gilbert Stuart, the other by Rembrandt Peale, the landscape by Ralph A. Blakelock, famous for his "Moonlight," the painter who came back to an exhibition of his own works after having spent a quarter of his life in an insane asylum, and miniatures insured for hundreds of thousands of dollars. Portraits in every shade of interpretation, landscapes from early morning in the snow

to late sunset, and the inimitable Innesses. Painting, sculpture, etching and engraving, from such men and women as Church, Coffin, Cox, La Farge, Homer, Thayer, Weir, Dainingerfield, Martin, Tryon, Wyant, Guérin, Remington, Cecilia Beaux, Childe Hassam, Pennell, and in architecture, Henry Bacon, Gilbert, Pope, Platt and Goodhue. What a row!

In most exhibitions there is but a phase, but here is the whole long galaxy, with so much differentiation, contrast, such a variety of method as to be rich and deep. The time seems short in Washington for a proper appreciation of the exhibition and only one month is allotted to New York.

Samuel F. B. Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, was the founder of the National Academy of Design. President Blashfield said: "Samuel Finley Breese Morse, by means of his *painting*, financed his great invention—the electric telegraph—and became a world's benefactor. Strong in their belief that development of the appreciation of beauty as shown in the Fine Arts is an equal benefaction, the men who have followed him hope for a long and useful future of his National Academy of Design."

### Taxes and Trials

Nothing makes an administration more popular than attention to tax matters. President Coolidge has added to the fellow-feeling of the average voter by the early presentation of the administration plan for further tax reduction. This has been drafted by Secretary Mellon and laid before the Ways and Means Committee. Democrats have already begun counter proposals which attack Mr. Mellon's plan of devoting \$290,000,000 of the available surplus to lowering the tax rate and chiefly aimed at reduction of surtaxes. Democrats would like to devote twice that amount to reduction of taxes, claiming that that money could be found, lessening taxes all along the line, permitting single men with incomes of \$4,000 and married men with incomes of \$5,000 to be free from taxation, as well as making a substantial reduction in surtaxes. The Ways and Means Committee has been holding hearings and already has listened to several Governors.

Colonel William Mitchell, who has defied the War Department by telling the whole truth, as he sees it, about the condition of the national air service, at last is to be court-martialed. An imposing court-martial board has been appointed from the War Department and the Department is now looking around for a hall large enough in which to begin proceedings. The publicity which has attended Colonel Mitchell from the first of his explosive charges has made him a figure which aspiring politicians try not to envy. "Colonel Mitchell's political chances," remarked one, "just

now are worth considerable; the effect and impression he has made upon the country as a fearless and truth-speaking man in the face of his superiors in the War Department is the kind of Rooseveltian daring that brings the acclaim of the crowd." Colonel Mitchell will be a busy man when the trial starts. His book of speaking engagements at banquets and public affairs now is a long one, while the camera men follow him all day. "Hell and Maria" has become the fashion in public affairs.

The Cabinet changes again as Dwight Davis is promoted by the President from Assistant to Secretary of War, after the leave-taking with Secretary Weeks, which was particularly full of feeling and sympathy, the President making it doubly plain how much he valued the services and friendship of his Massachusetts colleague. After he had sent out the final statement regarding the resignation of Secretary Weeks the President said that he was afraid he had not made it plain how keenly he would feel the interruption in official and friendly relations and how great was his personal regret that ill health forced Secretary Weeks to take a long holiday. At every vacancy the name of the President's close friend, Dwight Morrow, of J. P. Morgan and Company, comes up as a possible appointment and again the sages reply that the affiliation with banking interests makes it difficult for the President to proffer the appointment. But Mr. Morrow holds a valuable and close position at the White House.

### Safety Valves Needed

Strenuous years in Washington seem to demand that a President have some Colonel House to whom he can go for friendly advice, advice that is detached and expert. Reading the letters of Walter Hines Page again, now appearing prominently in the newspapers, one sees something of what it must mean to be alone in governmental crises with no detached mind to which to turn and no one who will, even unofficially, shoulder some of the decisions and back up the official logic. What would Ambassador Page have done had he not had some one to whom he could write his feelings about the Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan? The lack of co-operation between them during the war stress of the times in London would have been a heart-breaking thing if Mr. Page had not had the opportunity to write away some of it in his letters to friends and family.

Mr. Morrow is a great financier and philanthropist, particularly versed in sociology and its practical application to organized charities and prison reform, and he apparently is always on call, which must be unwritten comfort in the Executive Mansion.

(Continued on page 41)

# In Behalf of Mothers and Babies

By Eleanor Taylor Marsh

OF THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

**I**HAVE been traveling thousands of miles during the past few days. I have traveled into strange places and seen funny, interesting, and sometimes rather heart-wringing things. . . . I have not left the neighborhood of the little stucco building which houses the United States Children's Bureau at Washington.

My travels have been at a desk in the division of maternal and infant hygiene of the Children's Bureau, and the places and people I have observed and lived with have mysteriously appeared from ordinary wooden file cases. My eyes have been the eyes of physicians and nurses who have written businesslike reports of their work because it's part of their work to write reports, with no thought of being at an unusual job, or being unusual people.

I am hearing and seeing the story of Sheppard-Towner.

## Where Help Is Miles Away

Here I am, for instance, with the woman doctor who directs the activities of a great Western state on behalf of its mothers and babies. "One may easily travel miles"—she is speaking of one of her districts, fifteen remote counties ribbed by buttes and chopped into bad lands—"seeking in vain an individualistic butte, coulée, or tower of stones serving as a herder's signal. Stopping at a tiny cabin for information one may find only a foreign-tongued woman gesticulating wildly in the opposite direction. Dusk may fall with the destination twenty-eight miles away, nothing to be heard but the yelping of a coyote with or without a left-hind foot, straining to escape from the hated trap. Some of our counties have neither hospital nor nurse, at least one has no railway, telegraph, or telephone."

This isn't a recital of difficulties, but a picture for us who sit at desks, work in houses, play in theatres, of what life means in a world which is pretty much just land and sky, with distances great and roads often no more than trails.

Our director goes on. She is talking of her work. I wish I could tell you all she says. Here are snatches:

"Women are eager for the work and often threaten, when they hear of the child health conference which is coming, to get there if they have to walk. Men

and women drive twenty-five and thirty miles, bringing their lunch and making a day of it. A mother came to one of our conferences swinging herself and her children in a little basket hanging from a pulley across the River ——. A mother and four children, unable to make the whole journey to town, stopped our nurse en route for a private health conference. At a little eating house where we met for dinner, a young inexperienced mother with a nine-months-old infant gave it boiled potatoes, roast

seen very interesting sights. Did you ever hear of a cradle that winds up and rocks the baby while the mother is out milking the cows? The nurse has seen more than one of these contrivances. She has, to the horror of some of her mothers, suggested tying the cradle so it won't rock. She has been rewarded in one case, at least, when a little sixth grade girl tells her mother that baby mustn't be rocked and proceeds to fasten the cradle herself. Many of the mothers are eager for advice and make real sacrifices to come to classes.

While we are with this particular nurse, here is a story which she tells, in her report, of what having a maternity and infancy nurse in the county meant to one mother. This is the story, told with no idea of taking credit for the fortunate outcome:

"A woman, expecting her fourth baby, had been to her doctor, sixty miles away. She had been examined and found all right. In her sixth month, she began to look puffy about the eyes, and at times complained of headaches. We took a specimen to her doctor and he found a slight albumin the first time. Another specimen revealed a little more, so with slightly increased symptoms, she went back to consult the doctor. This time there was a little more albumin, so she remained in town.

"At seven and one-half months, she developed acute symptoms, and had a premature delivery. Both mother and baby got along nicely, although we had a very difficult time keeping her on a regular feeding schedule after she was home. There was plenty of milk, and she belonged to the class who 'feed when they are hungry,' so the baby was very cross and regurgitated food. We finally succeeded in getting her down to the doctor again, and everything seems to be going nicely."

Cooperation between Sheppard-Towner nurses and doctors may mean, as it probably did in this case, taking the ounce of prevention which may save the life of a mother.

## In the Sheep Country

My filing case carries me now, like the magic carpet, to the center of a sheep raising country. There is the little country store used by a public health nurse as temporary headquarters for a maternity conference. Mothers are grouped around the nurse, she is bring-

## Two-Years' Work Under Sheppard-Towner

### THE STATES REPORT:

26,353 child health conferences held  
594,136 babies examined  
9,669 prenatal conferences held  
74,659 mothers advised  
1,706 infant welfare stations established  
245 prenatal centers established  
39,910 midwives instructed  
162,073 mothers attending mothers' classes  
5,476 little mothers' classes organized

Under Sheppard-Towner 43 States and the Territory of Hawaii Have Organized a New Program of Protection for Mothers and Babies or Have Extended a Program Already Under Way.

pork, and mince pie. It developed that she had driven eighteen miles in a driving snow to find out how to rear her baby. At seven P. M. there appeared at our hotel a woman and three children shivering with cold. She had heard of the conference too late to attend but she would keep her children at the hotel over night, they must be examined."

A long jump, over mountains and plains, and we are in a state where agriculture, once the most important factor in the life of the people, is now giving way to industry and pioneer Scandinavian stock is being modified by Poles, Austrians and other more recent newcomers. The maternity and infancy nurse is starting out to meet a class of mothers to whom she is to talk about the care of themselves and of their babies. She has come from a round of visits to the homes of her county and she has



ing them, thanks to Sheppard-Towner, the chance to learn as much about the prenatal care of human mothers as their men folks have learned about the prenatal care of lambing ewes and foaling mares. Not very far away stands a group of young men. Their interest in what the nurse is saying is evident. They observe an opportunity to see her alone. Timidly they approach, "Tell us, ma'am," they say courteously, "where we can get something to read about mothers. We know about the sheep—that's our business, ma'am—but sometimes there's no one to do for the women, and we've got to help. We want to know how."

Is this an isolated instance?

Many of the states have made surveys of the care received by their mothers during childbirth as a basis for their prenatal programs.

Idaho studied the cases of one hundred mothers who died in childbirth. *Forty-five of them—nearly half—had received no medical attention or had had a doctor only on the day of the death.* Only seventeen had had a month or more of medical supervision during pregnancy. Idaho's figures were confirmed by far-off Georgia. One-third of the babies of Georgia, about 23,000, were not attended by a physician at birth. Other states found that substantial pro-

about midwives. There had seemed no reason to ask. The Census had counted these women and reported that there were barely five thousand of them in the whole United States. Nevertheless the Children's Bureau asked its questions.

The answer was amazing. Thirty states reported an estimated total of forty-five thousand midwives. Some states reported that more than a third of all their births were attended by midwives. Here was evidence of a possible new factor in the maternal mortality rate. The obvious next question was, "How well trained are these women? Is the mother who must depend on the

perstitious Negro midwife who says seriously that she is taught her method "by the Spirit" and after "ketching babies for forty years and no bad luck" why should she change? From a Southern state the director of maternity and infancy work reports that she has not found "a single midwife who knew that the mother needed any care or instruction during pregnancy." It is this type of midwife who, harking back to the days of the witch doctor, places her confidence in strange teas and herbs which she brews after ancient formulae, pennyroyal, teny, muddauber (the delightful ingredients of muddauber tea are wasps'



Above—A class of New Mexico midwives receiving instruction in the care of expectant mothers. The midwife is a big factor in the problem of applying Sheppard-Towner aid.

At the left—A Children's Health Conference in a country store. The mothers travel long distances to these conferences in their eagerness for healthy babies.



nest found in the eaves of a barn).

These are facts most of us didn't know before Sheppard-Towner. Sheppard-Towner has also made it possible to do something really practical about the situation. You can't just wave a hand and tell your mothers that they need doctors when there aren't enough doctors in many communities to go around. You can't just turn to your midwives and say calmly, "Eliminate yourselves." The only immediately possible answer to the problem is training and supervision for the midwife who is able to learn and then, certainly, elim-

(Continued on page 32)



Awaiting their turn for weighing and examination at the health conference

portions of their mothers were having no more medical care than if they were at the North Pole!

When I read these figures, my first question was, "Just what does this mean? Did these mothers have no attention at all in the most critical period of their lives? Were they utterly dependent upon the members of their family or upon the casual services of a friendly neighbor?" A partial answer to my question comes from a questionnaire sent out by the Children's Bureau to the states. The questionnaire asked about midwives. This was the first time anything very much had been asked

midwife in safe hands?" The Children's Bureau asked these and other questions. The answers were varied and sometimes rather appalling.

In some of our states the midwife is foreign-born, often the graduate of a foreign institution or course of instruction and an intelligent, capable woman, acquainted with the routine procedure of her profession, quick to call in medical advice when unusual symptoms appear. In the Southwest, among the Spanish Americans, every married woman is a potential midwife, her services at the call of friends or neighbors in need. On the other hand, there is the ignorant, su-



# MUSIC

## Mrs. Coolidge Music Philanthropist

By Emilie Frances Bauer



**I**F it were not that Mrs. Frederick Shurtleff Coolidge would so strongly protest the phrase, one would be tempted to call her a fairy godmother to American music. Her latest and greatest gift almost demands something extraordinary and unrestrained in the way of responsive words. It is that rarest type of gifts—a gift from an individual

Mrs. Coolidge. The full extent of her philanthropies will never be known, for she is adamant in not allowing "the left hand know what the right hand doeth," and as to her personal story, her attitude is that her work for music, and not her own lips, must say what may be said. Yet the bare outline of what she has done, and her approach to doing it, the scant details gleaned from appreciative friends and grateful public, make a story

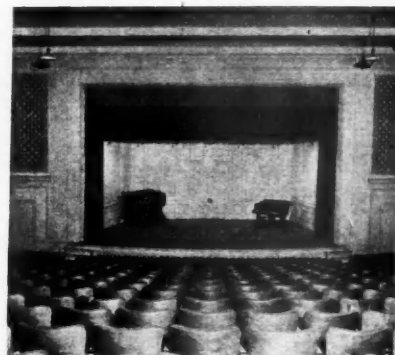
play, under his direction, the Schumann concerto with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Besides, she has composed several important chamber music works, and—for pure joyousness—a number of charming children's songs.

Early in her married life her husband—a noted specialist for crippled children—was stricken ill, and it was the search for a comfortable spot for Dr. Coolidge that brought to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, a special musical advantage. She established a home in Pittsfield which became a center of the finest social and musical life. Seven years ago she built the magnificent music hall called Music Temple on South Mountain. It is situated on a wooded hill, just outside of Pittsfield, and every year it houses the Berkshire Chamber Music Festivals, where the greatest artists meet



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Above, the Library of Congress, in which an auditorium for chamber music has just been built as a gift from Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. At the right, a glimpse of the auditorium. For a glimpse of Mrs. Coolidge, see page 14.



© Harris & Ewing

to a government, made in the interests of no individual, living or dead, but for the dissemination of culture.

It is the gift of a \$60,000 auditorium, built into the Library of Congress, to be managed by the Library for chamber music, and in addition an annual endowment of \$25,000 for its maintenance, so that the competitions by which Mrs. Coolidge has stimulated music in the Berkshire hills may be continued in the capital.

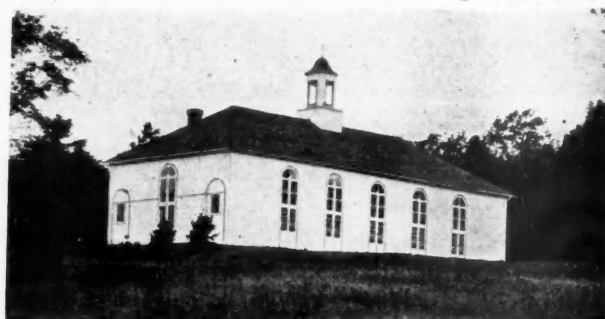
Quietly, unostentatiously, Mrs. Coolidge made known her plan early in the year. On October 28-29-30 (just too late for us to report it) the lovely new hall, built into the northwest quadrangle of the Library of Congress, will open to a brilliant group of five hundred guests, gathered to listen to the first Chamber Music Festival of Washington. In between lie multitudinous details that reflect fairly Mrs. Coolidge's executive brain and organizing power.

No one shuns publicity more than

of philanthropy with a vision that is dazzling.

She is a woman of imposing personal-

ity, a manner and bearing in which dignity and kindness vie, and which proclaim her the *grande dame* of the most exclusive social circles. She was born—Elizabeth Sprague—in Chicago, with the traditional "golden spoon in her mouth," so that music as a profession was never considered. But she became an unusually fine pianist, nevertheless, and frequently plays chamber music in her own home and in intimate circles with the world's greatest artists. In her girlhood Theodore Thomas invited her to



The Music Temple of South Mountain in the Berkshires.

and the finest chamber music is heard by audiences present on invitation only. At these festivals substantial prizes are offered by Mrs. Coolidge for the best chamber music composition. The com-

(Continued on page 43)



## IN PUBLIC OFFICE Between Two Machines

By Anna S. Larkin



F. M.

**M**Y story begins in the summer of 1922, when a few Republican women in the county of San Miguel, New Mexico, were led by their interest in children to get into the political game. The conditions were: Poor schools outside Las Vegas; a rural Spanish-American population, helpless to help itself and ignorant of its need; a worse than incompetent candidate for the county school superintendency being secretly supported by a powerful political boss; and a discouraging apathy on the part of the townspeople. We secured our candidate—an efficient woman—and gallantly started the campaign, ourselves almost as ignorant and inexperienced in the political world as the children we would have served.

Shortly before the nominating convention, we heard that the masculine candidate, whom I shall call Garcia, had become intoxicated and had broken a policeman's leg. This was interesting news, indeed. Would a leg, more or less, stand in the way of one's political aspirations, we wondered. Hoping against hope, we looked to the convention for an answer.

The day came and was consumed with the usual preliminaries—caucuses and conferences to shape the policy, and speechmaking to hold the rank and file in line. In these conferences the votes of a few women were measured against the political influence of the powerful Garcia family—the destinies of little children against party success. From the politician's standpoint there was only one way to decide. So we went into the fight, knowing beforehand that it was a losing one, but determined to see it through.

"Garcia!"

At eight o'clock in the evening, the convention was ready for business. Every inch of available space was crowded with Mexican spectators. They stood in the aisles, they sat in the windows, and, three or four tiers deep, they formed a fresco leading up to the speaker's platform.

Slowly the slated ticket unwound itself in apparent harmony, till, at midnight, nominations for the office of county school superintendent were called.

Then the expected storm broke. Out of the surging tide of humanity that surrounded us came the cry: "Garcia! Garcia! Garcia!"—terrible in its ignorant power, unreasoning, irresponsible. It lasted for several minutes, swelling in volume, and dropping into a measured



Mrs. Larkin

cadence. Then it died away, leaving the women white-faced and tense while the nominations were made.

Garcia's came first. Ours followed,

*A true story of a woman in New Mexico politics—dramatic, tense, bristling with questions. Such questions, no doubt, as politicians have made women ask themselves in many parts of the country. Mrs. Larkin, who is president of the New Mexico League of Women Voters, was in the Legislature for a while—but let her tell it.*

supported by two influential men, after which three of our number were to speak. The crowd listened to the two leaders in comparative quiet, broken only by an occasional defiant cry, but after that they would have no more. Their instructions had been thorough. The women were not to be heard. Like a mighty machine, controlled by an unseen hand, they again took up their cry:

"Garcia! Garcia! Garcia!" Men of both races tried to plead with them to be fair to us, but their voices were lost in the uproar. "Are you men or dogs?" passionately demanded one would-be champion, but he got no further.

The scene constantly shifted. Now the mayor of the city was giving a fiery pantomime speech, and again, Ramon Gallegos, breaking loose from the interpreter, was directing his wrath against his people in eloquent gestures but inaudible speech. The fat Mexican chairman, unable to stem the tide from the platform, jumped upon the table and, wildly waving his arms about, poured forth a torrent of Spanish invective, but subsided with a despairing shrug of his shoulders as the waves of sound rolled over him.

"Garcia! Garcia! Garcia!" Race prejudice, contempt of women, and fierce defense of their inalienable right to be boss-ridden, to pass on their own heritage of ignorance and poverty to those who should come after them—all lay in that awful cry. To my overwrought and excited imagination, it seemed an echo of the one that has resounded through the ages: "Crucify Him! Crucify Him!" . . . "And they cried out, the more exceedingly, 'Crucify Him!'" Only this time it was their own children they would destroy.

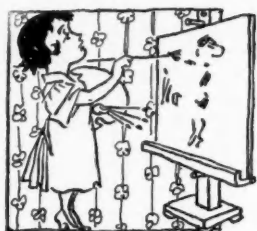
"Crucify Them—"

I made my way to the platform. My lips formed the question, "Mr. Chairman, may I speak?" and I saw, but did not hear his doubtful reply, "Yes, if you can." I leaned over the table, held up my hand, and waited. Reluctantly they quieted and listened in silence to what I fear was rather a melodramatic speech; for little Mexican faces, hopeless, uncomplaining, and old before their time, kept blotting out the scene before me. I told them how I felt, and finished with the words: "Crucify them, if you will, but remember that yours is the responsibility, not ours." Some superstitious chord was touched and in silence they let me pass to my seat, and the voting began.

With the swift reaction that follows a tense moment, we laughed, even with the tears near the surface, to hear the

(Continued on page 36)





## WITH BRUSH AND CHISEL

### Brenda Putnam, Sculptor



*By Mildred Adams*

**O**F all the doors there are, those that lead to studios hold the most fascination. You never know what marvelous beauty, what strangeness, what wonder, may lie behind them. Brenda Putnam is a sculptor, yet when she opened the tall door of her big studio the first thing that was visible was the black bulk of a grand piano. Only when you closed the door and blinked away the light did you realize that, three steps down and spread out under a wide skylight, lay beauty and humor and nobility and whimsy, all in the various human shapes that poets and musicians and babies and authors take when the sculptor's spell casts them into stone.

The magician of this studio is a small, dark person who looks at one moment like Dante and the next like an impish child. Her dark hair is cut Italian fashion, to fall in a straight line above great brown eyes. Something of another world lies in their depths, and there is suffering in that fine mouth, but only kindness will speak to you if you are a stranger.

With a word of caution about steps and an easel, she led the way to her latest work, a bas-relief of William Dean Howells, which she is making for the American Academy of Arts and Letters. A wise and kindly figure, he sits, in academic robes, reading something which brings the merest hint of a coming smile to his face. So clever is Miss Putnam's handling of elusive planes and perspectives that the few inches of clay in relief suggest great depth and power.

Over against one wall stood a plaster shell of another bas-relief. Now, a plaster shell is a curious and interesting thing. It is made by pouring plaster over the clay model, then removing it when it hardens, so the shell is a perfect replica of the clay, except that the figure is inverted, cut into the plaster instead of standing out from it. And when light from above strikes the shell it seems to scatter over the surface in a most bewitching fashion, softening outlines, bringing out loving shadows, lending an

For another illustration of this article—and Brenda Putnam's work—you may turn again to the cover, where "Peter and the Rabbits" are displayed. Peter and his rabbits are a garden piece, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, New York, and a fine proof of their creator's special talent at babies and other small things in sculpture.

inner glow that is conspicuously absent from ordinary right-side-out plaster casts.

"I wish," said Miss Putnam, "that I could be sure of light like that for the

original. I wouldn't worry about it, then."

The original is the marble tablet which is to be placed in the new Chamber Music Auditorium, in Washington. It is lovely in its simplicity, containing an inscription under a bas-relief of the donor of the Auditorium, Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Her head has all the value of a decorative medallion and is an intrinsic part of the entire tablet.

The sculptor's thoughts were still on light. "The ideal way," she reflected, "is to know where a thing is going to stand, to study the light that falls there, and then to model planes and angles so that they take advantage of the existing lights and shadows. But, unfortunately, one can't do that very often. For instance, the Auditorium had not been started when I began this tablet, and it wasn't possible to know just how the light would fall. And light plays such tricks with sculpture, imposes expressions, gets into eyes, does all sorts of weird things."

Do you remember the blind eyes of Greek casts? They made the eyeball round, and the light seldom fell so that it cast kind shadows. Modern sculptors have taken to cutting the eye in, so that shadows fall into the hollow.

"But even then you're dependent on the angle of light," Miss Putnam explained, "and eyes are so different. Harold Bauer, for instance," she pointed to a vivid head of the dynamic pianist, "has small, twinkling brown eyes that see everything. Whereas this man's eyes," her hand rested on the plaster shoulder of Edgar White Burrill, author and lecturer, "are wide and blue and quiet. It's difficult to get the difference into stone, but problems like that make sculpture perpetually fascinating."

Brenda Putnam has felt the fascination of sculpture for many years. The daughter of the Librarian of Congress, she came home from her Washington school at the age of twelve to announce that she was going to be a sculptor. The teacher had given them some modeling clay, and she liked the



The bas-relief of Mrs. E. S. Coolidge, placed in the Chamber Music Auditorium which she gave to our government. See the article about her on page 12.

feeling of it, and the things she could do with it.

"I marvel now at my father's patience," she said with a little laugh. "He took me at my word, got me clay and tools, and even turned his own den over to me for a work-shop."

But it was in Cambridge that she began with the sculptor Mary Moore those studies in anatomy and composition which form the solid background of her art. Later she went to the Boston Art Museum and then to the New York Art Students' League.

There were many years in which music divided her time with sculpture, and for a while she was the pianist of a trio devoted to chamber music. But she found that two professions simultaneously were impossible for her strength, and chose to make

National Symphony Orchestra and the Metropolitan Opera, is a problem she is still solving. She made a series of tiny



Photo by Laura Gilpin

Studies of Artur Bodanzky, conductor at the Metropolitan Opera

clay models of him at concerts, hoping that they would reveal his most characteristic pose; "but," she protests, "he is never twice the same!"

When Harriet Beecher Stowe was admitted to the Hall of Fame the National Society of New England Women asked Miss Putnam to make the necessary bust. Only a few photographs were in existence, and photography in those days was a thing of iron clamps and stony stares. Miss Putnam read Mrs. Stowe's books and all the books that had been written about her, and she talked with her children. Then she put her knowledge and her imagination to work at the ends of her fingers in plastic clay.

But over the length and breadth of the country you will find that she is famous not so much for her statues of grown-ups, but for her babies: Babies of all ages, babies with water

lilies and babies with dolphins, babies with sea horses and just babies. She has made sun dials and fountains and bird baths whose presiding geniuses were babies, and these have won her many prizes and much fame. She has a way with sturdy backs and dimpled knees and clutching hands that is utterly captivating.

As far as she knows she holds the record for modeling the youngest baby. Her sister's child, Master Desmond O'Hara, was only three days old when his adoring but clear-eyed aunt put him into clay.

She is sure that it remains for women to do artistic justice to very young babies. The Infant Jesus of the old masters was usually a tiny replica of a grown-up, and even now the Child in the Manger has an average age of hardly more

than six months.

New-born babies have all been lumped together as exactly alike and very home-



DeWitt Ward

A portrait bust of a young girl

ly, whereas in reality they are quite distinctive young persons, much more interesting than the stereotyped fat darlings of pictorial fiction, who might be stuffed with sawdust, for all the life there is in them.

Poets, and musicians, and authors, and babies, and for play work, the tiny things of life, like silver mice and whimsical rabbits. (Rabbits and a baby together—on the cover of this number—a charming garden piece called Peter and the Rabbits.) She is a creature of wide contrasts, whose work, in spite of its excellence, has not yet reached its highest point.

She gives one a feeling of great reserves, some of them unknown even to herself, and of a future whose possibilities may scarcely be predicted.



DeWitt Ward

Brenda Putnam

"She looks at one moment like Dante and the next like an impish child"

of music her means of recreation.

Her thorough knowledge of music and what it does to people is at the back of her remarkable success in portraying modern musicians. Harold Bauer she modeled for the Beethoven Association, over which he presides, and the head has all the vigor and force of that great pianist. Her bust of Pablo Casals, purchased by the Hispanic Society, is instinct with the deep and dreamy quality of the music he draws from his cello. And Artur Bodanzky, conductor of the



Sherman & Spalding

Harriet Beecher Stowe

# The National Defense Act

By J. G. Harbord

Just what is it, just what does it do?—we asked General Harbord, formerly Chief of Staff, A. E. F., famous commander of the Marines at Chateau-Thierry, of the Second Division at Soissons, and now, on retirement, President of The Radio Corporation of America. He has kindly consented to explain the workings of the Defense Act. In the next number Mrs. Catt will comment, and discussion is invited.



SECRETARY KELLOGG, who is in reality the American Secretary for peace, said recently, "Universal peace has been the dream of statesmen for ages, but no one has yet found a specific." That is the basic reason for National Defense.

The special reason for the National Defense Act of 1920 was our experience in the World War. It took this nation—great in area, population and resources—eighteen months to train, equip, transport and place an American army in the front lines of France.

The monetary cost was more than twenty billions of dollars. In spite of seven years of economy, only small headway has been made in retiring the principal. The interest alone will be many millions for many years to come.

The foolishness of unpreparedness was so evident in 1920 that Congress was determined, and our people as well, to make certain that the World War experience would never be repeated.

## Democratic Defense

The National Defense Act of 1920 was written only after the most mature consideration, but while the bitter lessons of 1917 and 1918 were still fresh and vivid. Committees of Congress examined hundreds of military and civilian experts and studied the defenses of the larger nations.

It is to the credit of Congress that the law as enacted created an American system of defense thoroughly in keeping with the spirit of our own democratic institutions and our peaceful intentions. It is not founded, like the German, French, Japanese, Italian and Russian, upon compulsory military service. Our young men are not called to the colors for one, two or three years. A large standing army of half a million men, as in the British Empire, is not contemplated nor necessary.

Our new defense system actually contemplates the defense of this nation by civilians. That has always been the case. Only for the future it endeavors to make certain that they will be organized rather than a mob, partially trained and not entirely lacking in skill, partially equipped rather than without arms, and that the leaders at least will know a lit-

tle, even if it is not much, about the work to be performed by the men under their command.

All our National Defense Act does is offer every male citizen the opportunity to prepare himself to discharge, if and when necessary, his most sacred duty. Each citizen is as free to decide whether he will or will not prepare himself in peace to serve his country in war as he is to decide on election day whether he



© Thomas Coke Knight

General Harbord

will or will not vote, or for whom he will cast his ballot.

The basic principle underlying the National Defense Act was enunciated by John C. Calhoun long before the Civil War. He said that during a national emergency there should be nothing new to create, that it should be only necessary to expand from a peace to a war basis. Everybody knows that it is much simpler to expand a great deal than to create a very little. This is especially true when speed is all important, for haste makes waste and blunders. If the Calhoun principle had been adopted in 1850 instead of in 1920, there might have been no Civil War; in any event, it would have been much shorter, its battles fewer and its after effects less disturbing.

The National Defense Act took the

separate military organizations that had been developed in the United States and molded them into one army—our new citizen army of the United States. These organizations were the Regular Army, maintained by the Federal Government; the National Guard, maintained largely by the states; and the Reserve Officers developed from the modest beginnings of the Plattsburg camps during the World War.

The Regular Army only is in continual service. The National Guard consists entirely of civilians who train on an average of about one night a week and for two weeks during the summer. The Organized Reserves also consist of civilians. The War Department hopes that in the not too distant future every reserve officer will be given two weeks' training every third year or about three months' training in all, during his total military age. From this it is clear that our new army is not one whose militarism should frighten anyone.

## Organization

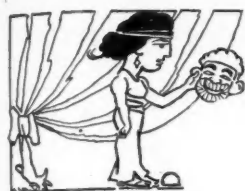
To each of these three components specific missions have been assigned. The Regular Army is charged with the responsibility of maintaining the necessary overhead of the War Department, garrisoning our outlying possessions, instructing our civilian soldiers and forming the first line of defense. The National Guard is the second line of defense and is supposed to be in a condition of readiness that will permit it to reinforce the Regular Army with little delay. The Organized Reserves will form the bulk of our army in the event of a large war and will be trained and equipped during the emergency. The Regular Army and the National Guard are to hold the front lines during this period.

The entire Army of the United States is organized into corps, divisions and regiments. These exist at the present time in skeleton form and in the event of war will have to make a very large expansion.

The present danger is that this expansion will be too large, i.e., from too small a permanent force. The National Defense Act provided for a Regular Army of eighteen thousand officers and two hundred and fifty thousand men.

(Continued on page 38)





# THINGS THEATRICAL

## The Early Season



**Q**UT of the early season's offerings we choose for this page three plays of very different vintages—one from the late sixteenth century, one thirty-one years of age, and a third of this year's production: "Hamlet," "Arms and the Man," and "Craig's Wife." The name of the man who wrote the first is to the man who wrote the second an occasion for breathing forth fire and brimstone. To G. Bernard Shaw's way of thinking, William Shakespeare was a badly over-rated dramatist. Yet here is "Hamlet" vital and popular as ever. It is even able to survive the test of production in modern clothes—*Hamlet* in golf knickers!—to which it has this year been subjected in England and in our own Middle West.

Meantime, Walter Hampden and Ethel Barrymore have inaugurated a starry association together with "Hamlet" in the usual dress; and judged by the



Ethel  
Barrymore  
as  
Ophelia

© White Studios

to his matchless *Cyrano*. Ethel Barrymore's triumphs have been in a succession of modern drama and comedy—"The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," "The Laughing Lady," "The Twelve Pound Look," "Cousin Kate," etc. Her *Ophelia*  
(Continued on page 40)



© White Studios

Chrystal Herne as Harriet Craig

critics, the audiences, or the power to raise prices, they will have to pass on from this to the next play on their list by sheer force of will power. Walter Hampden began giving "Hamlet" in 1919, rather quietly and without much acclaim from the critics, but the public took him up with such enthusiasm that he followed with other Shakespearean rôles, turning later



© Sherrill Schell

Lynn Fontanne as Raina in Shaw's "Arms and the Man." She is a delightful picture in the frills and fripperies of 1885



## BUSINESS and PROFESSIONS

## The Tree Lady

The Story of an Outdoor Success

By Frances Drewry McMullen



**U**P among the hills and lakes whence comes New York City's water supply, the view eastward from Yorktown Heights commands a rolling valley, filled with trees—groves of maples, golden yellow in the October sun, fiery clumps of scarlet oaks, rich splotches of evergreen and bluish blurs of Belgian spruce. This is the "tree lady's" realm. Here she rules and also labors; and here she dwells in an ancient rambling white farm house, filled with precious old things.

She entered, smiling, trimly clad in a sports costume, with her friend and companion, "Jack Rabbit," a young Boston bull, at her heels. She greeted the visitor and paused to fondle the pup, as leisurely as if she had no such thing as the responsibility of millions of dollars' worth of trees on her hands. Yet Evelyn W. Smith owns and operates one of the largest nurseries of its kind in the country, Amawalk, developed by her from amateur beginnings, in the brief space of seventeen years.

Only a few years ago a passer-by, any hour of any day in season, might have noticed a slim girlish figure with gloves and clippers, snipping away at the well-ordered groves of Amawalk. Neighbors stopped to chat, but she snipped busily on. At night, she hunted among the typewriter keys until her business letters were written. There were only ten or twelve laborers in her employ when she started, and she herself constituted the office staff. Now she directs a force of a hundred and fifty men in the busy season, and dictates her letters to secretaries. She is surrounded with efficient, highly trained officers, a vice-president, a manager and experienced salesmen. She has an office building at the

nurseries and an office and a studio in New York. She began with thirty thousand trees, and every sale was an event; now she has more than a million, and ships from five to ten thousand full-grown trees every year.

Evelyn Smith undertook the work as a sort of service of devotion to her

father, and always she has been guided by his ideals. When she was growing up "ladies did not work" in her circle. Life was expected to be sufficiently full for them with teas and dancing lessons and drives in the park. Possibly hers would have been, had not an untimely death come to her father, Major Orlando J. Smith, an outstanding figure in the history of country journalism. While his head was busy with the successful syndication of news stories, his heart was reserved for trees. He brought many rare and beautiful ones from Europe, and at Amawalk, his country home, cultivated a private nursery of some thirty thousand trees. And so his daughter decided to devote her life to his trees, with this difference: she set out to organize a business, whereas he had never sold a tree.

"That first year," she says, "I don't know what I could have done without my father's friends. They bought trees and trees and more trees. I thought it was dreadful, though, to take money from your friends, and I simply would not send a bill for months."

Since she had no business experience, her brother had admonished her to be careful about the credit of strangers;

and so once when an order came in from Saratoga, New York, she asked him to look the customer up. He recognized the name immediately as that of the head of one of the best established firms on the New York Stock Exchange. The consequent "kidding" might have proved her undoing, as for months afterward she refused to investigate credit.

As she learned business methods by experience, so she learned trees. Several years ago she received many letters from a certain university professor, seeking lecture material. Eventually the professor, an academic (Continued on p. 39)



Amer. Photo Service, Inc.



Photo by Amer. Photo Service, Inc.

Here are two pictures of Evelyn W. Smith, mistress of Amawalk Nursery. Miss Smith has pruned and snipped her way to success.



## FINER HOME-MAKING The Family Budget

By Martha Van Rensselaer



HEAD OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS, CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Tell me how a family spends its money and I'll tell you what kind of a family it is—might be, even if it isn't, a proverb. One of the tests is its use of a budget—an idea that is a long, long way from the conception of the head of the house as administrator of funds that are a secret to all the others. Miss Van Rensselaer, whose achievements at Cornell have given her a wide reputation, writes here on one of the many home subjects upon which she is an authority. In addition to her college work she directs the home department of the *Delineator*, and the *CITIZEN* proudly claims her as a Contributing Editor.

Please tell us how your family money is managed, in letters not exceeding four hundred words—taking any angle of the subject that interests you.



HE biggest financial venture women make is when they undertake to manage a home and make ends meet if the income is small. With any size income the success of the venture is attended by responsibility if home makers live up to the obligations imposed upon them by virtue of their job as spenders.

The economist is beginning to tell the housekeeper that she is an important part of the great game of competition in business and that her skill in selecting and her courage in rejecting regulate much of the supply and demand in large business enterprises. Just the physical demands of the family, those for food, housing and clothing, reach into all trades and into all countries.

### Sane Buying

Extravagant expenditures on the part of housekeepers attended by waste make no real contribution to successful business. They cause an expensive race to be run between producers to create more and different things to tempt the buyer. This in turn creates speculation among wholesalers and retailers in order to hold business. It advances the cost of living because it makes undue demands upon labor, capital and equipment.

Sane buying is beneficial to all consumers even as thoughtless spending of money must be paid for by all consumers.

Great departments of government are beginning to be concerned with the large problems of conserving our national resources but they have not yet opened their eyes to the seriousness of losses which occur through untrained consumption. Perhaps it is but a chivalrous yielding to the supposition that the spenders know their job and need not be interfered with. No more can a new home maker without training know the value of a dollar and how to select the varied goods she is called upon to supply her family than can a mother care for her child by instinct. Experience, however, has created many frugal house-



Martha Van Rensselaer

wives whose constant efforts have carried the family through reverses.

The average woman who begins her home-making experience with no training has a very difficult apprenticeship to serve while she is acquiring experience. It is a costly way to learn. Miles upon miles of shop window displays, and pages of convincing advertisements are the main guide to thousands of spenders for spending hard-earned incomes. The producer claims that the spender guides supply, and the spender says she is guided by the person who changes the styles and advertises his products to lure the spender to keep up with the style.

That this hit-and-miss spending is serious we recognize by the large major-

ity of people who are struggling with financial problems. The total net incomes reported in 1922 were \$21,336,212,530 and the average income reported was \$3,143.00. Personal income tax returns showed 785,267 families having incomes between \$3,000 and \$4,000 a year, while 2,471,181 families had yearly incomes of \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. Those heads of families who have \$3,000 a year upon which to support a growing family and the future to think of are often lying awake nights to think how it can be done if the American standard of living is to be maintained.

### Family Adjustments

Some there are who feel as one housekeeper expressed it: "I've got to the place where I am so close to my troubles I can't see over—under—or around or through." Many are trying to get through the year and so organize the next year's income that it may bring a measure of solvency and peace. It is a hopeless job unless incomes are at least equal to expenses or unless expenses are reduced to the size of incomes and unless the whole family unites to change the standard of living. The problem is either to spend less or earn more and a standard once fixed is difficult to change. Problems of this type must be faced by the family. If the rent is too high an item on the budget, is the family willing to move to a cheaper neighborhood?—and so on through all the items which have grown to a fixed place in the program of spending.

When the income is but moderate, there are two difficult problems, one to establish a regular saving, the other to pay indebtedness and still keep up running expenses. Thousands who have entered the business of household finance are juggling their budgets to get over the top with a hospital bill or a mortgage tugging at their heels. They ask for a budget hoping that therein lies safety and release from worry. Budgeting the family income requires persistence and study. It increases the appreciation of money, corrects errors and promotes a mutual understanding among members of the family if the family who share in the benefits of money spent are willing to exert their conserving powers to the full extent and try to spend wisely.



There is nothing simple about the family program of budgeting, spending and accounting. Its solution depends upon strength of character, tastes, desires, social customs, knowledge of values and skill in using goods. Everyone knows how much he wants to spend, and some are afraid to budget or keep accounts because their wants are not easily reconciled with their real needs and how much there is to spend.

Ignorance of income and expenditure is satisfying at best only until the day of reckoning.

The business man or provider either meets this alone or breaks the news unhappily to his family. Alone, it is not a fair partnership. If the family is brought into the council only at the time when income does not meet the demand it is hard to keep peace and is unfair to the spenders whose standards of living are built upon ignorance of the situation. No fixed rules can be given for budgeting because of wide variations in standards and conditions under which the family live. The size of the income is a first consideration.

For intelligent budgeting there must be taken into consideration as a part of income everything which contributes to the living of the family—money, gifts, products from the garden and the orchard, free rent, and earnings of all members of the family. The size of the income known, a budget divides itself into certain necessary items of food, housing with its equipment, furnishings and operation, clothing, and that side of life represented by health, recreation, education, benevolence and savings.

Preparation for the housekeeping job should give the spender a knowledge of how to provide food that is safe for health and that is reasonably satisfying; ability to select clothing that will keep the family decent and allow for the satisfaction of following, to a degree at least, the changing style and to gratify a desire for ornament; information of the standard housing which will give room for development in a respectable neighborhood and for independence for each member of the family; of operating that will keep the family clean and comfortable; an understanding of the amount of the income to devote to the development of the life of the family in order to protect its health and to endow the family with educational and recreational advantages as the income advances.

The complaint is made that published budgets do not care for the worries of the wealthy who live beyond their household allowances, or that budgets are not made for the workingman's family.

Attempts to budget must be regarded as guides, not rules. In order to meet a varied demand, a study of the needs of the family for wholesome living on a minimum budget may be suggested.

Then when incomes permit of a larger outlay, an increase may be made on each item accordingly until a point is reached where waste and expenditure for self-gratification become unsocial. It is desirable to stop short of this and if incomes still permit increases, the items of benevolence, education and savings may be increased. Thus every family may make its own budget.

If a family of two is thrifty, vigorous and self-sacrificing, and if the wife is an efficient home maker, they may live safely and comfortably upon \$1,800 a year (especially in the country) and gradually save for a home.

### What Is A Good Wife?

Second call to husbands! Also last call, since the contest we announced last month closes before another CITIZEN reaches you.

We asked you whether, in your opinion, women's new outside-the-home interests have weakened the home. Do you consider a woman a better wife, or a worse, for such range of interests? Does the change in manner of dressing and wearing the hair mean any difference in standards? Do you want your wife to look up to date? Do you measure your wife by her performance of such ancient duties as dishwashing, sewing on buttons and mending your shirt, or are you willing to be partners along these lines, too?

In short, what do you ask for in wives?

For the best letter on this subject, of not more than 500 words, we offer a prize of \$25; for the second, \$10; for the third, \$5. And we reserve the right to print other letters submitted. Any men related to the CITIZEN by marriage, friendships, enmity or interest are free to compete. All letters must be in our hands December 1. They will be printed anonymously if you wish. Please be sure to say.

The letters are coming in—don't risk the last moment.

If a family includes a small child, \$200 to \$250 a year should be added for its upkeep. For an older child, \$300 to \$350 a year and for a grown-up boy or girl, \$350 to \$450 a year. If the same standard of living implied in the income of \$1,800 is maintained and the family grows to three children, an income ap-

proaching the average income quoted of about \$3,000 will be needed. With increasing incomes, service may be added as well as more satisfying standards of food, housing and clothing.

If incomes are not meeting expenditures for family life, the only solution is to see that all money spent will buy its full value and second, to study the whole standard at which the family lives and rigidly to reduce at those points which will least affect the satisfaction of the family as a whole.

Such reductions must be participated in by the entire family, not alone by the mother nor by the father upon whose well-being and comfort the safety of the family depends. The home maker cannot do it alone.

### An American Home Goes Abroad

IN the protecting shadow of the Brooklyn Museum (Brooklyn, New York) stands an Early American Home, whose windows, with their blue-green blinds, beckon to the passer-by and whose open doorway seems to beg entrance. "Come see me," it says. "I am a new kind of ambassador. They are sending me to France as a representative American Home, and there are many things which you can learn from me. I'm here to be inspected. Come see me."

And with such a plea what else could one do but walk down the brick path, up the three or four little steps and into a most fascinating house where Chipendale chairs, Duncan Phyfe tables and hook rugs—all emblems of our forefathers—are combined with the latest labor-saving devices known in America.

The house was conceived by the American Committee as the most efficient exhibit which this country could send to the International Exhibition of Household Appliances and Labor-Saving Devices to be held in Paris this winter. It represents the American home simplified by electricity in the place of the scarce household laborer; and it is believed that it will be quite a revelation to the Frenchwoman whose washing, cooking, sewing and scrubbing are still done with the two hands God gave her—or her housemaids. It has been made possible by the cooperation of more than thirty of the foremost manufacturers and trade associations in the country.

The building is open for inspection until November 27, when it will be dismantled and shipped to Paris, to be re-assembled in the American Section in the Grand Palais. There it will remain for a month, when it will again be dismantled and given to the French citizen who is adjudged to have made the greatest contribution to humanity in recent years.—W. R.

# THE WORLD OF SPORTS

## The Modern Maid Marian

By Nancy Dorris



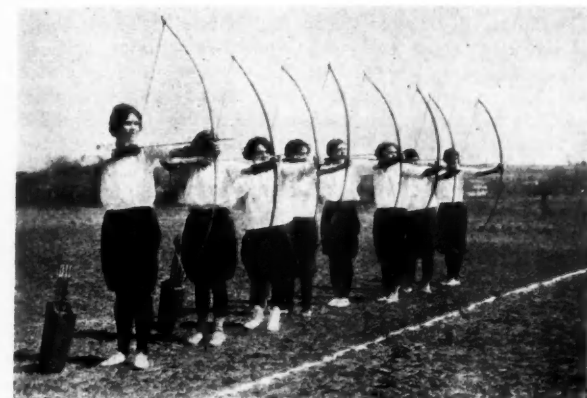
**ARCHERY** and fencing, two ancient forms of killing, have come down to modern times, shorn of their deadliness and some of their glamour, as sports of interest to the gentler sex, at that. When duelling went out of favor as an institution of "honor," fencing was retained to give poise and quickness of eye to young men of society.

Philadelphia Sesquicentennial, archery—especially for women—is to be a prominent feature.

Half of the two thousand women archers in the United States are in colleges, and in the past year or so not only most of the women's colleges but the women in a number of state universities as well have become enthusiastic over archery. One reason why physical instructors are pushing it is that

it is an attractive sport which can be offered to girls not quite physically up to the strenuousness of basketball and hockey. There is, of course, no such physical strain as is involved in these forms of team play, though greater nervous strain, while there is good exercise for the upper-arm muscles, the shoulders and the muscles across the

back; training in poise and grace; in coördination of eye, brain and arm, and the interest of competition.



© Wide World Photos

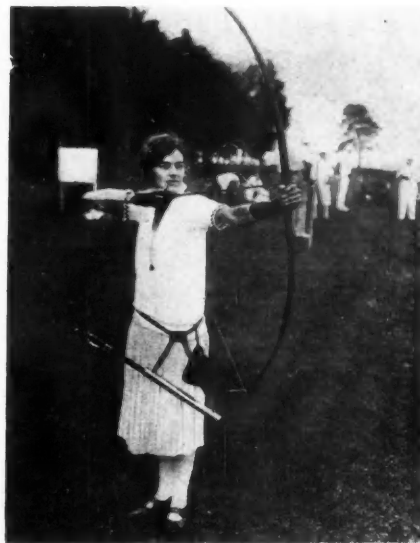
A line-up of Mt. Holyoke girls with the bull's-eye the one objective

Today there are women's fencing clubs in the large American cities, where many wealthy women have taken up fencing as their favorite sport. The deadly arrow of our own Indians exists only in the museum; the bow and arrow approved by the archery associations is bought at the sporting goods store as athletic equipment. But in these modern days you must have a target from the sporting goods section, too, instead of an enemy's heart to aim at.

Recently, archery—there's room for only the one sport in our page—has been growing in popularity. During the past summer, it was included in the recreation program of some fashionable resorts. Lake Placid Club offered archery to its summer visitors, engaging Miss Millicent Pierce of Bryn Mawr to coach in this old yet new sport of shooting arrows. Miss Pierce, herself, is the only college girl who has been admitted to the honorary society known as the Archers' Guild with the rank of yeoman, which means holding a record for very good shooting. She is varsity archery captain of Bryn Mawr College, college archery champion, and archery editor of the *Sportswoman*. Next year, at the



Millicent Pierce, of Bryn Mawr, only college girl admitted to the Archers' Guild with the rank of yeoman



© Wide World Photos

Dorothy Smith, of Newton Centre, Massachusetts, woman archery champion

Besides, there is the appeal to the imagination of sharing in a sport to which William Tell, Hiawatha, Robin Hood and Maid Marian, stories of dark forests and desperate adventure, of the archers of Agincourt and Poitiers, contribute their flavor of association. It is an appeal that the spectator feels, too—when he sees a line of young women, observing strict rules of position, a quiver at each belt on the right, bows well drawn, each ready to loose the arrow to speed to its mark. It is a picture full of grace and charm in its own right as well as in its romantic suggestion.

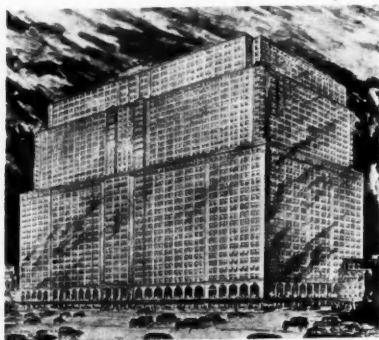
There has been a recent revival of archery in England, where shooting is an old sport (as it ought to be in Robin Hood's own country), some clubs having been in existence since 1832. Archery is not yet closely organized in the United States and this, from the archer's viewpoint, accounts for the fact that the number of devotees is not larger. Many small clubs, however, are scattered from coast to coast, the chief archery centers being San Francisco and Pasadena, California; Seattle; Kansas City; Chicago, Peru, Illinois; Pittsburgh; Buffalo and Rome, New York. There are two archery associations, the Eastern Archery Association, taking in all archers east of the Mississippi, and the National Archery Association. The latter is the ruling

(Continued on page 37)

# What the American Woman Thinks

## A Towering Menace

By Lucia Ames Mead



© Underwood & Underwood.

A proposed skyscraper in Chicago

**M**AN'S everyday function is to toil for the raw materials of happiness; woman's everyday function is to produce life and to control the conditions which make human happiness possible. Many things are creating new obstacles to happiness, just as plumbing, automobiles and telephones are reducing some of the former ones. Our spirit of individualism in refusing to create proper civic regulations is rapidly making our cities a menace to life as they are already a menace to comfort and beauty.

Over a quarter of a century ago I wrote to an eminent New York engineer, protesting against the lax laws which permitted million-dollar skyscrapers to rise like mushrooms. He replied with the childish remark that I need not worry, for the citizens would stop building them when they had too many! Today it is not twelve-story buildings that we are considering, but monstrosities eight hundred feet high, costing fifteen to twenty million dollars, and having six or seven stories underground. Each of these new buildings, on streets often no wider than a hundred years ago, is bringing a throng of thirty to forty thousand people through their doors daily. We are even having spireless churches built like office buildings, far higher than spires are wont to go, and Pittsburgh proposes academic shades for youth reached by six-hundred-foot elevators. The latest news from Chicago is of a proposed hotel eight hundred feet high, with over four thousand rooms, and of a proposed office building

of twenty-one stories surmounted by a hotel of eighteen stories, the whole mass of masonry to cost \$40,000,000, and to pour forth, if its foundations can be made stable in Illinois mud, a mass of humanity that will appallingly congest and delay all traffic. The head of the architectural department at Columbia University contemplates with apparent equanimity a New York City in 1965 of 50,000,000 people. He feels that here will be a "living architecture" for Europe to study and profit by. How a mass of 50,000,000 people are to breathe and move, to say nothing of doing effective business, when our congestion now threatens life and health, seems not to enter his calculations. Ignoring the obvious may bring incalculable disaster.

Normal life is where children can safely live in cities, in which business men can go in sunshine to offices that are not lighted all day by electric lights; life in which a householder can buy a home and not fear its being lowered one-half in value the next year by being shut into perpetual twilight—such life exists in hardly any city today outside Washington.

The congestion of automobiles is such that New Yorkers, tired of waiting an hour frantically watching for their car after the opera, betake themselves to the crowded, plebeian subways. The situation in New York has become so desperate that the members of the Merchants' Association a year or so ago told the city authorities that congestion in traffic costs "the city island's commercial interests \$1,000,000 every business day of the year." A private citizen offered to raise \$500,000 in thirty days to be presented to the board of estimate for the purpose of devising relief measures. The mayor replied that the city would take action at its own expense. Since then, permits have been given for the addition to congestion of several of the monstrosities referred to. Would this be possible did not a thoughtless public glory in the idea that mere bulk is admirable, and is an occasion for pride?

Granted that the new Tribune Tower building in Chicago is a superb illustration of skyscraper art, does not the ground of the *Christian Century's* naive pride in skyscrapers represent the average view regarding the type of building which is really one of the greatest blights on modern civic life? The editor holds that in New York, "The great buildings that form that jagged line all the way from the Battery to Forty-second Street, amaze and delight the beholder." In Chicago, this editor rejoices at the "tall

and artistic structures rising on Michigan Boulevard" which "set a standard of taste" that fills "an artist's soul with joy as he takes an outgoing lake steamer." Granted that in costly material and detail of ornament the American skyscrapers surpass all modern buildings in the world, and in their interiors often show a chaste simplicity unknown in Europe; granted, also, that in individual works of architecture, like the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, the New York railway stations, and a thousand other specimens of modern American architecture, our architects excel those of any land; but our building laws, and individual greed, prevent the needed good backgrounds, and proper spacing, and recognition of the public's rights.

Each gigantic edifice, unless in a wide area, ruthlessly elbows away the humble folk, whom it cuts off from sunshine and forces to stand for hours in subways whose cars can not seat half the crowds which these superimposed stories of human beings pour into them.

The hodge-podge, unregulated effect of American cities startles the thoughtful foreigner. He is unaccustomed to the way in which money and private power here can set at naught civic needs and invade the public's rights to life, health and happiness. A large part of the sufferers here have never supposed there was any remedy, and consider the increasing congestion hopeless. It is a no more hopeless matter than our appalling record of murders. Both are results of evil conditions which we stupidly permit to exist, and, as regards buildings, even admire as a sign of progress. Such conditions do not exist in France or Germany or England, where the government permits no such special privilege.

The need of sunshine was recognized years ago in Paris and Berlin building laws; and to a slight extent is recognized here in the terraced set backs required now in certain cities. But our restrictions are wholly inadequate to meet the situation.

The Paris law prescribed that the sun must not be cut off in December from the lowest story opposite, and Berlin limited all but public buildings to five stories. The result in both cases has been streets that are not clogged, beautiful sky lines, and even rental from ground areas, and no one allowed to ruin his neighbor's property. There has been a spreading out into wide areas, and factories have been in a large measure segregated and not permitted to flood busy streets with operatives three times a day. The average tourist does



not visit that very interesting section on the eastern outskirts of Berlin where factories are congregated so that prevailing winds will blow smoke from the city, and where great areas are devoted to tiny workmen's gardens, with little huts for tools, and where the factory workers, dwelling in the tenements adjacent, can raise their own cabbages and potatoes.

The setting of all public buildings in spacious surroundings—theatres open on all four sides on squares—the absence of huge bill boards, the regulation of signs to proper proportions and uniform location, together with a requirement for congruous colors and lines—these conditions are almost unknown here. The spectacle of a motley row, e. g. a brown, two-story wooden building, a three-story one of yellow brick, and a six-story brown stone, a seven-story red stone and a white wooden house within the compass of one block, is something that few Europeans can conceive. Here, our motto, "go as you please," matches our general reckless individualism. Were it not that life and health and loss in millions in time were involved, aesthetic offenses might be more easily waived in this discussion.

The matter at stake, as in the case of world organization, is the surrender of a little individual privilege for the common good; the imperative demand is for a sharp though belated change in build-

ing laws. More skyscrapers mean more subways, and more subways mean presently still more congestion; and more congestion than exists on Forty-second Street, New York, or in the "Loop," in Chicago, means loss of the very advan-



Mrs. Mead

tages for which these towering buildings and subways were built. We have been creating a vicious circle which the woman voters and homemakers must organize to break. Small cities are fast following the evil example of great ones, and prairie cities, though able to develop



## What the Ballot Means to Me

By Emily R. Kneubuhl

*Director City Manager League of Rochester; in 1924 Director of the Successful Campaign for City Management in Cincinnati*



NUMBER of years ago, it was necessary for me to go to the Canadian border, and as I stepped on the train in Northern Minnesota, a tiny snowflake fell on my coat sleeve; I admired its beauty, its purity, and its simplicity. Quite accidentally, I blew my breath upon it and it faded away into nothingness. I thought no more about it until some four hours later I realized that millions and millions of those same tiny white things had fluttered silently to the railroad track before our train. They had come quietly, not losing a single quality of loveliness or purity and yet, through steady piling, had developed the might and the power to stop one of the greatest engines ever built by human hands.

And that is what the ballot means to me, a pure piece of white paper, on which men and women of clear ideas can register their conscientious opinion. This they can do quietly and with steady purposes, not losing thereby the strength

and courage of real manhood, or the purity and charm attributed to real womanhood. United they stop corrupt legislation of any name or nature.

It was my father who taught me to



Miss Kneubuhl

believe in equal rights. He felt that man should not dominate woman, and said he knew of only one thing worse, and that was woman dominating man. I learned early that politics is not complex, that neither sex has a monopoly upon the subject.

laterally indefinitely, permit the beginning of these very evils which once begun can be altered only at terrific cost.

There should be increased taxation for every story higher than the width of the street. Let it be recognized at once that more subways are no permanent solution. English experts brought here to solve New York's problem declare that one subway proposed will avail only seven years, another, only fourteen. Subways bring in new crowds and increase congestion. The most that can be done now in our worst congested cities is to prevent conditions becoming worse. They can not now be made better, for the skyscraper will be removed only by an earthquake. Only roof landing stages and airplanes can relieve the streets unless legislation interferes and factories are compelled by increased taxes to remove to suburbs, and no more skyscrapers are permitted.

The art and science of city planning should be taught in colleges and the department be well endowed. It is one of the most important professions, involving ultimately the happiness of more than one-half of our whole population. It is high time for an aroused public opinion, for all men's and women's clubs, all voters' leagues which are trying to undo the results of bad legislation, and for the victims whom they serve, to end this supine submission to short-sighted city governments.

To me, politics is community thinking resulting in government. Good community thought brings good government, and many a good beginning in government has been wrecked on the shores of "ignorance, illiteracy or indifference."

Today one meets all over this land men who are proving their womanhood, expressing, oftentimes, in the business world, qualities of gentleness, kindness and love, attributes usually considered feminine. On the other hand, it is not uncommon to meet women who are proving their manhood, expressing on occasions when need be, courage, intellectual ability, and that kind of broadmindedness usually attributed to men.

These peace-time soldiers march steadily and silently onward, with clear vision and patriotic purpose for good community thinking. This is the real politics, not the variety seeking personal, selfish ends, but that which develops statesmanship and asks, "What can I give to my fellow citizens?" "What can I do for my country?"

# Editorially Speaking

## The Peace of Locarno

**W**HILE the treaties of Locarno are still unratified, one is almost afraid to realize how much they can mean. The essence of those treaties is that the nations pledge themselves to seek arbitration before they resort to war, and that Great Britain, engaging to support either France or Germany against the other, removes the constant sense of insecurity that has been keeping Europe feverish. Great Britain has been guardian of the balance of power before, but never by invitation of the European powers themselves. The thing has actually begun—the substitution of law for war, war's outlawry—the ideal of the League of Nations, of the World Court, the Protocol.

Almost as significant as the conclusions themselves has been the spirit in which the negotiations were conducted. For the first time there was social cordiality between victors and vanquished; the Germans received full measure of applause for starting the security proposal, and informality took the place of stiff formality. All this was important because it meant that there was at work a will to peace, and that the negotiations were in realistic harmony with the progress that had been made in men's minds. Unless this will to peace continues an active leaven, Locarno will mean nothing. Locarno paves the way to progressive disarmament, to the peaceful solution of still standing grievances, to a softening of the measures that have kept bitterness alive. Locarno can't do it, but it is the valiant start.

There is general agreement that Locarno without the League of Nations would have been impossible. The League was the solvent, the way out. If the Locarno treaties are ratified, if in addition the League prevents a Balkan war, its already rising stock will soar.



## A Helping Hand to Mothers and Babies

**W**E hope no reader of the WOMAN CITIZEN will fail to read the article "In Behalf of Mothers and Babies," on page 10. The appalling record of the United States in the death rate of mothers in childbirth and of infants under one year of age is in a fair way to be improved if the work of the Children's Bureau under the Sheppard-Towner Act can be continued for many years. Through its Department of Agriculture, the Federal Government places expert advice at the service of farmers. Its help is of the utmost value in conserving business investments in cattle, hogs, horses and other animals. No one questions the right of the Government to give this aid to business, or its advisability. The Sheppard-Towner Act extends the helping hand of the Federal Government in a similar way to the various states to encourage them to institute programs of aid to mothers and prospective mothers. The management of the work is left to each state to carry out, but the Children's Bureau acts as consultant and clearing-house.

The Sheppard-Towner Act was passed for only a five years' trial and will come up again next year. Attacks are already being made against it. Opponents say that it is not in the province of the Federal Government to help mothers and babies—"What has the United States Government to do with women and children?" is still the classic saying of one Congressman—that this law encourages bureaucracy, that it is desired only to provide soft berths for women Government

employees. These were the chief arguments against it brought by Congressmen who opposed it when the act was being considered.

The facts given in the article are a sufficient answer to these objections. Only nine persons are concerned in the administration of the law. The total administrative cost has been under \$50,000 a year. The subsidiaries to the various states have amounted to less than \$1,000,000 a year. These figures every woman ought to learn by heart. Against them stands the need as outlined in the article: such as one-third of all the babies born in one state with no doctor present; 45,000 midwives in thirty states—untrained, ignorant, superstitious.

Practically all the women's organizations of the country worked for the passage of the Sheppard-Towner Act. They ought to rally twice as strong to place it permanently on the statute books, and they will if the facts are made known.



## Why This Aluminum Silence?

**W**HAT has become of those charges against the Aluminum Company of America? It is a question which every citizen is entitled to ask.

The charge was made some time ago that this company, of which Secretary Mellon is chief figure, was violating the monopoly laws. It was gratifying to read that Secretary Mellon said that if this were true he would himself urge prosecution in the courts. After a while the Federal Trade Commission, which certainly as now constituted can't be credited with hostility to big business, sustained the charge. The logical next step is action by the Department of Justice, since all the Federal Trade Commission can do is to recommend and to issue an order which has only the force of exhortation. But nothing has been heard from the Department of Justice. Nothing has been heard from Mr. Mellon. The Department of Justice says, no, there's nothing like that lying around their desks—nothing doing.

Maybe this is quite all right when explained. But the explanation is due. The silence is a damning silence. It gives occasion for distrustful remarks from those who are eager to find such instances, and for misgivings in more optimistic minds. What is the answer?



## The Prosanis Label

**A** FEW days ago the Women's City Club of New York gave a Fashion Show—with a difference. Fashionable young women were the manikins, wearing smart models, prominent women were hostesses. The difference was that it was a Prosanis Fashion Show—every gown, coat or suit worn by the volunteer models bore a Prosanis label. And the label meant that the garment had been made in clean shops, by workers decently paid and decently worked, and protected from such hideous disasters as have occurred in fire traps of evil memory. The label has significance for the wearer as a social human being, concerned about her fellows, and as a person concerned about keeping free, herself, of infection. All this is the work of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control, New York, representing employers, workers and the public, which officially endorses the standards. Dr. William

Jay Schieffelin is its chairman, and he and Lillian D. Wald, of Henry Street Settlement, and Dr. Henry Moskowitz represent the public.

This is not a local matter. Seventy-five per cent of the garments worn by the women in the United States are made in New York. Of the four thousand suit, coat and dress factories in New York, about three thousand now use the Prosanis label. Its use will be extended shortly to the remaining twenty-five per cent of the industry—in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago and other cities. But in view of that seventy-five per cent, you may safely start at once to acquire the habit of asking for the label when you shop. By doing so, you will be asking proof that the garment you are choosing is free from the taint of disease and bad wages. You will be showing your dealer what women stand for.

And how about such a Fashion Show in your own club?



### *The Countess Karolyi Again*

**A**RE we really in such danger as the State Department keeps on implying? Is the country in such a perilous condition that it can not bear the presence even of a woman who was once falsely called a Communist?

Here's the Countess Karolyi again, asking politely to come back and pay us a visit, and being refused. Last year she was held up at the port, and so-called patriotic organizations made loud nervous noises about her. Later she was admitted; she lectured, until she fell ill, before choice audiences. In no way whatever did she even faintly suggest a Communist—the fact being that she simply isn't one. When she lay ill, her husband was admitted to the country too, but under official gag, though he too was provably no Communist. The Count was president of Hungary just before the Communist dictatorship, which was in turn overthrown by an intensely reactionary régime. Clearly enough, the opposition came from the supporters of that régime.

Happily there was wide enough protest through the country to show there is still a saving remnant of Americans who cherish such fundamental traditions of their country as freedom of speech and asylum for political refugees, and who believe repression is very bad medicine. Hasn't the State Department had enough? Just as this goes to press we learn there is chance of a reconsideration. It is heartily to be hoped for.



### *Charlotte Anita Whitney*

**B**UT the worst instance of this recent un-American fearfulness is the case, in California, of Charlotte Anita Whitney. Miss Whitney was tried under California's war-born syndicalist law for—nothing more nor less than being a member of the Communist party. There was no evidence of violence or incitement to violence on her part—no such charge was made, even. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, which recently refused to act on account of lack of jurisdiction, and the sentence of from one to fourteen years in the penitentiary stood. Apparently the governor of California was ready to pardon her, but Miss Whitney declined to apply. That would be admitting guilt, she said, and, as there are many in California-jails under the same charges, she would be implying their guilt as well.

To get the full force of the situation, one must remember that Miss Whitney is a gentlewoman of old American stock, a graduate of Wellesley, a member of fine social circles, and a woman who has devoted her life and her money to social work. She was a suffrage leader in California, and founded the California Civic League of Women Voters. In her Com-

munist theories these associates have not followed her, nor do we; but they—and we—deeply resent what has been done to her in the name of justice; and they—and we—are deeply alarmed over this example of the obliteration of fine old American traditions by fear and intolerance.

Meantime Miss Whitney's courage is making an exhibition in the eyes of the world of a vicious law, born of war hysteria. Other states have such laws too. Isn't it time to turn on the light of American faith in freedom and in America's own institutions?



### *"Obey"*

**A**T last the word obey has been driven from one of its last refuges—the marriage service of the Episcopal Church. The triennial convention in October voted it out, at the end of a long fight. A home must have a head, urged the defenders of obedience. Homes may be splendid partnerships, urged the moderns, and "obey" is a survival of an earlier day when women's legal status was different. They have not yet established their equality at all points, even legally, but they are too far along to bear the weight of this shackle, even though it is usually a paper shackle.

It is a sad business to add that this same convention resisted all efforts to induce it to permit women to be even lay readers.



### *To the Polls!*

**D**O we in the United States really believe in self-government, or are we so lazy mentally and physically that we are content to be governed by anyone who will assume the burden—and profits? This is a question which nearly every election brings forth and which has been accentuated since women have had the vote. There are those even in this country who claim that government can not be carried on successfully by the people themselves. In Italy, Mussolini has taken away the right of municipalities of choosing their own officials and has gone back to the custom of the Middle Ages in appointing outsiders as governors. In spite of the advances of democracy it is under fire the world around, and the challenge is to us in the United States as its leading exponents to make good. The burden of proof lies particularly with women, because they are the chief offenders. Two women to every man fail to vote on Election Day. This year in New York City registration for the important mayoralty election fell off 25,000 from four years ago, and the delinquents are largely women.

One thing is certain—there is nothing that arouses the interest of voters like a closely balanced contest. Where one party is overwhelming in numbers, political dry rot exists, and voters are sure to be apathetic. Two parties fairly well balanced makes a far happier political situation.

The importance of the work of women's organizations in showing the effect of government on homes and children and arousing interest in the issues affected by politics can not be overestimated. Fortunately, women's organizations no longer bar politics or political discussion. Also the term politician is getting to be less of a reproach. The *Republican Woman*, published by the Illinois Republicans, carries a standing line: "Politician—one who is versed in the science of government and the art of governing (Webster's Dictionary)."

Patriotism means serving one's country. If women could be brought to serve adequately in times of peace, not only would there be better government, but it is probable that there would be no more war.



# The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

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## Every Member a Money Raiser



Miss Katharine  
Ludington

IT is a habit of the National League of Women Voters to attempt the impossible. Part of the secret of its hold over its members is that it doesn't ask them to putter with easy, meaningless activities, but puts them at the stimulating task of moving mountains.

Just now the Finance Department is busily and happily engaged on a new and "impossible" plan. It is aiming to make every League member a "Money Raiser!"

Early in the game, we saw that the only sound basis of support was a very large number of small contributions. We said to ourselves, "Come, we will make every League member a money raiser, and then we shall have no more money problems." Immediately those faithful and painful friends, the people who "have had practical experience," assured us that it couldn't be done, that it had been tried by many organizations, and had failed, and we would alienate our members, etc. "Very good," we said, "we will try and fail, if we have to, but somehow, out of the attempt we shall wrest success, one way or another.—Here goes!"

So at the Richmond convention, a definite push was given to the plan by the announcement of a prize competition.\* Conferences were held on the terms and rules of this contest, and the result, while not perfect, is yet substantially fair. If the Leagues like the plan this year, perhaps we can try it with improvements another year.

At any rate, many Leagues are already at work organizing "Every Member" drives. We predict that when the prizes are given out at the St. Louis convention, and a kind of experience meeting is held, a rich store of money-earning or begging experience will be garnered.

### Its Many Advantages

A few things should be said about the plan. First, it is fair. It takes the burden of money-raising off the shoulders of a faithful few and makes it everybody's job. It reaches the slackers. There is an odd quirk in human nature which makes people feel that if they dodge money-raising, they are somehow

\*Leagues wishing to compete should apply to their state office or to the National Finance Department, 343 East 50th St., N. Y. C., for copies of the rules.

original and superior—a kind of interesting, sensitive plant, too fine-grained for such vulgar work. Well, these people are going to be dragged from their comfortable retirement. We are going to say to them: "Come along and help—we are all doing it, and there will only be a small amount for each one to raise."

Second, it is prudent. If we depend on big gifts to run the League and one or two big givers die or drop out, a terrible hole is left, but an "Every Member" source of income keeps pace with the League's growth and the proportionate cost of maintenance.

Third, it is sociable, and it is a fun-provider. The chances for originality are boundless.

Fourth, it gives to all the members who thus work, a stake in the League, and an honest right to a voice in its management. This makes for sound growth in membership.

From every point of view, the plan commends itself to common sense. It will take time to establish it as the habit and method of the League. We have all been demoralized by the "church supper," Ladies' Auxiliary kind of work of those faithful sisters who assumed that theirs was the humble part of providing the funds. But as citizens, we must learn a more self-respecting way of financing our activities. It is of the very essence of the thing the League is working for—good citizenship—that each one shall do her bit.—K. L.

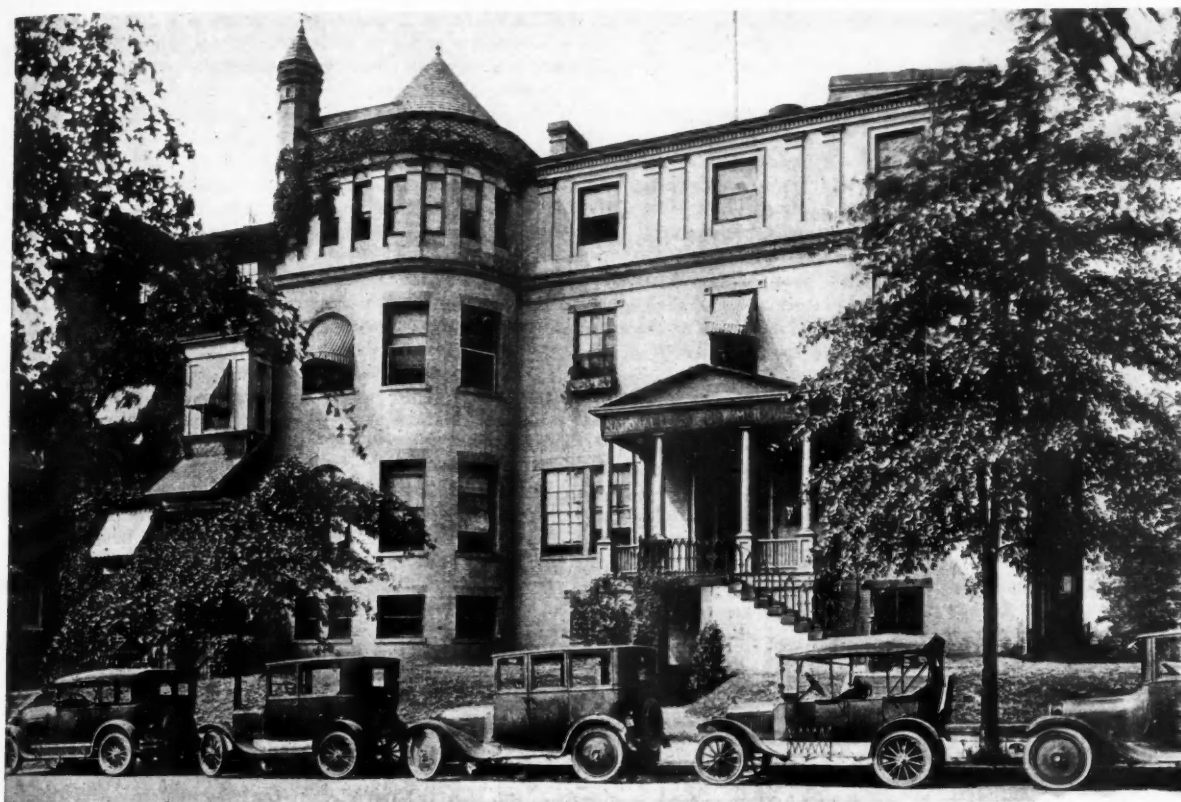
## Citizenship Schools on the Increase

CITIZENSHIP schools are growing in popularity. Reports reaching national headquarters reflect the eagerness with which plans for these schools are formulated, and the success which is marking not only well-established progress, but also new undertakings.

North, South, East and West are represented in a fall calendar of citizenship schools. In October, which seemed to be a favorite month, the outstanding gatherings were recorded at the Illinois League school conducted in conjunction with the University of Chicago; the political institute at Wellesley College, arranged in cooperation with the Massachusetts League; the three-day school arranged by the Dayton (Ohio) League; the Erie County (New York) League school in conjunction with the University of Buffalo; and Indiana League schools in Evansville, Elkhart, and South Bend. Equally successful, and particularly interesting to League members, was the first political institute ever held in Oklahoma, under the joint auspices of the League in Oklahoma and the University of Oklahoma at Norman. The three-day sessions were devoted to education for citizenship, women in government, nominating problems, and state and county government.

Particular interest was shown in a one-day conference on registration and election laws conducted by the New Jersey League in Newark on October 16. It was the first conference arranged by a state League on registration laws.

Savannah (Georgia) League members are anticipating a citizenship school the second week in November. It will especially consider taxation, education, and methods of voting. The fourth annual citizenship school, conducted by Purdue University in cooperation with the Lafayette League (Indiana) is scheduled for November 19 and 20. Members of the faculty of the University of Minnesota, as well as notable speakers from various parts of the country, will participate in the program of the second Institute of Government and Politics to be held November 16 to 20, under the direction of the University of Minnesota and the Minnesota League.



© National Photo

Charm and dignity combine to make this old house a delightful headquarters for the National League of Women Voters in Washington. As a workshop, it is ideally arranged; as a national center for women voters, no better location could be imagined. It is a stone's throw from the White House, across the street from the State, War and Navy Department, and the Capitol is just "up on the hill."

THE National League of Women Voters lives in a great old house in Seventeenth Street, in Washington, across the street from the State, War and Navy Building. The office of the president is on the first floor—a room of great charm and dignity, where high ceilings and tall windows provide the setting for early American furniture and the black marble mantel. The reception room, the executive secretary's office, the publications and press departments, and the workroom are also on the first floor, while the legislative and organization departments and the speakers' bureau are housed on the second floor, opposite the quarters of the Council for the Prevention of War. In the basement the shipping room occupies one corner, the storerooms and multigraphing rooms lie beyond, and across the hall there is a long conference room and the rest room.

During the summer, one by one the department heads and assistants depart on vacations and there is a general letting down in "production," but by the first of September nearly everyone is back at her desk; work is reorganized and under way, telephones and typewriters are in action, mail streams in and out, and the old house is a veritable bee-hive of industry.

Month by month the work of the National League and the demands of state Leagues increase until they reach their culmination in the annual convention of the National League in April.

#### *Committee Chairmen in Conference*

The annual meeting of the national chairmen of departments and standing committees was held in Washington in September. These meetings form one of the most important stages in the League's program development. Each year when the chairmen meet they report on the work carried on in the states, they discuss their programs, compare experiences, and

make plans for the future. At the meeting in September the chairmen agreed to ask their state chairmen to submit suggestions for the programs 1926-27. Heretofore the national chairmen have prepared and submitted tentative drafts of the programs to the states, before asking for suggestions, and the results of the new plan will be observed with interest.

Mrs. Percy T. Walden, of New Haven, the newly appointed chairman of the child welfare committee; Dr. Mollie Ray Carroll, of Baltimore; Miss Esther Dunshee, of Chicago, Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin and Mrs. Ann Webster, of Washington, attended the meeting.

Miss Sherwin presided and initiated the new gavel which was presented to the National League by the Massachusetts League.

#### *Miss Sherwin at Conventions*

Three state conventions and the fall business meeting of the Massachusetts League were honored by the presence of the national president in October. Miss Sherwin appeared on the program, participated in the discussion, and conferred with the leaders in Rhode Island, Vermont, Massachusetts and Maine, spending two days in each convention city.

The Carnegie Corporation held a conference on Adult Education in Cleveland, October 16 and 17. Forty-eight persons were invited to participate in the proceedings, upon the importance of which the Carnegie Corporation announced: "There is no phase of current educational development that is making more rapid and significant strides than adult education, and it therefore offers extraordinary opportunity for cooperation, constructive suggestions and representative leadership."

Miss Sherwin was one of three women invited to take part in the conference.

## The League in the Cities

### No. 3—Richmond

THE Richmond League of Women Voters, organized in 1920, grew directly from the old Suffrage League. It has had three presidents, and each has seen the League membership increase steadily during her administration. League members attending the national convention last April will recall that Miss May I. Moore is the very efficient president of the Richmond League.

Perhaps the most popular activity of the Richmond League has been the public dinners and luncheons given under its auspices, with two or more prominent speakers whose drawing capacity filled to overflowing the hall of the Y.W.C.A., in which these entertainments were held. Richmond's anti-suffrage League was as strong as might be expected in such an ultra-conservative city; but at a dinner or luncheon at which some of the most interesting men and women of the state were glad to accept the rôle of speaker, the most strait-laced "anti" found it well worth her while to forget "the lost cause" and mingle with friends whose cause had won. These meetings have not only been educational, and delightful from a social standpoint, but they have opened the eyes of the conservatives to the work which the League was accomplishing and in many instances have been the direct means of recruiting new members.

During the recent primary in Richmond, open meetings were held in school buildings and public parks under the leadership of the chairman of Efficient Government. The list of candidates, state and local, was an exceedingly long one, so that two or three meetings were held in each of the four wards of the city. Interest in these meetings grew by leaps and bounds and culminated in the final wind-up, when both candidates for Governor of the state spoke from the same platform. Candidates for public office in Richmond look forward to these meetings, held under the auspices of the Richmond League of Women Voters, not only as the most popular

working conditions, especially for women and children, better care and treatment of delinquents, and the protection and improvement of social institutions form a part of the League's program.

The Richmond League is chiefly financed through its membership dues of \$1.00, subscribing members paying \$5.00 a year and supporting members from \$10.00 up, though at times it is necessary to supplement the demands of the budget by gifts and various "pay" entertainments. The League is established in its own headquarters and has an executive secretary whose work is supplemented by the enthusiastic assistance of its lay workers. The efficiency of the League has recently been put to the test in the National Convention which was held in Richmond in the spring of 1925.—CALLY RYLAND.

## The Great Experiment

*The third of a series of brief articles on phases in the development of our National Government.*

"IF the Government should continue so long (one hundred and fifty years)," replied Ellsworth to a member of the Constitutional Convention who was seeking to provide for some future exigency, "alterations may be made in the Constitution." Perhaps there is nothing more remarkable about the spirit in which the "fathers" went about framing the Constitution than the way, on the one hand, they realized the permanent importance of what they were doing, while on the other they held to an experimental attitude toward it. They seemed never to have fallen into the delusion of thinking all wisdom was to perish with them.

They accepted at the beginning the proposition that a way must be provided for amending whatever plan they should make, and on the last day of the five months of debate they put the finishing touches to the method they devised. References to the possibility of future changes were nowhere more frequent than in discussions over the distribution of power between state and nation.

### *Growth of Central Government Foreseen*

Few thought that distribution ideal. All expected future changes. A few evidently hoped these would come in the direction of giving more authority to central government, a few wished but none expected them to come in the opposite direction. A very few definitely meant that the development toward stronger government should be immediate and swift. Probably none foresaw how immediate and how swift, and none foresaw how much of it would come through interpretation and construction. A few thought the procedure for amendment too difficult, none foresaw how difficult it would prove to be in practice.

Those who during the debates most often invoked the likelihood of future changes were the anti-national men who evidently realized that they were looking backward and that time was against them. Let us go as slowly as possible, was apparently the burden of their thoughts. "If too little power is given to it (the central government) more may be added, but if too much, it can never be resumed," urged Luther Martin. "The community is not yet ripe for stripping the states of their powers even such as might not be required for local purposes. . . . (I am) for waiting 'til the people shall feel more the necessity of it," reasoned Gerry. Mason thought "the convention, though comprising so many distinguished men, could not be expected to make a faultless government," and he would prefer "trusting to posterity the amendment of its defects rather than push the experiment too far."

### *Door to Change Left Open*

On the last day of the five months' debate, Article Five, on the method of amending the Constitution, being under discussion, several proposals were made for exceptions to the amending power. Accordingly the two great compromises without



Miss  
May I. Moore

method for getting in touch with voters, but as a sure means for obtaining good publicity. Richmond newspapers carried columns of reports from the ward meetings giving the speeches of each candidate fuller publicity than he could otherwise have hoped for.

Through the work of its standing committees the Richmond League not only keeps in touch with local matters and seeks to secure action by the city government, but it helps to formulate the policy of the Virginia League, which in turn helps to formulate the policies of the National League of Women Voters. The Richmond League has also taken a leading part in all efforts to improve and simplify the structure of our state and local government, and is an insistent advocate of increased governmental operating efficiency. Betterment of



which agreement upon the Constitution would have been impossible, were placed beyond power of amendment—the prohibition against certain slavery legislation before the year 1808, and equality of state representation in the Senate.

It was then also proposed that equally a state's right to the regulation of its own citizens should not be subject to further change by constitutional amendment. But this proposal was promptly voted down. It was clearly the idea of the framers that this and every other subject except the two that underlay the two great compromises, should be left open for changes in the future. About the right, and duty, of future generations to alter the supreme law of the land as necessity and changing conditions should require, the "fathers" at least never doubted. This responsibility has rested upon each successive generation and has descended upon our generation today. As President Coolidge has said, "Institutions, whether adopted long ago or of more recent origin, are of themselves entirely insufficient. . . . Our very salvation lies in the ever-present, vigilant and determined action of the people themselves."—M. M. W.

## A New England Conference



© Oki Seizo  
Mrs. James E. Cheesman

"TO begin with, it was well-timed. The very start of a season of hard work is the psychological moment for fresh inspiration and clearer understanding." In these words, Mrs. James E. Cheesman, director of the first region, summed up a few of the many reasons for the brilliant success of a first regional conference held in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, late in September. Eighty League workers, from every state in New England, responded to Mrs. Cheesman's call for a two-

day conference devoted to serious consideration of organization and administration, program and finance. The first day's sessions were confined to discussion of the subjects from a state angle, and the second day resolved itself into general discussion of "The Local League at Work."

A message from Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League of Women Voters, supplied, according to Mrs. Cheesman, the text of the conference: "It is workers and workers that are needed; patient performance of real tasks; persistent expenditures of energy to carry out well-made plans. Upon your clear thinking now, upon your painstaking adaptation of plans and programs to actual conditions depends the advance of conscientious citizenship. The ideal of democracy which we cherish awaits the coming of that citizenship."

The conference was unique in having a minimum of prepared addresses. Aside from the few opening words in presenting a subject for discussion, given in most cases by the state League presidents, the delegates "had the floor." The one evening meeting was devoted to legislative interests, and had for its chief speaker Governor John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, who urged the entrance of the United States into the World Court and advised women voters how they could help to bring it about. Before the close of the conference the delegates authorized that letters be sent to the twelve New England Senators and the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, advising them of the League's support of the World Court. Other speakers at the evening program were Mrs. Harry Coe, of Waterbury, a member of the General Assembly of Connecticut, and Mrs. Arnold S. Yantis, of Manchester, New Hampshire, who has just completed her second term in the New Hampshire legislature. A testimonial meeting, inspired by the subject, "Best Methods of Influencing Legislation," concluded an instructive evening.

That delightful New England hospitality, familiarly known to every visitor within that region, expressed itself in many ways, as luncheons, teas, supper parties, and motor rides found their way into the busy schedule. That this first workers' conference arranged by Mrs. Cheesman was a gathering of widespread interest is evidenced by the excellent publicity received in all the larger papers of the region. One Boston daily which conspicuously serves New England, sent a special representative. According to one newspaper, the conference was "unique" in that it brought together women from small villages, from big industrial cities, and from scattered rural communities to pledge themselves for service—to work for world peace, good government and community welfare. . . . It proved that New England women are meeting the problems with courage and ingenuity."

## Leagues and League Work

STIRRING up public sentiment in behalf of the World Court men in four Middle Western states was an early fall opportunity seized by the National League's Department of International Cooperation. Miss Josephine Schain, director of the Department, passed a full month in Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma addressing large gatherings, interviewing public officials, and supervising conferences called to lay out state-wide plans for action. In every way, Miss Schain's trip was termed a real success, and women voters of the Middle West interpret it as a forerunner of the success which may be expected in the United States Senate this winter.

AS a result of the discovery made at the last election that many voters do not know how to mark the ballot correctly, the Wayne County (Michigan) League conducted, for two months prior to election day, special classes in ballot marking. A corps of trained workers assisted.

WOMEN voters in Birmingham (Alabama) have made a move toward good government, which will be watched with intense interest. With Mrs. W. J. Adams, president of the Birmingham League, and Mrs. Solon Jacobs, chairman of the efficiency in government committee, directing the arrangements, the League's part in the undertaking was in able hands. At a meeting called by the League recently, a citizens' good government committee was formed to "suggest and give information, but not to dictate to voters." It consists of a central committee of thirty members, two from each of the eleven voting precincts, and two additional from each of the four larger precincts. Mrs. Jacobs said the plan was projected only in the interest of more efficiency in government. The sentiment of the meeting may be summed up in this sentence by one of the speakers: "We need to do away with the professional politicians and run our government with experienced business men, and I believe this plan will help."

OF the many interesting accomplishments of the Illinois League, which in the last few months included a series of "say it with county fairs" exhibits, there is special attraction in the intriguing "calendar of programs" arranged for local Leagues. Such suggestive topics as "Know Your Own Schools" and "Tariff and Your Pocketbook," vie with "What America Would Gain by Entrance Into the World Court" and "Women and the Shorter Working Day" for first place in a choice of programs.

LEAGUE women, many of whom had their early training in suffrage work, will be gratified to learn of the appointment of Dr. Blanche M. Haines, of Three Rivers, Michigan, as director of the Division of Maternity and Infancy in the United States Children's Bureau. Dr. Haines, who was a member of the board of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, has been director of the Sheppard-Towner maternity work in Michigan for the last three years.

# The City Manager and the Policewoman

By Louis Brownlow

City Manager, Knoxville, Tennessee

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.]

**R**ECENTLY a woman who was working to persuade the powers in her town to establish a Woman's Bureau in the Police Department came to see me.

"How shall we go about it?" she asked. "We have been talking for two or three years, but we don't get anywhere."

"Do you wish me to tell you the quickest and surest way?" I asked; and, of course, she became a living "Yes!"

"Attend carefully, then, while I tell you of the royal road," I went on. "Go back to your town. Get the women together. Organize. Plan. Get the men together and let them think they thought of the whole thing. And then launch a campaign for the council-manager form of government. If you win, you will get a city manager, and the chances are you won't have to ask him. He will start the movement for a Woman's Bureau and will be after you to back him up."

As long as she thought I was entirely serious she was grieved. Then she began to suspect that I was spoofing her and was gently sarcastic with me because I was placing first the extension of that form of municipal work which encompasses my profession, my vocation, my avocation and my mission; postponing in time and in interest her vital question. Yet I am not sure that my facetious reply was so far wrong. Often enough energy is expended in accomplishing one minor reform to bring about a council-manager form of government and the employment of a trained municipal executive.

## What-Job-Needs-To-Be-Done

Such a revolution means a change of emphasis from *Who-Shall-Have-This-Job* to *What-Job-Needs-To-Be-Done*. And when this gets into the mind and heart of City Hall the next question is *Who-Knows-How-To-Do-This-Job-That-Needs-To-Be-Done?* A job that needs to be done is the protection of girls and young women. A woman knows how to do that better than a man. The job is part of the police work, but not one that has been well done by policemen. No one knows that fact better than a policeman—after he has seen a policewoman on the job. So, manifestly, if we are thinking in terms of getting the work done, we will want police-

women to do it. And we will want to give them all the authority that we give policemen, and all the machinery that they need, which means a separate bureau reporting directly to the head of the department and under the direction of a trained and qualified woman.

## And Then What?

So, I say the City Manager will establish the Woman's Bureau. He will make a woman the head of it, to report to the head of the Police Department. He will give her a rank and title, and he will tell her to take her policewomen and *Do-This-Job-That-Needs-To-Be-Done* to stop delinquency among women and girls. Then? Why, of course, she goes right out and stops it. Right then. The very next day there are no more prostitutes. No more delinquent girls. No more wayward flappers. Do you doubt? Why, surely you remember how, when the first Chief of Police got his first squad of policemen and was told to enforce the law, what happened, don't you? Don't you remember that? Why, the very next day murder stopped, and crap shooting, and speeding, and spitting on the sidewalk. Don't you remember how the burglars all quit burgling and the hi-jackers and the bootleggers all went to roll duckpins in the Y. M. C. A.? You don't remember? How odd! Well, maybe the policewomen can't do it all in one day. It may take a week, or even ten days.

I am sorry I have not the statistics about City Managers and policewomen, and I have not had time to send out a questionnaire. I have been City Manager of two cities, and in each I have established a Woman's Bureau. In Petersburg, Virginia, Sergeant Minnie Rowland is in command. In Knoxville, Tennessee, Captain Annette Steele is one of five police captains, with equal rank and pay. In the annual convention of the International City Managers' Association, the work of policewomen has been an important feature of the program for four years and was given a major place in the proceedings in Washington in 1923.

I know of many cities where the movement for the establishment of Women's Bureaus has been led by the City Manager. In others, I know he has given instant support and, therefore, brought to successful conclusion a movement started years before his advent.

The presence of a City Manager makes it easier for the women to get this important service started. Without the figures, I shall not attempt to enumerate the many city managers who have aided this advancement, since I might easily omit the best examples. However, since Cleveland, with its just under a million population, is the largest city that has adopted the council-manager form of government, I may take that as one example and quote City Manager Hopkins:

"The movement for a Women's Bureau originated with the Women's City Club. Assisted by Mrs. Van Winkle and Miss Hutzel, this club secured, late in 1923, assurance of cooperation from the City Manager and City Council elect. After the Manager and Council had entered office, this matter received active attention and resulted in an ordinance which designated the head of the Bureau as the 'Chief of the Women's Bureau,' with the rank and pay of captain, reporting directly to the Chief, so as to be under no necessity to confer with any of the inspectors and so as to be absolutely free from interference by any officer in the department except the Chief. After the ordinance went into effect, Miss Dorothy Henry, who had been strongly recommended by the parties most interested in establishing the Bureau, was appointed Chief and entered upon the work of gradually building up the department. Thus far, the number of policewomen is small, but provision is made for a larger number, and it is the policy of the department to build up gradually and with the most desirable material. Miss Henry's work thus far has been gratifying in the extreme and has been a complete answer to the criticisms made in advance of the creation of the department and also fears as to this interference with other departments."

## Women's Work

In Kansas City and Cincinnati, two large cities that have just adopted the council-manager form of government, women had the preponderant share in the revolution brought in the new government. I am sure that they will see to it in these large cities, as they have in many smaller ones, that the policewoman is given a full opportunity to demonstrate her great usefulness, her amazing zeal, her utter indispensability.

# World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

## Public Office

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has been elected president of the Indian National Congress, to be held in Cawnpore, India, in December. Besides having brought fame to her name by her poems, Mrs. Naidu has the distinction of being the first woman in India to preside over the deliberations of such a congress.

Mrs. G. S. Stemmons, of Prairie Home, Missouri, is proving that a woman can make an efficient mayor. Furthermore, the entire board of the city council are women. They are giving their little town, so it is reported, a better government than it has ever had, dealing with all matters within their jurisdiction in a fearless way.

Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer, senator in Illinois, is responsible for a recent dance hall act passed by the Illinois General Assembly, according to the *Republican Woman*. This act regulates the granting and revoking of licenses for dance halls and roadhouses outside any city, village or town limit.

This is the second law passed in Illinois which has been fostered by a woman member of the legislature—the other was the Woman's Eight Hour Day bill introduced by Lottie Holman O'Neill, the first woman legislator in the state.

Newspaper reports say that "Ma" Ferguson is to have a competitor for her office of governor of Texas at the next election, and that that competitor is a woman. Mrs. Edith E. Wilmans, attorney and former legislator, has announced herself. While it is not confirmed, it is believed that Mrs. Ferguson will stand for reelection, in which case the first clash between women for a governorship may go into history next year.

England's aristocracy is buzzing over the recent announcement that Lady Cynthia Mosley, daughter of the late Lord Curzon, has deserted the Con-

servative Party and is standing for Parliament as a Socialist candidate.

Henry County, Virginia, has nominated as its representative in the lower house—by acclamation at a convention held in Martinsville—Mrs. Sallie C. Booker. Mrs. Booker is a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee and has been prominently identified with Henry County politics and community affairs. The nomination of a Democrat practically assures election.



A  
Visitor  
from  
France

Louise  
Weiss

A distinguished visitor in this country is Mlle. Louise Weiss, managing editor of *L'Europe Nouvelle*. This is a liberal weekly devoted to international affairs—the only one of its kind—and it is an amazement to know that a magazine of this sort actually started just after the war. Miss Weiss herself was responsible for the idea, and she took over the publication five years ago. It is now the most successful current French political magazine; it has published articles by most of Europe's prime ministers and has supplied the diplomatic documents that record the events of the post-war years. Miss Weiss is both editor and manager, and she has correspondents in all European countries. Scientific in manner and in spirit, *L'Europe Nouvelle* is carrying out its editor's belief in a "science of peace."

She herself is an attractive young woman whose personality conveys a smooth, effortless power, and the confidence of one whose work and convictions are joined in perfect harmony. She is a native of Arras and holds the highest degrees given by the Sorbonne. During the war she founded and directed a military hospital, opened a home for refugees, nursed disabled French prisoners. In the early years after the war, as a newspaper correspondent, she was in the exact middle of all the conferences, plebiscites and events generally that happened in Central Europe. For one thing she specially studied Czechoslovakia, particularly the regions in the

grip of typhus, and wrote a book on that new republic.

## The League

Women are slowly taking their place in the League of Nations. At the first Assembly there were five women officially attending, at the second and third, seven, and at the fourth, eight. Six women went officially to the fifth Assembly and eight to the last. We are glad to give the eight below:

Australia—Mrs. R. R. S. MacKinnon, member of the senate and the council of the Red Cross in her country.

Canada—Miss M. N. Clark.

Denmark—Miss Henni Forchhammer, president of the National Council of Danish Women.

England—The Duchess of Atholl, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Education.

Netherlands—Mrs. C. A. Kluyber, secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the Hague.

Norway—Mrs. Marthe Larsen Jahn.

Rumania—Mlle. Hélène Vacaresco.

Sweden—Mrs. Anna Bugge-Wicksell, vice-president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, and member of the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League.

These women sat in the Assembly with their delegations and were members of the commissions into which the Assembly is divided at each of its annual sessions.

## Conventions

The third annual convention of the National Association of Bank Women has taken place at Atlantic City. Once again it was held only in connection with the sessions of the American Bankers' Association, but there was much feeling among the women that they should be appointed as committee members and chosen as speakers to address the general assembly. It remains an open question, however, as to how many—or few—years will elapse before women stand on perfect equality with men in the banking world.

Mrs. William Laimbeer, of New York, was reelected president and Miss Jean Arnot Reid, also of New York, vice-president. Miss Caroline Olney was elected treasurer; Miss Lillian Backus and Miss Mina M. Brûère secretaries. The Association is well represented throughout the country by its vice-presidents in Massachusetts, Georgia, New York, Ohio, Missouri, Oklahoma and California.

The name of the month on your magazine means—Election Day just ahead of you. It is an "off" year, to be sure, but all over the country women are standing for one kind of office and another. Won't you please let us know the names, addresses, offices and party of women elected in your community?



## A Friend to Labor

A new course is being held at Columbia University, New York, this year. It is a training course for labor inspectors, given in cooperation with the Consumers' League of New York for those who are planning to become labor inspectors, industrial secretaries and social workers. Miss Lydia E. Sayer, executive secretary of the Consumers' League, is in charge. The pioneering project is endorsed by Frances Perkins, member of the Industrial Board of New York, Mary Anderson, Chief of the United States Women's Bureau and Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation.

## International Nurses



Nina Gage

**F**INLAND, that brave, new republic between Sweden and Russia, was host to the International Council of Nurses last summer. Thirty-three nations were represented by women who use their energies to increase the health assets of those nations.

Here women from China, New Zealand, Africa, England, Germany, France and the newer subdivisions of Europe met two hundred and three nurses from the United States to voice a unity of purpose—a sisterhood the world over, which revered life and health and every expression of divinity in them.

Two big messages, it seemed to us, were given at the convention's sessions. The first touched upon the influence of women in promoting peace. On this point the words of Mrs. Ethel Gordon Fenwick, the Council's founder, were strong in their simplicity "... *There is no nationality in nursing*..." Recent investigations with the aim of discovering new instruments of torture and poisons deadlier than any at present known are now being carried out in European laboratories. ... Why should not we, as nurses, undertake a holier investigation, and explore the directions in which the desire for peace may penetrate the human mind?"

The other big thought was this—our ability to control the upward evolution of future generations by applying the known laws of science. We sometimes think that the nurses' responsibility begins and ends with the ill patient. This is only half the story. Nurses with vision are engaged in the greater task of teaching people how to live scientifically and how to propagate under such hygienic conditions that nine-tenths of the present cases of sickness would never develop.

Voters are making this teaching effective through school nurses, nurses in industry and especially through the pub-

lic health nurses, who guide the expectant mother and counsel the mothers of the nation's children. In Finland, the short summers make tuberculosis and rickets especially hard to fight; in France, Germany and Austria, the privations of mothers during the war period have resulted in the birth of many weakly, undernourished children who will probably lack stamina throughout their lives. Examples from many nations told the same story.

That Miss Nina Gage, a Wellesley graduate who has been developing the Yale-in-China School of Nursing since 1909, was selected as the new president, with Miss Clara D. Noyes, of the American Red Cross as the first vice-president, and Miss Jean Gunn, of the Toronto General Hospital as second, gives proof of the "friendly feeling" which American women expressed at that gathering. That feeling of international comradeship was the biggest thing in the convention. When we knew the ideals and purposes of those women who numbered over one thousand, we found that we were all striving for the same end—human betterment.

META PENNOCK NEWMAN.

## A Contest

Worth noting is the National Contest for Playground Beautification, conducted by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York City. The awards are made by the Harmon Foundation in the form of thirty-three prizes to communities whose playgrounds show the greatest progress in attractiveness in a year's time. The first prize is \$500 and will be given to competing communities of 8,000; 8,000 to 25,000, and more than 25,000 population. The dates for the contest are October 6, 1925, to November 1, 1926, but the entries must be in by December 1, 1925. Complete information and contest forms will be sent upon request by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, at the above address.

## Mothers and Babies

(Continued from page 11)

ination of the very old, ignorant, or careless women.

So, thanks to Sheppard-Towner, we have physicians and nurses, some of them of the colored race, who travel through county after county, finding and registering the midwives, patiently and carefully teaching them, inspecting their equipment, watching their work, following up their cases, requiring that they seek medical advice at the first danger signal. This isn't spectacular work, but it is work that is slowly and surely counting. Take just one thing—the midwife is being taught that the law requires her to put prophylactic drops in the eyes of the newborn and is being

given free the required ampules for this purpose. Physicians know that by this simple precaution that dreadful thing, *ophthalmia neonatorum*, blindness of the newborn, may be wiped out. The midwife didn't know it until, under Sheppard-Towner, we began to teach her.

Slowly and surely the results of this teaching appear. Doctors report marked improvement. Unfit midwives are eliminating themselves: the older ones "re-signing," saying that there is "too much law in this here work nowadays"; the others are eager to improve. What actual figures we have show the best of all tests of progress—lower death rates. One state has held midwife classes in many of its counties. In 1923, 462 mothers died in that state. In 1924, 394 mothers died. In 1922, there were 76 cases of *puerperal septicemia* (a preventable condition due to lack of antiseptic precautions) among colored mothers, in 1924 only 55. Midwife instruction is only one factor in this remarkable record, of course, but it is agreed by those who know the conditions, that it is an important factor.

Training the midwife is one part of the prenatal program. Perhaps the backbone of that program is the prenatal conference. These conferences may be demonstration conferences, held for the purpose of stimulating the community to inaugurate maternity and infancy work, or they may be held regularly at a permanently established maternity center. The mother comes to the conference, which is directed by physicians and nurses, for a prenatal examination, and for advice and consultation. She is always instructed to put herself under the care of a private physician early in pregnancy. After she has done so, the conference doctors and nurses advise if the woman's own doctor is willing. Physicians are usually glad to have the maternity and infancy nurse visit mothers during the prenatal period, advise them about their health and about the preparation for the baby's birth, and, in some cases, take urinalysis and blood tests. The prenatal conference may also be an itinerant project in rural counties, conferences being held at stated intervals in different towns of the county, so that the clinic may reach the mothers of the whole region.

The prenatal conference is, public-health officials quite generally believe, one of the important answers to the high maternal mortality rate which has so long been a reproach to us as a nation. The establishment of such conferences has been one of the main objectives of the Sheppard-Towner Act. The prenatal conference is a newer idea, and therefore a more difficult one to "put over," than the child health conference. The figures show this. In two years of Sheppard-Towner activities the states report 26,353 child health conferences held, and nearly 600,000 infants exam-

ined. During the same period, reports show 9,669 prenatal conferences held, attended by about 75,000 women. It is quite evident that the prenatal program has been more difficult to launch and to expand than the child-health program. The number of new prenatal centers is increasing, however, as existing centers prove their usefulness.

There is no longer any need to prove that the prenatal center and prenatal supervision save the lives of mothers and babies. I could take you to many widely separated places and show you convincing evidence. Just one as a sample—a city in a New England state, in one section of which a maternity and infancy nurse has carried on a demonstration of what real prenatal care for mothers will do. Expectant mothers are referred to this nurse by physicians, nurses, other mothers and social agencies. She visits each mother at home and urges her to see a doctor. If the woman has engaged a physician the nurse continues to visit the mother only with his consent. The nurse cooperates in seeing that blood pressure is taken and urinalysis made at regular intervals, and that at the first unfavorable symptom the doctor is notified. The mothers attend weekly conferences where their questions are answered and instructions about the hygiene and diet of pregnancy are given them. Obstetrical packages, maternity outfits, babies' layettes, are made by the mothers under the nurse's directions. After the baby's birth the nurse makes postnatal visits to the mother.

What are the results of this demonstration? Just by the way, before citing the statistics, let me give an incident from the notebook of the nurse in charge:

"One of our patients wrote to her sister in France telling her of the work here. Some time later I received an urgent call to this former patient's home. When I went there she asked me if I would send prenatal advice to this woman in France, who was expecting a new baby. There was little money, but she had been so impressed by her sister's letters that she felt that she must share in the help her sister had received. She wrote that some day she was coming to America, this wonderful country where mothers received care and attention even if they were poor."

Isn't that a rather thrilling incident? That the work of one nurse in New England should give to this far-away French woman the message of a great nation? Is there anything that we would rather have America stand for, in the eyes of the world, than this ideal of care for every mother?

But the statistics of this experiment are important and very significant. Here they are:

*The rate of stillbirths among babies of*

*supervised mothers was less than half that among other mothers in the same community during the same period.*

*The death rate under one month for babies of supervised mothers was less than half that among other mothers in the same community during the same period.*

The Sheppard-Towner Act was passed because Congress and public opinion became aroused at the large loss of life among young babies and among mothers during childbirth. The purpose of the Act was the prevention of such deaths. It is evident now that the Sheppard-Towner Act has enabled us to take a step forward in the accomplishment of this objective. That

#### Renew the Sheppard-Towner Act

##### Sheppard-Towner in Brief

passed in 1921 for a five-year period extended to Hawaii, 1924

provides for cooperation between State and National governments in maternity and infancy work

authorized annual appropriations of \$1,252,079

provides that only \$50,354 of this shall be spent in administration

provides that \$5,000 goes outright to every State accepting, \$5,000 extra to every State spending \$5,000 of its own money for mothers and babies, the rest of the money to be apportioned on a population basis and granted if matched

accepted by 43 States and Hawaii administered by the Children's Bureau with a staff of only 9 persons—3 doctors, 3 nurses, an auditor, 2 clerks

the States plan their own maternity and infancy program and carry it out through State bureaus of child health amounts accepted by States, 1924-25, \$929,116

amounts appropriated by States, 1924-25 \$709,116

The Cost—only 2 cents per capita

fact stands out clear as a bell after the hours spent with the reports of the men and women who are actually doing the work of Sheppard-Towner. A great deal more stands out. There is no space to tell of the preschool campaigns being carried on in states as far separated as California and Michigan, of the campaigns to wipe out that dreaded disease of childhood, diphtheria, by the immunization of the child population of whole cities and states, of the outbreak—for instance—of infantile paralysis in a region where no health facilities were available and only the quick work of a Sheppard-Towner nurse prevented the wider spread of this crippling illness, of other epidemics where Sheppard-Towner nurses laid aside their own work temporarily to rush into the breach, of the work among the Indians of the Northwest and the Spanish Americans of the

Southwest—all this and much more could be told if space were great enough.

For a summing up of the achievements and possibilities of the Sheppard-Towner Act, I went to Dr. Blanche M. Haines.

Dr. Haines, for three years at the head of Sheppard-Towner activities in Michigan, has just been appointed director of the division of maternal and infant hygiene of the Children's Bureau, and will have immediate charge of the national administration of the Sheppard-Towner Act. Dr. Haines can speak of the significance of Sheppard-Towner from the point of view of one who has seen a state program under the Act develop from the beginning and also from the point of view of one who sees the program as a whole.

Dr. Haines says:

"The Federal Maternity and Infancy Act was enacted to cover a period of five years, three of which have been completed. No reasonable person believes that in three or five years a miracle can be performed. The public-health movement, and particularly that part of it which attacks the loss of life at its very source—in childbirth and infancy—is a matter of slow, continuous, persistent effort. Three years have shown us that the Sheppard-Towner Act offers a practical and effective way to unite the health forces of nation and state in this work—and by uniting, to double their power. We have proved the value of the methods tried out; we have made progress. We have *not* covered the territory we must cover if our work for the protection of motherhood and infancy is to be complete; we have *not* had time enough to reap the full benefit of the activities already under way.

"It is encouraging to learn that the provisional figures for 1924 of the Vital Statistics Division of the Bureau of the Census indicate a substantial drop in the infant death rate for both urban and rural communities in the United States birth-registration area, but even with this improvement the infant death rate in the United States is higher than in Australia, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the Irish Free State, and no state in the United States birth-registration area has so low a rate as New Zealand. It is quite evident, therefore, that the United States can not afford to slacken its interest or reduce in any way the intelligent expenditure of funds to lower the death rate among babies.

"A report on maternal mortality, which will be published soon by the bureau, shows that a very high percentage of the losses are due to preventable causes. It is, therefore, especially important that the program for prevention of the unnecessary deaths in childbirth should be pushed. Here, too, the United States lags behind many coun-

tries. Demonstrations of successful methods of conducting prenatal clinics have been made in many places under the maternity and infancy act. A beginning has been made in getting a state program of work understood and actually under way in some communities. On the basis of this experience an expansion of the work can economically be undertaken.

"The United States Government is expending at the present time less than \$1,000,000 a year in subsidies to the states for the promotion of a health program for mothers and babies. Great Britain is expending nearly five times that amount in 'grants in aid' to local communities for maternity and child health, enabling the 'health visitors' to reach an estimated 89 per cent of the children born in a year in England and Wales and 13 per cent of the expectant mothers."

There are other facts to be found about Sheppard-Towner from Children's Bureau reports. It is found that in every state the work being done with Sheppard-Towner funds has been decided upon by the state itself and has been planned to meet the needs of that state. There has been no attempt at uniformity of program. The Sheppard-Towner Act itself provides that the state shall originate its plan of work and that its plan must be approved by the Federal Board of Maternal and Infant Hygiene if "reasonably appropriate and adequate." This board consists of the Chief of the Children's Bureau, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service and the Commissioner of Education. The program is carried out by the state through whatever agency the legislature selects, usually a bureau of child hygiene.

Another interesting fact is that the "overhead" for Sheppard-Towner is small. Nine persons in the Children's Bureau—three physicians, three nurses, an auditor, two clerks—constitute the entire staff of the administrative force. Congress allowed \$50,000 to cover costs of administration and investigations of infant and maternal mortality. The Children's Bureau has in no year spent the full amount allowed; in 1923 \$40,663 was spent by the Bureau; in 1924 \$35,578 was spent; in 1925 \$42,972.

No one could give the whole story of Sheppard-Towner in an article which would not be too long for the readers of the WOMAN CITIZEN to finish at a sitting. Perhaps my file boxes and reports have yielded enough material, however, to show something of the achievements since 1922 and the possibilities of the future—if it is decided, when the five-year period for which the Sheppard-Towner Act was to remain in force is ended, to renew the act and to continue the partnership between state and nation on behalf of mothers and babies.



## The Bookshelf

By M. A.

HERE is this compensation in watching the broad and placid stream of American literature, that when it seems too flat, too monotonous, and too shallow to keep even a critic awake, when you begin to wish (having had a strictly practical education) that you could retreat into classic Greek poetry, when you wonder why you keep trying to prove that any one in America writes anything worth reading, just then the stream whirls down upon you a brilliant, shining thing

like Willa Cather's "*The Professor's House*."

Yet those adjectives do not describe it unless they are understood outside their usual meanings. The brilliance and the shine do not come from show and glitter. This is no facile book of pressed glass with a glycerine surface glitter. Its fire is deep and steady, glowing under a skin that is serene and simple, and crystal clear.

The book is a story within a story within a story. There is the outward narrative of the Professor's family, his wife "less intelligent and more sensible than he had thought her," his two daughters and their husbands. Inside that is the story of Tom Outland, the only unusual mind that had worked through the professor's classes, of his origin and his discoveries, and of his undreamed wealth and its consequences. And deep in the heart of this, and by a paradox enclosing the other two, is the story of the professor's inner life, its adventures and its frustrations.

It is laid in one of America's characteristic scenes, a university town, and no small part of Miss Cather's achievement is the fact that in the background is all of current America, with its new-rich and its old-wise, its laborers and its gamblers. She has written a novel of America's restlessness, its impatient questioning of itself, its dissatisfaction with purely material gains.

The book is an extraordinary piece of fine creative fiction. She has made her people real not only by their behavior, but by her remarkable analysis of their thoughts and their moods. Of Miss Cather's prose one must always say the same thing with a fresh sense of surprise because it remains always so true. It is the most clear and simple and beautifully adequate prose that is written in America today.

"*Wives*" is Gamaliel Bradford's latest collection of mirrors held up to the souls of Americans. This talk of souls—and at least three of Mr. Bradford's books bear the word in their titles, while his publisher speaks of these essays as "soul-portraits"—this frequent use of the word makes us distinctly uneasy. We wonder, quite simply and inoffensively, if he knows as much about them as he thinks he does. Not that he is bumptious about them. Indeed he has forestalled criticism on that count by a gently deprecatory statement of the difficulties in the path of a biographer, and of the inadequacies of the best of intentions. But the fact remains that



Part of our Bookshelf this issue is devoted to children's books, in honor of Children's Book Week, but that is not the reason we have put Nathalia Crane in our authors' shelf, for this child's work stands on its own merit among more matured poets.

Explain it as you will, here is a girl of twelve who has already published two books—"The Janitor's Boy" and "Lava Lane"—and been honored with membership in the English Society of Authors, Playwrights and Composers—a recognition which has not been conferred upon so many Americans. Her first poem appeared in a newspaper when she was nine and a third, though the paper was not aware of the age of the writer. Nothing has been rejected since.

Nathalia Crane was born in New York, the daughter of a family with an ancestry distinguished in the field of letters, of politics, of music. For all her talent, she is still a little girl who goes to public school, plays games and is unspoiled.



he uses the word too often for comfort.

Yet "*Wives*" is a perfectly honest attempt to picture the outer as well as the inner lives of six women whose husbands have been famous, or infamous, in American history. The seventh portrait is of Theodosia Burr, daughter of Aaron. All these women owe their fame to their men, yet, says Mr. Bradford, "one gets an indefinable sense of full equality with the husband, and in one or two instances a sense of decided superiority." It is a gallant and gener-

ous remark. Unfortunately Mr. Bradford has not been able to convey that indefinable sense. Instead, he conveys a clear, though surely unconscious, picture of what he thinks a good wife should do, feel and think. "It is particularly interesting to follow her (Mrs. Arnold) in money matters, for what concerns a wife and mother more vitally than this?" Well, we can think of a number of things. He requires other minor qualities of them. They should have a social sense displayed in great

tact, excellent intelligences, healthy bodies, proper religious feeling, and utter, though not wearisome, devotion to their husbands' affairs. He can not understand the unsparing friendship between Theodosia Burr and her father, nor does he quite approve of so persistently analytical a mind as he attributes to Sarah Butler. Yet they have their compensations, and the ladies did excel in many other ways.

Mr. Bradford's book is interesting and stimulating.

**W**ITH Christmas galloping this way at sixty-reindeer speed, it is time to make that list of children of your heart, and to set about finding the books that shall make this year's holiday the very best of their six, or eight, or fourteen years.

The vividly important books are the ones which children read to themselves, those first volumes in which words cease to be groups of laboriously mouthed sounds, and take on real meanings of their own, in which whole lines or even paragraphs slide smoothly by without a strange word to break their magic. "*The Little Wooden Doll*" is a lovable book for a victorious young reader. It was written by Margery Williams Bianco, and illustrated by her daughter Pamela, who is very much a child even though she is growing into a great artist. It is a simple story of the little old doll that was left in the attic for years and years, and how the mice and the grasshoppers and the spiders helped her find the mistress of her heart. The tale is beautifully told in language that is simple and moving, and the pictures share those nice adjectives.

"*The Pope's Mule*," translated from the French of Alphonse Daudet, is recommended by its publishers for that same age—the magic six to eight years when a marvelous new world lies under the covers of every book. The story seems too old, and Mr. Ten to Twelve will like it better. It is the tale of a

mediaeval court and a kindly pope who loved his pet mule best of all. The humor is delightful, and the plot a joy. Older children should find it as merry as do their French cousins.

Girls' books have suffered so persistently from a kind of sentimental mawkishness that it is a joy to find one which is imaginative, frank and merry. Nina Purdy has written just that kind of a story in "*Wide-Open Eye*," for Mistress Twelve-year-old. It is the tale of a country girl whose eye was so quick and knowledge of her world so sure that the fairies of wind and field and forest took her under their special protection.

"*Those Wilson Children*" is Gertrude Trowbridge's pleasant story of a family fathered by a musician and mothered by a sculptor, and alternately befriended and berated by an entire college town. Of course they have no money, and the lack of it develops lovable sacrifices and a fine self-reliance. The book is refreshing in a world in which all children are suddenly supposed to be new-rich and unbearable.

If all the boys you know don't envy David Binney Putnam, it will be because they haven't read his book. For David went voyaging with William Beebe when that famous naturalist made his recent trip to the Humboldt Current, and he celebrated his twelfth birthday on board the good ship *Arcturus*. David "promised Dad to write a little story about it . . . The writing took quite a long time, and," he concludes wisely, "I think being a naturalist would be more fun than being a writer." His story was made into his book, "*David Goes Voyaging*," and it is so natural, so interesting and so enjoyable that you'd better dip into it yourself before your boy devours it. Our only complaint is that "Mother helped me fix up the spelling and make the grammar right." We wish she'd left 'em entirely to David.

L. M. Montgomery, whose stories of Anne you may have read, has a new heroine now, Miss Emily of New Moon, and her latest adventures are told in "*Emily Climbs*." It is a vivid and fascinating book for girls in their teens, and so real that many a writer for grown-ups could learn much from its character portrayal.

It seems almost absurd to suggest that any child of your heart has not read Milne's delicious "*When We Were Very Young*." But just in case the first copy has worn out, or you have met another child or two, the publishers are issuing a specially fine gift edition, with colored illustrations 'n' everything.

Another volume by that same genial A. A. Milne is one of the loveliest pieces of book-making that has come this way for years. It is called "*A Gallery of Children*," and it contains the sketches, which amount to tiny stories, of individual young persons of several ages. The illustrations were made by H. Willebeek Le Mair, and are utterly charming interpretations of Mr. Milne's whimsies.

Have you seen "*Monsieur et Madame*"? It was written and illustrated by Edwin Dimock for a boy who couldn't learn the gender of French nouns. His father, mother and his uncles were merry and imaginative artists, and they wrote verses and made pictures in which all the common words, like river and mouth and spoon and house, were made into people. The result is a delightfully individual book, whose vivid humor of verse and picture appeals to children of all ages up to, say, seventy years.

If there is still a hole in your list, you might look over "*The Flying Carpet*." It hasn't come personally to this Bookshelf, but its advance notices are very alluring. Such gifted tale-spinners as Barrie and Chesterton, Lofting and De La Mare spun the stories, and the color was in the hands of famous illustrators. Lady Cynthia Asquith put the book together.

## SEX AND CIVILIZATION

By PAUL BOUSFIELD

"The book has won half a dozen rereadings from me . . . it is of interest to the layman and it is indispensable both to the analyst of human behavior and to the feminist."—Alice Beal Parsons in *The Nation*.

At all bookstores, \$5.00

E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The Professor's House, Knopf, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

Wives, Harper, New York, 1925. \$3.50.

The Little Wooden Doll, Macmillan, New York, 1925. \$1.00.

The Pope's Mule, Macmillan, New York, 1925. \$1.00.

Wide-Open Eye, Doubleday Page, New York, 1925. \$1.50.

Those Wilson Children, Revell, New York, 1925. \$1.50.

David Goes Voyaging, Putnam, New York, 1925. \$1.75.

Emily Climbs, Stokes, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

When We Were Very Young, Dutton, New York. \$3.00.

A Gallery of Children, McKay, Philadelphia, 1925. \$3.50.

Monsieur et Madame, Harper, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

The Flying Carpet, Scribner, New York, 1925. \$2.50.

OUR  
VOCATIONAL  
CORNER

## Why I Chose Hotel Management

By Mary Lindsley

Manager, Grace Dodge Hotel

AT the particular time I was first interested in having a career of my own, I was a guest at a luncheon. One of the guests I admired very much was a dietitian in one of the prominent Brooklyn hospitals. She was one of the first dietitians I had ever seen and inspired me because she was so smart and trim and delightful and so animated over the fact that she was doing something.

I realized that she had something I did not have. Our social backgrounds were very much the same, but at that moment she was making contacts with her work that I did not have. She told me that she was a graduate of Pratt. I decided I would go to Pratt and see about the course she had taken and what they had to offer. As a result I went to Pratt.

At the time I finished my work there, I felt that I wanted to be a specialist in dietetics, consulting with doctors and doing as much work with the medical profession as I could.

But I found as I got into hospital work that there was a great deal else for a dietitian to do. There was the



© Harris & Ewing.

Mary Lindsley

marketing, looking after the maids and employees, keeping up the housekeeping of the hospital, etc. Out of this grew a very great interest in the lines of industry and work that contribute to public institutions. I soon found that there was no line that you could put your finger on that was not touched directly or indirectly. This was true of all the textile industries, of labor conditions, of climatic conditions, of transportation,

both by rail and by boat, etc. This work not only kept one in touch with the retail market and the business man, but kept one constantly alert as to conditions affecting all these lines.

I decided that this field offered very much broader experience and as a result enabled one to have a broader knowledge to work from. So, instead of clinging to my original idea of being a specialist in dietetics, I drifted into the field of labor, in developing employees, in trying to see what could be done with the working man and woman to train for a higher type of work and more responsibility. I found, too, that this work brought one in contact with other problems of a large institution, such as the furnishings, the service, etc.

I believe in this type of work the average woman finds a more complete expression of herself. It offers opportunity for the development of her artistic sense, her sense of justice, and her sense of hospitality, as well as for that old asset which we all cling to—practical judgment.

My experience has been in hospitals, in schools and in the hotel field. In each position I feel that the interests have broadened. I have tried to cover more and more in every position the fields that relate to the home—even to the extent at present of having a very lovely garden!

*Next month—some one else.*

## Between Two Machines

(Continued from page 13)

soft-spoken "Garcias" come floating down upon us like snowflakes from heaven, instead of the pelting hailstones we had expected. Some one hysterically remarked: "They seem to think the Lord won't hear them if they say it low enough," and again we laughed, with bitterness back of it, for even snowflakes can block the path to progress, and we and our cause were soon effectively snowed under. One picture stood out above the rest—that of a prominent Spanish-American boss, wearing the badge of our candidate pinned to his coat, pledged by his word of—honor! was I about to say? to do all in his power to see that she was nominated, and, with an insolent smile on his face, casting his vote for Garcia. There are some pictures that women find it hard to forget.

Nominations for the legislature followed. In an honest but tardy desire to conciliate us, I was offered a place in the lower house, but refused it after a hasty consultation with the women. Recognition for ourselves was not in our thoughts that night!

We carried our protest to the polls, though the Democratic ticket gave us little to work for—against both Garcia

and the Spanish-American boss who had supported him, and was himself running for sheriff, but as usual, the Republican ticket was overwhelmingly successful.

In the two years which followed, a series of events occurred which finally resulted in the complete repudiation by his party of the boss the women had fought. Apparently his vicious rule was over, for, left alone, his followers would have dropped away from him like leaves from a rotten branch and divided their allegiance between the two parties. But a new element entered into the situation. The Democrats, who had justly condemned him as "a disgrace to the state" when he was a Republican, now, for the sake of the votes he controlled, welcomed him into their party, gave him the nomination for the sheriff's office on their ticket, and suppressed the unsavory evidence they had previously collected against him. When the fiercely fought election was over, it was found that, with his assistance, they had not only elected most of the county officers, but had a small official majority in the state as well. Our Republican-Democratic boss, far from being eliminated, was now in a position to ask what he would of his new party with the pleasing prospect before him and the long-suffering people of both parties bidding for his favor in the next election.

Two other significant, though minor, events had taken place. The first one was that Garcia was refused the renomination upon a record which the women had foreseen, and with only five votes to his credit, it is said, departed to join the Democratic party. The other was my unanimous nomination, without my knowledge or consent, to the lower house of the legislature. Though taking no part in the campaign, I was elected.

The Democratic party had a majority of one in the house and had elected the Governor. The Senate was Republican by two, with a Republican Lieutenant Governor in the chair. There were three women in the lower branch and one in the upper. The closeness of the election gave rise to the remark that neither side had a working majority, and my experience of over three weeks in the legislature would tend to bear this out, for, as far as I could see, neither side worked!

Obviously, the first thing to be done was to obtain this desired majority, since the people of the state had so signally failed in doing their duty. The Democrats led by filing contests against myself and my two Republican colleagues, both Spanish-Americans. Immediately, protests went up from the women of both parties. As one harassed committee member put it, "The women

aren't sending in a request. They simply are issuing a mandate, 'You let our woman alone.' It was a delicate situation. Party leaders were hastily consulted, and most of them stood by the women. So the Committee on Elections and Privileges gravely brought in charges of enough fraudulent Republican votes cast in San Miguel County to throw out the two men, holding my case open, but leaving me a safe majority of 58, and stating unofficially that I had been elected.

Then it was that our Spanish-American Republican-Democratic sheriff, who had handed the state to his new party on a platter, decided it was time to pay off an old score and, incidentally, teach the women a lesson. He did this in a simple, cold-blooded, but most effective manner. He raised the race issue. Now fire and tornado in other states can not be compared to this question in New Mexico, where two races dwell side by side in political equality. It is a power held in reserve by both parties, but used only by the unscrupulous in either, for once started it spreads like wildfire and everything gives way before it. The House majority held caucuses for a week, unable to come to a decision. Winding up with a three and a half hour session, they finally whipped their last eight rebellious members into line, and after a stormy half day session in the House—during which time they repeatedly refused to allow the minority report to be read—I was thrown out on a strict party vote. Principle *versus* political expediency, and again the latter had won!

Here was the long-sought opportunity of the Senate to get in their working majority and still, from the political viewpoint, be sinless. They had allowed the two men to depart unchallenged, but now, with a great show of righteous indignation, against my expressed protest, and without the semblance of a trial, they retaliated by throwing out two inoffensive Democratic senators. I had proven to be, not only fodder for the donkey, but peanuts for the elephant!

The House came back with the starting of impeachment proceedings against the Lieutenant Governor. Here they rested from their labors and here my story ends; but the problems which confront me, and thousands of other women, inside the state and out, are not ended.

Shall I, for the sake of the principles back of it, for the hope of eventually having a voice in shaping its policies, and in naming its candidate, continue to ally myself with my party, suffering the humiliations and heartaches which the acts of a few unworthy members of it may cause? Or shall I join that large body of women who, condemning all parties alike, limit their discharge of the duties of citizenship to casting a ballot

for party-selected candidates, pledged to party-determined policies? If I remain active in the organization, have I the courage to stand for my convictions against party pressure in matters of right and wrong, or will I, too, weaken in an hour of stress when I should be strong?

These are some of the questions the women that I know are asking themselves. How would you answer them?

## General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

**M**ORE than 40,000 clubs renewed activities with the opening of the club season. It is these individual clubs that Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, hopes to reach this coming year. Universal membership—that is, direct membership with the national body of each club in each state federation—is to be the means of putting these clubs in the General Federation directory, and of bringing each club in direct touch with national workers.

The eight national department chairmen have a definite message for each club, which has been put into little leaflets ready for distribution. Copies may be had upon request from each national department chairman, as follows:

*American Citizenship Department* leaflet, listing divisions of Americanization, Cooperation with War Veterans, Citizenship Training and Civic Education—Mrs. W. R. Alvord, chairman, 79 Beresford Avenue, Detroit, Michigan; *American Home Department* leaflet, listing divisions of Home Economics Teaching, Home Extension Service, Home Making—Mrs. Maggie W. Barry, A and M College, College Station, Texas; *Department of International Relations* leaflet—Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, 2833 Lake of the Isles Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minnesota; *Fine Arts Department* leaflet, listing Art, Literature and Music divisions—Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, 552 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Georgia; *Applied Education Department* leaflet, listing divisions of Forestry and Wild Life, Natural Scenery, Water and Waterways, Birds, Game and Flowers, Gardens, Highways and Memorial Tree Plantings, Soil and Minerals—Mrs. George W. Plummer, Hotel Plaza, Chicago; *Legislative Department* leaflet—Mrs. Gilbert F. Davis, 45 State Street, Windsor, Vermont; *Public Welfare Department* leaflet, listing divisions of Child Welfare, Health, Problems of Delinquency, Problems of Industry, Indian Welfare, Narcotics—Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, 306 Odeon Building, St. Louis, Missouri.

Help with press and publicity work may be had at all times from the General Federation press chairman, Mrs.

James J. Read, 329 Washington Avenue, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

**C**LUBWOMEN are urged to print dates of all local, county or state elections in their club calendar as a part of the club program. They are also asked—through each individual club—to sponsor two or three citizenship programs open to the general public; to own and display an American flag on all patriotic occasions and at all meetings; to celebrate Armistice Day with a community pageant, and July Fourth with a Citizenship Day program in which every boy and girl just of age shall be honored with suitable ceremony; to arrange a Washington Tea for February 22 and give proceeds to local disabled veterans; sometime during the year to stage a mock session of the city council or of the state legislature.

**A**RE you interested as a club or a city federation, in building a Better Homes demonstration or practice home? If so, Mrs. H. W. Spaulding, Grinnell, Iowa, vice-chairman of the American Home Department, is eager to tell you how to do it.

**D**O away with medals and silver loving-cups as prizes in school and other contests, and substitute small bronzes of works of American art, is the plea of Rose V. S. Berry, Grand Central Galleries, 15 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, chairman of Art in the General Federation. Mrs. Berry will buy for you a small bronze at cost.

## Maid Marian

(Continued from page 21)

body and its secretary is Louis C. Smith. Dr. R. P. Elmer, vice-president, some years ago wrote "American Archery," and another book of his on archery will be published in the coming winter.

Miss Dorothy Dudley Smith, of Newton Center, Massachusetts, daughter of Mr. Louis C. Smith, holds the woman's championship of the United States. Miss Smith is twenty-two and a senior at Boston University. She entered her first archery tournament in 1912, when she was nine years old—a local tournament in Boston. At ten she entered the National Tournament and won the Junior Medal for the best score made by a girl under eighteen. At sixteen she captured both the Junior prize and the national championship title; she did not compete in 1920 nor 1923, but won the title in 1921, 1922, 1924 and 1925. And in 1921 she won the woman's championship of the Eastern Archery Association, and has retained the title ever since. The record score, however, was made by Miss Cynthia Wesson, of Cotuit, Massachusetts, who won the national championship in 1915; she shot a Double Columbia Round, which con-



sists of 144 arrows in all, without a single miss, every arrow finding its place in the target. The total score made for the Double Columbia was 998.

For the first time this year Girl Scouts took part in the national tournament, held in Rome, New York. They had earned their own money for expenses and camped out with their scout field captain. Archery had been added to the recreational program of the Girl Scouts this summer at the National Training Camp for Scout Leaders held at Camp Andree, Briarcliff, New York, and in many scout camps throughout the country archery classes were held.

Usual dress for a woman archer consists of flat shoes, skirt and sweater that allow perfect freedom of action. An arm guard should be worn on the left arm and a glove on the right hand.

## The Defense Act

(Continued from page 16)

for a National Guard of about four hundred and eighty thousand officers and men, and for an unlimited Organized Reserve. The Regular Army at present consists of less than thirteen thousand officers and one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, and the National Guard has less than two hundred thousand officers and men. The Organized Reserve at present consists of about seventy thousand officers and less than ten thousand non-commissioned officers.

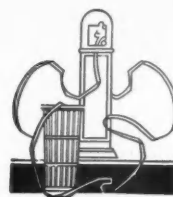
From this it is evident that an army which in the beginning was only skeleton in organization has been still further reduced during the last five years. This can not continue much farther if we expect to have anything but a paper army. In fact, there is abundant proof at present that our military forces have been reduced to such a point that their defensive power has been weakened to a degree that is alarming enough to call for special committees of investigation.

It is one thing to have an excellent National Defense Law, but quite another thing to have the strength provided by that law. Unless the force contemplated by the National Defense Law is provided, that law is not worth the paper it is written upon. We are rapidly approaching the state of unpreparedness that existed before the World War.

Peace advocates for the last five years have been making a concentrated attack upon our defenses. If they are successful, this will merely result in the reduction of our own forces without the reduction of any other armies in the world. Such tactics are wrong. Peace advocates would help the peace of the world if they endeavored to have all other nations adopt the American system. All armies in that event would be organized only for defensive purposes and there would be no militarism in the world.

## Your Investments Money Makes Money

By Eleanor Kerr



*With the following little advice-talk, the CITIZEN welcomes Eleanor Kerr back among its contributors. For some time Miss Kerr, whose profession is finance, conducted a column on "Your Investments." It will resume, partly the same, partly different—if you wish. Miss Kerr will answer questions in her column, if you will ask the questions. She will explain financial terms, types of investment, anything that will help you to understand the fundamentals, and will give you facts of record about investments; but she will NOT give you advice about specific investments. Of course, we reserve the right to select only questions to which the answers will be of general interest. We offer this one to Miss Kerr right now: Which is better, interest compounded quarterly at 4 per cent, or monthly at 3? The bank notices in our neighborhood prompt the question.*

*Address, "Your Investments," THE WOMAN CITIZEN, 171 Madison Avenue, New York.*

**T**HERE is one power of money which a very great many of us do not sufficiently heed—its power to grow. Money grows money, just as truly as a plant produces fruit, which, in turn, reproduces through endless succession—though not, of course, in the same proportions. In both cases, however, they must first be planted, and then the increase must be replanted.

We all want to protect our futures and those of our dependents. But do we really go about it in a steady, systematic way? Some do; but a very great many give this vital object little real thought and make only spasmodic attempts to accomplish it.

Regular savings are possible for practically all of us, no matter how small they may have to be. And it comes to much more to save \$5 a week every week

than to save \$25 a time at six odd times during the year. The wonderful thing about systematic saving is the surprising size of the amount which is so formed within a reasonable time—not only because the small sums count up to a sizable total but because of the earnings of invested money.

It is always wise to plan to reinvest all interest on savings, thus compounding the return. For this is money outside ordinary income and therefore little missed. By this method something more substantial than temporary pleasure is obtainable from its use.

For instance—\$10 saved every month for ten years amounts to \$1,200; but if the 5 per cent interest from its investment (a normal return) is reinvested at the same rate one's capital is \$1,437, an increase of almost one-fifth, or the equivalent of about two years' savings at the above rate.

The growth of money is well illustrated by the table below.

The regular investment of other sums may be easily calculated from this table—\$50 a month would be one-half the amounts shown, \$200 would be twice, etc.

The person with even a little capital whose income is not being used for current expenses is in a fortunate position. Besides having an "anchor to windward," she is able to take advantage of opportunity when it comes. Real business opportunities are likely to require a little capital; so does the chance to own a home, to wait for the better position, the leisure for creating, etc. Many such an opportunity is missed for lack of a reserve.

Regular saving of money and its investment is also a character builder, producing growth of will and judgment along with its own increase. Careful parents know the benefit to a child of a penny bank. Every member of the family is better for being directly respon-

Growth of \$100 Invested Each Month with Interest Compounded Semi-Annually

Period	At 3½%	At 4%	At 4½%	At 5%	At 6%
1 year	\$ 1,222.90	\$ 1,226.10	\$ 1,229.43	\$ 1,232.70	\$ 1,239.30
2 years	2,488.90	2,501.80	1,514.80	2,527.80	2,554.10
3 years	3,799.60	3,829.00	3,858.67	3,888.50	3,949.00
4 years	5,156.60	5,209.90	5,263.69	5,318.10	5,428.80
5 years	6,561.50	6,646.50	6,732.65	6,820.10	6,998.70
6 years	8,016.10	8,141.10	8,268.45	8,398.00	8,664.20
7 years	9,521.90	9,696.20	9,874.14	10,055.90	10,431.20
8 years	11,081.00	11,314.00	11,552.91	11,797.70	12,305.80
9 years	12,695.10	12,997.30	13,308.06	13,627.70	14,294.50
10 years	14,366.10	14,748.50	15,143.09	15,550.30	16,404.40

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sible for a little money of his own. Too many in this prosperous country spend all they earn. We are behind much of the world in average per capita investment. Yet this is a land of opportunity for earning money, for safe investment of money, and for its growth on a larger scale than almost anywhere else.

Woman has been called "the conservator." Wise conservation implies growth. More and more women are becoming responsible for their own money, whether earned or inherited. There is every incentive for women to be leaders in thrift and to demonstrate the possibilities for their own happiness and that of others, in money's power of growth.

## The Tree Lady

(Continued from page 18)

agriculturist with a long beard, met this gentle authority on trees. Straightway he asked: "To what college did you go, Miss Smith?" She replied: "To the college of Amawalk."

In her college of Amawalk were no text-books. On the curriculum at that time were no visits to other nurseries. She wished to steer clear of all that had been done in tree culture, as she knew her father had had different ideas and she wished to be unhampered in developing them.

"We knew he had reached certain conclusions," she explained. "But we had no idea how he had arrived at them. We had to work all that out for ourselves, beginning at the goal, as it were, and working backward to discover the way."

Outstanding among her father's ideals was the special cultivation of trees so that they might be transplanted when full grown. At this time nurseries were selling only baby trees. Miss Smith and her men experimented at root pruning until they were successful in developing masses of tiny fibrous roots and eliminating the tap root entirely. These fibrous roots are easy to dig and hard to kill and readily take up sustenance when transplanted to new soil. Trees with such roots, Miss Smith has demonstrated, may be taken to any part of the world, even in their twenty-fifth year. She has been successful in moving whole groves from her nurseries to some big estate, almost overnight, and would not hesitate at the job of digging up and transplanting a trunk two feet thick. Trees weighing ten, fifteen, even twenty tons, and fifty feet in height, are taken from Amawalk in any day's work.

Miss Smith has achieved her reputation on her big trees. But for her foresight this would not have been so.

"Somebody has to wait for the tree to grow," she said to herself when she started, "it may be ten or fifteen years, or perhaps longer. If it's not the

nurseryman, it must be the customer; but the customer doesn't wish to wait."

She decided to do the waiting herself. It took patience, but she had it—patience not only to wait herself, but to make her employees wait, too. Every man on the place knows that he braves serious loss of favor if he even so much as sneaks out a couple of tiny evergreens for some patron to plant in his window-box. If the little trees are sold today, Miss Smith constantly reminds them, where will the big trees come from in twenty-five years?

She is always thinking ahead—every year adding a few acres, until now she has more than five hundred—and planting them in her mind's eye, though she may leave them fallow for years. When she heard that the old box bushes of Hayfield Plantation, once George Washington's home, were for sale, she bought them and brought them to Amawalk. She was farsighted enough to sense ahead the demand that would greet a supply of box propagated from Washington's garden.

Her way with people, they say at Amawalk, is another secret of her success. Among her men she has the reputation of never giving an order, unless it be a matter of policy. She takes them into consultation and tactfully lets them assume her suggestions as their own, if they like. She gets on well with these men, though they vary in nationality almost as widely as members

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The work is divided into departments—digging, planting, pruning, and so on—each with its "department head." Workers who are fixtures have their homes on the place, but many come and go with the seasons, returning year after year when the time is ripe for digging. The itinerants camp out in a picturesque old farmhouse, where they are allowed to keep house for themselves, since experience has shown that the incompatibility of Irish stew and spaghetti tastes makes a common board inadvisable.

Among these men Miss Smith is accepted as judge, and they deem her wise and kind. "Andy," from Ireland, seventeen years in her service, is high constable, ever watching her interests. Others, too, have served her long and faithfully. Amawalk has no real labor troubles, it is said. Even the seasonal evil is somewhat alleviated, now that Miss Smith has gone into the natural ice business in winter for the benefit of her employees and her neighbors.

Whenever any of the wives or daughters of employees are ill Miss Smith sees that they are rushed to a city hospital, where they will have the best attention. They respond, in time of emergency, by solving her servant problem. She keeps house herself and her doors are never closed. People interested in trees flock there from many parts of the country—town planners, landscape architects, editors, writers and estate owners; and many of them remain over the week-end. The Mistress of Amawalk finds it "fun" to have the house full of company. Incidentally, she gets useful suggestions and ideas from them and through them keeps in touch with tree conditions and demands throughout the country.

At Amawalk hospitality is dispensed by a host as well as a hostess. Miss Smith is also Mrs. Eric Laurance Hodge, wife of a horticulturist graduate of Cornell University and vice-president of her nurseries. They are coworkers of six years' standing and together have planned and carried out many of the ideas that have made Amawalk. As a sideline to the nursery they have recently formed a real-estate company, to make the connection between neighbors with acres to sell and wealthy customers who, coming to buy trees, wish to remain in these hills. The real-estate deals, by the way, aid the nurseries, for every newly acquired estate needs must be trimmed.

Some of the most beautiful parks, estates and institutions in this country are graced with trees from Amawalk. Their kindred are thriving as far away as Australia and Brazil; and many of the world's most famous modern trees came from here—the nation's Christmas tree, in Washington, across from the White House grounds, the English elms on the Boston Common, and the grove of the Harkness Memorial at Yale. President Harding planted one at the unveiling of

the Bolivar Statue in New York in 1921, and Marshal Foch another at the Jean d'Arc monument on Riverside Drive. The King and Queen of the Belgians and the Prince of Wales planted Amawalk memorial trees on their visits to this country. Many communities, too, boast gifts of trees from Amawalk.

One can not go to Amawalk and talk to Miss Smith or any of her associates without realizing that a nursery is more than a place to make money out of raising and selling trees. Many of the most beautiful trees there are never seen by prospective purchasers. Salesmen guide them away from all those marked with an E. These are not for sale. They have been so marked because their owner has formed an unbreakable attachment for them and wishes to keep them.

Miss Smith plans, by degrees, to assemble all her marked trees in a wondrous arboretum, which she intends to be the world's finest collection of specimen trees. Here tree lovers from all over the world will be made welcome, to study as they like and to revel in the beauty of a perfect wood. The arboretum will be dedicated to the memory of Major Smith, but those who come there will find it even more adequate as a testimony to his daughter's work.

## Things Theatrical

(Continued from page 16)

shows more positiveness than is usually associated with that piteous figure in the early scenes, but it has a rich beauty and vividness, especially in the mad scene, and her low, full voice, intoning the pathetic lines of *Ophelia's* rôle, was never better suited to a part. There is no doubt that the Hampden-Barrymore association is to be a point of high distinction for the season.

"Arms and the Man," produced thirty-one years ago, and later reincarnated in "The Chocolate Soldier," is a Shaw play with which the world has caught up a little—not wholly. The undramatic professional soldier, *Captain Bluntschli* (Shaw's spokesman), takes the bunk out of military heroics, and shows up war as a business not of glorious charges and heroes with soaring souls, but a professional affair involving exhaustion, fear, lies—a matter-of-fact business of sticking it out. Quite a bit of the clanking, parading glamour of war has gone, these past thirty years; but after all, there's enough left to give the play point, and it's an absorbing comedy anyhow. *Raina*, the hero worshiper who ends up in the arms of the glory-puncturing Captain, is played by Lynn Fontanne, opposite her husband, Alfred Lunt, as *Bluntschli*. The young Lunts are among the most interesting married pairs of the stage, and among the best actors at that. But if the palm has to be divided, Alfred Lunt must have the larger half. The play is the first of the

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Theatre Guild's Shaw revivals promised for this season.

In "Craig's Wife," Gregory Kelly's new play, Chrystal Herne is asked to play the part of a selfish, self-centered woman with whom the audience is never in sympathy—unless for a moment of pity at the end. Miss Herne has the courage to play this chilly part ruthlessly. She has been heard to say it is a refreshing contrast to other rôles she has met. *Harriet Craig* is a woman who has married for security and comfort, and all of her being has gone into a meticulous care for her house. To this she sacrifices everybody in sight—family and servants. Cold, calculating, she has literally no realization of other people's points of view, no knowledge of the riches of living possible to her. There the faint pathos comes in—felt only when, at the last moment, after her husband has left that appallingly immaculate house, she lets rose leaves drop about the room whose specklessness she

had preserved at all costs. The play is produced by Rosalie Stewart, who was responsible for Gregory Kelly's "Show Off," and they do say she carried precision to the point that during an intermission, through a crack in the curtain, the immaculate room was seen in the act of being dusted.

Other plays that are getting attention are "The Enemy," a war play by Channing Pollock, whose "The Fool" ran so long; "Sunny," a charming musical comedy with Marilyn Miller, which heads the autumn box-office list; "The Butter and Egg Man,"—real comedy. "The Vortex" has something to say, in vivid theatrical terms, about the folly of an aging woman's struggle for artificial youth; "The Glass Slipper" has just opened the Theatre Guild's regular season; while "They Knew What They Wanted" goes steadily on and Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat" is still accessible only to the most fore-sighted of ticket buyers.

## Washington

(Continued from page 9)

**B**UT our mind is full of bypaths of the news—with which the capital abounds:

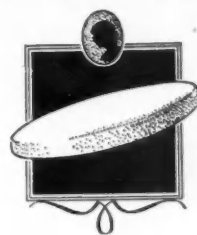
Speaking of Gunston Hall on the Potomac, which Captain and Mrs. Gunston, British delegates to the Interparliamentary Union, visited with so much interest, there it was that Arthur James Balfour, now Minister without Portfolio in the British Cabinet, used to come for overnight or a restful Sunday, loving the box-lined paths and reveling in the old carvings over the fireplaces, said to have been done by some of the Hessian soldiers whom George Washington found to be expert carvers in wood, a few of whom he loaned to gentlemen of the Virginia countryside after the peace, to follow their trade. Myth or history, a delightful bit, and more delightful the tales of the extreme geniality and great companionship of Balfour among Virginia friends.

Ray Stannard Baker, the Woodrow Wilson biographer, has been in Washington lately. His new book, "Adventures in Understanding," by his alter ego, David Grayson, is just out, and follows his "Adventures in Contentment" and other tales of "The Friendly Road." His memoirs of the war President are in the process of preparation, but the end is not in sight, nor will the chronicler be hurried or importuned in any way as he confronts the mass of working material. Amherst College has loaned him space in the college library where he works with his secretary between trips over the country in the interest of his Boswellian task. Mrs. Woodrow Wilson is on her way home. The house on S Street has been spruced up against her coming, and the wags

are waiting to know whether or not she is to marry the Ruffin of "Ruffin, Grayson and Stitt," the three physicians who signed the memorable bulletins from the bedside of Woodrow Wilson. Dr. Ruffin has practically retired from the active practice of medicine, confining himself to consultations. He is a bachelor and a Southerner of great charm and distinction. The friendship between Dr. Ruffin and Mrs. Wilson is said to be of long standing.

Harry Dwight, the famous author of "Stamboul Nights," lives around the corner. His experience in the Near East and his wide travels gave him the intimate knowledge which enabled him to write with such distinction. Since "Stamboul Nights" came out several years ago he has been hard at work at international relations in the State Department. He has now left those brief-cased halls. The documents and files know him no more. He will write for present and future generations. A series of articles by him called "The Washington Express" has begun in *Harper's Magazine*, through which readers will get political and colorful bypaths of the capital from one whose sense of humor has never been dulled by the cabbages and kings of government paraphernalia.

**W**ASHINGTON seems to be an arterial tunnel through which the crowd must pass, if it travels by land, on its way to Florida. Down here the Florida rush already is being classed with the dash across the continent of the 1849ers, the Yukon scramble, the great mining developments and reclamation mushroom-growths of the West. For a while Washington re-



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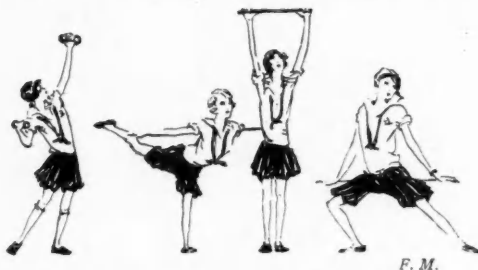
garded the Florida exodus as a myth, mostly of expensive metropolitan advertisers, but the stream of cars along the Baltimore Pike, meeting there from all directions, is proof positive. "Florida or bust," "One, two or three seats for Florida," the motor signs read. Yet we remember recording in these letters, or some others, after a recent Florida trip, trying to look down from the Senate galleries upon the faces of the United States Senators from Florida and figure out how they could sit there so calmly and listen to the New England and Pittsburgh twaddle hour after hour, day after day, realizing that not a word of it remotely had anything to do with their affairs back home. They came from the Florida swamp and hotel country, where for miles everything not a hotel and its park was a swamp, with its wire grass, a land where the inhabitants yearned for a good crop of something besides citrus fruits and spasmodic tourists, where the interests of the ever-

glades and alligators and the ghosts of a Spanish civilization had to become reconciled in the state budget.

The presiding officer will see the Senators from Florida when they stand for recognition before the Speaker's chair this December, instead of waiting for the great and important to subside, for the outward and visible signs of a new Florida will be too much. Public men are beginning to study some method of warning the widows and orphans throughout the country, for there is a point in all such waves of excitement at which the widows and orphans are coerced.

Economists in the government are far from pleased when a great wave of prosperity hits the country from end to end, for the charts have shown that a high peak is usually followed in economic history by a low drop, and the steadily, perhaps slightly and slowly, rising level is the best indication of normal and healthy national growth.

Health



Talks

## Taking Thought of Food

By Gulielma F. Alsop

COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AT BARNARD

**T**HE consumer's duty toward nutrition is always to consume the best and only the best, always to provide her table with the best and only the best, no matter how much it costs in money and in time and in study.

It is in part the extreme artificialness of the modern woman's environment that makes it incumbent upon her to take thought for her own welfare and for the welfare of the people entrusted to her supervision. A return to nature would satisfy all the necessities of nutrition. But in a short month's vacation we can not accomplish that feat. Since we wish to profit by the labor-saving devices of electricity, kerosene, gasoline, telephone, trains, we must pay for our emancipation from physical drudgery and for our city dwellings by definite, intellectual knowledge of how to supply consciously what nature supplied automatically.

The women of the future, then, must take thought of what they eat and where they market. They are required to know a certain number of facts about food and its qualities and its necessities. They are next required to have a bio-

logical conscience, which will make them willing to pay a higher price for the more essential body food. Singly and in clubs, women must make the power of a united demand for good and pure food the deciding matter in the producer's supply.

For instance, at the present moment whole wheat bread costs about twice as much as white bread. White bread is almost an unmixed carbohydrate, with very little body and bone material, with very little vitamin, with absolutely no bulk for the intestines. It has no hygienically desirable qualities. All dark breads, graham, whole wheat, bran, rye, contain all three body necessities: minerals, vitamins, bulk. In the manufacture of white flour the refining process is an added and useless expense, and yet, on account of the great consumer's demand, the white loaf is cheaper than the brown. This condition ought to be reversed. It is the duty of consumers to see that the price of the brown bread is reduced until it is, as it should be, cheaper than white.

Milk and cream are other food necessities in which the same deterrent of expense prevents the consumption of the

best product. Clean milk is so expensive to make that most cities and many small towns have adopted the expedient of pasteurizing all milk licensed for sale in that locality except the very high grade, certified milks. A certified milk is a raw milk, from clean and tuberculin-tested cows, free from any disease, milked by healthy and clean milkers in fresh, airy, clean, white-washed byres, bottled in sterile bottles and delivered in refrigerated cars to the city. Such milk is regularly tested by a bacteriological examination and is only certified for sale if found free from dangerous bacteria. In most places this bacteriological examination is done under the supervision of the local medical society. Such milk naturally costs two or three times as much as the very best pasteurized milk. The value of such certified raw milk is that it possesses all three vitamins, unimpaired by the heat of pasteurization, and so is able to nourish truly whoever drinks it.

Pasteurized milk contains minerals, a large amount of calcium, so necessary for bone and teeth, and represents the same number of calories per quart (provided the cream percentage is equal) as raw milk, but it does not contain the unimpaired vitamins. In all conditions of impaired nutrition the doctor always orders certified milk. But no mother with the money and the power of choice would willingly wait till the signs of impaired nutrition appeared in her child—as frequent colds, nervousness, indigestion—before she ordered raw certified milk. She would far rather order it first. This is what the rich do. At present the raw certified milks are practically food for the rich. But the demand for such milk has grown enormously. In New York City five or more dairies are offering it.

The consumer's duty is double here, a willingness on her own part to pay more money for a more vital food and the production of an increased demand. Cream comes in the same class. The case of butter is slightly different, as only part of the butter sold on the market is from pasteurized cream. The rest is preserved by salting, which makes butter that is so old as to have lost much of its vitamin value still palatable. The duty of the consumer is to learn to like and buy sweet butter, necessarily a fresh product.

The case of vegetables is still, in some respects, unsolved. The prime requisites in vegetables are vitamins, minerals, bulk. Fresh vegetables contain all these qualities in perfection. They are always and forever worth their weight in gold. But even when fresh vegetables are obtainable part of both the vitamins and the minerals are too often poured away down the sink in the excess water used in boiling. Vegetables sold in city markets are at least twenty-four hours old. Their tastiness and some of their

vitamin value have evaporated on the way. In marketing, always only the freshest vegetables should be bought. The long transportation of some winter vegetables eaten out of season almost nullifies their value.

Much study is going on in the laboratories at present to determine the vitamin value of canned vegetables. The outcome is still undecided. Some reputable canneries claim that their canned vegetables are fresher than city, grocery-store vegetables. Where no fresh vegetables can be obtained during the winter months, it is probably better to eat the best quality canned vegetables than no vegetables. The aim of the consumer is to insist on quicker marketing of nearby vegetables. She should also herself plant a vegetable garden where there is any kind of a back yard, and she should steam, not boil, her vegetables.

Candy and sweets are the bane of the American diet. The craving for sweets should be satisfied by natural sweets, as honey, molasses, brown sugar. If a small amount of these vitamin-possessing sweets is supplied to children at the home table, as a regular part of the meal, the inordinate craving for drug-store sweets will be lessened. The overweight so visible on the streets of American cities, the dental caries so frequent in the mouths of all Americans, the alarming increase of diabetes (a sugar disease), all testify to the horrible national habit of overeating starches and sweets.

If the essential qualities in a diet, its vitamin content, its mineral supply, its bulk, are first considered, all the other qualities will take care of themselves.

## Music

(Continued from page 12)

petitions are open to the composers of the world, so that they may stimulate the writing of modern chamber music everywhere. On occasions, Mrs. Coolidge has "commissioned" chamber music, instead of inviting competition, as in the case of Rebecca Clarke, the noted English viola player, who composed a sonata for viola and piano for one of these festivals.

For seven years this gathering of the selected musical clans in the lovely Berkshire hills has been regarded as the unofficial opening of the musical season. Each year has brought new artists and new organizations, with many "first appearances" in America. All the noteworthy American chamber music bodies have been engaged, and the festivals have brought into existence the Elshuco Trio—whose name is made of the first letters of Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge's name—as well as the Lenox Quartet and the Festival Quartet of South Mountain.

Side by side with this ever-growing

contribution to music was a service to suffering humanity—always unostentatiously given. In these same Berkshire hills, Mrs. Coolidge has built a marvelous home for tubercular patients, and her own splendid mansion in Pittsfield was turned over, with a munificent endowment, as a hospital for crippled children—both in memory of her husband.

Naturally, her fame as a patron of music has traveled, since she draws the world's choicest to her festivals. Last summer, at the festival of the International Society for Contemporaneous Music, in Venice, Mrs. Coolidge's gondola

was surrounded by a crowd of gondolas filled with enthusiastic admirers of "*la nobile Americana*," who had conferred upon their eminent G. Francesco Malipiero a prize for a composition performed with great brilliancy several seasons ago. In England her name spells magic because of her prizes awarded to the Britishers and her splendid entertainment of more than twenty-five of England's most noted musicians two years ago.

Announcement has been made that next year Mrs. Coolidge will give the farewell festival at Pittsfield, when there



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 "Dat's easy; you-all jes' has to know moh dan de mule."—*The Pointer.*

will be a competition for a suite or sonata for violin and piano. At the first Washington Festival there will be no prizes. In the program native composers are emphasized—Charles Martin Loeffler, Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra; Frederick Jacobi, and Howard Hanson, head of the Eastman Conservatory of Music. Their works will be set in an interesting frame of numbers from the music centers of the world. The festival will also mark the American debut of the English Madrigal Singers of London, engaged by Mrs. Coolidge for this occasion.

The executive hand in this epoch-making first Washington Festival is that of Dr. Carl Engel, head of the Musical

Department of the Library of Congress, and the gift is indirect recognition of his fine service and that of Mr. Herbert Putnam,\* Librarian of Congress.

What is to become of the wonderful Music Temple on South Mountain when the festivals have changed their home to Washington? It is already the center of a marvelous musical colony, made up of the bungalows of artists with large summer classes for ensemble and other music study. Here Willem Wilke and his Elshuco Trio, Hugo Kortschak and other members of the South Mountain String Quartet give chamber music concerts throughout the summer, not only for their classes but for hundreds of music lovers who make pilgrimages to this delightful spot.

### A Do-Likewise Story

THREE years ago the Woman's Club of Sublette, Illinois, appropriated \$100 to start a library in the town, which has fewer than five hundred inhabitants. In addition to the books thus financed by the club, each member donated two or more books. This was the nucleus of the library.

The books were kept in the home of one of the club members for a year and she was the first official librarian. Then her bookcase was too small to accommodate the ever-increasing supply of books and periodicals. So the library was moved into the basement of the church. Here it remained for two years. Finally the chance came to rent a small building and establish permanent quarters. The shelves for the 513 books owned by the club were made by some of the men folks. One of them painted an attractive sign, "Public Library," which hangs over the entrance. Each patron of the library pays twenty-five cents for a card that entitles him to take out twenty-four books. The club has given \$100 every year toward the support of the library, and every six months a collection of fifty books is ordered from the State Extension Library.

Last year there were more than one thousand calls for books. There are two hundred volumes for 'teen-age people. This group includes stories by favorite

authors as well as biography, history, and science (in small doses). For the older readers there are several shelves of modern contemporary fiction, volumes of poetry, philosophy, history and religion. Magazines dealing with current topics, fashions and art have been part of the library's equipment since its beginning, and are checked out the same as the books.

So the good work goes on, and the credit is due to the faithful club women who wanted to "brighten the corner" where they were.—*AUGUSTA KLONTZ.*

### A Joke or Two

"HOW did you screw up your courage to propose to the rich Mrs. MacTavish, Sandy?"

"Losh, mon, 'twas jist awfu! I'd sworn I'd do it come Monday night, so I took her for a bit ride in a taxicab, and wi' one eye on the wee meter tickin' away, I had her won at the end o' sixty cents."—*Life.*

The supercilious young man was being shown to his room in a small seaside hotel.

"This will do," he said patronizingly. "And—er—I suppose every one heah dresses for dinner?"

"Oh yes, sir," replied the very young chambermaid, "meals in bed is charged extra."—*Boston Transcript.*

Tourist (to irate farmer, whose pig he has just run over): "Sir, I will replace your animal."

Farmer: "Sir, you flatter yourself."—*Missouri Wesleyan Criticon.*

"Wot yo' doin', chile?"

"Nothin', mammy."

"My, but yo' is gettin' like yo' father."

Sammie's mother took him to a concert. As the soprano began to sing, Sammie became greatly excited over the orchestra conductor. "What's that man shakin' his stick at her for?" he demanded indignantly.

"Sh'h! He's not shakin' his stick at her."

But Sammie was not convinced. "Then what's she yellin' about?"—*Intelligencer Friends.*

\* See page 14 for the story of Brenda Putnam, his daughter, sculptor of the bas-relief of Mrs. Coolidge, which is placed in the auditorium.

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The bazaar was in full swing when a young man strolled round the stalls. He had no intention of buying anything. As he passed a tastefully decorated stall the pretty saleswoman detained him.

"Won't you buy a cigarette holder?" she asked.

"No, thank you, I don't smoke," was the curt reply.

"Or a pen wiper worked by my own hands?"

"I don't write."

"Then do have this nice box of chocolates."

"I don't eat sweets."

The young woman's patience was exhausted.

"Sir," she said gently, "will you buy this box of soap?"

The young man paid up.—*London Tit-Bits.*

On a Boston street car the front sign reads "Dorchester" and the side signs "Ashmont and Milton." "Does this car go to Dorchester?" "Yes, lady; get right on." "Are you sure it does?" "Yes, lady; get right on." "But it says 'Ashmont and Milton' on the side." "We ain't going sideways, lady; get right on."—*Christian Guardian.*

Shopper to grocer: "Can you tell me if there are vitamins in lettuce?"

"Well, mum, there's bound to be a few insects on most garden truck, but there ain't no reason in the world why you can't wash 'em off, if you've a mind to."

The little son was eating with his fingers. Of course his mother told him to stop. The boy replied, "But, mamma, weren't fingers made before forks?" Mamma's quick reply settled the matter finally. She said, "Not yours, sonny."

## With Our Readers

NOTHING could do more to make warlike preparations unnecessary than evidences of honest good faith toward our Latin American neighbors. The ratification of the Isle of Pines treaty last spring by the Senate of the United States, in response to a public demand that our great nation deal justly by its neighbors, was a happy augury of better things in international dealings than many which stain the records of our country.

If there is any danger of any power on earth attacking us, such danger is a result of fear that we, with our commercial ability and the vast resources of our capitalists, are trying to gain a foothold for the kind of control known as economic imperialism.

The United States is too mighty a nation to be attacked on any small provocation. Only a nation that felt itself goaded to desperation would think of attacking us. As a veteran missionary has said, the White Peril has created the Yellow Peril.

Then why not say, instead of "Let us quit fighting," "Let us give no one any cause to attack us?" If we were always just and disinterested toward other peoples, we would have no need to fear them. If we should spend on hospitals in Mexico what the military protection of our border costs, and uphold no capitalist seeking unfair advantage over the people of that country, can anyone imagine that the Mexicans would give us any trouble?

President Coolidge has declared himself opposed to entering the race of competition in armament. It is only a good conscience that can dispense with the need of a big stick. People object to the "pacifist" talk of many of our women leaders. Then let us shift the emphasis and talk about dealing justly with all the world.

HARRIET B. BRADBURY.

Columbus, Ohio.

Frankly, we rather enjoyed reading these:

WE are using the CITIZEN for the basis of discussion in our Political Science and History Departments of the Woman's Club.

By the way, it seems to me that the WOMAN CITIZEN improves constantly. It surely must have a great influence in educating women along the lines of citizenship and at the same time inspire them to greater accomplishments in every field of activity. What a wide sweep of varied interests you have introduced in your last issue! I sat down, though busy with duties pressing me for time, and read the copy all through as soon as it arrived. Be assured of my continued interest.

Cedar Falls, Iowa.

SARA M. RIGGS.

AS a State officer in the League of Women Voters here, I am naturally much interested in the success of the WOMAN CITIZEN. I regret its not coming as often as formerly, but doubtless the monthly numbers will be better than the semi-monthly ones were, and I think in any case that your subscribers should support you in the effort to keep the magazine going, as it is very valuable to intelligent American women, and no other magazine can quite take its place.

ELIZABETH W. LEWIS.

Ashland, Virginia.

Here's another subject to argue about:

I BELIEVE that women are entirely on the wrong track in the work they are trying to do, as indicated not only in your publication but in most of the women's organizations that I have been in touch with.

The extravagant standard of living, the home where things are hired done or bought, adding to the cost of living and increasing the industrial problem, these are things that women should be about reforming. This reform is basic to all others. Only women can effect this reform. But it is not being done at all through women's organized effort. It will be done only when women as individuals make up their minds that they will no longer be abject followers of the fashion in clothes and activities.

One small item in a recent number of the WOMAN CITIZEN did appeal to me. It spoke of its being perhaps necessary for the WOMAN CITIZEN to make an effort toward reform in women's dress, and referred to the current idea that a well-dressed woman today should have at least fifteen pairs of shoes. Now that is talking sense! If you will harp on the utter blind and selfish extravagance of women along this line, I will be your champion.

ISABEL D. PERRY.

Upper Montclair, N. J.

P. S.—The shoe manufacturer himself would agree with Mrs. Perry if she means to refer to the great variety of fancy shoes which he claims the demands of women force him to make. They mean waste, and consequently high prices, is his claim.

LAST-MINUTE P. S.—ABOUT DECEMBER

Look for an interview with Owen D. Young about the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations.

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**IS GOOD**  
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NEW YORK'S  
DELIGHTFUL  
SUBURB



## VILLAGE OF HOMES

If your business is in New York let me find a home for you here

ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART  
44 Drake Road Tel. Scarsdale 189

## OUR OWN DINGBATS

IF you have never seen the glory of autumn Berkshires through a light fall of snow at sunset, begin resolving right now not to die till you've seen it. ♦ ♦ ♦ But oh, be sure to save a pair of woolen stockings for the happy day. ♦ ♦ ♦ Since our last dingbatting we have had this lovely experience (without the stockings) ♦ ♦ ♦ We have seen the wide elm-arched streets of real New England; white pillared houses that all look as if Emersons and Alcotts lived in them; we have shuffled happily through leaves and looked at radiant colors that no honest steady-going green tree seems entitled to wear. ♦ ♦ ♦ Nay, more—we have watched a husband and a wife drive a car alternately and neither the car nor the marriage gave beneath the strain. ♦ ♦ ♦ Those moments of conscious, saintly patience with the Back Seat really don't injure a well-knit character. ♦ ♦ ♦ It may as well be admitted here, since it will be loudly proclaimed elsewhere, that two of our little group of Serious Observers mistook the first snow we saw for salt put on a lawn to kill out the grass. ♦ ♦ ♦ A quick-witted hypothesis, logically keyed to place and season—in our opinion, but unfortunately not so appreciated. ♦ ♦ ♦ The state of traffic in our Home City makes us think the old story about the life-insurance agent is not so far-fetched. "One moment," he said, "before I fill in your application. What make of car do you drive?" ♦ ♦ ♦ "None," replied the applicant. ♦ ♦ ♦ "Sorry," said the agent, "but our company no longer insures pedestrians." ♦ ♦ ♦ We hear they are erecting a monument in France to the Camembert cheese as a constructive, beneficent force. ♦ ♦ ♦ Favorite foods glorified on pedestals would certainly be an improvement

on certain statues we have met. ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking of food, have you ever seen that individual lemon squeezers have been invented, so that you can put lemon juice on your fish rather than in your eye? ♦ ♦ ♦ They ought to be able to work up a fine line of ads along that line. ♦ ♦ ♦ And now we hear someone has given the President a wallaby, as if the poor gentleman hadn't enough troubles, what with Congress coming back and everything. ♦ ♦ ♦ But really we'd rather have a wallaby tagged to us and kept in a nice cozy zoo than the Cold we've been having. ♦ ♦ ♦ The worst of it is, the more enlightened one gets by reading Dr. Alsop, the more disgraced one feels over an ailment. ♦ ♦ ♦ There's simply no chance to revel in affliction at all. ♦ ♦ ♦ We hope you all take to heart Dr. Alsop's words about white bread. ♦ ♦ ♦ The other day we saw three fine, intelligent women eating white bread sandwiches, and the sight seemed to us piteous. ♦ ♦ ♦ We are trying herewith to function as Public Opinion. ♦ ♦ ♦ We now have heat that comes in through pipes from some remote central steam garden—a long way, this, from the hard-coal burner with the yeast on the warm place at the back under a red tablecloth. ♦ ♦ ♦ Dr. Hebard, of Wyoming, remembers those ninety-nine Iowa counties too. ♦ ♦ ♦ She and her older brother and sister had to learn to spell them, and the older pair would make the assignments of counties to learn. ♦ ♦ ♦ The youngest got my old friend Pottawatamie, Allamakee, Poweshiek and such like, while the others drew Johnson and Lee. ♦ ♦ ♦ Oh, well, they can't enjoy the jaw-breakers now. ♦ ♦ ♦ Do you realize the imminence of Christmas? ♦ ♦ ♦ If it gives you a panic, see page 48.

## 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 monthly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1925.

County of New York } ss.  
State of New York

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* Corporation, publishers of *The Woman Citizen*, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, 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, 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.

Managing Editor: None.  
Business Manager: Mrs. Raymond Brown, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: *The Woman Citizen* Corporation, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.  
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

Mrs. H. B. Wells, 46 West Ninth Street, N. Y.

Mrs. Alice Stone Blackwell, Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. Raymond Brown, 55 East 76th Street, N. Y.

Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y., members of which are:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y., President.

Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y., First Vice-President.

Mrs. Raymond Robins, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Percy V. Pennybaker, Austin, Tex.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.

Mrs. Harriet B. Wells, 46 West Ninth Street, N. Y., Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company do not appear upon the books of the company in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

MRS. RAYMOND BROWN.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1925.

CHARLES J. SCHULZE, Notary Public.  
(My commission expires March 30, 1926.)

When writing to the above advertisers, please mention the *WOMAN CITIZEN*



# Heart to Heart

## How Much Is Your Attention Worth

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When  
You

read an advertisement in the WOMAN CITIZEN, someone is buying your attention. How much is it worth?

How many  
coupons  
make a  
measure?

There are two principal measures that are applied to "reader-interest" (your interest).

SOME advertisers use coupons with symbols or ask you to address "Dept. W.", "Suite 16", or "Box 37". Inquiries are classified according to the magazine in which that symbol was used. For example, seven hundred inquiries addressed to "Dept. W." indicate that the advertiser bought the attention of seven hundred of the twenty thousand readers of the WOMAN CITIZEN. If another magazine with the same circulation shows a response of only one hundred inquiries, the advertiser will usually judge that the WOMAN CITIZEN is worth seven times as much to him as the other publication.

This measure is not infallible, but it does give an immediate tangible measure of the advertising investment.

The  
"coverage"  
yardstick

OTHER advertisers do not expect written inquiries. Most of the largest firms buy "coverage", which means space in the million-reader publications. Some use also the smaller "class magazines",—but only those with a hundred thousand, or fifty thousand readers,—rarely less.

This means that the WOMAN CITIZEN with twenty thousand subscribers must demonstrate an actual return to its advertisers.

How can this be done? Three interested readers can accomplish much. (Twenty thousand can do more.) Say enthusiastically to your local dealer, "I'm buying Blank because I saw it advertised in the WOMAN CITIZEN". Or—"What is Blank? I'm interested because I read an advertisement in the WOMAN CITIZEN."

It may seem ultra-absurd for a purchase and a remark made by one woman in a Kansas City shop to influence an advertising manager in New York, but stranger things have happened in this highly organized business world.

The department of sales which deals directly or indirectly with the Kansas City shop is closely related to the department of advertising which has bought your attention (through the WOMAN CITIZEN) in New York.

Your  
value

Your dealer reports that an influential woman, one of his best customers, has asked about Blank because it was advertised in the WOMAN CITIZEN. The report may be only a chance remark to an alert traveling salesman, but not infrequently the remark is relayed to the sales executive in New York, who says to the advertising manager, "That ad in the WOMAN CITIZEN gave us direct returns in Kansas City, and I checked up on Boston, San Francisco and Atlanta. Everything indicates that for a small publication, the CITIZEN ads reach the really influential women, and we want them to know about Blank."

Every time you send for "further information" with the  
WOMAN CITIZEN coupon—

Every time you say or write "I saw it advertised in the  
WOMAN CITIZEN"—

You are making your attention worth more to the advertiser who buys it.

Your interest is being measured by someone somewhere.

You are making the WOMAN CITIZEN worth more to you.

The above is a very important message from the WOMAN CITIZEN's Advertising Department. We've lent them the Heart-to-Heart page for this number because we want every subscriber to be sure and read it. How valuable the CITIZEN is as an advertising medium depends on you. And the greater its advertising value the better magazine we can make.—G. F. B.

# *If You Enjoy The Citizen Share It At Christmas*

The CITIZEN is a Christmas gift that lasts the whole year through, a reminder of your friendship every month. It never wears out. It never goes out of style. It never loses its zest. It is fresh, helpful, stimulating.

*A gift that implies a compliment!*

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With three subscriptions any **one** of the books below for \$6.00.

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2. The Perennial Bachelor, by Anne Parrish.
3. The Crystal Cup, by Gertrude Atherton.
4. The Red Lamp, by Mary Roberts Rinehart.
5. Christina Alberta's Father, by H. G. Wells.
6. Barren Ground, by Ellen Glasgow.
7. Made-to-Order Stories, by Dorothy Canfield (juvenile).
8. David Goes Voyaging, by David Binney Putnam (juvenile).
9. The Flying Carpet, edited by Lady Cynthia Asquith (juvenile).
10. The Little Wooden Doll, by Margaret Bianco and illustrated by Pamela Bianco (juvenile).
11. Lava Lane, by the twelve-year-old poet, Nathalia Crane (poetry).
12. What's O'Clock, by Amy Lowell (poetry—posthumous edit.).
13. When We Were Very Young, Special Christmas Edition, by A. A. Milne (poetry).
14. Mothers and Daughters, by the head of the Finch School for Girls, Jessica G. Cosgrave.
15. Uncle Sam Needs a Wife, by Ida Clyde Clarke.
16. The Business of Being a Clubwoman, by Alice Ames Winter.
17. Child Labor and the Constitution, by Raymond G. Fuller.
18. The Road to "Seventy Years Young," by Emily M. Bishop.
19. Glorious Apollo, by E. Barrington (Lord Byron's Life and Loves).
20. If I Know What I Mean, by Elsie Janis.

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which has been  
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late issues  
of the  
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Address.....

2. Name.....

Address.....

My signature.....

**End your Christmas worries  
early through the Citizen**





# The Woman Citizen

Formerly The Woman's Journal  
Founded 1870



Very Christmas!

# B. Altman & Co.

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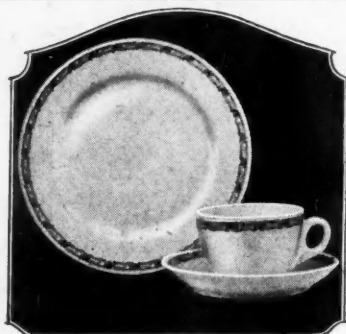
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Thirty-fifth Street



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LE ROY, NEW YORK

# 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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**Managing Director, Mrs. RAYMOND BROWN; Editor, VIRGINIA RODERICK; Contributing Editors, CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL; Associate Editor, WINIFRED L. RICH; Advertising Manager, CORNELIA P. LATHROP; Chicago Representative, F. W. HENKEL, 38 South Dearborn St.**

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Vol. LIV Old Style. Vol. X New Style. -No. 9



For Madame and Mademoiselle

## THE GORGEOUS EVENING SHAWL AS ORIGINATED BY CALLOT

*Model 50*—One of the colourful metal brocaded shawls in the fashion originated by Callot, which opened the New York season and which promises to make it the most brilliant one in many years.

145.00

THE SHAWL SHOP—Fifth Floor

Charge Accounts Solicited

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A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets, New York

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When writing to Franklin Simon & Company, please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN





## OUR OWN DINGBATS

THIS is the first objection from us to the monthly form. ♦ ♦ ♦ How on earth can we get up a Christmas-y feeling when it isn't even December yet, we ask you? ♦ ♦ ♦ We have long since forgotten how magazines published three months ahead do it. ♦ ♦ ♦ Probably the greetings editor has a special office furnished with Christmas properties—as reindeer, snow, tinsel, and crowded counters, and works up his holiday feelings there, returning to early autumn atmosphere between times. ♦ ♦ ♦ If that isn't done, it ought to be. ♦ ♦ ♦ The only thing that saves us is that we have friends in China for whom we had to do our Christmas sending early. ♦ ♦ ♦ Doing that, we did hear enough magic reindeer music to serve as an accompaniment to MERRY CHRISTMAS! ♦ ♦ ♦ We have that deceptive feeling that it's all going to be easy this year—a grievous mistake which we shall contemplate, panting, on Christmas Eve (when most of your January number goes pell-mell to press). ♦ ♦ ♦ We did think there would come, a time when the magazine closing day wouldn't hit Christmas, but, alas! it was not to be. ♦ ♦ ♦ We hear there is a movement to encourage men to wear mustaches (or even beards) by way of defiance to women who have stolen their short hair, tailored clothes and other such distinguishing labels. ♦ ♦ ♦ But they'll never do it. ♦ ♦ ♦ They've got too fond of seeing their own features without concealment. ♦ ♦ ♦ Anyhow, we should hope so. ♦ ♦ ♦ Is the youth of this nation aware that the Department of Agriculture has started a drive against mistletoe? ♦ ♦ ♦ They say it isn't a social matter they have in mind, but the fact that the mistletoe is a dangerous forest pest. ♦ ♦ ♦ But isn't there something behind this? Some American purity league that is making a cat's paw of the agriculturists? ♦ ♦ ♦ It should be looked into. ♦ ♦ ♦ The least the Department can do is to grow something just as good, with an equally potent tradition. ♦ ♦ ♦ Every once in a while a perfectly fine principle betrays one. ♦ ♦ ♦ As for instance, the lady who said to her new chauffeur: "I am not accustomed to call my chauffeurs by their first name, Clarence. What is your surname?" ♦ ♦ ♦ "Darling, madam." ♦ ♦ ♦ "Drive on, Clarence." ♦ ♦ ♦ Some one with the initials W. T. A. B. in the *Christian Advocate* tells about an American visiting an English college and spinning yarns after dinner. ♦ ♦ ♦ The tales got rather fantastic, and pretty soon the American noticed the general incredulity, so he turned to the youngest don present. "I'm sure you will bear me out, young man," he said. ♦ ♦ ♦ "Certainly," instantly replied the other, "but you must remember it was Ananias the young men bore out." ♦ ♦ ♦ We learn a childhood friend, who is now an Army officer, is coming to call at our office. ♦ ♦ ♦ Conscious of the spick-and-spanness of uniforms, we are nervously having a shoe shine every day. ♦ ♦ ♦ To all early shoppers, Merry Christmas!



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Are you planning to redecorate your home? Would you like to become a highly paid professional decorator? Would you like to possess an intimate knowledge of the most cultural of all the arts? Here is an unusual opportunity.

**D**ID you ever buy furniture that you didn't like—or some new window draperies? What did you do? Use them and let them make you unhappy—or discard them and lose the money you paid?

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Whether you want to make your home as beautiful and tasteful as possible—or whether you are ambitious to enter one of the most profitable of the professions, you will find this the most valuable course you could possibly take—as authoritative and instructive as a college course covering two or three years.

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Great Decorative Periods.

Interior Decoration as a Profession.

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# The Woman Citizen

Volume X

DECEMBER, 1925

Number 9

## Current Events

### November

**N**OVEMBER included some signatures of the Locarno treaties and good prospects for the rest; mutual concessions by the Allies and Germany; the fall of the French Cabinet in an acute financial situation; the bombardment of Damascus and the crisis in Syria; the settlement of the Italian debt (see Washington letter); the Customs Conference at Peking; the death of Alexandra, Queen Mother of England, and—at Washington—the continuance of the Mitchell trial; the final shaping of the tax bill, and a tuning up for the opening of Congress.

### The Spirit of Locarno

Austen Chamberlain



© U. & U.

**T**HOUGH the Locarno treaties have not yet been ratified all round, the signs are favorable and the spirit of them seems to be shedding a benign influence. The upper house in Germany, the Reichsrat, has indeed approved the treaties and so has the British House of Commons. It was known that at Locarno concessions were promised to Germany, and these promises are being carried out promptly, by way of proving sincerity and hurrying ratification. The British evacuation of Cologne is to begin December 1, and the forces of occupation in the other zones are to be progressively reduced until they equal the pre-war strength of German garrisons there. Jurisdiction of German courts will be restored except in special instances.

In England Austen Chamberlain, who had so much to do with the success of Locarno, was acclaimed on his return, and at a memorable Guildhall meeting he passed a loving-cup to the German

ambassador in token of the new peace attitude. Great Britain has proposed that a German representative shall presently be added to the Council of Ambassadors, and so the "allies" shall be disbanded. Briand has twice declared France's policy is to be one of close co-operation with Germany.

Germany for her part has made satisfactory replies to the requirements of the allies concerning disarmament. A civilian minister will be substituted for the commander-in-chief of the Reichswehr, the General Staff disbanded, the famous uniform of the green police will be abandoned, and military training forbidden for patriotic societies. If all this is done, the Allied Commission of Military Control in Germany will be given up February 1, and the League of Nations thereafter will have supervision of German armaments. Another credit to the League's account.

### The French Cabinet Falls

**T**HE Cabinet of Premier Painlevé of France has just fallen, beaten by three votes, in the vote on the Premier's financial proposal.

When M. Caillaux, Finance Minister, fell—shortly after the failure here to negotiate the French debt—and the Cabinet resigned, Painlevé was asked to form another Cabinet, and made himself Finance Minister. He then proposed a financial plan which called for still heavier taxation on everyone and everything—France already takes nearly 21 per cent of the national income in taxes. For days there was hectic argument. Painlevé was in office through the support of the left bloc, but at this time the Socialists, under M. Leon Blum, split off, clamoring for their beloved measure, the levy on capital. Painlevé eventually yielded, practically adopting the capital levy, under another name. The left bloc put itself together again, but a charge that one detail of the plan had leaked out and allowed bankers to speculate, wrecked proposal and Cabinet. Rivalries between bankers and political clashes are making a bad situation worse. The

press is calling for a "strong man," and the guess so far is that Briand will be chosen.

### The Mitchell Trial

**T**HE court-martial trial of Colonel Mitchell (see page 11) has proved rather an exciting affair, with Colonel Mitchell's challenges of three generals who constituted the court of twelve, and particularly with Mrs. Zachary Lansdowne's testimony. Mrs. Lansdowne, widow of the commander of the wrecked *Shenandoah*, testified that Captain Paul Foley, judge advocate of the court of inquiry into the wreck, had tried to dictate her evidence. She had testified shortly after the wreck that her husband made the trip under protest, and had asserted that the flight was political. Captain Foley called on her, and afterward (she said at the Mitchell trial) sent her a paper purporting to be a statement for her to make, withdrawing her testimony. In order to answer her Captain Foley secured his release as Judge Advocate of the Naval Inquiry Board, and the matter boiled down to a difference of interpretation. As Mrs. Lansdowne saw it, Captain Foley was trying



© Wide World Photos.

Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Lansdowne

to save the Navy from her damaging charges, while witnesses for Captain Foley claimed he was doing no more than his routine duty. The court cleared Captain Foley. Mrs. Lansdowne, right or wrong, has been an interesting figure, in her ability to keep her head and in her courage.

The trial goes on, with Colonel Mitchell testifying in his own behalf.

### Mussolini

**PREMIER MUSSOLINI** of Italy, dictator, is reaching out for still greater power, and is likely to get it. He has had introduced into the Chamber a series of bills that would give him absolute control. They provide that the Premier shall be responsible no longer to King and Parliament, but to King alone; that the King shall nominate and recall both premier and ministers, and that nothing shall be included in the agenda of Chamber or Senate without the Premier's approval. Penalties are provided for any act offensive to him, and another series of penalties for any damage to Fascist prestige offered by Fascists abroad.

All this, says Mussolini, is "a judicial expression of the precise will of the Fascist revolution." Certainly it is a perfect expression of absolutism, and a stiff blow, if the measures are passed, at parliamentary government. The Premier said in his speech that "there is a feeling that the parliamentary system was good in the past, but today it is insufficient for the needs and passions of modern society." Mussolini is still apparently popular (though wholesale repression makes his popularity hard to measure), but there are many predictions that he can't keep up the absolute monarch rôle very much longer.

The story of a recent attempt to assassinate him is to be taken, many papers suggest, with a little salt.

### Damascus

**THE** bombardment of Damascus by French troops was a widely felt shock. French public opinion was roused and General Sarrail, French High Commander of Syria, was recalled to report on his administration.

Since 1920 France has held a mandate from the League of Nations over Lebanon and Syria, which are made up of several states. It was the Druses, one of the Syrian tribes, who started the rebellion against French control which has been going on for some months, but they were not alone in their dissatisfaction. These eastern Syrians are restless, high-spirited people, who often revolted against their Turkish rulers before the war; they have protested the French administration from the first. These Arabian peoples had the Allies' promises that in exchange for their war service against the Turks they would have independence. The promise was not kept and here is the root of their disaffection.

The bombardment came about because General Sarrail sent in parade through Damascus, strapped on the backs of camels, the bodies of Druse brigands—killed by his troops. This infuriated the people—there were grim reprisals, looting and riots followed. Gen-

eral Sarrail removed the French from the Christian quarter and for forty-eight hours shelled the ancient city, employing tanks, armored cars, bombing-planes. Reports vary as to the number killed; some of the oldest parts of this, the most ancient inhabited city in the world, were destroyed. Fighting is still going on, with the city practically in a state of siege, but the French are greatly in need of reinforcements.

General Sarrail, recalled, defends his administration, but his report has not been made public. A liberal-minded civilian, Henri de Jouvenel, editor of *Le Matin*, has been appointed to take the place of the military commissioner after the present hostilities end. M. Briand, Foreign Minister of France, has made conciliatory statements—that the rule of Syria should be advisory rather than executive, that the largest possible autonomy should be granted to the country, and that France should leave



© Underwood-Underwood  
A glimpse of Damascus and the covered "Street Called Straight," which was damaged in the bombardment

when Syria is able to govern herself. This was the spirit of the League Covenant under which France holds her mandate, and this the expectation of Syria; but it has not been the spirit of the actual administration.

The League will investigate.

### Senator (?) Nye

**IS** a United States Senator a state officer? It remains to be seen. Governor Sorlie, of North Dakota, claims the affirmative, and on that basis appointed Gerald P. Nye to fill the place left vacant by the death of Senator Ladd. But the amendment to the Constitution which provides for the direct election of senators by the people, says that a governor may fill a vacancy if a state law has empowered him to do so. And North Dakota has no such law. It does have a law empowering the governor to appoint state officers to fill vacancies. Mr. Nye is only thirty-three, publisher of a paper, co-editor with his brother of the official organ of the Non-Partisan

League. As an insurgent, he will not be very welcome in the regular Republican ranks, and they may be delighted to find that a United States senator is not a state officer.

Governor Sorlie, evidently in doubt of the validity of his action, has called a special election for next June to fill the vacancy; though the unexpired term does not end until March, 1927. Meantime, will the Senate seat him?

### A War Prevented

**THE** Greek-Bulgar clash ended in a triumph for the League of Nations, and for peace. It will be remembered that when the troops of each country entered the other's territory the League issued an order for withdrawal; that Bulgaria obeyed promptly, Greece less promptly, but within the League's time limit. The League Council, before ending its special session, then appointed a commission to visit the scene, fix responsibility for the clash, assess damages and recommend means of preventing more trouble. No rumbles have been heard.

### The Chinese Customs Conference

**THE** Customs Conference at Peking, which has been going on since October 26, is not doing altogether badly, in view of the sharp conflict of interests represented. Here are the Chinese who, very humanly, want to run their customs affairs themselves, and here are the Powers, all with some interest in continuing the scheme under which foreigners have told China what customs she could and couldn't charge. They have permitted her to collect only a five per cent tax, though other nations tax her goods six and seven times as much. The Customs Conference was called under provisions of the Washington Conference, and all nine signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty are present, with Norway, Sweden, and Denmark besides.

China opened with the proposal that the Powers agree to restore her tariff autonomy, and that in return she would abolish "likin," which is a tax imposed at various barriers on goods in transit through China. She also proposed certain classified taxes above the five per cent to be collected in the interval before a new tariff law would be effective. Happily, all the Powers agreed on tariff autonomy for China in principle; but to agree on the time for putting the principle to work, and the details meantime, is another thing. The American delegates proposed a new treaty, including an interim schedule of duties ranging lower than China wanted, but higher than the others would allow. The proposal did not pass. The British brought forward at once the schedule provided by the Washington Conference—two and one-half per cent and five per cent on luxuries, with postponement of fur-

ther discussion until later, and it was voted through.

The outbreak of civil war made it easier for those who wished to suggest postponement. Great Britain has shown an inclination to take advantage of it, and certain business interests in America are claiming that the interests of everybody will be better served if everything is allowed to remain just as it is until order, peace and justice have been restored—which, in the state of nationalistic feeling in China, would start the vicious circle again. As a matter of fact, a truce has now been called between the warring generals.

The Chinese have treated the Conference rather coldly, since it was called under arrangements which did not go as far as the Chinese wishes and since faith in the Powers' generosity was absent. A Chinese delegate, in accepting the proposal from the Washington Conference, warned the Powers that China must soon insist on being treated as a sovereign state.

The conference is not yet concluded.

### The Coal Strike

THE coal strike has dragged on for three months, and nothing much has been done toward ending it. A short time ago Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, the state in which the hard coal fields lie, made a move toward settlement by asking John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and Major Inglis, chairman of the anthracite operators' wage committee, to confer with him; but so far no result has been forthcoming. Later Mr. Lewis made a statement that the miners would be willing to listen to any reasonable proposals, but nothing happened from that. Various suggestions of intervention have been made to the President, but those too have been fruitless. All that one learns is that the administration thinks an attitude favorable to strike-preventing legislation might possibly result. The latest development in this line was an intimation from Mr. Lewis to the President that there might be a strike in the soft coal fields also, unless something is done to enforce the soft coal wage agreement.

Meantime, all coal and coke prices have been soaring, and the suspicion is unavoidable that the operators, at least, have already profited by the strike. Public restlessness is growing, and it seems likely that from now on increasingly insistent demands will be made for intervention.

### Concerning Submarines

THE sinking of a British submarine, the *M-1*, with the loss of more than sixty men, has started an agitation for the abolition of the submarine. Lady Astor is reported to have said she would campaign among women in favor of the

proposal. The press has not been slow to point out the fact that such a move would be greatly to Britain's advantage, since as ruling sea power she could blockade European ports, while without submarines the European powers could not touch her.

The proposal has brought up in the papers again the whole picture of the barbarity of modern war weapons which affect populations, not armies. Observers have commented on the horrors of French, Spanish—and American—bombardment of Riff villages, and a correspondent reports the Riffians lamenting the old days of intertribal warfare which involved no bombs nor poison gas. Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice, answering, says that now war has become so horrible the only thing to do is to get it over quickly, and chivalrous rules of war have gone by the board. Another argument to end war.

Sides have been taken in Washington. Senator Borah believes the recent submarine disasters in England and the United States are ample justification for an international drive against the very existence of the deadly submarine, while the stalwarts of the national defense de-

partments have been quick to decry the move as British propaganda and as playing into the hands of the "pacifists."

### Antiquities

POOR little Tutankhamen—after three thousand years not only unearthed but subjected to the awful modernness of X-rays. The experts in the Valley of the Kings, working on Howard Carter's great discovery, have found Tutankhamen was only a boy of fifteen or so. But the treasure of jewels and gold buried with and about him is unsurpassed for richness.

Other recent discoveries of interest are those of the archeologists from the University of Pennsylvania who have been at work in Palestine. Among other things they have found a bit of additional proof of the historicity of the Bible—the "house of Ashtaroth," which is the temple where the victorious Philistines hung the armor of King Saul after his defeat.

And in the French Sahara an expedition headed by Count de Prorok has opened up a large, elaborate royal tomb which discloses a high civilization capable of the finest art workmanship. Most marvelous of all is a limestone statue of the Stone Age, some fifty thousand years old—probably as old a piece of art as exists in the world. Its story can only be guessed, but at any rate it is thousands of years older than the tomb pyramid of the ancient Tauregs in which it was found.

### Reminders

THE National Tuberculosis Association asks us to buy the usual Christmas seals, which mean much in the campaign against "the white plague"—a disease that is on the way to being wiped out but still claims annually its thousands of victims. The money from the sale of the little seals saves other thousands. Tuberculosis can be conquered, and every one can help. This year the seals say, cheerfully, "Merry Christmas and Good Health."

And the Near East Relief reminds us that December 6 is International Golden Rule Sunday, when you are asked to eat as simple a meal as the thousands of orphans in Near East orphanages have every day, and send the difference to the Near East Relief, 157 Fifth Avenue, New York. The first object is to provide food for the children who will otherwise starve; and the second is to unite East and West in ties of good-will and service.

Since the time is so short, here are some suggested menus, adapted a little to our habits of having good food: (1) Meat stew (of cheap cuts), stewed apricots, cocoa. (2) Cocoa, bread and milk, stewed prunes. (3) Boiled rice with syrup, cocoa, stewed prunes.

November 24, 1925.



Bachrach

P. H. BALANO, whose painting so appropriately makes our Christmas cover, has the distinction of being one of the few American women painters working in stained glass as well as in oils.

Before opening the Balano Studios, in 1924, specializing in church murals and stained glass, Mrs. Balano was highly successful as a water colorist, portrait painter, mural decorator and teacher of art—but church art had for her the strongest appeal. Today, her work in this field is fast becoming recognized for its beauty and fine religious expression. Many awards bear witness to her art, the most recent one being the silver Joan of Arc medal presented to her for the best painting of a religious subject at the fall exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, held in New York.

Mrs. Balano's preliminary art training was received at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. Later, she went to Paris and studied with L. R. Garrido and also under the celebrated Alfons-Marie Mucha. Until this fall, when she resigned because of her growing studio work, she was on the faculty of the Philadelphia School of Design.





# Your Business in Washington

By CATHERINE I. HACKETT

November 19, 1925



**W**HETHER the isolationists like it or not, internationalism has been rampant in Washington during the past month, what with debt-funding, echoes of the Locarno treaty and its effect on the United States, and the corridors of Capitol Hill already echoing with the tramp of lobbyists for the World Court, the Lausanne treaty, and other international matters which must be threshed out when Congress convenes on December 7.

The American Debt Funding Commission (its correct title, by the way, is the World War Foreign Debt Commission) has been working night and day to clean up the slate of outstanding foreign obligations so that Congress may put its O.K. on the agreements early in the session, and with Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Rumania treading on each other's heels to take advantage of the apparently increasing tendency of the Commission to interpret limited capacity to pay as warrant for easy terms.

## *The Italian Debt*

The outstanding accomplishment of its recent labors is the agreement reached with the Italian delegation, headed by Count Volpi, for funding of the Italian debt of \$2,138,543,852, on the easiest terms which have yet been granted a debtor nation. This agreement was significant from many angles. It marked a departure in method of negotiation, for one thing. The Italians submitted at the opening of the parleys twenty-two pamphlets dealing with every phase of Italian business and finance, and proving, even to Senator Smoot and the other intransigents on the Commission, that it was simply out of the question for Italy even to approximate the terms of the British debt-funding agreement, which has been taken as a pattern by the

Commission, and that more lenient terms than had been granted Belgium must be allowed if the United States was to get back even a part of her loan. Italy is poor in natural resources, groaning under heavy taxation and struggling with a large adverse trade balance, and even the die-hards admitted that gold could not be forthcoming in repayment where gold was not, and probably would not be for a long time to come. So after ten days of informal negotiations, which in strong contrast to the parleys with the French, where every offer and counter offer was written down and formally transmitted, consisted merely of informal "suggestions" between small groups, an agreement was signed allowing Italy a virtual moratorium of five years with annual payments of only \$5,000,000, repayment of a total of \$2,407,000,000 over a sixty-two-year period, and an interest rate averaging a little under one per cent.

The Volpi mission showed its gratitude for the special treatment accorded it by announcing on the eve of its departure that the first \$5,000,000 installment would be paid immediately, instead of next June, the scheduled time for the payments to begin.

Report has it that the struggle which threatened to wreck the negotiations centered about divergencies of opinion, not between the Italian and American Commissioners, but between the American members themselves. There was also the ever-present specter of senatorial disapproval if the American Commission should grant the terms which it knew were justified by the situation of Italy; the specter which haunted the ill-fated negotiations with the Caillaux mission, and which has become the *bête-noir* of the Commission. The upshot was that Secretary Mellon and his colleagues decided to go to the mat with Congress on the Italian settlement. If the watch-dogs of Congress see fit to declare that the

American taxpayer has been mulcted out of his just dues by the wily Italians, the American Debt Commissioners will try to prove that they did the only practical thing in agreeing to take what Italy could afford to pay, rather than insisting upon a sum which could only be repudiated in the future and would throw the whole question up in the air.

There are some highly prized souvenirs of the negotiations around Washington in the form of the original documents on Italy's capacity to pay, which Count Volpi gave the members of the American Commission. They were not the usual lists of statistics and figures, but were profusely illustrated with cartoons and even photographs. The American Commission is now staring blankly at a one-inch-thick document submitted by the Rumanian delegation, written in good, solid, technical French—and with no pictures. The Rumanian settlement will be announced shortly, and is expected to follow the terms of the British agreement. There is a belief that France, encouraged by the success of the Volpi mission, will soon come forward with another offer. Yugoslavia and Greece are the only nations which have not answered the request of the United States to step this way with debt-funding plans. The United States has completed negotiations for collection of more than three-fourths of the total \$12,151,238,393 war debt which the rest of the world owes it.

## *The World Court*

It is on the note of internationalism, pro and con but mostly *pro*, that Congress will open on December 7. The World Court, scheduled to make its Congressional debut on December 17, stands out as the foremost issue affecting the relations of the United States with other nations, and will go before the Senate backed by the full force of the Administration. Senator Borah and his

school, to whom the World Court is filled with dynamite because of its connection with the League of Nations, are the unknown quantity in the situation. The entente between the Idaho senator and the White House is becoming increasingly evident as Mr. Coolidge calls him for frequent confidential conferences, and the opposition to the World Court idea may be less formidable than anticipated when the show-down comes. Frank Page, son of Walter Hines Page, said recently that the World Court proponents are unfortunate in having no organized opposition. The reason the project has been hanging fire for three years, he thinks, is that it has never assumed the proportions of a good, old-fashioned issue such as the bonus bill.

The President has another problem on his hands in pushing the Senate to favorable action on the Lausanne Treaty over the formidable opposition of Senator King of Utah and other enemies of the Turk, who wax indignant over alleged concessions won by Ismet Pasha from Under-secretary of State Grew and his associates at Lausanne in the spring of 1923.

#### *Taxes to the Fore*

These two major issues, with the debt-funding agreements, will bring Europe within the four walls of the Senate chamber, and even such burning issues as the new tax law will have secondary place. Taxation links up with the debt-funding negotiations, because ultimately it will be affected by them. Secretary Mellon has made it quite plain, however, that the payments which will come in from debtor nations during the next few years will go to retirement of the national debt, and will be so small compared with the total national income that they will not affect the taxation program until the later years of the sixty-two-year period which has been adhered to in every agreement.

The Secretary of the Treasury is a quiet and contained man, and so is the President; but their firm insistence that not more than \$300,000,000 could be lopped off the national revenue in the form of tax cuts won over even those members of the House Ways and Means Committee who thought the reduction should be almost twice as large. After two weeks of hearings when the butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, as well as the "average citizen," represented by such a notable as former Congressman Frank Mondell, appeared to appeal for tax cuts in practically every bracket of the present law, the Ways and Means Committee drew a deep breath and plunged up to its neck in the new tax bill, which is to be the outward and visible sign of the Administration's economy program, and of its announced intention not to stifle business enterprise by heavy taxation. Chairman Green remarked despairingly at the close of the hearings

that should the committee write into the new law all the reductions which had been demanded, the total cut in revenue would be around \$750,000,000 instead of the \$300,000,000 estimated as a safe margin.

One thing is certain—the neat bill which will be sent to the House December 7 and from there to the Senate is likely to be battered into a pathetic vestige of its former self when the Democrats, fired by the conviction that the Administration has piled up a Treasury surplus only to apply it to the tax relief of the wealthy rather than the poor, turn their guns upon it. The Committee has about finished whipping the measure into shape, and these are the outstanding changes in the proposed, as compared to the present, rates:

Income tax provisions:

Reduction from 2 to 1½ per cent on the first \$4,000.

Reduction from 4 to 3 per cent on the next \$4,000.

Reduction from 6 to 5 per cent on the remainder.

The surtax rates were reduced from 40 to 20 per cent on incomes of \$100,000 and over.

Exemptions on single persons were increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500, and on married persons from \$2,000 to \$3,500.

Deductions allowed on earned income were increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

The publicity provisions of the present law were abolished.

Corporation and capital stock taxes, whose repeal was demanded by formid-

the National Committee on Inheritance Taxation, which provides for retention of the Federal inheritance tax for six years, with lowered rates, while the states make provisions for imposing and administering the tax.

#### *Coal—Hard or Soft?*

Whether or not the anthracite coal strike can be broken by the use of substitute fuel, as President Coolidge and John Hays Hammond, one of his most trusted economic advisers, believe it can, remains to be seen. Washington, at any rate, is going to try to keep the home fires burning without hard coal, which is becoming scarcer and higher every day. The example of New England in increasing its use of anthracite substitutes has encouraged Washington civic leaders to start a well-organized campaign to show the public how to get along without the once indispensable anthracite. Local real-estate firms have offered free demonstration houses, which are to be open at certain hours and in charge of fuel experts, who will explain how to get heat without anthracite, and how to treat your furnace to get the best service out of it. Poor thing, it's threatened with a serious reduction in rations, with the hard coal strike going on far past official anticipations, and with both sides apparently cosily dug in for the winter. Each side is willing to put the whole matter up for Presidential decision. President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, has openly said that the President has only to lift his hand for each side to fall into appropriately humble postures at his feet. Mr. Coolidge warily refuses to take any responsibility in the situation until the public is actually hit and sits bundled up on radiators where no heat is. This time is yet far off, he avers; moreover, it can be indefinitely postponed and the public may thumb its nose at the contentious miners and operators alike if it will but learn to fall back on coal substitutes.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has probably been the busiest man in Washington this month. There are many times when that could be said of him; but recently he has been, even for him, "right busy," as he admitted to a friend. He did a skilful juggling act in keeping the Italian debt negotiations and the three-day radio conference, of which he was the ignition spark, motor, and steering-wheel all in one, going at the same time. The report of the radio conference recommended legislation sharply reducing the present steadily increasing number of broadcasting stations and eliminating interference, which is now, according to Secretary Hoover, the major problem of the industry.

Not the least spectacular event in these parts has been the trial by court martial of Colonel "Billy" Mitchell.

(Continued on page 42)

#### AT CHRISTMAS TIME

By GAIL WILSON

COMETH the Birthday of the King!

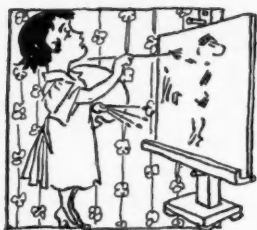
Earth smiles; no hate, no ugliness  
Can meet the all-compelling love  
Of that Dear One Who came to bless;  
Who came to waken gentleness  
For every helpless little thing  
That breathes. Your candle gleams  
across  
The snow this holy night to bring  
His footsteps to your door. But through  
The year do we remember well  
How faltering, weary footsteps of  
A million little ones compel  
Our care if we shall hope to see  
The star of the Nativity?

—Life and Labor Bulletin,  
December, 1924.

able groups of financiers and manufacturing interests, were retained.

Large reductions were made in excise and automobile taxes.

The many problems involved in the proposal, favored by the President, to have the Federal Government withdraw entirely from the estate tax field, leaving this source of revenue to the states, remain for future solution. Chairman Green favors the plan recommended by



## THE WORLD OF ART

# The "Kewpie" Lady

By MILDRED ADAMS



**T**HE Irish have a name for their fairies which makes them seem very human. They call them the "Little People." This is a tale of Little People, a whole race of them, children of an imaginative genius that had its roots deep in Irish ancestry, though it flowered here in the United States. It is a tale specially for Christmas.

Once upon a time, and not so many years ago, a golden-haired girl won a prize in an art contest conducted by an Omaha newspaper. She was very young, fourteen to be exact, and her hair was pure gold, the sort that is so vivid and supple that it seems living flame. She was very beautiful, with a wistful light in her great eyes, and a deep stillness in her chiseled face. Her prize picture was all superlatives, too, very black and white, fairly drenched with ink, and picturing "Temptation Leading Down Into An Abyss." It was a strange theme for a fourteen-year-old, and the drawing was so remarkably skilful that the newspaper made the young artist prove it was really hers.

That girl was Rose O'Neill, poet, sculptor and artist. Even then she had that rare quality, true and instinctive beauty of line. Drawing had been her play ever since she could remember. She drew as she breathed, without instruction, often without previous design. It was then, as it is now, a matter of what, for want of a better name, one calls "inspiration."

Her father supplied her with Greek pictures and models, and she fed on the severely classical, drawing symbolical pictures, living in a world of her own. After the incident of the prize she sold a picture or two to the Omaha paper, and because her family was large and money scarce she was delighted with this unexpected wage-earning.

She went from Omaha to a larger field in the newspapers of Chicago, for those were the days before the ever-present camera man, and every paper had its staff of artists. Her pictures were so popular that magazines asked her for illustrations, and presently she

blossomed forth in New York as a famous illustrator, with a demand greater than she could supply, and her name known to all the readers in this

them to her signature, impish or sad or merry, illustrating the state of her mind, her mood, or her affairs.

Those cupids became regular members of her artistic family. "They are very low in their minds today," she would write in the midst of a letter, apropos of nothing before or after. She talked of them and, one infers, with them. They were the "familiar" of her imagination, and they began to appear shyly in the corners of drawings for publication. When she illustrated her love stories they were sure to be present, and sometimes editors clipped them out, and sometimes left them in. They were the commentators of the play, and while they were always amusing, no one thought them important. Until one day a famous editor sent her a pile of them he had saved, and suggested that she draw a series of them in action for the magazine's children's page. He would have verses made to go with them, and they might be



broad country.

In retrospect it sounds easy, but people who knew the girl artist in those days shake their heads when they speak of the difficulties she surmounted. Vividly emotional, she

lived a strange life, cut off from the realities of every day by the very power of her imagination. As she grew and developed, everything she touched was gilded with the magic of her pencil. The time came when her very signature was so famous that a railroad ticket office cashed a check which she had given her unworldly little mother—obviously pleased at the opportunity of handling so familiar and favorite a name.

Her letters were things of beauty in appearance as well as in content. She decorated their edges with gay little cupids, and she fell into the habit of adding

The  
Kewpies  
Make  
An  
Introduction



a popular and amusing feature.

Her Little People had been occupied with all sorts of actions for years, and she replied not only with a group of pictures, but with verses of her own to accompany them. She called her small figures "Kewpies," which of course is "little" for Cupid.

That was the official birth of a new race of Little People who have delighted children and grown-ups the world over. The Kewpies became the most popular feature of the magazine. They had amazing adventures, they had names and characters and families, and



the opulence of their author's imagination created for them a world of their own.

Then they leaped out of the pages of the magazine into the form of dolls.

The story of the manufacture of Kewpie dolls is a strange tale of the effort to capture and imprison an illusion. Their gifted author modeled the first of them herself. Her own little wax figures had the charm, the impishness, the quirks and humors of her drawings, and after a long search she found in a German factory workmen who were able to reproduce them to her satisfaction.

Thousands upon thousands they came sailing back to this country to find homes in the arms of American children. There were big Kewpies and little Kewpies, bold and shy, dressed or marvelously undressed. They were a regular part of a child's household, and they were recognized as so important that during the early part of the war, when England was maintaining her strictest blockade against German goods, the ban was lifted to allow four shiploads of Kewpies to come for the children's Christmas stockings. Of course that was before the United States had joined the Allies.

The Kewpies were very grateful to their creator, so grateful that they made her a fortune by no means small. Not only did they delight the hearts of children, but grown-ups laughed over them and played with them, won them at bridge and at county fairs. They captured the country so completely, that the "Kewpie craze" was a recognized factor in the history of the toy business.

Unluckily, war has no more respect for Little People than it has for humans. Not only did our entrance into the war stop the importation of Kewpie dolls, but its shadow fell so darkly on the vivid spirit of their creator that she had little heart for drawing them. She carried on, however, for children's sakes, and the tiny creatures did what they could to banish gloom and bring courage. They even found themselves a new manufacturer in America, so that their solid cousins could still be children's playmates.

But the war gave impetus to a secret occupation that had fascinated Miss O'Neill for many years. In her youth—that youth that produced the "Temptation"—she had gone deep into studying the evolutionary upgrowth of life.



Kuddle Kewpies — "soft and lovable, fitting



into hollows and smooth against faces"

Where life started, how it progressed, how its forms changed—these problems enchanted her, and teased her pencil. Working at them was her "secret art." She showed her drawings to no one. Not even her best friends knew of their existence.

At the end of the war she exhibited a group of allegorical pictures, the product of years of hidden work. She called them "monsters," and they belonged thousands of years before a so-called civilization had culminated in a Great War. They were pre-Adamite, half-human creatures, muscular, searching, dumb and instinctive, driven by desires for which they had neither name nor reason. Roots flowed from the feet of one, chaining him to the still earth. Sentient mountains put forth groping



One of the "monsters" in Miss O'Neill's garden

hands and feet, rocks twisted and agonized their way into a half-life. Always they were tragic, always blindly groping, always terribly thwarted.

There were statues, too, great twisted things of stone, half animal and half tree. The city of Christiania ordered "The Love-Death," a statue of a huge creature holding in his two hands the limp body of his mate.

It is the first dead human he has ever seen, and he tries to shake her back to life, howling aloud his impotence and his grief to an empty heaven.

They aren't very well known, these marvelous pieces of art. Paris paid homage to them and to their creator, but prophesied that New York would not understand them. New York was friendly, if a bit bewildered. The pictures and the statues are powerful and terrible. They have a greatness that is the very spirit of genius. And their huge, uncouth searchings appeal to something elemental and tremendous in the soul of man. One recognizes them, and fears them, and wants to run away and hide from the thought of them. They are our past. But they make us conscious that at best we are petty results of their agonized strivings.

Looking at the "monsters," the Kewpies seem very far away. It is as though gayety and impish joy had gone out of the world, leaving it to the great, blundering forces of elemental tragedy.

But it isn't so. Comedy is only so far away from tragedy as the other side of the shield, and here is the latest proof. The Kewpies have started a brand-new branch of the family; more lovable and amusing than ever!

This is how we found it out. Rose O'Neill has a hillside house in Connecticut, hidden among trees and facing a wide river. Two "monsters" reign in her garden, as true a part of the hillside as the rocks and the trees. In autumn the house stands in a shower of gold, with the river at its feet bluer than the sky above it. Her great studio is gold and blue, with wide windows opening out the room to include river and woodland in its generous embrace. Bits of carving, bronzes and ivories, entice one's fingers, and pictured "monsters" brood on the walls. A balcony is screened with golden Chinese carving, and from the midst of its intricate design a Kewpie thrusts out an impish head.

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# The National Defense Act

BY CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

In the November CITIZEN General James G. Harbord explained the workings of the Defense Act. Here is a comment on the Act by Mrs. Catt, putting some questions which are being discussed throughout the country. Further comment from our readers in the form of letters for our Correspondence Department is invited.

**S**O long as nations are organized upon the theory that international differences may have to be settled by war, there must be preparations for defense.

Sensible people know that there can be no general disarmament until the preparedness for perennial peace is more completely worked out in theory and more certainly established in practice than it is. Meanwhile, sensible war makers and sensible peace makers should understand each other better than they do. They are probably not so far apart as it would seem.

General Harbord's statement in the November CITIZEN concerning the Defense Act misses one great crucial fact in the present situation. Indeed, most military men address the public as though the world today stood as it did in 1914 with the exception that our nation is warned of what may come. As a matter of fact, nations of the world, with almost no exception, are at the moment too exhausted in money, men and war spirit to start much war trouble. Big wars have occurred at irregular periods of from twenty-five to fifty years. They will surely not occur oftener in the future. Meanwhile plans for the substitution by compulsion of some form of arbitration for war through League of Nations treaties, Locarno pacts, and numerous conferences are proceeding at so rapid a pace that prospects seem promising that by the time the fighting nations (were there no change in habit) have recovered their fighting strength, war will be completely outlawed among civilized nations.

## *It's a New Question*

The practical question is, therefore, not that which was applicable in 1916 when the Defense Act was passed, that is, "What war preparations shall a nation make in the midst of a world already involved in war?" It is instead, "What preparations for defense are necessary for a nation in a bankrupt world working hard to find a dependable way to perpetual peace?"

Before 1915 our army consisted of 90,000 men and it was considered adequate. There is no more likelihood of being attacked now than there was then. At that time in military and land-grant

schools there were one hundred and nineteen members of the Federal military forces who were employed as instructors. The present law permits a regular army of 299,100 officers and men, but Congress refused appropriations for more than 138,100 officers and men and that number constitutes our present regular army. The amended law of 1920 provided for the introduction of Reserve Officers Training Corps—in high schools called Junior Divisions, and in colleges called Senior Divisions, and for Civilian Military Training Camps. The reserve officers resulting represent a skeleton army which can be filled when and if needed.

In behalf of this new program there has been so persistent and misleading a campaign as to arouse suspicion of its aims and possible ends. Within four years the training has been introduced into one hundred and twenty-four colleges and universities and a recent investigation of college catalogues by Winthrop Lane revealed the startling fact that the training had been made compulsory in seventy-eight of them. The law itself does not provide for compulsion. The colleges have, however, taken this responsibility. Among those where training is compulsory are the universities of the following states: Louisiana, Ohio, Iowa, Alabama, Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Wyoming. These institutions are maintained as a part of the free educational system of the states by taxes upon all the people. Yet for the first time in American history a boy who lives in the vicinity of his state university may find that he is ineligible to entrance unless he agrees to undertake the military training. This he must agree to do for two years and in some schools he is obligated for four years. The Reserve Officers Training Corps are being pushed into high schools as well and are already established in over sixty. They have also been made compulsory in some of them.

In Wisconsin University a revolt from within has resulted in removing the compulsory features. This has happened in other institutions, but boys have been expelled from still others for

refusing to take the training. In North-western a few young men have refused to take the training and their expulsion is at the moment under consideration. Revolts are organizing in other institutions and there is serious contention over the subject. The number now under training in schools is about 160,000, while 795 officers and 1,000 enlisted men are engaged in their instruction as against 191 in 1915.

## *Inducements*

To overcome national prejudices strong inducements are offered. Credits are given on degrees for military training; a uniform, described as "fine and snappy," is provided by the Government, which saves civilian clothes. In cold states an overcoat is added. Officers from the Regular Army are provided free to the colleges and the military staff of some universities runs as high as twenty-two. Expenses of students are paid to a summer camp where the lowest army wages are given for services there, and for the last two years in colleges a cash subsistence is added throughout the college year. To many boys this training will present itself as the easiest method of earning money for an education. It is these phases of the application of the law that are stirring questions in the public mind.

Some parents are persuaded that the training is excellent for the boy's health, but it is well to remember that the training is not subsidized by the Government for the purpose of improving health or citizenship—the aim is to make soldiers. Making a soldier means training him to think in military terms. It is a curious psychology that just now when the entire world is groping for the way to think in peace terms, our nation should put on by far the most extensive and intensive campaign for thinking in war terms in our entire history.

If one is to trust speakers from the War Department, the purpose is to push this kind of training quietly and persistently until it embraces all possible colleges and high schools, and it is even hinted that such training may be introduced into secondary public schools. Some of these speakers indicate that the intention is to extend the training of civilian camps until the numbers of

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# Starry Stories of Opera

By MARY FOSTER



Mary Lewis

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Rosa Ponselle

**T**HE opening of the New York opera season always holds something of breathless suspense. Who and what the new stars will be, how they will sing, who will be a "hit" and who a "flop"—all these wonderings and speculations wait on the actual rising of the curtain.

This season, which opened the second of November, the curtain will reveal four new American singers on the famous stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. It is a matter of common belief that Americans have no chance here, that they must take unto themselves a foreign name, reputation, and even



Carmela Ponselle

accent before they can win attention in the United States. However much that may have been so in the past, the fact now is that every year the list of prominent American singers grows, and every year the opportunities are greater for talented American youth.

Here is Mary Lewis, for instance, engaged to make her debut on the Metropolitan stage some time in January. She is a young soprano, whose first engagements were in a western Methodist Church, when she was so small she could hardly be seen on the platform. Her



Marion Talley

career, swift and sure as it has been, was made up of hard work and determined study. During her childhood she not only sang, but played both the violin and the organ, and musical study was the most important thing in life. She had no experience outside of church work until 1919, six short years ago, when a traveling musical show played in Little Rock, Arkansas. She and the show mutually attracted each other, and

she stayed with them until they reached San Francisco. Here she sang in a cabaret until she had earned her fare to New York. The Greenwich Village Follies were in rehearsal when she arrived, and she was engaged as a chorus girl, but before the show opened she had won her way to a real part. It was not until that year, 1920, that she heard her first grand opera, and it took only one hearing to awaken in her the determination to be an operatic star. For two

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Florence Easton

© Mishkin





## IN OFFICE

## A "Fortunate Personality"

By RUTH SHERMAN



P. M.

**I**N the busy anteroom outside the rather austere little office of Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles County, there are suggestions of incessant activity—transcripts of cases being prepared for her signature, innumerable telephone calls, requests for lectures, demands for interviews. Still there is an atmosphere of order and serenity which gives dignity and poise to the strenuous routine.

Dr. Van Waters bears more responsibility upon her shoulders than the head of a large corporation, and she carries it without pomp and ceremony. An attractive, dark-clad gentlewoman, perhaps a little under average height, gracious, direct, vigorous, with quick movements which are neither jerky nor nervous—this is the superficial impression when the office door opens. In three-quarters of an hour on the day I talked with her, she was scheduled to lecture at the other end of the city. In the meantime there were perhaps twenty reports to be signed and handed over to the Judge. She dashed off signatures as we talked. Her mind has the nimbleness and speed to cope with two or three ideas at once without the loss of a detail. She must economize by using every second, and she does so calmly and without harassment.

She was born at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, the daughter of Rev. George B. Van Waters, D.D., formerly archdeacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the diocese of Eastern Oregon, now rector of St. Paul's, Wellsboro, Pennsylvania. Of Holland-Dutch descent, he has the distinction of being among the first clergymen of his church to take a stand in recognition of divorce on other than the strict canonical grounds sanctioned by the church. He is one of the leaders in the Modernist movement.

*The Twig Is Bent*

A spirited little girl, Miriam Van Waters, took her early education in the schools of Portland, Oregon. Then she attended the State University, receiving her A.B. in 1908 and her M.A. in 1910. With her vigor and energy she was not content to pursue graduate study only,

but did effective newspaper work in Portland as well and also taught at the University. From 1910 until 1913, when she received her Ph.D., she was a student at Clark University. During this period the president, G. Stanley Hall, brought to this country for a series of lectures the psychoanalysts Freud and Jung. From them Miriam Van Waters learned to investigate the emotions with fearlessness and candor, to call spades spades without prudery



© Curtis Studio

Miriam Van Waters

"Her desire is not to judge, but to understand"

and taboos, and this attitude she has carried successfully into her handling of the problem of delinquent girls.

All this time her interest in social service had led her into work in various reformatories in the East, and for the next year after she had received her degree she was employed by the Boston Juvenile Court and the Boston Children's Aid, foremost organization of its kind in the United States. At the end of the year, returning to Oregon, she became superintendent of the Juvenile Detention Home in Portland.

Then she turned toward Southern California. In 1917 she took the civil service examination for superintendent of the detention home of Los Angeles County and in the following August she was assigned to the charge of Juvenile Hall, the Juvenile Detention Home.

Here her creative impulses found play. To replace its slipshod, unsystematic basis she introduced the policy of trained workers, scientific method, and playgrounds, and brought about the addition to the staff of four more nurses and competent physicians and psychologists. Now it is in Juvenile Hall that each case due to come up before the Court is held for a complete medical and psychological examination and for a detailed record of its social history. All these data must be on file before the hearing.

Dr. Van Waters's energies kept reaching out to fresh enterprises. In 1920 El Retiro was established, an opportunity home and school for delinquent girls, now indispensable in the activities of the Juvenile Court, offering carefully supervised vocational training. Dr. Van Waters became its first and very able superintendent.

*In the Juvenile Court*

It is since May, 1920, that she has served as Referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles. In California the Juvenile Court law makes legal provision for the use of a woman Referee appointed by the Judge of the Juvenile Court, who shall handle all family welfare situations, hear all the evidence and direct all legal matters pertaining to small children, to girls up to the age of twenty-one, and to boys up to the age of thirteen. The most important prerequisite for the position is a training in social service, for a civil service examination and appointment by the Judge are the only technical requirements. Such a training Miriam Van Waters completed with distinction, and her fitness for this appointment carrying such tremendous responsibility is recognized by all her associates.

"The greatest need I see today," Dr. Van Waters said, "is for adult education. The schools and churches have not yet seriously concerned themselves with the problem of the abnormal child. I suppose we should be thankful if they adapt their program in the interests of the normal one."

"But the most vital necessity is to enlighten the parents. If they all could understand the problems that confront the adolescent, the task of the social worker would be simple. Our superfi-

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# In the Service of Science

By HELEN HULETT SEARL

*The story of a woman who makes a profession of adventure—a new kind of success story*

**A** WOMAN whose life has been turned out of its natural channel," is the way Mrs. Delia Akeley characterized herself to me. With the usual idea of being a hundred per cent wife and housekeeper, the most feminine of women, Mrs. Akeley was drawn soon after her marriage into a share in her husband's work of collecting and mounting animals for museums. The next step was accompanying him on expeditions to Africa; and now she is just back from one of the most unusual trips ever undertaken by a woman—an expedition to the African jungle to ob-

Mrs. Delia J. Akeley,  
who braves the  
African jungles



© Underwood & Underwood



This is J. T., Jr., a vervet monkey, who has a valet all his own

expedition to Africa was under way, and it was taken as a matter of course that I should be one of the party, although I had never handled a gun in my life. My part of the work, however, was to be the collecting of native ornaments and implements, butterflies, and, if I became proficient enough in the use of a shotgun, tropical birds."

The party arrived in Africa on the heels of a native uprising, which had been quelled with some difficulty by the British, and there was a discussion about leaving Mrs. Akeley, the only woman in the outfit, alone with the natives while the men went into the jungle after elephants. She finally prevailed upon them to leave her, and she tells with great amusement of her experiences. The news that a white woman was in their midst was radioed from one village to another by the simple expedient of beating it out on the drums, and in a marvelously short time the visitors began to arrive, men, women and children, wide-eyed with wonder at this unusual creature—a white woman with young body and hair as white as snow, for at twenty Mrs. Akeley had the prematurely white hair that distinguishes her appearance now. The fact that this hair was straight added the last touch to their admiration.

"I would be walking along the trail looking for flowers," said Mrs. Akeley, "and some native woman with a baby at her breast would pop up in front of me and begin to make signs for me to take down my hair and put it up again for her entertainment. I soon saw my advantage and many of the rarest and most beautiful ornaments in my collection were given to me in exchange for this performance. A priceless ivory bracelet, an armlet carved from a rhino horn, barbaric weapons, cowrie shells, beads and girdles were the bounty I exacted,

and my audience always seemed to consider the entertainment worth the price!"

On this trip Mrs. Akeley felt the need of learning to use a rifle if she were not to become a dead weight to the party. A game license had been procured for her, as well as the others, with the idea that the men might want to take out game on it. One morning she was out with a native boy walking along the bank of a dried bush-covered ravine looking down into the bushes for birds. All of a sudden she heard a menacing growl just below her, almost at her feet, and without saying a word the boy grasped her arm and pulled her back, and still without saying a word in unspoken agreement they hit the trail for home; for both knew that noise they had heard was the growl of a lion. Thinking that if she told of the experience the men would not let her go out alone any more, Mrs. Akeley kept silent about it; but the next morning, after breakfast, she shouldered her rifle, which she had never used except to shoot at a target,

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The second lion that fell victim to Mrs. Akeley's rifle. It is Mrs. Akeley who stands over him

tain specimens of wild animals for the Brooklyn Museum.

"My first work for museums," said Mrs. Akeley, "was gathering and putting into wax, flowers and foliage from the woods of Wisconsin to be used as accessories for the famous group of deer called 'The Four Seasons,' which Mr. Akeley was preparing for the Field Museum of Chicago. I spent months gathering the flowers and leaves and then working in a room warm enough to keep the wax soft, to mount them. At the end of that time Mr. Akeley's first

# The Cow and the Baby

By CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE

*A new kind of "kitchen-mindedness" is what Mrs. Crane urges on us in her new series—a kitchen-mindedness that works out into public housekeeping. In this first article her subject is the citizen's duty concerning Milk. The second article will be about Clean Meat.*

*Mrs. Crane is a well-known sanitarian, who has made civic surveys of many cities. Besides, she is the author of "Everyman's House," which describes the prize-winner in the 1924 Better Homes contest.*



HE uniformed policeman pacing the streets of the city, guarding our homes from trespass, arson and burglary, is a regular and approved institution. Perhaps we have never experienced any personal need of this protection; yet we give a friendly and encouraging nod as we pass him on the avenue, and like as not "remember him" on Christmas.

However, even were such an officer stationed day and night at every door of every home, our most dangerous foes might nevertheless gain an entrance and welcome right under his nose.

These subtle enemies which menace homes and lives are harbored and securely hidden in common necessary food and drink; and if you in your town are really protected, it is because of vigilant sentinels stationed, not at the kitchen door, but at the walls of the city.

Of course, this is a figure. The walls of our city are of paper, in the form of pure food ordinances, and our chief sentinel is the city bacteriologist, to be



By all means visit the dairy yourself

found, usually, in the most inconvenient and inaccessible office in the municipal building, where he searches for the enemy, not with a cocked automatic, but peering down the barrel of a high-powered microscope.

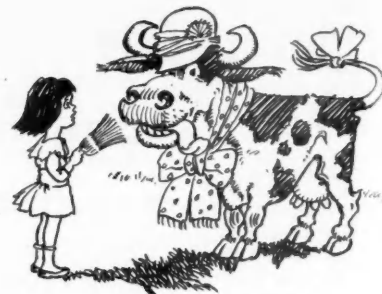
I must pause here to say a word about the danger which comes to a city through not knowing and appreciating its servants in the health department. I have contrasted the unknown and hidden professional bacteriologist with the popular patrolman on his beat. Even the oil-filling stations seek to stimulate good service on the part of their employees by providing a placard introducing the attendant by name.

## The Uses of Praise

Do you know the name of your city bacteriologist, or of any of his staff? Did you ever telephone or write to your health officer, thanking him for faithful guardianship of that which is far more precious than property? You have, perhaps, telephoned, complaining of some nuisance in your neighborhood—which was quite proper. But I have known an able and conscientious health officer to go through a most trying and prolonged campaign to suppress an incipient outbreak of rabies, and never hear a word about it from anybody except those who were furious at curtailment of the liberty of their pet dogs.

When the public takes notice only by censure and complaint, it should not be surprised at a loss of high morale and enthusiasm in its servants.

I believe that women's organizations of civil or political character should maintain a standing committee to co-operate with the local health department, chiefly by interpreting its aims and difficulties to the rest of the community. Even a poor sort of department would rally to its best under such a stimulus. We naturally look to women in such matters. My aim in all these articles has been to suggest to readers of the WOMAN CITIZEN definite ways of helping in the solution of problems vital to their several communities. All of the subjects discussed—clean streets, garbage disposal, smoke abatement, as well as the various housing problems treated in the last three articles—are chiefly matters of public housekeeping. This will be no more apparent in any field than in



Treat your cow like a lady

that of safeguarding the food supply of our homes, which is the subject of the present series. Let us begin with milk.

I think it is Vilhjalmur Stefansson who tells, in some story of the Far North, how he was once taken by a native of his party to the igloo of the man's parents. The mother, on catching sight of her son, tore open her upper garment, and the son, kneeling, kissed her bare breast. The white man was much affected by this expression of reverence for the mother's breast as the source of a man's first nourishment and the savior of his baby life.

On the practical side, it is worth remarking that Nature sidesteps a host of difficulties by her method of supplying mammalian babies, human and otherwise, directly from the producer to the consumer—fresh and practically sterile milk, with no problems of adulteration, dilution, unclean containers, contaminated surroundings, staleness, and dangerous bacilli-breeding temperatures en route.

Therefore, when we come to think of the appalling number of human mothers for whom the cow is understudy in a vital act in the drama of life, The Cow looms into tremendous importance. Vigilant care of her and her product must only cease at the lips of infants whose lives absolutely depend upon her for nourishment, and yet may be sacrificed to some seemingly trifling neglect along that milky way.

"Treat your cow like a lady" seems, then, not half-bad advice. Maintain her in health and cleanliness. Provide comfortable bed and board. Be gentle with her. And safeguard her precious product every inch of the way from its source to the babies and the children—to say nothing of the rest of us. For it is the only perfectly balanced ration, vitamins and all, which Nature gives. "A quart a day to the end of the high-school period," so advise the experts. Indeed, milk and milk products (including the unnumbered thousands of tons of butter, cheese, ice cream and powdered, malted, condensed and otherwise treated milk), constitute by far the most important class of foods for us all.

The lady who helped herself to honey at the rural breakfast table, genially remarking to her host, "I see you keep a



bee," is merely amusing. This can hardly be said, however, of the woman whose knowledge and concern about milk are confined to the taste and the location of the cream line in the bottle. It should be sufficient incentive to a woman to know that milk inspection arose from observed relations of infant mortality to unwholesome conditions of milk supply, and that there will surely be unwholesome conditions and needless baby deaths in her town unless somebody is eternally active to prevent it.

The first thing to be done by the woman who wants to further the cause of safe milk is to review and extend her knowledge of the principles of milk sanitation. Any woman who is interested may obtain the makings of an education on this subject out of pamphlets issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or from the proceedings of the last International Dairy Congress, to be found in any good library. Then let her visit some dairies, good and bad, in company with an inspector, or by her lone. First-hand observation always seems to be so invaluable and so stimulating to action that, in surveying conditions in various cities, I always request those who are responsible for my visit to invite a committee of public-spirited men and women to go along and see what I see.

#### Milk Facts

But if you can go with certain key-ideas firmly in mind it helps. At the risk of relating things which are perfectly well known, kindly allow me to remind you that milk is not like other fresh farm products which can be cleansed after they reach the city kitchen; which, at worst, only wilt and lose their agreeable flavor in transit; which won't hurt you, even if they don't do you quite so much good as if you had gotten them fresh. Milk is a highly perishable and easily contaminated product, and it is, moreover, at ordinary temperatures, an excellent culture medium for any germs which may get into it from the hands of milkers or from the dust of a dirty barn, or from dirty udders or flanks, or from flies, or from a few droplets of infected rinsing water that remain in the cans, or from imperfectly sterilized utensils or containers or milking machines, or from a dozen other sources.

It is necessary to understand, also, that though bovine tuberculosis is not identical with human tuberculosis, human beings, especially in infancy, are susceptible to both types; and a large percentage of cases—even those which do not manifest themselves till later years—are found to be of bovine origin, doubtless from milk. Unfortunately cows may be badly infected, yet give no external signs of the disease. And yet a tuberculous milker is more dangerous than a tuberculous cow. Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tonsillitis, septic

sore throat and various diarrheas are other diseases likely to be disseminated through milk.

If one understands these things in advance, she will appreciate at once the necessity of the tuberculin test for all dairy cows, and that a dairyman and his whole family must be kept under public health supervision; that milk must be handled, not in the kitchen, but in a separate milk house; that dirty hands and fly-breeding manure and outdoor vaults are high crimes in the calendar of milk inspection, and that a milking pail with the smallest possible opening for extraneous substances to fall into is one good thing; that sterilization of cans, et cetera, does not mean a sketchy rinsing with hot water, as if they were only the breakfast dishes, and that the joke which has just made the rounds of the papers about the milk of a certain dairy being barred from market because of a questionable water supply is no joke at all. It isn't a question of water as a diluent. Neither do cows bestow typhoid fever as a souvenir of their own



More sentinels wanted to protect milk

illness. The germs get on their udders from wading infected streams, or from the unwashed hands of typhoid "carriers," who probably first got the disease from water used in rinsing utensils, or from an infected water supply, or from flies, which are probably the worst typhoid carriers of all.

The Hindus have a wonderful formula in the Veda for cleansing a cow for temple worship. The milk inspector has brought it up to date. But woman's housekeeping eye will construct of the whole premises a temple to Hygeia for what might be regarded as a sacred function of saving babies' lives.

But alas! there is no such thing as a milk supply free from bacteria. Even certified milk allows for a bacterial count of 10,000 or so to the cubic centimeter, which is a matter of a quarter of a teaspoonful, or sixteen drops. However, intelligent care has occasionally brought the count down to about a thousand; but even that leaves something to be desired.

Furthermore, milk, as it comes from the cow, has a temperature of about ninety degrees. A few bacteria soon become a multitude in this temperature. So the need becomes apparent for cooling each pailful of milk just as soon as it is drawn from the cow. Hence the health department requires a plentiful supply of cold water for the cooling tank, or, better, a domestic ice supply, which some eighty-five per cent of dairy farmers could have for the mere cost of harvesting it from some nearby pond.

#### More Precautions

Usually the milk from the individual farms of any neighborhood is shipped to a central station or cooperative creamery. (You see the benches for cans all along the countryside.) From this station it is reshipped to the city in cans or casks or in the new-fashioned great glass-lined tanks; or in bottles, if it is to go direct to the domestic consumer. However, we know that the milk whose career we have been tracing is far from being milk and nothing else. The best that human care can do is to exclude the bacteria of disease, and limit as far as possible other bacteria—first, by strict sanitation, and, second, by quick cooling to a temperature of fifty degrees or less. But one could hardly call such milk "safe milk." So here is where pasteurization comes in. Pasteurization should never be conceived of as a remedy for carelessness; but only as an additional precaution. And it should be real pasteurization (milk heated to 145 degrees and held at that temperature for thirty minutes) and not the commercial pretense that I have so often run across, which gives the public a very dangerous sense of security. Whether or not pasteurized milk should be fed to infants, I leave to the pediatrician. It is held by many that this prolonged heating, while especially destructive to the tubercle bacillus, is also especially destructive to vitamins. So they recommend buying raw milk, to be boiled briefly at home. Orange juice is prescribed as a corrective.

Pasteurization is followed by rapid cooling of the milk to below fifty degrees, and sealing it for final shipment. But reinfection of pasteurized milk is a danger to be especially guarded against, for pasteurization has lessened the always weak resistance of milk to germ growth. An isolated room, in which asepsis is the ideal sought for, is the only proper place for this work. On a certain inspection tour, as we were looking through a glass door into such a room, to see the milk set to flowing over the cooling cone, one woman of our party exclaimed in a horrified whisper, "Oh, see him shooing the flies off of that cornucopia!" We all agreed that the last state of that milk was probably worse than the first; and when we saw the capping being done

(Continued on page 39)

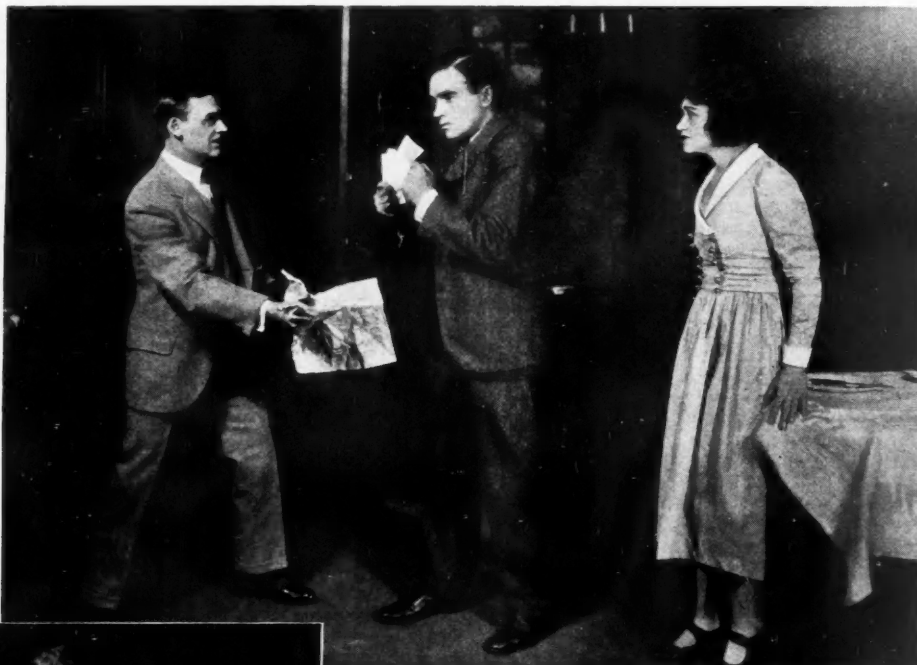


## THINGS THEATRICAL

## A Christmas Message



The young dramatist has received the fatal blue envelope and his friend comes in to say they march at dawn



Fay Bainter as the young mother; her husband, the dramatist, and at the left the excited newspaper man



© Apeda, N. Y.

By the end of the play his mother has lost enthusiasm for drums that teach him to love war

THE stage this year put on a Christmas message early. It came in the unpeaceful-sounding form of a war play called "The Enemy," by Channing Pollock. But since "the enemy" is war-breeding hate and greed and arrogance, it is truer to call it a peace play. Propaganda? Preachment? Yes, frankly, and too much of it—especially when it is compared with the objectivity of "What Price Glory?" But it is propaganda through the medium of a gripping story, which has a tendency to drown artistic objections in reluctant tears. Even some seasoned critics, on guard against the theatrical devices of the dramatist, confessed resentfully to tight-throated moments. The characters are familiar—a profiteer and jingo, spouting false patriotism; a university professor, in whose eyes the World War threw no dust of illusion; a young intellectual, swept from his own creative work into this soldier business that he feared; the young mother who loses husband by war and baby by starvation. There is the sweep

of war emotion that will brook no questioning, the agony of farewell, the horror of broken bodies and minds. But the new turn is that the story is told from the other side. All but one of the characters are Austrians, seeing the war and the enemy with much the same assortment of emotions as ours—a group of those "nice little people" who, as the young intellectual says, whatever the right or wrong of their statesmen, are much the same in all countries, moved by the same influences, suffering alike. And the one Englishman in the group heightens the sense of a common fate in the delirium of war.

Mr. Pollock was a long time writing the play. Reading Jonathan Swift's reflections on war in *Gulliver's Travels* started him on it, he says, and it grew through a series of incidents and observations, as the dramatist's sense of war's cruel futility throughout the ages mounted. ("Five thousand years of war—from the beginning of history—and what have they accomplished? . . . The real conquests are of peace.")

(Continued on page 46)

# An Unofficial Diplomat

By MAYME OBER PEAK

**N**O women in official life in Washington wield a wider influence than the wives of the foreign envoys, or bring more piquancy and picturesqueness to the kaleidoscopic happenings at the capital.

Women of brains, beauty and brilliance, representing as many different types as nationalities, they are a colorful, cosmopolitan group. Widely traveled, highly cultured—many of them talented musicians, artists, sculptors, writers, there is something distinctive and interesting about each one.

As individualities with special gifts of their own, however, they keep out of the limelight. Hiding their talents under the proverbial bushel, they attend strictly to the job of being a diplomat's wife, punctiliously performing their social-official duties, establishing delightful salons where those who otherwise might not meet can come together, and helping to make those friendly contacts necessary for better understanding. The part played by the diplomatic wives is a silent one, but often very important.

In Washington, one finds more than half the diplomatic officials married to Americans. This does not signify that American women are the more finished

diplomatists, but foreign envoys who have American wives are naturally more familiar with this country and have a wider acquaintance. They stand the best chance of being sent here, and once here have a better opportunity for success than their colleagues with foreign wives.

This is borne out by the fact that the former dean of the diplomatic corps, M. Jules Jusserand, French Ambassador, has an American wife, who for nearly a quarter of a century presided gracefully over one of the most important embassies in Washington. And that his successor, by seniority, Señor Don Juan Riano, Spanish Ambassador, also has an American wife—a native of California.

When, on the retirement of M. Jusserand, France lost her long-held position at the top of the diplomatic ladder to Spain and Señor Riano became dean,



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Mme. Riano, American wife of the Spanish ambassador

Mme. Riano automatically became doyenne. Which means that she ranks all the other diplomatic chatelaines. Upon her devolves leadership—the delicate duty of establishing precedents and maintaining standards. Just as the new envoys call first on the dean of the diplomatic corps before making the official rounds, so do the ladies pay their respects to Mme. Riano and ask for any needed help in diplomatic procedure and etiquette at the American capital.

The new doyenne is peculiarly well equipped for her difficult and delicate post, both by reason of her background and training and because she knows, and is known by, Washington better than any other woman who ever served in similar capacity. Mme. Jusserand, though born of American parents, lived in Paris all her life until after her marriage, "seeing America" for the first time when she came as a bride to preside over the French Embassy. Mme. Riano was brought up and "out" in Washington, living with her grandmother, Mrs. John S. Ward, and met and married her husband there.

Among the young diplomats at Alice Ward's coming-out-tea was Señor Don Riano, newly appointed Second Secretary of the Spanish Legation. The brunette beauty of the American girl, so like that of the women of his own country, greatly attracted the young Spaniard, and with all the impetuosity of his race he paid her immediate and ardent court. Miss Ward enjoyed a period of belleship, (Continued on page 40)



© Harris & Ewing

The Spanish Embassy is one of the most imposing diplomatic establishments on the Sixteenth Street hill





Merrill-Palmer School children

THIS department is based on the belief that home-making, most important of all activities, should not be a haphazard affair, but a trained profession. And if there is any one phase of home-making in which training, understanding, education, are more important than in any other, it is in the rearing of children. How the training is to be acquired is a problem solved only in infrequent spots. But one of the agencies that are at work on it is the Nursery School—almost a brand-new idea in education. And the idea back of it—the tremendous importance of the pre-school age child—is finding a number of expressions. The nursery school, be it understood, is neither a day nursery nor a kindergarten; it is—but let Dr. Vincent tell something of it in describing how the Merrill-Palmer School works.

This Merrill-Palmer School for Motherhood and Home Training has one of the oldest of the nursery schools, and a fine example. Other outstanding ones are a nursery school in connection with the Home Economics Department at Cornell; child-welfare stations at the University of Iowa, at Teachers' College, at the University of Minnesota; the Bureau of Educational Experiments in New York, and several others that might be mentioned. The Child Study Association of America is another significant aspect of the new interest in trained parenthood; it recently held a convention on parenthood—the first of its kind, attended by some fifteen hundred parents. The idea, like any new one, is on trial. What do you think of it?

Dr. Vincent is on the staff of the psychological department of the school, of which Edna N. White is director, and Helen T. Woolley, assistant director, though Dr. Woolley has recently accepted an appointment as head of the Institute of Child Welfare at Teachers' College. We asked Dr. Vincent to tell us something of the Merrill-Palmer School, of its principles and practices of child training—and so of mother training.—EDITORS.

## FINER HOME-MAKING

# Train Mother— Train Child

By E. LEONA VINCENT, Ph.D.

**M**OTHERHOOD is the hardest job on earth, and the one for which we are least trained." A leader of women some years ago made this remark with deep feeling. The truth of the statement is evident to anyone who deals with the problems of young children. It is, however, often less evident to the public at large.

Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill Palmer felt so keenly the need of special training for this "hardest job on earth" that she left a very considerable estate "for the founding, endowment, and maintenance, in the city of Detroit . . . of a school to be known as the Merrill-Palmer School for Motherhood and Home Training." This estate was to be used to train girls and young women "with special reference to fitting them mentally, morally, physically, and religiously for the discharge of the function and service of wifehood and motherhood, and the management, supervision, and inspiration of homes." This school, organized in 1918, began its work in November, 1921.

There are in residence at present a number of selected graduates and undergraduate students representing universi-



Unless you are very modern you will have to be told this is a "jungle gym"



Who are good exhibits

ties from all parts of the United States and Canada. These students are receiving training in the theory of psychology, nutrition, sociology, and education. In order that the students might have practical, as well as theoretical work, a nursery school was organized in the belief that no training in motherhood could be effective without active contacts with small children.

The nursery school functions in several other ways besides training students for motherhood. Most important, of course, is its service to the children who attend. These children are present in the school from nine o'clock in the morning until three-thirty in the afternoon. They are given expert medical, nutritional, psychological, and educational care. The special emphasis of the nursery school is on the formation of desirable habits and the development of personality, as well as on training in physical hygiene.

The children spend their day with extensive materials at hand for free development, and in the company of other children of their own age. They have the playground equipment—slides, teeters, a jungle gym, kiddie kars, tricycles, balance plank, and sand box—for the encouragement of the very important muscle activities. In the playroom and the workroom there are long, low cupboards where the children can reach at will all the materials that encourage activities and that develop the rapidly growing perceptions of size, shape, and color.

Each morning the children gather in a circle for "news." This news ring gives each child an opportunity to exhibit his treasures and to explain his latest acquisitions and adventures. The contacts in the news ring teach the child that he must await his turn and that others often have experiences to relate which quite equal his own in interest. He learns from this, too, a valuable lesson in language and narration, for he finds that, unlike adults, children of his own age do not understand his story

unless it is clearly told and consistent in plot.

At meal time in the nursery school, we have found that children who have presented difficult feeding problems to their parents are much more inclined to eat the foods they have refused at home when they see other children eating them without question. The child who is a dependent baby at home soon wants to take off his own coat and hang it in his own locker because the pressure of example from the others who wait on themselves soon has its effect. After some weeks of picking up his own toys, of correcting his own mistakes, of persevering in projects of work or play, of cooperating with his playmates, the habit of doing these things becomes fixed.

### Early Impressions

Psychology presents convincing evidence that childhood impressions are more important and permanent than the later ones. This is because they come at a time when the child has little else to occupy his attention and no experience against which to weigh and evaluate the events of his daily life. Hence, these early impressions are vivid, and vivid impressions are lasting. Then, too, these earlier bits of behavior are exercised often, and next to vividness the thing that decides to what degree an impression will be permanent is the number of times it is repeated. The earlier habits are fairly easy to make and very difficult to break. Why not make them useful habits rather than harmful ones?

Many people, not realizing the importance of the habits and attitudes of these earlier years, are content to place their children under the care of nursemaids, who may give good physical care, but who, in most instances, are ignorant of the importance of mental health. Educators, however, know how vital to later personality are the habits of childhood, and for this reason such schools as the Merrill-Palmer Nursery School place in charge of their children only the most carefully trained experts. Here the children learn under skilled supervision the fundamental habits that will assure in adult life that balance of personality indispensable to success and happiness. They learn habits of physical hygiene; they learn to tell the truth and to respect the property rights of others; they learn that self-control is a desirable and necessary social asset. Their learnings range from the motor coordination demanded by kiddie kars to the control of emotions necessary in social living. The directors of such schools keep constantly in mind the fact that these children will some day have to take an independent place in society and must begin their preparation in very early childhood.

John Dewey and William Heard Kilpatrick, probably the two outstanding

educational philosophers of today, are exerting every influence to convince the educational world that the only way to prepare for the future is to live each day at its best. This philosophy is, of course, grounded in the laws of psychology mentioned before. We can not be sure to control our tempers tomorrow if we allow them full sway today—we can only be more sure that tomorrow they will control us. We can not be sure of social poise tomorrow unless we seize each opportunity to practice poise today. It is only actual experience in living that teaches us how to live. Just as we can not learn to skate by listening to dissertations on skating, neither can our children learn to tell the truth by hearing theses on honesty.

The Merrill-Palmer School does not lecture to its babes about social cooperation or self-control. Each day brings an opportunity for them to play with other children and thus they learn these qualities in actual situations. If Don snatches a shovel from David and as a result David throws sand in Don's eyes, a supervisor brings the two children together



One thing they learn is group ownership

for an explanation of the rights of each in this particular case and the consequences of infringement upon such rights. If Betty loses her turn at the slide through inattention, she must wait until her turn comes again. Day by day these lessons occur, and in time the children come to generalize about property rights and social attitudes and self-control.

One child, upon entering the school, knew nothing of the principle of group ownership of property or of waiting his turn for any of the apparatus. He was an only child and accustomed to sole ownership of everything within his reach. It was not long, however, before he was overheard explaining to a smaller child in the playroom, "It's Ann's turn to play with the doll now, and when she gets through you can have it, but you mustn't take it home because it belongs to the

School." Such remarks are not unusual among children after even a short period of experience with social situations in the nursery school.

It is the typical experience of directors of children's clinics that the clinics really operate to train the parents, since the troubles of childhood can in the majority of cases be traced to lack of understanding on the part of the parent. The good or bad in the child is usually directly traceable to the type of care he has received in early childhood. The nursery school intends, in addition to its direct service to the child, to function as a demonstration of the correct training of young children. The Merrill-Palmer School conducts classes for the parents of the children in the school, and serves also as a consultation center to which any parent who so desires may come for help with his problems.

### Too Many Bosses

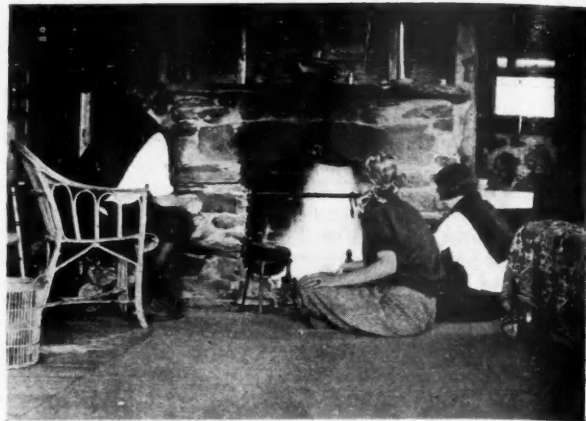
The most frequent problem brought to the attention of the center is that of discipline and obedience. The fact that there are too many adults giving orders is often an inciting cause of apparent and actual disobedience. The father and mother rightfully should command the child. In many homes, however, grandparents or uncles and aunts also exercise the privilege of command; even older brothers and sisters are sometimes allowed to exact obedience from younger children. In such cases there is always danger of conflicting commands, with the result that the child appears disobedient and defiant when he is really confused. Even when the child understands the commands given him he frequently finds obedience to all of them out of the question and defiance becomes actual. No child can execute the commands of three or four adults, each of whom feels it within his province to order him about.

A similar condition is brought about when an over-anxious parent feels it his duty to direct every thought and move. Often children are called from one task to another at the will of the parent, or are directed move by move in a play project as the parent works out his adult idea of that project. Irritating as it is for adults to be called from one task to another, how much more irritating for the children who have not yet learned to shift their mind-sets at will? If we insist upon detailed direction of a child's activities, we may get, on the one hand, a child whose attention shifts too rapidly from one thing to another, who is cross and irritable, who presents a problem of defiance to authority, and hence, who often becomes a case for the Juvenile Courts. We may get, on the other hand, a docile little automaton who will give unquestioning obedience, but who can not in later life face the strain

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© Walter R. Merryman

Week-end cabins for hikers are a recent and pleasant development. The two shown here belong to the Smith College Outing Club. Hikers spend week-ends at the cabins, and show a fine technique as campers

**S**CRATCH the American woman and you will find the pioneer," a visitor to our shores once said. Since, in point of years, we are not far removed from the pioneer, it is not unlikely that our tastes and inclinations are more or less influenced by those early ancestors. If that be true, perhaps we can trace the enthusiasm American girls and women throughout the United States are showing for hiking or following a trail back past non-athletic generations to the pioneer women who were of

## SPORTS

### "Hiking"

By NANCY DORRIS

clothes, a large bank account, or that a candidate be under twenty-one and able to do the Charleston. A spirit calling for adventure, a genuine curiosity to see what lies over the hill, and a capacity for long hours on the trail—these are the requirements for entrance into the hiking societies that provide an easy escape from city pressure. Hiking has this advantage of simplicity and independence over the two fall sports favored by school and college girls—hockey and basketball. It may be enjoyed independently even more successfully than golf, riding, or swimming. For these reasons it has been called—and aptly—the greatest of all "mono-sports"—sports that may be happily taken alone, or at least independent of team organization. A physical instructor has said that young people should become familiar both with sports

that they can't play much beyond their school days and with those that will last a lifetime. Hiking is, of course, a latter.

Yet, though the solitary trail has its appeal, hiking, as practised, is often a semi-organized, social affair. Groups of girls and women are organizing hiking clubs, selecting a leader and exploring the countryside. In many of our large cities, New York, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, women employees of large department stores, banks, municipal departments and office buildings have formed clubs of their own, to tap a never-failing source

A Camp  
Fire Girl  
in hiking  
outfit



A bit of  
climbing  
is in-  
cluded  
in Y. W.  
tramps



© Ella Jane Hardcastle

necessity our first great sportswomen.

However that may be—and we won't push it too far—it is true that in almost every city of this broad country girls and women are indulging whole-heartedly in hiking, regardless of position, age, or income. For initiation into the fraternity of seasoned hikers does not stipulate the latest in sport



© P. &amp; A. Photos.

Girl Scouts in full marching order on the more or less long trail—part of their regular training

of outdoor recreation. In the smaller cities and towns groups of girls whose school days with their association games are a thing of the past, business or professional women not members of an athletic organization, and married women out of touch with recreational mediums, all longing for outdoor recreation, have organized (Continued on page 35)





## IN INDUSTRY

## Women Workers' Wages

By JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK

AUTHOR OF "FATIGUE AND EFFICIENCY"



**T**HOSE who recently read in the newspapers that for the second time a minimum wage law for women had been declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the United States, may have asked themselves in some bewilderment what it meant, and whether the social policy of maintaining standards in industry where they are most needed, is finally defeated.

In answering any such questions it should be stated at the outset that the Arizona minimum wage law now overthrown—following the adverse decision in the District of Columbia case two years ago—was not a valuable nor indeed a desirable statute. Its death need cause no regrets.

What is, however, keenly to be regretted is the chance by which this case gained precedence in reaching the Supreme Court over another minimum wage case from the State of California. And the manner in which the Arizona case gained precedence was by a strange series of events, appropriate rather to the movie drama than to the sober realm of social legislation. How this came to pass may perhaps better be related after a brief discussion of minimum wage legislation for women up to the year 1925.

*Not a Good Law*

The Arizona law now overthrown undertook to do what no law should undertake and what the advocates of such legislation have consistently opposed: it fixed a specific flat wage for women in all industries. But the essential feature of all desirable minimum wage laws has been the establishment of separate wage boards for different industries, boards on which employers, employees and the general public have been represented and have deliberated together to fix minimum wages for their trade.

The first minimum wage law for women in this country was enacted by Massachusetts in 1912, following the successful operation of the trades boards acts in England and Australasia. During the next few years similar legislation was passed in about a dozen states. The Massachusetts act differed from most of the others in not making its recommendations compulsory, but using a different method—that of publicity—for enforcing its rulings.

How can the pay of women workers be raised? What about minimum wage laws? Can we hope to keep them? Are they the answer? Miss Josephine Goldmark is one of the group of women in this country most familiar with conditions for women in industry, so we asked her to sum up the situation.

In 1914 the validity of one of these laws was first passed on. The Supreme Court of Oregon decided that the Oregon law was a reasonable and, hence, a valid exercise of the police powers of the state. The *reasonableness*, we must remember, is all that must be established to sustain the validity of these statutes; not whether they are abstractly right or wrong, but whether the facts before Congress or state legislature justified the legislators in passing the restrictive act. After deliberating two years, the Supreme Court at Washington allowed the Oregon decision to stand, and the law was thus held valid by the highest authority.

But six years later, in 1922, another minimum wage law was attacked as unconstitutional. This was the District of Columbia act, which had been passed by Congress after careful investigation by the Federal Women's Bureau, showing for the District facts similar to those found to exist in various states; namely, that women were being paid far less than the least amount deemed necessary for a woman to support herself; that the overwhelming proportion of wage-earning women were either supporting themselves or were the partial or total supporters of their families. These facts were presented to the Court in the law's defense, together with others bearing on the economic benefit of such legislation.

But, by a bare majority of one, the Supreme Court, in the Adkins case, held the District of Columbia law invalid on the ground that it violated constitutional rights. Chief Justice Taft and Justice Holmes dissented; Justice Brandeis did not take part in the case. In his dissenting opinion, the Chief Justice said: "It is not the function of this Court to hold Congressional acts invalid

simply because they are passed to carry out economic views which the Court believes to be unwise or unsound." And Justice Holmes added: "When so many intelligent persons who have studied the matter more than we can, have thought that the means are effective and are worth the price, it seems to me impossible to deny that the belief reasonably may be held by reasonable men."

The Adkins decision affected the District of Columbia alone. Would it, however, govern any subsequent case from one of the states? The question was soon to be answered. A case arose in California, where the minimum wage law had been for ten years in successful operation and where official statistics were available covering the specific issues raised in the Adkins decision; that is, the law's effect upon industry, upon the number of women employed, upon wages and earnings, etc. A brief embodying these facts was prepared by Felix Frankfurter, of the Harvard Law School, unpaid counsel for the National Consumers' League, with the assistance of Mary W. Dewson, the League's Research Secretary. It was submitted to the California Supreme Court on behalf of prominent women's organizations of the state.

*The California Case*

By the irony of fate, this case was wrecked upon an unsuspected obstacle. It was brought apparently by a young stenographer on the ground that the law interfered with her freedom of contract. The case proved, however, to be, in a manner, "faked"; brought, that is, without the consent or even the knowledge of the young woman who had been made plaintiff by a lawyer reported to be at the time attorney of the California Manufacturers' Association. When confronted by the facts, the plaintiff repudiated her part; the Supreme Court of California threw the case out of court, and the minimum wage law of California stood once more unchallenged. Its enlightened provisions continued to afford a satisfactory means of wage adjustment to the working women of California.

Meantime, the Arizona statute was carried to Washington for trial and, with no new facts, it was promptly de-

(Continued on page 38)

# Editorially Speaking

## Christmas

**I**T is a world turning perceptibly toward peace that we seem to look out on as Christmas approaches. Unpeaceful spots there are in sorry numbers; unsolved problems that reflect sadly on nations which profess a religion of peace and good-will; racial attitudes that have the germ of world disaster. But over against all that are to be counted the prevention of a war through the good offices of the League of Nations; the potential healing in the Locarno treaties, and back of them a new spirit of conciliation among the European peoples. For after all everything goes back to the peoples. Governments can't make conciliation and brotherliness stick, unless the people back them. So, if on December 1 those treaties are ratified, it will be because great masses of "just folks" have decided that cooperation and international kindness are better than extreme nationalism, revenge and cherished rancors.



December 17

**O**N December 17 the Senate will open debate on the World Court measure, and there is good reason to hope that it will pass at an early date. Several signs are favorable: the President has recently reaffirmed his advocacy of the World Court with the Harding-Hughes reservations, and undoubtedly means to give it solid support. Senator Pepper, who had proposed a substitute plan of reservations (which would involve beginning all over again) has indicated that he will drop it, and senators who were standing with him have since that time turned to the other proposal. Senator Borah, opponent of the Court on the ground that it is too closely linked with the League, remains in the situation; but as the Washington letter suggests, his opposition may prove less formidable than has been supposed.

As for sentiment in the country, it has gathered into its wide sweep a great and astonishing variety of organizations—bar associations, women's clubs and leagues and societies, the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, chambers of commerce, commercial organizations, churches, etc., etc. A recent test of sentiment is the response which the American Foundation has had to its plan of forming nonpartisan World Court committees all over the country: not only have committees been formed with ease, but the names of leading citizens stand high on all lists in all communities. The League of Women Voters and other organizations have had the same hearty response to all their World Court activities.

But it would be just as well not to count too heavily on general sentiment. To make sure, unless your senators are already known to be friends of the Court, you'd better let them know at once what *your* sentiment is.

## Admit Husbands, Too

**A** TOUCHING letter comes to us from a woman who wants an amendment to the immigration law that will permit the man she wants to marry to enter the country. Under the present law, she says, foreign-born wives of men citizens are admitted, regardless of quota restrictions; but foreign-born husbands of American wives aren't. This man can not come in at present under the quota, and she can not marry him and bring him in. She was told by a member of the House Immigration Committee that the discrimination against husbands was unintentional, and that the matter would be rectified—eventually. For appealing human reasons she wants it rectified *soon*. She appeals to CITIZEN readers to help by urging on their own congressmen the unfairness of the present law. Women's organizations interested in the immigration law are awake to this inequality, but so far we know of no organized activity for an amendment. It would be possible to do considerable hair-splitting as to whether the discrimination is against men or against women; the point is, in the interests of common sense and humanity, to remove it.



It Does Move!

**S**LOWLY, but unmistakably, women are winning their way in the political world. The elections the past month marked a genuine advance not so much in the number of women elected to office as in the influence women are having on political affairs. More women are quietly serving on the local committees of political parties. More and more, they are sitting in on party councils and here and there one is being allowed a nomination where there is a fighting chance for election.

In New York City, the stronghold of party politics, Mrs. John T. Pratt, a Republican, was elected alderman in a Republican district. Even more significant was the reelection of Miss Annie Mathews to the office of register, a Democratic candidate on the winning Democratic ticket. Miss Mathews was the first woman ever elected to office in New York City. She has already held the position for four years, and a city job which pays \$12,000 a year is in great demand among deserving party workers. Miss Mathews' efficient and businesslike administration of the office led to the successful demand for her renomination from the women of the party.

Every election is emphasizing the need of the short ballot and the absurdity of the ticket that most voters face in the election booth. To ask a voter to make a choice of fifteen to fifty names from the scores presented to him on a ballot is to invite carelessness, confusion, indifference, and to make a mockery of democracy. Ninety-nine per cent of the voters vote blindly for most of the offices they have to fill. In a presidential election, attention is centered on two or three men, the presidential candidates. Voters are able to make a

clear choice. The result is an outpouring of votes. Some day we shall copy that method for all other executive offices—choose the chief executive carefully and thoughtfully, put on him the responsibility for running the business of the city, county or state, make him pick his assistants, and hold him responsible for results. This is the way modern, efficient businesses are run, and it will have to be adopted by all branches of government if we are ever to get away from irresponsible, inefficient and extravagant government.



### *New York Deserves a Credit Mark*

**A**N admirable object lesson of this kind is being given at this moment by New York State. After having been tossed back and forth by party politics for ten years, each side seeking to block the other for political advantage, the reorganization of the state government was ordered by an overwhelming mandate of the voters. This has resulted in the formation of a commission composed of leading men and women, chosen for their experience and public service, without regard to party. This body, headed by Charles E. Hughes, is about to map out a reconstruction of the antiquated machinery of state government to simplify and classify it in the interests of efficiency and economy.



### *Must We All Be Sooty?*

**M**ORE and more the country is feeling the pinch of the coal strike. In most places anthracite coal is unobtainable at any price. The cost of coke has mounted sky-high and that of even soft coal has soared beyond reason. The authorities in Washington are reported as saying that there is no emergency as yet, but the country at large does not agree with them. Not for a great many years have so many old women and boys been seen hunting pieces of wood from places where building is going on or scavenging through ashcans for unburned pieces of coal.

A phase of the situation that fills many of us with dismay is the blackening of skies from soft coal smoke. It is easy to say that soft coal can be burned without soot, but the fact is that it practically never is. A large part of the country has grown used to never seeing the sun except through a thick veil of smoke; to having to wash curtains every two or three weeks, and to the eternal soot which penetrates even the windows and lies as a film on every object. Even lungs have grown used to breathing air laden with soft coal. Those parts of the country, particularly the seaboard states, which have been fortunate enough to have anthracite to burn, are now losing their blue skies and crisp sunshiny air, and public resentment is growing.

Why don't we as a people, whatever part of the country we live in, rebel against the pollution of our atmosphere as we are beginning to fight the pollution of our streams and water-ways? Smoke commissions and regulations have been in existence for many years,

but in spite of them the evil has grown bigger and more widespread. The coal strike would be a blessing in disguise if it aroused the nation to the problem of burning fuel without taking the tremendous toll of money loss, discomfort, and ill-health which follows at present. It will take public opinion aroused to a much greater point than has been evident so far to combat the evil with any degree of success.



### *Saner Eating*

**Y**OU don't have to refer back to stories of last century's feasts—rows of roasts and haunches, and steaming puddings (all suet, we're sure)—to realize that the world has learned some sense about food. If you can think back even fifteen years you can see the difference. Then, you sat down to several kinds of meat, an array of pickles, along with vegetables not abounding in "leaf food," and had for dessert any amount of assorted pies and cakes your hostess could force on you. A holiday dinner may still be far from the best home economics ideals, but at least heaviness is lightened with green things, the board doesn't groan with meat platters, your hostess will allow you a little freedom of will, and it isn't good form to stuff—wasn't even before the advent of the boyish form.

Women are rapidly becoming enlightened about food—great numbers understand carbohydrates, proteids, vitamins, and feed their families intelligently. "I like to cook," said one woman, "because it's constructive. I'm building up actual bodies and brains." A weak spot still is the cooking club, where women compete in making things rich and whipped-cream-y. It's up to women to grow in food intelligence and will power and to push forward the day when indigestion will be a disgrace.



### *"Know Your Courts"*

**S**UPPOSE every woman who wants law enforcement were interested enough to watch the cases of arrested violators through the courts, wouldn't something happen? Mrs. William Tilton thinks so, anyhow. Recently, the Women's Allied Organization of Massachusetts, of which Mrs. Tilton is chairman, made a survey of court records in ten towns, with startling results. They showed, for instance, that in these towns "a convicted bootlegger takes only one chance in twenty-four of having to serve a jail sentence." They found many other instances—cases of drunkenness on the dockets, and no arrests; cases dismissed on technicalities; judges sympathetic with law-breakers. What Mrs. Tilton proposes is that the organized women and the churches of America shall undertake to read their court dockets, follow through, publish the results—and everlastingly keep at it. She proposes the formation of Know Your Courts committees.

It's a hard job, a big one. Will women see it, and tackle it? Mrs. Tilton will tell us more later.



# The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

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ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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## The World Is Round

Mrs. Mary O. Cowper, director of the third region of the National League, visited the International Labor Office during a trip abroad this summer.

WHEN the idea prevailed that the earth was flat and it was not only suicidal but also irreligious to risk falling off the edge, for all practical purposes the earth *was* flat, and it took a Utopian to prove the real fact, as Mumford pointed out. But the results to the world proved the risk to have been worth while. When we hear the arguments used in a state against laws protecting children from too long hours of work, we can not but get the feeling that each state is a little flat world, with other planets, probably inhabited, within vision, but with only awful abysses around each. Anyone who tries to span the space, to prove, indeed, that there is no space between, is "Bolshevistic," the modern appellation for a person destined to go to Gehenna.

But when we read of the work of the International Labor Office, or have the privilege of visiting that busy place in Geneva and talking with the people in charge there, the realization comes that the world, even the industrial world, is round, and that everyone must soon recognize the reality and the advantages of that fact. In the state which is afraid to risk exploration, an eight-hour day for children is considered as a falling-off-the-edge of things. In the group which is made up of official representatives from all the nations which are members of the League of Nations, as long ago as 1919, it was stated by a representative of the Dutch Government that "if there is still anyone who wishes to appoint a Commission to consider the principle of the eight-hour day, I should like to couple such a motion with one to appoint a committee for the discovery of America."

The most important fact, however, is not that the Conference recommended an eight-hour day at its first meeting and that each year it recommends some other measure that will give working people a better opportunity to live. The outstanding fact is that the Conference is a permanent part of the machinery of the League, that people come there ready to discuss conditions in their own and other countries, and that they all recognize that all the facts about each country are the business of the others. In the discussions—and they are cutting sometimes—there is no effort to say, "We are all right if you just let us alone." The feeling is "We can't

improve any faster than you do, for we are an industrial unity." World cooperation and understanding in a scientific, persistent effort to improve conditions in the whole world is the vision of the Conference, and the work that goes on all the year round in the Office will make the vision become reality.—M. O. C.

## Discussing the Federal Constitution

THE bold purpose of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters to build a School of Politics around as technical a subject as the Federal Constitution was fully justified in the breathless attention given to speakers who were men and women of recognized scholarship and authority in the field of government. The school was held October 28 and 29 at Wellesley College.

Opening the program, Professor Edward Ely Curtis of Wellesley gave a dramatic picture of the Making of the Constitution, emphasizing the economic interests of the framers as a contributing factor; Professor William B. Munro, Harvard University, took sharp issue with Professor Curtis and maintained that the actual Constitution by which our government operates today is in many places an exact antithesis of what the original framers had in mind. Professor Everett Kimball of Smith College, gave the lecture on the Constitution as the Supreme Law of the Land, showing its expansion and growth through court decisions, usages, interpretations, and the great body of laws now in reality a part of the Constitution.

Professor Robert D. Leigh, of Williams College, struck the dominant thought of the school. . . . "The Federal Constitution is an instrument of government which should not be held sacrosanct nor should it be allowed to remain a static document, but instead, it should be modified through amendments, the process to remain as little difficult as it can with safety, to fit the needs of a changing society, and interpreted in the light of political science today."

Mr. Leigh said further: "The Constitution is but a means to an end. A government like the United States, with its many temperaments and types, must be formed to fit the diversified racial and social life of the country, a social life which changes from one generation to the next. It is a notorious fact that a powerfully centralized government tends to become static, while a decentralized government tends to be vigorous and dynamic. A government which has much local option tends to have more satisfied majorities and fewer compelled minorities. Likewise does the decentralized government provide a training school *par excellence* for democracy. The voter, as he participates in local government, obviously compares the promises of the office holders with their fulfillment and learns to know demagogues from conscientious public servants."

Professor Louise Overacker, Wellesley College, gave a note of realism to the discussion by her demand that no brakes be added to the present amending machinery of the Constitution lest all motion cease. She said: "It is the living force which makes possible the peaceful modification of fundamental doctrines to meet changing conditions. To eliminate all possibility of amendment or to render amendment extremely difficult is to put our institutions in a political straightjacket and invite change by force when this straightjacket becomes too confining."—MRS. TRUE WORTHY WHITE.

## December the Seventeenth

THE League of Women Voters is looking toward December 17. It means the culmination, we hope, of nearly three years of patient, persistent, educational work, not only for the entrance of the United States into the World Court, but for a proper understanding of the Court itself.

On December 17, to use a good seasonal phrase, the ball will be put into play, and the United States Senate (according to the order of business decreed by the Senate last March)

will take under consideration the World Court resolution.

It was in April, 1923, at the Des Moines Convention, that Secretary Hoover explained to League members the proposition that the United States enter the Permanent Court of International Justice. The whole League will remember the occasion on which Mr. Hoover spoke. He was followed by Justice Allen. Perhaps League officers had been told that the Middle West was not interested in international affairs. That is the only excuse for choosing an auditorium which held only fifteen hundred people. It is not the way of the League, however, to lose its opportunities. The great overflow meeting outside the theatre was addressed by Justice Allen, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton and other brave speakers, and the result was that, at the suggestion of Mrs. Park, the League determined to make the World Court its first legislative measure and first subject for study. Did I say that Des Moines was not interested in international affairs? A night or two later Lord Cecil spoke in the Des Moines Coliseum. The impression the distinguished speaker carried away with him about this meeting was that "it was his best meeting in this country," principally because the very best questions were asked by the audience.

One year after the launching of the World Court program, at the League's annual convention in Buffalo, Mrs. Upton, Congressman Hamilton Fish, Senator Thomas J. Walsh, Mr. Norman Davis and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt were the speakers at a memorable mass meeting on international affairs, with emphasis on the Court. In April, 1924, the League took an active part in the hearing held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and learned then of the strength of the supporters and opposition. Perhaps it did not learn very much about the opposition, for although the chairman had prepared a time for the opposition to be heard, it was not "among those present."

Then came the great national conventions of the two parties, where prominent members of the League, enrolled and working in the parties of their choice, went before the platform committees in behalf of a World Court plank. Good stout planks in favor of the Court appeared in both platforms.

You will recall that the London *Times* once made the great mistake of attacking John Bright, on the ground that he repeated himself too much. Mr. Bright replied by accusing the *Times* of never standing for the same thing twice. The League of Women Voters chooses to be like John Bright. For nearly three years it has studied the World Court, written about it, joined with universities to learn about it, joined with the press in writing about it, held meetings to speak about it, and in season and out of season, has tried to learn what is the strength and what is the weakness of the Court. Each year delegations have visited senators. Porch parties, talkers' schools, and round-tables have been devoted to the World Court.

Is all this zeal, this earnestness, this sober consideration of the pain and waste of war, and the inadequate machinery now existing for prevention of war—is all this realistic ideal-

ism to be thwarted? Or should we not look forward to the great Christmas gift for peace which the statesmen of both parties have so solemnly promised to the voters of the country?—RUTH MORGAN.

## The Semi-Annual Board Meeting

"THE League in Action" might well have been the title of the six-day scenario which moved on in interesting fashion in the Washington headquarters during the entire first week in November. Regional directors of the National League, with Mrs. William G. Hibbard presiding, conferred all of Monday morning, participating in a promising experiment in which organization policies are worked out by those who have the most actual experience in the field. The plan will be continued. Beginning Monday afternoon and until long past sunset the following Saturday night, the board of directors depicted and predicted the work of the League in all its departments, administrative, legislative and organization. It was a complete picture, from every angle.

There were many points of particular interest emphasized in a score or more reports of a half-year's work. Legislation, especially the League's work for the World Court, came in for its share of the discussion; finance, particularly in reference to interest in the "Every Member a Money Raiser" plan, absorbed serious attention; and New Voters, publicity, speakers' bureau, citizenship schools, and of course, the St. Louis convention—all of these had important places in the barrage of discussion and decisions which kept the secretary, Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, violating the eight-hour day night after night!

But to a large majority, there stood out one day (or to be exact, a day and a half) when organization held the center of the stage. It was generally agreed that the "state by state" review was best of all. On that day regional directors presented a picture of the status of organizations in their particular localities, and other officers supplemented with reports on finance, citizenship schools, and other educational activities. It was a stimulating story, evidence of the constant development of the League, and the growing understanding of the program and its purposes.

Mrs. Ernest Mott, new director of the seventh region, sat with the board for the first time, and Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, of St. Louis, who has served the sixth region as deputy director during the absence abroad of Mrs. Charles Dietrich, was also present. There were special greetings also for Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Miss Julia C. Lathrop in their new capacities, as counselor on legislation and counselor on public welfare in government. Miss Lathrop sat with the board for two days, while Mrs. Park joined her coworkers on the final day, designated for the discussion of that important subject of legislation. It will be especially gratifying to League members to know that Mrs. Park is to be in Washington during the winter months, and will assume active leadership of the League's appeal for favorable action on the World Court resolution.

The busy week went all too soon, and board members parted with ideas and decisions a-plenty, sufficient to carry the League on its road of progress until another board meeting in St. Louis next April. Six officers, comprising the Executive Committee, will take care of intervening emergencies, and especially put final plans for the St. Louis convention into shape, at a meeting in Washington, the first week in January.

A NEW mailing list is being formed of individuals wishing to receive all new publications of the National League as soon as they are released from the printer. If you wish to be on the list, send your address and your check for \$3.00, made out to the National League of Women Voters at 532 17th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. Each new publication will then be sent you automatically until October 1, 1926.



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## The League in the Cities

No. 5  
Baltimore

Mrs.  
Emil  
Crockin

ONE-HALF the people of Maryland live in Baltimore. So one-half of the Maryland League of Women Voters is the City League.

It would be hard to say whether maintaining the fine balance between the city membership and rural membership trained the State Board to hold their feet likewise in the straight and narrow path that an all-partisan organization must tread or vice versa. However, the balance is still there and the path is still firm beneath their feet.

This year Maryland has had a political vacation. Under the new "Fewer Elections" act all elections come in the even-numbered years. In this first year of freedom from campaigns the Baltimore League has turned its efforts to the building of a more far-reaching program. The various elements that make up the membership have been analyzed and an attempt is being made to provide either a course of lectures or a series of meetings that will be of particular interest to each group.

The organized legislative districts hold afternoon meetings with a program and discussion, but this year the regular meetings of the city-wide body are in the form of luncheons. The addresses given at these luncheons deal exclusively with city problems. Following each address a set of ten or more questions covering the main points discussed is prepared. These questions, and answers, are distributed at the following meeting.

"Visual education" is also a part of the city program. The League observed Education Week last year by inviting the Presidents and Legislative Chairmen of the principal organizations of the city to make a tour of the schools and even the most inadequate were visited. The tour closed with a luncheon at which the women members of the City School Board were the speakers. A similar trip for Education Week took place this year and visits were also made to the parks and the markets.

The lecture programs of the League fall under one of two main divisions. The "School of Politics" deals entirely with problems related to the next election. This year the first half of the School will be held in the spring when "Offices and Issues" will be discussed. The second half, in the fall, will be for the purpose of hearing the candidates.

The second division consists of courses for those who wish to pursue some special line of study. For these a registration fee is charged. Under this classification such courses as "World Politics and the American Voters," "The Foreign Policy of the United States," "Public Finance," and "Parliamentary Law" are given.

Under the able leadership of the City President, Mrs. Emil Crockin, an attempt is being made this year to place the organization on a sounder financial basis. The problem of how much the League can afford to offer to its membership without charge and how much it can offer to non-members is being carefully weighed in the discussion of each program. Program and membership are generally recognized as twins and the small sister "Finance" lost in the excitement of a big new job. And here again the question of a fine balance is ever before the Board.—LAVINIA ENGLE, *Manager Maryland League.*

## Becoming a Nation

*The fourth of a series of brief articles on phases in the development of our National Government.*

THE idea of nationality grew apace during the five months' debate on the Constitution. At the beginning only the enlightened few realized its necessity. At the end the opponents were satisfied to have retarded its development and to have protected on the one hand individual liberty and on the other special interests threatened by the change. Nationalism in spite of many compromises, some real and some apparent, had won. James Wilson,\* next to Madison, the great man on the convention floor, could say in urging ratification: "By adopting the Constitution we shall become a nation; we are not one now."

Beveridge, in his *Life of John Marshall*, speaks of the secret purpose of the leading constitutionalists to make the government strong "by easy stages." Certainly, once established, the benefits of the national government soon became apparent. The familiar sentiment that whatever is, is right, soon began to work in its favor as previously it had worked against it. Thus the history of the seventy-five years following the adoption of the Constitution is the history of developing and establishing the national government.

### *Both Parties Contributed to National Development*

To this development, it is true, there was always opposition. Sometimes it was the opposition of a genuine disapproval and sometimes it was the opposition of threatened special interests. It is significant that in all those first few great events that tended to strengthen national government all parties and all sections participated.

Washington and Hamilton, of one school of thought, established a national bank and assumed, for the national government, state debts. Jefferson, of the other way of thinking, stretched the powers of national government in acquiring new territory as extensive again as all of the then United States. And oddly enough it was the Democrats, then called Republicans, who first experimented with a Federal tariff of manufactures; while those two Southerners, Clay and Calhoun, supported national undertaking of internal improvements, authority for which even the strong central government men had not dared insist upon writing into the Constitution.

### *The Part Played by the Supreme Court*

It is interesting that none of these first great changes toward centralization was made by amendments. The fact is that even now few of the important changes in this or in any other direction have so come. They have come rather through construction of the Constitution. Powers have been used by Congress on the claim not that they had been enumerated, but that they had been implied and the courts have upheld such claims. By great constructive interpretation, bolder than any assertions in the Constitution itself, the powers of Congress have been enlarged.

Of the Supreme Court, at the time immediately following the adoption of the Constitution, Bassett, the historian, says: "In decision after decision it completed a system of centralized powers. . . . No greater deed of firm leadership has been performed in our country than this persistent assertion of the vital will of the federal republic." The leadership to which Bassett refers is that of John Marshall, who, as chief justice in the early and plastic period of the nation, so interpreted the Constitution as to give an impetus to nationalism almost greater than the original Constitution itself.—M. M. W.

A woman who expects to survive a term of public office must have a sense of humor.—DR. ELLEN C. POTTER, *Secretary of Welfare, Pennsylvania.*

\*Washington presided and Hamilton was usually absent.



## \$405 IN PRIZES!!!

Do you want some of this money to come to your League?

Think what your League could do with \$100!

Enter the "Every Member a Money Raiser" Competition.

Encourage every member of your League to raise a share of its budget.

Come to St. Louis and tell how you did it—and perhaps win a prize.

Look up the Rules of the Competition to find out HOW.

### Our Goal in Finance

**W**HAT goal has the League of Women Voters set for itself in finance? Can we not sum it up in the phrase, "Self-support"?

We aim to get away from money-raising by the faithful few. We aim to decentralize it, until every member bears her full share of the work and so earns her right to a full voice in the government of the League. While the principle of "no taxation without representation" is true, the adverse is equally true: "no representation without taxation." We aim to fill our treasury by a multitude of small gifts so it will be like a well, replenished by a thousand springs. The "Every Member a Money Raiser" plan is the road to this goal.—K. L.

### Finding Fun in Finance by the

**Best Plan of All:** Every member to raise her quota by securing one new subscriber to the League.

**Next Best Plan:** Every member to earn her quota. (This might be done by an "Earning Week," ending in a tea or luncheon where each member tells how she did it. Badge given for most ingenious method).

**Other Plans:** A "sacrifice week" with an experience meeting at the end. This has been the cause of much diverting narrative at League meetings. (The Maryland League might supply particulars).

A "Gala Finance Luncheon." Ever since the National League convention last spring, eight state Leagues have staged gala finance luncheons in connection with state conventions. Every event has been a prodigious success, some raising more than the goal set and others raising almost the entire budget.

A "WOMAN CITIZEN Campaign," with every member getting subscribers until the amount of her quota is raised. (Apply to the WOMAN CITIZEN, 171 Madison Avenue, New York City, for terms).

A "Treasure Hunt" for which tickets are sold. Every member must sell tickets to the amount of her quota. (The Connecticut League is bursting to tell you how it is done).

A "Foot of Dimes." (The Illinois League will give pointers on this).

A "Chain of Bridge Parties," until every member has done her share in making up tables to the amount of her quota.

An "Antique and Junk Sale" for which every member collects articles to the value of her quota.

### Here and There

**A** MOUNTAIN range, thirty-two miles of road, and a drenching rain had no terrors for a group of earnest League women in North Carolina who wanted to know the way to enter the "Every Member a Money Raiser" competition. When the leaders of the Franklin League, one of the two Leagues in Macon County, invited the other League at Highlands to come over to discuss plans for entering the county contest, the little band of women at Highlands saw no obstacles in the rain, the mountain and the long drive. Three motor-cars filled with League women made the trip. They mean to win at St. Louis!

**H**AVE you thought of a cooking school? Ingenious League women in Oconomowoc (Wisconsin) devised the plan of a four-day cooking school to raise the year's quota. Reports say it was "very popular, well-attended, increased League membership over sixty per cent and raised the quota."

**V**ALPARAISO (Indiana) has a novel plan, which promises to work well. At the September meeting each member was given one dollar "to be worked" during the next few months. Each dollar is to be returned "with a substantial increase" at the February meeting. Watch for particulars in a later issue.

**D**OESN'T a Finance Field Day appeal to you, as a means of discussing finance and its problems in a business-like way? The Illinois League, which has just held its second Field Day, is enthusiastic over its results, and recommends a Field Day highly, especially for the initiation of the "Every Member a Money Raiser" idea among local Leagues. It is the best way to secure first-hand reflections on last year's financial work, and what an opportunity is afforded to start off the next year's distribution of financial responsibility.

**S**O successful was the League Treasure Hunt, arranged as a climax to the gala finance luncheon at the recent Connecticut League convention, that no League should hesitate to participate in the "Every Member a Money Raiser" plan because of the lack of a money-raising method. There were scores of motor and foot "hunters," but it fell to the happy lot of Mrs. E. J. Eddy, of West Hartford, and Mrs. John W. Richardson, of Stratford, to return with the coveted treasure bags. Each successful hunter turned over her gold awards to her respective League. The Treasure Hunt was preceded by a luncheon, at which \$12,000 was raised.

# From the Diary of a Policewoman

By HELEN D. PIGEON

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.]

November 5th.



So often happens when I am on night duty, I had to report at Court this morning and find myself at the mercy of a fifteen-hour day. Apparently, the police are charged with the administration of all the laws except those affecting their own hours of labor. But I was glad to have Margaret's case settled so satisfactorily and it was funny to see the surprise on Police Officer Emery's face when he heard the whole story. Last week when I found her with a sailor in a dark corner of the park at midnight and asked her to come to the Woman's Bureau with me, this officer was standing near and tried to persuade me to send her home. The sailor was funny, too—he looked at me so sadly, and said, "Oh, lady, weren't you ever young?" But I hardened my heart because I knew that neither of them had spent three years making investigations for the Protective Society and learned how fundamentally wrong things must be at home when a thirteen-year-old girl is picking up strange men—and sure enough, they were! A mother who hadn't been sober for a week, two sisters with illegitimate children, a brother in State's Prison and the child herself already initiated into sex experiences too sordid for words. Certainly she needed the protection of the Juvenile Court, which, as Dr. Van Waters said in "Youth in Conflict," "stands as nearly as possible in the spirit of a wise parent toward an erring child."

## Social First Aid

So I made the complaint and this morning the probation officer added to the social facts, the results of the clinical examination—a mind normal but retarded, and a body undernourished and bruised with blows. Probation in that home was out of the question and she was a little young for the Reform School, so the State Agent from the Board of Children's Guardians agreed to take her for trial in a carefully chosen foster-home, with a kind woman who can give her the care she has never known and in time blot out the memory of these horrible experiences. Of course, the case isn't finished yet because there are two younger children in that home, but the State Agent will take that up

right away. It's a fearful task, but I've known them to succeed, even in worse cases.

This afternoon I spent in the office dictating records and in the early evening I went down to North Street to tell Mrs. Johnson that the policewomen in Detroit had located her missing daughter in a lodging-house. While I was in the neighborhood, I stopped in at the Tivoli Dance Hall. Mr. Hill, the manager, used to be so antagonistic toward the policewomen, but now he understands our viewpoint and when I saw Marion F—, who is only fifteen and, therefore, under the legal age for admittance to a



Helen D. Pigeon

dance hall, he quite voluntarily called her aside and told her she must not come again. Poor child, she does love to dance and there is nothing in her neighborhood in the way of wholesome recreation. I often speak to the local Woman's Club and I must ask them to plan something for the youngsters down there. Mr. Hill asked me for some suggestions about his hall and is thinking of putting in a nice woman as hostess. He is so different from the manager at the Studio Dance Hall, who allowed every bootlegger, dope-vendor and prostitute in town to congregate in his hall. It took us six months to collect the evidence to shut him up, but the Chief of Police stood behind us like a rock and we finally did it. No community on earth has room for such a man, but so few of the good citizens really know he exists.

When I left the Tivoli it was time for me to go home, but just as I turned down Hunt Street, I saw the beginnings of a "pick-up." I was so tired that for a moment I was tempted to look the other way, but just then the light shone on their faces, and I recognized in the

man Mike Brown, habitué of the lowest dives in town, and the girl was such a pretty little Italian, with all the promise of a lovely womanhood in her face, so of course, I had to interfere. When Mike saw me he melted away. He knows how much mercy the policewomen have for him and his kind. On the way to her home the girl, Carlotta V—, confided that she had skipped out of her window when she was supposed to be in bed and asleep. Her mother, apparently a good woman, was born in Italy and has brought with her all the traditions of the environment in which she was reared. She does not understand the liberty of American girls. Carlotta, on the other hand, is American born, she has attended our schools, she works in a factory and she wants to spend her own money and choose her own beaux. The worst of it is they are both right from their own standpoint. Carlotta, however, has lost faith in her mother and has decided to seek adventure wherever she can find it, and her mother has lost all her loving sympathy for Carlotta. A fallow field for trouble.

## Just a Little Readjustment

Naturally, Mrs. V— was amazed to find that Carlotta was not safely asleep, and then she was angry—so angry that she decided on immediate punishment. Carlotta hid behind me and for a few minutes I was in imminent danger of receiving the beating myself. Fortunately, an older sister appeared and acted as interpreter while I tried to explain the situation. I left things much quieter but, of course, it will take time. Tomorrow I shall ask Miss Ferri, the Americanization worker at the Charitable Bureau, to help. She is of Italian descent herself. Mrs. V— should learn our language and customs and Carlotta needs a girls' club and some wholesome outdoor life. Just a little matter of social adjustment after all, so easy in the beginning but so hopeless when the damage is done!

And now to bed—I really believe I have justified my existence for today, at least, both as an individual and as a policewoman.

Compiled from actual cases handled by policewomen. For further information on the work of policewomen, address the International Association of Policewomen, 420, Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

# World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

## Some Election Returns

This is the "off" year for elections—congressional or state; only a few states choose representatives for their legislatures in the odd-numbered years. Not all of those have answered our inquiries, which probably means no women were chosen for outstanding office, but the returns to date, covering state and city, are as follows:

From *Kentucky* comes the mere fact that Mrs. H. C. Jorris, of Rowan County, was elected to the House of Representatives on the Republican ticket. Somerville, *Massachusetts*, has its first



© U. & U.

Annie Mathews

woman alderman in Mrs. Edith B. Davidson, Republican, just elected.

Boston has elected Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron a member of its school committee for four years, and in Cambridge, Mrs. Edmund A. Whitman was chosen as a member of the City Council.

*New Jersey* has yielded a longer list of names—four Republicans and three Democrats—in the Assembly. May Carty and Mrs. Catherine M. Finn, both Democrats, will serve for their third term; Mrs. Madge I. Ebert and May Ashmore Thropp, Republicans, are chosen for their second term, while Agnes C. Jones and Mrs. Isabelle M. Summers—both Republicans—and Mrs. Marion Urbanski, Democrat, will serve for the first time.

*New York* boasts of one woman in the Assembly—Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, Republican, from St. Lawrence County, who has just been elected for her second term, and two important posts went to women in New York City. One is that of alderman—the first time a woman has been elected alderman in this largest city of our country. Mrs. John T. Pratt, Republican, of the Fifteenth Assembly District, is the only woman who will sit in aldermanic conference with

sixty-four fellow members. Mrs. Pratt has been associate leader of her district—popularly called the "silk stocking district"—for two years; she has been on hospital boards, chairman of the Education Committee for the Teaching of Non-English Speaking Women, was a founder and governor of the Women's National Republican Club and a district delegate to the last National Republican Convention in Cleveland.

The other woman attracting attention in New York is Annie Mathews, Democrat, who for the second time has been elected to a position which is the highest salaried public office a woman has ever held in this country. The office is Register of New York County, which means having executive charge of the office that handles the vast and intricate business of registering real estate transfers—a business for which the county pays \$12,000 a year. Miss Mathews, elected on the Democratic ticket in 1921, has made a fine record. In 1921 her Republican opponent was Helen Varick Boswell, a suffrage worker, an organizer of industrial and social reforms and the first woman to attend a national political convention in official capacity. In 1925 her Republican opponent was Mrs. Thomas L. Slack, former president of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss Mathews was an effective and prominent suffrage worker—district leader, 1914-1918—and has been a respected and courageous worker in the Tammany organization.

*Virginia* has seated two women in the House of Delegates this year—Mrs. Sarah Lee Fain, of Norfolk, who was elected for her first term in 1923, and Mrs. Sallie C. Booker, of Martinsville, a newcomer to the House. Mrs. Fain



Mrs. John T. Pratt

has sat on several important committees, has introduced a bill, dealing with the regulation of pilots, which passed, and

has been active all during the session, particularly where schools and colleges were concerned.



Sarah  
Lee  
Fain

© Bachrach

Isabelle M.  
Summers

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Mrs. Booker is a member of the State Democratic Executive Committee. She was nominated by acclamation at a convention held in Martinsville—the only person put up.

In *Michigan*, Dora H. Stockman was elected to succeed herself as a member of the State Board of Agriculture at an election which took place in April.

If women have been elected in your city or state, please consider it your duty to tell us.

## Appointments

Dr. Helen M. Strong, of Oak Park, Illinois, has just been appointed by President Coolidge to serve as a member of the United States Geographic Board—a board founded by President Roosevelt in 1906 to pass on unsettled questions concerning geographic names which may arise in the departments. Dr. Strong is the geographic expert for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, having been with the Bureau since September, 1923. Her preparation for this work included three years' graduate work at the University of Chicago and teaching experience at the Universities of Chicago and Missouri.

\* \* \*

In Washington, a much-coveted post—perhaps one of the most coveted of government positions—has gone to a woman. The position is attorney in the office of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, and the new attorney is Annabel



Matthews, of Georgia, who is an outstanding lawyer among the feminine Portias of Washington, and a member of the District Bar Association.

On November 4, Miss Fannie Herrington was sworn into office as Secretary of State for Delaware by Governor Robinson. William G. Taylor, elected Secretary of State, has been missing since the 24th of October, and has now been given up as lost. Miss Herrington has been in the office of the Secretary of State for twenty-seven years and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of the office.



## The Bookshelf

By M. A.



AS the year marches along toward Christmas the publishers' lists become regular holiday pies, with fiction and biography, poetry and travel, and the miscellaneous *belles lettres*, all mixed up together. Fragrance and spice and solid reading are packed in tight, and the resulting confusion is delightful, if you have time to pick and choose, and exasperating, if you haven't.

Here are the plums picked from the pie for your tasting. Some of them have been mentioned before, and are included again because of their excellent flavor.

"*Christina Alberta's Father*" is the latest book of prolific Mr. H. G. Wells. It was published serially under the title "Sargon, King of Kings," but the daughter so completely dominated the story that when it was put into book form she forced her way into the very title. Christina Alberta is an exceedingly modern young woman. She is the 1925 edition of Wells' Ann Veronica, taking up the burden of changing thought where Ann laid it down to enter the safe haven of matrimony. Christina Alberta is more interested in "growing" than in marrying, however much she may be in love. Latch-keys and London apartments she takes for granted, and having marched through most of the barriers which surround her sex, she is concerned with getting a comprehensive knowledge of the world and an acceptable philosophy of life. The book is full of the varied humor and the amazing grasp of currents that are part of its author's equipment. It hurries breathlessly along, without the restraining influence of a blue pencil, babbling diffusely for pages that a more careful workman would have consigned to the waste-basket. Yet it is interesting and

entertaining, and as a commentary upon the development of very modern young women it may even be illuminating.



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Kathleen Norris's life is the right kind of "success" story. At less than twenty, she was thrown on her own resources and began work in a hardware store. Bookkeeper, saleswoman, companion, school teacher, librarian, she finally became a reporter. Next came marriage, and a New York beginning, at very little a week, for Charles and Kathleen Norris, both bent on writing. A prize of \$50 for a short story was the first real encouragement. Then came more and more stories, always with strong plot values and an emotional appeal of wide reach. "Mother" was her first great success. Since then there have been many others, which have rolled up record returns in money and popularity. The latest novel is "Little Ships," and recently Kathleen Norris looked back on her life in an autobiography called "Noon."

retary, Mrs. Amy Brown Lyman; treasurer, Dr. Emma E. Bower.

Dr. Parker is well known to CITIZEN readers, through news about her and editorials by her. She is at present director of the Department of Protective Measures of the American Social Hygiene Association, director of the Department of Social Morality of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers. A few years ago she was chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee of the League of Women Voters.

"*This Old Man*" is at the opposite end of the fiction scale. Quiet and slow-moving above great depths of life and love and death, it is an etching with no wasted lines. It is a story of the English countryside, of old John and the great love he bore his wife. It is also the story of the young woodcarver and his beautiful wife, and of how she came to a peaceful understanding of death and of life through the quiet philosophy of the old couple. With a prose so simply beautiful that it approaches pure poetry, its author, Gertrude Bone, has done in words what her husband, Muirhead Bone, does with his etcher's needle.

And speaking of beautiful prose, Willa Cather's fine novel, "*The Professor's House*" is the very best piece of American fiction published this year. That doesn't mean that everyone likes it, but that it should be given only to people of fine literary discrimination.

Hugh Walpole reveals new and surprising characteristics in his "*Portrait of a Man With Red Hair*." It's a nice title, interesting, yet telling nothing of the book it heads. And that book is a thriller—"gasper" seems to be the proper English term. It wouldn't do at all to tell you what the story is about, except that it concerns crime, and lunacy, and love, and courage, and fear. And it is written with the usual Walpole skill and whimsical serenity. He is rather a surprising person, this middle-aged young novelist with the seeing eyes and the love of words. He made the most of his recent lecture tour to the United States, and he speaks of those places in America "that foreigners never knew; the teeth-shaped mountains at Las Cruces, the lovely curve of Tacoma, the little humped-up hill of Syracuse, the purple horizons beyond Nashville, the lone lake shore of Marquette." His

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hero is an American, a cosmopolitan, "fathered by Henry James, uncled by Howells, aunted (severely) by Edith Wharton." And marvellous to relate, he is a recognizable American, which is more than one can say of the creatures on whom most British novelists confer our nationality. But don't forget that the book is a thriller.

Someone says that the people who sell books have great difficulty in knowing which shelf claims Hendrik Van Loon's "Wilbur the Hat." It is fiction, and yet it isn't, a child's book by the big pictures but not by the thought, not biography, not poetry, adventurous, yet not an adventure story. It is the tale of the hat of Haddock, Jr., made in Boston, Massachusetts, and cocksure to the point of infuriating Zeus himself. The great god sent a hurricane to whirl him out of this world into that which does not exist, and there Cedric the Cricket guided him through strange adventures. The tale is pure allegory, sometimes funny, sometimes starkly bitter, and is illustrated with Mr. Van Loon's own pictures.

Don Seitz has written a group of biographical sketches of "Uncommon Americans," men and a few women who stood out from the great democratic mass and who made a virtue of their un-conforming. Whistler and Joseph Smith, Israel Putnam and Mrs. Eddy rub shoulders with Davy Crockett and Susan B. Anthony. The author has chosen his material with skill and discrimination, and his terse, journalistic style fits his rapid narratives.

For feminine biographies we resuggest Gamaliel Bradford's "Wives." His style is leisurely and his mind analytical. An excellent bibliography of sources at the book's end is a real storehouse for people who like journals and autobiographies.

Christmas poetry used to be an affair of "snow" and "blow," and "jingle" and "Kris Kringle." This year's crop runs to rhythms rather than rhymes, and where the latter exist they are so subtly lovely that they do not pound your head with their beat. Amy Lowell's book of verse "What's O'Clock" was issued after her recent death. It is more representative of her many-sided talent than her other volumes, for it contains many kinds of verse instead of devoting its pages to a single gorgeous experiment. Whoever believes that Miss Lowell was critic and innovator, but lacking the gift of true poetry, should read this book. Here are poems so lovely, pictures so exquisite, that they almost hurt. Miss Lowell's energy, ability, and brilliant intelligence have never been questioned. In this volume it is the flame of pure poetry that burns supreme.

William Rose Benét, poet and editor, has made a delightful anthology of American poetry which he calls "Poems for Youth." Chronological in its ar-

rangement, it dates from the first poetry of this young country down to the present time. Old favorites as well as new beauties fill it, until it becomes a kind of sample box of the American poets who write stirring and lovely things. It should inspire its readers to track down whole volumes of the poets who are represented by single poems.

A most unusual anthology of Christmas poems called "Yule Fire" has been compiled by Marguerite Wilkinson. Not only is it eminently useful, not only is the poetry of high order, not only does it contain a happy blend of ancient and modern authors. It has a unity which sets it apart from the crazy-quilt school. And this unity is a matter of spirit infusing intelligence. Mrs. Wilkinson has chosen her poems with the sure discrimination of a poet and a critic, then she has demanded that they have the spiritual quality which sets Christ's birthday apart from the pagan celebrations which were its ancestors. Her preface—sermon and prose-poem, sincerely written with a freedom from cant and sentimentality which is almost miraculous in this day of both—states clearly her own deep faith. Reading it, one realizes what it was that enabled her to make so fine a collection.

## "Hiking"

(Continued from page 24)

clubs and adopted hiking as their hobby. Almost any Saturday, Sunday or holiday will see such club groups in natty hiking attire setting forth in search of the adventure that awaits somewhere along the trail.

Two well-known clubs for both men and women, the Green Mountain and Adirondack Mountain clubs, have pointed the way for the newer women's clubs. During the twelve months of the year, their members enjoy the outdoors, making or breaking trails, or following trails already made. These organizations maintain winter cabins in the Palisades Interstate Park in New York, where members may indulge to their hearts' content in winter sports and snow tramps, with or without snowshoes. Women, of course, share in that climax

Christina Alberta's Father, Macmillan, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

This Old Man, Macmillan, New York, 1925. \$2.50.

The Professor's House, Knopf, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

Portrait of a Man with Red Hair, Doran, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

Wilbur the Hat, Boni & Liveright, New York, 1925. \$3.50.

Uncommon Americans, Bobbs Merrill, Indianapolis, 1925. \$3.00.

Wives, Harper & Brothers, New York, 1925. \$3.50.

What's O'Clock, Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1925. \$2.25.

Poems for Youth, Dutton, New York, 1925. \$3.00.

Yule Fire, Macmillan, New York, 1925. \$2.50.

of hiking—tall mountain climbing, where snow and glaciers are involved; but this is a form of sport, or achievement, that falls into a class by itself.

Hiking in colleges is also organized for women, being a part of the outing-club program, and includes mountain climbing, all-day and overnight hikes and winter rambles. Some of the women's colleges have clubhouses, where girls may stay overnight and taste the joys of "roughing it." At Smith, which has a flourishing outing club, twelve per cent of the student body were active members of the club last year, using the clubhouses and sharing in fall, spring and winter hikes. One group of students spent a night in a snow hut while the thermometer registered twenty-two degrees below zero and slept snug and warm in their sleeping bags. Mt. Holyoke College, like Smith, has two clubhouses for the use of hiking groups—one a perpetual gift to the Seniors, one owned by the outing club, and it hopes to have another in the mountains for snowy-weather hikes.

Not far from the Golden Gate on the Pacific Coast is Mills College, with special interest in three sports—fencing, riding and hiking. Members of the athletic association are eligible for membership in the hiking club, but only girls who really enjoy walking should consider joining. Before a member is awarded the club pin she must have four hundred miles to her credit.

Goucher, in Baltimore, and Wellesley are both hoping for the erection of a cabin to be used by students on overnight hikes. At the former college, hikes are part requirement for membership in the athletic league. Barnard hikers did a ten-mile mid-November hike, and during the fall and winter season will spend several week-ends in the Palisades Interstate Park, where small cabins, equipped for just such excursions, are available at small cost.\*

The Young Women's Christian Association, with branches in all parts of the country, has been for several years an ardent supporter of group jaunts in the country. Initial hikes are three to five miles long, and the hikers are gradually introduced to the longer, more strenuous tramps. Long hikes are not advised in Y. W. C. A. classes until the girls are in trim and equal to the drag of steady walking over whatever country may be encountered. Lunch is usually carried along, or the materials for a meal, if some outdoor cooking is to be attempted. Week-ending away from the city or town is growing in such favor with club girls everywhere that provisions are being made for the purchase or leasing of old farmhouses to be used for shelters.

The Young Women's Hebrew Association also enthusiastically includes hiking in its athletic program. Girl Scouts of

\* See WOMAN CITIZEN, April 7, 1923.

America, on their nature trails, identifying flowers, trees and plants along the way and finally preparing their own meals over the fire, are a familiar and delightful bit of outdoor color. A recent new feature has been the building of cabins for overnight shelters near the troop camps, and except for the heavy carpentering the cabins represent the girls' own work. Cooking their own dinners after a day on the trail has

thrilled many a Scout heart and eventually won the badge offered for hiking cookery.

The approved costume for the road varies with the community and the organization. The Scouts wear their well-known khaki outfit, and private schools sometimes have their own hiking uniform. If there is such a thing as an official hiking attire, it probably consists of knickers and sweater, low-heeled,

broad-toed shoes and woolen hose. Hats are rarely considered, for most hikers refuse to be annoyed with head coverings when on the road. In some parts of the country the windbreak, a leather jacket of bright colored leather worn instead of the sweater, is becoming popular because it is light, warm and, what is not to be overlooked, has that air of smartness which even the seasoned hiker likes to affect.

## Winter Health



By  
GULIELMA  
F. ALSOP

**S**UMMER health and winter work are a highly desirable combination. But this is one of the things that are too often considered an "impossibility of modern life." One knows that the feeling of strength and vigor, good-natured placidity and reserve force which follows a vacation, will disappear after three or four weeks of winter life, when the windows have gone down. And, with a feeling of half-confessed rebellion, we pack our fit bodies away with our sport clothes and golf clubs until the next June. We count it to ourselves for righteousness that vacation has given us something to go on, and hope it won't all wear off before the winter months pass.

All this is unnecessary, even though the office is only lit by electric light and the apartment opens on a court. Instead of being thankful for one month or three of a healthy body, one should demand twelve months of fitness.

This is a perfectly possible attainment, for the same forces which make for a rejuvenated body in the country—even good country vegetables—are available in the city or town. The only difficulty lies in the person herself—who fails to recognize sunshine and air and peace as rightful demands of a winter of work as well as of a summer vacation; who refuses to face that curious inconsistency which makes her move from a dark and unventilated hotel to a sunny inn on the sea as a matter of course in the summer, and yet keeps her in a sunless room in winter though the solar system is performing in full force on the roof or park benches or bus tops.

Just as one requires a vacation as a necessity of life, so one should set about consciously to live a winter existence which would maintain the body in summer health, vigor and fitness.

For instance:

**SLEEP**—A righteous demand in the

country; a virtuous omission in the city. An average of eight hours' sleep a night is necessary to keep a well person well. If the allowance is under-cut one night it should be made up the next night. A person with any ailment, as headaches, indigestion, constipation, frequent colds, needs more than eight hours, nine at least and preferably ten.

For those who fall asleep slowly, a glass of warm milk with two or three graham crackers just before going to bed will hurry up the onset of sleep. The repetition of a verse, preferably some simple rhythmic verse, will calm the mind. If at this moment, just as the mind falls asleep, a few suggestions are given about both the work and the health of the next day, the patient will be the gainer. These suggestions should be very general and very simple and should amount to not much more than a Coué affirmation of improvement. No forced fixing of the attention avails, as such attention only wakens up the patient and imparts a sense of effort and strain, which will render the suggestion useless. The habit of saying prayers was one of the best suggestions that was ever made. The mind rests in the consciousness of a great power for good. The whole psyche is flooded with peace and assurance and in the morning wakes refreshed.

**EXERCISE**—An instinct in the country; a duty in the city usually unfulfilled. This is often joined with the question of fresh air but is separate. The body should be used every day in regular bending and twisting and stretching motions. Those who make beds and sweep the floor keep their bodies supple and may not need the morning daily dozen that the sedentary worker needs. Both house worker and office worker, however, need a daily walk of about four miles. Only an extreme rain storm should prevent this walk.

Besides the morning exercise, the daily walk, each person should include

some form of violent exercise in her week's program. This will usually be some form of sport or week-end outing. Sport, being gregarious, and more vigorous and varied than walking, changes the mood as well as stimulates the muscles. It supplies the mind with pleasant, happy, normal contacts. It is a definite link with the larger national sport interests, and is one of the best emotional stimulants.

**FRESH AIR AND SUNSHINE**—A necessity in the country; a too expensive luxury in the city. Here the ideal is hardest of attainment. Each individual should have at least two hours out of doors in all weather, every day. This can partly be taken on porches, roofs, in parks, sitting well wrapped up, but is better taken at the same time as the required exercise. Rooms at night should have as many windows open as the room possesses. At least two. If the sleeper's head gets cold in winter, a night cap will keep it warm. The body should be warmly covered.

**BATHING**—The whole sea and a pleasantly cold river in the country; a hurried obligation in the city. For the vigorous a cold morning plunge is the best. This can be followed by a warm soap bath at night, without any danger of bathing too much. If the daily bath is taken at night it should be warm.

**FOOD**—The best fresh vegetables in the country; anything quick and filling in the city. Food must be varied to suit the needs of each patient, but there are some definite items that should always be included in a well-balanced diet.

Water, eight glasses daily.

Milk, cream or butter, in abundance.

One or more large lettuce salads daily.

Raw fruit three times a day.

Two, at least, freshly cooked vegetables daily (not including potatoes, rice or macaroni).

Not more than one cup of coffee, one cup of tea. As few sweets as possible.



## Mrs. Akeley

(Continued from page 17)

and announced that she was going out for big game.

The men laughed at the supposed joke, but they did not laugh when her first shot brought down a large eland, and thereafter she hunted the wild animals alone with her native gun-bearer, unaccompanied by any other member of the party. The natives taught her the signs by which they trail the animals—a study which Mrs. Akeley found fascinating, though she confesses that she has never become hardened to killing animals and looks at it not as a sport but as something to serve the interests of science.

"Few people stop to think," she said, "how much a museum of natural history means to the average person who has not the opportunity to travel and whose only contact with the wonders of natural history comes in this way. These jungle animals are fast disappearing; some kinds which were fairly common a few years ago have gone entirely. Someone must get specimens for preservation for the information of future generations. As for hunting '*de luxe*,' going to the jungle in high powered cars and killing to satisfy the lust for excitement, I can not see the pleasure in it."

On her former trips Mrs. Akeley had become much interested in the natives and, believing that a woman would be able to go among them more freely than a man, she decided to make an African expedition alone. With this in mind she left this country in August, 1924, went to London, where she outfitted herself, not overlooking a supply of swanky sport togs to satisfy her natural woman's desire for fine raiment, sailed for Mombasa, the port of entry for the East Coast, went up the coast from there and, gathering up a safari of natives, proceeded up the river in dugout canoes. When she reached the edge of the desert this mode of travel was exchanged for pack camels and donkeys. Traveling for months this way, she shot and prepared for shipping from Nairobi the twenty specimens, including a lion, which were wanted for the Brooklyn Museum.

Passing over casually the fact that the first elephant she shot is the largest in the Field Museum, and that her second still holds the record for size in the Kenya country; that she has spent the night on a platform built in a tree to bag her lion, and that she once headed a band of sullen and superstitious savages, who threatened her life, to go through the impassable and elephant-infested jungles on the slopes of Mount Kenya to rescue her husband, who had been mauled by an elephant and deserted by his black followers—this remarkable woman told me of the curious customs of the natives, of the tropical birds, of

the little vervet monkey, almost human and named J. T. Jr., after Mr. John T. McCutcheon, then a member of the party. J. T. had a colored valet in the person of Ali, a little black boy, who carried the monkey on march under an old Sary Gamp umbrella.

On this latest expedition, the first night she made camp in the jungle and sat down to her dinner at a table set with the linen and china she had brought with her, Mrs. Akeley was charmed to see that one of her men had placed a

## THE OXEN

By THOMAS HAKDY

Christmas Eve, and twelve of the clock.  
"Now they are all on their knees,"  
An elder said as we sat in a flock  
By the embers in hearthside ease.

We pictured the meek mild creatures where  
They dwelt in their strawy pen,  
Nor did it occur to one of us there  
To doubt they were kneeling then.

So fair a fancy few would weave  
In these years! Yet, I feel,  
If someone said on Christmas Eve,  
"Come, see the oxen kneel."

"In the lonely barton by yonder coomb  
Our childhood used to know,"  
I should go with him in the gloom  
Hoping it might be so.

From *Marguerite Wilkinson's Christmas anthology "Yule Fire,"* (Macmillan)

gorgeous centerpiece of jungle flowers on the board.

"How did you know that I liked flowers?" Mrs. Akeley asked him.

Smiling broadly, the man answered that as a little boy he had accompanied the Roosevelt expedition at the time when the Akeleys had joined the President's party for a while. And all these years he had remembered how the white Mem Sahib had exclaimed with delight over a bouquet of gladiolas and grasses he had given her as a childish tribute. These native children always follow in the wake of a white expedition and Mrs. Akeley told some amusing experiences she had had with them.

One twelve-year-old boy named Mogombo was her constant companion and interpreter on this last expedition, as he was very clever at conveying to her in the combination of English, French and sign language in which she conversed with the natives information she needed about the country and people. Once when they had broken camp and gone on to the next camping-place, Mogombo failed to put in an appearance and Mrs. Akeley was worried and annoyed. The only explanation she could get out of the other boys was that some boy had stolen Mogombo's clothes and dog and he had gone in pursuit. The next day he was in camp, weary, but with his dog

at his heels. To show her displeasure at his desertion Mrs. Akeley would not talk with him directly but told someone else to ask him what he meant by acting that way. With a most serious look on his little black face, gravely, with due regard for the unreasonableness of women, he said:

"Ask her if a man can see his wealth go and do nothing about it."

Deserting the beaten trails for the unbroken paths where other white people do not go, Mrs. Akeley, traveling in a litter borne by natives who sang as they went, mingled with the natives in their villages, learning much about their religion, superstitions and customs. Once she gave a party for the Pygmies in her camp, providing quantities of green bananas, a staple food which they cook in many ways, wine made from tropical fruits and herbs, and the flesh of wild animals. According to her description, the dancing was as wild and the costumes were as scanty as could be seen in the most fashionable supper clubs of New York and London. Some of the ladies had their low-neck gowns painted on their skins in the most stunning colors and designs, some were in half mourning, at that stage when the coat of white clay with which they cover their bodies at the death of a relative is beginning to wear off, and the collection of native jewelry worn by the guests would have ravished the eyes of a connoisseur.

Mrs. Akeley speaks of these people with real sympathy and understanding. The same essential womanliness which accounts for her wearing silk stockings and lingerie in the jungle, hundreds of miles from civilization, gives her tact to deal with these strange people, simple as children in outward seeming, but acting under the compulsion of ages of superstition.

## The "Kewpie" Lady

(Continued from page 13)

"That one is an ancestor," Miss O'Neill smiled at the gay little face. "You've seen the new family, haven't you?"

From a big chair she picked up a little being just the size of the most favorite doll. It was shaped like a Kewpie doll, pink like a Kewpie doll, as impish as a Kewpie doll. But Kewpie dolls were hard to the point of being unbreakable. This infant was soft and lovable, fitting into hollows and smooth against faces. Its skin, of soft pink silk, wrinkled like a baby's as it bent over, and the lights and shadows on its little face put changing expressions into the demure eyes.

"I call it a Kuddle Kewpie," Miss O'Neill explained, and there was no need to ask why. "It's fun to be playing with a new Kewpie"—she cradled the tiny creature in her arms and rocked it as she talked. "I suppose it will go on

forever, or thereabouts. A new set of babies is always popping up and needing Kewpies. For a long time I've wanted to make a cuddly one, but didn't quite bring it about before. My sister helps me cut them out. She's the Kewpies' aunt, you know. I hope to get plenty of them born for this Christmas. Don't you think the children will love them?"

It was like being asked by Peter Pan if one believed in fairies. There was only one possible answer to that question, and it came all the more emphatically because of certain precious rag-doll memories. This new race of Kewpies is closely akin to the great tribe of rag-dolls. Only they are twice as cunning, as full of character, as quaintly usable, as any rag-doll yet invented. They wear tiny knitted garments with amazing nonchalance, and without clothes at all they seem ready for any emergency.

The "monsters" grew out of the great epic of life. But the Kewpies are the offspring of that boundless affection, generosity, irresistible humor and lovely recklessness which go to make the mercurial creature who is their creator. She is the fairies' child, and she is the mother of Little Folk. They dowered her with great gifts, and she spends them lavishly for the children, big and little, of the world.

## Workers' Wages

(Continued from page 25)

clared unconstitutional. Justice Brandeis dissented; Justice Holmes rested his assent solely on the previous Adkins decision.

Thus runs the legal history of the acts. In Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, as well as in California, the laws still stand. In Minnesota injunctions are pending. Wisconsin has recently enacted a new statute. In other states such legislation is being enforced for minors only. Under the Massachusetts act, wage boards have sat and legal

minimum rates are in effect in over twenty different trades.

Meantime, in all the states, whether or not minimum wage laws exist, women everywhere should see to it that the wages paid to working women should not be allowed to remain in obscurity but should be continuously scrutinized. With the spectacular increase in rents common to most communities, the low pay of women workers, particularly in unorganized trades, is of bitter significance. One of the main benefits of the minimum wage laws has been to *turn on the light*. This can still be done, if far less satisfactorily, without legislation. And when the facts have sufficiently impressed public opinion, doubtless a way will be reopened to combat the evil of underpay by legislation.

## Stories of Opera

(Continued from page 15)

years she sang at night in various "Follies" and studied music and languages during the day. Then, on the advice of the director of the Metropolitan, who gave her an audition, she went to Europe to gain experience. Engagements in Monte Carlo, Vienna, London and Paris brought increasing fame. She came back to New York this year, and secured an immediate engagement at the Metropolitan. Her first appearance will probably be as "Mimi" in *La Bohème*.

The other new American soprano is Marion Talley, whose fortune is so extraordinary as to make fictional heroines appear pale drudges. She is only eighteen, the daughter of a telegraph operator in Kansas City, and she is bracketed with Adelina Patti as one of the youngest singers to make an operatic debut. There isn't much to be told about Marion Talley's career, for eighteen years are very few in which to build one. She was born in Nevada, Missouri, and her family moved to Kansas City when she was five. "She sang in her

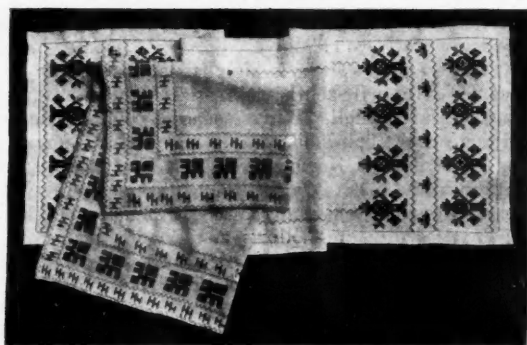
cradle; she sang to her dolls," they say. As she grew, all Kansas City knew of her lovely voice, and three years ago they formed a committee to back a concert which should raise funds to send her to New York. Her voice won her \$10,000 and with that she came to New York and to an audition at the Metropolitan. She was only fifteen, her voice not yet mature, but so remarkable that she was advised to go to Europe for study and experience. She is a simple, quiet person, calm and sure of herself, and of the needs of her own superb voice. She will appear with the Metropolitan company in a leading soprano rôle early in the season, and friendly curiosity will bring her a large and brilliant audience.

Another new American is Dorothea Flexer, mezzo-soprano, only twenty-three, who comes to the Metropolitan stage a complete stranger. She has given two concerts in her home town, Allentown, Pennsylvania, and she has sung at popular concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Otherwise, her voice is not known publicly, and she will offer all the charm of a surprise.

One of the prettiest stories of the year concerns Carmela Ponselle, who will make her debut as a mezzo-soprano with the Metropolitan this winter. She is the sister of Rosa Ponselle, a Metropolitan star for seven years, and this year the one chosen to sing the lead in the opera which opened the season, "*La Gioconda*." The two girls were born in Meriden, Connecticut, the daughters of an Italian family in comfortable circumstances. A family disaster drove them both to singing for their living, and they were very successful in vaudeville.

Success, however, did not mean leisure for them, but the opportunity to do more studying. Finally, Rosa won her way to the Metropolitan, and Carmela went into concert work. But the older sister had too much love for the drama to be content with the concert stage, and she continued studying operatic music. Curiously enough, it was the singing of simple old "*Annie Laurie*" which won her the coveted chance. Otto Kahn, patron of arts and friend of artists, heard her sing the ballad and realized the beauty of her voice. The result was the appearance of the sisters together in a concert last winter. Press and public joined in enthusiastic applause, and shortly afterward the Metropolitan offered Carmela a contract.

Florence Easton's name is not new to lovers of operas and concerts. She has sung with the Metropolitan for ten years, and the whole country knows her beautiful voice and the charm of her carefully chosen concert programs. She was born in England and lived for years in Canada, but she regards herself as an American opera singer, partly because she has adopted this country as her permanent home, and partly because she is



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married to an American opera singer, Francis MacLennan. Her voice is unusual, not only in its beauty, but in its combination of lyric and dramatic qualities. It is said that she is the most versatile of singers. She knows the complete scores of over a hundred operas, and she has made more "last minute" appearances in substitution for sick singers than any other star.

## The Cow and the Baby

(Continued from page 19)

by hand, with the capper's thumb inadvertently slipping, now and then, into the bottle, we were sure of it!

But the milkman (and the inspector, too, if he were admitted to our kitchens) might have something to say about our treatment of milk. The milkman says that he is blamed for the souring and spoiling of his well-chilled milk that we leave sitting for an hour or two out on the back porch, instead of putting it immediately into the refrigerator. (A nice way is to have an arrangement by which the milkman can put it in the refrigerator himself.) He says that nobody wants to pay a cent more for clean milk than dirty milk, until you get into the "certified" class; and that women care a good deal more for the cream content than for the health department's report upon the several procedures. He says the women let milk sour and even

putrefy in the bottles, and leave it to the milkmen to get them clean and sweet again. (Rinse the bottles free of all milk, say I, but don't make them look so spick-and-span that the producer will be tempted to use them again without further ado.) He says that people appropriate cream bottles for sputum cups and other disgusting uses and then put them out again for him to collect. (Speed the day when all milk comes to us in cardboard containers, something as ice cream does now.) He says that milk is poured out and let to stand around in non-sterile pitchers, and that disease germs can get into the milk in a careless consumer's family just as well as in the milkman's family. (I like the pretty silver holders which convert milk-and-cream bottles into pitchers for table use. Then the partly emptied bottles can be set back on the ice.)

You make excuses about "hired help." Oh, but you ought to hear the milkman on his tribulations with hired help!

One last word of kitchen-mindedness, I beg, lest you defeat the best-laid schemes of nice milkmen: See to it that the tops of all bottles are thoroughly washed under the faucet before removing the cap. For the delivery boy always grabs 'em by the head.

## A "Fortunate Personality"

(Continued from page 16)

cial judgment is to blame the parents for their ignorance. But this is not fair. The modern social order is bewilderingly complex. It presents as many intricacies as the radio. Our present conception of psychology is as much changed from that of the past as the automobile is from the carriage. It is not that children have changed, but new scientific facts have dawned so suddenly that even the educated adult can not grasp them without special study. Just think of the great mass of the uneducated, the poor, without the opportunity of studying anything. It's not surprising that we find ignorance.

"And then we are crippled by prejudice. It is so much simpler to say a thing is wrong than to make the effort of understanding it; it is so much easier to condemn than to analyze. Education is the only way to outlaw prejudice."

In her sharp, definite way Dr. Van

Waters added: "Be sure you get my point. I do not mean that we can dictate. No one today is in a position to approach parents dogmatically and say 'Do this or that.' We don't know. We don't know what to do about the simplest details. We can't even be sure that it's wise to give a lad a latchkey. What we need is endless research to understand the problems. Sometimes I think that because the field is so large we should have two classes working in it, the thinkers and the doers, the scholars and the actors. But some of us have to double up and do a little of both."

The telephone rang. Her right hand went on writing signatures, the left took down the receiver.

"Yes, Dr. Blank, this is Dr. Van Waters. I wanted to talk with you about George. My feeling is that he should spend a good deal of time with his mother. They are fond of each other, and she has a quieting, steadying effect on the boy. He needs affection, so does she. I believe their living together is bracing to them both."

And she talked on, familiar with every detail of George's problem, sympathetic, eager, understanding, seeing clearly, recommending decisively. I felt a little dizzy at the thought of how many young Georges and Kates and Nellies there were whose stormy histories she knew quite as intimately.



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In her description of the personality best adapted for successful work with delinquents, in her recent book, "*Youth and Conflict*," she says: "Only steady, warm, continuous interest in human beings, ability to bring to each day's work fresh insight into manifold capacities of human nature to recuperate, can successfully combat unrest and delinquency. Perhaps that is the secret of influence of some fortunate personalities—they produce tranquillity because their emotional energy is flowing in a steady current that is not subject to sudden droughts or torrents. They are adjusted to life, they possess what Adolf Meyer calls 'constructive composure.'"

Such a "fortunate personality" is Miriam Van Waters. Poise and serenity, simple fearlessness and humor, deep-laying reserves of energy and power—these distinguish a person who has resolved her own conflicts, assimilated her experiences, and achieved freedom from any concern with self. Her work with delinquents is founded on a continuous interest in human personality; her desire is not to judge, but to understand the maladjustments that lead to asocial behavior and to help the maladjusted toward the goal of happiness and successful adaptation. It is not sentimental to believe that such constructive intelligence and social faith must find response in the young and troubled personalities who come under her influence.

## An Unofficial Diplomat

(Continued from page 21)

however, before she surrendered and announced her engagement.

Directly after their marriage in 1905 the Rianos sailed for Paris, where M. Riano had been detailed as Second Secretary to the Spanish Legation. In two months he was made counselor, and a short time afterward was appointed Minister Resident, which post he filled until 1907 when sent as Minister to Denmark and Norway. This service was of three years' duration, during which time he also acted as Chamberlain to the King.

In 1910, M. Riano returned to Washington as Minister, and in 1914, when the Legation was raised to Embassy rank, was promoted to Ambassador. Since that time, he and Mme. Riano have taken an active part in the social and official life at the capital, and are personally well known and liked.

Officially, however, they are not widely known because of the traditionally quiet way diplomats go about their business. A diplomat, in truth, is more inaccessible to the press than the President. And a diplomat's wife would no more talk for publication than she would harangue the populace from the street corners! As a mere slip of the tongue might wreck her husband's career, she guards it carefully, granting no

interviews except of the most informal nature and this with the strict understanding that she is not to be "quoted."

So, in describing Mme. Riano, the writer is forced to do so without the help of her own original way of expressing herself. As a personality Mme. Riano has a "dash" about her that is distinctive. While possessing the social instinct to a marked degree, and a vitality and energy that prevent her ever appearing bored or uninterested, she is characterized by an independence of action and a directness of manner that every democratic American likes, but some ceremonial foreigners do not understand.

Mme. Riano is refreshingly "herself," perfectly natural and simple, despite her sojourn in world capitals and her intimate acquaintance with royalty. In appearance, she would be taken for a native of her husband's country any day. She has the black hair and eyes, the coloring and vivacity of the Castilian. Her gowns bear the foreign stamp and have about them that indefinable thing called "chic." She affects black a good deal, which she wears to peculiar advantage. Old lace and fans have a special fascination for her. She has a valuable collection of both handed down from her husband's family. Many of her handsomest evening gowns are trimmed in this priceless old lace, and her wonderfully carved, painted and feathered fans add just the right colorful touch.

As a lace-maker, Mme. Riano is an expert herself. She learned the art while visiting the Riano family at their country estate near the lovely old city of Granada. In the famous rose gardens of her mother-in-law she spent many hours daily with her lace frame and crochet needle, and all her leisure time thereafter was devoted to fashioning the filet and art squares which now adorn the exquisite curtains at the Embassy windows at Washington. The curtains were modeled after the Riano designs, handed down for generations. Mme. Riano keeps them in repair, eliminating worn designs and working in new whenever needed.

While in Spain, Mme. Riano also learned to speak her husband's tongue with more than the average fluency. She and the Ambassador habitually converse in English, but as the Embassy servants are mostly Spanish, orders must be given in their own language.

Mme. Riano is well versed in domestic lore, and looks well to the ways of her household. Though she has a staff of eight to assist her in running the enormous Embassy, she personally attends to the marketing and housekeeping, and practices the strictest economy in the expenditure of the Spanish government's money. It was with real pride that she told me of the fresh vegetables obtained from the Embassy garden, and of the



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chickens and fresh eggs in which she and one of the staff have a community interest.

The Embassy building houses both the living quarters and the chancery, and has twenty rooms. It occupies an imposing position on the Sixteenth Street hill among the diplomatic establishments, and boasts among its furnishings some of the most valuable art objects on this side of the Atlantic.

The main drawing room, hung in rose satin brocade, is filled with antiques, the *pièce de resistance* of which is a copper cabinet painted by Rubens. On the walls are hung a number of Chinese pictures of carved jade and opal, framed in heavy gold. Many of the chairs, including the stately high-back black and gold ones, came from the Ambassador's ancestral home.

There is an exceptionally fine French cabinet, richly carved, in the reception room. Over it is hung a full-length portrait of the King of Spain, attired in court dress and wearing the Order of Charles III. On a table nearby is a charming, silver-framed, autographed picture of Queen Victoria Eugenie.

The dining salon is the most delightful room in the Embassy, and shows more real Spanish flavor. Both walls and floor are covered with ruby red. The woodwork is black etched in gold. In the place of pictures the side walls

are decorated with great platters and plaques of Spanish silver in repoussé design, framed in mahogany on a red velvet background. Standing out against the rich red walls, the effect is strikingly beautiful.

This salon has been the setting of some notable dinner parties, especially on the King's Fête Day, and will see even more important and distinguished gatherings now that Ambassador and Mme. Riano must take the lead as diplomatic hosts. When the season is in full swing they dine out—or give a dinner, every night in the week, and while it would be difficult to take any more active part socially than they have taken heretofore, the impossible will have to be achieved.

It is at these social functions that the Ambassador's wife has her greatest opportunity to make friends for her husband and his country, and obtain in an informal way information that will be invaluable to him.

Entertaining her husband's constituents and distinguished—as well as humble—fellow countrymen, is another little chore of the Ambassador's wife and not the least among her duties are the thousands of official calls she has to make. Mme. Riano, as doyenne, will be relieved from making certain "first calls"—in any case, Senators' wives must call first upon Ambassadors' wives—but

she will still have to return all calls made upon her.

Unlike many other official hostesses, however, Mme. Riano does not consider the sacred rite of calling a burden. She does not send her bit of pasteboard in by the footman, but presents it at the door herself. Of course, she rarely follows it in, for even though she devotes every afternoon from three to dark to this ceremonial there is no time for real visiting if she is to make the rounds before the close of the season.

Most diplomatic hostesses find it necessary to have the aid of a social secretary to "card index" their calling lists, acknowledge invitations and reply to the hundreds of requests asking them to sponsor this and that. Mme. Riano, with her unbounded energy, has managed to do this work herself. Furthermore, she has somehow managed to visit the veterans' hospitals in and around Washington, and engages actively in church work. She is a communicant of St. Paul's Catholic Church, and a regular attendant at Spanish mass at the Chapel of Perpetual Adoration.

The Embassy is livened up by an interesting family of dogs—four Belgian griffons and two Scotch terriers. Almost any morning the doyenne of the diplomatic corps can be seen taking her frisky charges out for an airing on Diplomatic Hill.



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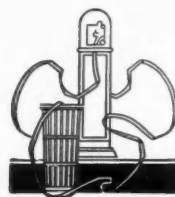
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## Many Baskets

By ELEANOR KERR



*Remember, Miss Kerr is ready to answer questions in this column—explaining financial terms, types of investment, giving facts of record about investments, though she will, of course, not advise about specific investments. The CITIZEN reserves the right to select only questions to which the answers will be of general interest.*

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**S**INCE investors are always being advised not to "put all their eggs in one basket," what is, in general, a good program for diversification of investment? This question, which has been handed in, happens to coincide with the subject chosen for this month.

Advice to use several baskets is, of course, excellent, since it is hardly likely that every form of investment could fail at once. The only single "basket" that comes to mind at the moment which could be considered absolutely safe, humanly speaking, is United States Government bonds. But these give an exceedingly low rate of income return, partly as a consequence of their great security. And not all Government bonds are always stable. See what happened to the German Government security owners, whose bonds have been "revalued" at a fraction of their original face value; and to the French, whose franc has now only one-fourth its former purchasing power, although "rentes," as the Government internal bonds are termed, are still paid in the same amount of francs as originally contracted.

Roughly speaking, there are three principal forms of income-producing investments—real estate, stocks and bonds, and the various forms of life insurance.

Real estate is the oldest form of productive property. Most families should own their homes. Besides the ethical, social and economic value, this gives them something to "fall back upon," and results in a feeling of stability. Much has been said on the question of owning versus renting, and it is something only to be decided by each individual for himself in view of his or her own requirements. The ownership of property for income purposes has many of the same hazards as any other form of investment. Good judgment as to comparative values, future growth and able management are essential.

Securities are of many classes. Those

dependent on their own resources or with others dependent on them should choose only the highest type of bonds, or exceedingly well protected preferred and common stocks. This will be taken up in a later article. Beyond reasonable care in selection and periodic looking over and checking up on the desirability of their retention, securities require less work on the part of the owner than real estate.

Insurance spreads the loss of the individual among the whole community, and premiums, etc., are based on the operation of the law of averages. Many forms now are in operation. The straight life policy provides either an outright sum or regular income payments for dependents. Endowment and income policies provide these for the one taking out the policy. And there are many other forms, more or less along these lines, the income idea in insurance having had interesting developments in recent years.

But speaking of "not putting all one's eggs in one basket"—insurance companies are an outstanding example of this, as their reserves for the payment of their policies are invested in as widely diversified high-grade bonds and real estate as possible.

No one can lay down a rule as to how to divide one's savings among these three chief forms of investment. Perhaps equally among them, for the average person. The small, young family may find it best to put almost all savings into owning their home; persons with young or helpless dependents may wish to safeguard them with heavy insurance, the busy professional or business man or woman may prefer to invest largely in securities.

Certainly we all need the protection of some form of insurance and of some nest egg outside our businesses. The exact form depends not only on our responsibilities but on our tastes and our degree of knowledge of the conditions necessary to sound investment in the types of "eggs" selected.

We have been asked (see November department), *which is better, interest compounded quarterly at 4 per cent or monthly at 3 per cent?* Bank notices prompted this question.

As a matter of mathematics, 4 per cent interest compounded quarterly for a year is a little more than 3 per cent compounded monthly. Were a thousand dollars placed at interest in the

bank January first and kept there until the succeeding January first, the former would amount to \$1,040.60 and the latter to \$1,030.41. In each case the cents represent the interest on interest, while the \$40 and the \$30 over the original amount are the "straight" earnings at the two rates of interest.

But there is another side to this question. Most of us keep putting into and taking out from our bank accounts. Owing to this, one might have larger sums on which monthly interest would be figured than quarterly ones, and so it is possible that the difference thus existing, with the more frequent compounding, might more than make up the difference in rates.

## Washington

(Continued from page 11)

Day after day the small room in the old Census Building, which crouches at the foot of Capitol Hill is filled, and dozens are turned away, but linger at the door craning for a glimpse of the dashing, outspoken colonel, who has had more publicity than comes in the normal lifetime of a Navy official, and the now famous wine-colored tie of his counsel, Representative Frank B. Reid. The battle has been waged bitterly every step of the way. Names of more than usual prominence appear on the list of witnesses. The younger fliers of the Army and Navy almost to a man are for Mitchell, and favor his plan for a separate aviation department. The spotlight has been turned oftenest on Margaret Lansdowne, widow of the commander of the ill-fated *Shenandoah*. As a result of her charges that evidence was "framed" for her by Captain Paul Foley, that officer has been supplanted as judge advocate general of the court of inquiry into the *Shenandoah*, and has come face to face with her in regard to her charges.

The trial has so far been marked by a series of successes for the defense; first, in the challenge of the court personnel, second, in admission of witnesses to testify as to Colonel Mitchell's charges of maladministration of Navy affairs, and lastly, in the admission of Mrs. Lansdowne's testimony, which was contested as being irrelevant.

That veteran dissenter, Huston Thompson, is at it again. He claims that the new non-publicity ruling of the Federal Trade Commission has permitted the Continental Baking Company to form a monopoly right under the noses of the commissioners, so to speak, the corporation having absorbed nine additional baking companies while the Federal Trade Commission had the alleged monopoly case under review. Another alleged monopoly which bobs up now and then seems to be resting quietly in the files of the Department of Justice. A year ago, Attorney-Gen-



eral Stone, now safely out of the arena of active politics and ensconced on the Supreme Court bench, acknowledged receipt of the Federal Trade Commission's complaint against the Aluminum Company of America, but the present Attorney-General, John S. Sargent, has not gotten that far in the alphabet. He denies that the case has been dismissed, but insists that the time is not ripe for prosecution of the company by the Department of Justice.

Among the "shoes and ships and sealing wax, and cabbages and kings," with which the Government is concerned, ships are coming in for much attention. The Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation muddle is engaging much of the President's attention, and Congress will probably be asked to approve a national shipping program upon which the Executive is now working. For many years there has been discussion of the ships which we have and do not know what to do with, but now along comes Senator Jones, of Washington, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce, talking about the ships of five years hence. In his opinion, provi-

sion should be made for the replacement of ships as they wear out, as well as a five-year guarantee of operation on the present routes. Besides Senator Jones, the United States Chamber of Commerce has been doing a little talking on this well-tried subject. It regards the need of a national shipping policy as one of the greatest issues before the American people; so much so that under its auspices a National Merchant Marine Conference, in which ship operators and builders, importers and exporters participated, was held here on November 16 and 17. In a speech before the conference, Secretary Hoover, whose influence on shipping matters is considerable, maintained that all of the Shipping Board property should be transferred to the Emergency Fleet Corporation to be administered by a single head responsible to the President alone. This would eliminate such a situation as the present rift between the heads of the Shipping Board and the President.

Not the least significant development has been the interest manifested by automobile manufacturers in securing some of the Government ships for carrying on their own foreign trade, a step likely to be followed by other lines of "big business." A friend writes us from equatorial Africa of the homely feeling he receives from the sight of ubiquitous Ford trucks and Singer sewing machines. The selling of such like commodities is a direct concern of the Department of Commerce, and what more logical than that the Secretary of Commerce should be actively interested in seeing this project for using the Government-owned vessels developed?

Washington has been provided with more than metaphorical fireworks by Government ships; recently 100 of the famous wooden ships of war-time, built at a cost of about \$30,000,000 and considered one of the greatest fiascos of Government shipping policy, were towed

out into the Potomac and set on fire. There were those who questioned why they were not given away for kindling wood.

American citizens may soon be split into two opposing ranks over the question of whether it is proper to refer to the President as "Cal." The Child Culture Club of Ogden, Utah, queried Mrs. John D. Sherman, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs as to its propriety, after passing a resolution condemning the practice. Mrs. Sherman wrote the following answer:

"Calling Mr. Coolidge 'Cal' does not indicate rudeness. It suggests a hurry to get acquainted, and is an affectionate term applied in approval to a leader who is himself seemingly a little austere in his forcefulness."

Miss Hackett, who kindly "supplied" for Mrs. Stokes this month, is Washington correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor and well known to CITIZEN readers. Mrs. Stokes will write the January Washington letter, reviewing the opening weeks of Congress.



## Poor Kid

You've seen him . . .  
Perhaps your own . . .  
Little lad . . .  
Limping . . .  
Down the street . . .

Every step . . .  
A stab of pain . . .  
Poor boy . . .  
His shoes don't fit . . .  
In a few years . . .  
Doctor prescribes . . .

### PEDIFORME SHOES

To correct . . .  
These abused feet . . .  
Had they been worn . . .  
From the first . . .  
There would have been . . .  
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No foot ills . . .  
No doctor bills . . .  
You need them also . . .  
Write today . . .  
New Style Book A.

## The Pediforme Shoe Co.

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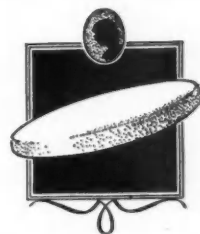
## What Is Superpower?

A LARGE word, that sounds like wheels and generators and such. Yes, but it is more than that. It is the word for something dramatic and powerful in our future national life, and something close and practical for the housewife.

Mr. H. E. Sargent will explain it in the

### January Citizen

Also—an interview with Blanche Yurka on what can be done to get better plays.



# Amazing!

but true

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## A Joke or Two

THE teacher was giving a class a lecture on "gravity." She said: "Now, children, it is the law of gravity that keeps us on this earth."

"But, please, teacher," inquired one small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"—*The Tattler* (London)

An Arkansas editor says the average woman wants a strong, inflexible man who can be wrapped around her finger. And what the average man wants is a clinging vine that can run the furnace.—*Boston Herald*

Farmer: "Now, come along, and I'll teach you to milk the cow."

Cockney Hand: "Seein' I'm new to it, Mister, hadn't I better learn on the calf?"—*London Opinion*

Smith, being introduced to golf for the first time, had hit the ball a terrific whack, and sent it half a mile. "Now, where do I run to?" he cried excitedly.—*Toronto Telegram*

A republic is the form of government in which those who will not vote denounce the choices of those who do.—*Boston Herald*

William had become the proud owner of a pig, and insisted on having all the care of it. After a few weeks, as the pig did not seem to thrive, his father said to him:

"William, I'm afraid you are not feeding your pig enough. It doesn't seem to be fattening at all."

"I don't want to fatten him yet," answered the young stockman. "I'm waiting until he gets as long as I want him. Then I'll begin to widen him out."—*Watchman Examiner*

1st Irate Farmer: "Oh, yes, tell 'em all you know; it won't take very long."

2nd: "I'll tell 'em all we both know; it

won't take any longer."—*College of the Pacific Weekly*

Bobby was sent by his father on an errand to an elderly relative who placed great stress upon manners. Upon his return his father questioned him as to his reception.

"Tain't no use to write any more letters to him, pa. He can't see to read them. He's blind."

"Blind!"

"Yes. He asked me twice where my hat was, and I had it on my head all the time."

Sam, the Negro driver of an ox team, saw a little lizard crawling up a tree. He flourished his long whip and very deftly snapped off the lizard's head. Further along the road, with skillful precision, he picked a horsefly off the fence with the same weapon. His skill as a marksman was next exhibited on a chipmunk that showed its head above the ground.

A white man said: "Sam, take a crack at that," pointing to a hornet's nest. Sam grinned and replied:

"No, suh; no, suh, boss; them fellahs is awganized."—*Jester*

The famous criminal lawyer had won a shockingly bad case by eloquence and trickery, and a rival lawyer said to him, bitterly:

"Is there any case so low, so foul, so vilely crooked and shameful that you'd refuse it?"

"Well, I don't know," the other answered with a smile. "What have you been doing now?"

Two sweethearts from Aberdeen were rambling 'round when they came to a movie.

The young man ran his eye over the front of the building. It rested on a title in large letters: "The Woman Pays."

"Jean," he said, "I think we'll gang in here."

Waiter: "How would you like your steak, sir?"

Exasperated Patron: "Very much."—*Wesleyan Wasp*

## Train Mother

(Continued from page 23)

and difficulty of making his own decisions, and who must, therefore, always be dependent on others for guidance.

Parents are anxious to direct every phase of a child's development in order that he may lose no time in his learning. They do not realize that too constant supervision leaves the child no opportunity for exercise of initiative, no chance to carry to completion projects of his own. We can not expect leadership and power of concentration in adult life to follow a childhood in which these qualities have been suppressed.

Difficulties in discipline are often directly traceable to the fact that parents disagree over the policy of discipline to be pursued, and argue the matter before the child. When discussions repeatedly occur as to whether the child shall or shall not be allowed certain privileges it is inevitable that he will come to assume that no final authority really exists. As a result of this he will soon learn when to appeal to mother and when to father. It does not presuppose unusual cleverness in the child if, under these conditions, he eventually rules his home and those about him to suit his will.

The Merrill-Palmer School endeavors to meet these and similar problems in the following ways: By its conferences with parents about individual problems; by class instruction of parents; by class instruction of the university girls who make up the student body of the School; and finally, by the training of children

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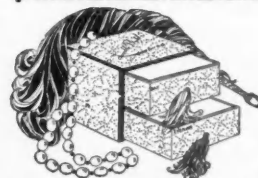
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Lucille Buhl

## "It is wonderful not to find yourself growing old"

*Little chapters from the story of how the Arch Preserver Shoe changed the ideas of a Nation. No. 12*

ON the steamer from Europe they had become friends. One of the women was from Cincinnati; the other was from Seattle.

Quite naturally, they traveled across the country together, and the Seattle friend was invited to stop over for a visit of a few days in Cincinnati.

The guest expected to find an elaborate home, with the conventional atmosphere of servants and luxurious furnishings. Rumor had told her that her hostess was one of the wealthiest women in Ohio.

But imagine her surprise when they were driven up to a rather modest home in one of the pretty little suburbs out from the city.

There were no servants to meet them. In the kitchen was a cook who had prepared a fine dinner. They ate rather silently, the western woman trying to adjust her impressions. The hostess noted the "bewilderment."

"I suppose you're wondering what kind of woman I can be, living as I do," she remarked cheerfully as they were about to leave the table. "Most people think I'm plain and old-fashioned."

"But isn't it unusual for you to have no servants? I don't see how you manage, at your age."

The hostess laughed. "At my age! I wonder why it is that women think they must be old and helpless at sixty."

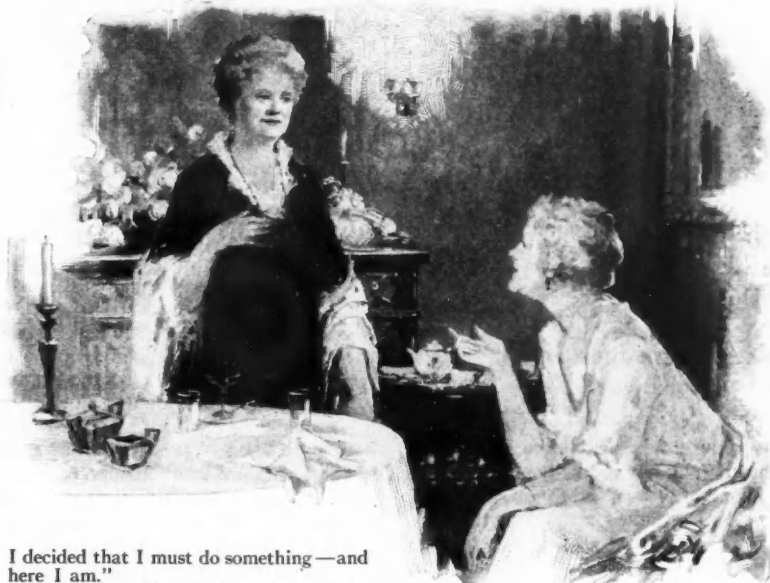
"Oh, I didn't mean that you were old. But women at our age don't usually have the energy."

"That's just it. Too many women think they can't do things — the very things they ought to be doing."

"Look at me," she continued. "I've never been so happy in my life. And I've never done so much. Every morning I'm out with my wire-haired fox terriers. And I dust and sweep and make beds."

"Five years ago my husband died. He left me with plenty of money, a big city home, servants — everything."

"But I was tired of travel, tired of everything. I was an old woman. I had never worked, because I had never had to. But



I decided that I must do something — and here I am."

"Of course, it's wonderful," said the guest. "But yet I don't see how you do it. I hate so to walk and be on my feet. I have never known a woman of your age who could do so much."

My secret is shoes."

"Tell me about them," said the guest.

Then, as enthusiastic as the first time she put on Arch Preserver Shoes, this young-old woman told in minute detail why she could do so many things because of the shoes she wore.

She explained the concealed, built-in, arch bridge that holds up the instep and prevents sagging.

Then she told about the flat inner sole that allows the bones, nerves and blood-vessels of the forepart of the foot to function normally, without being pinched or cramped.

And, of course, she explained why these shoes can be in good style, and how they keep their shape until completely worn out, simply because they can't sag.

"These Arch Preserver Shoes have kept me from getting old and useless. And it is so wonderful not to find yourself growing old."

And so, women all over America are learning today that to be young means to be active, to do things, to enjoy doing them — to feel young!

This explains why the Arch Preserver Shoe has become the outstanding success of the shoe industry. This explains why hundreds of thousands of women, many of

them rich, who could afford to have all of their footwear made by hand, come and insist upon getting this shoe and no other.

Most women need active feet. All women can enjoy them — by living a fuller, happier life and taking a more extensive part in things.

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No. 78

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When writing to the Selby Shoe Company, please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.



themselves in the nursery school proper.

Since there are so few nursery schools in existence at present, few parents or children can be reached, the training of the supervisors of these schools must be extensive, the equipment must be well chosen and varied. But the importance of the early years has become so evident to educators and the several nursery schools have so well demonstrated the possibilities of training during these years, that the idea is gaining wide favor, and the nursery school is becoming an established unit in American education.

### A Christmas Message

(Continued from page 20)

His message is the recognition of a better way, through brotherhood—the one sure foundation for peace movements, the bond of leagues through which the “nice little people” may bring the new day.

Fay Bainter, well remembered from “East is West” and “The Willow Tree,” plays the part of the young mother with admirable restraint and a fine sense of values. Miss Bainter is one more testimony to the great helpfulness of being practically brought up on the stage.

### The Defense Act

(Continued from page 14)

young men in these camps and in the schools shall compass practically all able-bodied young men of citizen birth. They would make it universal if they could. From 10,681 young men in attendance at the civilian camps in 1921, the number rose to 34,000 in 1924, and General Pershing, in a signed article, wrote: “The time is not far distant when instead of 35,000 we will be training 100,000 each year.” This training, if continued for four summers, entitles the young man to appointment as a reserve officer. To be sure, the training is far from complete, and is unlike that of foreign compulsory service where boys must spend years in barracks, but it is the beginning of a universal army and is a far less timid beginning than many countries made that are now frankly on the list of compulsory service nations. The entire plan is a sharp departure from the policy of the country practiced from the days of George Washington to President Harding.

If the plan is ever carried out completely, it would provide for a possible army of many millions. It is easy to pooh at the idea of this possibility, but

other nations, believing what they were told, also got themselves entrapped.

Manifestly, we, the people, do not mean to join any war of aggression if it can be avoided; we have faith in the continued reports of the State Department that no enemy threatens, and therefore neither sense nor reason lends prestige to the hectic campaign for preparedness. More, we see a violation of fundamental American liberty in making the training compulsory in schools and colleges maintained by public taxation. The War Department appears to be wholly innocent of responsibility for this enormity, but somebody is evidently pushing the idea or it would not be adopted in states so far apart as California and Maine.

We shall need defense for years to come and men who give it should be regarded as patriots and honored citizens, but there is no need of such a military establishment as the law provides and the War Department is pushing. The Defense amendment of 1920 was passed in the shell-shock moments that followed the war, and ought to be reconsidered by a Congress in calmer mood.

The following letter came pinned to an editorial from page 25 of the November CITIZEN—an editorial urging citizens to the polls. We agree heartily with the writer about the supreme importance of having something to vote about, and the necessity for emphasizing informed, intelligent voting. It was certainly never in our minds to urge voting, regardless.

IT'S no use. They won't vote unless there is something to vote about. Give them a contest and you can't prevent their voting. We are working at the wrong end. “Get out the Vote” only results in the increased dominance of the dominant party, with the usual resultant party shamelessness. A large vote is not in itself an advantage but a handicap. Our effort should be put upon intelligent voting only. There is no vote that seems to me so deeply, immovably unintelligent as the regular party vote.

Instead of telling people to vote whether they know anything or not, tell them they have no moral right to vote, unless they inform themselves.

There would likely result an increased vote! You know we don't really want to vote, we only want the right to vote. Threaten that and we turn out in force.

L. C.

Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In the October CITIZEN we called Caroline M. Hewins, librarian in Hartford, Connecticut, Miss Hemins, and we wish to correct our mistake.

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Total ..... \$9,604.00

*This Fund, contributed by subscribers, is being used to bring the CITIZEN to the attention of a wider circle of women. If you find the magazine helpful won't you pass it on in the Christmas spirit? To every woman who is cooperating in making the CITIZEN successful, the CITIZEN wishes to express publicly its warm thanks.*

## Service—the Christmas Ideal

A TREMENDOUS urge for Service exists among women today. It is shown by the winter programs of the women's clubs of which there are tens of thousands, by the bulletins of the many Women's City Clubs and the announcements of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Council of Jewish Women and the church organizations of Catholic and Protestant women. It is a growth which has had little publicity and is seldom understood by men, or even known to them. That multitudes of women, in addition to their responsibilities in their home circles and the care of their own children, are working hard for long hours without pay or reward, for better schools and playgrounds, for hospitals and civic improvements of all kinds, for world peace and understanding, is a modern phenomenon too little recognized.

While on the one hand women are scolded for their frivolousness and daring, for wearing scant clothing and for their lavish make-up, and on the other hand, on nearly every page, they are lured and adjured to buy more make-up, to increase their allurements and capitalize their physical attractions, a large and increasing number of them are going steadily on, dressing charmingly and healthily, stimulating their good looks through exercise and wholesome living, running well-oiled household machinery and finding time enough to take an intelligent interest in public affairs and to give hours of service to their own communities for every kind of social betterment.

Their counterpart exists, also increasingly, among business men, bankers, professional men, heads of big business corporations, who feel their responsibility to the public and are giving a large part of their time unselfishly to public service. The most hopeful thing about it all is that the public is quick to recognize and follow disinterested leadership. Ideals of service and helpfulness, placed before them, meet an eager response.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN, this Christmas of 1925, sends warm greetings to all its readers. In the four and a half years of its publication in its present form it has met an increasing response from women without regard to locality or to personal interests. Its growth has been due almost exclusively to the voluntary efforts of readers who have found it helpful and want to pass it on. The interest shown in its success by so many women is a proof of their idealism and urge to service.

It is a mighty instrument for service that we all of us together are building in the WOMAN CITIZEN, and the larger the number of women who read it, the more effective that instrument will be. Its success will help place the mother-heart of the nation on an equal plane of influence with material forces, will help conserve human life and diminish suffering, will encourage better education for more people, will tend to make our sense of responsibility equal our prosperity, will help create a sane patriotism and secure world peace.

A Happy Christmas to us all!

## A Christmas Gift That Implies a Compliment

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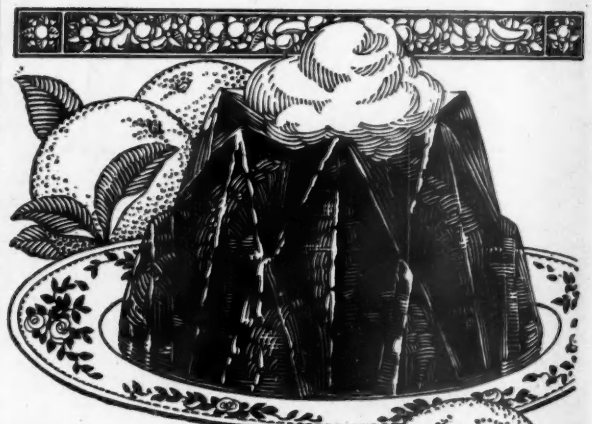
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January, 1926

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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.

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# The Woman Citizen

Volume X

JANUARY, 1926

Number 10

## Current Events

### December

LEADING events of December, at home, were the opening of the Sixty-ninth Congress; the Morrow aircraft board report; the sentencing of Colonel Mitchell; attempts at negotiation of the coal strike. Abroad, there was the impressive signing of the Locarno pact; the failure and resignation of M. Loucheur, Finance Minister in Premier Briand's new Cabinet; settlement of the Irish boundary dispute; difficulty over General Pershing's arrangements for Tacna-Arica; the Mosul award; and our invitation from the League of Nations to join in a preliminary Disarmament Conference.

### Progress Toward Peace

THE World Court, which came up in the Senate on December 17, seems to be jogging on at just the speed and in just the direction everyone expected. There was some oratory, and some Borah reservations before the adjournment till after the holidays, when the discussion will take on serious meaning. There are those who feel anxiety, believing that the Borah group will fight, fume and filibuster until the session is talked out. The optimists cheerfully believe that the requisite votes are safely mobilized in defense of the World Court plank in Republican and Democratic platforms.

Senator Pepper, of Pennsylvania, who had a plan of reservations all his own to guarantee the Court's divorce from the League of Nations, retired it, and came out in support of the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge reservations.

As for the Disarmament Conference, as the holidays came it was understood that the President had made up his mind to accept the invitation, and to appoint representatives himself without asking Congress for authority. This conference, whose date is February 15, is only a preliminary to a larger meeting, for which it will prepare an agenda. Germany, Russia and the United States are invited, along with the nations

represented in the League Council and Bulgaria, Finland, Holland, Poland, Rumania, Yugoslavia.

Hugh Gibson, our minister in Switzerland, will be a representative of this country at the Disarmament Conference, Secretary Kellogg will almost certainly be another, while other prominent persons are under consideration.

Such a conference, with the United States included, may be as memorable as the signing of the Locarno treaties in London on December 1—an event which has been celebrated not only in Europe but also in the United States as the beginning of a new era of peace and of cooperation on equal terms between the former enemy nations.

### Air Affairs

THE report of the President's Air Inquiry Board, headed by Dwight W. Morrow, was—briefly—"anti-Mitchell." It opposed the Mitchell contention that a separate unified air service



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Dwight Morrow

should be organized; recommending, instead, an assistant secretary of war and of the navy for aviation, with representation of aviation in army and navy high places. The Board was unimpressed by the dangers of air attack which Colonel Mitchell and his supporters have urged.

A few days after the Morrow report was made public, the court-martial court before which Colonel Mitchell was on trial for his attacks on his superior officers and their policies handed down its verdict. Colonel Mitchell was found guilty, and an ingenious sentence was imposed: for five years he is suspended

from the Army. He is neither in the Army nor out of it—so far in that further outbreaks would be punishable, so far out that he has neither title nor pay. The verdict now goes to the President for review.

### French Troubles

THE success of the Briand ministry in gaining acceptance of the first finance bill—a bill for inflation—was shortlived. When a second finance proposal was made, there was a storm of protest. The outcome was the resignation of M. Loucheur, Finance Minister—partly because of personal unpopularity, it appears. M. Loucheur lacks the strength of personality which would have carried his program against the hostility of the various warring factions in the French Parliament. M. Paul Doumer became Finance Minister.

The financial crisis is still acute, but there is some hope in a movement started by the big industrialists in northern France to stabilize the national currency. They have submitted two plans—an offer of ten per cent of their annual turnover as a guarantee for a new American loan, and a pledge to meet maturing government bond obligations up to three billion francs.

Discussion of M. Doumer's first proposals has been postponed, which probably means there was serious disagreement. The left wing in the Chamber, which wishes to extend the application of the income tax rather than impose new taxes, is growing stronger and may succeed in overturning the Briand ministry.

\* \* \*

Premier Briand won a victory in getting a vote of confidence on his Syrian policy—retention of the mandate, but a milder government, administered by a civilian rather than a military governor. M. Henri Jouvenel, appointed by M. Briand in accordance with this policy, is now in Syria. Fighting still goes on around Damascus and the city is like an armed camp. But there are reports of approaches to peace negotiations on both sides.



## Mosul

ONE of the touchiest places in world relationships right now is the Mosul boundary—that is, the frontier between Turkey and Iraq, a former Turkish territory for which Great Britain holds a mandate under the League of Nations. Mosul lies between Turkey and Iraq, and its reputed richness in oil is one reason why both Turkey and Great Britain want it. It is a good grain country, too, and its northern mountain ranges would give Great Britain protection for her route to India. Under the Treaty of Sèvres Mosul was lost to Turkey; but Turkey never recognized that treaty, and at Lausanne she reasserted her claims. Much discussion followed, and in 1924 the dispute went to the League of Nations, which appointed a Boundary Commission to study the situation and make proposals. Its report, made last spring, offered three recommendations of rather intricate nature. When in September the Council met to consider the report, a temporary place was given to the Turkish delegate at the Council table, though Turkey is not a member of the League.

Many involved factors—economic, racial, religious, strategic, entered into the discussion, and there arose a difference of opinion concerning the Council's jurisdiction. Finally the World Court was asked to rule on the disputed points—whether, under the Treaty of Lausanne, the Council had power to arbitrate, as Great Britain claimed, or only to mediate, as Turkey maintained, and whether the interested parties had a right to vote in the Council when the vote was taken—a Turkish contention. The Turkish representative, Tewfik Bey, protested the reference to the World Court, though the British claimed that at former Council meetings Fethi Bey had agreed that both sides must accept the Council's award. In response to the Turkish reversal of attitude, Great Britain announced that of course the award could bind her no further than Turkey consented to be bound, and warned that she could not be responsible for the safety and welfare of Iraq if it were an Iraq without Mosul.

The World Court's verdict was that the Council's decision should be binding and that the interested nations should not vote. At its December meeting the Council took up the question, but before it reached a conclusion the League investigators who had been sent to the disputed region to verify British charges of new Turkish atrocities returned with their report, abundantly confirming the charges. The Council's decision, no doubt at least strengthened by this report, was in favor of Great Britain. She retains Mosul as part of Iraq under her mandate, which she will now renew. The first mandate term was four years—ending this year; the renewal is for

twenty-five years, but on a flexible basis so that Great Britain may withdraw as soon as Iraq is ready for independence and membership in the League. Iraq is strongly bent on independence and the mandate has never technically been called a mandate but "a treaty for regulating relations between Great Britain and Iraq."

What Turkey will do is still a question. The British House of Commons accepted Premier Baldwin's policy, though the entire Labor membership walked out. Conciliatory meetings are being held by the Foreign Office with the Turkish ambassador in London, which possibly means that Turkey will yield gracefully, on some offer of something "just as good."

## The New Congress

AS it closed for the holiday recess, Congress had a rather active two weeks behind it. The first events in the House were the election of Mr. Nicholas



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Nicholas Longworth, Speaker  
of the House, and his family

Longworth as Speaker of the House by a good majority, and the passage of a rule making it more difficult to take a bill away from a committee and bring it out into the House. Both House and Senate had plainly started on a policy of conciliation toward the insurgents, but House patience gave out quickly. Progressives who failed to vote for Mr. Longworth and the new rule were disciplined by removal from committees. In the Senate, the regular Republicans stuck it out and placed "young Bob" La Follette on committees, thus accepting him as a Republican in spite of his



"Young Bob"

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avowed insurgency. (See Washington letter, page 8.)

The legislation of the early days is reviewed by Mrs. Stokes in the Washington letter; and the President's message is noted on page 26. Outstanding in legislation was the passage of the tax

bill, which reduces income taxes at both ends of the scale—for the lowest ranges and in the supertaxes; reduces them rather more than the President would have favored—he said in his message, and strikes some two million names from the Federal tax-rolls. It slashes the tax on estates over \$150,000, and repeals the gift tax. The provision for publicity of income tax returns is eliminated. The tax bill is a much doctored compromise between the original Mellon plan and Democratic proposals, and went through practically as it came from committee. It reduces taxes by \$325,000,000.

There are three women in the new House—Mrs. Kahn, of California; Mrs. Rogers, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Norton, of New Jersey. The party lineup is 248 Republicans, 182 Democrats, 3 Farmer-Laborites, 2 Socialists—435 in all. In the Senate there are 56 Republicans, 39 Democrats, and one Farmer-Laborite.

## Coal

FOUR months—and as this is written the first hope for settlement of the coal strike appears, with an agreement between operators and miners to meet in conference.

Early in the month Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania, the anthracite coal state, drew up a plan of settlement which it was hoped would be accepted as was his mediation of the last strike. The miners accepted it as a basis for negotiation, but the mine operators refused. They objected to Governor Pinchot's suggestion that a joint board should decide whether an increase in wages is possible at the prices which existed in September, and to the proposed substitute for the "check-off." Governor Pinchot's plan was that the operators should act as collectors of "voluntary assignments" of the miners' wages, while under the "check-off" demanded by the miners and steadily refused by the operators, the operators would regularly collect union dues out of the miners' wages. The operators seemed to think that there was little difference between the two methods.

A little later Mr. John Lewis, head of the United Mine Workers, said that the "financial interests behind" the operators were prepared to continue the fight for a year and had a billion dollars to spend.

The next step toward negotiations was taken by the mayors of the Pennsylvania anthracite towns. They planned to get the two sides together, but Mr. Lewis did not clearly meet the operators' condition that other plans besides the Pinchot proposal might be discussed, and at the last minute the meeting was called off. Two or three days later Mr. Lewis expressly agreed to this condition, concerning which he said he had been misinterpreted, and the joint committee of miners and operators, which met in vain last September, is about to attempt nego-

tations. The news was hailed with joy by the miners' families, among whom suffering from cold and hunger has become acute.

In his message to Congress Mr. Coolidge recommended legislation to enable the President and the Departments of Commerce and Labor to act in a coal strike, but he has made no move, so far as is known, toward intervention.

### Alien Property

A QUESTION likely to cause much discussion is Secretary Mellon's proposal concerning alien property—the property of individual Germans which was seized during the war and turned over to the Alien Property Custodian. Under formal agreement, when the German-American peace treaty was signed, it was arranged that Germany should compensate her citizens for their property and that we should hold it as a means of satisfying the claims of individual Americans against Germany. There has been agitation at times for outright return of the confiscated property, in harmony with American tradition. Secretary Mellon's proposal is for an issue of \$250,000,000 twenty-five-year United States bonds, which the German reparation payments due to the United States would care for, and out of which American claims would be paid. It calls for the return of the German-owned property to the Germans and the satisfaction of any claims not looked after, from these same bonds.

Comment on the plan, details of which are not fully known, has not yet been unleashed.

### A Roman Empire?

WE are told that Premier Mussolini of Italy is toying with the idea of proclaiming an Italian Empire, harking back to the days of glory of the ancient Roman Empire. Doubtless this would have its appeal to Italian pride, heighten the prestige of Fascism, call the world's attention to the new sense of importance Italy has felt since the war. For other nations the notion holds the menace that "empire" might set a small country to looking for new expansion and might stimulate an arrogant state of mind. But perhaps the touch of laughter in the comment on Mussolini's proposal may be a deterrent.

Meantime some of the legislation recently outlined by Mussolini has been passed by the Parliament—the law establishing Fascist labor unions, which will place both sides of labor disputes in the government's hands and is expected to stop lockouts and strikes by compulsion. "I consider the Italian nation in a permanent state of war," Premier Mussolini said to the Parliament in presenting his requirement for governmental control of industry.

### Tacna-Arica

THE task laid upon General Pershing as director of the plebiscite by which Chili and Peru are supposed to settle the vexed question of Tacna-Arica is proving very difficult. Chili and Peru, in a hopeless deadlock over the territory which each has claimed for thirty years, asked President Coolidge to make a decision as to the method of settlement. The President decided in favor of a plebiscite in the disputed territories—the method which had been decided on thirty years ago but never carried out. When the award was ac-



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General Pershing

cepted, the President sent General Pershing to oversee the plebiscite. Presently trouble began to boil. Peru protested when things seemed not to be going her way. Now Chili is complaining—ostensibly against the distant date set by General Pershing for the election (registration from February 15 to March 15, election April 15). This, Chili thinks, gives Peru advantage, since it allows her time to proselytize a population which has been under strong Chilean influence. Also, she objects to the very careful safeguards that General Pershing is arranging for the plebiscite. Rumors that Chili had protested against his decisions to the League of Nations—and that a head-on clash with the Monroe Doctrine was coming—proved to be untrue; but the Chilean minister at Berne did file an informal memorandum of Chilean sentiments with the Secretary of the League, and a protest has been made to our Government.

The truth is that neither country really wants a plebiscite and that the enterprise is bound to be dangerous—with the presence of Chilean troops in the province and the high-tension emotion on both sides. A part of the press urges the withdrawal of General Pershing and suggests diplomacy as a better method of settlement.

### The Irish Boundary

SPEAKING of boundaries—one is settled! Or at least if nothing was actually done about the boundary itself, the decision to leave it alone was a settlement. This is the boundary between the two parts of Ireland—Ulster, which is Protestant Northern Ireland, and the Irish Free State, to the south.

Since it didn't seem safe to tamper with the boundary, an arrangement was made with Great Britain by which the boundary will stay where it is. The Irish Free State will cease to demand a part of Ulster, and in return the Irish Free State will be let off paying part of the British war debt. A treaty to this effect was ratified by all three governments—a good solution, apparently, and not the less so because the Free State couldn't pay those debts anyhow.

De Valera, head of the Irish Republicans, tried to stop the arrangement by which the "lost Catholic provinces of Ulster" will stay lost, and talked about a "dishonorable peace," but failed to halt ratification by the Dail, the Free State's Parliament.

### "Golden Rule Nash"

AN interesting item in the industrial field is that the famous "Golden Rule Nash" clothing factory has been unionized. This is the Cincinnati factory of which the *Citizen* wrote some time ago where the application of Golden Rule principles by Mr. A. Nash had built up a small shop to a great prosperity—an intensely interesting and altogether convincing development. The shop was non-union, and run on lines of benevolent paternalism. Recently Mr. Nash asked the employees to unite with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and they consented. He is reported to have been moved not only by belief in the labor movement, but also by a wish to carry his ideals into the Amalgamated.

### Rubber—A Delicate Subject

AS a result of a request from Secretary Hoover, the House of Representatives will conduct an investigation of the alleged monopolistic control of raw products which this country buys in large quantities. Rubber is the principal commodity in mind. A few weeks ago Secretary Hoover called attention to the British control of crude rubber and the high prices that have resulted from the imposition of export restrictions in rubber-producing British colonies. He also officially denied that the United States has ever attempted to restrict the export of wheat or to raise its price artificially—these being counter charges which are brought against us.

Already there are reverberations of the discussion of the subject by Congress, in the English press, and much more may be expected when an inquiry starts. The *New York Times* points out that a League of Nations economic congress is to be held soon, that this country will be invited, and that discussion of this subject on a large international basis would be the most helpful method.

December 26, 1925.



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## Your Business in Washington

By ELIZABETH K. PHELPS STOKES

December 16, 1925.

**A**CCORDING to Senator Capper, of Kansas, an important and significant session of Congress has begun, one that is likely to be fruitful of noteworthy action. This is contrary to the views of many who have attended the opening of Congress with an air of nonchalant in consequence. Part of the apathy is due to the lukewarmness of the World Court adherents. The opposition has the real fire. Even the President himself, although committed officially and as spokesman for the Republican party, is in no fighting fervor over the matter and goes at it more in the line of duty toward a party pledge than with any personal zeal. Compare his attitude on the World Court with that of President Wilson on the League of Nations, irrespective of the merit of the propositions. President Wilson's was personal support first and foremost, almost to the extent of disregard of his party; Calvin Coolidge obeys the mandates of his cohorts with cold personal assent.

### *The World Court Struggle*

Political crusading and martyrdom being out of fashion, it is more likely that the Coolidge espousal of the plank in our foreign relations which would provide membership in the Court of International Justice is the kind which will win. The only doubt in the concession of victory when the World Court proposition comes before Congress on the seventeenth of December, according to legislation passed at the last session, is the fear of the capabilities of the opposition. Senator Borah is a host of opposition in one, and the stir made by Mrs. Medill McCormick, widow of Senator McCormick, and her group is no mean factor. Mrs. McCormick is playing an important part in national politics without the halo of an official title.

### INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

**BY** Mr. Griffin, of New York, a child labor bill in the form of a constitutional amendment making it illegal for children under sixteen years of age to work in industrial establishments.

Abolishment of the Federal Trade Commission proposed in a bill by Representative Johnson, of Washington.

By Representative La Guardia, of New York, resolution requesting the President to summon an international conference to outlaw war, the conference to be held in Washington.

By Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts, and Representative Cramton, of Michigan, the former a leader of the "wets" and the latter a prominent prohibitionist, to place law enforcement agents under the civil service.

By Representative Blanton, of Texas, to shut off the supply of "diplomatic liquor" by refusing permits to diplomatic representatives to import liquor, and a measure providing for the impeachment and removal from office of any member of Congress or Federal official who purchases intoxicating liquors or is proven guilty of violating the prohibition law, and the discharge of any army or navy officer or enlisted man guilty of the same offense against the law of the land.

By Representative Madden, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, providing for a joint Congressional committee to negotiate for the private leasing of Muscle Shoals.

By Representative McClintick, of Oklahoma, requiring all resident aliens to apply for American citizenship.

By Representative Sol Bloom, of New York, legislation to solve the domestic servant problem by excepting from the quota restrictions of the immigration law all European women immigrants entering the United States to become cooks or housemaids.

By Representative Hamilton Fish, of New York, to prohibit "foreign centers of population" established by immigrants in American cities.

By Representative Cordell Hull, of Tennessee, expressing the Democratic demand for tariff revision downward.

By Representative Meyer Jacobstein, of New York, ordering the committee on labor and interstate commerce to draw up legislation authorizing the President to meet the present anthracite coal emergency by taking over and operating the anthracite mines.

By Chairman Green, of the Ways and Means Committee, the Administration's bill for general tax reduction. It is expected to be taken up in the Senate on January 4.

However, there is every confidence that when the votes are counted, there will be ample to pass the World Court resolution, the necessary two-thirds being assured by the fact that there are enough Democrats in sight to add to the known Republican votes to pass the measure. The only uncertainty is the headway which the opposition will make and how many wavering senators will be influenced by Senator Borah's vitriolic argument.

### *Strained Courtesy*

The new Congress is one of change. The pages of the *Congressional Record* for the opening days contain an overwhelming list of resolutions of respect for members who have passed on since the last session. In each case the surviving senator in the afflicted state presents the resolution and notifies the Senate that at a later time he will request the designation of a special day when appropriate tributes can be paid to the memory of his colleague. These days, and tributes, will take up many hours in this session. One hears the hollow voice of Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, the bitter enemy and jeerer of the late Senator LaFollette, addressing the Senate in a deep tone: "Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk relating to the death of my late colleague. At a later time, I shall ask the Senate to set aside a day on which appropriate tributes may be paid to his memory." If the Senate had a Book of Etiquette one would suppose that families of late respected members of Congress would insert a paragraph forbidding the Lodges to deliver appreciations of Woodrow Wilson and restraining the Lenroots from eulogies of Robert M. LaFollette, and setting aside the tradition that, friend or foe, the state colleague must be the one who escorts the new member to the chair of the President of the Senate to be sworn in.



Young Bob LaFollette, attired in light gray spats, took the arm of his father's bitterest foe, and was conducted through the long aisles of the upper chamber to the President's desk. Lenoir has a huge, long-limbed, heavy frame, with broad features, indicating what might be a trace of Scandinavian ancestry. Young Bob is a short, flat-top boyish figure, who looks out from under his forehead, and could be the grandson of many a gray-haired senator, so far as his thirty years go. He speaks with a boyish inflection and has the air of a young man not at all done with his fling, yet he displaces the appearance of youth when he enters into his subject with a knowledge of political affairs extraordinary in its scope. His father spent twenty years training him. Statesmen called upon the elder LaFollette to discuss weighty matters, more or less confidential, and had to put up with the presence of the Senator's sons, one or both, who were summoned to sit on the sofa, listen and not contribute remarks or wisdom. When young LaFollette's friends cite his twenty years' hard training under his father, they gloss over the mathematics which must reveal that his arduous introduction to heavy politics, therefore, must have begun at the age of ten.

### *With a Difference*

Nevertheless, young LaFollette is not the ordinary type of young man and has promise of something within his own power, whether it is scintillating success or the goal of the average Republican Senator. He is considerably unlike his father who, although a small man, gave the impression of height and stature, due to the peculiar and imposing height of his great forehead and breadth of shoulder. The young LaFollette has not yet cultivated the pompadour and seems to take sartorial pride in slapping down his black tuft with an oversupply of water until it shines like the first row of a high school stag line.

While Congress sits in solemn conclave with the ghosts of old members haunting their souls, down at the free-for-all public auction of C. G. Sloan are the household effects of Senator Lodge going under the ruthless hammer. Pieces from his bedroom, dining room, perhaps his footstool; there is no mark to tell whether the former chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee sat and kicked the ottoman before his own fire when the League of Nations gathered momentum. But there are his effects, and swarming down upon them are the hordes of people who never heard of Henry Cabot Lodge, the League of Nations, or Boston, or the Senate except as somewhere in the great stone ark at the top of the hill on the way to the navy yard, the Anacostia bridge, and other places more easily frequented by Fords. In the collection of the late Senator's

### PASSED THE HOUSE

House concurred in the Senate resolution extending the temporary postal rates until the beginning of the next session of Congress, when it is hoped there will be sufficient data on the effect of these rates to permit permanent rates to be drawn up.

Adoption of the Ways and Means Committee proposal to reduce the rates on income surtaxes from 40 to 20 per cent, and of the committee rates on normal levies.

### INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

By Senator Wadsworth, of New York, legislation to amend the immigration and naturalization laws.

By Senator King, of Utah, proposing abolishment of the U. S. Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, their functions to be taken over by a shipping commission of three members appointed directly by the President.

By Senator Jones, of New Mexico, a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, which would give to the voteless District of Columbia the status of a state, with the right to be represented in Congress.

The "Blanket bill" for a constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights for men and women in the United States and its territories, sponsored by the National Woman's Party, reintroduced by Senator Curtis, of Kansas.

By Senator Jones, of Washington, and Senator Fess, of Ohio, to amend the Senate cloture rules, making it possible for a majority of the Senate to end debate at any time.

By Senator Edge, of New Jersey, to increase the legal alcoholic content of beverages to 2.75 per cent; also a bill to remove restrictions on alcoholic prescriptions by physicians.

By Senator King, of Utah, bill granting complete independence to the Philippines.

By Senator Copeland, of New York, to avoid the difficulties in administration of the Cable Act by admitting wives of American citizens, regardless of immigration restrictions.

Transfer of all prohibition enforcement activities from the Treasury to the Department of Justice, provided for in a bill by Senator King.

By Senator Smoot, authorizing a survey of all governmental activities by a committee of five, with a view to reorganizing the departments so that all related activities would be under one department.

By Senator Borah, for recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia by the United States.

By Senator Smoot, approving the foreign debt settlements arrived at by the American Debt Funding Commission and Italy, Belgium, Esthonia, Rumania, Latvia, and Czechoslovakia. These bills were referred to the Senate Finance Committee and reported favorably.

By Senator Borah, for the immediate return of alien property seized by the United States during the war and held by the Alien Property Custodian, and also for compensation for the seizure and use of merchant ships and other maritime property seized during the war.

By Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, to create a bureau of Civil Aviation in the Department of Commerce; reported favorably by the Senate Committee.

By Senator McLean, of Connecticut, to require Cabinet members and the heads of independent agencies and commissions of the Government to appear bi-weekly before the Senate and House to report and answer questions on the conduct of their departments.

By Senator Borah, punishing by a \$10,000 fine or five years' imprisonment or both, any Government officer who "injures or intimidates" any citizen in the exercise of any right guaranteed by the Constitution.

books, now on the shelves of a rare book store, is a complete edition in the original of Machiavelli with the Lodge book plate and his signature. How much he read it we shall never know.

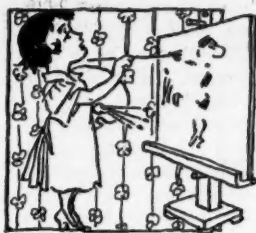
Senator Brandegee's effects were sold at the same auction not long ago. The old place is getting to be a mausoleum of relics with entirely too much atmosphere for comfort; dusty aisles filled with the memories of past official and private splendor of the principals. One of the features of the continuous stream of goods and chattels which come to the auction are old wine glasses, liqueur silver, decanters, punch bowls, and the what-nots of the days before prohibition. Long ago the auctioneer has recovered from his surprise as to the marketable value of these wares. They were at first offered with a jibe and a laugh. Who will have these one hundred and thirty-six cordial glasses of Bohemian etched glass with tear drops in the stems, for \$1.00?—who for seventy-five cents—who for fifty cents? and so on? Nothing now finds more ready sale and the prices for good glasses are above those paid for the same class of article in the days of legitimate liquor. What is done with the containers can only be surmised, but there is this much to say on the old stupid subject, that prohibition among officials and persons with social ambitions and wealth here is still a nice theory and hardly a daily practice.

One prominent person, highly redolent of dinner cocktails, not only has changed his own personal viewpoint from a sad to a rosy world, but has given the cause for a chain of gossip which goes from one end of this District of Columbia to the other and from there out through the country, and does more harm than the mugs of beer smuggled and drunk by all the laborers along the Potomac.

### *Washington and Prohibition*

If the prohibition amendment comes up again in Congress, let it be said now that that discussion must not go unheeded throughout the country, for if there have been heavy violations of the spirit and letter of the law, they have been here within the District of Columbia, and as such have influenced the whole country. How prohibition workers can expect to make headway with this kind of situation existing is beyond us. It seems part of the fun, so-called, at entertainments, to provide a cache of liquor and to delegate the most convivial of the company to see that it is properly escorted to the banquet hall. The fact that the District of Columbia was put upon a prohibition basis during the war, and before prohibition was enforced in any other part of the country, seems to have been lost in the mind of the public. That there was a reason for so doing apparently also is overlooked. Statistics have shown that

(Continued on page 43)



## WITH BRUSH AND CHISEL

## Birthdays in Art

By MARY FOSTER



**T**HE hundredth birthday of the National Academy of Design has had a two months' celebration. The President of the United States offered his congratulations in opening the party, and all Washington followed him. Then after a month of exchange of courtesies, the Academy left Washington for its native New York and began the second instalment of its Centennial Exhibition.

As academies of art go, this one is a mere child, with uncounted years of vigorous growth ahead of it. A sober, serious child, it is conscious of its position, of the dignity of its opinions, of the importance of its mission. A conservative child, whose conservatism "represented among other things, the preservation and continuation of the durable, the weighty, and the lastingly precious." There are those who doubt that last phrase, who feel that the Academy has followed too closely the middle line, and in keeping away from the worst of American painting, has occasionally missed the best.

Nevertheless, the Academy is the most widely acknowledged art authority in this country. Election to its ranks is an honor that laymen and artist alike recognize as a proof of noteworthy accomplishment.

Almost from the beginning, the Academy, theoretically, has considered the art of women along with the art of men. Practically, there were no women among the founders, and few stand on the rolls of deceased Academicians. In 1902 the Academy elected Cecilia Beaux to full membership, and that was the beginning of the influx of women whose names are familiar today.

This year the roll of Academicians and their Associates shows the names of twenty-seven women in a total membership of two hundred and seventy-nine. It is not a large number, but it is

a growing one, and although there are no figures available to prove it, one guesses that the proportion is about equal to the proportion of women to men artists of all grades, the country over.

More important than the matter of numbers is the quality of work. This Centennial Exhibition testifies to the coming of age, so far as the Academy is concerned, of American women who paint and model.

The dean of them all is Cecilia Beaux, one of the women honored with the title of Academician. Her work hangs both in the Metropolitan Museum of New York and the Art Institute of Chicago, and she is known abroad as well as here in her own country. Her lovely portrait of Mrs. James Drinker and her son dominates the gallery in which it hangs. Serene and beautiful, with a rare

spiritual quality in face and poise and background, it is painted with a vigor of handling and a strength of conception that make it nearly incomparable.

Lydia Field Emmet is a portraitist of another school, painting with smooth and quiet care in place of the bolder technique of Miss Beaux. Her color is fresh and charming, and her posing of Mrs. Milbank with the tulips of spring gives the keynote to her portrait. She too is a full-fledged Academician, and the winner of innumerable prizes.

The third woman to put the proud initials N. A. after her name is Helen Turner. Her particular interest is in figure painting, and she is constantly experimenting with new subjects, new groupings, and even new technique. A Southern woman by birth and education, her artistic training has been almost entirely in American schools and studios.

Of the Academicians who are sculptors, Evelyn Longman Batchelder was elected in 1919, Bessie Potter Vonnob in 1921, and Anna Hyatt, now the wife of Archer Huntington, in 1922. The work of the three women is very different. Mrs. Batchelder did the Fountain of Ceres at the Panama Pacific Exposition, and the huge bronze doors of the library at Wellesley College are her work.

Bessie Potter Vonnob, on the other hand, is partial to small bronzes. Her work is always firm, yet delicate, and her statuettes have qualities that remind one of the grace and sweep of the old Tanagra figures.

Standing at a corridor's end, Anna Hyatt Huntington's life-size bronze "Diana" scarcely seems to touch the ground in the thrill of the chase. A hound leaps from under her flying feet, and the whole composition has the graceful uprush of swift and joyous flight. In addition to Mrs. Huntington's American honors, she has the added distinction of being a



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"Cecilia Beaux's lovely portrait of Mrs. James Drinker and her son dominates the gallery in which it hangs."

Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor.

The Academy Associates, who initial themselves A. N. A., are greater in number than their sisters in full membership. Violet Oakley, famous for the murals and the stained glass which decorate churches and capitols in many states, is one of them. So is Jean McLane, painter of portraits and of sunshine; Mary Fairchild Low, whose rich depth of color and masterly technique are famous in Europe as well as at home;



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Anna Hyatt Huntington's life-size bronze "Diana"

Edith Prellwitz, painter of symbolic and gracious figures; Mary Blumenschein of New Mexico; Anna Fisher and Gertrude Fiske; Felicie Howell,

young painter of old New England; Lillian Genth and Rosina Sherwood; Dora Wheeler who has done stained glass as well as famous portraits; and Amanda Brewster Sewell, whose portraits have the style and spirit of the early English masters.

The Associate sculptors are Abastenia St. L. Eberle, Laura Gardin Fraser with her case of lovely medals, Harriet Frishmuth of the poised "Vine," Malvina Hoffman, and Janet Scudder whose seated Faun plays his tiny pipes with such intent earnestness that you catch yourself listening for his impish tune.

It is an able and interesting group of paintings and statues. Technical excellence and innate artistry have come together in its production. It asks no special consideration as the work of women. There is no "weaker sister" feeling in any of it. Indeed it has gone so far in the other direction that one can say truly that there is no sex in this art.

Coincident with this hundredth birthday of all American art came the actual day of birth of the new home of the American Association of Women Painters and Sculptors. Order and beauty now reign at 17 East 62nd Street. The first floor galleries are bright with a showing of small paintings by Association members. The floors above are rented, some to organizations, some to private individuals, and the basement has been made into a charming tea room for members and their friends.

The clubhouse will be a rallying-place for women with artistic ability. Providing, as it does, exhibition space of an



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Chestnut Street, Salem—by Felicie Waldo Howell

intimate and friendly sort, it will open the way for many women whose work is too little known. And as its membership list approaches the ideal of a complete roster of the able women artists of the country, it will act as a spur to younger women.

It is a good omen that this newest home of women artists should be opened at the same time as the Centennial of past work. If there were only a Centennial one might mourn for the lost past and fear the future. But as it is, one leaves the past with gratitude for fine work accomplished, and looks toward the organized women artists to produce work for the future that shall rise great and free above its splendid foundation.

## Our Cover Artist

"OUCH!"—one little word with such a wealth of meaning—is the title given by Bonnie MacLeary to her exquisite fountain figure reproduced on our cover. Here is no misnomer, for the expression of wounded pride and hurt flesh on the face of the little miss are almost too realistic for one's own comfort.

When other children round about her were making mud pies, Miss MacLeary was modeling in clay, but she did not take up sculpture as her real work until 1912, when she studied at the Art Students' League under James Earle Frazer. Previous to this she studied drawing at the New York School of Art under F. Luis Mora, and at the Academy Julien in Paris.

She is a member of the National As-



© Apeda, N. Y.

Bonnie MacLeary

sociation of Women Painters and Sculptors.

Although still young, Miss MacLeary has already won fame for herself through her bronze statue, "Aspiration," which has been secured by the Metropolitan Museum of Art for its permanent collection. This is an eagerly sought recognition. Her works, which have been widely exhibited at a great many galleries and art exhibitions throughout the country, are well-known to laymen and art connoisseurs alike.

Born in San Antonio, Texas, Miss MacLeary considers Porto Rico her home, as her father became a judge on the Supreme Bench there shortly after the American Occupation, and remained until his death.



# The Communist Question

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

**R**ECENTLY an appeal was made to certain persons in the East urging them to sign a petition to the governor of California requesting him to pardon Anita Whitney, condemned to serve a prison term for violating the Criminal Syndicalism law of that state; and later a letter was circulated through the mails asking money with which to make Christmas a little less doleful for some one hundred other persons already jailed for violating the same law. These facts arouse reflection. Reflection leads straight to the heart of a Big World Question.

The Big Question is: What is Communism and what does it propose to do? If, as ordinarily understood, it is bent on agitating, arousing and organizing working men until their numbers have grown great enough to warrant action and then to seize all governments, the national, state and local treasuries, the banks, the mines, the lands and factories and not only set up new governments, but a wholly new order of society on the utter ruins of what has slowly evolved through the ages, the situation creates a wholly new problem. At no other time has a minority threatened war on the world. With the success of the Communist uprising in Russia as an example, Communists of all nations have become more boldly optimistic and certain classes of people very much frightened. In Europe free action plus proportional representation has allowed the election of Communists to most of the Parliaments. Here the states are bunglingly attempting the complete extermination of the movement by legislation.

## A New Problem

The point to be emphasized is that the Communist movement as now functioning presents a wholly new problem, lying quite outside the realm of experience, and Europe and the United States are using quite opposite tactics toward it, with considerable evidence that neither has found the solution.

What is the Criminal Syndicalism law of California? Very much abridged, it is this: Any person is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment to not less than one nor more than fourteen years, if by spoken or written words or personal conduct he advocates, teaches, prints or circulates or publicly displays any book, paper, or written or printed

document in any form which advocates the law constitutional?—that is, does it conflict with state or national constitutions? 2. Does the Communist Party advocate criminal syndicalism? We understand Miss Whitney denied the constitutionality of the law and the guilt of the Communist Party.

Has California the right to pass such a law? The legislature of any state has the legal authority to pass any law that it pleases, provided the law does not conflict with the state constitution, which is the supreme law of the state, or the Federal Constitution, which is the supreme law of the nation. Many of the states have passed similar laws.

Miss Whitney, it is said, was arrested and tried upon the sole charge of being a member of the Communist Party. If that group teaches or advocates in any way "criminal syndicalism" the law makes it clear enough that any member of the party is held guilty of that offense. Two questions, therefore, are involved in Miss Whitney's case: 1. Is

the law constitutional?—that is, does it conflict with state or national constitutions? 2. Does the Communist Party advocate criminal syndicalism? We understand Miss Whitney denied the constitutionality of the law and the guilt of the Communist Party.

The governor of the state, in reply to an appeal from Upton Sinclair to pardon Miss Whitney, said:

1. That the law had been passed in 1919 by a very large majority, the Senate voting unanimously and the House casting only nine noes. That an effort to have the law repealed or amended had failed in the legislature of 1923 and again in that of 1925.

2. That Miss Whitney was convicted by a jury in the Superior Court of Alameda on February 20, 1920. That verdict was upheld by the State Appellate Court, the State Supreme Court and the United States Supreme Court. It seems, therefore, that by all possible authority the law was legally enacted and has been found valid by the courts. It does not matter whether the act was unjust or foolish—it is a valid law. The Communist Party of California is, therefore, guilty, and Miss Whitney, as a member of it, is also guilty, although she has said no illegal word nor performed an illegal act.

## THE COMMUNIST FAITH

In a booklet issued by the Communist party in last Presidential election and obtainable from The Workers' Party of America, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago, an attempt is made to compare the attitude of the four parties—Republican, Democratic, Socialist and Communist—toward certain questions. The following is an abridgment of the policy as there set forth.

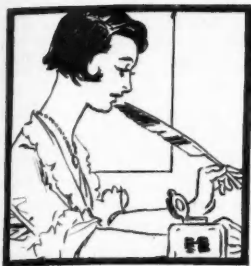
The Workers' Party will educate and organize the "working class for a revolutionary struggle for power which when secured will enable the toiling masses to abolish the present system and to restore the wealth of the nation to those who produce it." They shall take over the ownership, control and management of the banks, railroads, coal mines, grain elevators and all land. We favor a soviet form of government; a workers' and farmers' government; a government that will disarm the capitalists and arm the working class. We favor only one kind of law and order, the kind that will be established by a workers' and farmers' government. We aim to bring together the entire working class, foreign born, Negroes and American for a common struggle against the capitalists and their government. We favor the Communist International as the only world organization willing and able to fight capitalist imperialism to a finish and to erect on its ruins an international federation of socialist soviet republics.

## The Governor's Position

The governor says further: "The law penalizing criminal syndicalism is just as solemn and binding as the laws against murder, robbery, treason, arson and other crimes. Those who object to the criminal syndicalism law should appeal to the legislature or take the matter direct to the people by initiative. To ask me to nullify the law is to ask me to violate my oath of office to uphold the constitution."

Miss Whitney is a woman of refined antecedents, possesses a college education and a lawyer's degree, and is reputed to be possessed of comfortable means. It is said that such a woman who believes that she is innocent of any wrong in thought or deed should be thrust into prison. On the other hand, is the governor not entirely justified in his position? What authority has an elected chief of a state to overrule three legislatures and four courts, one the highest in the land? What is to become of "the reign of law and order" if governors, representing the

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## IN LETTERS

## Dorothy Canfield

By ZEPHINE HUMPHREY



**T**WO miles from the village of Arlington, Vermont, and perhaps a quarter of a mile further up a steep mountain road stands a house of which Vermonters are very proud: the home of Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

It is a small and simple abode, obviously the growth of experimental years. Sitting close to the ground, it spreads a wing here and there. A great mountain looms over it, pine forests surround it at a sufficient distance to admit plenty of sunlight and a view down the valley of the Battenkill. It is as indigenous as a rock or tree.

Dorothy Canfield inherited it, along with several hundred acres of mountain. Arlington is the New England-cradle of the Canfield race. Dorothy was born in Kansas and spent much of her girlhood in the mid-western states, where her illustrious father was president of several colleges; also she traveled much in Europe with her adventurous and talented mother. But it was always in Arlington that she felt most at home. Her education was received in various places, notably at the Sorbonne in Paris and at Columbia in New York. At the latter university, where her father was then acting as lecturer and librarian, she took her doctor's degree in Romance languages, and here she wrote her first books, a study of Corneille and Racine and, in collaboration with Professor George Carpenter, a text book for English classes. A career of brilliant scholarship seemed to lie before her.

What a shock must it have been then to her friends and family when, on their marriage in 1907, she and John Fisher elected to live not in academic circles but on a remote mountain side, and to give themselves not to erudition but to creative life and work!

Straight to the Arlington hill came the young couple and established themselves in the little house which, smaller and plainer than it is now, they, with their own hands, from time to

time, have enlarged and enriched.

Pages could be written about those early years. Success came easily to Mrs. Fisher's pen, but of course, like



shifts with the baby, concerned themselves with the affairs of the town and world, read, talked, wrote, climbed mountains, developed their pine forests, ran a small sawmill, lived altogether in the fullest and most vivid life imaginable.

The winter before Sally was born, they spent a few months in France, and, when the baby was two years old, they all went to Italy. Here Mrs. Fisher met Signora Montessori and became much interested in the Montessori method of education, with the result that, on her return to Vermont, she wrote "The Montessori Mother." "The Squirrel Cage" was published in this same year, 1912, and Dorothy Canfield began to be recognized as an American writer of substantial worth. In 1915, two of her best books were published, "Hillsboro People" and "The Bent Twig," and, after that, her position was assured.

Next to Vermont, France had always been the home of Dorothy Canfield's vivacious as well as meditative spirit; and when, in 1914, the great war began, she felt its baleful tide invading her distant mountain side. Her little son, Jimmy, was born that year, so, for awhile, she could do nothing but minister from afar. In the spring of 1916, however, her husband enlisted as an ambulance driver in the American Field Service, and in the autumn Dorothy and her two children followed him to France.

What that meant! What courage and daring, what willingness to take grave risks, not only for herself but also for those whom she loved best! There is a certain bend of a valley road which two Vermonters seldom pass without glancing at each other and remembering how here, in August, 1916,

Dorothy Fisher waved goodbye to them and drove away, a long supple feather in her hat streaming with a gallantry which expressed—as a gesture often will—the essence of her beautiful brave spirit.



Sally and Jimmy Fisher as they looked several years ago, with their mother, Dorothy Canfield Fisher. Sally is in boarding-school now, and Jimmy in the high school near home. Above—Dorothy Canfield.

everyone else, she had to make her way, and, after the birth of their first child, Sally, she and Mr. Fisher had their hands more than full. They did all their own work, inside and out, took

Establishing herself in a small apartment in Paris, Mrs. Fisher put Sally in a Lycée, found a nurse for Jimmy, and plunged into war work. At first she was connected with Miss Winifred Holt's home for blinded soldiers, La Phare de France. Here her energy and initiative accomplished great results. But in 1917, her husband was put in charge of a training camp for American ambulance drivers and Mrs. Fisher secured an appointment as Brigadier de l'Ordinaire or camp housekeeper. In the following winter the risk she had dared took her at her word and her daughter Sally fell ill with typhoid fever.

That was an experience best left undescribed. But the ultimate sacrifice was not demanded of this high-hearted woman and, in the early spring of 1918, Sally was well enough to be taken south. At Guéthary, near Biarritz, Mrs. Fisher rented a cottage, and there she helped the Red Cross establish a home for refugee children.

Meantime, Mr. Fisher had risen from rank to rank and had rendered a service which won him a wide recognition he desired not at all.

Back in Vermont in the summer of 1919, the little family settled down into the old life forever changed and deepened by the war experience. "Home Fires in France" had increased the fame established by the earlier books, and Dorothy Canfield found herself more and more in demand as a contributor to magazines, as a lecturer, as a member of committees, as a promoter of state education. Her response was unguardedly generous, and soon she was far beyond the depth of a less expert

swimmer. Her own creative work, too long neglected, put in its incontrovertible claim. And she was tired, worn out by her years in France. Those who knew her best were gravely troubled with and for her at this time. As well as she could, she safeguarded her health by long hours of sleep and much exercise in the mountain air; but she had to run away—even as far as Italy—to finish "Rough-Hewn," and when, in 1922, she completed her arduous translation of Papini's *Life of Christ*, she fell seriously though briefly ill. She resigned from the Vermont State Board of Education and, in 1923, went with her whole family for a year's sojourn in France.

If she were not such a good American, such a thorough Vermonter, she would perhaps find it easier to live in France where the pace of life is slower and the demand less exacting. But her roots go deep in her Arlington hillside. There she is living now, doing her best to keep her preoccupations in hand, that she may give herself to her proper work.

This work, as she conceives it, is not only writing books but also living a normal woman's life. The lower floor of one of the wings of her little house is a big, sun-flooded study, and, outside, on the edge of the woods, stands a small

swift feet. No successful writer ever remained more utterly unspoiled. Proud as her fellow citizens are of her, they stand in no manner of awe of her, but appeal to her confidently (too confidently perhaps?) for advice and assistance in all their local affairs. Owing to her exertions and those of Mr. Fisher, who is at present a member of the State Legislature, owing also doubtless to generous slices of her royalties, a well-equipped High School has been built in Arlington and many improvements have been made all over the state. Some of her most effective writing has been done for the Vermont Children's Aid Society and the Parent-Teachers Association, and has been published in the local papers. One of her most beautiful bits of prose was a tribute to a little boy who had died in her neighborhood. When she fell heir to a large brick house in the village of Arlington, she made it over to the town for a Community House, reserving only one wing, which has, from time to time, sheltered an interesting succession of distinguished guests: Robert Frost, Carl Ruggles, Olive Fremstad. A few years ago she wrote a play for the Arlington Community Players and acted in it herself, impersonating a sprightly old lady who convulses her audience by dancing an amazing jig.

For a number of reasons, Mrs. Fisher likes mid-winter better than any other season. Her glowing spirit finds cold weather exhilarating, she exults in the sport of skiing, snow-shoeing, skating, but, above all, with an immense relief, she welcomes the chance to give herself to her work. The more completely her little house is barricaded by snow drifts, the more monotonous her daily life becomes,

the happier she is. Then she yields herself wholly, as a writer should, and is so immersed in the personalities and affairs of the people she is creating that they are more real to her than flesh and blood. Hardly ever does she go to bed without presenting to her subconsciousness some literary problem, and the first thing she does in the morning is to look and see if it has been solved. For recreation she has the outdoor sports I have mentioned, the music of a superlative piano player which Mr. Fisher, a lover of music, manages with a really creative skill, many books, windows full of blossoming bulbs, and, best of all, the company

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Dorothy Canfield Fisher's charming home stands on the slope of a Vermont hillside—an old family homestead



Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher

desk-fitted shack to which she can retreat in summer, but every room of her home tingles with her personality. To her husband and children she is never inaccessible; her maid-of-all-work finds her a cooperating friend rather than a mistress. Her innumerable callers—editors, publishers, politicians, tourists, school teachers, reporters, presidents of women's clubs, neighbors, neighbors' children with their dogs and cats, cousins, colleagues—never fail to receive from her a heart-warming welcome. A real person is Dorothy Canfield Fisher, human and sympathetic from her dark curly head with its wide thoughtful eyes and beautiful tender mouth, to her small



# "Superpower"

By H. E. SARGENT

*It sounds mysterious—gigantic—important. We asked Mr. Sargent, who has studied it, to tell us what it is and what it can do.*



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A NEW force has arisen in the affairs of the nation. It carries with it the potentialities of the greatest economic development in modern times. It brings the promise of a sweeping reduction in the drudgery of life, amounting almost to an industrial revolution, together with greater productivity and increased comfort. And it holds the possibility of one of those surging public upheavals that usually accompany the development and expansion of utilities which, through their widespread use, become necessities. Superpower, sometimes (though not quite interchangeably) called giant power, is this force. This strange new power has been gathering momentum during the past few years until now it is ready to take its place as one of the vital problems of the day.

Envisaged as some great compelling energy, superpower has hovered vaguely over the public horizon, seen dimly as something mighty and unknown. Misconceptions, brought about to a great extent by the term itself, have given rise to expectations of some hitherto untried and gigantic force, which will immediately turn the wheels of industry throughout the country at incalculable rates of speed. The practical every-day fact is that all of this development is simply a centralization of power-houses and interconnection of distribution systems.

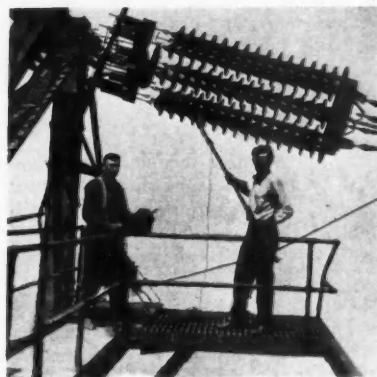
Stripped of its mystery and shorn of the magic of its name, superpower represents one of the most logical and simple forward steps in the use of electricity. *Interconnection and long-distance distribution of electricity is superpower.* Waiving technicalities, the superpower plan, in its broad sense, contemplates the establishment of a few central generating plants at points where power may be produced most cheaply, whether from coal or water, and the distribution of this power over a wide radius in the same fashion in which many small power

Niagara, one of the greatest power sources in the country—with private ownership on one side and public on the other

plants sell their current within restricted areas. This change is not to be accomplished over night, but will be the result of a gradual process marching steadily on.

We are in the midst of a great transformation in the development of electrical power, and already we are well along the road in this evolution to central generation and interconnection. It is moving silently but stupendously before our eyes, and is probably one-third complete. It is marked by movement in four directions. The first is the erection of highly efficient central generating stations of enormous size; second, the consolidation of town plants to form district power systems, supplied from these central stations; third, the interconnection of district systems for the transfer of power between them to balance demands of one system as against the other; and fourth, transmitted power is rapidly replacing individual steam drivers and local electric generators.

Fifty years ago the different communities in the nation were interconnected by telegraph, which brought them into instant touch with all the world. Twenty years ago these same towns and villages over the land were interconnected by telephone. Thus was enlarged the radius of personal touch of the individual to other individuals in every community. Experimental interconnection of local radio broadcasting stations by telephone wires began only a few months ago. And so for superpower. The next great step here also is interconnection. For interconnection is now the road of the great electrical march to more economical expansion. It is interconnection, by the way, that is visualized as a "march," as any one will testify who has seen the tall steel towers, like gi-



© Underwood & Underwood

On a high tension tower which carries electrical current to San Francisco

gantic stilts, that carry the power wires from the great transmission plants across wide spaces of the West.

## Electricity in the Home

This superpower development is the natural result of the steadily increasing use of electricity, and the necessity of an uninterrupted supply of power to meet the demand. Efficiency, in the widest application of the term, is the basis for the high standard of living in the United States. There is nothing that will furnish this efficiency so quickly and effectively as electricity—the cheapest item in the family budget, yet one of the most important. Efficiency in the home is just as important as efficiency in the offices and factories. Growth of electricity in the household, moreover, is keeping pace with the greater application of this force for industrial purposes, and a steady and economical supply of current is now as vital to the home as to the factory. Almost insidiously electricity has come to be the every-day reliance for practically all needs of the day and

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# The Club That Mothers a Hospital

By MILDRED ADAMS

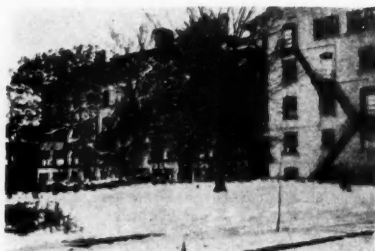
"OUR first patient was a black cat with a broken leg" — the president's bright eyes looked down a long row of years. "We found her on the doorstep that very first morning, and one or two superstitious souls thought she would hoodoo us. But we took her in and patched her up, and Kitty Sherman became our good mascot. She came with us when we moved here."

"Here" was the long four-story building of Sherman Hospital, the child, the business, and the pride of the Elgin Woman's Club. So far as Federation records show, this is the only club which conducts a hospital, and it has every reason to be proud of its distinction. In a town of less than thirty thousand people, it has five hundred members on its roll. With yearly dues of three dollars a member, its treasurer handles over a hundred thousand dollars a year. It is regularly incorporated under the laws of Illinois. Long ago it outgrew the property given it for a clubhouse and, having bought more land, it is finding ways and means to build a new home. And at the same time it plans to enlarge the capacity of the hospital so that it can care for half again as many patients as now have beds.

The reason why the Elgin Woman's Club is conducting a hospital lies far back in its history. The secret of its continued success is in the women who make up its membership. Fortunately, there are still in active service two women who helped make that history, and one of them has been the Club's president for many years.

Mrs. R. D. Hollembeak—Lillie B.—was one of a small group which met together in July of 1887 to form the Elgin Woman's Club for "mutual sympathy and counsel and united effort in all benevolent and educational movements in the community to which the Club belongs." She must have been a vivid and forceful young person. She is both those things now, a gray-haired, vigorous woman, sure of judgment and quick of tongue, with a downright manner and a sense of humor to spice it. In her youth a school teacher, she calls the grave and reverend business men of the town by their first names, and her intimate knowledge of their childish pranks is a wholesome antidote to any attempt at unwarranted dignity on their part. One would not try twice to "high-hat" Mrs. Hollembeak.

Her town lies some thirty miles northwest of Chicago, in the rolling valley of the Fox River. Almost entirely American, its life centers around the huge watch factory which has made the name of Elgin famous. It is democratic with the plain-spoken democracy of people who have played and grown and worked together. It goes to church by custom



Above—A glimpse of Sherman Hospital, Elgin, Illinois, unique among hospitals because it is run by a woman's club. Below—Retan Hall, the nurses' home

and desire. It has a small group of workers who commute to Chicago, but the great city has remarkably little influence on the main stream of the town's life.

If that stream flows quiet and conservative in the Elgin of today, with automobiles, golf, and radio to quicken it, one can imagine how it was in the Elgin of forty years ago. Then the activities of women outside of their homes were limited to teaching school and conducting church societies. There was no such thing as a "woman's movement," and the men who made the town's opinions half frowned and half laughed at the energetic group which started the Elgin Woman's Club. But two years later, when it became known that the young

upstart was proposing a hospital, the smiles vanished.

It is hard, now, to realize just how high the feeling ran. They regarded a hospital as synonymous with a pest-house, a thing to be feared and avoided. The fact that there was no hospital nearer than Chicago was thought a blessing, rather than a misfortune which might cost citizens their lives. They said all sorts of absurd things—that a hospital would bring sickness to town—that if there was a place to go, a lot of people would think they were sick when they were really all right.

When it became known that Henry Sherman had been crazy enough to give the women a house where they were actually going to open the hospital, the town foamed. Indignant citizens got out an injunction to stop them, so the women moved in on Saturday night and opened their doors on Sunday morning, when no injunction could legally be served.

There was a reminiscent hint of battle in Mrs. Hollembeak's tone. "The town was pretty much stirred up, and we didn't know, for a while, but what they'd burn us up. But I've seen the very men who made the worst fuss live long enough to deny it.

"That first year we had only thirty-five patients. Now we can care for ninety at a time. Of course the change came by degrees. We built up the first unit of this building when we outgrew our original house. That was in 1893, and soon afterward we established the Training School for Nurses. It was the first in the county, and we set very high standards for it. We all felt that we didn't want to have anything to do with a nurses' school unless it was so fine that any of us would be glad to have our daughters train there. That sounds logical and simple now, but in 1896 people around here didn't think so highly of the nurse's profession."

The hospital which started life under such a barrage of opposition has succeeded in gaining the good will of the town and the surrounding country. Elgin is proud of it, and of the women who run it. Grateful patients come back to help its poor people, or leave it legacies in their wills. It is a thoroughly modern institution, fire-proof throughout, with complete and up-to-date equipment. Fourteen nurses and twenty-two students, with a superintendent, Miss Irene Oberg, who has been there twenty years,

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## THINGS THEATRICAL

## The Secret of Fine Plays

By ANNE MORROW



**W**HEN the Theatre Guild decided to produce Ernst Toller's masterpiece, "Masse Mensch," it chose Blanche Yurka for the difficult rôle of *The Woman*. Last winter the Actors' Theatre revived Ibsen's "Wild Duck," and Blanche Yurka created the part of *Gina*. One of the younger actresses, her beauty, her poise, and her rarely lovely speaking voice are wisely directed by intelligent study.

It is not chance that she has played fine rôles in great plays. Her interest lies in the masterpieces of dramatic art, and this, combined with her ability to interpret them with intelligence and inspiration, makes her a peculiarly able "special pleader" for fine plays.

It was to talk about them, to tell what could be done to encourage the production of the better type of play, that she appeared one morning in her own living room. Breakfast tray in hand, she was a blithe figure at an hour far earlier than any actress is supposed to know. A long Chinese robe bore blue embroidery that made more vivid the gold of her hair and deepened the blue of her eyes.

"People seem to think that it is very difficult to secure the production of fine plays," she said reflectively. "The secret is very simple. You can tell it in three words—immediate public support. There are plenty of producers who want to put on good plays, plenty of actors who will make sacrifices in order to play in them. The third and most necessary factor is the public. Are there plenty of people who want to see them? And will those people go to see them at once? For it is the first and second and third week of a play's run that make it a success or a failure.

"Nowadays, producing has come to be a very complicated business. The public is no longer a single entity. There are many publics, demanding many types of plays. And in the same way some producers like to do one kind of play, others prefer another kind. If the producers who like to put on fine plays could al-

ways attract the public that likes to see fine plays, it would be wonderful. But the difficulty lies right there, in bringing producer and audience together. If the play is a frivolous triangle comedy they get together quickly and continuously, but if it is a fine and serious masterpiece, many weeks may pass before appreciative people come in numbers sufficient to make the play the success it should be.

slow in coming, and the receipts don't justify the rent, the play must close, regardless of its merits. Theatrical history is full of sad tales of fine plays, well produced, well acted, receiving fine reviews, that closed after a poor two weeks. The only trouble was, people didn't go to see them. And afterward they said aggrievedly, 'So sorry I didn't see you in —. They took it off before I had a chance!'

She laughed at her own vehemence, sipped a bit at her coffee, and then continued: "When I say that the responsibility for getting good plays lies with the public, I realize that I'm contradicting an old belief. People think that producers won't put on good plays unless some mysterious pressure is brought to bear.

"The truth is that many theatrical producers would like nothing better than to spend all their time with great plays. They loathe cheap plays, but they must make money enough to stay in business. I know more than one producer whose idea of heaven is to make enough money on an ordinary play so that he can afford to put on a masterpiece and take a possible loss.

"As for the actors, well, it is an old joke that every vaudeville comedian wants to play *Hamlet*. There is behind the footlights a spirit of adventuring, a desire to try new rôles, to create new characters. Within the last few years that spirit has found its outlet in special matinées on afternoons when the theatre would ordinarily be closed. Just as soon as a play is established, and rehearsals cease so that mornings are free, its actors begin to talk wistfully of trying this or that, of special performances and professional matinées.

"Last winter 'Hedda Gabler' and 'Candida' began in just that way. Matinées on Tuesdays and Fridays were played by actors who had regular contracts in other plays. Gradually they began to take hold. Finally 'Candida' became so successful that they played every night.

(Continued on page 35)



Blanche Yurka  
"Special pleader" for good plays

"And no matter how much faith he may have, a producer can not afford to wait weeks. The whole thing is so much a matter of money and real estate. The simplest play costs thousands before the first curtain rises. It isn't only that actors must be paid, and costumes and scenery bought. Those are small items compared with the enormous guarantees put up for rent. In New York, for instance, there are never enough theatres for the plays that want to come to town. So a play must guarantee a huge rental, to be paid out of box-office receipts, before it can get a theatre. If people are



## FINER

# What Is A Good Wife?

**W**HAT Is a Good Wife?" we asked our men readers recently, and offered three prizes for the three best answers. We asked them how about woman's new freedom and the home, and what standards they held for wives of today. We asked them pointed questions about modern clothes, bobbed hair and partnership in button-sewing. It was rather a choice group of husbands and bachelors who answered—at least two college professors in the group, a high school principal, a man prominent in the business side of journalism, a man associated with a big industrial organization. They took our questions seriously, and made a real contribution to this very absorbing problem of modern life. The prize winners, chosen by three members of the organization, are:

1st prize, Thaddeus P. Thomas, Department of Social Science, Goucher College, Baltimore—\$25.

2nd prize, Thomas L. Jones, of Mercedes, Texas—\$10.

3rd prize, Stewart Garth, \$5.

The first-prize-winning letter follows:

*Thaddeus P. Thomas*

**D**O I want my wife to look up-to-date? I want her to follow the fashions enough not to lose respect, but not too closely. Long skirts have gone, long hair is going—they were nuisances—I speed the parting guests. Am I willing to be a partner of my wife in dishwashing and sewing on buttons, if she earns money outside of the home? Certainly. Dishwashing is more masculine than feminine, according to the Bible. See 2 Kings, 21:13, where the Lord says: "I will wipe Jerusalem even as a man wipeth a dish, wiping it and turning it upside down."

Most women should have socially or economically useful interests outside of the home, especially after the children have reached the kindergarten age and when a servant is employed. The economic dependence of wives causes several great evils:

(1) It leads to abnormally late marriages, or celibacy, because of the urban



*Mark the Perfect Partner*

cost of living. Our rural grandmothers made dozens of food products which, in these days, must be purchased. Wives were an asset then and are a liability now. "Proposing" is a costly business. The remedy is: Two for the money and two for the show.

(2) It is economically and hygienically bad to assume that every woman can cook. A restaurant advertises as follows: "If your wife can't cook, don't get a divorce—keep her as a pet, and get your meals here." Greater wisdom is expressed in the remark of a wife who was a dressmaker: "I can make more than enough money by doing the work that I like, to pay another woman to do the cooking I hate." But her proud young husband, a laborer, feared people would think he couldn't support her, and ordered her back to the kitchen. She went. I hope he dies of dyspepsia.

(3) It makes wives unhappy to do nothing of real value. A college girl said that, for this reason alone, her wealthy mother is the most discontented person she ever saw.

(4) It makes men unhappy if their wives have "house-nerves."

(5) It makes many husbands despotic, conceited and selfish.

(6) It makes many wives deceitful, narrow-minded and mentally child-like.

(7) It makes the wife's "allowance" (if she has one) depend on the good nature of a man who may not be good-natured about money.

Recognizing that economic independence is desirable, there are other factors to be considered, such as health and eugenic children. Health is obviously important. Eugenic children are important because the greatest evil on earth, except war, is the rapid replacement of superior by inferior stock. Yet first-rate women who, at the present time, want economic independence and children, often must sacrifice health. In the future, with generous endowment of motherhood instead of small maternity pensions, and perhaps with community kitchens, first-rate women will have a fair chance to secure

## HOME-MAKING

## The Prize Winners and Others in The Citizen's "Husband Letters"

all three of these factors in the promotion of successful home life.

Our second prize-winner tells us in an accompanying letter that he is seventy-five years old—proud that both he and his wife are young in heart, and happy in a philosophy of life that adopts new ideas when not too radical and conforms with the trend of the times. He admits that he has always thought his wife "the most perfect of the species"; admits, too, that—"although she tries to make me believe I am 'boss' of the household, I fully realize that she is the strong magnet and the pivot around which the whole machinery revolves." His letter reads, in part:

*Thomas L. Jones*

**I**BELIEVE in the equal liberty of the sexes in the matter of preferences in life's vocations, or even in the small matters of home life and habits. If a woman undertakes to have and rear a family, I believe in her devoting the necessary time and attention to making a good job of it, but I also believe that the whole burden should not be left to the mother, and that the father should bear some of the responsibilities and sacrifices incident to bringing up children. If, on the other hand, speaking of more trivial matters but a matter that is sometimes not trivial, a woman wants to cut her hair, either for convenience, comfort or just merely because others affect that style, I think she has as much right to follow her inclination as a man has to wear his hair parted on the side or in the middle or not parted at all, but "roached," or to grow a horrid looking "Charlie Chaplin" mustache, or follow any other fad that may come along.

I think a woman can live a full life and never wash a dish or sweep a room. Women of brains, in this day and time, seem to need to have them occupied with higher things than mere household duties, although many noble and high-minded women are so bound down, on account of circumstances, that they are never able to get away from the dishpan and the washtub; some gradually become—

(Continued on page 38)

## BUSINESS and PROFESSIONS

## Kate Gleason's Careers

By EVE CHAPPELL



**K**ATE GLEASON, of Rochester, New York, is a person with a triple career. As engineer, business woman and house constructor hers is an important name, and in each of these enterprises she has found life inter-

But when a woman has three careers to her credit it is she herself that interests rather than any details of her work. Miss Gleason is gray-haired and plump; energetic, of course, humorous and very kindly. Somewhere in the middle fifties, one surmises; the genial, smooth-running fifties of men and women to whom obstacles have been nothing but obstacles, after all, and not to be taken seriously. Her voice is full and low pitched. "I attended to that myself," she said. "Usually a woman's voice is too high, and the more energy she has, the higher it rises, and she wears everybody out. So I put mine where it is." That remark draws one telling line of her portrait. Her talk about clothes draws another. "Yes, I have lots of pretty dresses. That's one nice thing about having to go to Paris now and then. I think the pleasanter one can make oneself in whatever way, the better for everybody and everything concerned." After that one need not dread that the concrete houses will be ugly. Cheap and indestructible they will be, since that is what Miss Gleason is trying for, but they will surely have about them some aspect of charm.

Very early Kate Gleason began to take stock of life; to measure conditions and to meet them, not with surrender, but with intelligent circumvention. "Girls were not considered as valuable as boys; so I always jumped from a little higher barn, and vaulted a taller fence than did

my boy playmates, just to prove that I was as good as they." When she was eleven, her twenty-year-old stepbrother died, and she heard her engineer father lament that in the loss of his son he had also lost a helper; some one to go on with his work. Then and there Kate Gleason made her decision about a career; she told her father at once that she was going to be an engineer. Three years later she began her training and work with him. That this was permitted was little short of being a town scandal. Nothing but stinginess could account for a girl being allowed to do such work. But Kate Gleason's father was a friend of Susan B. Anthony, and was willing to abide by her doctrines even when they struck home as closely as that. So Kate worked in the shop, laboring with tables and designs and more technical intricacies than she had bargained for, but not more than she was eager to master. This training with her father was supplemented by a course at Cornell College, the only girl engineer in the class of '89.

"Has my work been made harder because I am a woman? No. I have no hard knocks to report. Indeed, I think engineering must be different from any other profession in that regard. Engineers are as a class so successful, so progressive that they bear no grudges; feel no jealousies for any newcomers into their ranks, whether man or woman. And besides, I had the advantage of being my father's daughter, and he



Miss Gleason, builder and engineer

esting and satisfactory. Also highly successful.

Miss Gleason was the first woman to qualify for full membership in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, with all that means of practical experience. Secretary and treasurer of the famous Gleason Gear Planer Company for years, she had earlier done notable work for the foundry in selling its wares, and establishing agencies abroad. Her wanderings took her to the Orient as well as to Europe. During the war she was president of a national bank in East Rochester. For the last five years she has given her attention to house construction, bringing to bear on the building of small concrete houses the results of her years of experience and observation in the engineering field. Her aim is to produce small houses which shall be proof against both earthquake and fire, and being contracted for in large lots, can be sold at a much cheaper rate than now prevails.



Miss Gleason's home in Rochester, constructed largely under her own supervision. was her first building experience

ranked high. Impossible to estimate the help this may have been to me. Associations count for much in any success and unfortunately they are in great degree a matter of chance. Still, when I recall stories told me by women struggling for place in other professions I insist that engineers are in a class apart."

When Miss Gleason was nineteen she first went on the road to sell certain tools or appliances designed by her father; in wholesome fear of seeming to advertise, she is not more explicit. This was another departure from custom; another test of his willingness to put his principles to the proof. A small concession he made to prejudice; advance letters indicated that his daughter would be in

the town to see an exhibit, and the sales errand was made to appear an unimportant side issue. Blue-eyed, black-lashed Kate Gleason allowed the subterfuge to stand. It was taking orders that mattered, and she always got the orders. Several years later she made her first business journey to Europe, one of the first made by any American manufacturer. In demonstrating her tools and gears, her engineering knowledge was invaluable. Not in her sales work either was she hindered by being a woman. Gaily she said:

"That 1894 European trip took two months, and cost two hundred dollars from Rochester to Rochester. I went on a cattle steamer, the *Mongolian*, from

Montreal, and I still consider it a most luxurious and pleasant trip. I was the only woman passenger and my partners for promenades walked with me two at a time, under stop watches held by the next in line. The purser told me of a trip he had made into the Congo, when for six months he did not see a white woman. On the way home a colonel's wife came on board, and she seemed to the purser so beautiful that it was rapture merely to stand and gaze at her. But at Madeira they picked up a number of fresh young English girls, and to the purser's amazement, he at once noticed that the colonel's wife had a leathery complexion and false teeth. I saw the

(Continued on page 37)

## Pioneering With Electricity

By LEN CHALONER

*English women are ahead of us in engineering—they have their own engineering society. In the United States women have no such organization, but are admitted to the various engineering societies. Mrs. Lillian Gilbreth, of Montclair, an outstanding industrial engineer, has been reported in the CITIZEN. On the preceding page is the mechanical engineering record of Kate Gleason. Here is the story of an engineering pioneer of England.—Editor.*

**W**OMEN engineers? Yes, a whole society of them in England, and among them is Margaret Partridge, B. Sc. Miss Partridge is unique in the Women's Engineering Society, because she has a business both in Exeter and London, which bravely flaunts her name above the words "Electrical Engineer."

It all began this way. Miss Partridge was always fond of mathematics and won a scholarship at Bedford College. There in 1914 she got her B. Sc., with honors in mathematics and mechanics. With the outbreak of the war she became an apprentice to a consulting engineer—an opening made, doubtless, by the shortage of men. To use her own expression, she was a sort of "general bottlewasher," doing whatever offered. Because for ambitious people there is always a next step, Miss Partridge moved to the works of an electrical firm making generating sets and motors for X-ray purposes, lighting sets for searchlights, etc. For a time she was head of the testing department. After the war—in 1919—this firm changed to country-house lighting sets, and it was then that Miss Partridge faintly glimpsed a future of independent work; but hesitated, and while hesitating worked as a technical engineer for a firm in Birmingham.

About two years ago Miss Partridge

had to return home—home being Mid-Devon. Time hung heavy on her hands, so she took an office and advertised country-house lighting plants. These were discouraging days. One or two orders drifted in, but the business seemed



Margaret Partridge, Electrical Engineer

half-hearted. Instead of despairing, she decided to plunge in deeper, so she advertised energetically and arranged a small exhibition of electrical models and machines. Within a month or two so many orders had come in that a partner was added to the concern. Another woman, by the way—Miss Lees.

The business branched out into labor-saving devices, wiring of churches, wireless installations, the testing of new domestic appliances, as well as the original house-lighting. Then came the opportunity for a London office. This was a venture, but holding to the old adage, "Nothing ventured, nothing gained," Miss Partridge and her partner tried it. There is another story of waiting and hoping, but the tide has

turned now and both offices are as busy as can be. Often it takes thirty men to carry out the plans of these two women. The offices are quite different in their work, for the London office has few calls for house-lighting. The orders come from shops, churches, fire stations, and lately the electric sign, which is rather new in England, has been demanding attention.

When she was asked about the handicap of being a woman, Miss Partridge admitted its existence—"It is almost impossible to persuade people in the first instance that we can do anything at all, unless we can point out some work in their neighborhood." But on the other hand she has found her sex sometimes an advantage, because the very unusualness of a woman's running an engineering firm makes people remember her.

Miss Partridge is immersed in her work. Spare moments are spent in study, with only a rare bicycle trip for recreation. This year she had the distinction of reading a paper at an Industrial Conference of Women in Science, Industry and Commerce, which took place in July at Wembley. This is the first time that women in these three branches of allied work have really got together. Both American and Swedish women's organizations were represented at the Conference.

Miss Partridge's paper was concerned with the electrical problems with which she is most familiar, and her pioneer work is now linked up, not only with the Women's Engineering Society, but a still further evolution—the Women's Electrical Association, which has been recently formed to interest all grades of women at home and at work in the development of electricity as a public service. This very youthful organization is already attracting considerable interest and support.



# Miss Blackwell's "Day's Work"

By MAUD WOOD PARK

Neither of these famous people—subject or author—really needs an introduction. Miss Blackwell's name is known and loved the country over in the homes of those who worked for suffrage, and wherever the *Woman's Journal* (now the *WOMAN CITIZEN*) has gone. Mrs. Park, former president of the National League of Women Voters, is today leading the League's forces in the campaign at Washington for the World Court.

"MY hero in all the world"—that is what Alice Stone Blackwell has been to me ever since the years in which I used to go to the State House in Boston to hear her rebuttal of anti-suffrage arguments at the annual suffrage hearings before a committee of the Massachusetts legislature.

To an inexperienced suffragist there was no greater agony than to sit through hours of statements belittling women, and recitals of plausible half-truths with which the very clever attorney of the "antis" used to delight the committee. I doubt that I could have borne the discouragement year after year if I had not known that at the end would come Miss Blackwell with twenty minutes of rebuttal.

What she could do in that brief time was marvelous. Her wit, her knowledge of facts—and ability to state them clearly and briefly, her relentless logic and vast common sense, above all her unflinching good humor—made of each terse sentence a lightning flash to illuminate the murky and misleading depths of anti eloquence. A distinguished lawyer once said that he attended the Massachusetts woman suffrage hearings whenever he could because he considered Miss Blackwell's rebuttal speeches the ablest presentation of controversial matter he had ever heard.

After she had spoken I was always convinced that the committee would report unanimously in favor of the suffrage bill; but they rarely gave more than a pitiful minority on our side. I used to wonder how Miss Blackwell could bear with serenity the ignominious defeats that we endured for fifteen years; and when I remember how she went straight ahead, year in and year out, tireless in spite of frail health, undaunted, even cheerful, I think of her as the most heroic person I have ever known. Once, when I told her so, she laughed, though she was terribly embarrassed as she always is by compliments, and said "But I never did anything except what was in the day's work." That is the way Miss Blackwell has taken herself always—with unostentatious self-effacement. If the cause had



When she was nine years old

required that she should be shot at sunrise, she would have gone out into the cold, gray dawn without flags or music or witnesses, as simply and naturally as she does everything else. She would not have pitied herself or expected anyone else to pity her. Death, too, would have been part of "the day's work."

Moreover, her courage is not the mere buoyancy of the physically strong, to whom nerves are unknown; but the reasoned, sustained courage of a naturally timid person who forces herself to be brave because bravery is needed to



Alice Stone Blackwell

Whose whole life has been devoted to woman suffrage

accomplish the work in hand. To my mind that is the supreme courage.

Happily, Alice Blackwell did not need to die for woman suffrage; but she lived for it with a completeness of sacrifice that is heart-breaking to recall. Everything else she put aside—reading, which she loved; other causes to which she longed to devote herself; the creative writing that she might have done if the suffrage controversy had not taken her strength; all personal life, in the sense of friends and amusements outside the suffrage ranks. Sometimes, with her as with others, the little sacrifices were more pathetic than the big ones. For example, when space was needed in the *Woman's Journal* for the ever expanding details of the later suffrage campaigns, Miss Blackwell gave up the delightful joke column which she had edited for years, though she knew that she was losing the only excuse for one of her few diversions—looking through other papers for jokes good enough to go into the *Journal*.

In a sense she was dedicated to the cause before she was born. Her mother, fearless and gentle Lucy Stone, was the famous pioneer of women's rights; and her father was Henry B. Blackwell, whose chivalrous devotion to his wife's crusade made of their joint efforts one of the most beautiful and romantic chapters in the history of the suffrage movement. A sister of his, Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, was the first woman in the United States to receive a degree in medicine, and a sister-in-law, Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D.D., was the first woman to be ordained to the ministry. \* Miss Blackwell confesses that as a child she was rather bored by the constant talk about "woman's rights," until she once read an article by an opponent of suffrage. Then her soul took fire. From that time on she was an ardent advocate of woman's emancipation.

(Continued on page 42)

\*Mrs. Blackwell was ordained by the Orthodox Congregational Church at South Butler, New York, in 1853. The Rev. Olympia Brown was the first woman to be ordained by any denomination as a denomination (The Universalists.) This was in 1863.

—Editor.

## Winter Sports

A Wild  
Swoop



The toboggan at  
Lake Placid

By  
NANCY  
DORRIS



© P. & A. Photo.

Skiing is popular, ski-jumping less so

**W**HERE Winter reigns supreme two or three months in the year and ice and snow abound, winter sports, skating, speed and figure skating, skiing, snowshoeing, tobogganing and sleighing occupy an important place on the athletic program of the American girl and woman. In regions where these sports must depend upon a chance cold wave for their very being they are naturally unorganized, and the moment must be seized without premeditation on the part of clubs or associations. For most of us this spontaneity is one of the chief allurements.

Because of its universal popularity, and because it can be done indoors as well as outdoors, skating is a well-organized sport, governed by national and even international associations, with derbies and championships added on to the old-fashioned joy of just skating.

Speed skating has devotees in all parts of the United States and Canada, where rinks are maintained. There are speed skating associations such as the Adiron-



Beatrice Loughran, champion figure skater



© International Newsreel Photo.

Girl Scouts enjoy holidays in winter camp

dack, Ohio, Middle Atlantic and Pacific Coast Skating Associations, and they in turn look to the International Speed Skating Union of America, the governing skating body of the United States and Canada. An international skating union!—a far cry from the simplicity of skating on the ice in the nearest pond!

Last winter the first International Women's Outdoor Skating Meet was arranged to take place on Long Island. The fifteen best skaters from this country and Canada were brought on. Suddenly the weather turned warm and the speed races, necessarily, were called off.

(Cont'd on p. 44)



© Wide World Photos.

Certainly, this is an organized sport—Wellesley's Paleface taking an outing club for a ride

# What the American Woman Thinks

## Taking Notes in Geneva and Greece

An Interview with

MRS. PERCY V. PENNYBACKER

By Caroline Avis



Mrs. Pennybacker with Near East orphans  
in gala attire

**W**HEN nearly all the nations of the world concentrated representatives last summer on Geneva, there was among them a certain small, determined, sweet-faced American lady, taking notes. Taking notes, and absorbing so much of information and of inspiration that she has come back, she says, with just one main bit of propaganda—to urge every one she knows, League of Nations friend or foe, to go to Geneva when the fifty-five nations—fifty-six next time—are there assembled. The American lady was Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, of Austin, Texas, and the United States at large—formerly President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, then chairman of its Department of American Citizenship, president of the Chautauqua Women's Club—a woman known and loved from end to end of the country and, be it mentioned with pride, a woman who carried the CITIZEN's credentials in her purse.

We caught her in a brief interval of the heavy program of lectures by means of which she is passing along what she saw and heard last summer, and asked for a swift, condensed impression in fulfillment of her promise to report for this department. She gave it with a vividness that obliterated for her audience of

one the noisy, rainy corner of New York just outside the hotel window—a vividness not conveyable without her own personality.

Mrs. Pennybacker went to Geneva a convinced advocate of the League of Nations. She came away with convictions deepened, with a first-hand realization of a great organization functioning all the time for peace, and a sense of literally having breathed an air of international friendliness.

"It began," she said, "at the cosmopolitan pension hotel where my daughter and I stayed. There we were surrounded by people of many nations, with whom we really became acquainted. The atmosphere of the place gave us something which no standardized hotel could have given.

"One felt the force that is at work in Geneva, almost at every turn. For instance, while we were waiting in the rotunda of the Secretariat to begin a tour of the buildings, I heard ten languages spoken, and several times heard someone from China, or Spain, say to someone from France or Rumania, 'Give us half an hour and I think we can adjust the matter that was troubling us.'" Friendliness—at work.

One reason Mrs. Pennybacker wants others to take that tour through the League buildings is so that they shall get rid of the idea that the League works by spurts, disbanded most of the time. Her tour of the offices heightened her sense of a great piece of machinery working all the year round—the Treaty Room, where more than a thousand treaties between nations are now recorded ("Why shouldn't we at least record our treaties there, too?" asks Mrs. Pennybacker); the library where Florence Wilson, a young American woman of great attractiveness, is in charge of seventeen expert librarians commanding twelve languages, and where all official documents are gathered; the building devoted to publications, including those of such organizations in various countries as our League of Nations Non-Partisan Association and the Foreign Policy Association. "Right there in Geneva, beyond all doubt, is the center of the international student body of the world," said Mrs. Pennybacker, "the nucleus of a great unifying agency bound to grow stronger and stronger."

Recalling her impressions in the order in which they had been made on her mind, Mrs. Pennybacker told how from the Secretariat (housed in what was once the National Hotel) she passed across the garden and stood above the Quai Woodrow Wilson—back of her the gardens; before her the loveliness of Lake

Geneva; just below, the grave and simple dignity of the marble tablet to

"WOODROW WILSON,

President of the United States and  
Founder of the League of Nations"

set there in the wall, always with a sheaf or wreath of flowers above it. It was one of the many moments in which she winced from the thought of her—and his—country's aloofness from the League.

It is not the easiest thing in the world to gain admission to the Council, but Mrs. Pennybacker is a lady before whom obstacles have a way of melting, and she gained admission on the same day she toured the offices. "The Glass Room is wonderful," she said—"forests visible through the glass of one side, Lake Geneva and the mountains on the other, but I didn't see much. It was the table on the slightly raised platform that caught my eyes—the table around which sat the immortal ten. M. Briand was presiding; from my place that first day I could see Mr. Amroy, Colonial Secretary, in Austen Chamberlain's place, but with Mr. Chamberlain near at hand; Ishii, of Japan; Count de Léon, of Spain, and the side of the Turk's head—as they sat there carrying on their discussion, with no apparent attention to the listeners—we had to strain to hear them. And what do you suppose was going on? Nothing less than the debate on Mosul!"

It was the day when the Turk announced that his Government would not keep its pledge to stand by the Council's decision. The air was tense throughout, and from that moment it was charged. Challenged by Great Britain to repeat what he had said, the Turk replied—"I speak advisedly. I have nothing to add or to subtract." The British answer came in a voice like ice—that then Great Britain, too, withdrew all promises, and the presiding officer's gavel crashed dismissing the session. The whole room, Mrs. Pennybacker felt, was filled with disapproval of the Turkish attitude. As she was moving out, Mrs. Pennybacker heard one prominent reporter say to another, "If there were no League, in twenty-four hours the world would be aflame!"

Between the Glass Room where the Council sat and the gloomy, bare expanse of Reformation Hall, where the Assembly meets while a building is in process, there is the sharpest contrast. Mrs. Pennybacker confessed to a longing to hang up flags. She wanted color to make the room vivid and to accent the still as-

(Continued on page 42)



# Editorially Speaking

## The Arms Conference

FOR a year past President Coolidge has been looking forward hopefully to another disarmament conference. His thought was that it should be called by the United States and held in Washington; but now that the initiative has been taken by the League of Nations and the place is Geneva, the President is evidently still sympathetic. Difficulties have arisen, however. From the remaining old guard of the irconcilables comes the familiar howl of protest—the country is being involved with the League of Nations! Another line of objection is that the United States is really concerned only with naval armaments, while the conference is to discuss land, sea and air armament. Answers seem very easy. To go to a meeting held in a man's house does not make you a member of his family; no more could attendance, by invitation, at a conference, conceivably involve us with the League. As for the suggestion of limitation of discussion to one kind of armament, it surely has been made clear enough that when war comes such arbitrary dividing lines disappear.

There is a problem as to just *how* the League's invitation can be accepted—whether by the President or by consent of Congress; and which way, if both be allowable, Mr. Coolidge would choose. It has been suggested that, since the conference to which we are invited is only a preparatory meeting for the conference proper, the President can, if he wishes, direct some of our ministers or ambassadors in Europe to act; can, at the worst, make "unofficial" appointments. But surely it would be preposterous to suggest that the President can call a Disarmament Conference but can not find a way to accept an invitation to attend one. The United States belongs, by every obligation to itself and to Europe, at such a meeting, and the President should have full expression of the country's support and sympathy.



## All That Glitters Is Not True

SOME years ago any magazine or newspaper you might pick up was full of advertisements of patent medicines, shady nostrums and fakes of all kinds. The advertising pages of practically every publication were for sale to any one who could pay the price. Then there began an organized effort, led by certain publishers, to scrutinize the advertising part of a magazine as carefully as its editorial pages, and for some time past the best publications have guaranteed the truthfulness of advertising statements printed in their pages.

The pendulum seems now to be swinging back in the other direction. Here are samples being widely published today: The advertisement of a well-known soap shows the picture of a young girl whose palm is being read by a Gypsy fortune-teller, who promises her: "Keep your complexion—your fate is in your own hands." Another advertisement of a particular brand of powder reads: "The reward of beauty is love and

happiness. Give your skin rose-petal beauty." A picture of a fashionable wedding heads another advertisement, which claims that it is the sure result of sending for a ten-cent pamphlet on how to dress.

Some way, the WOMAN CITIZEN doesn't believe that a beautiful complexion is all that is needed for happiness in life, or that beauty can be bought in a box of powder, or that the reading of a ten-cent book will certainly result in winning a man and be followed by a wedding. But can we blame our young girls for false standards in some of the most important things in life when they see such alluring statements on every hand? The fine desire to be cultured, to be better educated and better read, and to have well-bred manners, is being exploited. The elder generation of American women know that charm is not a thing to be bought by mail or over the counter. The younger generation will learn, and will come to distrust those advertisers who are now vending their wares with doubtful street-cries. Meanwhile merchants who have maintained dignified methods will retain the confidence of their patrons, after the present-day quackery has been barred from pages and minds and homes.



## Start the Giant Right

ONE of the most cheering incidentals of the oncoming of Giant Power (see page 15) lies in the answer to the question that we asked in this department last month—"Must We All Be Sooty?" The answer is No, we may look forward to being clean beyond our present dreams. "White coal"—electricity—means smokelessness, fewer dusters, cleaner lungs and skins and bluer skies. It is only one detail of the Giant Power picture—a picture which must not be seen in *too* rosy a light until the control of the giant has been determined. Here is a new development—a brand-new opportunity for increased comfort, convenience, happiness: Will we see to it that the new power is made available in the largest measure to all the people or will we let it be handled chiefly in the interests of the few? Shall we let Superpower pass through the same troubled history as other great basic agencies, or shall it be right from the beginning?



## Who? And Why?

JUST who or what influence is putting into the Defense Act a dangerous provision that it does not contain is a mystery. The clear intent of the law is that the training should be elective; as a matter of fact it is *compulsory* in eighty-three colleges and universities.\* The Boards of Trustees are of course the obvious authorities for this ruling, but when such widely separated universities as those of Maine and California have made military training compulsory, it

\*Military Training in High Schools and Colleges, by Winthrop D. Lane, 387 Bible House, Astor Place, New York, N. Y.

is certain that the idea did not spring up sporadically and that it was designed by some central influence. If not the War Department, then who?

The College of the City of New York is furnishing proof of the disturbance that such action may introduce into a school. In March, 1924, the students requested that the military course be made elective, but the request was rejected by the Faculty. In May, 1925, the students again asked that the course be made elective, and again the petition was rejected. The College paper, called the *Campus*, then began an agitation against the compulsory feature, and on Armistice Day there was a wholesale mutiny of students, followed by a referendum to the students on the question of retaining or abolishing not military training, but its compulsory feature. The vote was 2092 to 345 against compulsion. Directly after the announcement of the vote, a Congressman addressing a Reserve Officers' meeting attacked the students rather furiously, calling them "pups" and declaring that their finger prints should be taken as a precaution against dangerous characters. This did not tend to calm the troubled waters at City College.

The Faculty took a hand in the case and "voted overwhelmingly to recommend to the Board of Trustees that the compulsory course of military training be retained." The students countered the Faculty vote by submitting the question of compulsory training to the parents of the students, and an overwhelming vote favoring abolishing the compulsion resulted.

Despite the vote of students and parents the Board, unlike that of the Wisconsin University under similar circumstances, voted to retain the compulsory feature of the military course.

In a recent statement to Corps Area Commanders was the following sentence: "The War Department stands squarely in favor of military training for the greatest possible number of students, considering available personnel, funds and equipment."

How: by compulsion or by election? This the people of the United States have the right to know. Boys are given military training at the expense of the government not to make better citizens nor nobler patriots, nor to improve their health; the sole purpose is to make soldiers. Why, when the nations of the world are discussing disarmament, is this country putting on a nation-wide training it never had before? The situation demands explanation.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

*We should like to have an active discussion of this controversial question by our readers. Look back at General Harbord's and Mrs. Catt's articles (November and December issues) and write us short letters (not more than three to four hundred words) giving your opinions.*



### Governor Ferguson

NATURALLY the flumblings of a threat to impeach Governor Ferguson of Texas were delightful to the anti-feminists. This was a clear proof of women's unfitness to govern—Q. E. D.! Of course, that was an absurd conclusion. The truth was that Mrs. Ferguson was elected with the voters' full knowledge that her husband would *very probably* be the power behind the governor's chair—and not far behind, either. Mrs. Ferguson was not chosen because

Texas wanted a woman governor, nor, by the way, was she a women's candidate. A choice had to be made between the Klan and the Fergusons, and Texas took what it considered the lesser of two evils. It might be added that, since Mr. Ferguson *has* been the actual governor, the result should be credited to him.



### According to Solomon

READING the definitions of a Good Wife submitted in our contest (see page 18), we thought ourselves to look up Solomon's remarks on the subject—for who should know better than he? We couldn't award him a prize, but we do refer our readers to the last chapter of Proverbs for a vivid account of a very competent woman and wife. A woman, plainly, who took her business of being mistress of an establishment seriously, and reached out beyond her walls too—for "she considereth a field and buyeth it." She is a hard working woman—who "riseth while it is yet night and giveth meat to her household," "maketh fine linen and selleth it," "layeth her hands to the spindle"; but a woman who has time for charity, and to "open her mouth with wisdom," and to make her husband "known in the gates." You can not read those remarkable lines without visualizing a dignified, capable, kindly woman, who used her mind as well as her hands—such a woman, in short, as in these days, when distaffs and candles are obsolete, would use her leisure for the welfare of her community.



### Another Word for Prosanis

THE Joint Board of Sanitary Control has just celebrated its Fifteenth Anniversary. That sounds neither important nor interesting, but listen!

New York City, according to the Merchants Association, produces three-fifths of all the clothing made in the United States. The local needle trades, according to the same report, have an annual output valued at \$2,202,721,853. These two billions worth of clothing for men, women and children is sold in every city, village and hamlet within the United States and Alaska, and even travels beyond the sea.

Fifteen years ago there was a long strike in the women's garment trades, and among the agreements that grew out of it was the Joint Board of Sanitary Control. Its aim was the health of the workers and the consequent immunity of consumers from pernicious germs of tuberculosis and similar maladies. The Board is composed of representatives of the employers, employees, and the public. Now nearly 4,000 women's garment factories are under control, and 54,000 workers. It has been a quiet, self-sacrificing service on the part of a small group of big-souled people, with the result that now the label *Prosanis* is attached to garments made in these factories, and is a guarantee that they have been made by healthy workers in clean factories. To these citizens serving the public, every woman who buys ready-made clothes is indebted for security. Look for the label.—c. c. c.

# The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

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## The League an Idea and an Actuality

Miss Adèle Clark, second vice-president of the National League, has recently returned from a speaking trip through five Southwestern states. Read her interesting observations.

A GROWTH from an idea into an actuality has been attained by the National League of Women Voters. The League is a fact. It is regarded with seriousness or with enthusiasm, as a challenge or an opportunity, according to the temperament and mental attitude of the beholder. But it is not overlooked. It is taken into consideration by the political arbiters in the various localities in which it is organized. Its program is regarded as a part of the day's work by an increasing proportion of its membership.

A journey taken for the National League to state and local Leagues is an exhilarating experience. For upon such a journey evidence is gathered concerning the pluck, determination and mentality of League women and of the respect with which the men of a community regard the League.

Understanding of the League is much more general than was formerly the case. The honest party enthusiast is realizing that the League member cherishes the kind of party loyalty that impels her to seek the improvement of the party rather than to conceal its shortcomings. The businessman who is prominent in community activities, but absent in political gatherings, confesses with admiration that the League women are doing and daring in political matters the things that he has avoided tackling. The University man openly rejoices in the fact that through the League's citizenship schools an audience of adults assembles to listen to addresses on political economy and its practical application. The professor and the "practical politician" alike bear witness to the aptitude of League women in asking pointed questions concerning practices in government.

It is interesting to note furthermore that an understanding of the League exists among those partisans who are not in sympathy with its aims. For instance, in one city a woman known as a cog in the party machinery said recently: "I have been asked to serve as an officer in the League of Women Voters, but I refused. I make my living out of politics. I



Adèle Clark

carry my ward. It was the only ward in the city that voted against a certain man I opposed in one election, and for a man I supported in another election. I admire the League, but I can not work in it. I am too partisan. I will allow no advantage to the side which is opposing me. The League is not for me."

In these times of political cynicism on the one hand and political sentimentality on the other, the National League of Women Voters is making a staunch stand for a return to the fundamental principles of government upon which this country was founded.

It is impossible to cross this continent, sitting comfortably in a swiftly moving train, gazing out upon the broad reaches of the western landscape, without picturing those intrepid settlers making their difficult and dangerous way along the trails and passes, enduring hardships because of an ideal and an opportunity. Whether it be in Santa Fé or in Jamestown, there is the realization that this continent afforded an experiment station for those theories of republican government formulated in Europe and in America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Today the woman voter has not discovered a continent, but a continent has discovered the woman voter. And the woman voter has formed a League to enable her effectively to perform her new tasks. The League is heir not only to those general principles of American government, but to the principles advocated by the pioneer organizations of women. Its program evidences these inheritances and reflects the successive phases of the development of the democratic idea and of the woman movement.

And whether it be in a remote western town, a rural southern community, a New England township or an industrial center, the League of Women Voters is today at work giving women a sense of fellowship, of common problems, of mutual responsibilities and of unlimited opportunities.—A. C.

## The President's Message

IN President Coolidge's message to the Congress there are five points which bear upon the League's program:

1. Of particular gratification to the League was the forceful plea made by the President for Senatorial approval of the resolution proposing American entrance into the World Court. Women voters who have devoted three years' study and work in behalf of this measure find solace in the President's practical answers to objections raised most frequently to the adoption of the proposal. The Executive's position confirms the stand taken by the League in its campaign for the World Court.

2. While this international question stands out as of major interest to women, interest is also keen in the subject which was the keynote of the President's message—economy. The President tersely warned the nation that "we should constantly engage in scientific studies of our future requirements and adopt an orderly program for their service." His doctrine of economy so plainly enunciated merits commendation. He very clearly expressed his belief that a penny-wise, pound-foolish policy is a foolish economy, a point of view that will find ready and widespread support in the League. Quite truly he pointed out that reductions in civil expenditures can not go much farther and that the only possibility for a larger saving is early retirement of our own war debt.



It is certain that League members will follow with unflagging interest the tax reduction measure through its early stages in both the House and Senate to its passage and ultimate approval by the President, an action already assured by Executive declarations of satisfaction with the attempts of Congress to reduce the people's tax burdens by approximately \$325,000,000.

3. The President urged upon Congress the necessity of making early disposition of the Muscle Shoals hydro-electric, nitrate and fertilizer project. In this relation, his recommendation that it be developed and "dedicated to the public purpose for which it was conceived" coincides with the League's advocacy that the project provide economical distribution of electrical power, and chiefly production of fertilizers, and that it serve the people's interest and preserve their perpetual rights.

4. The President offered little to clear confusion in the public mind as to the functioning of the Federal Trade Commission, which for the past year has stood as an agency divided against itself. He wisely said it should be continued. He gave, however, whole-hearted support to the changes in the rules and proceedings of the commission which have been the bone of contention and the direct cause of strife among commission members.

5. The League is much interested in the paragraph of the message on Civil Service. It states that the Civil Service Act of 1883 "has removed the clerical force of the nation from the wasteful effects of the spoils system and made it more stable and effective," and adds that "the time has come to consider classifying all postmasters, collectors of customs, collectors of internal revenue, and prohibition agents."

This proposed consideration would be warmly supported by the League, which has urged the extension of the merit system to all agencies of the executive branch of the government. But the League could not favor the method proposed for accomplishing the desirable end. "An Act covering in those at present in office" without examinations would deny the principle of appointment for proved merit. The League has consistently refused to support bills embodying "covering in."

The message further declares that "it would be advisable to place the administration of the Classification Act of 1923 in other hands" than those of the present Board, which is composed of representatives of the Bureau of the Budget, the Bureau of Efficiency, and the Civil Service Commission. In the last session of Congress the League supported efforts to place the administration of the Act in the Civil Service Commission, because a single agency without division of responsibility is essential to efficiency, and because the Civil Service Commission is the governmental agency most properly charged with the responsibility for employment problems.

## Foreign Affairs School at Radcliffe

THE third "Foreign Affairs" School at Radcliffe College, arranged by the Massachusetts League with the cooperation of the College and members of the faculty of Harvard University, will be held January 13, 14 and 15, at Agassiz House, Cambridge. Problems of the Far East, the Near East and Europe, and security and disarmament constitute the broad lines of the program. Among the speakers are: Professor Manley O. Hudson and Professor George Grafton Wilson of Harvard; Professor Edward M. Earle of Columbia; Professor Charles M. Hodges of New York University; Raymond T. Rich, Foreign Policy Association; Royal S. Meeker, Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews, David Hunter Miller, and Rear Admiral W. V. Pratt.

Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell will entertain the student body at tea at the President's house; President Ada Louise Comstock and Mrs. Byron S. Hurlbut will also entertain the students. The Cambridge League will arrange hospitality for those wishing to stay in Cambridge for the duration of the school. Registration is now open and the fee is \$3.



Photo by Schaldenbrand

## The League in the Cities

No. 4  
Detroit, Michigan

Mrs.  
Henry  
Steffens, Jr.

IN 1924 the Detroit League expanded into the Wayne County League, forming an organization of thirteen local units. So for two years Wayne County has been so closely concerned with organization and the adaptation of the program to its needs that we have just recently had time to consider how far and by what methods we have come. Six of our thirteen districts are in Detroit and seven outside. In Detroit the unit of division is identical with the high school district, because the ribbon wards of the city, running in narrow strips from the river north to the city limits, take in too diversified an area to make them a practical basis of division for League purposes. Outside Detroit, the township is the basis of division, centered around a town, a village, or city. Our problem, therefore, has been a double one all the way through—a fascinating opportunity for League experience.

Singleness of community interest and purpose has made organization in the townships comparatively simple and effective. Dearborn saw the tangible results in its "Get-Out-the-Vote" campaign in over a ninety per cent vote at the Presidential election in 1924; Grosse Ile has made small round-table discussions of current events popular, and boasts of an Election Board at the last election made up of five members of the League; Redford is experimenting with a League day on the program of each of the women's organizations of the community, and takes a large share of the credit of raising the vote for school inspector from approximately seventy votes in 1924 to 938 in 1925.

Detroit's problem is more complex, because, as in most big cities, many of the districts embody totally different elements within themselves, as well as differing from their neighbors. Just here the variety of interest offered by the League program, with its unique method of self-expression, the Citizenship School, works to great advantage. One unit uses "Know Your Town"; another "Living Costs," and still another "Education," for its local program. On election questions and local issues the Detroit units find it practical to combine forces, as they did in holding a two-day Pre-Election Citizenship School to present the issues of the municipal election.

Our chairman of International Cooperation has set us a goal—a World Court meeting in every district. We are proud to say that beginning with a one-day conference which over two hundred women attended, nine of our districts have held or planned for such conferences.

Our publicity is a source of real satisfaction. Sustained publicity throughout the year appears each week in the Sunday newspapers, and a special question and answer column, "The Woman Voter Asks," has proved most successful in stimulating questions which evidence thought and interest. Then at least four times a year, and we hope soon to say every month, our official bulletin appears in the magazine, *Michigan Women*, edited and published by our publicity chairman.

And last but not least we stress cooperation with other organizations eliminating duplication of effort and energy. We hope in the future to increase this cooperation, never losing our own identity but giving and taking where we may best serve the reason for our being—education in citizenship.

MRS. HENRY STEFFENS, JR., President.

## E Pluribus Unum

*The fifth and last of a series of brief articles on phases in the early development of our National Government.*

WHILE attachment to the new nation grew, opposition to it did not entirely die. On four separate occasions sectional opposition to some national act was capitalized by opponents to revive the waning prejudices and to set afoot plans for asserting the rights of states to declare Federal laws null and void or to secede.

Within ten years after the adoption of the Constitution, there was one such attempt in the South. Another fifteen years and twice a part of New England had made a similar threat. In all these cases wiser counsels prevailed, but within another fifteen years a situation had developed in which the dissatisfied minority was larger, more consolidated, more powerful, and therefore more determined. This time it was in the far South, and tariff and slavery were the causes.

The attack culminated in the United States Senate and was the occasion of the first of those great speeches by Webster which have set him beside Washington, Madison and Marshall in the history of our nation as one of its great makers and moulders.

"The Union," declared Webster, "had its origin in the necessities of disordered finance, prostrate commerce, and ruined credit. Under its benign influence, these great interests immediately awoke . . . . Every year of its duration has teemed with fresh proof of its utility and its blessings.

. . . . It has been to us a copious fountain of national, social and personal happiness . . . . While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us, for us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that in my day at least that curtain may not rise."

What lay behind the veil from which Webster averted his eyes is history now. For, this time, wiser counsels did not prevail. There were men in the South who loved the Union and hated slavery, but the big interests of slave holders came to dominate until in the end there was nothing left for anybody but to make common cause.

Followed, thirty years later, secession and war. "The more perfect union" had to be sealed in blood. The war was about slavery but it was waged to save the Union. Lincoln declared, "If I could save the Union without freeing any slaves I would do it; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it. . . . What I do about slavery, I do because I believe it helps to save the Union; and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union."

The result of the war was to end forever any thought of disrupting the Union. After seventy-five years of progress, the United States of America had become at last a nation.

M. M. W.

## A Word From South America

TO League members who had the privilege of participating in the Pan-American Conference arranged by the National League in Baltimore in 1922, the Inter-American Union of Women (the new name for the organization formed at Baltimore) has always seemed like "one of the family." Especially is this true with Miss Bertha Lutz as president (who succeeded Mrs. Catt) and Miss Belle Sherwin as vice-president for North America.

The popularity of the "Know Your Town" series among the Leagues of Women Voters has spread to Brazil. The Federation for the Advancement of Women is now conducting a "Know Your Capital" campaign. Places of interest in Rio de Janeiro are being visited according to an alternating series, consisting of scientific institutions, institutions relating to women, and the legislative bodies. "Our visit to the Chamber created quite a stir," Miss Lutz writes.

## A Federal Aid Study Group

WHAT is the meaning of Federal Aid? How far can it be allowed to go without becoming a menace to local self-government? How much does it cost? Who pays?

Such recent legislative enactments as the Sheppard-Towner Act have aroused so much public interest in the far-reaching and complex governmental problems suggested by these questions that the St. Louis League has arranged round-table discussions on the principles of Federal Aid under the leadership of Miss Mary Semple Scott.

In a press interview Miss Scott recently stated: "The opportunity to study Federal Aid is being offered in the belief that the subject is of intense interest to the American people. From the beginning of our existence as a nation the states have continually received aid of one kind or another from the Federal government. Many students of political science believe this policy has made possible the unusual growth and development of the United States. Others think, on account of the extent to which Federal Aid is now being pushed, that the government at Washington is gaining a perilous control over the states—that we are being led away from a representative form of government toward a bureaucracy. The purpose of these discussions is not to draw political conclusions but to bring to light all the facts pertaining to the granting of subsidies by the Federal Congress to the states."

### Working Plan and Program

The Federal Aid study group is composed of about fifty women who responded to an explanatory letter in which was enclosed the program, a list of pertinent questions, opinions for and against, and a bibliography. From these fifty a half dozen were chosen to lead the discussion after a forty-minute address.

As the St. Louis League is pioneering in this study course, it was felt that to be of value authoritative speakers with a real knowledge of the subject must be found. Four outstanding men in the city who were known to hold positive opinions on Federal Aid were approached, and such was their interest that each made room on a crowded calendar for an afternoon with the League of Women Voters.

Dean Isidor Loeb, Professor of Political Science and Dean of the Washington University School of Commerce and Finance, took the first sub-topic: "The Character, Extent and Cost of Federal Aid." Dean Loeb said: "While the total cost of Federal Aid is large, this should not be the sole and determining factor. We must first decide whether Federal Aid in any event is necessary and desirable. If this is decided in the affirmative each individual item should be scrutinized with respect to economy, efficiency, and results."

The second sub-topic was handled by George S. Johns, editor of the editorial page of the St. Louis Post Dispatch. His subject was "Federal Supervision—Does It Lead to Federal Control?" Mr. Johns holds that power is bound to follow the purse, and that personal liberty is being seriously menaced by recent strides in Federal authority.

The third sub-topic—"Centralized Administration—Not Centralized Power"—was covered December 8, by Charles Nagle, United States Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Taft's cabinet.

The fourth and last sub-topic was to be handled by Harry B. Hawes, United States Congressman from the Eleventh Missouri District. Mr. Hawes gladly agreed to return from Washington to speak on "Local Self-Government," December 15.

On account of the quality of these speakers and the timeliness of their subjects, the St. Louis papers with state-wide circulations have carried columns of publicity about the Federal Aid Round Tables. In consequence a number of men as well as women from outside the state have timed their visits to St. Louis so as to hear the lectures and discussions.

# The Women in Industry

## Legislation and the Minimum Wage



Mollie Ray Carroll

minimum wage law. The only dissenting voice was that of Mr. Justice Brandeis. Mr. Justice Holmes voted with the majority solely on the ground that the decision in the Adkins case had settled the question of constitutionality, overlooking the fact that the Supreme Court has, in the past, changed its mind.

The decision in the Kansas case reads in part as follows:

*"It is of no consequence that this court disapproves the majority opinion and approves the minority opinions delivered in the Adkins case. The decision itself is controlling upon the precise question now before this court. While the decision in the Adkins case stands, it is entitled to respectful observance, precisely the same as though the act of Congress had been upheld by an unanimous court. Should time demonstrate that the decision does not represent the settled views of the Supreme Court of the United States upon this momentous question of constitutional liberty, the law can be reinstated."*

Meanwhile the process observed in the District of Columbia after the minimum wage there was declared unconstitutional will undoubtedly be repeated. Women will probably be discharged to be rehired again at one-half to two-thirds of their former wages.

What should be the next step for believers in minimum wage principles? Some favor going on in the hope that in time the Supreme Court will reverse itself. There is talk of amending the Constitution. Some suggest following the Massachusetts non-mandatory plan. However, each of these programs presents grave difficulties.

Another suggestion is that we need to break up the problem of women in industry, since they themselves are of such different types. Leaving out of the question professional workers, who have generally been excluded from protective legislation, we find four different groups of women workers. There are the home workers, of the semi-industrialized type. For them even the simplest sort of regulation of hours and conditions and restrictions accepted for industrial plants, will be most difficult. Wage regulation seems an almost indispensable part of protective legislation for them. It is indeed a question whether home work can ever be made socially desirable.

Then there are the working mothers. The problem of their work outside the home at all is a grave one. The United States Children's Bureau study on "Causal Factors in Infant Mortality" shows a direct correlation between the work of the mother regardless of income, and infant mortality. Its study of "Children of Working Mothers" shows serious results in truancy and juvenile court records of the mother's work outside of the home. The answer for this group seems to lie in sufficient income from the husband's wages or from mother's allowances to keep the mother at home.

Still a third group includes the temporary woman worker

who looks at the job as a stop-gap. And finally there is the permanent woman worker. Her problems tend more and more to approximate those of men. Many workers of all of these types will feel the brunt of the sudden change in the wage scale. In answer to the freedom of contract assured by the decision they may well say that freedom to remain in the under-privileged group has never been denied them.

The decision of the Supreme Court forces upon us more careful analysis of the different types of problems faced by women in industry and the development of legislation upon their various needs. The members of the League Committee on Women-in-Industry see in the conflicting ideas and practice concerning women-in-industry not a contest between the courts and the legislature or between employer and worker, so much as a demand for redefinition of standards in view of changing industrial conditions.—MOLLIE RAY CARROLL, *Chairman, Women-in-Industry Committee.*

## News from the States

MINIMUM wage legislation is only a part of the League's Women-in-Industry program, now active in many states, as recent reports show. The California League is planning a survey of health conditions of working women—Massachusetts, having experienced a reorganization of its state labor department, which left the interests of thousands of working women unrepresented, is asking again for a minimum wage board, with a woman member—Kansas has seen its Division of Women and Children made a spoils to politics of the kind which the League hopes in time to drive from the field of state administration—Rhode Island has a characteristically good plan of study and training of speakers, together with a "Know Your Industries" questionnaire, while the Michigan Women-in-Industry Committee is combining with the Business and Professional Women's club in studying industrial conditions—Virginia in 1925 has queried its legislative candidates on a series of measures—In the states where the legislatures were in session last year, several state Leagues, including Illinois, Connecticut and New York, struggled unsuccessfully for shorter hour laws, while from Wisconsin comes a happier report of three laws passed benefiting the woman worker.

## League Publications

MORE knowledge and wider understanding of the problems affecting the woman in industry are needed. To this end the Committee publishes pamphlets in support of its program: The publications now available are:

*From Grandmother to You and Me*  
*The Shorter Working Day for Women Workers*  
*The Federal Women's Bureau*  
*Industrial Hazards to Women in Industry*  
*The Prohibition of Night Work for Women*  
*A Program for Unemployment*  
*Women's Wages and the Cost of Living*  
*Minimum Wage Legislation*  
*Women and the Labor Movement in America*  
*Women and the International Labor Movement, including Study Leaflet-Series No. 4.*



# Police—Before or After?

By JESSIE D. HODDER

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.]

**T**HE coming of the policewomen may be looked upon as an inevitable tendency toward the resocialization of the job of policeman. It is fair to suppose that the police were our first public social workers, and they should never have lost that place. Their function was and should have remained constructive so that their activities might have developed along the lines of protection and prevention. Different branches of social service would then have been created, as the need arose, within the department of the central police ideal. Law might then have been interpreted as the servant of mankind and not its prod and lash. Unfortunately the police developed as the strong arm of government, with pursuit, prosecuting and spying as its focus, and thus crushed neighborliness from among its activities.

The spirit of neighborliness and the need of its expression can not be smothered in life; if government does not hold to it as its most precious lead to law and order, private agencies will be created to make the effort. Such agencies, however, are incomplete, because where the beneficent power of the law is needed they can not claim it as their own; it is not an integral part of them, it is a borrowed thing, inevitably smacking of coercion when used. It is into this gap that we see the policewoman stepping as the social service arm of the police job, humanizing the city and its relations to youth.

## Needed: Social Service

Twenty years ago social service was created as a part of the medical work in hospitals. It had a hard struggle for a place and recognition until it demonstrated that it did not purpose to encroach upon the duties of the doctor or the functions of the hospital, but meant to socialize the undertakings of both. It showed how large a part of sickness comes from wrong social conditions or attitudes. It now has a permanent and vital place in the treatment of sick people.

Similarly, there is in the Police Department need of a social service function focused to bring into the work the element of prevention, protection, neighborliness and adjustment; it will in no-

wise lessen the dignity of the police job or infringe upon it. It should lessen the amount of evil-doing by the positive process of teaching public opinion to understand its share in the prevention of public disorder; it would make adjustments, be an ally of good recreation, teach citizenship as the highest duty of



Jessie D. Hodder

us all. For instance—many of the problems brought to a reformatory are not criminal in the least; they are social maladjustment problems which a socialized police could solve. Others are defects in the problems of Americanization, which again a woman police would treat as a social, not a criminal, problem.

As an example—"X, seventeen, illegitimate, very beautiful, hungry for affection and really to belong to some one, was unhappy with a half-insane foster mother who constantly called her a 'bastard.' Jealous and treacherous, in a passion of misunderstanding the mother had the girl committed as a 'stubborn child' to a reformatory. The girl recognized her obligations to the woman who had taken her at birth from her own mother, but every time she offered affection or service her way and not as the foster mother conceived it to be due, there was a clash. This situation was known to the neighbors and to the police. Handled socially, two hopelessly incompatible people would have been separated,

the girl's interests and capacities developed and the world would have been the richer. Handled from the law point of view, a criminal has been created. After release, she returned to her foster mother in an effort to show her good will and try again—failed and disappeared."

Those who are clamoring for the "treat 'em rough" methods for prisoners would do well to inform themselves of how many prisoners need never have been sent to court even, if our communities were intelligently socialized.

Anyone who has heard Mrs. Van Winkle tell about the Woman's Bureau of the Washington Police Department must be impressed with the multiplicity of social problems brought to the Bureau for solution, and the human place it fills in the community. That such work is not only vital in our community life but can only be completely done by a socialized police force with women as its agents, is clear.

## Prevention

It is in her value as a preventive social agency that I see the greatest effectiveness of the policewoman, and in the faith I have that she will reinfect the police department with the social ideal that I hold the keenest hope. She will know the city by neighborhoods and serve it in small groups, making of us all allies of government.

If one's imagination is fertile as one reads the newspaper headlines, or hears of the complex moral problems arising in the schools, in the factories, in the dance halls, in the neighborhood, one is convinced that a system is wrong which has no workers whose job it is to help to modify and dissipate these dangers, rather than stand by looking on until the tragedy ripens to the full, and then brings in so-called "law and order"! To what purpose? It almost seems as if it were simply to clear the road to make space for others coming the same way! In medicine we have the district nurse for preventive medicine; a woman's bureau would do preventive, public morality.

For further and detailed information on the work of policewomen, address the International Association of Policewomen, 420, Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

# World News About Women

*Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter*

## Conventions

The Second Women's Industrial Conference has been called by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, to take place in Washington, January 18 to 21. Three years ago the first conference was held and attended by several hundred women. Representatives from national women's organizations or national organizations with a large proportion of women members have been invited to come and discuss the problems affecting the employed woman. A report will be published later.

\* \* \*



Mrs.  
Corbett  
Ashby

Another meeting which is of interest to CITIZEN readers is taking place in May. It is the Tenth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, to be held in Paris, May 30 to June 6. The call has already gone out to affiliated associations. The program as outlined at this early date will deal first and foremost with the enfranchisement of women in countries which have not yet attained woman suffrage; then will come the economic situation of women in the professions, in business and in industry; the equal moral standard for both sexes, with the fight against traffic in women; the responsibility for the illegitimate child; the nationality of the married woman, and the study of the system of family allowances. Mrs. Corbett Ashby is the president of the I. W. S. A.

\* \* \*

June 18 to 25 are the dates for a feminist meeting of the women of the Americas. The place is Panama, the official name of the meeting the Congreso Pan-Americano de Mujeres Auxiliar del Bolivariano. Esther Neira de Calvo, general vice-president of the Inter-American Union of Women, has been appointed by the Government of Panama to organize the Congress. The time was chosen with reference to the date—June 22—on which the Government will commemorate the first centenary of the first Pan-American Con-

gress, convened by Bolivar in June, 1826. Representatives from the different governments of the American Republics and from scientific institutions have been invited to the centenary and it will be a splendid chance to bring the progress of the woman movement to their attention.

## Personalities

On October first Miss Anna Kempshall joined the staff of the Charity Organization Society as its new Superintendent to succeed Miss Joanna Colcord, who left the Society to become the Director of the Family Welfare Association in Minneapolis.

Miss Kempshall is returning to the organization that gave her her early training in social work. Twelve years ago she began as a student at the New York School of Social Work and held a succession of positions, distinguishing herself, as head of the West Side district, through her unusual ability to train students and volunteers for social work.

During her nine years' service with the C. O. S. Miss Kempshall was called away many times to do disaster relief work throughout the country. Her first service of this kind was at the time of the Halifax explosion. Later, when the *Carolina* was sunk during the war, it was Miss Kempshall who was called to take charge of the rehabilitation work in connection with this disaster.

In addition, Miss Kempshall has been active in social work along international lines. Since 1922 she has been Associate Director of the International Migration Service, a new organization which is doing on a large scale the sort of social work the C. O. S. is doing locally. Miss Kempshall left that organization on September 30 to fill the executive position offered her by the Charity Organization Society.

## Suffrage

Mrs. Maud Wood Park has been unanimously elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mrs. Helen Gardener as vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

\* \* \*

December 10th was proclaimed by Governor Nellie Tayloe Ross as "Wyoming Day," in commemoration of December 10, 1869, when Wyoming set a record for herself and the country by granting the first group of American women the ballot and the privileges of citizenship which go with it.

## Vocational Hints

A vocational hint walked into the CITIZEN's office a few days ago in the person of Miss Frances A. Stone. Ever since she was graduated as a nurse, Miss Stone has been engaged in the business of making over hospitals, sometimes beginning at the beginning with the architect, making buildings over with a practical woman point of view included; sometimes reorganizing personnel and, in general, administering. For the past five years she has been director of the Women's Infirmary, New York. Among the hospitals she has served are also the City Hospital, Miami; Corey Hill Private Hospital, Brookline; the Baltimore Hospital for Women; the Clarkson Hospital, at Omaha, Nebraska. Miss Stone's profession grew up partly by chance, through being asked to assist in directing a hospital just after her graduation, and she has gone from one to another in steady progression. Nowadays there are such things as courses for hospital administration.



Frances  
Smith

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## Honored

Last month an International Livestock Exposition was held in Chicago, at which the boys' and girls' club congress met. This congress represents some 750,000 boys and girls from all over the country, most of whom are members of the 4-H clubs, and who compete for championship in farm club work. This year the prize winner was Miss Frances Lucille Smith of Geary, Oklahoma. Miss Smith is only eighteen years old, but in that short time she has won 132 first prizes and 278 places in various competitions. She has earned \$2,300 through the sales of her own products, has been awarded six trips to the Oklahoma State Fair, and has had a large share in the development of community spirit among the farm boys and girls of her county.

President Coolidge has just made another appointment—Mrs. Eddie McCall Priest as Collector of Customs at Memphis, Tennessee. Mrs. Priest took oath of office on November 1, the third woman to hold such a post, to the best of our knowledge. The other two are Mrs. Jennie P. Musser at Salt Lake City and Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde at Honolulu.

A tablet in memory of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman physician in this country, was recently presented to the Washington Ward of the Royal Free Hospital in London. Dr. Blackwell was the aunt of the CITIZEN's Alice Stone Blackwell.

#### "American Women and Politics"

"American women and politics" are becoming a theme for academic research. At the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, one of the students, Miss Suzette Dunlevy, prepared as her graduation thesis a bibliography on this subject. The bibliography is a fat, typewritten manuscript carefully covering all the subjects connected with women and politics which have appeared in the WOMAN CITIZEN, *Good Housekeeping*, *Woman's Home Companion*, *Pictorial Review*, *Harper's*, *Century*, etc., and also in recent books. It is a good sign when American women in politics take so authoritative a place on library shelves.

#### Child Study

Is it the parent or the child who needs education? Listening to the conference of the Child Study Association of America—held in New York, October 29 to November 7—one might well say both. Significant, perhaps, is the fact that for the first time a national conference on parenthood has been held, and it is the result of a movement which has been gathering momentum through the years. It was as long ago as 1887 that Felix Adler, who established the New York Society of Ethical Culture, organized a Society for the Study of Child Nature in New York. This spread until in 1912 a Federation for Child Study was organized. Still the work grew through lectures, conferences, publications, summer play schools and visiting mothers until it was national in scope, and so in 1924 a national organization was born, known as the Child Study Association of America, Incorporated. Headquarters are in New York—54 West Seventy-fourth Street—but chapters are scattered through New York State, California, Connecticut, the District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and Japan.

The work of the Child Study Association is to devise ways to make available to parents knowledge and under-

standing of child life and nature, so that they can meet situations in their home intelligently and effectively. Its method is to make up suggestive programs for different study groups, to furnish speakers, to answer questions, etc.

Over fifteen hundred people, mostly parents, from almost every state in the Union, attended the recent conference. Subjects discussed were the Family of Today, the Family and the Community, Parents and the New Psychology, Teachers and the Changing Education, and the speakers were well-known experts.

Interesting and important facts were brought out. Instead of the school age being the chief formative period, as has long been believed, study has shown that the pre-school age, when emotional and mental life is being "set," is also a time when great care should be taken; that the parent, whether the actual parent or an employed expert, is the dominating influence at this time and that to educate the child correctly, the parent must first be educated, and that education in parenthood has become a national movement with courses in the colleges and universities, study groups in the communities, and nursery schools gradually developing.

#### Republican Women

The Women's National Republican Club recently sent out a questionnaire to test the sentiment of their members on the World Court, from Maine to California. They got a seventy-five per cent return, which is in itself remarkable, and only six votes out of a thousand were opposed. Of these six, two were not outright opponents but favored the Pepper plan. Count the Women's National Republican Club in on the side of the Court.

#### Florence Buck, D.D.

The Rev. Florence Buck, D.D., executive secretary of the Department of Religious Education of the American Unitarian Association, died on October twelfth, following an illness of four weeks. She was stricken with typhoid fever soon after her return from a vacation in rural New England.

Dr. Buck's training for the ministry was received at Meadville Theological Seminary and in post-graduate work in Manchester College, Oxford, England. She was ordained at All Souls' Church, Chicago, in 1893, in which year she and the Rev. Marion Murdoch became co-pastors of Unity Church, Cleveland, Ohio. After six years there, Miss Buck took up field work for the American Unitarian Association. Later, she held pastorates in Kenosha, Wisconsin, and Alameda, California.

Florence Buck was a very successful pastor and a brilliant, logical and persuasive preacher. Before entering the

ministry, she had been an equally successful teacher, as head of the science department of Central High School in Kalamazoo, Michigan, the place of her birth in 1860. Doubtless it was her known gifts as teacher and inspirer of youth which caused her to be called, in 1912, to an editorial position in the Department of Religious Education of the American Unitarian Association. Here she won recognition, both inside and outside the denomination, as one of the real forces for the better religious instruction of youth. Her work deservedly brought her, in 1920, the degree of Doctor of Divinity, an honor very rarely bestowed upon a woman. "Religious Education for Democracy," "The Story of Jesus," several teachers' manuals, and the beautiful new "Beacon Hymnal" we owe to her. These, however, were but part of a coherent and far-reaching plan cut off from fulfillment by her tragic death.

For that such a gifted, radiant, loving minister to human needs should go out trustingly into Nature's retreats to be slain by a disease which has been all but banished from the crowded and artificial life of great cities—that is tragedy indeed!—CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE.

#### Contests

The American School Citizenship League has opened a World Essay Contest, with two sets of prizes of \$75, \$50 and \$25 each for the three best essays in each set. The competition is open to students in normal schools or teachers' colleges—subject: "Methods of Promoting World Friendship Through Education"—and to seniors in secondary schools on the subject "The Organization of the World for the Prevention of War." The contest closes June 1, 1926. Further details can be obtained from Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the American School Citizenship League, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, 17, Massachusetts.

#### Foreign

From the *International Woman Suffrage Alliance News* we learn that Belgium has made progress in the woman movement in spite of the defeat of woman suffrage by the last Parliament. One barrier has been broken by the appointment of Mme. de Brown de Tiege as Burgomaster of Waillet, a parish in the neighborhood of Dinant.

In India the Bengal Legislative Council has passed a resolution granting the franchise to women.

In the *Bulletin* of the International Council of Women we read that Miss Melville, past president of the New Zealand National Council, has been elected first woman M. P. in the New Zealand Parliament.



## General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

THE American Home will be the keynote of the 18th Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 23 to June 5.

Relations to the home of the various departments of work in the General Federation, state Federations, district and county Federations and individual clubs will be stressed.

Nothing positive concerning speakers is ready for release yet—according to Grace Morrison Poole, of Massachusetts, program chairman—but it is promised that the program will feature some of the most prominent men and women of this and other countries.

MORE than one hundred clubwomen, representing every state in the Union and every activity in the General Federation of Women's Clubs and its 3,000,000 members, will meet at the national capital January 12-15 in annual mid-winter session of the national board of directors. Reports will be made by the officers and the department

chairman, and plans made for a continuation of activities along all the lines.

January 12th will be devoted to committee meetings and conferences. January 14th and 15th will be devoted to three sessions each day of the board, with several social affairs and a tour of government bureaus sandwiched in.

The new budget will be adopted, a report of the first American Home Survey will be heard, and according to Mrs. Sherman, "Many other important matters of business will come before the executive board of the largest and most influential organization of women in existence."

RHODE ISLAND is "seriously considering" a state bulletin, according to Alice F. Titus, chairman of the Northeastern Division of the Press Department, who adds: "Rhode Island has a live wire in Miss Edgers as press chairman."

Miss Titus reports further that Miss Gwendolyn Albee, Massachusetts press chairman, who has done such remark-

able work for publicity in her state, "is out after 100 per cent press chairmen in Massachusetts clubs."

NATIONAL Thrift Week dates—January 17-23—are brought to mind by Edith McClure Patterson, who says: "Budget Day, Tuesday, January 19th, is our women's opportunity." She announces, in cooperation with the National Thrift Week Committee, radio programs from fourteen stations on that date, with Thrift and Home Finance talks by notables, including President Coolidge. A line to her, with stamp enclosed, at Saw Mill Road, Dayton, Ohio, will bring a list of speakers and further Thrift information.

FOUR states, notably California, Connecticut, Florida and Maryland, have laws to protect holly and Christmas greens against devastation, according to a nationwide survey conducted by Mrs. K. B. Tippetts, chairman of Birds, Game and Flowers conservation in the General Federation. "If other states have such laws, such information should be sent me at once that I may include them in a pamphlet to be issued," Mrs. Tippetts writes.

### OUR VOCATIONAL CORNER

Dr. Stanley, as CITIZEN readers know, is chief of the Bureau of Home Economics in the Department of Agriculture, and took up that work after varied experience in university work. We asked her for a brief contribution to our very informal Vocational Corner, in which we hope to offer helpful bits of experience and observation to young women who are ready to chart their careers.

WHILE I was an administrator in a university I regretted the fact that teaching is almost the only job that faces the young graduate from many of our institutions. This, of course, is partly a traditional condition. The time was when teaching was the only respectable job for a woman, outside of matrimony. Also, it is better recognized, and practically every institution training teachers has a placement agency. Jobs are more numerous, the first job comes after a vacation interval, and the vacation periods are very acceptable. Some girls go into teaching because they like it. Too large a proportion go into it because it is the only thing open.

Having a very great respect for the teaching profession, I have rebelled against this, and particularly against the fact that in many lines of work they have looked upon teaching as a training

## Opening Doors

By LOUISE STANLEY



Dr. Louise Stanley

for the people they want. In the extension field, for example, instead of setting up their own scheme of training on the job they have told us that they preferred to get their workers after they had had two years of teaching experience. This I have felt was not fair either to the girl or to the teaching profession, and I have urged that for other lines of work practice be set up similar to the type the student now gets in practice teaching. It is quite possible to have extension practice under supervision a requirement for graduation.

I think we are probably more fortu-

nate in home economics, in that other lines of work are developing very rapidly. My own work is administrative and research. Training for administration comes only through experience. Many research positions are opening up, and into these our girls may go directly after graduation if they have had suitable training as undergraduates. The passage of the Purnell Act is going to increase the number of positions of this kind.

Business of different kinds is rapidly recognizing the value of the home economics worker. This has developed so rapidly that a section of the American Home Economics Association has been organized from this group. These women represent all the different lines of home economics.

I am afraid I have given a little dissipation here on the opportunities for women in home economics, when the point at issue is how to get women into other lines than teaching. I think this could be done by helping them to see the other opportunities, and giving them the necessary training. Of course the whole question of getting women into other lines is not going to be met by letting them see the opportunities unless we have satisfactory placement agencies.



# The Bookshelf

By M. A.



**I**F you are ready and eager for the puzzles of the New Year, here are two books which present them with vigor and intelligence. The fact that one was written in 1925, and the other in 1879 does not invalidate that, for in spite of superstitions, there is nothing new on January first except the year's number. We have to be definite about it, because we have just finished our annual resolution to do no more generalizing.

Inez Haynes Irwin has grasped the whole nettle divorce question with courage and decision. "*Gertrude Haviland's Divorce*" is a story of a contented mother of three children, the wife of a successful architect. Her face "was curiously blank. Not the blankness which comes from unbearable tragedy or mental insignificance, but the blankness which scums the soul when the mentality is unstirred, the emotions untouched." Absorbed in her children, sunk in a mechanical domesticity, she receives her husband's letter saying that he has fallen in love with another woman and wants a divorce. The blow stuns her to numbness, and, taking her children away, she lets them run wild while she nurses her hurt. How she was roused to a new existence forms the second part of Mrs. Irwin's book. She has made a fine case for her particular instance. Divorce was the regenerative force in Gertrude Haviland's life, and Mrs. Irwin wisely draws no generalized conclusions. Her book is capable and interesting, sane and well-considered, and its people are essentially real.

The problems of a democratic government form the theme of Henry Adams' "*Democracy*." It was written in 1879, and published anonymously because certain characters in it were drawn from Adams's friends. Its moving spirit is Mrs. Lightfoot Lee, a New York widow of intelligence, education, and good taste. Fascinated with the problems of government, she goes to Washington in order to see them worked out at first hand. Her wit, her money, and her social position enable her to choose her friends, and she makes her house a center for official Washington. She picks Senator Ratcliffe, "the Giant of Peonia, Illinois," as the strongest type of legislator, and becomes his good friend, believing his protestations of disinterested public service. It takes much to disillusion her. The book is well-written, witty, bitterly wise. Henry Adams was, perhaps, a biased observer. An educated, cultured man with a passionate

tradition of public service, his country found no way to use his talents, and his life was bitterness and disappointment. But he knew Washington, and he knew its politics as few men know them. His book is a wry delight forty-five years after he wrote it.

David Garnett has been setting literary folk off into fireworks of appreciation. His latest book is "*The Sailor's Return*," a sober, quiet story told with powerful simplicity. An English sailor, Targett by name, returns to England after African adventures, bringing with him his Negro princess wife, Tulip, and his black son. With her money he sets up a public house, and because he is handy and hard-working it prospers. Then race prejudice gets to work, demanding first that the child be baptized, next that they be remarried by Christian rites, then that Tulip be sent back to

Africa. Small riots and persecutions follow, until Targett is killed by a foul blow in a fight. Tulip, terror-stricken at the church's threat of an orphanage for her son, sends him back to Africa and goes to work as a slave in the house of which she was mistress. That is all, yet it holds love and cruelty, superstition, faithfulness and tragedy. It is a book of shadows and undertones and masterly omissions.

"*The Hunter's Moon*" is Ernest Poole's slender new story about a sensitive, imaginative lad who loved the house tops, and a grandfather who collected the songs of the world. The boy is the prize for which a family battle rages between his mother, gay and musical and loving, and his father's mother, who cares only for money and its earning. How the tide of battle swings, and how victory comes, is all told from the boy's point of view. It is a simple and appealing tale.

Apparently the process of elevation to the deanship of American letters imposes a severe strain on its victim. Booth Tarkington used to be a genial author, whimsical and generous with the foibles of humanity, chuckling delightedly with its follies. Since his elevation began, his geniality has been turning bitter, his people are become spiteful caricatures, his chuckles perilously close to shrewish cackles. "*Women*" is a thin, acid shadow of former books, without substance, without reality, almost without humor. There is no delight in it, and it only stirs up wistful memories of happier volumes.

Being a brilliant young author seems also to be a strain. "*The Green Bay Tree*" was acclaimed as an able and interesting novel, and after a while it went to the heaven of all novels, which is the "Best-seller" list. Now Louis Bromfield has written "*Possession*," and if it passes the literary St. Peter it will be because he is still blinded by the virtues of the older book. For "*Possession*" is distinctly inferior. It is the story of Ellen Tolliver of the Town, and of how she became the famous pianist Lilli Barr. It has the traits, the mannerisms, the locale, and many of the characteristics of its predecessor. But its substance is very thin, and its people shrink from flesh and blood to paper silhouettes, caricatured. They say portentous things which have no importance. Like Grandfather, they are occupied with the "Decline and Fall"—of Mr. Bromfield. His ultimate depth is a stunt in which he introduces the brain children of other au-



"*Gertrude Haviland's Divorce*," reviewed on this page, is Inez Haynes Irwin's sixth novel and sixteenth book. Perhaps most familiar of Mrs. Irwin's work are the popular *Phoebe* and *Ernest* short stories, which pictured the life of an American family. Mrs. Irwin began with plays, because plays were being written at Radcliffe when she went there. Then came novels, and later short stories.

Very early in life Mrs. Irwin became interested in suffrage and she helped Mrs. Maud Wood Park found the first College Equal Suffrage League. She is "an ardent feminist, a labor-fan." She collects American antiques, and she "loves long earrings." Will Irwin is her husband.

thors into his paper world. Perhaps Gertrude Stern and Carl Van Vechten and the ghost of Marcel Proust will courteously not object. But his readers know it for a weary trick that leads to tired decadence.

#### BOOKS FOR YOUR LIBRARY ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

**"ONE Hundred Years of the Monroe Doctrine,"** by David Y. Thomas, Ph.D., professor of History and Political Science, University of Arkansas.

"Now that the Latin-Americans have manifested a fear that we are not altogether unselfish in our maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine for their good and a doubt that Divine Providence has constituted us a guardian for them for all time," and that unmistakable difference in interpretations of the intentions of the United States under this policy is the chief source of all friction between the Latins and the North, this book is timely and should be in every public library. It is conservative, instructive and enlightening. When the United States "took over the receivership of customs in Santo Domingo (1905), Nicaragua (1911), and Haiti (1915), following the action in Haiti and Santo Domingo by the establishment of military governments when they resisted," the pledge implied in the Monroe Doctrine to leave the Latin-American countries to themselves was broken and hence the late distress of mind among the Latins.

**"International War; Its Causes and Its Cure,"** by Oscar T. Crosby.

This book was written before the Great War and its publication delayed until its close, although no change was made in the manuscript. It is a conscientious analysis of the fundamentals and makes an informing contrast with

**"The Roots and Causes of the Wars, 1914-1918,"** by John S. Ewart, K.C., LL.D.

The author, a Canadian barrister, offers a unique treatment to the still unsettled question, "Who was responsible for the war?" He insists that it was not a war, but a combination of many small wars, and that each of the thirty-two nations involved had its own distinct motives for taking part. Roots, he wisely defines as those permanent states of mind which are governed by jealousy, antagonisms and hates, generation after generation, and no man can tell when they began. Causes are the immediate provocations which excite the long-smouldering discontent into the flame of war. One by one he reviews the roots and the causes which influenced the nations to enter the war. None of them were altruistic, and they included widely diversified motives, such as trade rivalries, racial jealousies, religious antagonisms, offended national

pride, desire for territory, military competition. The book is a thoughtful, valuable contribution to the controversy of War vs. Peace, which must dig deep down among the roots, if war is ever to be abolished.

**"Blockade and Sea Power,"** by Maurice Parmelee.

The author was in close contact with the British Foreign office during the war, served as chairman of the Allied Rationing Committee, and was also much in Germany at the close of the war. The Great War was unquestionably brought to an end as a result of a blockade which prevented the importation of needed food and military supplies, and thereby a fairly new problem in ethics was introduced into the controversy of war. In July, 1918, the Food Controllers of Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, met in London and planned for the distribution of all food supplies between the Allies and the neutrals, and the starvation of Germany, Austria et al. The blockade policy closed the war eventually, but proved a terrible disturber of normal welfare of neutral nations and visited its chief effects upon children and other non-combatants of enemy nations. According to the author, it was largely responsible for the currency disasters after the war and reacted almost as unfavorably upon the blockading as upon the blockaded nations. As nothing has been done since the war to regulate this war weapon, which will surely be used again should there be another war, the author has made a helpful contribution to the well-nigh overwhelming task of finding a permanent path to peace.—C. C. C.

ON December 17, discussion of the proposal that the United States shall become a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice began in the Senate. Though the prospects for entrance into the Court are good, the debate is evidently to be long and to bring up every conceivable point for argument. Those who wish to be sure of clear and informed minds on the subject will find the means in **"The World Court,"** by Antonio S. de Bustamante,

Gertrude Haviland's Divorce, Harper Bros., New York, 1925. \$2.50.

Democracy, Holt, 1925 (Reprint). \$2.00.

The Sailor's Return, Knopf, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

The Hunter's Moon, Macmillan, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

Women, Doubleday, Page, New York, 1925, \$2.00.

Possession, Stokes, New York, 1925. \$2.50.

One Hundred Years of the Monroe Doctrine, Macmillan, New York, \$4.00.

International War, Macmillan, New York, \$3.00.

The Roots and Causes of Wars, 1914-1918, Doran, New York, \$12.50.

Blockade and Sea Power, Crowell, New York, \$3.00.

The World Court, Macmillan, New York, 1925. \$3.00.

himself a judge of that tribunal, from Spain. The book is presented by the American Foundation (563 Fifth Avenue, New York), introduced by Edward W. Bok, translated by Elizabeth Read. It is a book of more than three hundred pages, equipped with the references, bibliography and notes that a scholar's book on such a subject should have, but the manner is easy and lucid enough for the non-legal-minded general reader. The account begins with a good historical perspective, traces early forms of the idea, analyzes successive proposals; it explains the workings of the Court and answers the numerous questions that have been so widely discussed—the relation of this Court to the Hague Court, of which also Judge de Bustamante is a member; the relation of the Court to the League of Nations; whether a nation may be dragged before it willy-nilly; advisory opinions, etc.

Judge de Bustamante makes no extravagant claim that the Court is the cure-all for war; he sees it as a step ahead—the first attempt at a permanent international court which holds the possibility of substituting law for war.

### Fine Plays

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"The Actors' Theatre, which produced them, is just what its name indicates, an organization of actors, eager to play something besides stereotyped commercial rôles. We want to put the plays of the great dramatists on the American stage. All we ask is that the people who profess to want finer plays shall let us know by their presence that they are interested in our efforts."

In answer to a question she nodded soberly. "I know. It is a problem to know which are the good plays, to recognize a masterpiece unless it's labeled. There are many regular theatregoers who never do, who go solely to be amused, and then wonder why so-called amusement falls to so low a level. A few people are blessed with an intuitive sense of values that tells them when a play is good, and when it is all surface. Some join organizations like the Drama League, and trust their criticisms and recommendations. There is an interesting movement on foot to send to the clubwomen of the country immediate reviews of new plays, so that they can know from a reliable source what plays are worthy of their support.

#### COMING IN FEBRUARY

Another article in the series by CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE on important aspects of public housekeeping. Mrs. Crane has written helpfully about city and country housing, and about "Clean Milk" supply. This time her subject is "Clean Meat."



I hope the plan will include a recommendation to go at once.

"Of course, there is another side to it. Not only must good plays be encouraged, but downright bad plays must be discouraged. Many methods have been suggested for doing the latter thing. Formal censorship, that is, a plan whereby plays are judged, banned, or accepted according to a set of arbitrary rules, presents insuperable difficulties. It is foolish to try to limit the material of a play, because, as the last two seasons have proved again and again, it isn't the material that determines its quality. The vital thing is the manner of treatment. And the manner of treatment is so much a thing of shades, of suggestions, of intangibilities, that no rules could affect it.

"The only real censorship must emanate from the public, and must express itself by letting offensive plays severely alone. That means making them fail, and failure is the most effective argument against the production of bad plays.

"If the women, and the men, of this country want more good plays, they must go to see those that are already on the stage. Watch the theatrical announcements, and when you see that a fine play is coming to town, go to see it at once. If that once is a success, even a tiny one, the producer will start happily to work on another. Immediate public support, that's the secret."

### Dorothy Canfield

(Continued from page 14)

ionship of her husband and children. Sally is away at boarding-school just at present, but Jimmy still attends the Arlington High School.

Her best work is, therefore, naturally, done in the winter. In fact, she has, for the last few years, tried not to work at all in the summer; the strain has been too wearing on heart and brain. But the creative impulse can not always be confined to set times and seasons, and Mrs. Fisher has had to learn to take swift advantage of sudden opportunities.

A colleague once arrived a few minutes late to take Dorothy to a prearranged visit with the Robert Frosts in Shaftsbury, and found her at her desk, with her hat and coat on, using the unexpected delay to put a nagging paragraph on paper. And her mother reports that, when Jimmy was a baby, Dorothy used to hold him to her breast with one hand and write with the other. Such incidents show how creation surges beneath the surface of the busy woman's life and bubbles up through every outlet it can find. Doubtless, the final result is often the richer for the enforced repression and cogitation, but the torment to the creator is regrettable.

Take her all in all, Dorothy Canfield Fisher is the most vital, versatile creature her friends have ever known, and her little unpretentious home on the mountain side is the vibrating center of humanity's most real and active interests.

### The Communist Question

(Continued from page 12)

executive department, so lightly regard the functions of the legislative and judicial departments? Clearly, chaos would stalk not far ahead.

Laws similar to that of California have been enacted in many states and similar agitations have arisen over their application. Governor Smith, of New York, has just pardoned a Communist upon the ground that he had been punished long enough. He was convicted for having printed revolutionary language in a paper of which he was editor.

But—and a flood of questions, all involved in the case, burst forth demanding answers: Is it possible that in this "land of the brave and the free" an entire political party can be arrested and sent to jail? If a law is constitutional that can thus destroy one political party, another law may destroy any other that is unpopular, may it not? Where is our boasted right of free speech, free press and free assembly if members of the

Communist Party can be jailed for merely using these guarantees of the Federal Constitution so long held sacred? Is it possible that an American man or woman really can be imprisoned for advocating what he sincerely believes to be right?

These queries arouse the honest resentment of liberals who, although they feel no sympathy with Communism and indeed may vigorously oppose it, yet are startled as they seem to see liberties long held sacred suddenly denied.

Here, then, is the conflict: "Free speech, free press, free assembly" on the one hand and the use of these liberties to make ready for a revolution on the other.

Free speech leading to popular discussion and the ballot-box in order to allow for changing and progressive opinion, was the original idea behind the demand for the "three freedoms." When free speech leads to revolution, overturned governments, assassination, imprisonment and exile, shall it remain free or be suppressed? The legislatures say suppress it.

The result is that communistic propaganda is merely driven underground and out of sight where, with no one to make reply, one side only of the story is told. A certain type of liberal-minded men and women, perceiving that the denial of a well-established liberty is bringing quite contrary results from those expected, are adding their protests to those of the Communists. On the other hand, if the Communists are not honest citizens, but are criminal conspirators against the life of the nation, a very grave question arises as to whether they are entitled to the liberties of honest people. It is clear enough that the legislatures are not killing Communism. Men and women come from jail as heroes and martyrs for an idea which gives their propaganda additional energy.

Meanwhile the by-product is a curious one. Very much frightened retired admirals, colonels, and "lady patriots" are throwing terrible words such as "Red," "Bolshevist," "Moscow," "Traitor" at any honest citizen who disagrees with them in their contention that at this time the chief aim of the American Government should be to prepare for war. No attempt is made to investigate the activities or the aims of the Communists or to prevent the growth of the spirit of revolution. They would merely get ready for defense when the revolution comes. It is a policy which does not arrive at conclusions. It does not defeat the coming of Communism, but it does scare small-brained and uninformed men and women; in other words, we are making a nation-wide silly mess of a hard problem. It is evidently somebody's business to set the people of this nation and the world right on this question. Another Commission of Investigation seems to be needed.

### "Dressing the Part"

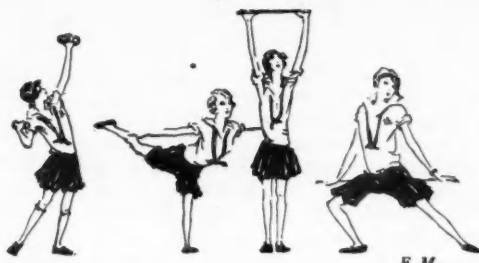
As what?—As a modern, intelligent woman with a number of rôles to fill. One of the new obligations of the "new woman" is to be suitably dressed—not only in her home, but on the platform, in the club meeting, in her office.

But time shortens as opportunities grow. The woman who realizes she must "dress the part" often hasn't the time nor the training to be sure how to do it, and would welcome a little good advice. These are the reasons why in the next number we shall start a series of articles, by Virginia Dibble, that will, we believe, do for our readers' clothes what Dr. Alsop's articles do for their health. The first subject is

### "Know Your Lines"

## Health Habits in Childhood

By GULIELMA  
F. ALSOP



**T**HE physical training of children in habits is like the training of a horse or a dog. In such animal training, the trainer realizes that it is his brain, his determination, his untiring patience and sagacity that are effective. A clever dog, a high-bred horse cooperates, but the responsibility is the trainer's. So in developing health habits in childhood, the responsibility is the parent's.

The health habits mostly to be desired are those springing out of normally developing bodily instincts, as the habit of eating slowly and happily the best kind of food, the habit of vigorous play out-of-doors, of sound and long sleep. To those who have had nothing to do with children it might seem as if these habits would arise with such instinctive vehemence as to insure their own fulfillment; but it is often the most difficult parental feat to induce and train children to the proper eating habits.

The secret of success is to begin early. A healthy appetite is created and kept going by sleep, play, vigorous exercise out-of-doors, fresh air, sunshine. These necessities will make a lusty bodily demand for food and provide the steady nerves needed to eat and assimilate the food. A careful selection of the menu that is set before the child is the next essential. If it is never suggested in any way to the child that certain articles of food, such as vegetables, do not taste as good as certain other articles, such as puddings, most children will be as fond of the one as the other. Meal times should be definitely supervised, the mother providing a cheerful and undeviating companionship and seeing that the food she has provided is eaten quietly and completely. It is unfair to leave children alone to take it or leave it. They must be seen through their meals until well on in their 'teens. No food fancies should be indulged. If the children want to know why certain articles of diet appear so often in the menu, as the vitamin-bearing foods, or the iron-bearing foods, the value of these foods ought to be explained to them. Children want to excel, and if they are taught the definite value of foods, their cooperation in eating an adequate menu is much greater. But the point to be emphasized is the supervision of meals. The young child should not be allowed to eat out

of the home. The demand for sweets should be met by some such natural sweet as honey or molasses. Sugars should be avoided as far as possible.

The habit of sound sleep often is difficult to acquire. Here the entire race history demonstrates the necessity of a proper approach to sleep. No child that has been allowed to romp and play after supper, or has been told a very exciting fairy story, is able to fall asleep promptly. A gentle, drowsy story, a poem, or, better yet, a lullaby should precede the getting into bed. There should be a regular fixed hour for stopping play, for getting undressed, for the lullaby and for being in bed. As soon as the child can tell time or is able to realize time if told to him, he should grasp these time features. These hours should be absolutely undeviating. The child should realize that no pleadings, no beguiling will retard the bed hour. If he realizes this, he will know that he is in the iron grip of a superior parental force and will yield himself without struggle or rebellion to the regular bed hour. If children are very excited at bed time a mild warm bath will help to calm them. The child should then be left to go to sleep alone. Very few children will seriously object to this if companionship has never been suggested to them.

If the child has an adequate play-time during the day it will automatically fall asleep as soon as it lies quiet in bed. A few children will lie awake telling themselves stories. This habit will utterly undermine the child's vitality. The best way to overcome it is to ensure such muscular weariness in the child that its bodily need for rest and recuperation will outbalance its psychic demand for pleasure. All well children will play out of doors as much as permitted. Here it is the parents' duty not to hasten the child's study but to let it grow up fulfilling its bodily demand for exercise in the open air.

Bathing is another habit that if gained in childhood will persist through life. The daily bath should be supervised by the mother, and also the teeth-cleaning process. Clean hands before meals will only become a natural habit if required daily three times a day. The daily evacuation of the bowels must be regularly attended to and the morning routine of

breakfast and off-to-school should be planned with sufficient leisure to allow the requisite time to attend to the calls of nature. This planning and its carrying out is entirely dependent upon the mother. If left unsupervised a child will hurry off to school with a bite of bread in his hand and without giving the intestines an opportunity for their daily action.

These health habits are of the utmost simplicity but of the utmost necessity. If a child has been carefully trained in these habits until he is ten years old, the child himself will then demand their fulfillment. The mother should see that they are fulfilled, teaching the child the necessary cooperation as fast as possible. It is never fair to say "I told the child to do that" and not to be there to back the child's resolution.

If children compare the habits required in their own home with the irregular hours and foods permitted in the homes of their playmates, the mother should carefully explain why the regular hours and carefully chosen foods have been selected, to make as fine a man as possible. The child should be trained to see the relationship between how he treats his body, and how his body treats him. Some definite ideal should always be held before him—"to be as big and strong a man as Daddy," or "President Roosevelt," or "King Arthur." The child's cooperation is really very easy to gain. The difficult part in the training of children in health habits is the steady, continuous, unfailing, untiring, parental supervision necessary.

Kate Gleason

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point of the purser's story, and ever since I have been developing a talent that almost amounts to genius for putting myself in places where other women are not likely to come."

In support of this claim, it may be said that she was the only woman among eight hundred men on the main floor at the dinner of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers held in New York early in December. Also, she is the only woman at the meetings of the American Concrete Institute.

With the years the Gleason works have grown and prospered. So Miss Gleason has taken up the house-building enterprise. "It's a whole new life," Miss Gleason says. "Starting a new business in middle age: new problems, new conditions to cope with—it's splendid. I have observed the methods of the automotive engineers, who are miracle workers, and by putting what I could of these methods into house-building I am making a success of it."

In her building Miss Gleason is working at one of the real problems fac-

ing this country; that of adequate, substantial and economical housing for the families of workers. She has tackled the problem as an engineer, and has made valuable contributions to building practice. It began by her taking over an unfinished building project, an obligation of the bank of which she was president during the war years, and considered by that bank a doubtful liability. The project called for the building, at lowest possible rates, of standard frame houses of given dimensions; the sort of which one must make careful count from the corner lest one fit one's latch-key into the wrong door. Miss Gleason believed that houses could be built which would be convenient, pleasing, differentiated, and yet inexpensive. During 1919 and 1920 she worked out her plan for the building of one hundred six-room dwellings; fireproof, substantial enough to stand for centuries, and to cost four thousand dollars. They are built of concrete; have two stories and a basement given over to garage, furnace and laundry, and are so arranged that the similarity of design is concealed.

Modifications have been made in Miss Gleason's later houses, and she has experimented as no contractor may. Two years more she plans to give to experimentation. In California she will study the work in stucco, coloring and house placement with regard to lay of lots and surrounding scenery. Further study is to be made in France. Then Miss Gleason will take up house construction on a large scale. Meanwhile the work of her present organization goes on at the rate of sixteen houses a year.

Miss Gleason has lately turned over to the care of a trust company as much as possible of her other interests. She gives two reasons. "I want to guard against making queer investments and unwise changes in my will, as women, and other people, are so likely to do as they get on in life." But her second reason is stronger; she wishes to give herself whole-heartedly to the new enterprise, and not be distracted by other affairs. This philosophy of whole-heartedness—one thing at a time so far as may be—is responsible for the fact that she is not married. "Marriage is a career all by itself," she says. "Some women do not find it so. But it would have had to be with me."

Miss Gleason is exuberantly well. She can walk her thirty miles a day easily. "I find my pleasure in concrete things rather than in people," she said, and added a bit of smiling life philosophy, which showed that she brings her engineering mind to bear on her personal relations. "I don't waste any time on antagonism, trying to make people love me who don't, or trying to make them live their lives the way I think they should. Too much friction is bad. I don't waste my energy that way. And I've had a wonderful life."

## A Good Wife?

(Continued from page 18)

ing submerged in the miasma of routine, and others, of more indomitable spirit, chafing at the bit until the end. Some very noble women have spent their lives in drudgery that could better have been done by a menial, while they could have given something of service and beauty to the world that would have been far more worth while, something to commemorate their memories, had they had the opportunity.

I am strong for the modern-day, progressive woman, whether she spends her time altogether or only partly in the home. A woman should find out what she is best suited for, and give her best to the world. Nature generally decides for her as to whether she is fitted to bear and rear children, and if she has no child'en, whether married or single, she should work out her salvation so as to best satisfy and content herself, and render her best service to humanity.

No. 3, in developing his ideas, describes his wife's use of her time (modestly using a pen name). Here are some paragraphs:—

### Stewart Garth

WHEN we were married my wife knew little about cooking. Her college training in thinking accurately and inquiring deeply enabled her to acquire in a minimum amount of time not only the technique of the preparation of food but the fundamentals as well. It was but a brief interim until the well-meaning, elderly feminine neighbors were horrified to find kitchen utensils arrayed in neat but handy order on the kitchen wall, instead of parked away in the usual out-of-sight spaces. In short, her kitchen became an efficient workshop in which economy of time and energy was the slogan. Other household duties were likewise systematized with the result that my wife found ample leisure to form a study club.

That was the beginning of an active career in public work. Elected treasurer of the State Parent Teachers Association for four years—served as secretary of the State Suffrage Association and later secretary of the State League of Women Voters, and State Chairman of the Federation of Women's Clubs—active in both local and state organizations of the D. A. R. and the U. D. C. In addition to such minor duties she has found time to finish her master's degree, and has practically completed her work for her doctorate. I am fully cognizant of the storm of criticism of the "wife" and sympathy for the "neglected husband" such a paragraph provokes, but I am quite convinced that so far as our own

home and happiness are concerned, her wider social contact has enriched and enlarged our own lives as nothing else could.

Several other letters crowded the prize-winners closely, and we have cut down the former to give a bit of space to the latter. Two bachelors expressed their views. One—who lives in the Canal Zone—was skeptical about the possibility of combining an office day with real motherhood and the "companionship I should expect, hope deserve, and sufficient leisure for herself." The other, perhaps the most sophisticated in the collection, is by a New Yorker who declined to generalize. He says:

CERTAINLY the qualities which would make one a good wife for Mr. Shaw would not be the same qualities making a good wife for Mr. Dempsey. The question of what is a good wife is a relative one. . . . A good wife should be a person who, having cast her lot with the one of her choice, should balance perfectly her obligations to herself, her husband, her children, her sex, her station in life, society, religion and community and public affairs. To allot a fixed percentage of time from this schedule to the specific tasks of button-sewing, dishwashing and mending, not to mention public speaking, is fruitless. It is enough to say that her character and abilities should be such that button-sewing and the duties of the Chief Magistracy should both become her. Whatever leisure and strength remain she may devote to purely selfish recreations. The husband possessing such a wife is lucky; he is also, I fear, non-existent.

E. M. Quittmeyer, of Peekskill, New York, is sure an ordinary woman may be a good wife and at the same time enjoy a range of interests and activities extending beyond the home. He says "she can, and if she wants to progress she must; an enlarged sphere makes of her a better because a more alert and intelligent wife." To gain time for such interests, he says, she must systematize. "It is part of the good wife's job to get her work of the kitchen variety done well and cheerfully with as few motions as possible." His prescription in detail, taking account of our questions, reads:

FIRST, Madame Wife, don't neglect your charms. Your husband married you because he found something attractive about you. Don't disillusion him. Make it your business to be and keep attractive to your husband. Don't neglect the little attentions, the sweet voice, the chic hat, the fresh dress—à la mode, of course, for nothing so marks a woman as clothes of ancient vintage. Bobbed hair? Yes, if it is in vogue and doesn't spoil good looks. There are remedies if it does not suit. Short



skirts? Yes, by all means if fashion so decrees. Cigarettes? Not so good. They may become flappers and the smart set (genuine and artificial), but the real man deep down in his heart is better pleased if his wife does not smoke.

Secondly, Madam Wife, study your husband and especially find out his sharp likes and dislikes, those little things he makes so much of. They are his lubrication points. Make a mental lubrication chart of your husband and keep him well oiled at these points. Keep your engagements with him promptly, keep his things where he can find them, don't insist on having guests the evening he wants to be alone, etc., etc.

He doesn't say so—in his limited space—but we give Mr. Quittmeyer credit for thinking a husband should make a lubrication chart of a wife, too.

Otto Mutz, of Lincoln, Nebraska, has a paragraph which crams the new man-and-woman relation into a nutshell:

**Y**OU asked us whether in our opinion women's new outside-the-home interests have weakened the home? Do you want your wife, to look up-to-date? and other questions. I draw no lines and prescribe no limits for women. I demand only a wise cooperation. There is no question in America that does not place the same obligation upon the man as upon the woman. In every affair of life we need your councils.

## The Club

(Continued from page 16)

make up its staff. Friendliness takes the place of the coldly impersonal atmosphere of most hospitals, for this is of the town as well as for it. If you go in to see a sick friend, the chances are good that you will stop to chat with a nurse, and be taken to see a new improvement in the diet kitchen. When the hospital recently purchased a new portable X-ray the whole town was proud of it.

The hospital's history has been full of stories that mingle comedy with pathos. There was the pregnant woman who, after the birth of her child, refused to pay a single bill, saying that "any hospital worth its name ought to take free care of a woman who is about to have a child." A grateful patient left by will a third interest in her farm to pay the expenses of a free bed. "We can't sell our interest or rent the farm, but we can always pay plenty of taxes on it," explained the president, ruefully.

The maintenance of Sherman Hospital is the most absorbing interest of the Club. It has grown with the town, its demands and its adventures are always new and stimulating. It has presented its sponsors with problems in housekeeping, in finance, in science, and in human relations, and as one member declared,

"being on its Board of Managers is a liberal education."

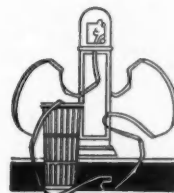
Yet the Club carries on all the other customary activities. It belongs to the Federation, and does the work prescribed. Its programs are varied and interesting, and the list of its young members is an indication of its youthful spirit. The fact that Elgin has public collection of garbage is due to agitation carried on by

the Club, and it is a member of the local Association of Commerce and takes an active interest in various civic affairs.

"I know only of two things we've kept out of," Mrs. Hollembeak summed up the Club's interests. "One is politics, the other religion. Otherwise we've been in everything that has come up in Elgin, and a lot of those we've introduced."

## An Investment Program

By ELEANOR KERR



**M**ONEY invested in securities should be so placed that the various bonds, notes, stocks, etc., are a thoroughly varied list. There are several ways of obtaining this diversity.

It is often said that about two-thirds of the fund should go into high-grade bonds, while the remainder may then be placed in stocks, which, though good, might possibly lack the theoretical security of the bonds.

In a general way, bonds, being secured by mortgages on property or an equivalent, are safer than the stock of the same company, which is, of course, merely a share in the enterprise. The income return from these two classes of investment reflect this difference in security, for where the bonds of a prosperous, well-organized corporation may sell on a 5½ per cent basis, the stock will sell on a basis which, while it reflects its earning power, also reflects the amount of risk involved, and might, for instance, sell on about a 6½ per cent basis.

It is a very wise thing for an investor to have a generous proportion of his funds in exceedingly salable high-grade bonds, of which, of course, the most striking example would be Liberty bonds. There are, however, a number of railroad bonds, municipals, some public utilities, and a few industrial first-mortgage bonds which would come under this general classification. These are issues which would be little affected by a changing market and business conditions, and which would be readily salable at stable prices in case the investor should suddenly need to realize a portion of her capital.

With the foregoing as a basis, the next purchase might be good bonds which are not necessarily secured by first mortgages, and notes of prosperous companies. Both of these would yield a much larger income return on the money invested, but, on the other hand, they would be more subject to fluctuation in market value. Perhaps such an

investment might represent fifty per cent of the entire capital.

Then a small part might be used for the purchase of stocks of companies with records of good earnings over a period of years, and a very tiny amount might be used for speculative purposes.

In diversifying such an investment, each section of the investment should be broken up into the purchase of securities of several or more companies, chosen through a wide field of operations.

For instance, under the first heading—high grade salable BONDS—the investor might divide her list as follows: Liberty bonds.

Municipal bonds from different sections of the country.

One or more external bonds of other countries with good credit standing.

A bond of each of three or more railroads, one operating in the West, one in the East and possibly one in the South. Being high-grade underlying issues, they would probably yield only a little larger income than the Liberty bonds and municipal bonds.

Several public utility bonds, such as the obligation of a big hydro-electric power, a big general utility holding company (that is, a corporation which owns several operating companies), telephone company bonds, a gas company, and perhaps a water works company.

A few industrial issues—care being taken to choose companies whose products and interests are different from each other; such as a first mortgage bond of a steel company, of a packing company, of a cement company, an automobile company, a railway equipment company, a maker of machines, certain types of textiles, chain stores, engineering concerns, etc. This list might be extended almost indefinitely, so great and varied are the industrial interests of this country.

In choosing STOCKS, the same diversification should be observed, as they are even more subject to market and business fluctuations, since they are

earnings of the company, and, therefore the dividends on the stock are directly dependent on these conditions, and they do not have back of them a mortgage on tangible property. Dividends do not have to be paid unless a company is able, and chooses, to do so; while bond interest must be paid or the property securing it becomes forfeited to the bondholders.

An investment program is necessarily largely influenced not only by personal preferences, but by personal investment needs. However, diversification of security, industry and business should always be considered.

*Remember, Miss Kerr is ready to answer questions in this column—explaining financial terms, types of investment, giving facts of record about investments, though she will, of course, not advise about specific investments. The CITIZEN reserves the right to select only questions to which the answers will be of general interest.*

*Answers to two questions follow:*

**Q. What is the difference between a bond and a note?**

**A.** A bond is a promise to pay, usually secured by some type of mortgage. Sometimes this mortgage is a direct lien on the physical property of the company, sometimes it is secured by collateral; that is, by the deposit with the trustee, who acts in the interest of the bondholders, of other bonds, stocks, etc. A note is a promise to pay unsecured by a mortgage, although sometimes it is secured by the deposit of collateral. In both cases there may be an agreement that no mortgage, or no additional mortgages, may be placed on the property of the company while any of the bonds or notes are outstanding.

**Q. What is the value of guaranteed real-estate mortgages in an investment schedule?**

**A.** Guaranteed real-estate mortgages, provided they are high-class mortgages in themselves, and especially if guaranteed by an organization of large resources, are an excellent form of investment for a portion of one's capital. Those issued by some of the well-known title guaranty companies have long been considered particularly desirable. Care should be taken, however, and especially at the present time, when real-estate values are so much inflated, that real-estate mortgages are not bought just because they are guaranteed. Often the concern guaranteeing them, while perfectly upright in its intentions, has neither the experience nor the resources to make this guarantee of any practical worth. An interesting development that has taken place recently along these lines is the guaranteeing of bonds by a surety company, for which a fee is paid either by the purchaser of the bond or by the house from which it is purchased.

## "Superpower"

(Continued from page 15)

night. Cooking by electricity is no longer a marvel; sweeping by electricity is becoming a habit, and the new freezing process by which the ice box is enabled to provide its own ice is a striking example of the steps forward which are being taken day by day.

To the city housewife electricity is now upstairs, downstairs and in my lady's chamber. In the basement she has the electric furnace, the electric washer and the electric iron. Downstairs she has the electric refrigerator, the electric stove, the percolator, the grill, the waffle iron, the vacuum cleaner and the electric sewing-machine; in her room she has the electric curling iron, the violet ray and the vibrator, with electric lighting over all.

Electric lights and electric power are as much a part of the life of the city dweller as the streets and sidewalks upon which he moves. In the offices electricity is used to the same extent and in much the same fashion as it is in the home, while in the factories there is an electric motor for attachment to practically every machine previously run by the hands or feet of the operator.

### Electricity on the Farm

But out in the country in the great stretches far from the centers of population, electricity does not await the pressing of a button. Superpower to the country means the piping of a supply of electricity from a great central generating plant to lighten the nights on the farm and lessen the burden of manual labor by day, just as superpower means an increase in the supply of current for the continually multiplying needs of the city. Statistics tell us that the people of this country now substitute for muscle an average of about three thousand three hundred kilowatt hours per family, as compared with two hundred and fifty kilowatt hours only ten years ago. Few of them know what a kilowatt hour is but they know what to do with it, and more and more they are turning to electricity for its help in their work and for its comfort in their homes. When the engineers' dream of interconnection and long-distance distribution is realized, it will mean that the farmer housewife will employ and enjoy electricity in her home to the same degree that the city housewife does. For the man on the farm, it will mean electric motor attachments for practically all uses in the dairy, and for many of the machines in the fields and elsewhere on the farm.

Wide distribution of electric power would mean a great increase in the number of people whose burden of toil would be lightened, though this prospect is limited by the fact that electricity is a toil saver only with the aid of electric

appliances, and even reduction in cost of power would not soon offset their cost. But the power development will reach the small domestic consumer also through its application to industry. Over 65 per cent of the power used in the manufacturing industry is electric power now. If the cost of mass production is greatly lessened through superpower in industry, it must mean a reduction in the cost of innumerable commodities and services in all homes.

Possibilities of far-reaching social effects are implied in giant power. If it fulfills the dreams of those who conceive it as a great public boon, and the power is widely distributed, it will mean a more even distribution of industrial plants, a reduction in the pressure of population in cities and an opening up of opportunities for such combinations of factory work with agriculture in slack seasons as have already been worked out here and there.

This new vista in progress has been opened up to us by the perfection in transmission of electric power up to two hundred or even three hundred miles, and the higher mechanical efficiency of our generators up to 700,000 horsepower in a single machine. With these twin developments comes the opportunity to generate power in much larger and more economically located stations; to harness our water powers, which were too remote for use even ten years ago, and to bring them into the fields of population.

There are in the United States today about six thousand separate power and lighting systems. To take advantage of these new forces we need interconnection of these isolated systems over large geographical areas so as to provide a great reservoir into which these larger streams of power may be poured from central plants and from the greater water powers. Some interconnection has already taken place, but in this large vision of more recent engineering advances less than ten per cent of the systems are interconnected. There are many gains to be had through this wider interconnection and central generation. From them we shall secure cheaper production costs, greater reliability, better utilization and consequent conservation of coal supplies and larger utilization of available water power.

### More Power Needed

The American wage earner has at his elbow fifty per cent more power than any of his competitors. In consequence, his product is greater, his wage higher, and his physical strain is less than that of any other nation. And yet half of the homes in the nation are without electric lights; and two-thirds without radio. This country will need thirty million more electrical horsepower in twenty years and within that time electrical industries must find thirty or forty billions of dollars in capital with which to add

the necessary equipment to the national plant.

The thousands of minor isolated generation plants have been compelled to maintain reserve capacity in order to insure supply and reliability. Their very interconnection into large groups enables them to abandon safely a large proportion of their individual reserves and rely upon a central reserve. Taking the nation as a whole, the isolated plants today do not work to more than twenty per cent of their capacity. Yet with interconnection at least a fifty per cent load factor can be expected.

Beyond this again lies the better utilization of water powers. By and large, seventy-five to eighty per cent of the power east of the Rocky Mountains must be generated by steam, even under the maximum development of the streams and rivers. The power that is available from streams varies from winter to summer. The secondary power from this flood flow is of little value by itself, for light, heat and power must be continuous, but by pouring into a general reservoir of consumption, this seasonal supply can be used and the steam

plants stand by for the low water season. Thus can be secured the full development and use of the secondary power of the streams of the country and the use of it nearly doubles the amount of available water power. Such a power system renders the electrification of many railways possible and offers advantages to the large manufacturer which should ultimately displace thousands of small steam plants, and which places reserves of power available for increasing demand.

Some progress has been made in this direction, particularly in the Southeast and the extreme West, where power development has been mainly from water courses. The wider interconnection between these regional systems is also proceeding apace. Such a flow of electricity will soon be traceable through the many regional systems from Montana west to the Pacific, thence south to Mexico, a total of 1,800 miles. Shortly power ties will be completed in the Middle West and Southeastern areas, coursing all the way from Wisconsin and Michigan around through West Virginia and North Carolina to Arkansas and Louisiana.

#### Power Dispatcher

Incidentally, there has been evolved a new profession, that of power dispatcher, who determines which plants shall generate and at what time, hour by hour. This means that power is manufactured as it is required, for it can not be stored to be used as needed but must be put to use as it flows from the plant or be lost.

In the Northeastern states, where little has been done in the development of superpower, is to be made the most concentrated effort for superpower development. This region comprises one of several power areas into which the United States naturally divides itself, but because of its great industrial importance best illustrates the fact that the coming increase in power in the East will be supplied by steam generation. The future of water power lies in the Rocky Mountains and Pacific regions. In the East generation must be by steam, but again water plays its vital part, as many, many times as much water as coal is used in the generation of electricity.

The interconnection of systems and larger central stations, coal or water, scattered over the nation, does not necessarily imply capital consolidation or the building up of great trusts, though these are feared in some quarters. It implies the sale and resale of power from one utility distribution system to another and it implies cooperative action between utilities in the erection of central stations. It must embrace municipal plants as well as corporation plants.

All of this gigantic development naturally raises hosts of problems in governmental relations. This article is con-

cerned only with definition, and can just indicate where the problem lies. Obviously, there is no problem as to whether or not this far-reaching power interconnection is to take place. It is taking place. The problem is how the giant is to be directed. Here is a tremendous problem in adjustment of private, state and public rights—a multitude of plants of various kinds and endless legal differences. And here is the big human question whether the new force is to serve chiefly human welfare or chiefly profit. The range of theories is wide. Certain big electric men object to any regulation of electric energy when it passes beyond state boundaries, citing "over-regulation" of the railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a "horrible example," and claiming that power is a problem even more complicated. Pennsylvania passed the first act for a state system of control designed to interlock with wider systems. Governor Pinchot, who fears the encroachment of a huge electric trust, was responsible for the Giant Power Survey in Pennsylvania which was the basis of the state law and which puts social needs, and especially



## You Laugh

At the savage . . .  
Who mutilates . . .  
His body . . .  
But is the laugh . . .  
On you . . .

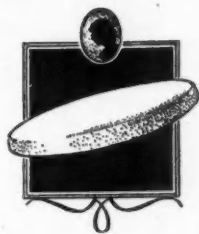
Do shoes torture . . .  
And mutilate . . .  
Your feet . . .

Corns, fallen arches . . .  
Bunions . . .  
Do they afflict you . . .  
The trouble's . . .  
With your shoes . . .  
Get into shoes . . .  
Shaped for your feet . . .  
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Free movement . . .  
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the small consumer, foremost. Governor Smith, of New York, who favors state ownership; Governor Silzer, of New Jersey, and Governor Pinchot, who stands for public regulation of private plants, have appointed a joint commission to study the question of electrical power control in the three states, and recommend legislation for its public control. Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, a leading figure in all this development, apparently favors going slow on Federal regulation. Owen Young has recently suggested, for the New England states, the unification of state laws regarding the development and transmission of power. The Public Ownership League of America has a program for public ownership of super-power which draws strength from the extraordinarily interesting story of cheap power in Ontario under government ownership. Coupled with the approach of great capital investment, these various proposals point to a coming controversy of wide scope.

### In Geneva

(Continued from page 23)

tounding fact of fifty-five nations' presence there. Even national costume doesn't do much proclaiming in these days. European dress has become so much the standard that only a couple of turbans and the colorful touches about the Abyssinians' capes marked off the nations. Listening from her press seat in the steep gallery, to Austen Chamberlain's defense of Great Britain for killing the Protocol last year, and then to some thirty nations, great and small, telling Great Britain she was wrong, Mrs. Pennybacker was impressed anew with the sense of a real open forum where the small as well as the large may speak out freely. She felt another thrill over the right of the weaker nation to make its public appeal to the world when China, claiming her rights, received an ovation.

Listening, some questions were insistent, and she took them to a League official. Why must there be so much talk, and why so much praise, so many compliments? Because—here are fifty-five nations from all the world, with infinite variety of custom, of mind, great variety of sensitiveness. Western downright-ness is not the perfect method for approaching the Oriental or even the Latin mind. The method of the Assembly must be a sort of middle method—and as our Western downright-ness isn't represented at all, the middle is naturally rather far to the east.

It is certain that a visit to Geneva has its dark moments for an American who happens to wish her country in the League. And a bright spot for such a person is the American Committee, organized to look after visitors from the United States in many ways, and doing

it most efficiently. The daily luncheons given at the International Club, with the most distinguished speakers talking under security from quotation, was one of the most attractive features for our American observer, who was invited daily.

From a visit to that Commission of the League which has to do with refugees, Mrs. Pennybacker went straight to Greece to see some refugee work conducted by another organization—work which could never have been done without the International loan to Greece, which the League made possible. Mrs. Pennybacker went in her capacity as chairman of the Women's Committee of the Near East Relief, to visit the three Near East orphanages—at Athens, at Corinth and on the Island of Syra. And what she saw was just three miracles—no other word for it, she says. Just a few years ago these hundred thousand orphans were diseased, emaciated, terror-stricken—now they are, by comparison, dimpled, rosy, happy. Their diet isn't what we want for our own children, nor for these—but it is food. One meal at which Mrs. Pennybacker watched the children consisted of grapes and bread—a wholesome, unrefined bread, by the way. "It may not seem much," said one of the teachers, "but each child has enough bread now, and that seems wonderful to us who remember when they begged for 'just a little more bread.'" At Syra, the Near East has practically a village—some 2,500 people, with self-government. The children are trained to keep up its many activities themselves—the boys make practically everything that hammer and nails can put together, the girls are trained in all housewifely arts. One great contribution that the Near East has made to education there in Greece is to teach the dignity and value of manual labor, and other American educational ideas are being adopted. So well has the Near East built, in Mrs. Pennybacker's opinion, that the end is in sight. She believes that if America stands by nobly for another five years, most of the older children will be in homes or industrially independent, and that even for the younger children whom five years may not establish, other agencies will be ready to provide, with only a little more time margin.

If Geneva brought uncomfortable thoughts to an American concerning her country's part in the work, Greece didn't. Through the Near East, America is saving these children, and they and Greece are appreciative in full degree. Even the tiny children know the Stars and Stripes and the great charity they signify. As for Greece itself, she has opened her doors to a million and a half refugees—an almost inconceivable hospitality. The opera-house is still filled with refugees—living two families in a box in desperate conditions; but when one is appalled, one

is reminded of the thousands already placed in villages or on the land and the limitations in a country neither rich nor large. Greece is carrying on splendidly; but there must be no relaxation of American help. The orphan children are our charge.

Mrs. Pennybacker wants you to know who are the head people of the three orphanages she saw, out of appreciation of their splendid work. So—Mr. and Mrs. George White, of Iowa, are in charge at Syra; Miss Cushman at Corinth, Mrs. Bassett, at Athens. It was an interesting thing to read the other day that Miss Carr, of the Corinth staff, had been made an officer of the law by the community so that she might remove the blight of malaria from Corinth. With all the modern methods of combating mosquitoes, she is at work, with orphanage children under her direction, to improve the public health. Incidentally, not a bad thing for the children to be learning.

### Miss Blackwell

(Continued from page 21)

Miss Blackwell was graduated from Boston University in 1881, and thereafter did the innumerable odd jobs of a reform movement, and helped with the *Woman's Journal*, which Lucy Stone had founded. After the death of her mother, Miss Blackwell shared the burden of the paper with her father until the end of his life, and then continued to edit the publication alone until, in 1917, it was taken over by the National American Woman Suffrage Association and made into the *Woman Citizen*. For forty-seven years the *Woman's Journal* was the reservoir of facts and arguments for suffrage writers and speakers, and a first-rate newspaper besides. Without it the final victory of suffrage might have been indefinitely delayed.

Another of Miss Blackwell's incalculable services was her mediation between the two factions of the suffrage movement which had organized separate associations in 1869—one led by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, the other, by Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe and Mary A. Livermore. In 1890, largely through Miss Blackwell's personal efforts, the two organizations united in the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Thus a great obstacle to the efficient conduct of the suffrage campaign was removed.

In addition to her work on the *Woman's Journal*, Miss Blackwell served for many years as chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts and New England Woman Suffrage Associations and as recording secretary of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Among other causes close to her

heart is that of the Armenians, by whom she is regarded as a patron saint. In consequence of her deep interest in their welfare, the order of Melusine was conferred upon her by Prince Guy de Lusignan.

Busy as her life has been, she has found odd moments in which to make English renderings of a volume of Armenian poems, another of Russian poems, a volume of Yiddish verse, and a volume (still unpublished) of Spanish-American poetry. She has also written a most interesting biography of Catherine Breshkovsky.

It is a pity that there has been no compilation of the nonsense verses in the writing of which she finds her favorite relaxation. These include Christmas, birthday, and often Thanksgiving and Valentine's Day greetings to a long list of friends. There are also many rhymed shipboard letters to journeying members of the suffrage family. The letters are arranged in sections, to be read one a day, and are frequently illustrated by funny pictures clipped from newspapers or magazines. Like her taste in jokes, her nonsense verses are delightful. They give such an unexpected glimpse of a gay side of her nature that one wonders in how many different directions she could have achieved distinction—if the cause of women had not needed her constant efforts.

In appearance Miss Blackwell is slender and frail. Her wavy dark hair, now turning gray, grows in beautiful lines about her forehead. Her large, dark eyes, her most characteristic feature, are at the same time shy and wonderfully bright.

If I had to summarize in a single sentence all that she is and has done, I should paraphrase St. Paul, and say, "She has fought a good fight; she has kept the faith."

## Washington

(Continued from page 9)

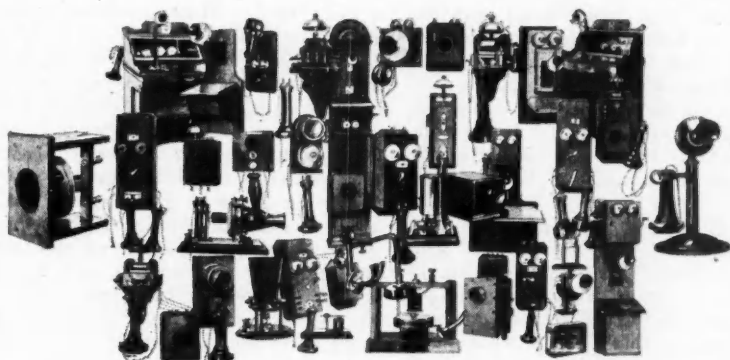
the country has profited beyond belief in the few years of prohibition; that the large employers of labor and banking institutions have evidence of the good effect is also lost upon many here in official life who gratify their own thirst.

However, there is a key to the present situation in the attitude of some public men who say frankly: We are here but a short time. We see those who have worked hard die off, and those who have done nothing but attend to their desks defeated ignominiously. Therefore, we intend away from our base to have a good time. We are here accumulating prestige. After a time we shall go back to our home towns and make a few hundred thousand dollars by representing the home folks in legal battles with the government. We shall then know how to approach bureaus and departments. We shall have our entrée and it

will be easy. Some time, twenty years hence, perhaps, when we have accumulated a small fortune and can afford it, we may come back and devote ourselves to public service, that is, when we are considerably older and it will be more comfortable to sit back and give advice.

However, all shortcomings of Congress in any way, shape or form will be considerably diminished in the public eye if the new tax bill, which has just been presented, goes through as it is outlined, for it will mean a considerable reduction in the tax of every individual in the country. When legislation re-

duces a personal tax or changes a personal exemption, for instance, from \$1,000 and \$2,500 under the present law to \$1,500 and \$3,500 in the proposed new bill, the average citizen thinks he has a good government. The bill also removes the income tax publicity feature by taking out the words "and the amount paid." Thus the interest in the income tax list will have lost its gossip and flavor. Surtaxes have been reduced and the whole purport of the measure is an easing off of the tax situation. These are the things in which the President knows his politics. It makes little dif-



## An Account of Stewardship

FIFTY years ago Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was busy upon a new invention—the telephone. The first sentence had not been heard; the patent had not been filed; the demonstration of the telephone at the Centennial Exposition had not been made. All these noteworthy events were to occur later in the year 1876. But already, at the beginning of the year, the basic principle of the new art had been discovered and Bell's experiments were approaching a successful issue.

The inventor of the telephone lived to see the telephone in daily use by millions all over the world and to see thousands of developments from his original discovery.

If he had lived to this semi-centennial year, he would have seen over 16,000,000 telephones linked by 40,000,000 miles of wire spanning the American continent and bringing the whole nation within intimate talking distance. He would have seen in the Bell System, which bears his name, perhaps the largest industrial organization in the world with nearly \$3,000,000,000 worth of public-serving property, owned chiefly by an army of customers and employees.

He would have seen developed from the product of his brain a new art, binding together the thoughts and actions of a nation for the welfare of all the people.

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ference to the country whether he can stand up at the public reception and look happy or not, if he can leave a greater surplus in the individual's family budget at the end of the year due to decreased taxes.

The President is no happier at a public function than he was last year or the year before. He stands beside Mrs. Coolidge shaking each hand with a perfunctory grasp, while she graciously remembers hundreds in the long line with personal greetings, looking more charming than ever. Her vivacity and endurance are remarkable. Her brilliant gown at the Diplomatic reception the other night was one of the most beautiful ever seen at such a function and the manner in which she held her guests for a moment's chat was friendly and delightful. The Diplomatic reception, overwhelming and colorful, is never without that keen, hungry look of the long file as they pass slowly from one room to the other, looking for refreshments. Only the initiated and the officials have full knowledge that not until they get out in the street will they find anything with which to reinforce their inner beings.

It is a theory of economy, not having anything to eat or drink, and undoubtedly saves the White House domestic force considerable labor, what with grease spots, broken dishes and ends of unpopular kinds of sandwiches kicked under the sofas, but it certainly is a forced cheer, for even the most grand in the long line would welcome anything which would refresh them after having stood en bloc for an hour or so. The new tax bill reduces taxes \$325,000,000 and brings a revenue to the government of \$2,426,000,000. It might cost \$500 to

set a buffet table in one end of the great dining room, where the great hordes from out of town could have a sweet or a sandwich and small black coffee, which would be as nectar to the gods, for they start at the outer door shivering in the cold draught and thinking with every turn of the executive wall they will come upon the refreshment table. The look of dismay in their faces as they realize that they have made their bow to the President and Mrs. Coolidge and again arrived at the checker of hats and coats with nothing but fresh air to revive them is sad. It seems incredible to the debutante from Colorado, whose aunt and uncle have invited her to cross the continent for the Diplomatic reception that this grandeur could be accomplished without food. Music, costume, glory, everything is there—everything but the old familiar sandwich. Washingtonians think little of it for they include in the spectacle their fiendish enjoyment of the dismay of the out-of-town guests cruelly told to watch out for the buffet table, which is revealed to them as only a water cooler with a few glasses, and once outside the White House they gather in groups and decide which lunch wagon or other restaurant to raid. There is one little delicatessen whose mustard jar and Swiss cheese never go dry on the night of White House functions.

(This bit of Washington news is a postscript to Catherine Hackett's article, "Harnessing the Colorado," in the September CITIZEN.)

ONE of the first problems tackled by Congress shortly after its opening was the Government plan for development of the Colorado River. On December 8, the Senate Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation, headed by Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, and already burdened with data and arguments from the hearings held on its Western tour of investigation last summer, convened for further hearings in the capital. Boulder Dam is still the leading candidate for Congressional attention as a solution of the Colorado River problem, but there is considerable doubt among members of the committee whether this project could be approved by Senate and House in the face of the

formidable opposition of certain Western interests. This opposition is not so much against the project itself, as against any extensive construction project prior to ratification of the seven-state compact or a similar plan, which would guarantee each of the states in the Colorado River basin water rights which they consider essential to future development.

However, the committee has made up its mind that something must be done and that it is time for local disputes to give way in the face of the urgent necessity for harnessing the waters of the great river so that they will no longer be a menace to the settlers in the lower basin. President Coolidge, it was stated at the White House recently, desires quick action so that the river may be opened up to development. Secretary Hoover appeared as one of the witnesses, and urged the committee to approve the project for construction of a 550-foot dam at the Boulder Canyon site. He appeared hopeful that the present dispute between Arizona and California would soon be cleared up, and that some sort of a compact allocating water rights would be drawn up in the near future, removing much of the objection to the government project.

The hearings will close on December 19, and the committee will undertake to frame some sort of legislation to meet the situation.—C. H.

## Winter Sports

(Continued from page 22)


Miss Elsie Muller of New York and Miss Leila Brooks of Canada are the two best speed skaters. These two young women will race for the international title at the International Indoor Speed Skating meet which will be held this winter in New York City and to which only the twelve best skaters have been invited.

Figure skating is a comparative newcomer in the realm of organized sports—dating from 1921. The United States Figure Skating Association, nevertheless, is a lusty infant, and there are said to be at least fifty figure clubs in this country; it too is affiliated with the International Skating Union. Figure skating, needless to say, requires the mastery of the school figures, such as the "3s," the "8s"—who doesn't know some one who, before organized skating was ever heard of, boasted of his prowess at "8s"? During the past few years women have shown a greater improvement in figure skating than men and now skate the same figures as men, while in free skating they have passed men in skill and grace. Much skating is done to music nowadays, and it rivals dancing in grace of motion.

Miss Beatrix Loughran, of New York City, is the present senior champion figure skater of the United States and

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Canada. She took the championship last January from Mrs. Theresa Weld Blanchard, of Boston, who had held it for nine successive years. Miss Loughran, finishing second to Mrs. Blanchard in 1924, was selected by the Olympic Committee to accompany Mrs. Blanchard to the world's championship at Chamonix in February of that year. Miss Loughran gained five points for America and Mrs. Blanchard three, and from that time on Miss Loughran's skating improved until she wrested the championship from the Boston skater. She is a revelation of the possibilities of grace, balance and poise possible in this sport. It is the more remarkable because Miss Loughran has not the strongly built, robust, well-developed physique one expects in the skater. Instead she is small, slender, delicately proportioned, and where she gets her strength and endurance for the difficult feats she accomplishes with ease and precision is a mystery.

Three times she has won a trophy at an annual skating competition at Lake Placid, New York—a winter sports center whose climate fits it to be a bit of Switzerland in America. Not only the skating competition, but exhibitions of skiing, ski-jumping and snowshoeing, are features of the week given over there every year to outdoor winter sports for both the skilled and the amateurs.

Winter sports at the women's colleges in wintry New England and New York are governed by the athletic associations or the outing clubs. Mt. Holyoke, which has a heavy quota of snow, holds a winter carnival with an afternoon devoted to races and other contests on skis and snowshoes, and an evening ice carnival at which an exhibition of skating is given. During the snowy season the Outing Club of the college plans weekly ski and snowshoe hikes to the nearby points of interest, keeps the toboggan slide in good condition and the lake cleared for skating. Even coasting, tobogganing, and sleighing are organized sports under the gymnasium department.

Winter at Wellesley includes an intensive program of winter sports, planned by the Wellesley Outing Club. Ice hockey, skating, and winter house parties to the mountains are stressed. This year part of the lake will be kept for a rink, and ice hockey is to be a regular sport. Because of its roughness, ice hockey is not, however, widely played in this country. In addition to the usual winter carnival at Wellesley in January, there will be a masque ball on the ice some night during the winter.

Skiing is popular at Vassar, and a ski-jump built last year tempts many of the more ambitious athletes. Few women ski-jumpers are known outside their own circles in this country, and the college girls who take up the sport are veritable pioneers. Katherine Keyse, 25, of New Hampshire, was one of last

year's star jumpers. In figure skating Elizabeth Small, one of Vassar's all-around athletes, represented her college at the Lake Placid Intercollegiate gathering, at Christmas a year ago.

Perhaps the best thing about winter sports is the whole-hearted enjoyment that goes into them, and the health that comes from their enjoyment—from the early days of one's red-painted Christmas sled to a wild dash down a toboggan. Cold sparkling air, swift motion, light-hearted companionship are the essence of winter sports—and the reason why cold-climate people occasionally pity even an inhabitant of Florida.

### With Our Readers

MAY I have a little space to state another side of compulsory military training, as I see it? I am glad that my two sons have to take it in their school. General Harbord in his exposition of the National Defense Act in the November CITIZEN said that military training is *not* compulsory. I wish it were. He said that:

"All our National Defense Act does is offer every male citizen the opportunity . . . to discharge . . . his most sacred duty. Each citizen is free to decide whether he will or will not prepare himself in peace to serve his country in war as he is to decide on election day whether he will or will not vote."

I want my boys to feel that their citizenship entails the service of their country in time of peace, and its defense in time of war. Obedience, orderliness and discipline are qualities much lacking in the youth of today and military training gives them. Setting-up exercises out of doors help develop strong bodies. I don't believe in militarism. I am strongly in favor of every movement toward a peace program. I believe that the United States should give the fullest cooperation with other nations. I don't want military training to be devoted to the business of killing. But as a man ought to have his muscles trained to self-defense so, I believe, citizens should be trained to collective defense and, let me add, the training would be good for women also.

M. F.

*Here is a letter inspired by an article in the Finer Home-Making department. What do other readers think?*

IT has seemed, to me, lamentable that all the testimony you have published of mothers who have succeeded in keeping up with gainful occupations while bringing up children, have been, not from the rank and file of average women, but from the select few of exceptional talent and ability whose special privilege it has been to mate fortunately, or rather, fortuitously. Then, too, would the failures even from that rare company, give out their failures for publication?

In consideration of the fact that librarians have agreed that the average adult intelligence ranks with that of the fifth grade of the grammar schools, the absence of any statement from mothers of this overwhelmingly large majority of women would seem to disqualify readers for making up a final opinion as to the best place for women's activities. A prominent child-specialist and able woman, when asked how many mothers were competent to rear their children intelligently, when nothing extraneous to the home was undertaken, said: "A pitiful few." But why not get statistics from nearby physicians having in charge, not the wealthy and edu-

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cated few families, but a promiscuous practice with Main St. patients—mothers and children? The submerged slum-mothers would drag down the average considerably—but omitting that, would it not be conducive to the formation of a less incomplete judgment, were we to have statistics from these majorities everywhere? . . . Until this is done, no writer of even very great ability and prominence is qualified to speak advisedly on whether finer homes are to be created by financially economic mothers, or whether economic conditions may not be improved by woman doing, in the main, the things which she seems equipped by nature to do best—during that period of her life allotted by Nature for mothering the race. It does not follow that no woman may do no more than this—and do it well. It is the average woman whose equilibrium is being disturbed by the hysteria of women's economic independence as the chief end of woman, average or otherwise. The failure of women who have not more than enough ability to do one or the other thing well, is becoming tragically frequent owing to the superstition that one can attend to two important jobs better than to one.

Miss Tarbell's attitude (September, page 18) is one which should be thoroughly disproved by incontrovertible evidence before being dismissed as out of date and impracticable. The development of high character in the home of parents devoted to the welfare of their children, is the foundation of national life. The work outside of the home, necessary as it is, if it absorbs the energies from the intensive struggle, becomes a menace by its disproportionate control.

NELLY HALL ROOT.

Long Beach, California.

THE September CITIZEN has an article which should have an appeal to Western subscribers. Imperial County is the pivotal point of contact as well as conflict, in the Boulder Dam project. Unless we get the Boulder Dam, Imperial County, with millions of dollars in investments, homes, etc., will be wiped out. Besides, they can not stand the burden of expense "as is." Their protection program is a huge expense, and to them the Boulder Dam project simply means that their community is an asset instead of a liability.

ADA G. DENYSE,

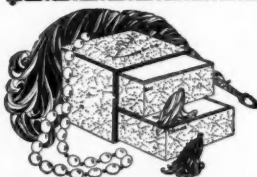
Riverside, California.

Mrs. Catt's article in the December CITIZEN is very fine.

MRS. G. B. JENISON,

Bay City, Mich.

I SAY amen to the article by Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead in the November CITIZEN, entitled "A Towering Menace." It is unnecessary for me to talk at length as I could add nothing to what she has already said, and heartily endorse her view of the situation and hope a prompt affirmative response will come from many others.

CLARA E. E. FREAR,  
Minnetonka Mills, Minnesota.

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*Lucille Buhl*

## OUR OWN DINGBATS

NOT Christmas yet! ♦ ♦ ♦ One look at our streets and stores would tell you that. ♦ ♦ ♦ Or at people's expressions ♦ ♦ ♦ and you can interpret that either way. ♦ ♦ ♦ But when this reaches you all the expressions should be bright and hopeful Happy New Year ones. ♦ ♦ ♦ Ours will be, anyhow. ♦ ♦ ♦ Figure us saying it to you all. ♦ ♦ ♦ This is really a momentous month in our life. ♦ ♦ ♦ We have always avoided as far as possible all forms and manners of public speaking, whether impromptu, prepared, impromptu-prepared or prepared-impromptu. ♦ ♦ ♦ But sometimes it has been uncomfortable. ♦ ♦ ♦ Now all that is over. ♦ ♦ ♦ There has come to our desk that which, for the investment of a small sum, will equip us to meet any speaking demand ♦ ♦ ♦ including toasts, introductions, rising votes of thanks and complimentary remarks. ♦ ♦ ♦ Most patrons, it seems, order from 1,000 to 2,000 speeches, to be assimilated in their leisure moments. ♦ ♦ ♦ That is rather too many, we fear, for ours. ♦ ♦ ♦ There might be a little danger of mixing them, too. ♦ ♦ ♦ The literature doesn't explain what you do about stage fright. ♦ ♦ ♦ Perhaps the knowledge that you have two thousand speeches at your finger-tips, as it were, is a preventive. ♦ ♦ ♦ Anyhow, it's a great thing. ♦ ♦ ♦ And just think of having as a Christmas hint "a set of 1030 speeches—an excellent gift for any young ambitious man." ♦ ♦ ♦ We have always regretted the scarcity of "personals" in our newspapers. ♦ ♦ ♦ We understand they do these things better in England. ♦ ♦ ♦ But our eye has just lighted on a most intriguing one—an American, former sea captain, globe trotter, who "will go anywhere on earth for or with any one—unusual tasks consummated." ♦ ♦ ♦ Another event in our life was hearing Red Grange (by radio). ♦ ♦ ♦ Twirling knobs at random, we were greeted by the earnest tones of the young "athalete" (as he called himself) proclaiming that "football is not all of college" ♦ ♦ ♦ that its greatest value is "character building" ♦ ♦ ♦ that it is "like life" ♦ ♦ ♦ and that spinach is a good food. ♦ ♦ ♦ We have seldom been so edified, but we were saddened by reflections on the absence of football from our own college curriculum, and hereafter we propose to foster football for women. ♦ ♦ ♦ It's nice to have Congress at it again. ♦ ♦ ♦ We always feel that life is more zestful during the session, and this one promises to be not only entertaining but fruitful. ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking of Congress recalls the old custom of free seed distribution, which doubtless will draw forth language some time this winter. ♦ ♦ ♦ A certain congressman sent ten packages of pea seeds on repeated request from a constituent. Finally he wrote: "What in heaven's name are you doing with so much pea seed? Are you planting the whole state with peas?" ♦ ♦ ♦ "No," came the frank answer, "we are not planting them at all. We are using them for soup." ♦ ♦ ♦ Happy New Year!

# Heart to Heart

## The Citizen Educational Extension Fund

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### Your Record

THE record of the past two years, which is brought to a close on this page, is one in which every reader of the WOMAN CITIZEN may take a personal pride.

The CITIZEN is not for sale on newsstands and its financial resources so far do not permit the kind of advertising which other magazines have, so its growth is dependent on the voluntary publicity given it by readers. Because they like it and tell other women about it the CITIZEN's fame is spreading. Also, for the past two years many subscribers have been paying a little more than the subscription price of \$2.00 a year. The extra money so contributed has gone into an Educational Extension Fund and through the use of this Fund the CITIZEN is being made known to many new subscribers—lonely women on isolated farms who yearn for a touch with the outside world, women in the small towns who want the information the CITIZEN gives, and women in the crowded cities who need to be encouraged to do their share toward the progress of the world.

During the past twelve months 515 women have contributed to this Fund. This is the most solid support a magazine can have and in itself goes a long way to ensure the CITIZEN's future. During the coming year we urge subscribers, when they can, to pay a little more than the subscription price for their magazine. Every penny over the \$2.00 will be used to spread the news of the WOMAN CITIZEN to other women. The names of all such contributing and cooperating subscribers will be printed in the magazine.

*If you find the magazine helpful won't you pass it on? To every woman who is co-operating in making the CITIZEN successful, we wish to express warm thanks.*

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Previously Reported.....	9,604.00
Total for two years.....	\$10,538.32



# A NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE from the WOMAN CITIZEN to all Women's Organizations

If you shook your club or society treasury like a nursery bank  
Would it be too full to jingle?  
Or would there be a lonesome rattle?

Nine treasuries out of ten are as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard. It was this knowledge that inspired the WOMAN CITIZEN to devise a plan whereby with one hand you can fill your coffers to a non-jingling state of bliss, while, with the other, you can help the CITIZEN on the road to prosperity. The plan is simple, quick in results and best of all—it works! It consists in carrying on a THIRTY DAY WOMAN CITIZEN SUBSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN among your organization members. During this period the CITIZEN guarantees to pay into your treasury a commission on subscriptions taken, as follows:—

\$2.00 for four subscriptions  
\$6.00 for ten subscriptions  
\$13.00 for twenty subscriptions  
\$35.00 for fifty subscriptions  
\$100.00 for one hundred subscriptions

*The 30 days are counted from the time the first subscriptions are received at this office.*

*Subscriptions must be new, and two renewals count as one new subscription toward a total.*

## Some Clubs That Have Gone Over the Top

Chautauqua Woman's Club  
Evanston (Ill.) League of Women Voters  
Fort Worth (Tex.) Woman's Club  
Girl Reserves Y. W. C. A., Greenwich, Conn.  
Hawaii League of Women Voters  
Lincoln (Neb.) League of Women Voters  
Louisville (Ky.) League of Women Voters  
Los Angeles District Federation of Women's Clubs  
Minnesota League of Women Voters  
Morgantown (W. Va.) League of Women Voters  
New Mexico League of Women Voters  
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New York, N. Y.



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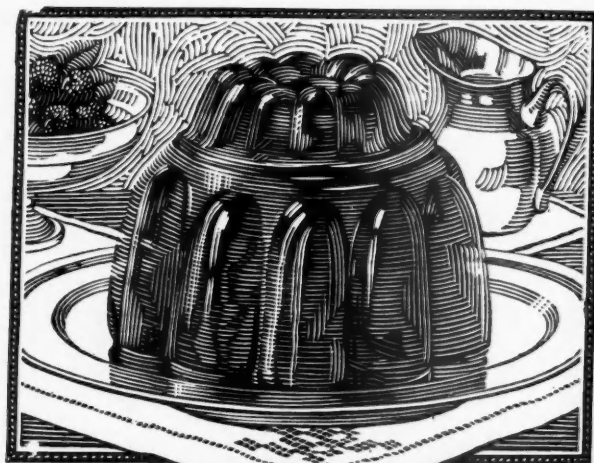
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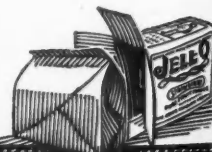
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# The Woman Citizen

Volume X

FEBRUARY, 1926

Number 11

## Current Events

### The Debate Closes

IT is splendid news that the Senate has taken up its weapon against its own delays—has invoked the cloture rule to limit debate on the World Court and put an end to filibustering. Jealous of its prerogatives, committed to the principle of full and free debate, the Senate has nevertheless seen when enough is enough.

Within a few days the final vote will be taken and it is almost a foregone conclusion that the United States will enter the World Court. The new reservations are another matter. On the day before cloture was voted, a number of new reservations were introduced, among them one providing that disputes involving the United States and another government can be submitted to the World Court only by treaty between the two governments. Such a reservation, apparently designed to reassure the timorous, would mean the risk of interminable delay. Another reservation provides that no advisory opinion can be rendered by the court in any case if the United States objects, and still another that before our entry into the World Court becomes effective all the forty-eight nations already in it must assent to our reservations, by means of an exchange of diplomatic notes.

But what is this magic cloture that stops Senate eloquence? It is Rule 22, adopted in 1917, and applied only once before—in the first fight over the Versailles Treaty. If sixteen senators sign a request, the Vice-President must put the question, Shall the debate be closed? If a two-thirds majority vote yes, then this measure takes precedence and the discussion is limited to one hour per senator.

The vote for cloture was 68 to 26—five more than the necessary two-thirds. Thirty-six Republicans and thirty-two Democrats voted for it, eighteen Republicans, seven Democrats and one Farmer-Labor opposing it. The opponents were: *Republicans*: Borah, Brookhart, Cameron, Dale, Fernald, Frazier, Harreld, Howell, Johnson, La Follette,

Means, Moses, Norris, Nye, Pine, Robinson of Indiana, Watson and Williams. *Democrats*: Blease, Broussard, Dill, Reed of Missouri, Smith, Stephens and Wheeler. *Farmer-Labor*: Shipstead. Certain negative votes are credited to the Klan, while the others represent the regular, old-time opposition to the Court.

### Coal

THE hope of peace in the coal strike is a now-you-see-it, now-you-don't affair. At this moment of writing it looms faintly again, with a new conference in prospect, inspired by the Lynett plan, proposed by a Scranton editor, which the miners' representatives believe offers a basis for negotiation. They have called for a meeting and the operators have agreed, with the warning that they do not consider the plan satisfactory. A few days ago it was understood they did, and a denial brought charges of broken faith.

Such charges and counter charges marked the break-up of the long conference between miners' and operators' rep-

resentatives held at the Union League Club in New York. The failure of this conference, though the operators made the actual motion to break it up, cost the miners' cause a good deal of sympathy. Their leader, John L. Lewis, stuck out to the end against any form of arbitration, while the operators were making various concessions, even, it was understood at the time, to the extent of permitting their books to be opened for examination. Yet that distinction became less clear when the miners made a post-conference statement that, despite reports to the contrary, the operators had *not* consented to open their books. The miners' contention is that the opening of the books would show huge profits and make clear the ease with which the operators could grant an increase in wages—a contention readily accepted by many disinterested persons in the face of facts about operators' profits disclosed by the Coal Commission two years ago.

Plans discussed at the Union League Club Conference were Governor Pinchot's (See CITIZEN for January, page 6), which was unacceptable to the operators, and the Markle plan, which called for the old wages until September 1, 1926, no strikes for ten years, a fact-finding committee of nine members—three miners, three operators, three from the "public," the last three to vote only when the others could not agree in sixty days. Mr. Lewis's opposition to arbitration of wages (unless there should likewise be arbitration of profits) was adamant. The solution must be through collective bargaining, and no agency should be established that could either now or later reduce wages.

Briefly, the Lynett plan, just proposed, is this: immediate resumption of work, a five-year contract, with wages in effect under the old contract continuing unless changed by a conference called on sixty days' notice before two years are up, the miners to remain at work meantime. A year before the expiration of the contract representatives of both sides are to meet to arrange a new agreement.

It was while retouching photogravure plates in the studio of an art publisher in Boston that Janet A. Stewart, our cover artist, became interested in etching. Her noon hours were spent working with the needle on small bits of copper and her Saturday afternoons experimenting with acids.

Then came study at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where she was a pupil of Edmund C. Tarbell, Frank W. Benson and the late Bela Pratt. Later—a dream came true and she spent some time sketching in the Highlands of Scotland, in Edinburgh, along the river Thames in London, the banks of the Seine in Paris, and the waterways of Holland. Called back to this country by illness in her family, she has since devoted her time to sketching the picturesque old roads and hills of "home." Our cover etching is a bit of New Hampshire hill, in February.

Besides etching, in which she specializes, Miss Stewart has also worked in oil and water colors. She has exhibited with the Chicago Society of Etchers, the Living American Etchers, the Concord Art Association and the Newport Art Association.

Several varieties of coal legislation have been introduced into Congress, ranging from the most cautious and conservative to provision for Government operation. In Pennsylvania, Governor Pinchot is seeking to put through the state legislature two measures—one to make anthracite mining a public utility, subject to control, the other to empower the governor to make pacts with other states concerning selling and distributing anthracite.

The plight of the miners' families, meantime, is pitiful in the extreme, and the resources of relief agencies are being heavily taxed. Thousands are in acute need. As for the public, generally speaking, it is getting its face dirty and being inconvenienced, but due to the effective use of coal substitutes and bituminous coal, it has not been the chief sufferer.



William  
Lassiter

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#### Gen. Pershing Withdraws

TO President Coolidge Chile addressed a complaint against the orders of the Plebiscitary Commission, which had fixed the date for the plebiscite to decide whether Tacna-Arica goes to Peru or to Chile. The President considered, and then confirmed all that the Commission, of which General Pershing is chairman, had ruled. He said that since a plebiscite had been decided on, it must be held, and in the way arranged by General Pershing. A despatch from Chile claims that General Pershing has little hope that the plebiscite will be held, that he believes strict measures are necessary to protect Peru and thinks Peru will withdraw if they should fail.

Meantime, General Pershing has arranged to come home to visit physician and dentist, and he has been succeeded by Major General William Lassiter, who was on duty in Panama.

#### Tariff Troubles

ANOTHER chapter has been added to the story of Senator Norris's attack on President Coolidge, reported in the Washington letter (see page 8). In addition to criticizing Mr. Coolidge's ways with appointees to the Tariff Commission, Senator Norris has charged that the President during the last national campaign brought influence to bear on William G. Culbertson, then a member of the Tariff Commission, now Minister to Rumania, to delay the commission's report on the sugar tariff. The charge,

based on a memorandum written by Mr. Culbertson, includes several points: The account of a meeting with the sugar interests, a suggestion that a better investigation take precedence over all other work, and finally a direct request to Mr. Culbertson to delay the sugar report at a time when a report from the Department of Justice condemning him for lecturing when he was in office, was lying before the President. The Commission was at this time deadlocked on the sugar report, 3 to 3.

There has not yet been time for a response to Senator Norris's charges, from which he drew no conclusions except that the Administration did not want the sugar report to appear during the campaign. It will be remembered that the report was delayed many months.

The Tariff Commission is evidently in for considerable examination. Mr. Edward P. Costigan, a member, has himself advocated a Congressional investigation.

#### Cardinal Mercier

THE death of Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, takes away one of the finest figures associated with the war, one of the most lovable of any time. The story of his defiance of personal danger to hearten the Belgian people, the almost magical way in which his letters were put into circulation under the very noses of the German occupying forces, his repeated challenges of enemy officers, his ceaseless ministrations to distress, is one of the absorbing chapters of the War. In the past decade Cardinal Mercier has been a world figure.

#### Canada's Problem

THEY are having a bewildering time in Canada over the government. Premier Mackenzie King, Liberal, is attempting to go on governing with a government which, since the recent election, lacks a majority. The Liberals have 101, the Conservatives 116, and there are 27 minority party members—24 Progressives, 2 Laborites, and 1 Independent—who are being wooed by both major parties. Premier King lacks not only a majority but a seat in Parliament as well. In the election he lost his seat, and now has no place except the Visitors' Gallery.

Recently the Conservatives made a Want of Confidence motion, and then followed a tremendous competition in lobbying—of which the outcome, after five frenzied days of debate, was 123 votes on Premier King's side, 120 against him. "A damnable competition in bribery and corruption," one of the Canadian papers called the affair, and others join in condemnation. A victory by so narrow a margin seems to hold little promise of security for the future.

#### French Finance

NO great progress has been made in the French financial situation. It might be said that Premier Briand and Finance Minister Doumer are holding their own. M. Doumer's main proposal for covering the expenditures of the country is a tax of 1.2 per cent on all payments. For this the Finance Commission of the Chamber has substituted a bill of its own creating a number of new taxes and increasing old



Victor  
Henri  
Berenger

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ones in such a way, it believes, that the mass of the people would not be as much affected as under the Doumer plan. The Commission's bill is about to come before the Chamber, with M. Briand's consent, and there is apparently hope that some compromise can be effected between it and the Briand-Doumer bill.

\* \* \*

The new French ambassador to this country, M. Berenger, has arrived. He is entrusted with the delicate mission of re-opening negotiations for the settlement of the French debt. The assumption is being made that easier terms will be offered to him than were offered to M. Caillaux on his unfortunate undertaking.

#### Mexico

ANOTHER controversy between the United States and Mexico shows signs of developing into a crisis. As usual, it concerns land and oil. Mexico promised that no legislation affecting such holdings should be retroactive. But recently certain laws were introduced which were interpreted by our State Department as retroactive, and therefore menacing to foreign-owned oil lands which had been purchased or leased before Mexico decided to restrict holdings to her own people.

Our State Department protested, through Ambassador Sheffield at Mexico City; received a rather cold comfort reply concerning Mexican sovereign power and the rights of injured Americans to carry their grievances to Mexican courts. Fortunately the President has promised moderation and patience in handling the situation, and it is to be hoped the high and mighty tone we have sometimes taken with Mexico will not be repeated.

### The Aluminum Case

THE special interest of the Senate investigation into the Aluminum Company lies in the fact that the company is a Mellon-controlled company. The Secretary of the Treasury is one of the chief owners and a former director, while his brother is still the dominant spirit. Since the events summed up in the Washington letter (page 8), members of the Federal Trade Commission have been appearing before the Senate investigating committee, and the Federal Trade Commission has undertaken an investigation of its own.

As the case stands now these facts are outstanding: Before he left office, Attorney General Stone expressed the opinion, based on Federal Trade Commission findings, that the company is in certain practices a violator of the anti-trust laws. Attorney General Sargent testifies that he knows nothing about the case, and is unable to recall details concerning a memorandum in which he directed that no publicity should be given out about the investigation. The Department of Justice report, made by Agent J. E. Dunn, which tends to clear the company, was not the work of an experienced investigator. Mr. Francis Walker, chief economist of the Federal Trade Commission, calls the Dunn report inaccurate. He also testifies that no promise of secrecy was made to the Aluminum Company concerning its files, and so leaves darker than ever the Federal Trade Commission's reason for declining to turn over to the Department of Justice evidence which it had promised. While the Dunn report clears the company, the Federal Trade Commission "raised a strong presumption of violation" by the Aluminum Company. So testified I. W. Diggs, who was on the legal staff of the Federal Trade Commission. And finally, Mr. Huston Thompson, a minority member, points out long delays in the Department's investigation.

The case is involved, full of possibilities of misinterpretation, and well worth watching.

### Germany Accepts

A REPORT that the Allies will maintain 75,000 men in the Rhineland after the evacuation of Cologne has caused agitation in Germany. Such a course would be considered unjustified under the Treaty of Versailles and "in direct contradiction to the spirit of Locarno." Foreign Minister Stresemann threatened to postpone Germany's application for membership in the League of Nations, and a protest was voted by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Reichstag.

However, assurances were given by M. Briand that the question of remaining troops had not been decided, and German fears are somewhat allayed.

Germany has accepted the invitation of the League to send representatives to the Preparatory Commission for a Disarmament Conference.

### The Page School

PLANS for the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations are rapidly going forward this winter, and it is expected that the school will open next fall at Johns Hopkins University with an initial endowment of a million dollars. This school will be the first attempt of its kind to further sound international relations by approaching international problems scientifically. About two years ago an eminent group of editors, business men and educators launched the idea of the school, to be established as a memorial to Walter Hines Page, our ambassador to Great Britain in the period of the World War. The idea has drawn to it many other prominent men and women, and heading the movement, as chairman of the trustees for the endowment fund, is Owen



Owen  
D.  
Young

D. Young, internationally known for his services on the Committee of Experts that formulated the Dawes plan. Mr. Young, explaining the Page School, says:

"A great body of information must be created and mobilized in some single place about all the questions which affect international relations. Some of these problems are economic, some are embedded in racial psychologies, some historical, geographical, military, and some partake of two or more of these origins. There are experts in all of these fields, but it is doubtful if there exists a man whose business it is to interrelate them. There are schools that teach many aspects of international relations, but none that is comprehensive, devoted solely to this vast subject. And certainly, there is no such place in the world where anybody can go and learn all there is to be known of these fundamental facts and interrelations. The Page School, as I see it, will become such a place. It will have a threefold purpose: (1) to develop a science of international relations; (2) to ascertain the facts as far as they can be found on any particular problem, and (3) to produce a continually growing body of individuals trained in that science and available for service in government, business or education. If we are to make our aspirations for peace effective, we must

supply a science, a systematic body of things known."

Among those associated with Mr. Young are Franklin Roosevelt, Julius Barnes, Edward L. Bok, John Finley, William Allen White, George Wickersham. Among the women who have been most active are Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Mrs. Samuel C. Henning, Mrs. Mary C. B. Munford, Mrs. H. O. Wittpenn, Mrs. Irwin Laughlin, etc. And women's organizations have been helpful in furthering the effort. Johns Hopkins has announced that women will be admitted, as they are always admitted to graduate work at that institution.

The Page School Fellow appointed by the Commission for the Relief of Belgium Educational Foundation, is now at Johns Hopkins studying labor problems. He is Hubert Carton de Wiart, a graduate of the University of Louvain, the son of Count Henri Carton de Wiart, former Premier of Belgium, who, as Minister of Justice in 1914, drew up the Belgian reply to the German ultimatum demanding free passage to German armies. He is working along the lines that will probably be pursued by the school next fall.

### Very Briefly

THE outcome of the *Shenandoah* naval inquiry was a verdict that the great dirigible had been wrecked by a storm too mighty for it, with no one held responsible, though certain changes in the ship were pronounced errors of judgment.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, is now free from the second indictment brought against him by the Department of Justice—involving charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with public lands. The indictment was dismissed because it "charges no violation of the laws"; the Department of Justice will not appeal. Senator Wheeler was cleared of similar charges brought in Montana. His friends—and many besides his friends—believe that the suits were very largely a matter of political persecution, growing out of resentment of Senator Wheeler's part in investigating the scandals of the Department of Justice under Mr. Daugherty.

The old law of primogeniture in England—by which the eldest son of those who died intestate had right of way in inheritance—has been abandoned.

A code is being assembled—culled from the Swiss civil code, the German commercial and the Italian penal code—to take the place of the confused legal system of Turkey.

There were eighteen lynchings in 1925, two more than in 1924. Mississippi had 6, Florida 3, Georgia 2, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Utah and Virginia, each 1.

January 26, 1926.





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## Your Business in Washington

By CATHERINE I. HACKETT

January 20, 1926.

**T**HE story of the month on Capitol Hill can be summarized in three words—World Court, taxes. The "greatest deliberative body in the world" has been wondering frankly whether the American voter, to whom one-third of its members must appeal for reelection next year, cares more about getting his taxes reduced by March 15 than he does about the position of the United States in the first organized effort to substitute international law for war.

### "Delay!"

Opponents of the World Court joined hands with the tax-reduction enthusiasts to sidetrack the Swanson resolution for adherence of the United States to the World Court in favor of the tax bill. When that is out of the way, the World Court proposal will again come before the Senate. There is little doubt that it will be passed, the opponents numbering twenty-two at the most generous estimate, while thirty-three votes would be necessary to defeat the resolution. "Delay" has been the slogan of the irreconcilables, led by William E. Borah, Republican Senator from Idaho. By every legislative device known, not excepting the filibuster, they have sought to stave off the inevitable vote. Be it said to the credit of Senator Borah, however, that he is as much opposed to using the filibuster to gain his end as he is to the proposed cloture which would shut off debate. "I've been eighteen years in this body and I have never taken part in a filibuster yet," he declared.

If there is any spectacle in these United States which more deserves to be viewed with alarm, tinctured with ironic mirth, than the show the Senate has been staging on the World Court since December 17, your correspondent would

like to know what it is. Here is a proposal backed by almost every national body of any consequence in the country. Party lines have been obliterated in its consideration. The Administration is squarely behind it, and for three years the proposal has been before Congress.

Consider, then, the brilliant suggestion of Senators "Jim" Reed, and Cole Blease, Democrats, that there is no need for this unseemly haste in urging a vote.

"Let us not rush into this thing when we know so little about it, when the public has had no time for serious consideration," urged the Missouri senator on the floor of the Senate. "There ought to be more written and talked about the World Court before we decide whether we want to belong or not."

So Senator Blease proposed to postpone the vote on the World Court until December 8, 1926.

The World Court made its debut in this session on December 17 with a demonstration of public interest such as had not enlivened the gloomy Senate chamber since the League of Nations debate. Long lines of people, many of them from distant states, gathered outside the Senate galleries by eight o'clock in the morning and made a mad dash for front seats when the galleries were thrown open at ten. The majority were women, many of them officers of the national organizations which have made the World Court the major item on their programs. They stuck to their posts till the Senate adjourned at four o'clock, and drove the doorkeepers frantic by their surreptitious nibbling of sandwiches, unwilling to lose their seats by going down to the restaurant for lunch.

For the first week, while Senator Swanson and his supporters made lengthy speeches for the World Court, and while Senator Borah delivered his usual fiery blasts against anything savoring of participation in the League of Nations, they sat loyally in their places. Then, as the de-

lay was prolonged, the number dwindled, until the galleries were only vast open spaces, and the orators for and against the Court spoke to a half-dozen of their sleepy colleagues.

Senator Borah, who loves nothing better than the picture of himself as a lonely watchman on a tower, shouting warnings to the benighted souls below and fighting against insuperable odds, tore loose against Republican senators who were pledged to vote for the resolution on the ground of party loyalty. Gradually he gained ground, and the sparse dozen senators who supported him grew to eighteen, with a possible twenty-two in prospect. Senator Borah is unquestionably sincere in his belief that the United States would endanger its own sovereign power by joining the Court. Not so much can be said for others who have fallen into line. There is more than a little evidence that votes have been traded.

### The Filibuster

The filibuster, that ancient and irritating method of defeating the will of the majority, was brought into play by Senator Blease, pinch-hitting for Senator Reed, who had charge of the opposition during Senator Borah's absence, and who had no speech ready at a moment when a vote was threatened. Feeling a two-hour speech to be a strain on his originality, Senator Blease dusted off Washington's Farewell Address and declaimed it to the empty chamber.

All of the old arguments and some new ones have been marshaled by the opposition in playing for time. If they can stave off a vote until the tax bill becomes the unfinished business of the Senate, they will have won the first phase of the fight. It remained for Senator C. C. Dill of Washington to make the original discovery that as soon as the United States is enrolled in the World Court, foreign nations holding

bonds issued by the Confederate states will demand payment!

Meanwhile, senators are being deluged with petitions from the folks back home. Many of the "extremist" organizations have marshaled their forces against the World Court; those which spend most of their energies in fighting each other, such as the Ku Klux Klan and the Friends of Irish Freedom, have joined forces to oppose the World Court. One senator received 6,000 letters of opposition in one week. It is a sad fact that years of patient labor by organizations whose methods are slower and less spectacular can be lost sight of in the face of a deluge of such protests.

### Expenses to Geneva

With the exception of one man, the House fell in behind President Coolidge in his program for American participation in the preliminary conference called by the League of Nations at Geneva to draw up an agenda for an international conference on limitation of armaments. Only one dissenting vote was cast against the resolution appropriating \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the American delegation to the parley, and the Senate promised prompt action.

There is only one other subject which the Senate appears to care tuppence about. That is the tax reduction bill, which means grateful votes to members up for reelection and to the Administration as a whole, if it can be passed by March 15, in time for the reduction of some \$350,000,000 provided in the bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee to be applied to 1926 payments.

An interesting phase of the committee action on the bill and the forthcoming Senate debate is the extent to which party lines were obliterated by various compromises. The final session of the Finance Committee developed into a sort of love feast at which Democrats and Republicans pooled their demands, and reported out a measure against which only the Republican "progressives"—Borah, La Follette, Norris, Shipstead, Frazier and others are scheduled to vote, feeling that the measure gives no relief to the agricultural interests but applies chiefly to the large-salaried class. The Democratic minority on the Finance Committee received such unexpected support in their efforts to increase reduction rates on incomes of \$24,000 to \$100,000, as voted by the House, that they agreed in return to approve elimination of the estate and gift taxes. Democrats had previously insisted upon total reductions of \$500,000,000, and there are indications that the amended bill may be fought in the House. As it now stands, the measure provides for a reduction of \$25,000,000 over the maximum estimate of Secretary Mellon. President Coolidge has also let it be known that he opposes repeal of the estate and gift taxes at the present time,

### INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

**A** BILL by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, providing for Federal operation of Muscle Shoals through a Government corporation.

By Senator King of Utah, a resolution authorizing the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate alleged monopoly control of raw products and manufactured articles.

By Senator Wadsworth, of New York, a bill to admit families of immigrants previously admitted, without regard to quota restrictions.

By Senator Watson, of Indiana, a "Railroad Labor Bill," approved by both railway executives and employees' unions, designed to end strikes on roads.

By Senator Curtis, of Kansas, a bill proposing an "Interstate Farm Marketing Association."

By Senator Frazier, North Dakota, a bill proposing \$200,000,000 to be expended by a Federal agricultural marketing board in controlling prices for corn, wheat and cotton.

Bills by a number of "progressives" to abolish the United States Tariff Commission and the Federal Trade Commission.

### INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

By Representative Rainey of Illinois, a bill providing for an export commission to handle sale of surplus farm products.

By Representative Boylan of New York, authorizing the President to take temporary control of anthracite coal mines to relieve the strike emergency.

By Representative Prall of New York, a bill modifying the Volstead Act to put dry law enforcement in the hands of the states.

By Representative Dickinson of Iowa, establishing a "Federal Farm Advisory Council" to promote marketing of surplus farm products, eliminate speculation, and minimize overproduction.

By Representative Sinclair of North Dakota, proposing a direct price-fixing commission to establish minimum prices on staple farm crops.

By Representative Wainwright of New York, appointing a Congressional committee to investigate conditions in the Philippines.

### PASSED BY THE SENATE

Resolution empowering the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate into the Department of Justice conduct of the aluminum case.

La Follette resolution calling upon the Treasury Department to furnish information on income-tax reports of corporations engaged in anthracite coal mining.

Defeated resolution denying Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota a seat in the Senate on the ground that he was illegally appointed by Governor Sorlie.

Approved bill introduced by Senator Bingham, of Connecticut, establishing a Bureau of Aviation in the Department of Commerce.

### PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Tilson resolution directing the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to investigate into alleged foreign monopoly control of rubber, coffee, sisal and other raw products used by American manufacturers.

Resolution appropriating \$50,000 to defray expenses of an American delegation to the preliminary conference called by the League of Nations to consider agenda for an international conference on limitation of armaments.

A resolution creating a joint Congressional committee to negotiate for the leasing of Muscle Shoals.

A resolution directing the Secretary of State to submit a list of the states which have rejected or approved the Constitutional amendment prohibiting child labor.

Approval of agreements for settlements of war debts reached by the American Debt Funding Commission with Italy, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania, Esthonia and Latvia, which now go to the Senate.

although he favors their eventual abolition so that the states may be in complete possession of the estate tax field.

If one looks for an explanation of the increasing tendency to break over party lines in consideration of such matters, it may be found in the formidable "progressive" bloc. Although weakened by the loss of the elder Senator La Follette, who possessed unique ability in welding its conflicting elements into a workable unit, the progressives, especially when allied with the agricultural bloc, are a menace to both Democratic and Republican programs, and the stalwarts of the two parties find themselves forced into alliance to resist the inroads of the insurgents. This troublesome faction wants agricultural relief legislation, railroad legislation, coal legislation, and believes that these are as important as tax reduction or the World Court. But for the present, the grand old slogan "Relief from the burden of excessive taxation" has carried the day, and the tax bill is about to occupy the center of the stage to the exclusion of all else.

The widespread demand for farm relief is indicated by the fact that two hundred bills and resolutions on the subject have been introduced to date, and scores more are expected before the spring recess. Most of these provide for some form of Government control or price-fixing, to which President Coolidge is opposed. There is a fight brewing over the old McNary-Haugen bill calling for a Government corporation to handle exports of farm products, with Secretary of Agriculture Jardine backing the Dickinson bill, providing a more indirect form of aid, as a substitute.

### Rubber and Aluminum

It is again the open season for hearings and Congressional investigations. Your correspondent, after five years of thoughtful observation and intimate contact with these phenomena, may be pardoned if she regards those now current with a touch of cynicism—due, perhaps, to a comparison of the tangible results of last year's crop of investigations with the cost and time expenditure involved. Investigations by Senate committees last year cost the Government the tidy sum of \$215,383, and there must have been an even larger sum expended for this purpose by the House. Already dozens of resolutions proposing investigations into this or that have been introduced with a reckless disregard of whether the subject had been adequately investigated before or whether anything could be done about it after the committee report was submitted.

Rubber and aluminum are being extensively and expensively investigated—one by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the other by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The House Committee is trying to  
(Continued on page 40)



## MUSIC

## "Pious Praise"

By MARY FOSTER



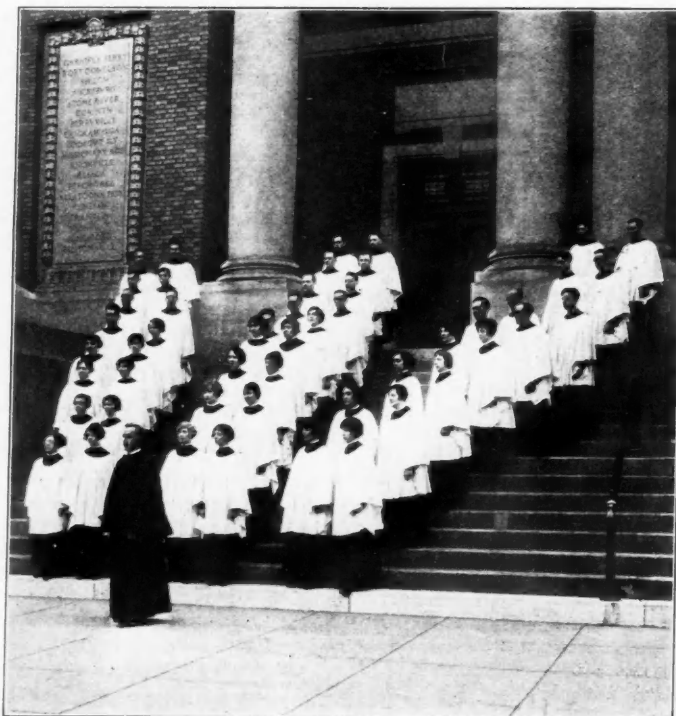
Do you remember the  
plaint of Masefield's old  
Pete Gurney?

"One grief he had, a grief  
still new,  
That former Parson  
joined with Squire  
In putting down the  
Playing Quire,  
In church, and putting  
organ in.  
'Ah, boys, that was a  
pious din  
That Quire was; a pious  
praise  
The noise was that we  
used to raise.'"

The whole effort of the  
Westminster Choir of  
Dayton, Ohio, of Mr.  
John Finley Williamson,  
its director, and of Mrs.  
H. E. Talbott, its spon-  
sor, is bent toward mak-  
ing church music once  
more a "pious praise."  
They believe that in too  
many cities the fine old  
spirit has departed from  
Sunday morning music.  
Congregations no longer  
sing with any joy. Highly  
paid soloists have taken  
the places of fine ensemble choirs, and an  
anthem or two in operatic style has come  
to be the modern substitute for hearty  
and reverent choral singing.

It is six or more years since Mr. Wil-  
liamson first took charge of the small  
choir in the Westminster Church of  
Dayton. From the beginning his ideal  
was fine choral music, in which no one  
voice should predominate. Practice was  
called for more than the traditional one  
night a week, and payment was made to  
his singers in the valuable form of  
training, education and discipline, rather  
than in money. Every practice session  
and every service was opened with  
prayer, for Mr. Williamson believed  
firmly that singing could not be truly  
reverential unless a soul worshipped be-  
hind it.

The work of the Choir attracted  
attention from the very beginning. Day-  
ton is a town of big industries, and  
employers in their pews on Sunday



© Photos by Cornwell, Dayton, Ohio



The Westminster Choir of Dayton,  
Ohio, with its leader, John  
Finley Williamson

Below—Mrs. H. E. Talbott, sponsor  
of the choir

morning began to notice  
familiar faces in the black  
and white garb of chor-  
isters. It was not long  
before the singing became  
truly extraordinary, and  
a feeling of pride in its  
Choir grew up in the  
whole city.

But it was not until  
1922 that the town fully  
appreciated its remarkable  
institution, and that ap-  
preciation came with the  
spur of outside approval.  
That was the year that  
Mrs. H. E. Talbott be-  
came actively interested in  
the Choir's work.

She is one of Dayton's  
most public-spirited citi-  
zens, and a woman whose  
philanthropies are known  
the country over. Nor  
are those philanthropies  
ever passive affairs. The  
giver is as generous with  
her spirit as with her  
gifts, and that spirit is one  
of wise planning and firm  
decisions. The mother of  
several children, she  
knows both the value of  
cooperation and the neces-

sity of leadership, and she recognized in  
the Choir a fine blend of those impor-  
tant qualities.

A musician herself, she added years  
of experience to a natural love for that  
art, and developed fine musical judg-  
ment and unusual musical vision. She  
was instrumental in securing for Dayton  
its Symphony Orchestra, and her cham-  
pionship of the Choir meant a wider  
field for its activities.

She knew that the Choir was a  
greater musical force than even its best  
friends realized. She looked on its  
work as a kind of crusade against the  
talk of money and the taint of profes-  
sionalism that had crept into church  
music. She wanted to spread the spirit  
of that crusade abroad, and she decided  
that it would be good for the country  
and good for the Choir if other cities  
could hear its singing.

They undertook their first tour in  
(Continued on page 41)



# Ruth McCormick

## Politician and Farmer

By MILDRED ADAMS

**P**OLITICAL astronomers who search for new stars, augurs watching straws to predict political gales, palmists and seers of the national future, are showing an uneasy interest in the career of Mrs. Medill McCormick.

Whether they sniff or applaud, regard with alarm or cheer, they all seem to be bracing themselves to expect the unexpected.

They have good reason. She is the daughter of Mark Hanna, Senator, "boss," power behind many a political arm-chair. She has inherited her father's personal magnetism, and his political instinct. While her husband, lately Senator from Illinois, was alive she worked with him, devoting all her energy to furthering his ideas and his policies. Since his tragically sudden death she has carried on the family tradition of public service, and she is proving herself to have brilliant and disturbing political possibilities.

She has always been something of an insurgent. She was a vivid figure in the final years of the fight for the vote, and it was a distinct disappointment to members of the League of Women Voters when she refused to join that child of suffrage.

Politically, she is a Republican of the progressive wing. Professionally, she is a politician, a milk producer, and a cattle breeder. She is a business woman of unusual ability, and the active manager of a farm so large that were it west of the Mississippi it would be dignified by the more expansive term—ranch. By no means the least of her rôles is that of adoring, and adored, mother of three sturdy children, two girls and a boy, for whose bouts with measles and whooping cough and the other woeful ills of childhood she cancels all engagements, no matter how vital they may seem to the causes concerned.

She has always been a slim, tall person, carrying herself proudly erect, with a little up and forward thrust of her eager head. She came into her living-room looking taller and slimmer than ever, all in black, black slippers and

stockings, long black sleeves, and black draperies that seemed to lift her swift stride above the floor. A keen, pale face held dark eyes that snapped and burned. Slim hands tapered to strong fingers. Her voice was low in register, vibrant with life, frank and crisp in accent. She

that news came from town only twice a month. She rode everything on the place from calves to race horses, watched the planting and the harvesting of crops, and absorbed an understanding of the problems and the pleasures of farm people. To her inborn interest in politics she added an abiding love for country activities and she grew up with farming her passion, and discussion the very breath of life.

When, at the age of twenty-three, she married Medill McCormick, all farm life ceased for a while. Mr. McCormick was a Chicago man, immersed in the publication of the *Chicago Tribune*, and life became involved in the things that happen indoors.

It was during her early Chicago years that she took her place in the suffrage struggle. Illinois already had partial suffrage, but the possibilities of its complete extension, or more than that, of a Federal victory, seemed very slim. She was made Chairman of the Congressional Committee, and immediately brought to bear all her innate political sense, and the practical wisdom she had learned from her powerful father.

After her brilliant work in that campaign ceased with the victory of suffrage, she concentrated her political attention on the Republican Party. She had joined the Progressives in 1912, and had worked in the Roosevelt campaign of that year, and after that insurgent

group disbanded she and her husband joined its more conservative parent. Her Republicanism still has more than a tinge of the policies which were Roosevelt's.

At the present time she is National Republican Committeewoman for Illinois. She takes that office very seriously, seeing it in terms of the education of voters, men and women alike.

"A National Committeewoman," she explained, leaning forward to check off points on her long fingers, "is a sort of liaison officer between national and state affairs. We go into every Congressional district and every county to discuss local



Mrs. Medill McCormick

© Moffett

folded herself into a deep chair like the squaring up of a carpenter's rule, slim ankles under her, hands crossed in her lap. She gave forth an impression of vivid, forceful, adventurous life, of strength that knows no flagging, and courage that asks no quarter. Her colors were of mourning, but the flag of her undaunted spirit whipped at the masthead.

Ruth Hanna McCormick was born in Ohio, the daughter of Mark Hanna and Charlotte Rhodes. A wiry, spindling child, she spent much time on her grandfather's farm, staying out there whole winters, snowed in so completely

problems, and to explain the national situation as it develops. The local people ask advice about local party organization, help in getting consideration for the development of water-ways, explanation of tax legislation. We absorb the shocks that are inevitable when the action of a huge national government is felt in the lives of small communities and of individuals.

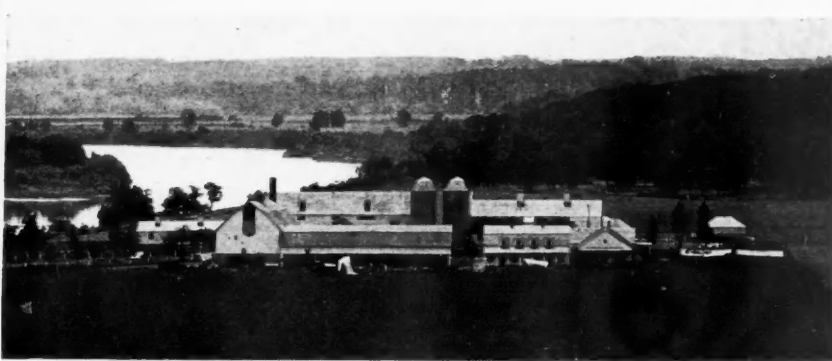
"Through the Women's Republican Clubs we have worked out an educational campaign for the women of Illinois. I believe in education rather than in propaganda. It is bad theory and bad practice to subsidize an idea, any idea, in a democracy. Take this World Court matter, which is bringing me such curious publicity. Illinois is interested in the problem, vaguely, not knowing definitely what it is all about. So the Republican Clubs hired a hall and invited Senator Borah to present his views. The women heckled him for three-quarters of an hour. Then we invited Senator Pepper to speak, and cross-examined him. Then Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the House, and then Vice-President Dawes. We never tried to insist that the women adopt any one of those very sharply conflicting viewpoints. But we encouraged them to think for themselves, to know the facts, and to form their own opinions.

"You see opinions fascinate me, perhaps more than anything else. I have made a life study of the opinions of the American people."

Mrs. McCormick has peculiarly advantageous positions from which to study the opinions of all kinds of people. Her political work brings her in touch with leaders and with the average voter, but this contact is bound to be of a political nature, and it is inevitable that a man or a woman in a political atmosphere should assume some of the protective coloration which politics uses so liberally.

It is in her work with farm people, cattle breeders, and dairy men, and farmer's wives that she gets closest to the heartfelt opinions of her fellow citizens. She meets them on their own ground, discusses their problems as a fellow-sufferer, and asks or gives advice as from one expert to another.

Her farm interests, centering now on better milk and its producers, grew normally out of her youthful experiences in Ohio, but did not become active until after the birth of



The McCormick dairy farm, where "every cow, every man, every utensil must be scrubbed from stem to stern every time an animal is milked"

her first child—a girl now about twelve.

"We had been married ten years before that baby arrived," she said reminiscently, "and like all mothers whose babies come late, I was obsessed with the desire to have everything exactly right. The first blow came when the baby specialist said there was no farm in all Illinois that could send us certified milk. It must be shipped from Milwaukee. That seemed incredible, but we found it was literally true, and we were so impressed with the danger of such a situation that we set about to remedy it.

"My husband had resigned from the management of the *Chicago Tribune* so that he could serve in the Illinois legislature, and that freed him from the constant demands of city life. We bought nine hundred acres near Byron, a small town about a hundred miles northwest of Chicago on the Rock River, and started to raise Holstein cattle.

"Why Holstein? Because their milk is the finest beverage and baby milk. It has the smallest globule and is the most easily digested. That's another piece of necessary public education, teaching people the difference between various

kinds of milk, and what to demand and how to value it. Most of them go by the depth of the cream line, which has nothing to do with the value of the product."

The farm at Byron has some twenty-two hundred acres now, with two hundred and fifty head of cattle. It ships certified milk directly to

Chicago for babies and invalids. The farm pays its way over a course of years, because Mrs. McCormick insists that it be run intelligently and practically, and not like a rich woman's toy. But the making of money is the least of her demands on it.

"We are trying to work out a fool-proof method of producing clean, raw, certified milk at minimum expense, and a process of certification that is practical for any farmer to adopt." She was very specific. "We have made some valuable experiments, and many costly mistakes. Not all our experiments have directly concerned cows. We had to build up the soil here and we have done considerable work with grains and fertilizers. We were the first farmers to prove that this locality will grow fine alfalfa, and now we are regularly cutting four crops a season. For a while we experimented with hogs, and this year we are fattening steers for the market. The corn crop was so enormous this fall that no one could profitably haul it to market, and steers are a good investment."

Mrs. McCormick has an able young superintendent in charge of the farm, but when she is there—and she takes the children there for long summer vacations—she herself is the active manager. She spends the hot days in fields and sheds watching every task, and able by long experience to perform all of them.

"Good milk is principally a matter of cleanliness," she insists. "Of course our cows are tuberculin tested, but that alone isn't enough. Every cow, every man, every utensil must be scrubbed from stem to stern every time the animal is milked. That's the thing the old-fashioned farmer can not understand. As some of our cows are milked four times in the twenty-four hours, that means considerable scrubbing.

"It also means clean milk, and sweet milk. It is dirt that makes milk turn sour. I have kept milk sweet for twenty-nine days, with no preserva-

(Continued on page 39)



© Underwood & Underwood  
Mrs. McCormick with two of her children, who take precedence over all engagements



# The Women's Industrial Conference

By ETHEL M. SMITH



On January 18-21 the second Women's Industrial Conference was held in Washington. The account given here comes straight from the closing sessions. Its author is Legislative Secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, a leading defender of protective legislation for women workers.

IT is a profoundly interesting fact, if not by this time a surprising one, that neither women's problems as such, nor industrial problems as such can often be approached for public discussion in anything but a controversial spirit. Differences of opinion between feminists and anti-feminists, or between "right" and "left" wing feminists for that matter, are highly emotional disturbances, surpassed only by the heat of industrial disputes. Which is all natural enough, considering the vital human issues involved, and explains why it is, no doubt, that when these issues are telescoped, as it were, into women's industrial problems, and the Government itself arranges a conference on the subject, a sort of volcanic eruption occurs.

## Clashing Opinions

This happened for the second time on the occasion of the second Women's Industrial Conference, held in Washington January 18 to 22 under auspices of the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. On the one hand were outcries from certain supersensitive, superpatriotic, or perhaps professionally-for-a-purpose patriotic individuals who feared, or professed to fear, that a discussion of women in industry, to some extent by working women themselves, was fraught with dangers to the Republic because in some mysterious way it might lead to Communism. On the other hand, there was an organized attack upon the conference and the Women's Bureau by a group of militant feminists, who staged an uproar which interrupted the proceedings and outraged the entire audience.

With all the rough places, however, the conference developed much fruitful discussion of facts about women in industry and the problems which beset them.

Women from forty-five states, to the

number of 245 delegates from 85 national organizations, assembled in the auditorium of the New United States National Museum at Washington for this conference and discussed through six half-day sessions, and one extra night session arranged by themselves, the different aspects of women's industrial problems as presented in the addresses of representatives of employers, of the working women themselves, of industrial experts, of the consuming public, of public officials, and of the churches.

The range of viewpoints was inevitably great, as was the contrast of philosophy. Mr. John E. Edgerton, well-known Tennessee textile manufacturer, who is president of the National Association of Manufacturers, made industry's customary plea for complete *laissez faire* in industrial relations—the state and Federal governments to keep hands off of business and trust employers to do right by their employees without regulation of hours or conditions of labor by law.

Needless to say, Mr. Edgerton, although he left the meeting as soon as he had spoken, did not escape public challenge from the women of the Conference. "I would like to ask Mr. Edgerton," said Melinda Scott, one of the trade union delegates, "whether the time for the prayers which he says were held every morning in his factory during the war was taken out of the workers' pay? And I should like to ask him how many hours a day the women work in his factory now?"

Industrial experts, among them Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation, William Leiserson, professor of labor economics at Toledo University, Ohio, Frances Perkins, of the New York State Industrial Commission, brought to the conference the results of applied economics and the newer industrial philosophy in the fields of industrial relations and the measurement of production, while Dr. Alice Hamilton, of Harvard Medical, discussed the industrial hazards of women, especially in view of the change in manufacturing methods and the increased number of women subject to hazards since the war. Dr. Hamilton finds that the hazards to women are greater than to men in the lead trades, and apparently also in trades like rubber manufacture and "sanitary" canning, where benzol is used as a solvent. "It

is rather ironical to call them sanitary cans," she says, "if one is thinking of the producer. They were introduced to take the place of the lead-soldered cans, because the lead was supposed to be dangerous when used to seal cans containing food. This very slight risk to the consumer has been avoided at the expense of a heavy risk to the worker."

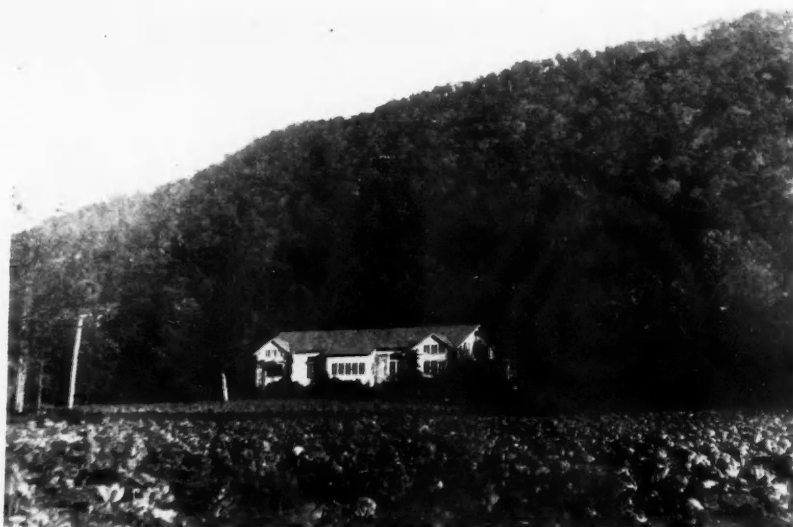
## Complex Interests

Social problems, such as the right of the worker to citizenship, to education, and to recreation were discussed respectively by Miss Rose Schneiderman, cap maker, Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, professor of economics at Goucher College, and Mrs. Robert Speer, president of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. A symposium on the woman wage earner, and the reasons for concern about the conditions under which she works and lives, was presented from the point of view of the wage earner by Miss Mary Koken, a silk weaver; from the point of view of the consumer by Mrs. Percy Jackson, of the National Consumers' League; of business by Mr. Lew Hahn, of the National Retail Dry Goods Association; the church by Dr. Worth M. Tippy and Dr. John M. Cooper, Protestant and Catholic, respectively. The interests of the woman worker as represented in state and national government were discussed by three women labor officials—Miss Nelle Swartz, of the Bureau of Women in Industry of the New York State Department of Labor, Miss Charlotte Carr and Miss Laura Moore, who hold corresponding positions in the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively, and Mrs. Maud Wood Park, legislative counselor of the National League of Women Voters.

Through all the discussions, however, there were discernible the antagonisms aroused by the first-day uproar which had been staged by the National Woman's Party. The pretext for that uproar was the absence of the subject of labor legislation for women from the official program offered by the Women's Bureau, and the absence of a scheduled speaker "representing the National Woman's Party." Delegates from others of the eighty-five organizations present recognized the fact that they were guests of the Women's Bureau,

(Continued on page 44)





Laurel House—the dining-hall building—against the mountain wall

## “Pine Mountain”

By GEDDES SMITH

“**H**IT was a big b'ar, and when he skinned hit and cut hit up the grease all run down into the creek.” That is what they tell you when you ask why the stream that rises in the laurel thickets and gurgles prettily over stones and broadens out through pleasant “bottom land” as it runs down the back side of Pine Mountain, in Harlan County, Kentucky, is called Greasy Creek. I saw the back side, because Pine Mountain fronts on the world: you can take a train at Louisville or Washington and in time, perhaps changing now and then, you find yourself riding right along the face of it. Coal mines, stores, little towns, among them the county seat, lie along the valley; behind them, 150 miles long, is a thousand-foot wall which marks the division between the world and the hills.

At the back side of the mountain, its four hundred acres lying astride Greasy Creek, is the Pine Mountain School. To the north and west lie the “mountains”—those scrubby hills that produce a little coal, a little corn, a good deal of moonshine and unlimited numbers of tow-headed Scotch-Irish youngsters. You can reach Pine Mountain School from the front by clambering up and down the long steep road that zigzags over the mountain. You can reach it from the back by the universal roadways of the hills—the stony creek-bottoms and the hard-bitten ruts that parallel them. You can walk, if your shoes are stout

and you can keep your stride through mud and water, over rocks and through laurel thickets. You can ride a horse or a mule, and on a few roads you can drive a buggy or a springboard. You will find your way by working up a big creek to a particular fork, up the fork to its headwaters, through the woods to another little creek, down that to the bigger creek, and so on. You will forget just how you came, but you will remember that at every turn you have found a name with a tang to it—Lonesome, Hell-fer-certain, Big Fork, Little Laurel, Possum-Trot—and you will remember hillside after hillside with its patches of corn grown in fields so sharply tilted that they say the mules that drag the plows grow legs longer on one side than the other. You will understand why the boy you talked with on the way summed up the land problem by telling you, “Yes, ther's plenty of bottom-land here, but it's mostly on aidge.” As you get nearer Pine Mountain you will find the bottom-land flattening out and the fields getting broader, but you will find mile after mile of country so little troubled by human use (except where the timber has been skinned off) that it seems incredible that you have come from cities and must go back to them.

Because the valley of Greasy was so far from the world there was special need of the Pine Mountain School. Those who have read Lucy Furman's “Quare Women” know how Miss May

*“I have heart and craving that our people may grow better,” said William Creech. This is the story of how his “craving” is being fulfilled, told by an associate editor of the Survey.*



The “Farmhouse,” a dormitory at the Pine Mountain Settlement School

Stone and Miss Katherine Pettit came up from the Bluegrass some thirty years ago to teach the folks in the mountains. Before their work began on Troublesome, Miss Pettit had camped in the summer in the hills near Greasy, teaching and getting acquainted. After the Hindman School had proved itself in twelve years' growth, she and Miss Ethel de Long, now Mrs. Zande, moved on to Pine Mountain. A farmer there, William Creech, had a hunger for education for all “young uns,” and gave a site for a school alongside the creek, with a cabin which might house the teacher for the time being. He said: “I want all young uns taught to serve the living God. I don't look after wealth for them; I look after the prosperity of our nation. I have heart and craving that our people may grow better. I have deeded my land to the Pine Mountain School to be used for school purposes as long as the Constitution of the United States stands.”

After a dead calf had been removed from the cabin, and the floor had been hoed, raked, swept and scrubbed for a week or so, the place was habitable, and there the school began. That was thirteen years ago. Now in a group of pleasant buildings, two log, two stone, and all obviously belonging where they are, not quite a hundred children live and are taught during the school term—from August to May—every year. A handful of littler children come in from the near neighborhood every day. This is the way the school describes its own work to its neighbors:

"The Pine Mountain Settlement School offers unusual opportunities for boys and girls over fourteen. It is a home school, where the best of instruction is given in grades 5 and through 8 and in High School. Cooking, sewing, laundry, weaving and wood work are also taught. Its buildings accommodate 100 pupils. They pay cash towards their school—\$2.75 a month—and work four hours a day for their meals and laundry. Although the actual hours in the schoolroom are shorter than those of some country schools, this is more than made up for because there is a teacher for every grade, so the child is either studying or reciting all the time under supervision, and every minute is well spent.

"There are Girl and Boy Scout troops, a swimming pool, a playground, moving pictures every few weeks. The school is in the country, far from towns, a healthy place for young people to grow up. . . . The school is not under any one church, but is strongly Christian in its influence. . . .

"If you do not want to go to college, a few years spent at Pine Mountain will teach you to have a better home or farm, and make a better living. If you plan to go to college, your work here will count towards college entrance. If you are not quite ready for the fifth grade, the school will do all it can to pull you up to where you belong."

The worst handicaps of mountain life are the poverty that comes from meagre resources used only in traditional ways and the sickness and death that overtake ill-nourished families living without the protection of modern hygiene. These any effort at conserving mountain life must deal with.

The agricultural problem is of course too big for a children's school to cope with. But both in the school and in its constantly widening contacts with the neighborhood Pine Mountain has encouraged the diversification of occupation and the scientific handling of farm and timber land that mean economic progress. Moonshine has been, by and large, the only really profitable crop of the hills. But there are other products by which one can live; witness this episode told in a recent bulletin of the school:

"At the head of Bear Branch a family industry has sprung up among three brothers, the only citizens in a community practically given over to making or trafficking in moonshine, who are resolved to earn their living in some other way. And it has all grown out of the gift of a carved walnut walking stick, which one of the brothers, a grateful patient, made for the nurse at our extension center! Every mountain man is boy enough to love to whittle by the fire or on the porch, but Jasper Isom's whittling is turning out hearthbrooms, made of home-grown broom corn wound to a carved walnut broomstick, walnut stools

of every size, made with woven hickory seats, children's chairs, odd little boxes and curious hinges, laurel coat-hooks and locks, candlesticks and trays.

"The women and children in the three families have their part in it; the country post office is thankful for every order sent off that increases the cancellation, and up and down the creek people are beginning to notice the pretty things that come from Bear Branch, and to try their hand at it too.

"Periodically one of the brothers, his mule laden with stools and brooms, rides into the school and sells his wares. The check in his pocket as he rides home helps him to consider carefully our suggestions and criticisms.

"Mountain firesides, shut off from one another through months of bad weather and inactivity, need some of the resources of the country folk of Europe, and a creek where three times as many families live as in the old days needs to find a new means of support."

In the school, industrial work, which began informally and naturally with weaving in the cottages where the children live, is flourishing. Mrs. Zande writes: "The boys this year are building roads, remodeling the front of the schoolhouse, putting up electric light wires, building ditches, and turning out fine furniture from the shop. The girls are weaving, sewing and cooking. We want very much to correlate the workshop, weaving room and sewing department, so that we may make articles for sale which represent the work of all three. There is a good deal of weaving and spinning going on for us in the neighborhood and at our extension centers. The boys and girls appreciate more and more what their industrial training means to them."

The school feeds itself, and in the process there is constant demonstration of good agricultural methods in which the boys and girls who work on the farm have a share. There is a model woodlot of an acre which, when I visited the

school some years ago, a young forester was tending with loving care as an illustration of forestry methods which would reclaim the stripped hillsides.

Perhaps the most spectacular advances in conserving mountain life are made in the direction of health. When I was at Pine Mountain the school's attitude on the importance of cleanliness was such that one member of the staff suggested that the building most needed then was a hospital for those temporarily insane on the subject! Infants whose fathers and mothers regarded even a privy as a "fotched-on" luxury were prattling competently about disinfectants.

One of the school's two offshoots, a medical settlement three or four miles away, evidences the opportunity and the rewards of health service in such country. The valley where it stands has been the home of a particular clan who kept through generations of primitive living a strong sense of pride and native self-sufficiency, so much so that they were somewhat indignantly unresponsive when new-fangled educational opportunities were offered their children. But there was no doctor on the creek, and serious illness meant calling a physician from many miles away over the mountain and a \$25 fee. A few old women served as midwives; nursing was unknown. So

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The man with the gun is William Creech founder of Pine Mountain School. Below, a mountain group on the way to the store.



## THINGS THEATRICAL

## "The Dybbuk"

By ANNE MORROW



A striking scene—the rabbinical court, in judgment between the dead and the living



At the right is the high priest who later exorcises the evil spirit which possesses Leah

© Francis Bruguiere



Mary Ellis as Leah just after the "Dybbuk" has been driven out of her body. With her is Dorothy Sands, who plays the part of the grandmother

THE Neighborhood Playhouse, in New York, adds several golden laurel leaves to its crown in its production of "The Dybbuk." That strange word means "spirit," and the play concerns a people which believed that between the world of spirits and the world of humans there was constant communication. There have been many such—Russians, Germans, Celts, modern spiritualists—but this particular people are Slavic Jews of the eighteenth century. Out of their customs, their religious beliefs, and their folklore a Jewish philosopher and student, Ansky, formed this play.

Someone has called it "a mystic melodrama, with no villain save fate." Certainly it has the power and sweep of melodrama purified of all dross and raised to a spiritual plane. For this play deals in the drama of spiritual things. The terror it portrays is the terror of the spirit,

and the ecstasy that of religion.

The story is very simple. Two Jewish friends betroth their children, as yet unborn. The father of the boy goes to a far country and dies there. The father of the girl becomes a wealthy merchant, and seeks a rich husband for his daughter. Channon, son of his friend, returns in search of his betrothed, but being only a student of the Talmud, and very poor, his suit is refused in spite of the old vows. In vain he searches the Talmud for help. But there is another book, Kabbala, the mystic writing of the Angel Asrael, which penetrates behind the veil, and which, in the hands of the most holy, can work miracles. In search of a way to get the gold her father demands, the student presumes too far in holy things, and for his presumption is struck dead.

Meanwhile the father finds a suitable husband for his daughter, a spineless thing, but comfortingly rich. The wedding feast is prepared and the ceremony begins. Trembling, the groom places the wedding veil over his bride's face, when there comes a sudden interruption. With a swift upward motion she strikes

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# Does Your Town Need a Mr. Ward?

By CAROLINE BARTLETT CRANE

*Meaning, how about meat inspection in your town? This is another of Mrs. Crane's pointed articles about you and your community, following the December article on "The Cow and the Baby." An experienced sanitarian, who has made many city surveys, Mrs. Crane is an authority in the field of public housekeeping.*

**I**N the year 1901, having been named chairman of a committee on household economics in the State Federation of Women's Clubs, I prepared for general use a manual called "Studies in Housekeeping." During the season of 1901-02 I personally conducted the Twentieth Century Club of Kalamazoo through this course.

However, there was one topic I felt myself incompetent to deal with: "A Petition From the Kitchen to the City Council for the Inspection of Milk, Meat and Foods in General." I procured a local physician to tell us something about dairy and food inspection; but two or three days before the time set for the meeting I received word from the State Board of Health that the speaker they had intended to send to tell us about the need of meat inspection was unable to come. I saw that if the program was to be carried out at all, I would have to do it myself. Therefore, having secured information as to the number and exact location of the places where meat was slaughtered for local markets, I selected a committee of two men and two women (one of them the wife of the mayor) to go with me to inspect these places.

(Let me here remind my readers that all this happened two dozen years ago, before the inauguration in Kalamazoo of our present commission-manager government, with its highly efficient health department which does supervise the sanitation of local slaughter houses.)

## Not a Pretty Story

I spare my readers the relation of particulars. Suffice it to say that none of our party was able to suggest anything which could improve the situation for pure loathsomeness in large or in detail. We united in calling it the most nauseating job ever a bunch of would-be reformers got themselves into. I sensed my loss of popularity with the group, but they didn't desert me. We stuck to it until we had inspected each of the seven places, some worse than others because more years or enthusiasm had been given to the effort; but not one of them having anything in point of construction, arrangement or performance to re-

deem it from utter condemnation. I do not speak of sanitation. Nothing but hoe and plane long and conscientiously applied could have removed the incredible accumulations of filth in and around these sequestered premises.

So horrified were we by this expe-

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*In Big Rapids, Michigan, some years ago, Mrs. Bartlett Crane induced the Woman's Club to investigate the local meat supply. Conditions in the slaughter houses were found horrible. One butcher was discovered amid indescribable filth dismembering a shockingly diseased carcass. In his confusion he said that he wasn't going to sell that; oh! no! he was just preparing it for his own family! An indignation meeting followed. A Mr. Ward whose place was the least objectionable of those visited, took the position that the people had had as good as they deserved, since no one had ever before shown the slightest interest or concern. Then he said, "Ladies, since you seem now to want a really sanitary abattoir, I'll build one." Which he did at a cost of some \$14,000—a model in every particular, and right in the rear of his city market where it would have to be kept immaculate, or become a nuisance known of all men—and women. Just before the place was opened for business, Mr. and Mrs. Ward dedicated it by giving a tea therein to the Women's Club, which was invited, furthermore, to appoint a committee to come and inspect this abattoir and its performances at any time. The result was that all the other places around town were forced to clean up or go out of business.*

*Perhaps—if you need him—you have an undiscovered Mr. Ward in your town.*

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rience that I doubt if any of us at that time gave proper weight to another and even more serious aspect of the situation, namely: There was nothing to prevent a butcher from slaughtering any description of animal in any kind of a place—provided, only, it be situated a mile or more beyond the city limits—and selling the carcass to any of our

local meat dealers, who might or might not be aware if the animal was brought to the slaughter house seriously diseased, dying or dead!

This, as I have said, was the condition of affairs in my home town twenty-four years ago. I have cited it because it appears to be the condition of affairs in most communities today. Only five years ago, the Federal Department of Agriculture sent out a questionnaire to more than 1,400 cities and towns in the United States inquiring whether any system of municipal meat inspection was in force. Out of the 576 replies received, 197 reported "some form of" local meat inspection; 397 reported that they had none. Massachusetts stood far the best of all the states; inspection in forty-five of the fifty-one cities reporting. It is fair to presume that at least as large a proportion of the 800 and more cities which failed to reply were without meat inspection. Which seems to make it rather a live subject for our present consideration.

## Do You Say Federal?

A serious handicap of this reform is the unquestioning dependence of the more well-to-do people of each community upon Federally inspected meat shipped to their markets from the great packing houses. As a matter of fact, not many markets sell Federally inspected meat only, and not many women take pains in ordering to specify Federally inspected meat. Government inspection is only for meat either exported to foreign countries or shipped from one state to another. It does not apply to meat sold within the state in which it is produced. According to United States statistics of 1920, some six billion pounds of meat which is *not* Federally inspected are annually consumed in this country; or about one-third of the total consumption. The people in your town eat their share if your town is not among the few maintaining a system of meat inspection.

And I mean *real* meat inspection—not merely "some form of" it. The "real thing" is quite a formidable undertaking. It necessitates, to begin with, a suitably planned and constructed building, adequate water supply (both

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## BUSINESS and PROFESSIONS

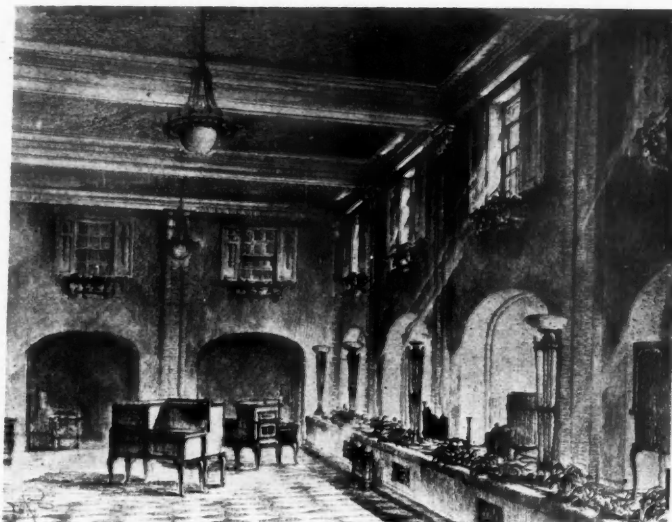
## Mary Dillon, "Gas Man"

By FRANCES DREWRY McMULLEN



**A**N essay on Henry Hudson written by a girl in a Brooklyn high school, more than twenty years ago, was the starting point in the career of a five-million-dollar corporation head. Because Mary E. Dillon won a prize for that paper, a business man offered her a chance; and because she made the best of that chance, she rose through the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company to be vice-president and general manager.

When the hot dogs on the gas plates of Coney Island fail to bark in proper form, a woman receives the complaint. Miss Dillon is Coney Island's "gas man." This involves much more than service to frankfurters, potato chips and hot corn. Beyond the whirligigs and fluted towers of the play city by the sea are numerous kitchens and kitchenettes in flocks of little homes. When the balmy season ceases and merry-makers leave at the close of the season, some sixty or sev-



This pioneer works in an office furnished like a home, in a sumptuous new building with a foyer decorated like a courtyard.



Miss Dillon, woman pioneer in the gas industry, is on the inside now.

enty thousand permanent residents remain at Coney Island for the rest of the year. The gas company stays on the job to supply them, together with others on the outskirts of Brooklyn. It supplies altogether some forty thousand customers.

The Brooklyn Borough Gas ranks

with the largest twenty-five of the nine hundred odd gas companies in the United States. Its total revenue last year was a million and a half dollars, and reports show that every five years business doubles. A twenty per cent increase was registered in the number of its meters in use last year and the length of its mains was extended from one hundred and fifty-nine to one hundred and eighty-one and a half miles. In 1923 its production swept past the billion cubic foot mark. So much for the size of the business in which a woman plays so important a rôle.

Miss Dillon knows the company and the industry inside out, and every grade of promotion in the place. She went there, untrained, knowing nothing of the business world. She had never held a regular job, though in summer vacations she and other Coney Island girls tended a counter at Louis Stauch's famous pavilion, fitting his patrons with bathing suits. She quit that job, though, when she asked for a raise and Louis Stauch held that six dollars a week was all she was worth.

When her sister's boss, impressed by her essay achievement, offered her twice as much as she had earned before, the temptation was too great. She left school and went to work. Her sister, a capable business woman of long ex-

perience, the only woman in the company's employ, had resigned to be married. Mary was eventually to fill the place. Her first years were full of struggles and discouragement. She had everything to learn, via the road of mistakes. In the status of an "office boy," she plugged on, until promotion came; and after that, upward steps were less difficult. She was shifted around through most grades of all departments until her gas education was complete.

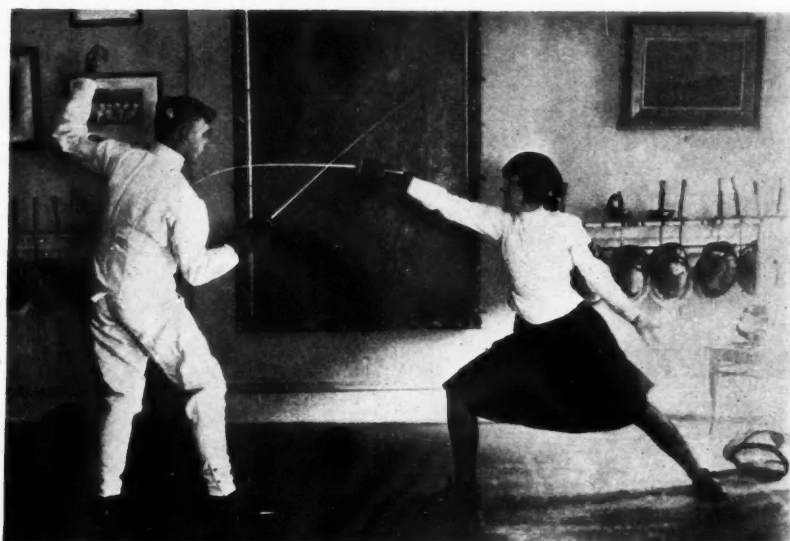
In 1912, when the general manager needed an assistant, he was convinced that the former "office boy" was better qualified than anyone else for the place. For seven years after her appointment she was his "right hand man"; then, his place becoming vacant, she took over his work, but not his title. Who, at that time, had ever heard of a gas company run by a woman? The directors of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company knew Miss Dillon well enough to have no fears in trusting her with these high duties; but they shrank from offending the gas world's ear. She was called general manager only after it had got used to the idea. That took five years, in which time she proved herself so brilliantly that the directors named her vice-president, as well.

Mary Dillon "talks gas" like a man.

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## THE WORLD

Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker, 1925 national woman fencing champion, in a friendly bout with her husband



© Fotograms

## OF SPORTS

Below—Mrs. Charles H. Hopper, 1924 national woman champion, who represented us at the Olympic Games in Paris

# Playing With Steel

By WINIFRED LANCASHIRE RICH

**I**N the days of knee breeches, of satins and laces and powdered wigs, rapiers and small swords were carried by gentlemen to defend their honor and the honor of their ladies. Each gentleman's son had his hours devoted to fencing lessons that he might be light upon his feet, quick with his eye and familiar with the thrusts and parries of the swordsman; for fencing, when the biting steel edges had been dulled and the nipping point made harmless with a tape tip, was the school of prep-

aration for deadly battle.

Then came the day when personal grievances or questions of honor were settled in court and the rapier became a family heirloom, or graced a museum. But the *sport* of fencing did not die with the new order. Gentlemen's sons still had—and still have—their fencing masters, and gentlemen's daughters are taking their place beside their brothers.

Interest in fencing has centered in the East, New York and Philadelphia both having active organizations. In New York there is the headquarters of the Amateur Fencers of America, which has divisions all over the country and which acts as a governing body for all meets; the Fencers Club, which has cradled the sport since 1884, and counts among its members some of New York's highest society; the New York Athletic Club, which only a little later began to furnish opponents; the New York Turn-Verein, and the Washington Square Fencers. It is in New York that the national meets are usually held.

Philadelphia has



© Kadel &amp; Herbert



In the Mt. Holyoke "gym," where fencing is a new sport

been interested in fencing since the early years of this century and men and women have advanced on equal footing, owing to the influence of Mr. Leonardo Terrone, master of the Fencers Club of Philadelphia, to the University of Pennsylvania and to Bryn Mawr. The first women's collegiate fencing team in the country was organized in 1920 at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1921 the first right-and-left-hand competition in the world was held at Bryn Mawr.

Miss Adelaide Baylis of New York was the first to win the national woman's championship in 1912, with Miss Emily Sailer of Philadelphia taking second place. Up to 1917 the woman's championship was tossed back and forth between New York and Philadelphia. Then the war came and the national meets were suspended until 1920.

In 1920 Miss Adeline Gehrig of the

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## At Home Abroad

By EVE CHAPPELL

**B**ITS of home, abroad, are the American Women's Club of London and the American Women's Club of Paris—clubs with international significance as well as local importance.

One brackets them in thought because they have a like spirit and are working toward like ends. American women resident in these great cities have banded together to form in each a social center which shall furnish material comfort, companionship, intellectual stimulation and, when occasion arises, turn individual purpose into a strong common purpose. And to their traveling countrywomen and to others is offered a gracious hospitality, and help in so great a variety of problems that one infers there is nothing which may not be brought for solution.

"We are asked to supply everything from a domestic servant to a college

president," said Mrs. Curtis Brown, the president of the London Club. And Mrs. Henry Conkling, an official of the Paris organization, told of as wide a swing of work and usefulness.

The London organization is by far the older. Now in its twenty-sixth year, it began as a luncheon club, the periodic meeting of American women for friendliness and for united effort in any work that might come up to be done. "Society of American Women in London" was the name chosen; it was kept until 1916 when, together with certain changes in the constitution, the club adopted its present name. At that time the club had one hundred and fifty members and was housed in three rooms in Whitehall Court. At the end of 1924 the membership roll contained more than eleven hundred names, and for eighteen months the club had been in its permanent home at 46 Grosvenor Street.

The house was formerly the residence of Sir Edgar Speyer and is one of the most beautiful in all London. The hall and the Gothic stairway

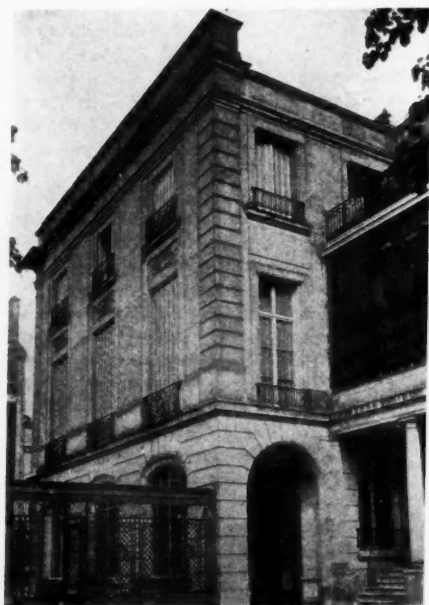


The two upper pictures show the home of the American Women's Club in London—above, the beautiful Gothic stairway and landing; at the left, the Italian garden

with its carved panels and pilasters are of unforgettable beauty. Gems, too, are the salons and ball room, and the library, which is separated from the dining-room by a charming Italian garden.

The club has had since its beginning an ambitious program. Because of the cosmopolitan character of the city, and perhaps too because these women do not feel themselves altogether rooted in the new land, no effort is ever made to affect legislation, but the club makes itself a center for the study of current problems. Authors, artists and politicians are invited to talk. There are, of course, the lecture and study courses common to

(Continued on page 34)



At the left, the beautiful old mansion, now adapted to modern needs, which is headquarters for the American Women's Club in Paris. Above, the garden and the latted terrace



## FINER HOME-MAKING

### The Farm Woman and "Extension"

By FLORENCE E. WARD



*It would take a huge book to tell all that the Government does directly for American homes, and a big chapter would be on What Extension Work Means to the Farm Woman. Miss Ward, who is in charge of the Eastern Division, Office of Cooperative Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, has kindly given us an illuminating bird's-eye view of that whole vast and tremendously important work, in the following short article.*

**M**ARK TWAIN once tried his fortune in gold stock with disastrous results. Advised by friends to form a new company and get in on the ground floor, he did so but failed to regain his fallen fortune. He then remarked, "If I was on the ground floor something must have gone wrong in the basement."

In like fashion, perhaps economists and legislators, in attempting to improve American agriculture, for a time confined their efforts to the ground floor, or even top floor—to the financing, producing and marketing of crops and livestock. State colleges and state and Federal experiment stations were enabled to develop a great store of agricultural knowledge and to maintain capable staffs of agricultural teachers. The Morrill Act of 1862, and the Hatch Act of 1887 opened a great era of agricultural discovery and teaching. Yet these were the superstructure. The basement, or more properly the foundation, of an enduring agriculture, the farm home, was overlooked. "Pigs is pigs," but more important to rural welfare than all the pigs and all the corn must be a satisfying rural life. Mother and the girls, father and the boys, must find rest and recreation, comfort and beauty, contentment and peace in the farm home. Otherwise such problems as tenantry, desertion of farms, the maintenance of a native, progressive farm population will grow even greater in intensity. There are problems here that lie beyond economics and production. There is a gap here which too long was left unattended.

#### A Milestone

Then came the passage of the third great act of Congress affecting agricultural development—the Smith-Lever Act. The signing of this act by Presi-

dent Wilson marked a milestone in rural progress; it automatically set in motion a national educational movement for the advancement of agricultural and rural life which, in a period of ten or twelve years, has not only firmly established itself in this country but has attracted the attention of foreign countries as well.

The Smith-Lever law was the first act of Congress to mention the home as an integral part of farming and to appropriate funds to aid in its improvement. It was also the first to provide definitely for the cooperation of Federal, state and county governments and to call for the



Miss Ward knows the farm woman's problems from A to Z.

active participation of the farming people in their own program of training and education in agriculture, home-making and community building.

The immediate goal is production at a profit and efficient marketing. Another and a more far-reaching goal is adequate training for citizenship in the open country—increased comfort, culture and efficiency in the six and one-half-millions of farm homes, and cooperation, civic welfare and social advance in more than 53,000 farming communities.

Reduced to simple terms it means that the Government in Washington reached out a hand to the farm woman in the most distant home. The land-grant colleges in the different states were the medium, and faring forth from them was a new kind of counselor and teacher

—the home demonstration agent—bearing a gospel of hope, of encouragement, of education.

The term "home demonstration" agent tells at least part of the story of her calling. She meets with the farm women individually and in groups and teaches them the best known standards and practices which can be applied to the average farm home. The women then themselves, under her guidance, become the demonstrators of better practices in their own homes—whether in step-saving, child feeding, or remodeling the living-room. The home, for the time being, becomes a laboratory, and the demonstration is made not alone for the benefit of the home where it is carried on, but that its influence may spread to other homes in the community. The whole story, however, is not to be told by the name. It is written in changed and revived lives, in beautified homes, in groups brought together in friendly contact, incomes increased, burdens lightened; one of the most important groups in the country linked up with all the interests of the outside world and with others of their kind by similar activities.

#### "Home Demonstration"

There are now 975 of these leaders, working in as many counties in the United States. The demonstration agent works on the basis of a program, but it is a self-determined program, developed according to local needs. The agent guides but does not lead the work, which has always in view the farther goals of health, comfort, prosperity and cultural influences, and touching the lives of the whole family. It teaches by example, by practice rather than principle. Those who have initiative are discovered and they are trained as leaders of small groups.

Nutrition—food selection—clothing selection, construction and care—hygiene and home sanitation—home management—child training—civic organization: these are major "home projects." Farm women are learning through home demonstration work to provide a proper and adequate diet, which is fundamental to the success of farming. The nutrition problem not only involves cooking and serving food, but the balanced diet made possible the year round through good methods of raising, utilizing and conserv-

ing garden, dairy and poultry products. With the advice of home demonstration agents the summer garden is managed so as to furnish the winter pantry, while the slacker hen, sold, eaten or canned, reduces the summer feed bill as well as the winter food bill and adds to the woman's income. A family food budget is developed, giving the elements supplied by the various foods and the amount required for each family.

In 12,992 families 31,607 children are receiving better food and care as a result of information supplied to mothers by home demonstration agents. It is also unquestionably true that increased order, cleanliness, comfort, and refining influences in the home are making for labor efficiency.

Hand in hand with the home demonstration agent are the county agricultural agent, the club agent and subject-matter specialists from the state college. Together they make up a corps of about 5,000 college men and women employed in carrying out a broad educational program for, and with, men and women and boys and girls of the farm. And reports at the Department of Agriculture show that during the past year 180,000 volunteer leaders among farm families have become responsible for assisting their neighbors in establishing better farm and home practices.

Home demonstration work has touched a responsive chord in the lives of farm women and has become a dynamic force in the rural home and community. One farm woman writing of what the work means to her says: "It wasn't the Home Bureau Limited, as I had thought, but the Home Bureau Unlimited. Increased appreciation of the simple yet beautiful things of life which we as farm women have access to is one great result of Home Bureau work. I also have the consciousness of thousands of others who are working together for better lives, better homes and a better nation."

Other quotations from farm women's letters tell of their eager response:

"I have often started for Home Bureau meeting as full of aches and pains and blue devils as I could possibly be, but after mingling for an afternoon with bright, intelligent women and incidentally getting some of my own rust and tarnish rubbed off, I have come home so chatty and entertaining that my family would forget they were eating a picked-up supper, hastily put together on my return."

"It has given me a deeper appreciation of the meaning of the word 'neighbor'. It has meant greater efficiency in housekeeping, given leisure time for the reading, study and recreational freedom

*"The story of Extension Work is written in changed and revived lives, in beautified homes, in groups brought together in friendly contact, incomes increased, burdens lightened."*

in becoming a better companion to my husband and a more helpful comrade for my children."

"After I heard the specialist talk on furnishings, I went home, critically examined my paper flowers and other things, compared them in color and form with the berries and other common things around the yard. They seemed unattractive and only made bad spots on the wall, so I took them down and put other things in their places."

"Extension work is much worth while for social intercourse, if it had no other value. No one who has not experienced it can know the loneliness of a young woman accustomed to the companionship of her kind and deprived of this to spend hours and hours alone. I know that to be true, for after I was married to the 'only man,' my horizon shrank to include two people. We moved to our mountain home and my interests grew narrower and narrower until the winter when I experienced a nervous break-

down. Then came the Home Demonstration Agent and the organization which brought us together."

"The market has meant much to me physically as well as financially. The joy I get from the greetings and smiles from friends at the market is like pouring water on a wilted plant. The money I get from the market is spent in buying things for the home: a car, pure-bred poultry, two cows, furniture, rugs and clothing, and most important of all installing water in the kitchen."

One of the most stimulating features of extension work is the development of community and county programs by the people themselves. Farmers, their wives, and their neighbors sit down in common council with extension workers, representing the college and the Government. The group decides upon a program of action, sets its goal, appoints its leaders. As a result, not only have entire families been aroused and interested in matters pertaining to the success of farm and home, but the civic program in extension work has been emphasized to the extent that it has vitalized the community life noticeably. Leaders are trained, community consciousness is aroused, and community problems are solved. Local leaders gain a certain mastery of technique and methods of presentation which make it possible for them to pass on information. But they gain in addition a sense of local responsibility for their community which is a definite asset. Civic beauty, social life and recreation are fostered. Recreation centers are established. Local talent is encouraged to produce plays, pageants, and various other forms of entertainment, which lighten burdens by bringing an element of enthusiasm and play into earnest work.

Thus the rural environment is being improved and the farming industry built up through the efforts of farming people themselves, working together unitedly on a program for which extension work furnishes the leaven.



Farm women are learning through home demonstration work to provide a proper and adequate diet. At the left, a local leader and a group of women are shown planning meals. Right, a local leader demonstrating a fireless cooker.

U. S. Department of Agriculture.



# What the American Woman Thinks

## Key Women

By

MARY ROBERTS COOLIDGE

*Professor of Sociology, Mills College*

**L**ESTER F. WARD, the American sociologist, used to contend that talent, perhaps even genius, was much more abundant than we have assumed; it had not been developed merely because there was no opportunity for expression, and no age or audience to encourage it. This applies to women even more certainly than to the primitive races and we are learning in this generation to recognize that they have organizing abilities, exceptional gifts in public speaking and withal fresh ideas with original applications.

The first thing the clever domestic woman had to do was to enlarge the scale of her effort. Frances, whose husband is a competent construction engineer who can tell you to a fraction of a cent the cost of huge operations, finds it difficult, even exasperating, to compute the exact cost of a family meal per person—there is too much effort in proportion to the result. But enlarging the scale of the undertaking requires new qualities: The W. C. T. U. groups of



homekeeping women long ago learned the alphabet of appeal and propaganda and were infinitely useful to the earlier suffrage campaigns. Women library assistants, though they might be ignorant of political intricacies, nevertheless contributed an exceptional knowledge of how to deal with varied types of people. The married women of the Federated Clubs used their knowledge of masculine psychology when they approached the legislature for new humanitarian measures.

With the opportunity to speak women have progressed with extraordinary

rapidity to first rank; they have something to say, they say it with ease, spontaneity and enthusiasm, loud enough to be heard and without those futile mannerisms characteristic of the self-trained business man and politician. As higher education becomes more accessible to the domestic type of women, they will learn to prepare themselves more thoroughly by outlining the subject, presenting the facts in an orderly way and learning to use the fund of knowledge to be found in libraries.

Already it is evident that women have an unexpected capacity for furnishing new ideas and original methods in civic and political undertakings. This third field requires a broader vision and experience and the ability to persuade and suggest where men are the leaders of the campaign. We should remind ourselves that women invented the non-partisan political forum. Men have for generations been debating issues and rallying party cohorts but it was left for women to command all candidates in a campaign to pass before them, on equal terms, for appraisal. This one idea has measurably raised the tone of local politics in many machine-ridden communities. At the moment, a woman who has been a successful manager of fourteen small and large campaigns is about to publish the first practical book on methods, and graphic and statistical technique as applied to political and social issues.

One further step is imminent: the development and use of strategic people—key women—upon whom we may call for special information and technical assistance. There are thousands of women in educational, legal, public health and social work who can not take an active part in politics, upon whom the organizing and articulate body of women should be constantly calling for help. An "index mulieris" is needed—a catalogue of highly trained or specially gifted women whose exceptional knowledge and technique may be drafted whenever needed. There is too much waste motion in organizing new movements—an index of leadership with the significant facts should be available in every town and kept up to date by some secretary, perhaps a volunteer, who makes it her contribution to citizenship.

The genius for adaptation, for detail, for order, for handicraft developed in women by ages of domesticity and small-scale industry is now being applied to the perfection of large affairs and in the expansion will be stripped of its futility and pettiness. It should be the piety of women, as it was of James

Bryce, to see mankind and by fresh contributions to raise the common level of citizenship.

## Know Your Courts

By ELIZABETH TILTON

*Chairman Women's Allied Organization, Massachusetts.*

**F**ACING the women and the churches of the country is a great task. It is not the task of cleaning up our criminal court procedure. This must be done, finally, by the legal profession. It is the preliminary task of rousing the people to the fact that our courts must be cleaned.

Actually, there is a case on record where a Federal Judge gave fines of two and three cents to bootleggers. Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt says:



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"There are nine or ten of them (United States attorneys)—whom, if I had the power, I would summarily remove, because of their inactivity or political evasiveness in enforcing the prohibition statutes." Thousands of prohibition cases are held up awaiting trial in the Department of Justice.

There are spots in this country where honest law-enforcement officials—on the track of criminals—have been summoned into court on charges trumped up by those criminals—charges ranging all the way from assault to murder, and subjected to expensive and nerve-racking trials. All this is done to warn other honest officials that if they, too, interfere with the practices of crooks, peddling drugs, liquors, etc., they also may find themselves in court, even in jail.

But you will say this is because prohibition is a new law not yet aged into custom—old laws are better enforced. No, not necessarily. In Massachusetts, according to Registrar Goodwin, out of the sixty-nine murder trials in 1924,

(Continued on page 40)

# Editorially Speaking

## The World Court and Washington

**A**LL well-informed citizens expected a filibuster on the World Court because that is the only kind of tactics with which a minority may defeat a majority. We have been getting a fine example of what Vice-President Dawes aims at, when he discusses Senate rules. On January 15 there might have been a vote, and if so, it would have been an overwhelming one for the United States adherence to the Court. Senator Borah was ill and could not be present to lead the opposition. He called Senator Moses and begged him to take charge. Senator Moses hastened to Senator Reed, the champion filibuster, but for the first time in his life the Missouri Senator did not feel like making a speech. Finally Senator Blease, of South Carolina, was enlisted to begin. There was little time to think, so he read the perennial Washington's Farewell Address with awesome-toned emphasis on "entangling alliances." O Washington, Washington, what crimes are committed in the name of thy Farewell Address by "scairt" Americans. He wound up with a discussion of prohibition. As neither an International Court nor prohibition had been visioned in the days of the Father of His Country, the speech was far afield, but that is the tantalizing nature of the filibuster.

It would have been more to the point if Senator Blease had climaxed his address with something like this: O Father George, since you lost your temper over the obstruction tactics of the Senate a hundred and thirty-seven years ago, we have been learning how the minority can beat the majority, and this is the way we do it, and the entire one hundred and ten millions of Americans can not prevent us!

The minority won that day and there was consequently astonishment and anxiety throughout the nation. Meanwhile, the Senate is deluged with Klan appeals filled with terror of a Catholic-ruled Court. The *Boston Post* has started a new fright in the declaration that the case of the repudiated Confederate debts of certain Southern states will come up before the Court and the states be compelled to pay.

The answer to the filibuster is the cloture. If the two-thirds majority of the Senate pledged to the Court wish to carry out their bona-fide party pledges, they will and must employ it. Full, free and honest discussion should not be curtailed, but the Senator who wastes the people's time and money to prevent a vote favored by the majority merits punishment.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

*P. S. Since the above was written, the senators have recognized their obligations and applied cloture to the World Court debate. Victory is in sight.—Ed.*



**H**ERE'S a problem for Ida Clyde Clarke. In her "Uncle Sam Needs a Wife," she shows that every time a Senator says, "Mr. Chairman," it costs "us, the people," one dollar. At that rate, how many millions or billions have we paid for the immortal Farewell Address read into the *Record* by filibustering Senators?

## Crime Promoters

**E**VERYWHERE men are searching for the cause of the appalling increase in crime of the past few years. An answer was given by Attorney General Sargent in an address before the Bar Association in New York last week. He said that when a wealthy, substantial, respected citizen bribes a man to break the law to get him what he wants, it is not surprising that the man bribed to commit one crime will go on to commit another crime to get something he wants for himself. It is inevitable that he should say: "They pay me to commit crime. I will get more pay by robbing them of their money and jewelry. They are willing to pay me for the bribery, perjury, violence and murder I must commit to get them what they want; why should I hesitate at violence and murder to get from them what I want? Is it any wonder that banditry, murder, bribery and corruption flourish? That the morally deficient, the criminally inclined, more and more boldly go about taking what they want, where they can find it, by any means they can get it, when they have constantly before them the spectacle of the very class of people whom they despoil and kill if necessary, paying them and others to take the risk of breaking other laws?" The logic is unanswerable.

That life and property are less safe in the United States than in other civilized countries is the result, direct and unmistakable, of the encouragement given by many of our most respected citizens to law-breaking by the worst criminal elements of the country. The situation will not right itself but is bound to go on from bad to worse, unless we wake up to our own responsibilities. As long as the Volstead act is law the only attitude for the self-respecting man or woman to take is to live up to it.



## Our Place in Disarmament

**I**N view of the fact that our Government called one Disarmament Conference and Americans have lauded it in season and out as one of our proudest national achievements; in view of the further fact that the 1924 platform of the party in power said: "We firmly advocate the calling of a conference on the limitation of land forces," and the still further fact that President Coolidge, carrying out the pledge of his party, has publicly announced at divers times and in all sincerity that he would call another Disarmament Conference if given a chance—in view of all this it is clear that a failure of this country to participate in the coming Preparatory Commission for a later Disarmament Conference solely because it was not called by the United States but by a combination of four-fifths of the nations of the world, would make explanation of such action exceedingly difficult to formulate and even more difficult to believe.

The excuse has already been framed and is a nice fat wriggly red herring. The excuse sounds plausible; it is bunk. It is capable of tremendous oratorical

expansion in gifted minority Senatorial hands which may fill days of filibuster by and by and even convince superficial minds. It is well to utter the word "beware" before it happens.

This is it: The United States has a small army, smaller than that of any other nation of similar population. We have no need to disarm. Let those who do, meet and do it. Why should we co-operate in a business which does not concern us?

The fact is that there can be no world-around cutting down of armament to the bare needs of home defense unless and until all the nations join in the plan. Before disarmament there must be a feeling of security, and no nation can feel secure when one great nation, a great money-lender and a potential producer of poison gas, airplanes, submarines, ships, cannon, bombs, rifles, shoes, uniforms, any and all equipment of war, is left out of the compact and her private citizens are thus left free to outfit any nation or group that is dishonorable enough to break its pledges. Both sides in the Great War sent flying deputations here to engage such helps before we entered the war and the debts now under discussion were largely loans to pay our own profiteers for equipment ordered by later allies. What has been done can be done again, and all Europe knows it.

Those Americans who are patriotic enough to want this nation to give the world a "square deal" will insist that it participate in any and all Disarmament Conferences that come, and that the American delegation shall go to disarm, not to filibuster, bargain and whittle down the compacts to be made. There can be no neutral nation in the peace program.—C. C. C.



### Concerning "Movies"

A RECENT word on the effect of moving pictures on the mind comes from Dr. Sanger Brown, Chairman of the New York State Commission on Mental Defectives. He claims that constant "going to the movies" tends to weaken a normal mind and topple a weak one over into crime. Moving pictures are the easiest manner of registering impressions upon the mind, he says, and to spend hours in this lazy way is "to bring up a spoon-fed mind." "The exercise that a mind gets in making its own associations—for instance, summoning up its own visual images to illustrate stories read in books—is lost." A good mind, movie fed, may become mediocre, an average mind poor. When it comes to the subnormal mind, the effect of pictures of crime is obvious. Such minds are highly suggestible and, according to Dr. Brown, it is possible that "some of the otherwise inexplicable crimes of the mentally weak have been committed as a result of things suggested on the screen."

It is one more reason to welcome the activities of groups that are devoting themselves to a campaign for better movies—as is the Federal Motion Picture Council in America, organized last summer, which grew out of the activities of several church groups, and has started a campaign along crusading lines, for better movies. The Council is outright in criticism of the motion picture industry for failure to clean house. Chief emphasis in its program is placed on "federal regulation (not censorship) of motion pic-

tures," which would tackle the trouble at its source. The Council is to hold a National Motion Picture Conference in Chicago, February 10-12. Those who wish to learn about Council or Conference at first hand should write to the Council headquarters, 481 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.



### Are We Sheep?

IS it the living together in close quarters of great masses of people, due to the huge growth of cities, that is responsible for the strong herd instinct which people exhibit these days? How can individuality spring up and be fostered where people are crowded together in tenements and apartments and jostle each other in all the human activities of life? That "everybody is doing it" seems to be the guiding principle in life. For example, everywhere in hotel lobbies or restaurants or other public places today women are seen smoking. It would be interesting to know how many of them have adopted the habit because they really enjoy it, rather than because they think it is the smart thing to do. On every street of the remotest town women of all ages are wearing short skirts and are showing fat legs, bow legs, and piano legs, quite regardless of the fitness of their lower extremities. "Fashion decrees it"—that is enough. At endless parties from the Atlantic to the Pacific, cocktails of the weirdest mixtures are being served, not because the guests really want to tempt fate with uncertain drinks, but because "it is the thing" and everyone is doing it. Women go to unclean plays and read indecent stories, not because their minds crave indecency, but because "everything goes these days." Fastidiousness in person, tastes, or in habit, is not the vogue just now. It will return, of course—the pendulum, having swung so far in one direction, is bound to swing back in the other. Meanwhile, the herd instinct reigns, and it takes courage to stand out and assert one's own taste and individuality.



### A Quartette for Liberty

FOUR famous birthdays for February—George Washington, Susan B. Anthony, Abraham Lincoln, Anna Howard Shaw. And what a quartette for human liberty!

It is the 106th anniversary of Miss Anthony's birth that will be celebrated by the Susan B. Anthony Foundation in Washington on February 15th, with scenes from her brave and devoted life. Dr. Shaw would have been seventy-nine had she lived to celebrate her birthday on February 14.

Political work may still here and there hold hardships for women—not many; but to realize in what soft places we sit, we have only to recall Miss Anthony starting out alone to organize meetings to get up a petition to the legislature—in days when travel wasn't what it is now, and when she often had to open the schoolhouses and start the fires herself—all the time under opposition and ridicule. Dr. Shaw's days, less strenuous in physical ways, were days of battle, too. We have our heritage through their sacrifices.



# The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

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## New Voters—Attention!

THE following is not an organization plan, a scheme of education nor even a good plan made by your elders. It is a suggestion as to how to save social waste and to give young women at least a brief appearance on the community stage.

Is it true that the majority of young women on leaving college plan for self-supporting and professional careers? Is it true—we speak without regret—that within five years the majority of these teachers, nurses, lawyers, professional and business women are married and have almost forgotten what profession it was that they had intended to pursue? Man does not have to abandon his professional career with marriage but the case of woman is different. Would it be possible to use this precious one-to-five years for service as a citizen in the community and for the government, in order to make a contribution to democracy and to gain an invaluable experience?

We have spoken of the waste involved in some abandoned professional attempts. How about the other side of the picture? Man, as soon as he assumes business responsibility, professional ambitions and cares of a family, finds himself consciously or unconsciously shackled in his political freedom of expression and in the contribution that he can make to the life of the community in which he lives by the fact that he has not the time and that in general, reform is "bad business".

## An Opportunity for Service

The young woman college graduate is about as free from economic and political control as any human being in the land. Could she make a list of the smaller public offices—the local tax collector, the local health inspector, the local school board member, and, above all, the county officers and the county institutional boards, etc., and discover what chance a woman specially equipped for the position and willing to take a low salary would have of securing any office? The list may prove to be small and the offices few, but such a survey of the situation made for the League of Women Voters would be valuable. If the applicant could bring both economy and efficiency to an office why shouldn't she try to get it? The League of Women Voters could endorse such efforts and could equip its younger members with information, training and advice. If these remote corners of the official structure were swept out and garnished, would it not be the beginning of

some real political housecleaning? Such a job could go together with post-graduate college work.

When I was young there was a good deal of talk in my rural county of a new and handsome poorhouse. One volunteer committee inspected it and whitewashed it, but one or two of the more enterprising were absolutely hypnotized by a small feature of the administration—the menu—which consisted of beef hash for breakfast, lunch and dinner three hundred and sixty-five days a year. It sounded monotonous; it sounded expensive; and it was not included in any dietary list. In the course of our next inquiry it developed that the poor-master had been sending word to all the farmers within the county that any cow that seemed old, sick, or otherwise unsatisfactory would be bought by the poor-master, provided that the farmer belonged to the right political party. This proved to be the explanation of the situation. But what a story of graft, of scandal, of indictment and finally, of conviction was disclosed through the efforts of a few women who really gave their time and asked questions until the matter was brought out before the public.

Young voters, we submit the foregoing to you as an adventure in politics or as a preparation for self-support, and as one of the most valuable assets for partnership in a home that we can suggest.—R. M.

## Why Renew the Sheppard-Towner Act?

IN the leaflets of the National League we have come to expect full measure of reliable information packed into small space. The folder recently issued on the Sheppard-Towner Act, "Carry On a Good Job Well Begun", is everything that we need to know in a nutshell.

Like photographs on the movie screen, the vivid pen pictures flash upon our minds a world of human need in its most appealing form—the need of mothers and little ones. We see a helping hand reach out even to the most isolated, and in that quick thrill of human sympathy we understand "What Sheppard-Towner Means" better than we could from hours of studying statistics. Statistics are not forgotten but, following the pictures, come alive as it were. In two years' work under the Sheppard-Towner Act, the states report 26,353 child health conferences, 74,659 mothers advised, 1,706 infant welfare stations established, 39,910 midwives instructed, etc., etc.

We learn that, under the Sheppard-Towner Act, forty-three states and Hawaii are carrying on a program of protective work, not as paupered recipients of a Government largess but bearing themselves a fair share of the expense. The best kind of help is helping people to help themselves, and this is nowhere better exemplified.

That the work still needs this national aid is made very evident. It is in its beginning only, and not yet where the prop can be spared. Send for the leaflet and keep it in a handy corner of your purse where you can easily find and show it to your friends. Make it serve the cause.—MRS. PERCY T. WALDEN, *Child Welfare Chairman*.

NO more dangerous heresy threatens our country than any demand that the Constitution should be more difficult of amendment. We are ardent Constitutionalists because we know the Constitution is a human document and therefore capable of growth.—JULIA C. LATHROP.



© Gerhard Sisters  
Mrs. Virgil  
Loeb



Mrs. George  
Gellhorn



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Mrs. Fred L.  
English

## The League in the Cities

### No. 6—St. Louis

SINCE 1920 the St. Louis League has had a system of tripartite control which was not designed to safeguard the political integrity of the Republican, Democratic, and Independent members, as has been surmised. The original purpose—that of vouchsafing the all-partisan character of the League—needs no further demonstration to the citizens of St. Louis; but the idea of dividing the presidential duties into three parts has been helpful in securing the services of women who believed they were going to have a third-of-their-time job. Needless to say, the position is a full-time one for all three, and the division of duties is according to interests and special abilities. The board of presidents includes Mrs. Fred L. English, Democrat; Mrs. George Gellhorn, Republican; Mrs. Virgil Loeb, Independent.

The membership of the St. Louis League is 3,300, an increase of 450 since April, 1925. The first prize in a recent membership campaign given to the person who secured the highest number of memberships (over two hundred) was a scholarship for one year at Washington University, the University having donated half the award.

The Department of International Cooperation to Prevent War early in the fall organized a training class for speakers on the World Court, who were known as Circuit Riders. Groups of three speakers were sent in answer to requests to meetings in St. Louis and vicinity. The topics were "The Working of the World Court," "Objections to the World Court Answered," and "The World Court, an Effective Step Toward World Order." Over fifty meetings were addressed by the Circuit Riders.

The Primary School of Foreign Affairs, which is a course of thirteen weekly lectures on the Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic of Foreign Relations (started last month and to be concluded in March), has attracted widespread interest. The 'riting course is a Bibliography of current writing on the subjects of the lectures, a Traveling Library and a Question and Answer Box. The 'rithmetic course consists of lectures on Economics and Finance, to be given by Mr. Norman Thomas, Professor Bernadotte Schmitt, Edward M. East, and Carlton J. H. Hayes. The geography course has as its lecturers Mr. Samuel Inman, Dr. Arthur E. Boatwick, Professor Ferdinand Schevill, and the Very Reverend William Scarlett. The reading course is concerned with Responsible Habits in Reading the News, Propaganda and Herd Psychology, and the course culminates in Plans for Disarmament.

The League's Study Groups on Living Costs and the Principles of Federal Aid, as well as an evening lecture-course in cooperation with Washington University on the Constitution and Social Progress, have challenged the interest of League members. The local newspapers have found our program to possess great news value, and they have therefore devoted much space to the lectures.

The Political Information Bureau, which meets every two weeks, is a forum for discussion of current political problems. It also acts as a broadcasting station for representatives of civic organizations who come to hear the result of League

studies on such subjects as Child Labor Laws in Missouri.

The Economy Shop is a fruitful source of income. It is a permanent rummage sale, which members and friends of the League support by their contributions of rummage of all kinds. The League Bulletin of six pages is published weekly and carries a one-page advertisement which pays the cost of printing and mailing. The second edition of "Citizenship", a booklet on the Municipal Government of St. Louis, which contains a roster of League members, will shortly be printed.

All interest is now being centered in the plans for the convention which will be held for the second time in St. Louis, the birthplace of the National League.—THERESA M. LOEB.

## In Congress

SENATE Resolution 5—Ever since last March, the 17th day of December has been a day starred in the calendar of the League of Women Voters. For on that day, according to the unanimous consent agreement entered into last spring by the newly organized Senate of the Sixty-ninth Congress, consideration of the proposal for the United States to enter the Permanent Court of International Justice would be undertaken.

Senator Swanson, whose resolution was the one to bring the matter before the Senate, opened the debate for the proponents. He spoke to a Senate Chamber far from filled, but he spoke before a packed gallery with lines of women outside queuing down the hall. There could be no doubt that women of the United States are vitally interested in the proposal when one considered the hours of patient waiting that those gallery visitors had endured. At nine o'clock the doors opened, but long before Senator Swanson began to speak (shortly after twelve-thirty) all the seats were taken and patient lines were formed at every entrance.

Representatives of five state Leagues of Women Voters were present for the opening address. Some of them stayed for a longer time, and in the succeeding days heard Senator Walsh and Senator Lenroot add their statements to the weight of evidence on the side of those who favor American adherence to the Court. Senator Borah spoke for the opponents, the only opponent to take any considerable amount of time before the holiday adjournment. Newspapers are carrying stories telling the country of the hope of the proponents that a vote may be taken during the month of January. Perhaps by the time this report is in print, the Senate will have acted. Until that day comes there will continue to be the patient, watchful line of women filling the galleries and hoping for early success.

Two amendments to the Constitution to which the League is opposed have been introduced. One, the so-called Equal Rights Amendment, has been introduced in the Senate (S. J. Res. 11) by Senator Curtis, and in the House (H. J. Res. 81) by Representative Anthony. The other is the proposal to change the present method of amending the Constitution introduced in the Senate (S. J. Res. 8) by Senator Wadsworth of New York, and in the House (H. J. Res. 15) by Mr. Garrett of Tennessee. These measures have been referred to the Judiciary Committees for action.

The bill providing for a department of education, support of which the League adopted as a part of its program of work, has been introduced in both houses, by Senator Curtis of Kansas in the Senate, and Representative Reed of New York in the House. The bill differs from the ones previously considered by the Congress in that it makes no provision for Federal aid to states and provides for a department of education with its head a member of the President's Cabinet.

Bills to extend the time of the Sheppard-Towner Act will have been introduced in both houses by the time this report is printed.—MARGUERITE OWEN.

I AM a party woman and I believe in parties, but the party is a means to an end, not an end in itself.—MRS. F. LOUIS SLADE. New York.

## A New Education Chairman

Cornelia  
S. Adair



A PUBLIC school teacher, who has chosen for her life-work the instruction of children of grade-school age, is the new chairman of the education committee of the National League. In Miss Cornelia S. Adair, of Richmond, Virginia, who has just accepted this chairmanship, the League has a recognized authority on public school education.

Miss Adair has been a teacher for twenty years in the schools of Richmond. By her long service in class-room teaching, and her association with a score or more leading educational groups, combined with her practical understanding of the League itself, she is regarded as admirably fitted to direct the League's educational program, which "encourages activity in securing needed legislation, adequate financial support, qualified administrators and teachers to the end that all children may have equal educational opportunities".

Miss Adair is a graduate of the College of William and Mary, and later studied at the University of Virginia, University of New York, and Teachers' College, Columbia University. In addition to her official affiliation with many Virginia and Richmond educational organizations, Miss Adair has served as treasurer of the National Education Association, and is now a member of the Executive Committee. She is a vice-president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and has been an officer in the Virginia League since its formation in 1920.

## Our Seventh National Convention

WITHIN ten weeks, the seventh annual convention of the National League will meet in St. Louis. Mere mention of a national convention stirs high expectations, and if half of the convention plans discussed at the Executive Committee meeting in Washington last month could be told, expectations would rise high indeed. On April 14 the department and committee conferences begin, and by the evening of April 20 delegates will have participated in four business sessions of debate and action upon the program, longer and more varied conferences on program and method of work, regional meetings, and for organization, something quite new—seven round-table discussions on general and specific problems of organization and finance.

It is a bit too early to announce speakers, but there is to be no lack of brilliance and authority in the long list of persons invited to speak on the various subjects of program relation. International relations, the finance plan and budget, women in office, governmental issues and the various committee subjects will all have an important place in the full program. New Voters will be given special recognition in the week-end sessions.

Under the direction of Mrs. Ernest Stix, St. Louis committees are already in the swing of pre-convention arrangements. Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, of Chicago, convention secretary, is in frequent conference with the three St. Louis presidents and committee chairmen about details of convention machinery, which will insure a smooth-running, comfortable and instructive gathering.

While ten weeks seems ample time to devote to pre-convention matters, it is none too long for the many deliberations and decisions which will affect the workings of the League

in the next year. Within this period state and local Leagues will be discussing the 1926-1927 proposed program which was sent out by the National League office two weeks ago. Urgent recommendations are also being made for early formation of state delegations of full voting strength, and for the building up of special groups of visitors and New Voters.

Delegates can not possibly look forward to the St. Louis convention without recalling the success of the Richmond meeting, and its many inspirations. What may be expected a year later in St. Louis!

## A Plea for American Participation

WHILE American participation in the preparatory arms limitation conference called by the League of Nations, at this date of writing, seems assured, the following letter, written by Miss Sherwin, president of the National League, to President Coolidge, on December 23rd, will be of particular interest:

On behalf of the National League of Women Voters I desire to express to you our earnest hope that the United States will be represented in the proposed conference in Europe which will prepare the plans for an International Conference on Disarmament.

The country at large is fully aware that this preliminary conference deals with technical questions and has no political significance. Nevertheless we feel that the moral responsibility to accept participation in such a conference is great and under your leadership we are confident that acceptance is assured.

May I respectfully urge that your great influence be used to secure the acceptance by the United States of this opportunity to aid in plans looking toward world peace.

## The Makings of a Political Leader

*Are you a political leader, or are you thinking of becoming one? If so, here are four good sound rules laid down by Professor Raymond Moley, of Columbia University, in a recent address to the Connecticut League. Mr. Moley has used the pronoun "he", but it's very easy to substitute "she", if the circumstances require it.*

THERE are four rules for the political leader:

1. He must know the dry, uninteresting legalistic facts concerning his government. He must not bluff; he must not read only things that are interesting; he must realize that facts are facts and will prevail.

2. He must be sophisticated, disillusioned if you will, although I do not mean sadly disillusioned. He must know the drab, sordid stuff which goes into the making of that vast conglomeration known as public opinion; he must know its selfishness, its frivolity, its prejudices, and know them as a trained and iron-nerved aviator knows the caprices of the atmosphere.

He must know that the modern newspaper, the most powerful influence in public life, has become a commercial institution, but he must also know that its commercialism is controlled by individuals oftentimes with ideas and character. He must know when he sees masquerading the sordid, selfish, private interests which often masquerade under the name of a civic body. If he knows all this, he is sophisticated and if he can be sophisticated without losing his courage, he can fight effectively for good things.

3. He must know the arts of expression; he must have political sense; and he must understand the psychology of human beings.

4. He must believe fundamentally in the ethical value of democracy; he must believe fundamentally that the people are fit to govern themselves; that democracy is the last hope of mankind; and that the life which is not willing to give something for this ideal is not worth living.

VALUABLE as is all the light and information that can be brought to bear upon the importance of voting, data, directions and information are as nothing compared with getting right down into it, and doing it.

MRS. EDWIN A. YARNALL, Pennsylvania.



# The New Voters



Gertrude Ely

**D**EFINITE New Voters' activities as initiated at the 1925 convention of the National League of Women Voters have been reported in seventy-one colleges of the country since last April. This growth in ten months is accepted as encouraging evidence of the popularity of the League's new work, and especially the desire of young college students to become actively affiliated with a politically minded educational organization.

Miss Gertrude Ely, as adviser on New Voters, is guiding the general aims, development and scope of this work, and in that capacity will visit four states in the Middle West this month. She will address women students in normal schools and colleges in Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Minnesota, and also other younger members of several city Leagues.

Miss Ely's speaking tour will be the third arranged by the National League to colleges and normal schools, and will supplement trips made by Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Miss Mollie Ray Carroll to forty schools and colleges in fifteen states.

**D**ELAWARE: At the New Voters' session during the state convention of the Delaware League, there was something very dramatic and inspiring in the appearance of a young Italian woman who had just been naturalized. In her very best Italian-English, this new citizen and prospective voter told of her interest in citizenship and her desire to vote at the coming election.

**I**NDIANA: A young woman, Anne Maier, went to the New Voters' session at Richmond last April, and is now president of the college League at the Muncie State Normal.

**M**ICHIGAN: The only college League in this state is located at the Normal School in Ypsilanti. This college has adopted the very progressive policy of seeing that delegate students attend national and state conferences of interest to women. Recently two delegates from the college League were sent to the Michigan League Convention. To be sure, a delegate is to be sent to St. Louis.

**M**INNESOTA: The first of several college Leagues which the Minnesota League hopes to establish, has been formed at St. Cloud Teachers' College.

**N**EW YORK: A practical way of encouraging interest in government among college students, debutantes, factory and business girls was arranged for a special New Voters' meeting in Town Hall, New York City, recently under the direction of Mrs. Edgerton Parsons, New York State Chairman of New Voters. Questions were asked by New Voters, and the answers to questions based on "Practical Politics" were given by the League members.

**N**ORTH DAKOTA: The formation of a college League at the University of North Dakota had a practical and commendable start, when "sixteen girls were put through a course and examination on the organization and purpose of the League, and the information necessary to go to the polls and vote."

**O**HIO: Conducting campus elections in accordance with the methods used in the League's get-out-the-vote campaigns was the unique way followed by the college League at the Ohio State University. The two hundred members had a real campaign, carried on by ten team captains, and teams of five members each. Proportional representation was the election system used.

A New Voter, Charlotte Sidle, who was graduated from Northwestern University in 1925 and attended New Voters' session at Richmond, has the distinction of being the youngest local League president in the country. She is directing the work of the Van Wert (Ohio) League.

**P**ENNSYLVANIA: Visit the courts and study the procedure is one of the special suggestions made for New Voters by the Pennsylvania League. The suggestion particularly urges the new citizens to observe the handling of juvenile, criminal, non-support, divorce, traffic and bootlegging cases.

**S**OUTH DAKOTA: Being well-informed on the Child Labor Amendment and the Sheppard-Towner Act is the first undertaking of a new college League at Huron College. Round-table discussion of these subjects started the new year's work.

**T**EXAS: An enterprising year-old League in the College of Industrial Arts at Denton has selected as one piece of work for this year, a poll tax campaign among college students and faculty. It has also decided to make a poll of all senior girls before they leave colleges, to ascertain their interest in government and politics, and what help they may be expected to give League work in their home towns.

**W**ISCONSIN: College Leagues are flourishing in Wisconsin, eight having been formed. The University of Wisconsin League is already laying the groundwork for a New Voters' birthday party before the 1926 elections, when only those girls who have just attained the age of twenty-one are to be honor guests.

Delegates from the eight college Leagues attended the state League convention recently, and asked for helpful publications on Federal aid, the Wadsworth-Garrett amendments and other subjects they plan to study.

## At St. Louis

**U**NLESS all signs fail, New Voters' days, April 17 and 18, at the St. Louis convention, will far outshine the brilliant gathering at Richmond. A program of unusual interest is scheduled.

Miss Ely and her advisers have set two goals for St. Louis: more young members in the regular voting delegation from each state; and an increased representation from colleges, and industrial and farm groups. Now to reach the goals!

The New Voters will have a session all their own, when opportunity will be given for frank discussion of League program and problems, as they see them. Hospitality will be extended by the St. Louis committee to all members of the New Voters' session, and all in all, plans for the New Voters' week-end gathering at St. Louis leave nothing to be desired. There is much promise and cheer in the eagerness with which New Voters anticipate the April convention.

# Senate Bill 1750

By HELEN D. PIGEON

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.]

**S**ENATOR Capper of Kansas has introduced a bill into the United States Senate asking for the establishment of the Woman's Bureau in the Metropolitan Police Department in Washington in law, as it has existed in fact since September, 1918. This bill has received the favorable attention of the women of this country, who are everywhere turning their instinctive interest in child welfare into a practical program for community betterment and who realize that the qualified policewoman is the most effective agent which a city can employ for the protection of its youth. It has been endorsed in principle or in fact by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, American Social Hygiene Association, the Council of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the International Association of Policewomen and by local groups of many kinds.

The bill is not a Federal measure affecting other communities, although the unique form of government existing in the District of Columbia necessitates its passage through the national Congress. It is a local measure which will give security and permanence to a valuable service in Washington, but it is anticipated that other cities will use it as a model in principle at least, and in detail so far as circumstances permit, for the establishment of similar bureaus. Since the policewoman's movement is comparatively new and the Bureau in Washington has had an unusual opportunity to perfect its mechanism, the bill has a significance not usually attached to local measures.

The Bureau was established in September, 1918, by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on their own initiative, because they realized that the problems relating to women and children which come to a Police Department demand social adjustment and find their best solution in the hands of qualified women. From its original staff of four the Bureau has increased in answer to demands from the public, until at the present time it has a Director, with rank of Lieutenant (who is also Director of the House of Detention), a Sergeant, and twenty-three policewomen. During the past year they have covered details to streets, parks, department stores and railroad stations; they have investigated complaints involving the violation of the narcotic and pro-

hibition laws, questionable advertising and the sale of salacious literature; they have made 8,080 inspections of places of public amusement; and have dealt with the cases of 3,530 women and children, among them truants, missing children, shoplifters, sex offenders and deserted wives. Where evil conditions prevailed the proper steps have been taken for their correction, and in the cases of individuals adequate provision has been made for their future welfare. For such a



Lt. Mina C. Van Winkle  
Director, Woman's Bureau, Washington

service the present staff is inadequate, and the bill asks for its enlargement.

It must be taken into consideration that this Bureau maintains twenty-four-hour service of three shifts, seven days a week; provides for sick and annual leave for the entire staff and renders emergency service of every description. As a result, the policewomen on duty are frequently obliged to serve ten and twelve hours a day.

The bill stipulates that the policewomen shall be appointed and promoted according to Civil Service regulations, and further provides that the policewomen shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as the men and shall possess the same privileges and immunities, so that insofar as the nature of the work permits, the men and women are on an equal footing.

The duties of the Bureau, as outlined in the bill, are those inherent in the police power and include protective-preventive work. They are inserted in order to avoid controversy and misunder-

standing within the department. In the exercise of its functions the Woman's Bureau shall:

(1) "Deal with all matters relating to women and children coming into the custody of the police, whether offenders or victims of offenses, including cases of lost children, fugitives from parents or guardians, fugitives from institutions, females of whatever age, and wayward minors, provide for the care of such persons pending investigation, and take such steps authorized by law in connection therewith as may be deemed advisable, including steps to have instituted such proceedings as may be necessary to correct or eradicate conditions tending to cause or contribute to delinquency.

(2) "Cooperate with the proper officials in the prosecution of all cases of sex offenses involving women and children. All such cases coming to the attention of any officer or member of the Metropolitan Police force shall be immediately reported to the Woman's Bureau and the officer or member reporting the case shall afford the fullest cooperation possible in the investigation and prosecution thereof.

(3) "Investigate cases involving the criminal exploitation of women and children.

(4) "Investigate neighborhood conditions, hotels, rooming houses, public dance halls, restaurants, cabarets, skating rinks and other places of public assembly."

By good fortune the Woman's Bureau possesses the sympathy of the present Police Commissioner, Mr. Fenning, and Major Hesse, Chief of Police. But there have been and there may be again administrations inimical to the service of the policewoman. In this country and in England their service has been hampered and even destroyed by the prejudice and the political pressure brought to bear by the forces of evil. Senate Bill 1750 will render a similar fate for the Woman's Bureau in Washington an impossibility. Its value to the future of the policewoman's movement as a precedent and a precept is obvious and its significance to every American citizen who feels a proprietary interest in the welfare of his nation's capital demands his earnest support in Congress.

NOTE: Please write to your Senators and Congressmen asking for a favorable vote on Senate Bill 1750. For further particulars, address International Association of Policewomen, 420 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

# World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

## New Officers

The Women's National Republican Club in New York recently held an election of officers, and Miss Alice Hill Chittenden is now president, succeeding Mrs. Charles H. Sabin. For two years she served as chairman of the Republican Club's committee on National Affairs, and only recently has been appointed by President Coolidge to membership on the National Advisory Committee of the Sesquicentennial Celebration—the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence—to be held in Philadelphia. Miss Chittenden was once president of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

\* \* \*

Ella  
A.  
Boole



Mrs. Ella Alexander Boole of New York was elected president of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its last convention, and Miss Anna Gordon—president since 1914—was made honorary president.

Mrs. Boole has served as president of the New York State Union, and as vice-president-at-large of the national W. C. T. U. She comes to her new office familiar with the work, and with the respect of her fellow workers, won by skillfully guiding one of the largest branches of the National Union through difficult problems.

Other officers elected were: Mrs. Frances P. Parks of Evanston, Illinois, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson of Fargo, North Dakota, recording secretary; Mrs. Sara H. Hoge of Lincoln, Virginia, assistant recording secretary, and Mrs. Margaret C. Mumms of Evanston, Illinois, treasurer.

\* \* \*

The Medical Women's National Association has its new president for 1926-1927—Frances Eastman Rose. Dr. Rose, who specializes in gynecology, is on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital in Spokane, Washington.

Frances  
Perkins



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& Underwood

## Appointments

Governor Smith, of New York, has appointed Frances Perkins chairman of the State Industrial Board, to serve until December 31, 1928. Miss Perkins was first on the Board in 1919-1921, and was reappointed in 1923 under Governor Smith. She is the only woman member; has specialized in matters pertaining to the labor code, factory conditions and regulations, and fire prevention. In private life Miss Perkins is Mrs. Paul Wilson.

## Awards

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, of Rowan County, Kentucky, who founded the Moonlight Schools in that state and is chairman of the Illiteracy Committee of the World Federation of Education Associations, received the *Pictorial Review* annual achievement award for women, for the year 1924—the second award to be granted. The award is \$5,000, and is given to the woman who contributed most to human welfare during the preceding year. Mrs. Edward MacDowell was the recipient last year for her service to music and musicians.

Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett of Warsaw, New York, died December 2 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Carolyn Crossett Holcombe, in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Through many years of the storm and stress of the struggle for woman suffrage in New York State Mrs. Crossett was in the thick of the battle. After serving as vice-president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, she was elected president in 1902. For eight years she led our forces in this office, greatly increasing the membership and the efficiency of the organization.

She had rare executive ability. She possessed a fine and a broadly democratic spirit which drew people to her and filled them with zeal for work. Singularly unconscious of herself, she counted no effort hard, if it promised advancement to the cause she held dear.

Closely associated with Susan B. An-

thony and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, her tireless energy and ready initiative proved of great service to them in the national work. She was a vivid personality, with boundless optimism and with faith in all mankind.

HARRIET MAY MILLS.

## In Politics

Mrs. Jacob Baur, of Chicago, Illinois, has announced herself candidate for Congress from that state, on a platform calling for liberalization of the Volstead Law and an adequate inland waterway. Mrs. Baur was at one time state president of the Illinois Suffrage Association, and headed the Illinois Women's Division of the Liberty Loan Drive.

\* \* \*

A delegation from the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Club as escort and a seat in the front row were the honors paid Mrs. John T. Pratt, first woman alderman in New York City, when she attended her first aldermanic meeting.

## Foreign

Lady Cynthia Mosley, who is standing for the British House of Commons on the Labor Ticket, is in this country with her husband, also a Laborite. Mr. Mosley and Lady Cynthia have come to study mass production and industrial conditions here. Lady Cynthia's father was the late Lord Curzon, and her mother was Mary Leiter, an American heiress. Her Socialism began, she says, with a visit to the East End of London. It is of the evolutionary, not the revolutionary type.



Frederika  
Plaminkova

\* \* \*

The Bulletin of the International Council of Women says that Frederika Plaminkova, a vice-president of the International Council of Women and president of the National Council of Women of Czechoslovakia, has been elected a member of the Czechoslovakian Senate. Madame Plaminkova is well known in her own country for her energetic work for the improvement of the political position of women.



## Dressing the Part

### Know Your Lines

By VIRGINIA DIBBLE

*A little while ago Virginia Dibble came to us with a proposal for some articles which should do for clothes what Dr. Alsop's articles do for health—give small doses of simple, direct, usable advice for busy women, whose very busy-ness calls for right dressing. Miss Dibble had in mind particularly the club woman, the professional and business woman, the woman active in political and social movements. Right dressing takes thought. Miss Dibble's series, which opens here, will offer some of the necessary thinking. It will concentrate in a helpful way the experience and observations of a dress specialist, reminding and informing all at once. The articles will succeed if they make it easier for women to go about their new work in the world with the special serenity that comes from being rightly and harmoniously dressed.—EDITOR.*

**L**OOKING well dressed is not an accident, but a plot. Everyone wants to present as attractive an appearance as possible and most women try, more or less conscientiously, but are too haphazard in their attempts.

They should bring as much intelligence to bear on this problem as on any other, and the solving of it should be gone about systematically.

The first requisite is a full-length mirror. If you haven't one, make that your first investment. A second-hand one hung inside the closet door will suffice. Stand in front of it and be brutally frank with yourself. Study your



F. M.  
There are many variations of the surplice line. This one is particularly good for a large figure.

outline and be just as critical as though it belonged to your dearest enemy.

Watch your lines and the costume will take care of itself.

Suppose, when you look in your mirror, you see that you are fat. Check your diet and the amount of your daily exercise. If they are not what they ought to be, start normalizing. If, however, you are naturally stout, glory in it and make up your mind to be an attractive stout woman. Buy clothes as costly as your purse will reasonably al-

low (one must pay for good designing), and always choose gowns especially designed for your type of figure. A well-groomed stout woman can look exactly as pleasing as her slender, stylish sister.

The stout woman should select dark colors to make the figure smaller and the silhouette less conspicuous. They will bring out the texture of the fine skin which usually accompanies plumpness.

Straight, easy lines should be her choice. Tightly stretched fabric never creates an illusion of slimness. The dress should hang in an easy fashion with plenty of fullness secreted in flat pleats. Heavy but pliable materials, such as twill, heavy crêpe, wool etamine, faille and heavy silks, with gingham, dotted Swiss and other loosely woven, heavy meshed materials are her safest choice.

The lines of construction should be inconspicuous. A short flare or fullness of any kind springing out near the bottom of the dress is to be avoided. So also are circular skirts. They belong to the jaunty woman who can flirt them. Pleated panels are a happy choice if skillfully employed.

If the reflection is thin, the woman in front of the mirror has a chance to be very modish, for Fashion elected slenderness as its medium some time ago and shows an unusual tenacity in sticking to it.

Without losing the slender silhouette, the thin woman can wear a great deal of fullness in her skirts and sleeves, thereby acquiring a grace and charm which unbroken lines can not give.

For this reason she should avoid stiff fabrics. Soft crêpes are best—wool crêpe for winter, crêpe de chine for in between and fine French crêpe for summer. Smocked dresses are usually becoming; so also is the raglan sleeve, which is full in spite of the modish smooth shoulder.

There are no don'ts in discussing the thin woman's silhouette. The graceful, sylph-like type is most charming in tight basques fitted part way over the hips. They give a suggestion of medie-

valism in pleasing contrast to the realism of today. Less extreme are the straight long waists with equally full skirts. The slender woman can wear flounces and godets, flares and sashes if they happen to be becoming. But she will find, in trying on different models, that although, theoretically, each of two ought to become her, one will make her look much better than the other.

The tight, tube-like dress, unrelieved by any break, is an atrocity to be shunned at all costs. A long bow hanging from the neck-line down the back, a jabot down the front, fullness inserted at the side, front, or back, a scarf with long ends, or a belt—these relieve the sack-like appearance of the popular chemise dress.

Those with pronouncedly broad shoulders do well to avoid shallow yokes or any trimming which carries the eye across from shoulder to shoulder. Their most becoming coat collar will be high and double. It will slant away from the top of the neck toward the shoulders, thus tending to make a general



F. M.  
The two-piece is both practical and becoming when the waist and skirt are of the same color.

slope instead of a right angle. The ordinary set-in sleeve, cut high on the shoulder, is their most successful sleeve.

The woman with narrow shoulders can wear deep frills which extend part way down over the arm. The short Directoire capes so popular on coats and dresses are for her, too. She looks well in the graceful raglan sleeve, which is becoming to anyone whose shoulders are not extreme one way or another. Kimono sleeves are better on square shoulders, but never look smart unless designed by a master craftsman. The woman who makes her own clothes and picks out kimono patterns to avoid the setting of sleeves is foolish.

A good deal of magic can be performed by means of the neck line. The low-cut V and the bateau are the most universally becoming. Square necks are

trying and should be limited to pretty women with pretty necks. Round neck lines look best on short necks. The U line, as well as the V, must be cut deep to be effective, and a vestee of lace or georgette worn with it. But let me urge that it be kept immaculate. The adage that a chain is as strong as its weakest link is thoroughly understood by the business woman, and she must remember that one grimy vestee or collar blots out the memory of a dozen clean ones.

While standing in front of your mirror, study the lines of your hat, too. A small one is best for the active business woman, and all can wear it except the woman with a large face. A medium-sized hat is the smallest she can wear. Some form of brim is apt to be more becoming to everyone than the turban variety.

The large woman wears a large hat with distinction, but it never looks so well on the street or in a public conveyance as a smaller one.

To be becoming, the line of the crown should follow the contour of the face, making a continuous line up through the hat brim. Hair should be so placed that it will not force the hat far from the natural lines of the head.

Smooth crowns and even brims are more tailored, but also more trying than the uneven line. Irregularity in a hat is a virtue, but any extreme, either in crown or brim, a vice for which the punishment is ridicule.

The tricorn is a becoming model to many different types, and by adjusting the crown to the prevailing style—high or low, as fashion decrees—it gives always a smart appearance.

First of all, then, study your lines. One intelligent way of going at it individually is to follow the directions below:

1. Try on your different dresses in front of a full-length mirror. Look for three things: (a) Which gives you the best figure? (This refers merely to the silhouette.) (b) Which skirt length looks best? (c) Which is the most becoming neck line?

2. Look at women on the street, at the theater, in hotels (make a point of going where there will be some well-dressed ones) and decide what type of coat and dress you think would be most becoming to you. This may be a different silhouette from any of your own clothes. Make a note of all the points that you think might look well on you.

3. Pick out a gown at some department store that is like the one you thought might be becoming, and see if it looks as well as you expected. Try on any other that you think has possibilities. Of course, you don't have to buy them. You are taking your first step toward being an intelligent shopper, and the saleswoman will appreciate it eventually.

## Growing Up Emotionally

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP

THE subway was crowded with the Christmas jam. Rouged, high-heeled, French-hatted, one arm full of packages, the other dragging a child of about six, a young mother got on the train. A man obligingly gave the pair a seat. The boy leaned against his mother's knee. "Mother, I want some candy." The French hat bent down and whispered in the baby's ear. "Mother, I want my candy now." The French hat nodded more energetically. The baby screamed. The mother let her parcels slide to the floor and shook the baby. The baby screamed the louder.

All the passengers stared, but so well educated is the modern public that most of us thought "what an awful mother," not "what an awful child."

The child fell to the floor kicking and screaming and purple. The French hat made a frantic dive among the parcels, pulled out a long stick of candy and thrust it into the baby's open mouth. "There, take that, and shut up, you—you—"

At ten that child will have as little control of his temper, as bad manners, as deficient a sense of proportion as his mother, because he will have successfully copied all her emotional reactions to life. Not only will he lag behind in the growth and attainment of emotional control but the nutrition and growth of his body will be damned by the excessive nervous abandon of his mode of reacting to circumstances. He will become a "difficult child." Such a child goes from one tantrum to another, from one crying fit to another, from one attack of sulks to another, until he is literally a sick child, unable to eat his food, starting up with screams at night from sleep, full of fancies and rages and despondencies. And this will all have resulted most naturally, according to one of the most valuable laws of childhood, the law of imitation.

No parent can permit herself the luxury of childish emotional reactions. If we stop to think, most of us are aware that in some instances we allow ourselves such emotional indulgences. We nag when denied, we sulk when thwarted, we argue when disagreed with. One woman finds it desperately hard to keep back her tears if her husband suddenly has to call off a theater engagement. Her instinct is to rush to her room, throw herself across the bed and sob, "You don't love me any more or else you wouldn't put that business first." This woman knows perfectly well such behavior is childish and fights against it successfully but, as often as the

event occurs, it sends a wave of tremulous self-pity quivering through her. If such a mother should give way to tears each time she was disappointed, her child would of necessity develop into a "cry baby." No words or admonitions against crying will avail against a mother's example.

In the child's case, at first, crying when disappointed is natural. It is merely one of the uncontrolled, unbalanced reactions of immaturity; in the mother's case crying is unnatural. It is an evidence of the fixation in adult life of a childhood reaction to experience. It is an evidence of emotional immaturity. To train the child, it is therefore necessary for the mother to grow up herself. When she is disappointed she must take it "like a good sport" with a smile or a jest. The intense imitativeness of childhood will train her child in good emotional reactions without the necessity of verbal admonitions.

Another frequent childish reaction is excess. The child plays till it is ready to drop from exhaustion. It eats till ready to burst. The mother hopes to train it out of those reactions. Yet if that woman allows herself an orgy of spring cleaning till she goes to bed sick with grippe, the center of solicitude and attention, her daughter will assuredly be a flapper who burns the candle at both ends and can not see moderation.

For the child's sake, then, all parents must grow up emotionally. Mothers must be lovely, sweet tempered, dependable, in order to "grow" lovely, sweet-tempered, dependable children. Such emotional maturity is the natural result of a truly adult emotional development. The outstanding fact in the child's horizon, in the circle of his emotions, is himself. This persistence of the self as the center of the universe is the greatest hang-over from childhood. The greatest antidote to the self-limited horizon, with its absolute lack of a sense of proportion and values, is work of some sort, and art. Work demands the development of qualities that come from a daily coping with reality. Art, in all its forms, music, literature, painting, etc., sweeps the individual from her narrow boundaries into the wider sphere of the world.

It is quite possible to grow up emotionally. Persistent youth, for an adult in years, is a sign of arrested emotional development. It will thwart and destroy all the higher issues of full maturity. It will rebound on the children, keeping them always confined within the trying emotional reactions of childhood. It will prevent the best physical and psychological development of the race. A parent whose interests are centered in a wide-flung horizon, who takes personal slights and injuries and disappointments with a shrug of the shoulders, will of necessity have children who quickly outgrow their natural childish reactions and acquire a true emotional maturity.

## Playing With Steel

(Continued from page 19)

New York Turn-Verein carried off the honors and held them until 1924, when Mrs. Charles Hopper of the New York Fencers Club defeated her, and was in turn defeated by Mrs. L. M. Schoonmaker, of the same organization, in 1925. But it is the year 1924 that marks a great event for women fencers, for it was in August of that year that two women represented the United States at the Olympic Games in Paris—the first to carry our colors in the sport at this world-wide athletic meet. Quite naturally the honor was given to Mrs. Hopper and Miss Gehrig.

Among the Eastern colleges, Mt. Holyoke and Vassar both have fencing, Vassar listing it as an elective subject in the Department of Physical Education. The Brooklyn Edison Company, in Brooklyn, New York, has a master for its employees and is planning to enter a girls' team in the national championship meet to be held in New York, April first. Many of the dramatic schools teach fencing and of course there are hundreds of private masters.

Interest in the sport seems to jump from the Eastern to the Western coast with a strong woman membership in the Sacramento Valley Division of the Amateur Fencers League of America, an established course at Mills College and one at the Castillejo School at Palo Alto. In the South there is a girls' fencing team at Baylor College, in Belton, Texas, for one instance; and there are courses at the Universities of Wisconsin and Michigan, perhaps others.

Now what is the essence of this sport that interests so many people? And why does it interest them? Any fencer will tell you there is nothing so exhilarating as a play of wits and strength against an opponent—a statement that gains meaning when one witnesses a bout and learns the weapons and the rules.

There are three weapons—the foil, the sabre and the épée. The foil, being the lightest, is the one used by all beginners and by women. It has a four-sided blade about thirty-five inches long, and a small guard for the hand, known as the "bell." Victory in a bout is granted to the person who five times touches her opponent on the body. The sabre is flat, like a knife, with a cutting edge and a blunted point and the hand is protected by a basket-shaped hilt. The épée, or duelling sword, has a three-sided blade, a larger bell than the foil, and a three-pronged tip called the *pointe d'arret*. One touch ends a bout with the épée.

Perhaps this difference in weapons explains why men and women seldom compete; men generally using the épée or the sabre, women only the foils. Women fencers in general will tell you that they simply haven't the strength to play the

rougher game, though friendly and exhibitional bouts between men and women are sometimes held.

So much for the weapons. The official costume consists of a short velvet skirt, white padded jacket which buttons snugly at the neck and under the arm, leaving an expanse of unbroken white for target, a glove for the right hand, and a wire cage to protect the face. Many of the college girls, however, wear their gymnasium bloomers, middie blouses or white shirts, with a pad either under or over their blouse.

Watch a fencing bout some time, and you will understand the fencer's satisfaction in his sport. Here is demonstrated not alone the strength to thrust or avert a blade, but the anxious watching for an opportunity to strike home, the quickness of the mind and the eye to outwit the other fellow. In most of our sports there is teamwork, which is very commendable for the development of united effort, but which leaves the player dependent upon his fellow players; or there is the spectacular proficiency of a feat well done. In fencing there is "my judgment against your judgment and the glory of success dependent entirely upon me."

## At Home Abroad

(Continued from page 20)

most women's clubs, and there is much besides. The London club brought over to Oxford the first women Rhodes scholar.

The work of its philanthropic committee is a long story that never will be told because so much of it is confidential. The children of Americans have been educated. There is a fund used for the relief of distress among American women. Only the president of the club and the chairman of the committee know to whom this money goes; only they know who it is who has solicited aid. And it has happened that many American women who had no other place to turn have gone there and without hurt to pride have found help. That the club's aid is not for American women only is proved by its maintenance of fifty beds in the Royal Free Hospital; maternity beds, open to the women of all nations.

The American Women's Club in Paris is the outgrowth of the war, and is the continuation of work begun in a Young Women's Christian Association hostess house. When the armistice brought the Y. W. C. A. work to a close, the women at the Paris headquarters called a meeting of American women living in Paris, and suggested the formation of a club. As help and stimulation, the Y. W. C. A. offered to supply the new organization with rooms and equipment for the first year, and the dues collected during that time were given as a

nest egg. So, under the generous guidance of the Y. W. C. A., the new club began life in the Petrograd Hotel in the rue Caumartin. A year later, in 1921, it was independently organized, and after a period of work and development in a leased building in the Boulevard Malesherbes, the American Women's Club of Paris was able, in the summer of 1924, to move into its own building at 61 rue Boissière. The history of the club is one of astonishing growth and prosperity.

The club house is very beautiful: an old mansion which has lost none of its artistic perfection in being fitted to modern needs. The decorations are in the white and gold of the Louis Quinze period. There are salons, and ball rooms; music room and library, and outside the dining-room is a delightful latticed terrace overlooking the garden. The eleven bedrooms are let to club members, and to the members of affiliated clubs.

The information bureau is one of the busiest in the building, for to it go all the perplexed travelers with their problems; where to find a house, and where to find a servant; to what school shall the boy be sent, and where in that world of frocks, which Paris is, can one find just the right one for oneself and one's purse?

One who knew the Paris club only through the columns of the *Herald* might infer it to be purely a social organization, so many are the balls and teas and bridge parties reported. For this there are two reasons. These women find work easier when it has the aspect of play. And, too, many of the functions given in the club rooms have nothing to do with the club itself; the salons are always in demand for rental—a happy state of affairs for those who are trying to reduce the mortgage.

But the best and biggest side of the Paris club's work has nothing to do with the society column. It is the side that is concerned with finding positions for those in need of work. And with arranging concerts for young musicians who have need to be brought to the attention of the public. And with artists so poor that they have no address to give when they make application to be allowed to show their work at the club with the hope of selling. In one memorable instance a young etcher came with only a few sous in his pocket and went away with three thousand francs. It is concerned, too, with Russian refugees whose treasures, through the kindly offices of the club, have been transformed into money for the day's necessities. And with other incidents, numerous and varied, which make one believe that Mrs. Albert N. Connett, president of the Paris club, would agree with Mrs. Curtis Brown, who, in making a report on her presidential term to the London club, said:

"I hold 'international' to be the most



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What is your favorite recreation? \_\_\_\_\_

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What household or office equipment have you found especially useful and efficient, and what further equipment do you intend to purchase?

<i>Preferred make</i>	<i>Equipment</i>	<i>Now owned</i>	<i>Intend to purchase</i>
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	Fountain pen		
	Furnace		
	Ironing machine		
	Piano		
	Range		
	Refrigerator		
	Sewing machine		
	Typewriter		
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	Phonograph		
	Radio		

cut  
here  
and  
mail  
at  
onceIs the cooking in your home done by— coal? ☐ gas? ☐ oil? ☐ electricity? ☐Do you own your own home? ☐ Do you own more than one home? ☐Do you expect to build or reconstruct soon? ☐Do you travel much? ☐ By rail? ☐ By liner? ☐ By motor? ☐

What is your preference in toilet soap? \_\_\_\_\_ laundry soap \_\_\_\_\_

cold cream \_\_\_\_\_ massage cream \_\_\_\_\_ face powder \_\_\_\_\_

perfume \_\_\_\_\_ hair tonic \_\_\_\_\_ shampoo \_\_\_\_\_

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3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

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important word in our vocabulary. Important to our present status and future growth, we can not think of it too much nor work for it too earnestly. We can be of more value to each other and to the new members who join our forces if we think internationally. Unless there is that flame, there is nothing but temporary success to be achieved. Our reputation and our importance as an organization are irrevocably attached to our interpretation of that word."

There are now such clubs of American women in eighteen countries—as far apart as Shanghai and Ecuador. With such ideals, they are a quiet force at work to bring the womanhood of the world together in sympathy and understanding.

### Pine Mountain

(Continued from page 15)

the woman doctor who settled on the creek was very welcome. Her work has prospered till now there is hardly a baby born within the circuit of her horseback traveling that she doesn't usher into the world; many of the people have voluntarily been vaccinated and inoculated against typhoid; trachoma is being fought; the school-children have been examined; a dental clinic is run whenever a dentist can be borrowed; bad eyes have had glasses and those who needed hospital care have had it. Altogether "there has been a remarkable change from the suspicious attitude of people who feared to do anything for themselves." Now the settlement is a busy center of play for the children and neighborhood life for their parents.

It is hard to tell, with this settlement school, where the school leaves off and the settlement begins. Some of the children in residence are orphans, and there is always work for them to be done in the months when school proper is not in session. All through the year the influence of the settlement spreads through the hills. It had a share in bringing the road over the mountain that cuts down the mail-carry from fourteen to six miles each way. "We have very friendly relations with the country school teachers," Mrs. Zande reports. "They visit us for the week-end once a month through the good weather, for meetings of an inspirational and social character, usually addressed by someone from some other school, like Berea. Some of our teachers go to the nearby schools regularly for health work, sewing, games, etc. Our nurse is in constant demand by the neighbors, who think of her as a friend in their need. The community comes to us on big days, like the Fourth, Fair Day and Christmas. . . . Our conviction increases steadily that we must do work in the neighborhood which is constructive in the long run rather than immediately helpful."

In the long run the existence of the

mountain culture is a precarious one. Lacking contact with the outside world it carries in itself the seeds of deterioration, to be sure. But the contacts that chance brings as the mines and the railroads push into the hills make as often for decay as for growth. Not until the foreign-born workers came, for instance, was it unsafe for a woman to travel the forest trails alone. And the spread of a smug, city-bred standardization pushes as relentlessly against these hill-barriers as against every other surviving fragment of native culture in America. The old handicrafts languish except where they are intelligently fostered. The old songs also languish, though the children around the fire at Pine Mountain can still wring the heart with their deep wailing cadences. How long will they be sung when radio brings Broadway blues to compete with them?

Lovely as are the elements of this cultural heritage, Pine Mountain sees a larger task than merely to conserve it. It fosters the mountain ways when they are truly an expression of mountain life and when they offer something of lasting value in the future of the mountain children; it seeks to establish better ways when the old ones are essentially destructive; and it works hard to interpret to the children whose roots are in the mountains the new life that comes crowding in with the mines and railroads. By industrial training and the inculcation of habits of clean living, by explicit instruction on what the life of the pioneer has to give them, by the practice of simplicity and taste, the school seeks to play a part in building a new life in the mountains.

### Mary Dillon

(Continued from page 18)

Once when she was called as a witness before the New York Public Service Commission, engaged in adjusting gas rates, she surprised those men with her grasp of the accounting, statistical and financial departments of her company. One would hardly think of her, if he could see her in the retreat she has established in the wilds of Vermont, where now and then she may run away and be free. There, this merry young woman, slim and bobbed-haired, is a hunter who hits her mark, a rider who graces her mount, a bookworm who reads half a day, and something of a dreamer, too. Because she knows how and when to play, her friends say, she is able, physically and mentally, to accomplish a great mass of work.

At home Miss Dillon is Mrs. Henry Farber, wife of a wholesale coal dealer, whom she married in 1923. The fact that she still moves ahead testifies to his cooperation in her career. As she herself puts it, matrimony and a career would be incompatible otherwise, since the husband must understand that, after

a day at the office, the wife needs to be made comfortable as well as he. Miss Dillon's work especially requires a broad-minded attitude, for the demands of her position often monopolize after-office hours and even week-ends.

Miss Dillon is recognized and welcomed in the inner circles of the gas world. But for many years, as a woman pioneer in the industry, she was obliged to sit on the outskirts, glancing longingly in. Nothing interests her more now than improving the opportunities for other women who wish to become executives in this industry, closely related to the housewife's job. She blazed a trail. Largely as a result of her efforts, the Empire State Gas and Electric Company formed its Woman's Section, of which Miss Dillon is chairman. Its purpose is to develop women employees for advancement, training them meantime to establish pleasant relations between the company and the public. Her own company practices no discrimination between women and men. Miss Dillon, who handles the employing and promoting in this "family" of four hundred, makes the sole query: "Can this person handle this job?" Able women fill many of the most important posts.

When one enters the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company's new building, its foyer arranged and decorated like a courtyard, and sits in its general manager's office, furnished like a home, one feels far away from the mad whirl of "Coney" just outside the door. However much time Miss Dillon spends in these harmonious surroundings, though, she never forgets that community. She is a Coney Islander to the core, and proud of it, a booster for her town and a steady worker for its babies and its homes. She helped establish the Coney Island branch of the American Frugality League and the Baby Center. She helped organize the local Chamber of Commerce and is serving on its board. She is also secretary of the corporation that proposes to erect a two-and-a-half-million dollar hotel on the Coney Island board walk.

Her idea of community service has spread through her force. Her employees have saved many an emergency situation when the day's business for shore dinner vendors depended upon instant repairs, unconnected with gas. The gas company's new home has become in a sense a community center, available for meetings, frolics and benefits.

The head of the Brooklyn Borough Gas believes that the company and all its people should be the best neighbors they can. In consequence she is in constant demand for dinners, meetings, drives and social service enterprises. When she returned recently from a trip abroad, the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce honored her with a testimonial dinner—a unique honor, they say, for a public utility official.





# The Bookshelf

By M. A.

WITH holidays well over and the New Year a month on its way, life has room for evenings full of quiet spaces. "*The Confessions of a Reformer*" is a fascinating book which stands up well under the test of hour-long reading. Its author-reformer is Frederic Howe, lawyer, legislator, tax expert, director of the People's Institute, Commissioner of Immigration at the Port of New York, and now host to the School of Opinion on Nantucket. He has led a busy and active life among a group of interesting people who make the wheels go 'round. But his book is something more than the external record of a varied existence. It is the account of the development of a man's soul, through a period of years that marked a distinct change in the thought of America. He lived through one illusion after another concerning man's motives, their desires and their politics. He sloughed off theory after theory. He was in the crest of a wave of reform that saw hand-wrought perfection just ahead. That wave smashed to bits against the war, and with its shattering Mr. Howe came almost to disaster, and then to a clear and wise knowledge of himself. His book tells of the Cleveland traction fight, of Woodrow Wilson at Johns Hopkins and in Paris, of Mark Hanna and of Henry George. Yet the most fascinating thing about it is not vital episodes and people, but the earnest psychological honesty of the man who writes of them.

"*The Elder Sister*" is not so satisfactory for evening-long reading. It is Frank Swinnerton's new novel, and that alone is enough to recommend it to his many admirers. Perhaps they will not be disappointed, but to us the story seemed diffuse, dull, and utterly without the sustained reality of the same author's marvelous "Nocturne."

"*The Glass Window*", much less pretentious, is far more real. Readers of the *Atlantic Monthly* know Lucy Furman well, and now her Kentucky mountaineers appear between more substantial covers. The book is a series of sketches, each one complete in itself, yet strung on threads of character and slender plot that hold them together in novel form. An introductory page says: "The scene of the following story is laid in the opening years of this century, at the founding of the Settlement School at Hindman, in Knott County, Kentucky. Great changes have, of course, taken place in the mountain region during the past twenty-five years."

One would like to see Uncle Lot and Aunt Ailsie now, and to know whether they found the treasures of civilization great enough to compensate for its trials.

For a "pick-up" book, to be read in odd moments before dinner, or between bridge and bed, or on commuting trains, there is Stella Benson's "*The Little World*". Her mind is a pranky and unexpected delight, full of sparkles and depths and subtle colors. She has traveled around the world, earning her way from place to place, and always seeing the thing that is most elfin. Manila, Macao, Hongkong, Louisiana, and New Mexico, Angels in the Red Sea, India



Yevonde—London  
Rebecca West

*I vividly out standing among the younger English women writers is Rebecca West, author of "The Return of the Soldier" and "The Judge." Still only thirty-three, Rebecca West has been writing since she was a child—publishing her first poem when she was twelve and at fourteen engaging in newspaper correspondence concerning the suffrage movement. At eighteen she sent an article to a feminist paper called "The Freewoman," and was forthwith invited to join the staff. She joined it, and went on writing for it and other papers, specializing in book reviews. Miss West is of "English garrison-Irish stock," from County Kerry, on her father's side, and of a famous family of musicians on her mother's. She went to school at Edinburgh—remember how she pictures it in "The Judge"?—and tried her hand at acting before she turned wholly to journalism and novels. "I mean to write all sorts of books before I'm done," she says.*

and Yunnan, all have attracted her wandering eye and exhilarated her rakish fancy. And some times her pen sets down phrases of sheer genius, as in the description of the Grand Canyon.

"*Adventures in Understanding*" is a book of sketches of a very different type. Quiet, slow-moving, charming with a smile rather than with a flash of wit, they will be equally popular in front of radiators, gas-logs, and country fire-places. It is years since the last book of David Grayson brought the contentment of country life to harassed city folk. This time he himself is living in the city, but he brought his country point of view in his suitcase, and he sets it up in his tower apartment and watches the city's life through its lens.

It is very sad to have a favorite author fall flat on his face and smash a handful of balloons and a four-story meringue pie. That is the kind of a tumble Mr. Christopher Morley took with "*Thunder on the Left*". It is a fantasy, whose plot arises out of the conversation of a group of children who wonder if grown-ups really do have a good time. Martin resolves to find out, and the rest of the book takes place in the grown-up lives of the other children, among whom Martin's ten-year-old soul wanders in a six-foot body. There is beauty in the book, and humanity, and tragedy, but they get mired in a morass of portentous symbolism and mysterious allusions that never dry into shape. One of the essentials of a fantasy is a current of delight so swift and sure that you accept the tale entire, without a query or a research. "Where the Blue Begins" had that current. "*Thunder on the Left*" hasn't. A prefacing sentence quoted from Goldsmith says, "The undertaking a comedy not merely sentimental was very dangerous." Perhaps that is the trouble. Or perhaps a friend of ours was more accurate with his single word, "Blithering!"

Even if your pianistic ability lies only in one finger, you will enjoy "*The Book of American Negro Spirituals*". It contains sixty-one of the old songs, put into notes as accurately as is possible with such individual music. J. Rosamond Johnson, who made most of the arrangements, has been extraordinarily successful in preserving the essential simplicity of the songs, and at the same time in providing them with accompaniments which express their harmonies and their spirit, and suggest their intricate rhythms. The book is ably introduced by another Negro, James Weldon Johnson, who discusses the origins of the Spirituals, their preservation, and the effect on modern musical composition of Negro music with its involved and predominating rhythmic schemes.

Nathalia Crane, the Brooklyn child who writes poems as other children play games, has a new published volume called "*Lava Lane*." The verses have

charm and fantasy, they use bizarre and colorful words as a child uses bits of gay glass and enamel to stud a sand pie. Their rhythms are masters of their meanings. Great poetry they are not, but they are vivid and intriguing. Unfortunately age or praise is making young Nathalia self-conscious, and wriggings and struttings interrupt the flow of gay childishness.

Two women, Harriet and Vetta Goldstein, who are professors of art in the Division of Home Economics of the University of Minnesota, have written a most useful handbook, "*Art in Every Day Life*." Starting with simple rules of harmony, proportion and balance it applies them to homes, and room decoration, and even to dresses and hats and coiffures. A multitude of illustrations leave no doubt as to the text's meaning, and the whole book is an excellent volume for slow perusal or quick reference.

"*The Great Woman Statesman*" is the title of an abstract of the monumental "Life of Susan B. Anthony" to which Mrs. Ida Husted Harper gave so many devoted years. The abstract was made by Nanette B. Paul, LL.B., and is specifically intended for the use of the Susan B. Anthony Wheels, those smaller groups which feed the Susan B. Anthony Foundation. Consequently events are the things stressed, and details are left to research in other books. A plan of study for the Wheels is included, and this suggests supplementary readings. Mrs. Paul has done a much-needed piece of work. Our greatest heroines become ghosts too quickly, and a book which reminds the short-memoried public of their sacrifices is very welcome.

## "The Dybbuk"

(Continued from page 16)

off the veil, and refuses to go on with the ceremony. Her voice and her mien is that of the dead student. She is possessed of a Dybbuk.

Terrified and heart-broken, her father takes her to the synagogue that the priest may heal her. A dream informs one of the rabbis that this curse has fallen on the merchant's house because of an injury done his dead friend. The high priest summons the rabbinical court to

judge between the dead and the living. Testimony is taken from both of them, the high priest interpreting for the spirit. The father admits his guilt and judgment is pronounced upon him, the gift of half his wealth to the poor, and certain ceremonial penances. But the spirit is not satisfied, and the Dybbuk will not depart.

There remains the ceremony of exorcism and of excommunication, and these the priest prepares to use. No words can convey the terror and intensity of the struggle between the young Dybbuk, defiant in the frail body of his betrothed, and the old priest, powerful in his wisdom and his religion. It is a struggle that racks them both, and that ends only when the Dybbuk surrenders, routed by the dreadful power of the spirits which the priest calls to his aid.

The girl, sane but exhausted, is left to sleep. In the midst of the silence the voice of the student comes out of the air, worn, outlawed but indomitable. "I have been cast out of your body, now I will possess your soul."

His predestined bride rises to follow his voice, and her body falls to the floor, freeing her soul for his.

Telling it, the story scarcely seems stage material. Seeing it, one is held fast by beauty, sincerity, a sense of rushing power that binds one in the play's spell. It is a great play. Perhaps it is a greater production. All the rich lore of the Lewisoohn sisters, founders and directors of the Neighborhood Playhouse,\* all the knowledge locked in the hearts of East Side Jewry, all the patience, and art, and loving capacity for perfecting details and welding scenes that distinguish the staff of this Playhouse have been poured abundantly into the play's producing. The result is power and beauty, rhythms that beat passions and ecstasy, an intensity of spiritual force that holds you in its rushing tide.

The production has a unity which submerges individual actors for the play's greater good. Mary Ellis is an exquisite Leah, bemused and childish in her own character, and uncannily defiant when possessed by the Dybbuk. Her foil is Frade, the grandmother, played by Dorothy Sands, a good-natured, kind-hearted old woman, full of common sense and superstitions. Albert Carroll plays the extremely difficult rôle of the Talmud student with a repressed and passionate fervor. Edgar Kent is a magnificent old high priest, worn and tired until he is reminded of the glory of his ancestors and the power of his religion. David Vardi, director in association with Alice Lewisoohn, made the production a whole, and to him one pays the tribute of deep admiration.

But it is to a more intangible thing that the play owes its life, to the spirit of the Playhouse, a spirit of adventure

and of accumulated experience, a spirit of imagination as broad and deep as the world, the spirit that is back of all the patience and skill of its staff. Without these things "The Dybbuk" would be a curious ethnographical shell. With them it rises to breathless greatness.

## Ruth McCormick

(Continued from page 12)

tive except a constant temperature of forty degrees.

"Our milk has saved more than one baby's life. One of the most interesting cases was that of a sick baby who had to go from California to London. Her mother, an Englishwoman, wrote me that her baby was very ill, so ill that she couldn't live through the trip unless she had absolutely pure milk. It wasn't safe to depend on the ordinary sources of supply. She could bring the child as far as Chicago on California milk, but from Chicago on, the doctor had recommended my product. I went down and milked and cooled and bottled that milk myself, wrote out directions for keeping it cold, packed it, and took it into Chicago. A month later a letter came from London saying that the last pint had just been opened, seventeen days after I had bottled it, and that the milk was just as sweet as the first pint. The mother said she fed it to her baby with tears in her eyes."

In recognition of her work as a cattle-breeder she has been made a member of the Board of Directors of the Holstein Fresian Cattle Association, the only woman in the United States to hold that position. Her particular job is the chairmanship of that organization's Extension Service Committee. Here too she is carrying out her policy of education. She is holding survey conferences all over the United States to find out the peculiar problems of the Holstein-Fresian breeders of each locality. From those small conferences will grow bigger regional conferences, and the threads of those will all be gathered together in one central conference of breeders, milk producers, distributors, dairy men, health officials, and consumers' representatives, in which they will table their common problems and talk over ways and means of solving them.

Mrs. McCormick's latest acquisition is the old Dick Turpin ranch in Wyoming. She knew the state as a child, and loved its wide spaces and its sense of freedom, and after her husband's sudden death last spring she took the children and fled out there to find courage and a reason for going on. Fishing, shooting, riding and tramping all lie just beyond her doorstep and she is already planning experiments in the new country.

Concerning her political aspirations she is delightfully vague, and one imagines that the politicians of Illinois would feel much more peaceful if she would

The Confessions of a Reformer, Scribner, New York, 1925. \$3.00.

The Elder Sister, Doran, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

The Glass Window, Little, Brown, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

The Little World, Macmillan, New York, 1925. \$2.50.

Adventures in Understanding, Doubleday, Page, New York, 1925. \$2.50.

Thunder on the Left, Doubleday, Page, New York, 1925. \$2.00.

Book of American Negro Spirituals, Viking Press, New York, 1925. \$3.50.

Lava Lane, Seltzer, New York, 1925. \$1.50.

Art in Every Day Life, Macmillan, New York, 1925. \$3.50.

The Great Woman Statesman, Nanette B. Paul, Hogan-Paulus, New York, 1925. \$1.00.

\* See the CITIZEN, February 21, 1925.

declare a desire for a definite office. She says herself that she has been in politics since she was twelve years old, and that she is in to stay. Office *per se* has no glamour for her. The daughter of one United States Senator and wife of another, she has no illusions about the demands, the honors, or the rewards of politics.

"I may, or I may not, run for office," she said it with a captivating twinkle in her eye. "I can visualize a situation whereby I might render a distinct service by running for a conspicuous post, but just at present I have no definite plans."

It was a cryptic utterance, worthy of her powerful and wily father. This much is certain, that whatever Ruth McCormick does, it will be interesting and vivid. She has a genius for electrifying any situation into which she walks.

## Know Your Courts

(Continued from page 23)

only thirteen of those convicted were actually sentenced to jail and of those thirteen apparently only five really got there.

Coming to thieving, startling cases were brought to the attention of certain Massachusetts women who made surveys of their courts. For example, we encountered the case of the "King of the Burglars." His chief crime was burglary. He went in and out of the court eighteen times without ever getting real penalties. On the nineteenth time bets were up all over the town as to whether or not he would *do* the court or *be done* by it. But on the nineteenth time, an honest man had taken the trouble to give the judge his record and there was nothing for it but to convict him; so finally, on the nineteenth time, he went to jail.

How is this serious evasion of the law carried out? First, influence steps in, political pull, that prevents cases of preferred criminals, men high up, ever coming into the court. Second, cheap lawyers are invoked, who get their client off by abuse of legal technicalities—getting the case nol-prossed, by filing, that is pigeonholing the whole thing, by continuing cases, etc. Continuing cases, I understand, is the bane of Chicago. Cases are continued, I heard a Federal District Attorney say, in that city until all facts are lost to the memory of man. An illustration of the extreme use of the technicalities was that of a man who was released because in the indictment a certain make of revolver which he carried was spelled with a *z* instead of an *s*.

Such conditions must not be allowed to continue. The part of the women and the churches of our country should be to make the courts known to the people by surveys made of these courts.

Here is what the Moral Welfare Committee of the Massachusetts Federa-

tion of Churches has recommended to the church body of Massachusetts:

First: That the Federation itself appoint a central committee that shall make a survey of the court dockets of the Federal court and see that the results are widely circulated throughout the churches of Massachusetts; also sent to the President of the United States and his Attorney General of the Department of Justice.

Second: That local churches form local "Know Your Courts" Committees that shall read the dockets of the local courts and place them before the people of the community.

I find that the women and the churches are eager to do this work if some one will teach them precisely how. So I am giving examples of surveys that have been made.

### STATE COURT SURVEY

*Here We Have a Good Lower Court, but Penalties Disappear in Superior Court.*

Total Number of Arrests for 6 Months..	171
Number found Guilty.....	149
Number of Suspended Sentences.....	2
Number Appealed.....	147

#### Superior Court

Jail Increased.....	5
Jail Decreased.....	21
Jail Same, Fine Increased.....	3
Jail Same, Fine Decreased.....	1
Same Sentence (Jail).....	1
Filed.....	27
Defaulted.....	6
Jail to Fine.....	66
Not Guilty.....	7
Probation.....	1
Mistrial.....	1
Nol Prossed.....	1
Pending.....	7

147

### FEDERAL COURT SURVEY

"TWO REASONS WHY PROHIBITION IS A SUCCESS IN THE SOUTHERN HALF OF NEBRASKA"

Reason 1: Hon. T. C. Munger, Judge of the U. S. District Court.

Reason 2: Hon. W. Stewart, Assistant U. S. District Attorney.

The following is a record of liquor cases in Judge Munger's court for the year 1922. In each case, Mr. Stewart was the prosecuting attorney.

Number of cases.....	181
Number of convictions.....	181
Number of cases dismissed.....	None
Number sent to jail.....	90
Number fined.....	140
Maximum jail sentence.....	2 yrs.
Maximum fine.....	\$1,000
Total amount of fines.....	\$32,865.00
Total jail sentences.....	33 yrs. 5 mos. 21 days
Average amount of fine.....	\$234.75
Average jail sentence.....	4½ mos.
We Challenge Anyone to Show a Better Record in Any Federal Court in the United States	

If the courts and prosecuting attorneys everywhere, both federal and state, would follow the example of Judge Munger and Mr. Stewart, the problem of law enforcement would be solved in a very short time.

F. A. HIGH, State Superintendent, Anti-Saloon League of Nebraska."

Besides this it would be well to show the number of cases that never seem to get into the court; also to name the judges who give penalties as against

those who soft-pedal penalties; also to tell what technicalities are being used as the loophole of escape, such as continuation or suspended sentence, etc.

"No Dutch Cleanser like Publicity," said one of the women who surveyed the Massachusetts Courts.

Do you suppose that if every state had a central "Know Your Courts" Committee composed of the organized women and churches and if this committee made public what each Federal District Attorney was doing, we should have districts presided over by inactive or evasive attorneys, as described by Mrs. Willebrandt?

Annual surveys sent to the proper authorities would not only clean out lax officials but would lay the basis of knowledge on which an up-to-date criminal court procedure could be reared. Ours to-day, according to Dean Roscoe Pound, of Harvard Law School, is fifty years behind the times.

## Washington

(Continued from page 9)

find out what to do about alleged foreign monopoly control of raw products. Its hearings are the result of Secretary Hoover's determined campaign against the British export restrictions on crude rubber. Some months ago Secretary Hoover opened fire on foreign monopolies of raw products, with his guns trained directly against the British, who he alleges are responsible for the enormous increase in the price of rubber to American manufacturers; an increase which has added two or three dollars to the cost of each automobile tire sold in this country. His frequent blasts have drawn warm retorts from the British, who feel that they have as much right to "interfere with the free flow of economic forces" by restricting exports of raw materials to protect their own industries as the United States has to do the same thing by a prohibitive tariff. The friendship of Great Britain and America is being as sorely strained by the present controversy over rubber as by anything which has happened in the last ten years, and there are some who question whether the high price of automobile tires in America is worth it.

Domestic monopolies are also coming in for much scrutiny. Senator Walsh, of Montana, acting for the Senate Judiciary Committee, is having such a party as he has not enjoyed since the days of his Teapot Dome inquisition, in endeavoring to prove that the Aluminum Company, of which Secretary Mellon and his brother are the chief stockholders, and in which the Secretary of the Treasury was formerly a director, has been carrying on a beautifully organized monopoly under the nose of the Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission.



Seldom has a greater contrast in lawyers been presented, than when Attorney-General Sargent faced Senator Walsh across the table, and with imperturbable calm answered a barrage of questions implying that the Department had deliberately refused to proceed against the Aluminum Company because of Secretary Mellon's connection with it. Senator Walsh, failing in this, brought out evidence to show that the Attorney General knew nothing of what was happening in his own department; that although the investigation had been going on in a desultory way since last March, Mr. Sargent knew nothing about it until November.

Mr. Sargent beamed. This was exactly what he wanted to prove himself. If he knew nothing about the case, he was cleared of any suspicion of collusion. So he built up a powerful defense of ignorance, and after two days on the stand, departed, content that he had proved the very thing that Senator Walsh wanted to bring out. Not more bland and seraphically innocent were the fat pink cherubs painted on the ceiling of the committee room than Mr. Sargent.

Senator Walsh is now examining officials of the Federal Trade Commission and has at least brought out a deplorable lack of coordination between the Department and the Commission. The report of the Department of Justice on its findings in the case will be published in a few weeks; inasmuch as the preliminary report of its agent has already stated that no facts to support the charge of law violations were developed in the field investigation, Aluminum Company officials probably have little cause for sleepless nights over the pending report.

The most pointed shaft which has been launched by the Progressives against the Administration was the recent charge of Senator Norris, independent Republican, that President Coolidge has "packed" independent Government agencies with his own appointees, specifically picked for the purpose of carrying out his wishes. There has been much turmoil in the Tariff Commission in recent months, with the Commission split on the question of high versus low tariff, and it is on the President's shifting of appointments to smooth out these difficulties that Senator Norris centered his attack. He announced that he has documentary evidence to prove that President Coolidge had attempted to influence one of his recess appointees, David J. Lewis, in the matter of the sugar tariff, and that Mr. Lewis's refusal to give the President a blanket resignation to be used when he saw fit led to his removal from the Tariff Commission by the simple process of not submitting his name to the Senate for confirmation.

Senator Norris also charged that in several instances the President had demanded "undated resignations" from

his appointees. While Senator Norris did not accuse President Coolidge of anything more than autocratic methods in seeking to control independent Government agencies, the charges created a sensation in the Senate.

The President's answer to the charge, as made through a White House spokesman, is that it is his prerogative to see that the Government commissions are effective in carrying out the law.

A new light has been thrown on President Coolidge by his interview with Miss Helen Keller, who was in Washington for an address in the interest of activities for the blind. "They say you are a cold man, but you are not," she declared to the embarrassed Executive. "You are a dear President."

For our part, we can easily imagine that Mr. Coolidge was not displeased to have his traditional silence explained by Miss Keller on the basis that "he thinks many things he does not tell everyone, and there are wonderful things in his heart." It has become the fashion to dilate on the uncommunicative tendencies of the President to such an extent that he might be pardoned for having become a bit touchy on the subject. Any man who was not social in the last degree would turn to silence as the best policy, when day after day he is talked at and about by every delegation and individual who regards a friendly chat with the President as a prerogative of any American citizen visiting the capital.

It fell to the lot of Mrs. Coolidge recently to act as hostess to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt on her first call at the White House since she was its chaitaine. With Mrs. Roosevelt was her stepdaughter, Alice Longworth, whom many rumors mention as a future mistress of the Executive Mansion. The three wandered about the house and grounds which are so familiar to all of them. We wonder whether memories of the time when, as "Princess Alice," Mrs. Longworth dominated the social life of the White House, mingled in her mind with thoughts of another possible stay within its spacious walls. Mrs. Longworth and her daughter, Paulina, are pictured with increasing frequency in conventional and unconventional poses in the daily press and magazines, and there is probably no woman in Washington about whom the public feels more interest and curiosity.

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## Pious Praise

(Continued from page 10)

the fall of 1922. It was a real triumph. Press notices flooded back to Dayton that made its citizens swell with pride. Praise, and queries, and requests for information about methods came from all sides. There was no doubt that the country was intensely interested in the unusual aspects of the Choir's music.

The next year friends of the Choir formed the Dayton Westminster Choral Association to further the cause of excellent church music sung by non-professionals. In 1924 the Choir made a three weeks' tour of the West and last year they sang in New York and Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and other cities of the East.

Everywhere they have been followed by friendly praise and enthusiastic interest.

The Choral Association, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Talbott, is now developing around the Choir a project which will be unique in the United States. They plan a Choir School, which shall train choir directors to develop the



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kind of choral singing that Dayton is making famous. Already some sixteen states have applied to the Choir for a director to develop such singing, and a few people have been judged sufficiently trained to go out in answer to the calls, but the School will do as its regular business what the Choir has done incidentally.

The full course will take three years, during which time the student will be a regular member of the Choir and will be bound by its training rules. In addition he will study the history of musical literature, counterpoint, composition, psychology and kindred subjects. The School will open formally in September, 1927, after Mr. Williamson, who will be one of its directors and professors as well as continuing as director of the Choir, returns from a study of European choir methods.

There are sixty singers in the Choir now, none of them with trained voices, none of them paid in money, all of them people who earn their livings at full-time jobs. When they go on tour their employers regard it as work for Dayton, and continue their salaries while they are away. Their tours are such friendly voyages that last year one of the singers felt able to take her eight-weeks-old baby along as part of the company.

There is complete interchange of responsibility among the various singers. They avoid the usual soloist system, and all of them are so thoroughly familiar with the complete composition to be sung that solo bits sink to their proper place in the whole and can be assigned to any singer within whose range they fall. All their songs are sung from memory, and it is a testimony to the thoroughness of their training that their director never gives them a keynote. They learn fundamental pitch, and they strike the first note accurately without any sounding of tuning forks or blowing of key whistles.

There are no distinctions of creed or sect in the Choir. It started in a Presbyterian church, but it has the strong support of other denominations, and the long musical experience of Jews and Catholics is freely given and gratefully received. The Choir is soon to give a special concert for the Catholic Archbishop of the archdiocese.

As people move in and out of town, as jobs change and businesses shift, the personnel of the Choir shifts, but the quality of its work remains the same. And that, to the Choir's director and to its sponsors, is the first requisite of choral singing, that it be so perfectly developed within the group that changes in individual voices shall make no difference.

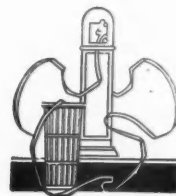
It will be a great thing for church singing when the spirit of the Westminster Choir is spread through America. We sing too many hymns of praise

as though they were petulant wails, there is too much commercialism, too much casual carelessness, and too little reverent and thorough preparation in choir lofts. Knowledge of how to make beautiful music with ordinary voices will do more to restore the healthy joy of

choral singing than any number of highly trained single voices. Choir directors, not soloists, are what church music needs. And with their wise training the singing of choirs and congregations will once more become a truly "pious praise."

## What Should I Know About My Investments?

By ELEANOR KERR



**W**HAT should you know about your investments? You should know quite a number of things—whether you handle them directly or depend largely on the advice and ideas of a bond house or a bank. To begin with, you should have a fair idea as to the different degrees of security or equity indicated by the various types of stocks and bonds, such as First Mortgage, Refunding Mortgage, First Preferred Stock, etc.

Still more important from many points of view is a good knowledge of the enterprise itself which is represented by each of your securities. An investor should understand the nature of the business and its affiliations in its own industry or outside of it. She should know where the property is, and what it is, why the enterprise is needed, its product, and its location in reference to obtaining raw materials and to sale of finished goods (if a manufacturing concern); how important a factor it is in its own line and its relative size.

In the case of securities of a foreign country, she should have a clear idea as to the reliability of the government and of the ability of the country to perform its promises. This involves not only a cursory knowledge of financial history but also some idea as to the current and probable future economic situation.

In the case of a railroad security, one wants to know the territory in which the road operates and whether it is a large system or part of one, or just a small independent road, and if the latter, how it is important to itself and to others in its territory. In the case of a railroad bond, one wants to be particularly careful as to how close it comes to being an underlying security. One should compare the funded debt of the road with that of similar railroads and its earning capacity with that of others operating through the same general territory.

These general principles apply also to all other types of bonds. In the case of a public utility, the market for its power or service is particularly important. and

so are the opportunities for growth, together with the outlook as far as competition is concerned.

Industrial issues differ so widely in their character that particular pains should be taken to ascertain how real is the security behind the bonds and stocks, how important the product is, and how likely to be superseded by newer ideas. Here the management is of special importance; and the ability of the company, as shown by past performance, to keep abreast of the times and lead in future developments, should be carefully studied.

In all types of business and securities, care should be taken to ascertain the actual security behind each issue, that is, to find out how much the property is worth in relation to the amount of bonds outstanding, and what share the stock has in the value of the property which remains after provision has been made for all funded and other indebtedness. The amount of earnings and their trend is particularly important, as one naturally does not wish to own a security representing a business which is tending to earn less each year. Therefore, securities should be bought only when the company can show a strong record of good earnings over a period of years, which are sufficient not only to take care of all fixed indebtedness and the regular dividends on the capital stock, but also to leave a considerable margin for surplus which can be called upon in time of need, or used for further development.

Another good guide in determining the desirability of an investment is the prices at which it has sold in the past few years. Of course, any judgment based on these prices must take into account the business history and economic developments of the period covered.

Do not buy a security on somebody's say-so alone, but take the trouble to read an up-to-date circular or analysis, describing the particular stock or bond and the company issuing it, together with some comparison of the enterprise with similar undertakings.

## A Mr. Ward?

(Continued from page 17)

hot and cold), good drainage of house and yards, modern rendering apparatus, exclusion of vermin, and constant sanitary supervision of the whole establishment. There must also be provisions for proper cooling or refrigeration of meats, depending on the length of time carcasses are to remain on the premises.

Calling to mind the little foul-smelling slaughter-sheds squatting by sluggish streams adown country lanes in the neighborhood of your town, do you exclaim over the impossibility of making these places over into any semblance of decency? Just so; and, even if not impossible, impractical to the last degree. The profit on the small and irregular activities carried on here would not pay even the interest on the necessary outlay for a sanitary plant, to say nothing of maintaining inspection.

There is an obvious solution of this difficulty, commonly adopted in Germany, France, England, Australasia and

South America. However, the Federal Department of Agriculture in 1920 was able to find only twenty-seven cities and towns in the whole United States which had hit upon this remedy, namely, the *union or public abattoir*.

This is the remedy I sought twenty-two years ago for the dreadful conditions found around my own city, and, upon investigation, around other Michigan cities. I found, however, that most municipal charters gave no power over the meat situation. With the help of the State Board of Health, I framed an act giving all Michigan municipalities the power to erect and operate union abattoirs, to inaugurate thorough meat inspection, and to exclude from the city the products of unsanitary or uninspected slaughterhouses. That bill became a law in 1903, and has been copied by at least one state, North Dakota. I venture to recommend it to the consideration of other states. It is No. 120 of the Public Acts of Michigan, 1903.\*

Given a proper place for the slaughtering and dressing of food animals, the requirements of good meat inspection are:

1. A qualified inspector especially trained for this work, and not engaged in general veterinary practice, which would tend to compromise his independence as an inspector. For obvious reasons, the inspector is to be paid by the city—never by the men whose property he is inspecting. Inspection should be carried on as part of the work of the local health department. It is of great benefit to publish monthly reports of inspections and condemnations, giving the reasons for the latter, that the public may be educated to the necessity of maintaining this protection to health.

2. Inspection of all live animals to guard against bad conditions not readily detected after slaughter, which, nevertheless, render the carcass unfit for human consumption.

3. Inspection of carcass at time of slaughter or before detachment of certain internal organs and glands most indicative in case of disease. Evidence of disease is seldom to be found in the dressed carcass, except in extreme cases. Mere market inspection is not meat inspection at all; it affords practically no protection against the use of animals so seriously diseased as to render them entirely unfit for human consumption.

Federal meat inspection as first inaugurated in this country in 1890 provided for the inspection of meat for export only. It was admittedly a commercial measure, in order to retain our market in foreign countries. The following year, by act of Congress, inspection was extended to include meat

shipped in the interstate trade. However, the forms of inspection were not identical. Germany, for example, guarded against the dangers indicated in the preceding paragraph by requiring the shipment of carcasses with head, tongue and several of the visceral organs and glands in their natural connection, so that a virtual reinspection could be made on arrival of shipments in that country. This practice was never extended to Federally inspected meat shipped in the interstate trade. However, a very few cities, undertaking to maintain thorough meat inspection, have required that all uninspected carcasses brought to market shall have the above-mentioned parts attached. This makes slaughtering so difficult as to encourage farmers to do their slaughtering at the union abattoir, where a simpler technique is allowed because performed under inspection.

There remains to be mentioned another department of meat inspection: Inspection of all the processes of curing meats or making sausages or meat products of any sort, to see that ingredients are wholesome, methods are sanitary, and refrigeration or other methods of



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Most diabolical . . . . .  
Of Old China's . . . . .  
Execution methods . . . . .  
Was tickling . . . . .  
The soles of the feet . . . . .  
Torturing the victim . . . . .  
To frenzied madness . . . . .  
And agonizing death . . . . .

The nerve center . . . . .  
Of your body . . . . .  
Is in your feet . . . . .  
And irritation . . . . .  
At that point . . . . .  
Shatters nerves and health . . . . .

The Old Chinese . . . . .  
Knew it . . . . .  
Do you? . . . . .

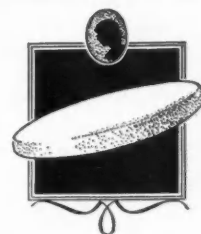
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Fit perfectly . . . . .  
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\* Plans, specifications and illustrations for building a model small abattoir may be had by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture for circulars 173 and 185, Bureau of Animal Industry.



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keeping meats are effective and safe.

A whole chapter might be written here on the cruelties too often practiced in the isolated slaughterhouse. I have not the courage to write of the things I know. I will only relate an incident which occurred when I was asked by the city government of Saginaw to draw a meat-inspection ordinance for them. I had put in this clause: "No unnecessary pain or fright shall be inflicted upon any animal; and no person shall begin to skin or scald any animal until it is dead."

This clause was ridiculed by opponents as needless and preposterous. Whereupon, an alderman, James Lester, who opposed the ordinance in toto "for business reasons," yet rose and said that, as a man who had once been in the business, he would have to endorse the clause against cruelty out of his personal knowledge of slaughterhouse practices.

"But," perhaps someone inquires, touching the whole subject of meat inspection, "does not cooking make meat safe, anyway?" No. It is true that thorough cooking will kill most disease germs and parasites in meat. But when the blood follows the knife in a roast or steak, that is not thorough cooking. And it is to be remembered that even in this country a very considerable amount of meat and meat products is eaten uncooked—dried, smoked, salted or plain raw.

Besides, the toxins developed in the flesh of a sick animal are not affected by cooking and are capable of causing grave illness and even death in those partaking of such meat. *The cooking of diseased meat does not render it harmless.*

It may be claimed that we do not

hear of specific cases of illness or death "in our town" from eating diseased meat; and indeed it is not probable that we will, until we have some means of tracing the antecedents of the meat we eat. But remember this: In every city having adequate meat inspection, animals slaughtered for food are constantly being condemned for conditions which are capable of causing disease and death in man. Indeed, the proprietor of a local packing-house in Saginaw artlessly objected to my plea before the city council for meat inspection on the ground that a conscientious inspector would have to condemn so many animals that "the butchers could not stand the loss!"

This is surely one of the most disagreeable of all our public neglects to meddle with. Who wants to visit even a model abattoir or discuss the interior arrangements of the healthiest of cows or pigs? Perhaps it is because of this repugnance that, so far as local inspection is concerned, we have a scarcely touched field.

If local cattle and meat dealers were alive to their own interests, they would demand inspection and unite with the public to build up such confidence in their product as would go far to put the meat trust out of business in their vicinity. However, it is useless to wait for this, for probably the most backward and unorganized of all lines of business is that of the local butcher and his clientele among the local meat dealers. And with every year that meat animals become higher in price, the pressure of "business" is in the direction of "not wasting food"—that is, giving the public the meat of animals diseased in a manner and to a degree injurious to public health.

I believe that nothing worth while ever will be done unless women undertake it. As they would, if they were half aware of the health menace of prevailing conditions.

In ancient Rome, grave and dignified augurs inspected the appearance and entrails of sacrificed animals to forecast the probable outcome (auspices) of important public actions proposed or already undertaken. We unite today in calling that pure superstition. Our modern meat inspection augur is not so dignified, even when clothed in his white uniform and insignia of office. However, he can very well forecast the health auspices of cities reckless enough to eat the meat of slaughtered animals without looking for signs and portents to the contrary.

## Industrial Conference

(Continued from page 13)

and they voted, by overwhelming majority, to stand by the program outlined for the Conference by the Director of the Bureau, Mary Anderson. They recognized also that, with the controversial topic not included in the official scheduled program, all delegates, from whatever organization, had equal opportunity to discuss it from the floor in event of its being introduced by any speaker.

The Woman's Party, however, introduced a motion that one *entire session* of the planned official program be displaced to give opportunity for the Woman's Party, and for them alone, to present their brand of "equal rights," and their opposition to labor laws for women. *No time was to be given, under this motion, for presentation of the views of the advocates of labor laws for women.*

It was around this motion that the Woman's Party delegates staged their scene of disorder, in which five of their delegates successively, and also simultaneously, were on their feet shouting and refusing to recognize the gavel for nearly an hour. When the bedlam subsided, the Woman's Party motion came to vote of the Conference and was overwhelmingly defeated.

It was quite obvious by this time, however, that the trade-union women delegates to the conference were "raring to go" on their side of the subject of labor laws for women and against the "equal rights" amendment of the Woman's Party. They wanted to tackle their opponents with weapons from the arsenal of their experience as workers. So the solid delegation of some thirty trade unionists or more brought in a resolution proposing, not to displace any part of the program, but to add an extra, night, session for the discussion of this subject alone. This was adopted unanimously. With Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation and

Please don't throw away the broken pieces, put them together with

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Mabel Leslie of the Electrical Workers Union and the New York Women's Trade Union League as an affirmative team of twenty-minute speakers, and Gail Laughlin, lawyer, and Josephine Casey, one-time street railway employee, as the negative team, the extra session proved to be the most lively, and at the same time one of the most enlightening periods of the Conference. The auditorium was packed with visitors, who stayed to the finish of the debate, which, after the principal speakers had concluded, was conducted under the five-minute rule by six speakers on each side. Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the National W. C. T. U., was the able presiding officer of the evening.

There were thus arrayed on the side advocating labor laws, Agnes Nestor, glove worker; Mrs. Sara Conboy, carpet weaver; Melinda Scott, hat maker; Teresa Gold, shoe worker; Mary Halas, post-office clerk, and Josephine Goldmark, industrial expert. On the side of the opposition the participants were Sue White, lawyer; Burnita Shelton Matthews, lawyer; Doris Stevens, wife of a lawyer; Mary Murray, president of a company union of street-car workers, and Myrtle Cain, once a telephone operator. The conference, in view of its purely educational purposes, did not attempt to make a decision as to the merits of the question under debate, but it is safe to say that the issue became clearer to that audience than ever before, defining itself as not only between two different conceptions of equality, but as between two types of human temperament and make-up.

A final move, however, came from the Woman's Party on the last afternoon of the Conference, in the form of a resolution proposing that "the Women's Bureau make a study of the subject [equality for men and women in industry] and refrain from taking any position upon it while the question is pending before legislative bodies." The other delegates instantly recognized this as an attempt to muzzle the Women's Bureau until the Woman's Party "equal rights" amendment should have been passed. Half a dozen delegates pointed out that a Government Bureau's activities are prescribed by law, and that its director is subject to the call of Congress, state legislatures, and the public, for all facts at the Bureau's command, as well as any opinion the Director may hold upon any public question within the Bureau's scope. It was pointed out further that the Women's Bureau has already made numerous investigations as to the effects of labor laws for women.

The delegates by overwhelming vote refused the resolution. A substitute resolution, which was adopted, recommended that "the Women's Bureau make a comprehensive investigation of all the special laws regulating the em-

ployment of women, to determine their effects"; also "that the director of the Women's Bureau be requested to form an advisory committee with whom the director will take counsel concerning the scope of the investigation, and that the personnel of such committee include equal representation of both sides of the controversy over special legislation for women."

It is not likely that the controversy will cease soon and it is difficult to predict where it will end. The opportunity it affords to the employers who want no restrictions upon women's hours of labor, was obvious when the sentiments of the president of the National Association of Manufacturers on this subject were expressed in terms almost identical with the language used by Woman's Party delegates, and were vigorously applauded by them.

## With Our Readers

*A comment on Mrs. Catt's article, "The Communist Question," in the January number. Isn't it interesting to have the CITIZEN family thus arguing together?*

MAY I say a word on the other side of the Anita Whitney case?

The Governor of California is not asked to break the anti-criminal-syndicalism law, but to use his undoubted constitutional right to pardon a particular individual convicted under it.

Miss Whitney, a woman of worth and conscientiousness, has a long record of honorable

service to woman suffrage and other good causes. She was found guilty of nothing but membership in the short-lived Communist Labor Party of California—a party which existed for ten days and then went to pieces. At its convention, she offered a resolution in favor of working by legal and peaceful means. The resolution was voted down; but her offering it showed that she is not an advocate of violence. It is preposterous that among the scores of persons attending that meeting she should be one of the handful singled out for punishment.

The anti-criminal-syndicalism laws were passed at a time of hysteria. They have fallen into practical disuse in all the states where they exist, except California. They ought to be repealed; for when another time of hysteria comes, they can and will be used for the persecution of innocent persons.

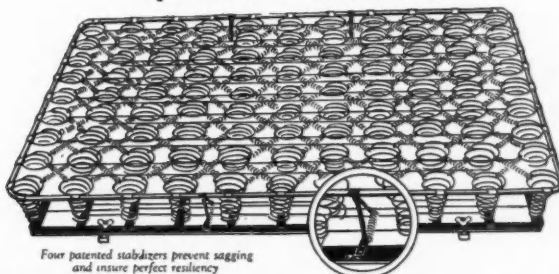
I am not a Communist, and disapprove strongly of Communist methods; but the great fundamental right of free speech must be maintained. No tampering with it can be justified except by imminent public danger. The entire membership claimed by the Communist Party in the United States is about equal to the number of policemen in New York City, and its membership is decreasing.

The way to deal with the advocates of foolish theories is not to jail them, but to answer arguments and show up their folly; and above all (if they are denouncing any real injustices), to do away with the injustices that serve them for a text.

Miss Whitney was tried at a time of passion and prejudice. Anyone interested in her case can learn (by addressing the American Civil Liberties Union, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.) many circumstances showing how largely prejudice entered into her trial.

However, someone has said that it is well to have an unsound hobby ridden hard, because it is the sooner ridden to death. Miss

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Whitney's imprisonment should hasten the repeal of the law under which she was convicted. The man who introduced the anti-criminal-syndicalism law in the California legislature is now reported as saying that if such a woman as Miss Whitney can be sent to prison under it, there is something wrong with the law, and it ought to be amended or repealed.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.  
Boston, Massachusetts.

Among office letters concerned in some way with compulsory military training are two not written for publication from which we venture to take quotations, without identifying the writers.

"I AM a student at Columbia University and devoting as much of my time as possible to this movement. I am viewing this question with the background of a year in the R. O. T. C. myself and after having been in the service for a time during the war. I feel very strongly the impossibility of bringing about an attitude of mind on the part of the entire American public of the futility and illegality of war while at the same time we are training 125,000 college and university men in a system which looks upon war as an ultimate sanction."

The other, addressed to Mrs. Catt, is from a college:

"I THINK Mr. Lane's article [pamphlet on 'Military Training in Schools and Colleges of the United States'] does not give a right impression at all in reference to military work here. I have never known one of our graduates to become a 'militarist'. They spend a minimum of time in military training and the great bulk of their time goes to hard technical studies in classrooms and laboratories. When they graduate they seem to forget the military part of their training and go into constructive work. But if a need arises, as has happened, then they recall their military training and it is of real value to them and to the nation."

"In our instruction there is absolutely nothing which seems to conform to the statements of Mr. Lane concerning the teaching of cruelty, wickedness, etc. We look upon military instruction as a small incident but having considerable value in non-military ways. For example, it teaches better posture, to keep in step, to receive orders and to give orders, to respect authority, to respect subordinates, and it teaches coordination, promptness, and courtesy."

REPLYING to your request for views concerning military training in the colleges and schools, I was very much interested in Carrie Chapman Catt's article in the last number of the WOMAN CITIZEN, and most sincerely endorse her views.

I was quite astonished to learn that military training had been, yes, and is being made compulsory in any college or school. I am radically opposed to the endorsement or teaching of militarism in the public schools or other institutions of learning.

ELLA LA DUE PEREGO.

Chicago, Illinois.

IN reply to your call concerning compulsory military training in our schools, I would be one of thousands to raise my voice in protest.

ANNE H. P. SWETT.

Hartford, Connecticut.

A Woman From South Carolina Writes:

AM glad you are going to put in a department of clothes. The need is so evident it might be a good idea to establish an educational campaign under one of the League of Women Voters vice-president's direction!

## OUR OWN DINGBATS

WE have a low opinion of this winter. ♦ ♦ ♦ So far as we can observe it consists largely of fog and soft coal smoke—and the word "smog," which we saw somewhere, hits the mark. ♦ ♦ ♦ We are told that all the popular bronchial trouble comes from soft coal smoke, and are led to ponder on the lungs of Pittsburgh. ♦ ♦ ♦ Well, it's come: Population pressure and housing limitations have enforced styles in people. ♦ ♦ ♦ Hereafter, according to an English actress, "short, compact" husbands will be the only acceptable mode for small houses and flats. The tall variety, who did well enough when there was room to swashbuckle, are simply passé. ♦ ♦ ♦ And how we always have admired tall men, whether husbands or otherwise. ♦ ♦ ♦ It shows we're getting on. ♦ ♦ ♦ How great a matter a little fire kindleth, and likewise a small word. ♦ ♦ ♦ Look at your January Citizen, page 13, column 3, and read about John and Dorothy Fisher living "altogether in the fullest and most vivid life imaginable." ♦ ♦ ♦ Of course Zephine Humphrey never wrote that word in, but what with Christmas and misunderstandings, the printer put it in and we didn't get it out. ♦ ♦ ♦ If a word could laugh, that persistent and victorious preposition would be doing it. ♦ ♦ ♦ That was a nice old gentleman who, on his first visit to San Francisco, went to the Presidio and saw two sentries passing and repassing each other in silence. After watching them intently for a minute he yielded to the peacemaking instinct and, stepping up to them as they met, he said: "Come, boys, why don't you make up and be friends?" ♦ ♦ ♦ We are waiting breathlessly to hear what you have to say about our "Dressing the Part" article. ♦ ♦ ♦ The lady (this page) who wants a dress department in the League of Women Voters encouraged us. ♦ ♦ ♦ Why not in the President's Cabinet? ♦ ♦ ♦ We understand Miss Dibble will be talking about shopping—right and wrong—next time, and we are willing to be the dog. ♦ ♦ ♦ If she can fix us so we can walk right up to a saleswoman and name an unpopular color, instead of snooping around the racks in the hope of sneaking up on the perfect frock, we'll pay her a bonus. ♦ ♦ ♦ But it would take conversion to do it. ♦ ♦ ♦ Moral sense is not always native in our race. ♦ ♦ ♦ There were the twins, Jack and Millie, visiting their grandparents. ♦ ♦ ♦ A choice bulb was dug up from Grandma's garden and she asked Jack if he was guilty. "No," said Jackie, "Millie did it." Grandpa, listening, whispered to Jackie: "Be a man, Jackie, and say 'I did it'." "Oh! That's right. Grandpa did it," answered Jackie. ♦ ♦ ♦ Two birthday holidays this coming month, unless—no, we hardly suppose Rupert Hughes's attack on Washington will affect the 22nd. ♦ ♦ ♦ Poor Mr. Washington—criticised because he's too coldly inhuman, and then because he isn't. ♦ ♦ ♦ The latter critics do get more reaction.





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 Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.  
 Birmingham—119 North 20th St.  
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*By Cora Wilson Stewart*

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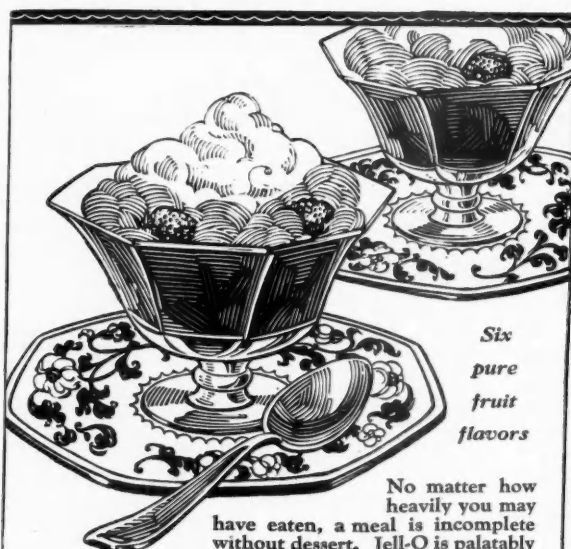
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Vol. LIV Old Style. Vol. X New Style. No. 12

*For Madame*

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# The Woman Citizen

Volume X

MARCH, 1926

Number 12

## Current Events

### *The Month*

**D**URING the past month the United States has decided to enter the World Court if its conditions are met (see page 24). The Preparatory Commission for a Disarmament Conference was postponed. Germany has applied for membership in the League of Nations. The hard coal strike has ended. The tax reduction bill is all but finished. Aluminum and the Italian debt settlement are being fiercely contested. The French financial crisis continues. And the statement of the Episcopal Temperance Society favoring modification of the Volstead law set the prohibition discussion going at high speed.

### *The End of the Coal Strike*

**T**HE coal strike is over, and everyone is pretty much where he was before—except for the suffering of the miners' families and the smearing of skies, throats, curtains with soft coal smoke. Neither side lost, neither side won. The operators did not succeed in their purpose of securing universal compulsory arbitration. The miners kept the principle of collective bargaining, with some modification, but work at the same wages. Pledged to keep at work for five years, they have no assurance of raises.

After the failure of the third coal parley, on February 2, the end came quickly. Congress at the time became much interested and Senator Copeland, of New York, succeeded in getting passed a resolution asking the President for intervention. But the President was unmoved in his hands-off policy. Then suddenly came news of another peace meeting. Who deserves most credit for the mediation it is impossible to say—the Department of Labor, ex-Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, Governor Pinchot, the Senate, or Mr. Richard F. Grant, an operator and former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, who certainly played an important part in the final days. At any rate, on Lincoln's birthday the settlement was made. The terms include a contract for work at the old wage scale, to last until August 31,

1930; provision for discussion of changes in the contract if not oftener than once a year. If at the end of thirty days of negotiation an agreement has not been reached, it then goes to a board of two men, ingeniously chosen, who may at a certain time choose a third member, in which case a majority vote shall be binding. A decision must be rendered within ninety days. Questions of "cooperation and efficiency" are to be referred to



Richard  
F.  
Grant

a conciliation board—and as the check-off is classed under this head by the miners they have hope of winning this point.

The strike lasted 165 days—affecting 158,000 men working in 898 mines of 135 companies.

There is said to be legislation under way to provide a fundamental means of preventing such situations. Otherwise it may all happen again.

### *Postponed—Disarmament*

**T**HE Preparatory Commission which was to meet in February to draw up an agenda for a Disarmament Conference has been postponed until some date not later than May 15. This was partly because Germany could not be admitted to the League of Nations until March, and the Allies want her in—with all the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty complied with—before the conference. Besides, there was the quarrel between Russia and Switzerland to be allowed for:—Russia refuses to attend any conference in Switzerland unless she receives an apology and indemnity for the assassination of M. Vorovsky, her delegate at the Lausanne Conference in 1923; and Switzerland refuses to be re-

sponsible for the murder. And then Great Britain and France are far from harmony on what "disarmament" may include, France wanting to make sure that naval armaments—that is, the British fleet—are actually included.

### *A League Problem*

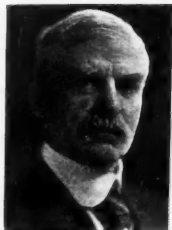
**A** SERIOUS problem has arisen in the League of Nations. When Germany is admitted to the League—doubtless in March—it will be with a permanent seat in the Council. As the time drew near, Premier Briand, of France, suddenly urged that Poland should have a permanent seat at the same time, that Brazil and Spain should have temporary places. Germany protests, claiming that the arrangement was for her admission to the Council as now constituted. Great Britain objects. So do Belgium and Japan.

At present four nations, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan have permanent seats—six other members of the Council are elected from year to year. The ground for Briand's demand was a wish to offset Germany's vote by Poland's. It is true that decisions in the Council must be by unanimous vote, and so the matter of blocs seems a little far-fetched. Yet it would be easier for two nations than one to stand out on a vote, and France doubtless would find Poland comforting. But this idea of a "balance" in the League is resented by the others. Further, it is argued that the League machinery would be made unwieldy by such a change, and that the special position of the great powers would be lost by the admission of the minor power, Poland.

The situation is fairly tense, particularly as the Locarno treaties have not been ratified. They are due to come up in the French Chamber of Deputies this week, with André Tardieu, Clemenceau's old lieutenant, leading the opposition and basing it on the claim that in the event of a movement toward union between Germany and Austria, France would be hampered by a treaty making her interference dependent on League consent.

### Aluminum—Continued

SOME weeks ago when the New York *World* announced a series of articles on the "aluminum trust," a statement was rushed out from the Department of Justice to appear in the same issue with



Thomas  
J.  
Walsh

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the first article. This was the famous "midnight statement" which, anticipating an investigation not then completed, tentatively cleared the Aluminum Company of charges violating the monopoly laws. Now the report is finished and it, too, was announced at a psychological moment.

Senator Walsh's report, resulting from the Senate inquiry into the way in which the Department of Justice handled the aluminum case, had been adopted by the Judiciary Committee and recommended to the Senate. His report criticized the Department for inexpert investigation and delays so long that on some of the offenses charged by the Federal Trade Commission the statute of limitations has run and the charges no longer apply. He is therefore asking that the Senate shall attempt to find out whether the facts justify it in investigating the Aluminum Company with the aid of special counsel, and some of the Committee want the case presented to a grand jury at once. The minority, headed by Senator Cummins, of Iowa, wish the further investigation of the Aluminum Company to remain in the hands of the Department of Justice. And through Senator Cummins, the Attorney General has just cleared the company of all monopolistic charges.

Meantime, at Pittsburgh, the Federal Trade Commission—which made the first complaint, but later figured strangely by withholding its evidence—is making a new investigation. Advance reports have been that it is expected to show "as complete a control of a single industry as ever has been known." This is, of course, the company in which Secretary Mellon is interested, and the implication all along has been that the Attorney-General, in an embarrassing position, was going easy on a fellow Cabinet member. The end is not yet.

### Heroes of the Sea

THE terrible storms of early February were marked by a number of heroic rescues. The Captain and crew of the Hamburg-American liner *Westphalia*, which saved twenty-seven men

on board the Dutch freighter *Alkaid* when it was sinking, and of the United States Liner *President Roosevelt*, which rescued the men on the English *Antinoe*, were heartily welcomed on their return to the New York port.

The story of the *President Roosevelt* and the *Antinoe* has become an epic—those four days of standing by in the terrific winds, the repeated launching and loss of lifeboats, the tragic brave loss of two volunteers, the eager willingness of all the crew to be chosen as rescuers, the desperate straits of the cold, hungry men of the *Antinoe* clinging to the stark wreck. It had to be told again and again during the week of celebrations, dinners, medal-and-honor conferring that followed the heroes' homecoming—a week in which their modesty and simplicity added much to the public's admiration.

It was interesting to note, when the names of the rescue crew were read, how many races had gone to the making of these American seamen—and American citizens, of course, they must be, in the merchant marine. The two who were drowned were Uno Witanen, a Finn by birth, and Ernest Heitman, German.



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Captain and Mrs. Fried

The others were Fugelsang, Jacobowitz, Franelich, Bauer, Diaz, Albertz, Arenada, Hahn, Fisher, Wall, Roberts, Beers, Wilki, Reidel, Caldwell.

### O.S.U. and Cleveland Say No

AGITATION against compulsory military training in high schools and colleges continues, and in two instances recently in Ohio action has been taken. The students at Ohio State University took a poll, and voted 1,099 to 701 against the compulsory feature of the Reserve Officers Training Corps in the school. Some time before a faculty committee had been appointed to inquire into the desirability of compulsory military training from the educational point of view, and student groups discussed the subject from the same angle. An Optional Military Drill League was formed, which circulated pamphlets claiming that compulsory drill is not required either by the Morrill Land Grant act or the National Defense act, and urging many considerations against it. Debates were held before the vote—first between pairs of students, and then between two alumni.

On the day the student vote was taken the Ohio Council of Churches voted unanimously to condemn all military training in high schools and compulsory military training in colleges and universities.

A few days before, the Cleveland Board of Education voted to abolish military training in the Cleveland schools at the end of this year. The Board member who introduced the motion (we are informed by letter) preferred to have no one speak in favor of his motion. He wanted only the military men to appear, which they did, in force. "Of course, everything is being brought to bear to bring the Board to reconsider," says our correspondent, "but we feel sure that each of the six who voted to abolish it will remain adamant."

### The Italian Debt

THE Italian debt settlement is being made a sharp issue in the Senate. Not, as it finally turned out, along party lines, for the Democrats are by no means united in opposition. Among the opponents of accepting the arrangement made here by Count Volpi with the American Debt Commission are about sixteen Republican Senators—including Borah and the radical and semi-radical group, but including, too, about the same number of Democrats. These will be defying the President if they vote "no"—he has supported the present arrangement and argued that unless we take it we shall get nothing. The grounds given by the opposition are that the debt terms are too lenient, amounting to a practical cancellation of portions of the debt; that it is wrong and unsettling to allow easier terms to any country than were allowed to Great Britain—which is what the Italian debt terms do; and they object to showing any favors to a government headed by Mussolini, in view of his tyrannies and general menace.

Arguments on the other side are that trade with Italy will be furthered and that the economic situation of Italy, which has few natural resources and has been through a difficult readjustment, calls for leniency on the part of a rich and prosperous nation which benefited by Italy's war contribution.

### Food Mergers

SUIT has been filed by the Department of Justice to halt the formation of a two-billion Ward Food Products Corporation, called the "bread trust." The formation of this huge corporation under the laws of Maryland was announced only about a week before, and press comment has not failed to point out the promptness of action in this case in contrast with the delays in the aluminum case. This corporation is the one which, in announcing itself, proposed to devote surplus profits—not to reducing the cost of bread, but to philan-



thropy for children. The public's response wasn't altogether flattering.

The Federal Trade Commission has started to investigate the Continental Baking Corporation—a merger of twenty-five other companies, and itself one of the concerns supposed to be combined in the "bread trust." As a result of the Government's suit the formation of a third merger—"the Food Trust," to include the Postum Cereal Company and the California Packing Corporation—was abandoned.

### The Boy Scouts

**E**ARLY in February the Boy Scouts celebrated their sixteenth birthday. Press, radio, pulpit all helped. The Boy Scout movement is now established in practically every civilized country, and constitutes a real world brotherhood of boys. Organized to teach discipline, citizenship, patriotism, courage, habits of observation and self-control, the Boy Scouts have made good. At the 1925 convention, James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, said there are now about 776,000 members, including the men who volunteer service.

### Mexico

**T**HE difference of opinion between the Mexican Government and our own on the application and effect of the new Mexican land and oil laws has not yet been adjusted. The point at issue is whether or not these laws are retroactive and confiscatory and, therefore, in violation of the agreement made when, as a result of long negotiations, the Mexican Government was again recognized by the United States. In an interchange of several notes each side has maintained its ground—the United States, that the new laws do violate that agreement; Mexico, that they do not. The Mexican notes have pointed out, too, that the regulations which President Calles must give for the enforcement of the laws will soften them and that until these regulations are issued we can not fairly judge the laws' application.

Meantime, the Mexican Government has moved to expel church institutions, organizations, persons not in conformity with the Constitution of 1917. This Constitution provides that all church buildings, asylums, convents and schools shall be Government property, that the clergy shall be Mexican-born and that priests and ministers shall not indulge in political comment. After a long history of conflict between religious and political groups, the reformers who framed the Constitution proposed to be thorough. These drastic provisions have not been enforced heretofore, but there is a steadily growing demand on Mexican administrations to put into force all the principles of this famous document. Our own legislators who are clamoring about

Mexico's treatment of the churches, linking it with the attitude on the new laws as proving an anti-foreign régime, perhaps overlook the fact that in principle, at least, this action is not new.

### Briand's Compromise

**O**N page 18 Mme. Tabouis, of Paris, describes the French financial situation and the events of the past few months. After her letter was posted, the long struggle in the Chamber of Deputies temporarily ended, when the financial bill was referred to the Senate. The measure is now in the Senate Finance Committee and due to be reported out soon. The sales tax which was



M.  
Briand

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part of the Government's plan is not included in the bill, but Premier Briand, it is reported, expects it will be restored, but not without a struggle. It is admitted that the bill, which is a compromise, leaves a deficit of 2,400,000,000 for the current year. Briand has suffered attacks from both the Nationalists and the Socialists, both direct and indirect taxes being opposed by large sections, and many proposals being made which only consumed time. Ordinarily a Premier would not remain in office under such heavy fire, but Briand has refused to resign and so endanger French credit and make a bad matter worse.

### Germany and Italy

**A**FIRM but mild and diplomatic answer from Germany, in response to a booming threat from Mussolini, seems to have ended an ugly business. Dr. Held, Premier of Bavaria, made a speech of sympathy with the Germans in the Italian Tyrol—the Upper Adige. This territory was part of Austria before the war, and was awarded to Italy as spoils. The population is largely Austro-German, and Mussolini has worked on a policy of making them good Italians. Of course, Germany was not entitled to take up an Austrian quarrel with Italy; it was the reports of a movement to unite Germany and Austria that gave Dr. Held's speech its significance. Possibly German Nationalists, eager to stir up trouble if they can by any means head off ratification of the Locarno treaties, were responsible. At any rate, they got a reaction. Mussolini bellowed defiance—"Italy is ready, if necessary, to carry her banners beyond her present frontiers,

but back, never!"—"Italy will take two eyes for one eye and a whole set of teeth for the loss of one tooth!"

But Foreign Minister Stresemann, of Germany, wisely disclaimed Premier Held's attack, said Germany had no idea of disturbing boundaries and referred to the lack of harmony between Mussolini's outburst and the spirit of Locarno. The incident closed with two more interchanges, Mussolini subsiding somewhat; but the Italian Premier is not gaining grace in the world's eyes.

### Thirteen-Month Year

**A** THIRTEEN-MONTH year is being proposed—each month to have twenty-eight days, and a special holiday (Year Day) on the 365th day. The new month would be put in between June and July. Each month would begin on Sunday, so that corresponding days in any month would always fall on the same day of the week. The convenience in accounting and figuring, in a score of daily details, is obvious. As January 1, 1928, falls on a Sunday, it is suggested this would be a good time to begin. The plan—called the Cotsworth plan—is endorsed by Professor C. Marvin, chief of our Weather Bureau, among numerous others.

A League of Nations Committee of Inquiry will soon meet to consider this and other proposals for calendar reform.

### Very Briefly

**B**Y a recent agreement the United States now forwards its treaties to the League of Nations Secretariat. This does not imply their registration with the League by United States action (those made with League member states are of course registered by them), but is a courtesy to assist this League work.

The House of Commons on February 18 ratified the Iraq Treaty, by which the British mandate over Iraq, including the disputed vilayet of Mosul, is extended for twenty-five years. This is the arrangement determined by the League Council, in spite of Turkey's opposition. The Turkish Government has not yet acted.

Colonel Mitchell, suspended from the Army for five years as a result of a court-martial trial, resigned from the Army, his resignation was accepted, and he is now lecturing in support of his contention that a separate Air Service is needed.

The last Allied soldier has left the First Rhineland Occupied Zone—Cologne. A great crowd of Germans gathered before the Cathedral of Cologne to hear the bell peal midnight—the announcement.

Ramon Franco, famous Spanish aviator, with two companions, flew from Spain to Brazil, 3,584 miles, in four laps.

February 23, 1926.



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## Your Business in Washington

By CORA RIGBY

February 17, 1926.

**T**HE zenith of the official season in Washington has been passed. The formal entertainments at the White House have been given. The World Court has been disposed of and the tax bill, at this writing, is in its last stages.

We are entering upon a transition period of appropriations, ratifications and minor offensive and defensive measures undertaken chiefly with a view to future political fortunes. No one will be able to forget for an hour from this time on that one-third of the Senate is up for election this year of 1926. Neither will the course of events obscure the fact that a Presidential election is in the offing.

And speaking of new Congresses and Presidents, a joint resolution has passed the Senate proposing a constitutional amendment for seating members of Congress the first Monday in January after their election and advancing the time of the inauguration of President and Vice-President to the third Monday in January after election instead of March 4. The object of this amendment is to do away with the "lame duck" Congress and to seat new members within a few weeks after their election. There have been efforts to have inauguration later in the season because of weather conditions, but the reasons for seating the Executive earlier are obvious if a new Congress comes in in January.

### Tax Cuts

We shall all be paying less tax on our incomes because of the work of the present Congress. At least we have the basis for that hope. At the time of this writing the tax bill has labored its way through the Senate, a vote being reached after eleven o'clock at night on February 12. An hour or two earlier the Chamber was empty save for the watchful leaders. There had been an orgy

of amendments. Suddenly it was apparent that the lull meant that this stage of the fight was over. Messengers were sent hither and thither to summon Senators. The galleries began to fill. The vote was taken, and taxes had been hewn to the limit, almost a half billion dollars beyond the safety line set by the Administration.

The attitude of President Coolidge was characteristically expressed a few hours before the vote had been reached. As you know, Mr. Coolidge never speaks, but he has a spokesman who retains all of his characteristics. This spokesman said: "As it now stands, this bill carries more reduction than is warranted, but that can be adjusted in the two Houses of Congress. No doubt a good bill will be forthcoming." He explained that he wanted as much reduction as possible without jeopardizing the budget balance. The amount of reduction should be on the safe side.

A hint was given to Congress by the spokesman that there were many suggestions for increases in appropriations pending and that the fate of these might depend upon the amount of revenue raised by the tax bill.

An interesting feature of the passage of the tax bill by the Senate was that the Republican-Democratic coalition held for the four major points: repeal of the estate tax, the capital stock tax repeal, income tax publicity repeal and the twenty per cent surtax maximum. After that, the Democrats were through and began to vote for the repeal of the excise taxes, something the Republicans had not counted on and which upset the plans of the Administration leaders. However, there were still the conferees to save the situation, the Administration was thankful to know.

The February WOMAN CITIZEN went to press just a little too soon to carry the actual vote upon the World Court, although it took its readers to the very

threshold. The threat of cloture was fulfilled and, as soon as the Senate faced the necessity of voting, it was obvious that neither Reed of Missouri, nor Borah of Idaho, nor the implacable insurgent band could stop the World Court from going over the top. After a tense day with packed galleries the pregnant vote—76 to 17—came during a lull, with few to witness it. Quiet satisfaction over a duty done rather than vociferous rejoicing marked the hour.

### World Court: Next?

"For a long time we stood on the brink, testing the temperature of World-Court water. I hope that soon we shall be swimming around in it and calling to others, 'Come on in, the water's fine.'"

This remark by Senator William Cabell Bruce of Maryland at the recent English-Speaking Union dinner, might have been taken as the text of the dinner given by the National League of Women Voters on February 13 in honor of the Women's World Court Committee.

Through the remarks of members of that committee and of United States Senators who were present ran a note of triumph, sobered by the reflection that the battle is not yet wholly won. Although the Senate has acted and people by and large throughout the United States accept American adhesion to the protocol as a *fait accompli*, yet the irreconcilables threaten to take the fight to the country, to discredit and defeat the men who voted for American participation.

Before this issue of the WOMAN CITIZEN appears, Senator Borah in all probability will have struck his promised blow in Chicago, in Senator McKinley's state. Senator McKinley has been marked for defeat by the die-hards of the Senate because of his action on the Court. Senator Lenroot, who led the Administration forces, and who would

have had a struggle in any case to win in Wisconsin, is to be turned down specifically for this, according to the plans of those who refuse to accept defeat in the Senate. The strength of La Follette in Wisconsin bodes ill for Lenroot, who, however, asserted at the dinner that he would rather be defeated for having taken the position that he did than not to have made his stand for the Court.

Circulars are now being sent broadcast on "The Betrayal of America," as a part of the propaganda to offset the action of the Senate. Authorization of the pamphlet does not appear, but it contains a stanza from "America," selections from the Bible, quotations from the "Fathers" and a letter from Vida Milholland, among other cullings.

Although immigration has been checked, hearings before the House Immigration Committee indicate that it is extremely difficult to guard the extended borders of the United States against undesirable aliens, or liquor. On the number of deportable aliens now here who can not be sent out for lack of funds, authorities differ, the estimates ranging from 250,000 to more than a million.

Meanwhile, efforts are being made to have aliens who enlisted to fight for the United States in the World War admitted in spite of quotas, to let in members of families, heads of which are already here, and to make other exceptions.

#### Prohibition—Pro and Con

As for prohibition, those opposed to it are insisting that changes must be made in the enforcement act so as to permit of light wines and beer. A late move on the part of Senator Edge of New Jersey would legalize "non-intoxicating liquor," leaving the interpretation of what that means to the courts. Meanwhile, the Administration is going forward with its plans to make enforcement more effective. A bill has been introduced in Congress to establish in the Treasury Department a Bureau of Customs and a Bureau of Prohibition. General Lincoln C. Andrews, on whom is laid the heaviest burden for enforcing the law, said on Lincoln Day that "the citizen can help by developing a public opinion that would popularize law observance, so the hostess need no longer feel apologetic for not serving cocktails; and the citizen can see that his own local officials and courts faithfully meet their responsibilities for local law enforcement."

Attempts at great food mergers brought forth sharp action on the part of the Government. Within ten days after the advertisement of public financing of the National Food Products Corporation, the Department of Justice filed a petition in the Federal Courts under the Anti-Trust Law attacking the cor-

#### INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

By Senator Rice W. Means (R) of Colorado, a bill to create a Federal Department of Education.

By Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, a bill to establish a Government commission to operate Muscle Shoals for ten years.

By Senator Robert M. La Follette (R) of Wisconsin, a resolution for an investigation of all affiliated Ward Baking companies.

By Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, a bill for Government operation of Muscle Shoals.

By Senator Walter Edge (D) of New Jersey, a bill to legalize all beverages that are "not intoxicating in fact" regardless of alcoholic content.

By Senator Reed Smoot (R) of Utah, Treasury bill providing for creation in the Treasury Department of separate bureaus for prohibition enforcement and customs administration.

By Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, a bill to establish a Women's Bureau in the Metropolitan police department, District of Columbia.

#### PASSED BY THE SENATE

Swanson resolution of adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, with reservations, by a vote of 76 to 17.

Resolution appropriating \$50,000 for expenses of American delegation to the preliminary conference on Limitation of Armaments at Geneva.

Resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to submit to Congress all evidence obtained in its investigation of the Aluminum Company.

Tax bill, carrying a reduction of \$456,000,000, by a vote of 58 to 9. This is \$104,000,000 reduction in addition to that provided in the House bill.

Copeland resolution authorizing the President to intervene in the anthracite coal strike.

Treasury-Post-office appropriation bill for \$868,615,501.

Bill authorizing courts to seize property of witnesses who refuse to return from foreign countries to testify.

Naval appropriation bill for \$316,433,440.

#### INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

By Rep. Philip Hill (D) of Maryland, a bill to create a Department of National Defense.

By Rep. Shallenberger (D) of Nebraska, a resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation of profits in the American rubber industry.

By Rep. Fiorello H. LaGuardia (Socialist) of New York, a resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to furnish the House with all information in its possession regarding alleged bread and flour trusts.

By Rep. W. A. Ayres (D) of Kansas, a bill which will render any person landing liquor in the United States punishable as a pirate.

By Rep. Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, a resolution for a national referendum on light wines and beer.

By Rep. Robert L. Bacon (R) of New York, a bill to confer United States citizenship upon inhabitants of the Virgin Islands, and by Felix C. Davila, resident commissioner from Porto Rico, a bill to provide territorial government for the Virgin Islands.

#### PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Naval appropriation bill providing \$308,000,000 for naval expenditures.

Agricultural appropriation bill, carrying \$127,300,528.

War Department appropriation bill for \$339,500,000.

Public buildings bill carrying a total appropriation of \$165,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 is to be expended for new Government buildings in Washington.

poration which had been organized with a potential capitalization of \$200,000,000, to acquire stock in food companies throughout the country.

A Representative, Mr. Brand of Ohio, arose on the floor of the House recently and said, "I want to talk about bread." The statement was greeted with applause. The House is interested in bread. One member said he never ate white bread.

Mr. Brand introduced a bill standardizing the size of a loaf of bread. "A survey of the baking business of the United States made by the Bureau of Standards," Mr. Brand asserted, "shows that two or three ounces of bread are pinched off of every loaf where there is no law requiring full weight. It also shows that where there is such a law requiring full weight—and there are eleven states that do—the consumers get full weight bread and that the price is the same as in the states where the short-weight bread is sold."

Mr. Brand declared that people in the United States are paying more than double the price that Europe pays for its bread, and are surely entitled to their full weight. Six women's organizations, labor organizations and the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce favor the Brand bill.

#### "I Killed Cock Robin"

The Administration determined early in the coal strike on a policy of non-interference and adhered to it in spite of criticism and appeal. It permitted Senator Copeland's resolution urging intervention to go through without protest, after it had been modified by Senator Reed of Pennsylvania, making it optional with the President to act. No attention was paid to it after it was passed.

There was a chorus of "I killed Cock Robin" in legislative chambers coincident with news of the strike's termination, but Mr. Coolidge claimed credit for no such achievement. He did not say whether he believed that Mr. Grant, a modest operator, or Secretary of Labor Davis had been most influential. He sent no bouquets to the Senate or House.

Senator Neely of West Virginia, as a mark of reassurance that if the Pennsylvania anthracite gave out there was always the West Virginia bituminous to fall back on, had a hundred tons of coal dropped on a siding at Washington and distributed among the newspaper correspondents and other needy persons.

Colonel William Mitchell is out of the Army, but friction in the War and Navy Departments caused by clashing opinions of insurgent aviators and old line officers persists. Certain influential persons in the War Department are reported to be disturbed because of the activity of General Patrick, Chief of the Army Air Service, in enlisting sup-

(Continued on page 37)





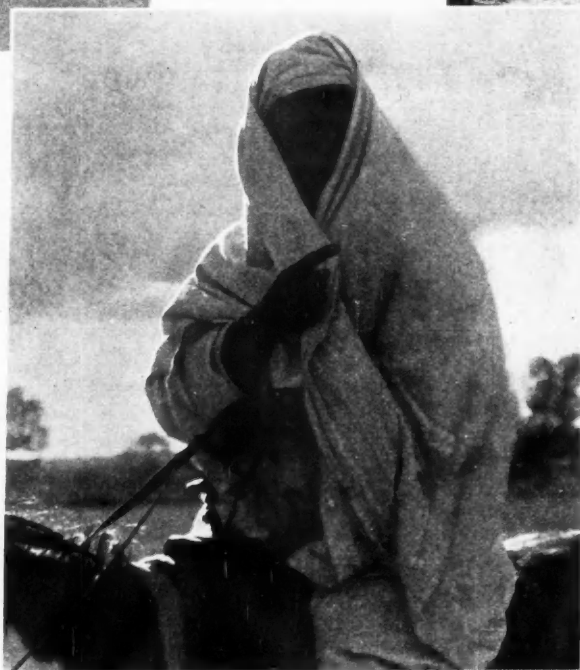
## THE WORLD OF ART

*The page shows four examples of Laura Gilpin's photography in the Southwest.*



*Above, the Laguna Mission in New Mexico, an old Franciscan Mission dating back to the early 1600's.*

*In the center, a Taos Indian—a print here shown for the first time.*



*Above, "The Cedar Tree," which gives the character of the Mesa Verde country Miss Gilpin loves.*

*Below, Square Tower House, which is her "favorite ruin."*



## A Worker in Light

By MILDRED ADAMS

**I**T was a cold, dark day, so cold that the rain seemed to sting and the damp air soaked through the closest woolens. Within the studio it was scarcely warmer, for an upheaval of decorating had played havoc with the steam system, and filled the room with the unpleasant dampness of fresh paint.

It was a day for color, for Spanish landscapes and Czech embroideries.

One shivered at the prospect of turning over a pile of cold gray and white photographs.

And yet there was warmth in the young photographer's smile, in her short gold hair and twinkling eyes. Warmth and tantalizing promises. She opened a flat portfolio, and the promises came true. She performed a miracle. Suddenly the room was fragrant with the smell of hot pines in

the sun, and warm with a little wind that stole round the corner of a sandstone ledge and fled across the mesa.

"Colorado," she said, "the southern part. My own country is more mountainous."

Laura Gilpin's own country lies around her home, which is in Colorado Springs. Here she has always lived, and here she is making the remarkable photographs which prove her an artist in the finest sense of the word, and a craftsman of rare patience and ability.

She has tramped the mountains with her camera in rain and sun and snow. Some of her most exquisite prints, full of the special qualities which photography alone of the arts possesses, are of fresh, damp snow, clinging to branches or blanketing rocks.

Long distances open out before her camera's eye as they have always done before her own. The problems of distance baffle many photographers, but this mountain dweller has solved them for herself. Her far mountains never suffer from that sadly familiar look of things seen through a camera out of focus. Great distances, over which your eye travels slowly, lie between you and them.

Devoted as she is to the mountains around Colorado Springs, to the Garden of the Gods whose grotesque shapes she has photographed under every changing condition of light and weather, her latest and most vivid interest is in the southern part of Colorado, in that piece of government land called Mesa Verde National Park.

Although it was made a national park in 1906, it is not well known. Miss Gilpin's enthusiasm makes it sound as though it were one of the most fascinating places in the country. Thanks to the wisdom and foresight of its superintendent, it has kept its primitive atmosphere to a degree impossible in some of the older Government territory.

#### *With the Cliff Dwellers*

She opened another long gray portfolio to pictures that made one long to start for the Mesa Verde without a moment's delay. "It is cliff-dweller country," she explained. "Like all that I've ever seen, these cliff dwellings were built, not on top of the mesa, but in caves under ledges of the rock that forms the mesa's top. It is hard enough to climb up a mesa from the plain below, but once you get there you are almost worse off than when you were at the bottom, for you can't even see the village. In this one, for instance"—she held up a beautiful print—"the top of the houses isn't more than a hundred feet below the mesa's top, yet it takes half an hour to scramble down a perilous path. Built that way, the houses were completely protected from rain and from hot sun. Their enemies could neither shoot arrows up to them nor down at them.

"The present-day Indians believe that the villages are haunted by the ghosts of their ancestors, and they won't go near them. Even seeing the white people go in and out day after day does not lessen their terror.

"The Park is specially fortunate in its resident superintendents, Dr. and Mrs. Nusbaum. He is an able archaeologist, and she is an artist in many lines. The songs and folk lore of the natives fascinate her, and she is making a lifelong study of them. She wove some of the legends into a play, and tried to get Indians to take the rôles. At first they wouldn't have anything to do with it. They were afraid of their ancestors and of the old houses. Little by little she won their confidence, and last year she succeeded in staging the play for the first time. But even then the Indians were so temperamental that she didn't know until half an hour before it was time to begin whether they'd go on or not.

"She stages the play in one of the ruins, and seats her audience across the canyon, so that they are completely removed from the actors. At night, with the stars hanging out of a velvet-black sky, and the only light a flickering fire, it is too lovely to be real.

"One old Indian came many miles to see it, and stood with Mrs. Nusbaum, not moving a muscle or saying a word. Finally he turned to her, and said quietly, 'Those are the dream pictures of my people.'

"Photographing the play has been a very difficult thing. It is hard to get the Indians to pose. They are still very shy, although thanks to the kindly patience of Dr. and Mrs. Nusbaum some of them have lost their old fear of the ruins. The truth is that they don't like to be photographed. Of course one can't use a camera when the play is being given publicly, and so there must be special scenes, with all the attendant details to be arranged. One night I got them all to promise me faithfully that they would pose, and no one came. A wild game of 'Moccasin' was on, and nothing could move them. But I hope eventually to get a complete set of photographs.

"You see the life, the customs, the very types which the play represents are passing away with a speed that frightens one. Quite aside from my photographer's interest in its scenes, I am eager to add one more bit of accurate pictorial information about these Indians to the pitifully small amount we possess."

Colorado landscapes and Indians are among Miss Gilpin's more unusual subjects, but her work is by no means confined to them. She makes portraits whose very composition, and proportion of black to white, seem to be conditioned by the personality before her camera's lens. Her series of pictures of Harold Bauer at the piano are uncanny in their insight into various phases of his character. They are pictures of the great pianist,

and in some intangible way they are also pictures of the music which he makes.

She photographs delightful arrangements of still life because they are such fine practice material, never moving, never disturbing the play of light. Flowers are her subjects for their beauty, and for their way with light. Her sprays of mariposa lilies seem to tremble in the light that pours upon them, their petals curving toward it, their fine silken fingers reaching out for it. Even though you never had seen a mariposa lily—and only the West knows its fragile beauty—you would recognize its kinship to the butterfly for which it is named by that strange quality of palpitating in sunlight which her print manages to suggest.

Throughout all her pictures runs that unusual feeling for light. She insists that it is "essentially the camera's medium. Everything a photographer does is conditioned by it. We work in light as a painter works in colors, or a sculptor in marble. And if we forget that, as we often do, and concentrate too much on the things behind the light, then we have stodgy, dead prints.

"It is by no means an easy medium. You have to study it, and try it out in all sorts of ways, and even then it will betray you in a way you never thought of. But its changes, and its fascination, are endless."

#### *Swift Recognition*

Miss Gilpin has shown her work in galleries and museums all over this country, and even as far away as the exhibitions of the Royal Photographic Society in London. Her picture of "The Visiting Nurse and the New Baby" took the first prize in Seattle last year. She has been honored with an invitation to give a special "one man" show at the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts, and has held similar shows in Denver, Baltimore, San Francisco and many other cities.

Her success is the more remarkable because she has been working so short a time. Ten years covers the length of her photographic career. It was at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 that she became fascinated with the problems and possibilities of photography. Up to that time the smooth course of her schooling had been broken only by attempts, she says unsuccessful, at painting, but then she determined to put all her love of art into photographic form. The very next year she enrolled in the Clarence White School of Photography. Not only processes and methods, but principles of design, and a thorough grounding in the basis of art, together with an insight into the highest ideals of fine photographers, were given her in this remarkable school. At the end of the course she went back to her beautiful mountain country, and there worked out for herself problems of light and color peculiar to that region.

# The War on Illiteracy

By CORA WILSON STEWART

**A** FEW months ago I was examining old records in a Kentucky courthouse—records for the years 1787 to 1792—to find out how many in those days had been unable to write their names. Fifty per cent had signed their deeds, mortgages and wills by mark. But what had they to leave to their descendants? Not libraries, certainly. Only one legatee left any sort of library. Another left two books among his possessions and one bequeathed a writing book, as a rare treasure, to his children. "A Dutch-oven, a big wheel, a little wheel, a pair of stilliards, a musket, a powder-horn, a tomahawk," thus ran the inventory that I copied, and the others were duplicates with slight variations. That is where "his mark" as a signature belongs—back in the age of the Dutch-oven, the still-yard, the tomahawk. It has no place in this age of libraries, bookstores, news-stands, postal service and telegraph.

This is the age of print. Linotypes, mimeographs and typewriters are working overtime to supply reading material; libraries are traveling in motor cars to carry books to the remotest regions; print has reared its danger signals at the crossings and put up its health notices and agricultural programs throughout the countryside for the passer-by on the lonely as well as the frequented road to read. But five millions of the people can not read. They pass these warnings and posters by, for they are blind to the printed page.

## We Are No. 10

One does not have to go back to the records of a century ago to find a country where half of the people were unable to write their names. We need only to go as far back as the United States census of 1920. On this list are parishes in Louisiana where fifty per cent of the people have to make their mark. In Arizona there is one county today where less than forty-four per cent can write their own names. Some Mississippi and Texas counties show but little better records, having forty per cent that can neither read nor write, while scattered throughout the nation are a number of counties where one out of every three is illiterate.

To its shame, the United States ranks tenth in literacy among the nations of the world. The illiterates are not seg-

regated or confined to any one section at all. They are scattered throughout



© Marceau

*Cora Wilson Stewart is known the country over as the founder of the Moonlight Schools in the Kentucky hills and leader of the crusade against illiteracy. A mountaineer herself, Mrs. Stewart was born in one of the two homes in her community where there were a few books. To her mother, a "born teacher," Mrs. Stewart gives much of the credit for her own eagerness to spread education. When she was only four, she announced that she herself was going to teach, and as a matter of fact every one of the seven children in that family, as well as the father and mother, were at some time teachers. Cora Wilson's schooling came through the public schools, then a Mission School, and at last, with teaching sandwiched in, at the State University. In teaching, she went right up the ladder—primary school, grades, county superintendent. In this last office she saw the needs of her mountain people and started the movement that is now a great nationwide crusade. Mrs. Stewart is chairman of the Illiteracy Commission of the World's Federation of Educational Associations and counselor on illiteracy to several national organizations. We asked her to give us a bird's-eye view of the situation in our own country, the need, and the fight to which all her time since 1910 has been devoted.*

the land. No one state can point the finger of scorn at the others. Washington, the nation's capital, has 10,000; Boston, the center of culture, has 25,000 in round numbers; Philadelphia has enough to populate a city the size of Springfield, Ohio, with eight thousand extra to spare—the Quaker City has nearly 60,000; Chicago has a round 100,000; New York has enough to start a city the size of Denver, but it would be a city in which libraries, magazines, bookstores, newspapers, typewriters, pens, writing-paper, blotters, calendars, and even movies, with their printed titles and explanations, would have to be left out. Pennsylvania has enough illiterates to make two states of the population of Wyoming. All that this Western state is accomplishing, the conduct of its government, its schools, its banks, its business houses and its newspapers, is being done with half the people that Pennsylvania is permitting intellectually to go to waste. Ohio, mother of many presidents, has more native-born white illiterates than has the state of Mississippi. Has she another possible McKinley, Taft or Harding buried among the 131,000 who can not read or write?

## A Challenge to the West

In the West, illiteracy appears in a reduced percentage. The Western states drew from this and other nations their most progressive citizens to people and to pioneer them. In such states illiteracy should never have been permitted to exist. It would have been so easy for such states to have taught the few they have—to have wiped out illiteracy long ago, to have given the nation the needed example of a state without an illiterate. The very few they have in Oregon, Montana, Utah and Idaho are an indictment against those states, for while the more there are the greater the disgrace, the fewer there are the less excuse there is for having any.

The war against illiteracy is being waged to remedy these conditions—to set these men and women free. It is a war that had its origin in the mountains of Kentucky and that came about through the appeals of the illiterates themselves.

The first of these was a mountain woman. When I was superintendent of schools in Rowan County, I acted as secretary to her and to other illiterate



folk—a mistaken kindness. I ought to have been teaching them to read and write. This woman's children had all grown up without education save one daughter who had secured a little education and had gone away to Chicago. Her letters were the only joy that came into that mother's life. She would bring them over the hill to me seven miles to read and answer for her. She suddenly ceased her visits, and after a six weeks' absence came in one morning with a letter. I anticipated her mission.



*In their eagerness to learn, mothers took babes in arms to the moonlight schools.*

"Have you a letter from your daughter?" I said. "Shall I read and answer it for you?"

"No, I've learned to read and write. I kin answer it for myself," she answered proudly.

Astonished, I questioned her, and this is the story she told: "Well, sometimes I couldn't git over here to see you and the creeks would be up 'twixt me and the neighbors and I couldn't get across, or the neighbors would be away from home. It would be three or four days before I could git a letter read and answered, and anyway, hit jist seemed like thar was a wall 'twixt Jane and me all the time and I wanted to read with my own eyes what she had writ with her own hand. So I went to the store and bought me a speller and I sat up till midnight and sometimes till daylight, and I learned to read and write."

This incident was followed shortly afterward by two others—the appeal of a middle-aged man who declared, "I would give twenty years of my life if I could read and write," and by a ballad-maker, a lad who after he had sung one of his ballads said with pathos, "I've thought up a hundred that was better'n that, but I'd ferget 'em before anybody come along to set 'em down."

These three incidents were more than the call of three individuals, they were the call of three different classes—of mothers cut off from their absent children; middle-aged men, shut out from the world of books, and younger people with treasures locked fast in their illiterate minds that the world needed



*The Spelling Match, in a Kentucky moonlight school. One of the old men in the picture said: "It used to be moonshine and bullets here; now it's lemonade and Bibles."*

for the advancement of its science, art, literature and invention. They must have their chance. But how?

The day schools were already crowded with children, and anyway, illiterate men and women more than any others are chained to labor by day. Night schools in rural sections were unknown, and in a mountain county, so recently disturbed by a fearful feud and presenting all the obstacles of high hills to climb, rugged roads and unbridged streams, they seemed impossible. Then came the thought of opening the schools on moonlight nights and making it as much of an adventure as possible. The teachers entered into the spirit and heartily approved the plan, pledging themselves not only to teach on moonlight nights but to carry the message in advance from house to house, the "glad tidings of good joy" to illiterates that their chance had come.

We made an estimate of the number that would probably attend, and prepared for a hundred and fifty, but when the schools opened their doors, twelve hundred came trooping through

the moonlight. The grandmother of eighty-six proved as eager to learn as her granddaughter of eighteen. In about half an hour's time, most of them had accomplished the blessed miracle—as it seemed to them—of writing their names. Soon they were surprising far-away loved ones with letters. Three years of earnest campaigning like this practically wiped illiteracy out of the county.

Twenty-five other counties, meanwhile, had gone on the warpath against illiteracy, and the movement had met with such success that the governor urged the legislature to create an Illiteracy Commission to organize the forces and extend the fight to the entire state. This was done by the legislature of 1914, and the governor announced the creation of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission with a stirring proclamation urging every citizen to join in and help to wipe the blot of illiteracy from the state. The response was enthusiastic. Public-school teachers, who were to be the soldiers in the trenches, volunteered, women began to raise funds, editors to write flaming editorials, ministers to preach on stamping out illiteracy, and orators to travel and speak on the subject. A whole state was up in arms against this evil. It was something new in the educational history of the world.

Other states began to line up their forces for battle. Alabama created an Illiteracy Commission and her governor issued a proclamation against illiteracy, her women began to raise money to provide books and pens, the sinews of war, her teachers answered "Ready" to the call of their State Superintendent of Education. South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia and North Carolina were soon in action, and other states fell into line one by one until practically all of them are now working to wipe out illiteracy either in a state-wide organized campaign or locally in spots, attacking first at some point where illiteracy is most vulnerable.

Prior to 1910 there was not a district,



*An Indian mother in the Southwest—one of many Indians who have been taught to read and write.*

county, city or state that had as its aim the complete removal of illiteracy. Men and women afflicted by this curse were offered no sort of relief, and when the census-takers at that time announced that five and a half million had to make their mark, there was nowhere an expression of shame, pity or even of surprise. There was not a law on the statute books of any state that provided a chance for an adult illiterate or that referred to him in any way.

The census of 1920 found an awakened America, and one that was determined to give the illiterates their chance. The initial stroke of the illiteracy campaign in the various states had been so successful that it led to high hopes for the relief of all the illiterates. Oklahoma had in one short campaign set 5,000 illiterates free; North Carolina had liberated 10,000 in her first session of moonlight schools; Georgia had taught 17,892 in a five-months' campaign; Alabama had 75,000 fewer illiterates than when she began her fight; South Carolina had made a sweeping reduction in her illiteracy; Kentucky had redeemed over a hundred thousand men and women from illiteracy, and New York State had done even better. The census of 1920 showed five hundred thousand fewer illiterates in the nation, and all but a few of the states showed a decreased percentage. The Census Bureau at Washington had found a new way to make its records useful. The illiteracy statistics, formerly untouched in their musty vaults, became a much consulted record, and the illiteracy figures came to stand for what they really were—the names of human beings dwarfed and blighted.

The states and communities today, as they war on illiteracy, show a spirit that means no compromise or quarter to the enemy, and no chance for his reap-

pearance when once he has been put to rout. The fight is everywhere creating a sentiment for better school attendance laws, adequately enforced, which, of course, will prevent illiteracy in the future.

The armies against illiteracy have

Sulphur Okla  
Jan 13 1925  
Mr. W. A. Nash  
Oklahoma City  
Okla  
Dear Mr. Nash  
I am 29 years old  
I am going to a moon  
light school Mr. & to  
Bard is the teacher  
I am learning to read  
and write and work  
arithmetice  
I am glad to go to  
school  
Yours truly  
F. M. Young

One of many touching letters from grateful pupils. "Mr. Nash" is the state superintendent of schools.

their battle-cries, their campaign songs, their citations for those who have gone beyond the line of duty, and some plans for decorating the most valiant of their teacher-soldiers with medals. The slogans of the states show the spirit in which they are making the attack. "Let's sweep illiteracy out of Arkansas." "Illiteracy in Alabama—let's remove it." "Illiteracy in Mississippi—blot it out." "Let South Carolina secede from illiteracy." "No illiteracy in Oklahoma in 1926." "Delaware first to sign the Constitution, first to wipe out illiteracy." "Illiteracy, the blot—teach it out," says

North Dakota. Even Iowa, the state that has the lowest percentage of illiteracy, has created an Illiteracy Commission and sounded the slogan, "The Immediate Elimination of Illiteracy from Iowa."

The slogans used by the great organizations, too, have inspired millions. "Each One Teach One," urges the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "Let Every Citizen Adopt One Illiterate and Teach Him," is the appeal of the American Legion. The National Congress of Parents and Teachers has adopted no slogan, but wages relentless war on illiteracy through all of its branches, state and local.

Four states wage war with the avowed purpose of being first to wipe out illiteracy. North Dakota, with 9,937 to reach, set out a few years ago to gain for herself that proud record. Golden Valley was the first of her counties to reach the goal. When the last lone illiterate was to be taught, a man living far out on a ranch, John Wentland, the county school superintendent (and may his tribe increase), went out and lived with this man until he had taught him to read and write. North Dakota has wiped illiteracy out of a number of her counties, and has reduced her percentage from 2.1 to .7. She is now strengthening her forces for a final victory.

Oklahoma has the courage to say to the world that she can teach her fifty-six thousand, while some of the others that covet first place teach their eight or ten thousand. No second or third place for her, she avers. No citizen is too proud to teach and none too humble. She lists among her volunteers a former United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Honorable M. A. Nash, has found his

(Continued on page 35)

## Our Cover Artist

**E**DITH CATLIN PHELPS, our cover artist, belongs to that ever-growing group of women who are successfully combining motherhood and a career. In addition to her multitudinous cares as a mother of three children, she is a well-known figure and portrait painter. Her signature appears on the portraits of many prominent women, one among them being Mrs. Oliver Harriman.

Mrs. Phelps tells us that as far back as she can remember, she has always painted. She was the youngest student in the life class of the Art Students' League. Her subsequent training was received at the Julien Academy in Paris, and at Provincetown, Massachusetts, under Charles W. Hawthorne. She is a



© Campbell Studio  
Mrs. Phelps with her children

member of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors, the Allied Artists of America, and the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, which on two occasions have awarded her paintings honorable mention. Besides exhibiting extensively in this country, Mrs. Phelps just recently had the distinction of exhibiting one of her paintings in South America.

Family and art studies, though most important to her, are not, however, Mrs. Phelps's only interests. She is active in political and social affairs, being a member of the Women's National Republican Club and the Colony Club. Another personal bit well worth telling is the fact that she was decorated by the French Government for war work.

## FINER

# The Home-Plus-Job Woman



## HOME-MAKING

## A Symposium on an Open Question

One doesn't have to be so very old to remember when mothers working outside their homes—at least, willingly—were few and far between. Nowadays, the number is legion. But the problem of their double job is not solved, and no subject comes oftener to our desks in the form of suggestions. In other numbers we have given you the testimony of men and women on how fifty-fifty families work out, psychologically. Here we are printing some workaday records of just how the double job is managed in terms of hours and schedules. We asked only women who actually leave their homes to hold salaried "jobs," with regular hours, and with responsibility to someone else besides themselves, and who have children. No conclusions will be drawn here by us, but we invite our readers to send us theirs in the form of letters from one hundred to four hundred words long.

"**H**OW do I do it" has been asked me so many times in so many tones of voice ranging from amazement to sharp disapproval, that I shall try to present here the simple, practical plan of how I do do "it." "It" refers to the double task of running a job as head of the circulation department of a well-known magazine and running a household which consists of friend husband and a fourteen-months-old baby.

Although this discussion is not intended to enter the realms of pros and cons regarding woman's work after marriage, may I add for the disapproving ones that my husband admits enthusiastically to being well fed and well cared for, my baby is the healthiest specimen extant outside of Mellon Food ads, and my employer has not fired me yet.

To get down to business, my day's working schedule is as follows:

7-8 A. M. Nurse feeds baby and gets breakfast for family.

8-9 A. M. Get up, dress, have breakfast (baby is always with us during this hour).

9 A. M. Start for business, leaving

written directions for colored maid who comes at 3 P. M., and verbal directions re baby or errands for nurse.

9:30 A. M.-1 P. M. At office. (Baby at home is bathed, dressed, etc., and sleeps from 10.30 to 12.30 by open window.)

1-2 P. M.—Lunch—either telephone to home or occasionally make an unexpected visit to see what nurse is doing. Nurse gets own and baby's meal.

2-5 P. M. At office. Baby is outdoors.

5.15-6.15 P. M. Home with baby always during this hour.

6.15-6.45 P. M. Baby in bed. Go out and do marketing for following day.

7 P. M. Dinner.

Evenings. At my husband's disposal, with an occasional holiday for myself!

On Saturday and Sunday I spend two to three hours with my baby and every other Sunday I have entire charge of her all day. In summer I take her to the country and give her all my time for one month at least; planning for a longer time if possible by taking extra vacation without pay.

This, of course, is a flexible schedule adjustable to daily events that may arise. Unfortunately, too, it sometimes breaks down as when the nurse is fired, the maid leaves, sickness occurs or some other domestic tragedy takes place. But by keeping cool and acting promptly I have been lucky thus far in repairing such breakdowns quickly before great damage was done. Moreover, in my bachelor days when I lived with a girl friend similar breakdowns were apt to occur.

As my baby grows older, I realize that I will have to make changes in my schedule and I am open-minded enough to concede that perhaps it won't work at all. But at present, in the hours I give to my child, I truly believe that I am so eager to see her that we enjoy each other's company twice as much—it's a treat, not commonplace routine—and, furthermore, I am so fresh from another

point of view I can see faults more quickly and correct them more patiently and with more effect.

There are, to be sure, "mitigating circumstances" in my system that may make it workable. My job, although a desk job demanding my presence regularly, depends more on responsibility for making good than on punching a timeclock on the minute. In the second place, I live within fifteen or twenty minutes' ride from my work and within a half block from stores and markets—to my mind very necessary factors for the "home-plus-job" woman. In the third place, our family income is enough to hire an efficient nurse (though the best bear careful watching) and a capable maid. In the fourth place and most especially, my husband is sympathetic and helpful because, he says, he finds me twice as interesting a companion with two jobs (one outside the home in contact with interesting people) as if I were house-bound to one more or less manual job for which I am not particularly fitted.

In the next contributor's schedule, the husband plays an active part.

### FAMILY:

Husband a social worker with foreign groups, mother a secretary in the Y. W. C. A., small boy five years old—John, baby twenty months—Deborah, maid who has been with the family four years.

### PROGRAM OF A WEEKDAY:

Husband gets children up and takes them to bath. Husband shaves while children bathe, encouraged by frequent urging from husband. Husband terminates the bath by a generous cold shower to the delight of the children.

Mother, during the above, dresses and lays out children's clothes for the day.

The boy dresses with husband in the den. Mother dresses baby, plans meals and talks over the day with the maid. Does the nearby marketing either before or after breakfast except Saturday, when husband does the weekly marketing.



Breakfast at 8.

Husband leaves boy at kindergarten on his way to work.

Wife's office hours 9—4:45. Husband 9:30—5, except three evenings when he remains at Centre till 11 P. M.

The laundry is done outside the home, except the children's. Maid washes for children three times a week.

Mornings, maid does the work while baby plays in the nursery.

12:00: Maid takes baby and goes for boy at kindergarten. If weather is bad baby stays with maid of friend in house.

12:45: Maid gets children's hearty meal. Children nap after dinner till 3:30.

3:30: Maid takes children outdoors for hour and a half. On the maid's afternoon out a college student comes for four hours and takes the children out.

Saturday morning husband, who is occupied Saturday evening, spends the morning with the children outdoors.

5:00: Baby has supper and is put into bed before the maid starts dinner.

5:45: Mother arrives home and plays with children.

6:30: Dinner. Boy has dinner with father and mother. Listens to a story or plays till 7:30.

House quiet by 8.

Evening—Mending, putting drawers in order, writing letters, doing office work, entertaining guests (about once a week), helping husband with his work such as making curtains for a club room, or entertaining new arrivals to this country, of many nationalities.

The maid has no responsibility after dinner and goes to see friends every evening except one night a week when she is on duty. To give her a change and a rest from the children, the maid has a Saturday and Sunday off once a month.

Father and mother and children have a week-end at the country home once a month. The city apartment is rented from May till October, the family move to the country and the father and mother commute, so that the children may be outdoors the whole summer.

#### SOCIAL LIFE:

Concerts and theatres have to be planned carefully in advance, for the mother is confined pretty closely evenings, except when she can park the children with friends who live in the same house. Student help for late evening entertainments is too expensive except for an occasional emergency.

#### SUNDAY:

Children demand to be bathed and fed on the weekly schedule hour, so one Sunday mother gets up and bathes and dresses them and takes the boy to Sunday-school, letting the husband sleep, and the next week the father rises at the early hour so that the mother can sleep. Sunday dinner at one, and the maid is free for the rest of the day.

The vast amount of detail to be or-

ganized and simplified and made automatic is one of the problems—the number of people you are responsible for in your household, the menus and lists which must be made out daily, the mere matter of the mother keeping up to her standard of personal appearance for herself and her family. But there are many compensations which come from husband helping wife in her work and wife helping husband; office gives homework an added zest and homework gives office a new zest.

*No. 3 defines her four essentials very clearly.*

THE household for which I am responsible consists of my husband, a four-year-old boy and myself. We live in mid-town (New York City) about fifteen minutes' ride or half an hour's walk from my work. My husband is a professor and editor. My job is that of the head of a department in a health agency, which permits of a certain flexibility when necessary in hours, but is in the main a nine to five job, frequently a nine to six, and involves some evening meetings. During certain periods of the year, particularly during the time of our financial campaign, it involves much overtime and high-pressure work.

Our housekeeping arrangements are as follows: A full-time housekeeper-nurse lives with us as a member of the family; is responsible for the full care of the boy and for light household duties, including cooking. The serving of breakfast and of dinner is cooperative. She has time off during the week-end, part of either Saturday or Sunday, and two weeks in the summer with pay. All laundry is sent out. We have extra help weekly for cleaning. Usually I make out the menus and attend to the marketing personally, handling the day-to-day housekeeping expenses, all purchases, and the keeping of accounts. Monthly bills are paid by my husband, all of this from the fund set aside for housekeeping expenses.

These arrangements are temporarily broken down owing to the illness of the housekeeper-nurse, so that for about a month we have managed by having the woman who usually does our cleaning come in daily from 9.30 to 6.30 or 7, for the care of the boy, light housekeeping and preparing and sometimes serving the dinner. Everything else my husband and I manage together. If necessary, this same helper stays during evenings. Very fortunately, our extra helper, to whom the boy was already accustomed, is very unusual in both character and

personality, and entirely competent to be trusted with the boy.

From early June through September our arrangements are more complicated since two households have to be managed, one in the country and one in town, and plans for these usually shift each summer. In the main, these plans involve having the housekeeper and a helper at the country cabin with the little boy; my being there week-ends; and my husband's dividing his time as business requires, between town and country.

I would generalize as follows: If the woman of the family is to carry a full-time job successfully it is absolutely essential that she should have a boss who thoroughly approves of the principle of married women continuing at work; that her husband should be willing to dispense with housekeeping frills and to share in emergencies; and that the child of the family should be adjustable. On the part of the woman concerned, management of both home and job involves careful budgeting of time and energy, the possible limitation of personal recreation to that which can be taken in the home, and a real desire, as the phrase goes, to both "have her cake and eat it, too." Most important of all, the family has to have good luck.

*No. 4 had different motives from the three others. She undertook the home-plus-job life to "get our home on a sound basis, and help out on college expenses."*

I TOOK a full day "job" in May, 1921, with regular government hours, 9 to 4:30, and thirty days' annual vacation. I leave the house about 8:15 A. M. and get back about 5:15, and until this year I have always taken one or two children to high school, as well as my husband to his office before going to my own work.

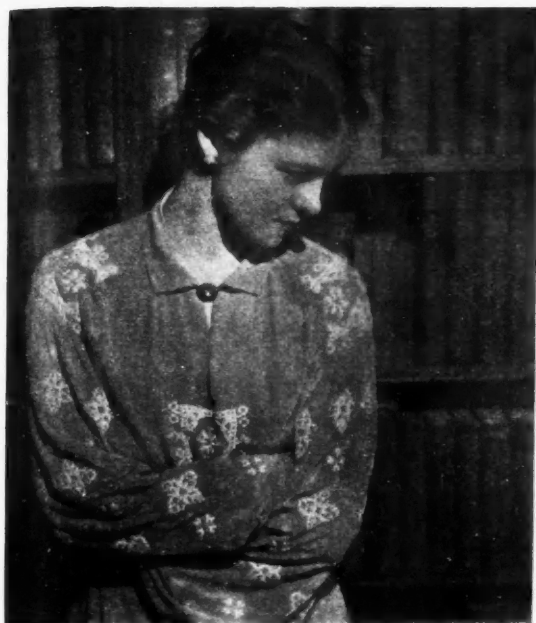
Our family consists of four children and a grandmother besides my husband and myself. The ages of the children at the time I came to my present work were: John, 15; Marian, 13½; Peter, 12, and Carol, 2. The two boys have gone to preparatory schools; the eldest is now in college. Marian, who was just graduating from grade school when I started, has now been through high school and is at Smith College.

You see, the older children were well able to look out for themselves and, after school, for their little sister, at the time I started. For the first two years grandmother was at least able to go about, downtown, etc., but since then she has been getting feeble and can not safely be left alone.

Two-year-old Carol was the main problem at first. We have colored help in Washington, highly incompetent and untrained and unreliable for the most part, and I had to try several combinations before I settled on being my own housekeeper, with a general

(Continued on page 45)





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## Eva Le Gallienne Rebel Actress

BY RUTH PENNYBACKER

*At the left—Eva Le Gallienne, whose vitality continually urges her to new fields of experiment. At the right—Miss Le Gallienne as the Princess Alexandra in "The Swan"*



© Nicholas Murray

**O**TTO KAHN once said: "What the theatre needs is for a few actors to be rebels." That is just what Eva Le Gallienne has been doing this winter; and the theatrical season is the richer for it.

The old adage, in so many cases painfully true, of genius skipping a generation, is liberally disproved in the case of Eva Le Gallienne, daughter of the poet and an outstanding young actress, who has further distinguished herself by becoming her own theatrical manager. Born in London of a Danish mother and an English father, she spent her childhood in Paris and returned when

she was fourteen to study at the Academy of Dramatic Arts, founded by Sir Herbert Tree. At sixteen she had her first small part in a play in London which was bought by Belasco, brought to this country with the entire cast, but never produced. For a while she was without a job in a strange country; then did various small parts on the road, in musical comedy, and in support of Ethel Barrymore and others in New York until 1920, when she had her first personal success as the ingénue in "Little Old New York." This was followed by her poignant, unforgettable interpretation of the suffering *Julie* in Molnar's "Liliom" which she played a year in New York and a year on the road.

It was during the long New York run of this play that the fervor to be constantly creating, which is a sign of the artist, seized Miss Le Gallienne; and she and Clare Eames made their first production, Maeterlinck's "Aglavaine and Sélysette," for special matinées. "It was very bad," said Miss Le Gallienne, "because neither one of us had directed anything before, and we didn't know anything." As both of these young actresses are now doing outstanding work in direction, it is interesting that they made their début in this field together. "It is a field," Miss Le Gallienne said, "for which I think women are well fitted because of their tact and understanding. Actors are very sensitive, nervous people—they have to be or they're no good—and must be delicately handled. A harmonious atmosphere backstage, while it is rather rare in the theatre, can be a large factor in building a production."

Molnar, because of his admiration

for Miss Le Gallienne's performance in "Liliom," selected her for the rôle of *Princess Alexandra* in his comedy, "The Swan," which ran in New York for the winter of 1923-4 and on the road for all the next winter. During the New York run of "The Swan" she felt moved to make her next production for special

(Continued on page 42)



© Nicholas Murray

*Miss Le Gallienne as Ella Rentheim, the wraith-like spinster in "John Gabriel Borkman," is a striking contrast to—*

*Hilda Wangel, the young woman in "The Master Builder." Miss Le Gallienne is now playing both parts.*



© Michlin, N. Y.



*Courtesy of Thomas Cook & Sons*

*The French Chamber of Deputies, facing the Pont de la Concorde*

## Why the Franc Falls

By GENEVIÈVE TABOUIS

**A**MERICANS must find it difficult to grasp the significance of the financial crises which have occurred in most European countries since the war. Everyone has read pitiful stories of the misery caused by the depreciation of the currency in Central and Eastern Europe, in Germany, Poland, Austria and Russia. But only those who have experienced it can gauge the effect on the morale and life of a country when a sum which represented the entire fortune of a wealthy and envied family a few years ago has to be paid for the most humble and necessary commodity: a piece of bread.

Is France about to experience similar trials? How serious is the crisis she is undergoing at present? What remedies can be found?

In order to understand the problem, one must understand certain special facts about France. It has often been said, either in a laudatory or a disparaging strain, that France is the most parsimonious of countries. Wealth in France is distributed among a greater number of people than is the case in any other European country, or perhaps in any country in the world. There is a vast number of small landowners and freeholders who have acquired their property by generations of diligent labor and scrupulous saving of every centime, caring little for becoming really rich, and

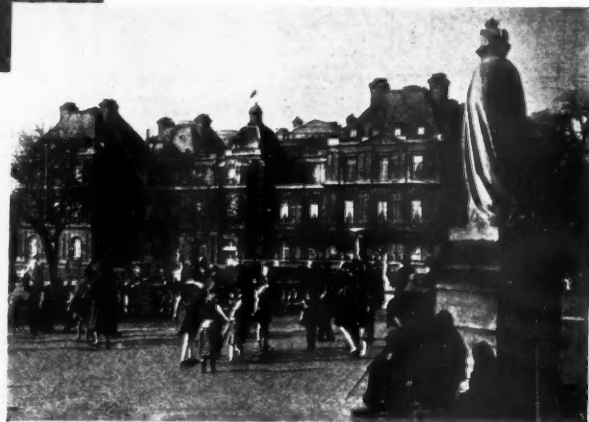
animated solely with the hope of laying aside enough to provide for their old age, and for the ordinary necessities of life for their children, together with a certain independence.

These peasant landowners and people of the middle class provincial towns are the very backbone of France, and possess two-thirds of her total wealth. They do not speculate, but depend entirely for their living on their own honest toil and their savings.

Two years ago the Ministry of Agriculture published a list of awards granted to farmers who could furnish conclusive evidence that their family had cultivated the same land for over two centuries. A surprisingly large number were able to prove that their ancestors had farmed the same land which was now in their possession for four, five, and even six hundred years.

People so bound by tradition have an instinctive mistrust of all financial operations and enterprises to which an element of risk is attached. They put their trust in what they call "*placements de père de famille*," investments which a wise head of a family would make. The mere idea of depositing their money in a bank is repugnant to them; they prefer hoarding it in their own homes. Before the war they accumulated all the gold pieces they could lay hands upon, and it is surmised that much gold is stored away in this fashion at the pres-

*The author of this article, an explanation of the French financial situation as a Frenchwoman sees it, is in close touch with political matters in France. Every week political men of all parties, diplomats and distinguished foreigners meet in her salon. For years Mme. Tabouis has been a regular attendant at the Chamber of Deputies and at political meetings. She is the niece of M. Jules Cambon, formerly French ambassador to the United States. Trained at the Sorbonne, she is herself an archaeologist at the Louvre.*



*Courtesy of French Government Tourist Office*

*The Palace of the Senate in the Luxembourg*

ent day. Even when they purchase stocks and shares, they still keep them at home. Payments by check are made only in the big cities.

These thrifty and perhaps overcautious people placed far the greatest part of their savings in what they considered the safest investments, namely various government bonds, French and foreign. Thus, before the war, the French had invested fifty billion francs (equivalent to ten billion dollars) in foreign securities, chiefly in Russia, Turkey and South America. Most of this fabulous sum has disappeared, and many people in France have been ruined by the bankruptcy of Russia. At present the middle classes have the greater part of their capital invested in French Government stock.

Should France go bankrupt as Germany did, every family, however humble, would be ruined, or reduced to the most pitiful straits. It is for that reason that the present financial crisis in France can not be compared to that which occurred in Germany or in Russia. The Bolshevik Government in Russia, by carrying out its doctrine of expropriation, was able to destroy the currency in a systematic manner and render the state insolvent. The peasants and workers who wrought the revolution owned some of the Russian Government bonds, and the bankruptcy of that Government did not affect them. In Germany the



middle class occupies an insignificant place in the country. The working classes, the big manufacturers, and the great landed proprietors did not suffer by the heavy depreciation in Government stock, so both the Social Democrats and the Conservatives were able to view with equanimity, if not with indifference, the financial collapse of Germany.

Such a situation would be quite impossible in France. Were the franc to depreciate to zero, the whole nation, and not one class alone, would be ruined, as all French private wealth is inseparably connected with the wealth of the state. Eight out of every ten Frenchmen hold stock in the "Société France"—the Government. It is certain, therefore, that in their own interests the majority of the French people will insist on whatever sacrifices may be necessary in order to avert the depreciation of the franc to the level to which the mark, the Austrian crown and the Russian rouble sank.

The traditional and mystic faith of Frenchmen in the sound financial position of the state was so great that the catastrophes which occurred in neighboring countries, and the persistent warnings of discerning people, failed to trouble their peace of mind. From 1919 to 1924 the French Government and the country in general drifted along in a state of security which was based on faith alone and which proved fatal to all attempts to relieve the situation.

#### *Why Loans Instead of Taxes*

The French budget made provision for ninety billion francs to cover the reconstruction of the devastated districts, as well as the pensions to disabled soldiers, war widows and orphans. This sum was advanced by the French people under the firm conviction that Germany would reimburse the whole. France has been greatly criticized for paying these costs out of loans which weigh so heavily on the nation today, instead of meeting them by taxation as England did. We must remember, however, that England was not invaded during the war and that her factories could go on working, whereas France's richest industrial districts were in the hands of the enemy. It is difficult for Americans to realize that a small region on the map, about one-tenth the size of the state of Missouri, represented about ninety-five per cent of the wool industry, sixty per cent of the cotton industry, and seven-tenths of the beet sugar production of the country. In the same region were also twenty-five thousand industrial concerns which represented one-third of France's total wealth.

Moreover, the war broke out at the very moment when the French Parliament had introduced a new system of taxation—the income tax. The reason why this tax worked so admirably in

England was that it had been in existence for nearly a hundred years, during which the various English governments had had ample time to collect full information concerning the wealth and revenue of the country. France had to introduce an entirely new system of taxation when the war was in full swing, when five million men were being mobilized, when the government offices were short of staff, and when taxes could not be enforced too rigorously with the men of the family fighting at the front.

A serious effort was made to enforce taxation after the war, but its success was delayed by a reason which everyone will understand. In order to enable the devastated districts, which represented one-third of France's industrial resources, to pay their taxes, it was necessary to reconstruct factories, houses (about seven hundred thousand had to be rebuilt), roads, railways and bridges. The first symptoms of a return to normal conditions were not felt until 1920.

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*"France will not go bankrupt. Though the French financial situation is very serious, it is not alarming."*

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The yield of these taxes in 1914 was four billion, two hundred million francs. In 1918 it was six billion, eight hundred million. In 1920, twenty billion, one hundred million. In 1924, thirty-one billion, one hundred million, and in 1925 about thirty-five billion.

The London Conference and the Dawes Plan have taught France that she must rely on herself alone, and on the revenue from taxation in order to pay her debts and recover her position.

Several methods of meeting the situation have been proposed and have aroused the keenest controversy. The Socialists, supported by some of Mr. Herriot's Radical friends, favor the tax on capital, which would oblige every citizen to contribute one-tenth of his capital.

The principle is perfectly sound to all intents and purposes, but unfortunately it is practically unfeasible. Mr. Caillaux fell for having opposed it, and for having shown that its imposition was impossible by quoting the examples of Germany, Poland, Italy and other countries where the experiment had been disastrous.

In the first place, it is extremely difficult to define and to estimate capital. How can the capital of a lawyer or a cinema star be estimated when it depends on talent or charm alone? Or, take the example of a manufacturer who owns a factory worth ten million francs. He can not be expected to pay one million francs at once in addition to his ordinary taxes. The authors of the proposal suggest that a delay of five years

should be granted. But suppose that five years hence the franc has depreciated to one-fourth of its present value; the manufacturer in question would only pay a sum equalling ten thousand dollars, while his factory, retaining its present value, would be worth four times the amount. That is what happened in Germany, where the manufacturers realized that it was to their advantage to depreciate the mark to the lowest possible extent so that they could pay their taxes with a sum representing a few cents, instead of that which a few years before had been equivalent to thousands of dollars.

The advocates of the tax on capital are gradually becoming more reasonable. The present Finance Minister, Mr. Paul Doumer, is decidedly opposed to all such deceptive and risky experiments.

He proposes simple and practical remedies, and is trying to improve the method of applying existing taxes so as to make them fall on a larger number of persons.

As the capital levy has receded into the background, we are faced by different theories: that of the Government, which seeks to obtain a majority from among the moderate parties, and that of the Finance Commission established by politicians of the Left Wing.

The Government bases its theory on the fact that the direct taxes on income are already so high that it would be dangerous to attempt to increase them. It must fall back therefore on taxes on consumption (tobacco, postal charges and the turnover tax, or a tax on commercial transactions). These taxes have the advantage of yielding funds immediately, which can be employed to meet urgent requirements, in particular liabilities maturing next May.

#### *"Fiscal Deserters"*

The Finance Commission and the Left Wing agree that the income tax can not be increased, and that all who honestly declare the extent of their income pay the utmost which could be demanded of them, and even more than they can afford. If the annual income of French citizens be compared with the present yield of the income tax, however, the discrepancy shown proves clearly that the majority of taxpayers do not pay all they should, that they conceal the true extent of their incomes and practice "fiscal evasion." Before imposing fresh taxes on consumption, which send up the cost of living and entail inflation, an attempt should therefore be made to obtain all payments which are due under the present laws but which so many have succeeded in withholding. The Finance Commission and the Left Wing propose a series of measures ensuring a strict control of declarations, and various amendments to the present laws which would prevent

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*At the right—one of Alice Foote MacDougall's Restaurants where one feels one must surely be in Italy*



© Dana B. Merrill

*Below is Mrs. MacDougall who created an artistic atmosphere to serve with her American waffles and coffee*

## Mrs. MacDougall, Business Artist

**T**HE fine art of dining-out is making rapid progress in America. We no longer call every room decorated in gilt, plush and potted palms an "elegant restaurant." We are learning to seek our nutrition in surroundings less formal, but more charming.

A country-wide demand has grown up during the past five or six years for a new type of public eating-place. Our women, so accustomed to taking lunch and tea "downtown," insist on novelty or coziness, not "palatial splendor." Men, too, the more they live in "flats" or automobiles, begin to look for that "homelike atmosphere" in hotels.

The result has been the creation of a thoroughly modern, American and feminine occupation—the providing of "food plus atmosphere." In our towns and villages and by our roadsides, daily, spring up new inns with the "personal touch." Clever women achieve quaint effects by signboards, or by bizarre color-schemes, often verging on "color-conspiracies." Already, however, out of a multitude of experiments, a few triumphs emerge.



© Charlotte Fairchild

Such are the two amazingly successful and original "Italian" restaurants planned by Mrs. Alice Foote MacDougall in New York City.

For the larger one she was inspired by the market place in Florence. It is a public square, by moonlight. A fountain splashes in the center; crumbling pillars form booths for wares. There are balconies hung with brilliant draperies; shuttered windows; mysterious arches; vine-covered roofs. Elaborate pottery, tinted glass and candles furnish the tables. The waitresses wear peasant costumes. The whole effect is that of a gay stage set, marked "Act I. Enter the Merry Villagers, dancing," and supervised by some thorough and lavish theatrical producer like Mr. David Belasco.

About six thousand persons a day—the population of three villages—are fed by Mrs. MacDougall. Some are out-of-town tourists; others are bored matinee-goers, obviously unable to touch a morsel, my dear, except in tune to the

By

MIRIAM BEARD

Barcarolle. Thousands are merely hungry business women, who want their coffee and waffles hot, whether it is in a Florentine piazza or an Egyptian tomb.

These restaurants combine to an unusual degree the theatrical and the practical, the melodramatic and the cozy. They were designed by a hard-working, feminine stage director, who has painstakingly drilled the ensemble of costumed waitresses, and furnished genuine food as well as artificial moonlight. Inevitably, one grows curious about her personality and career.

Mrs. MacDougall is, herself, untheatrical. Her own Park Avenue apartment contains no secret stairways or concealed footlights. On the other hand, she has nothing in common with the extreme, modern, and "snappy" businesswoman, boyishly bobbed. She is, personally, a rare union of the quiet, restrained force of a Captain of Industry, and some decidedly old-fashioned ideals of woman's sphere. Perhaps she combines the two so well because her "industry"

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**BUSINESS and PROFESSIONS**

# Jessie Burrall

## A Born Sunday School Teacher

BY KENNETH IRVING BROWN

"TWELVE hundred college students to Sunday-school at nine twenty-nine? All very fine, but —" I was not from Missouri then; still I wanted to be shown. I was too near my own college days to have forgotten the luxury of one full morning in bed a week, and while I did not doubt the veracity of my companion, I felt I must withhold judgment on such an extraordinary proposition as this until with my own eyes I had seen.

Last September I found myself a co-worker with the teacher of this famous Bible class in the Religious Education Department of Stephens College, Columbia, Missouri. I was eager to see the organization in action. The first Sunday after the opening of Stephens College and the University of Missouri came. Nine twenty-nine: the auditorium seating more than nine hundred was full, the stage was crowded to the limit, and before the class hour was over the back of the hall was packed with tardy members who paid for their procrastination by the loss of a seat. And the faces in that audience were not the usual church congregation faces. They were student faces—bright young girls from Stephens, men and women from the University—vivacious, happy faces.

"Perhaps she gives sensational talks." That was my first thought as I surveyed the crowded room. The hour wore on. There was singing, great, full-throated, joyous singing; then Scripture read by a Stephens girl, a prayer very simply and beautifully offered by another student, announcements, and then the lesson. Sensational? Yes, if this be sensation: God is our loving Heavenly Father, more eager to help than we are to receive. Man is primarily a spiritual being, hungry for the love of God . . . Living entails exacting duties, and one of the first duties of a college student after he has cleaned up his own life, is to get after the high-school boys and girls of his own town, to give them true ideals of manhood and womanhood.

Ten hundred and eighty-seven, I heard the official counter say as I left the auditorium.

But seeing once was not entirely convincing. "Perhaps the class is a novelty to the new students. It's only the first Sunday." This is what I thought. But on the following Sunday the attendance increased to twelve hundred and fifty-four. That meant that students sat on the fire-escapes and listened through the open windows, that students thronged the aisles and back of the auditorium, that students stood in the wings of the

experiments have been tried and failed, who can say that in the University of Chicago, in Yale and Harvard, in Wellesley and Vassar, college men and women by the hundreds can not be awakened to their spiritual needs in a similar way?

But this is the story of the success of the Stephens experiment; and the credit for that success can be laid at the door of a woman, a little woman physically but a giant in spirit. Her name is Jessie Burrall, but to her friends she is J. B. Her hair is black, her eyes dark; but somehow it is difficult to recall the details of her appearance. For the impression made upon her students is not one of details, of individual features, but of great animation, unbounded enthusiasm based on a deep conviction, and expressed in a remarkable smile. These are the characteristics which are longest remembered—she "is so much, so pleasantly alive."

Miss Burrall's desire to be a school-teacher was preceded by several years of experience as a Sunday-school teacher, for the little country Baptist church which she attended as a girl was so small that every responsible member had to help, and very early "J. B." started to do her part. It was at the State Teachers' College at St. Cloud, Minnesota, and later at the University of Minnesota that she received her training. Five years of teaching in the State Teachers' College developed certain unique

ideas of interesting the child-mind in geography and of using that subject as a means of developing world friendliness. These ideas led to editorial work on the *National Geographic*.

But anyone who knows Miss Burrall understands that school teaching and editorial work on a great magazine, however much they may have won her heart, were never her first love. And her stay in Washington, D. C., is remembered less for the success of her six days, than for the extraordinary success of her seventh. For in compliance with second nature soon after her removal to Washington she organized a Sunday-school class of girls at the Calvary Baptist Church.

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© Bachrach

Jessie Burrall, Sunday-school teacher to over twelve hundred college students

stage. And the subject of that lesson was the pressing student question of "Dates." What shall be my attitude toward my date? As a girl, with what boys shall I date? As a boy, with what girls?

This was a phenomenon worthy of the closest investigation, and the scrutiny of the project given by prominent educators the country over has been both careful and exacting. There is no religious experiment of similar proportions anywhere in the United States; and a corollary that must be stated with that is, nowhere has a religious experiment of this sort, intended for college men and women, been seriously tried with equal care and spiritual consecration. Until



## SPORT

## The Athletic Club Idea

By MARY FOSTER

IT is only fitting and proper that the West, which received the cultural woman's club movement as part of its Eastern heritage, should make a return gift. It comes in the form of an idea particularly attractive to younger women, with sports of every kind fresh in their minds and muscles, and no way to keep fit in the world of business duties.

The latest manifestation of that idea

play to their bodies as well as their minds. And with a courage that time has justified, they bought an irregular shaped tract of land just west of the Water Tower, on which they hoped some day to erect a clubhouse. It cost them the huge sum of \$95,000. Now it is valued at eight times that amount.

The wisdom of the purchase became doubly apparent when they started plans for increasing their membership and financing a building. Not only was the central location, one short block from North Michigan Boulevard, a tremendous lure to prospective members, but unsentimental bankers recognized the property as good security for a mortgage loan. Once under way, matters moved with such speed that the steel frame is complete. The bricks are half-way up, and the building will be ready for occupancy by midsummer.

The club's plan is that rents, plus membership prices and dues, will not only operate the club, but will pay off borrowed capital and its interest. The first nine floors of the seventeen are to be devoted to stores, offices, shops and studios. Above them, three floors will provide bedrooms with baths for resident members, and



*The Illinois Women's Athletic Club, to open next summer, will be the largest clubhouse for women in the world*

the club activities will occupy the other five. Dining-room, kitchen, ballroom, assembly room, offices—all these are familiar in other clubs, though rarely on so large a scale. It is the gymnasium, with its facilities, that is original and attractive.

Two stories, the top two, will be devoted to it. Running track, special exercise room, space for indoor baseball, basketball, tennis, golf, a pool and billiard room, bowling alleys—give opportunity for any sport your heart desires. And crowning all is the plunge room, brilliantly lighted from skylights and

*(Continued on page 39)*



is in steel and concrete and brick, seventeen stories of it, costing three and three-quarter million dollars. It is the new home of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club. Athletic clubs for men are a commonplace in the cities of the country, but this will be the first one for women in the Middle West, and incidentally the largest clubhouse for women in the world.

It is seven years since a small group of representative and far-seeing Chicago women sensed the need for a club that should give



*Above and at Right—Glimpses of the Women's Athletic Club in Los Angeles, California*

# What the American Woman Thinks

## A Plea for Party Partisanship

By MRS. JOHN T. PRATT

*Here is one side of a much-argued question—by New York City's first alderwoman. Do our readers care to discuss it—in letters not over four hundred words long?*

**B**EFORE women became actively interested in politics and intelligent about them, they had an intangible feeling of repugnance for the so-called political machine. I speak from my own experience. The word "machinery" implied something that was going to catch us in its clutches—grind us down—kill idealism, and so it was something that must be avoided. From actual participation in practical politics we get an entirely different viewpoint; we



realize that in a representative government like ours we must have strong party organizations—which is only another way of saying strong party machinery. A good political machine with all its parts working effectively is a wonderful thing, and the making of each part as perfect as is humanly possible is the duty laid upon us.

We can educate voters, we can study civic problems, we can promote constructive measures, but we can't put them into effect without party machinery. That is why I boldly plead for strong party partisanship. All kinds of methods of doing political work have been tried, but the only effective accomplishment comes by working in and through party organization.

Once we have made the decision as to which of the great parties we are going to support, our whole attention should be centered on work within the party. Once one gains the confidence of leaders and workers and voters there is no limit to the influence one can exert from the inside. Politics isn't a cold-blooded proposition unless we make it so. It is really a matter of human relationships. A few months' loyal work inside, in close relation with other workers, is worth years of criticism and advice from the outside, so far as getting anything actual accomplished is concerned.

For instance, it is only as we work in a party organization that we can have any voice in the choice of candidates. Before nomination our choice of candidates is unlimited, but if we wait around outside while others make the selection, our choice is practically narrowed down to two and it is then too late to complain.

In my opinion there is just one answer to political dissatisfaction and complaints—get in and work; use all the influence that can be mustered to bring about right conditions within and through your chosen organization. If things go against us sometimes, this should serve as a stimulus for further effort and not for sulking and withdrawal; courage and loyalty will carry one a long way.

As I see politics, it is a game—like any college football game. Once a man has selected his college and joined a football team, in the heat of a game, even though the opposing captain seems abler, cleverer, more apt to win, he doesn't slacken his efforts or do anything to help the other side win—he puts his back into the game harder than ever. It is just this sort of courageous, loyal fighting spirit that is going to strengthen our party machines and make them increasingly better.

One is appalled by the percentage of citizens eligible to vote who stay away from the polls—fifty-one per cent, I believe, in the 1920 presidential election. It is true that a non-partisan group can well urge the getting out of the vote; but the actual work must be partisan—let the Democrats get out their own vote and the Republicans theirs. It is the keenness of the competition that brings good results.

The greatest incentive to hard work is competition, and there is no greater compensation for hard work than success won by good, honest fighting. I am all for seeing the best side win and for doing everything in my power to make that best side win.

## The Unwanted Child

By SOPHIE IRENE LOEB

*President of the Child Welfare Committee of America, and Honorary President of the Board of Child Welfare of New York City*



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**T**HE child born out of wedlock is the most sinned against of human beings. Its heritage is streaked with bias and prejudice which break every known code of humanity and ethics.

Its first wondering look into the new world lights upon the face of its mother, who, pityingly, does not want it; its father, if known at all, is absent; and over all is the wry, disapproving stare of outraged society. The same society which compresses its thin Puritanic lips would not convict an habitual criminal out of hand on the evidence on which it condemns this innocent mite.

True, its mother has stepped out of the conventional march of morals. The mother is amply punished. But the innocent child suffers a more lasting brand than the mother or father, of whose illicit act the child is but the innocent victim.

The woman hardened in conscious vice knows how to protect herself against unwanted offspring. It is usually the innocent girl in the first rapture of love who falls a victim to her love and trust. Or it is the mentally subnormal girl who, unconscious of the gravity of her conduct, not only bears the unwanted child, but reproduces her own unhealthy kind.

The history of the neglect of the unwanted child, the prejudice against it, is  
(Continued on page 38)

# Editorially Speaking

## *We Enter the World Court*

**D**IRECTLY the United States will be a member of the World Court, as the general opinion prevails in Europe that the reservations adopted by our Senate will prove no handicap to the acceptance of the American agreement. Nine hostile reservations were offered, and defeated promptly by overwhelming votes. Seven reservations, or modifying resolutions, were adopted. Whatever impression these may make upon the reader, it should be noted that all were offered or sponsored by the friends of the measure. They are:

1. Adherence to the Court shall involve no legal relation with the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the Treaty of Versailles. (Harding-Hughes.)

2. The United States shall participate in the election of judges. (Harding-Hughes.)

3. The United States agrees to pay its fair share of the expenses of the Court. (Harding-Hughes.)

4 (a) The United States may at any time withdraw its adherence to the said protocol, and (b) the statute for the Permanent Court of International Justice adjoined to the protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

5 (a) The Court shall not render any advisory opinion except publicly after due notice to all states adhering to the Court and to all interested states, and after public hearing or opportunity for hearing given to any state concerned; (b) nor shall it without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest.

6. Recourse to the Court when the United States is a party can only take place "through general or special treaties between the parties in dispute."

7. (a) Adherence to the Court shall not require the United States to depart from its "traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions of policy" of any foreign state; nor (b) imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions.

Reservations 1, 2, 3 are merely formal announcements that American connection with the Court shall not be construed to mean connection with the League.

Reservation 4 (a), which leaves the door by which we enter not only unlocked but wide open so that at the first fright this poor little defenseless nation can back out, looks amusingly cowardly. The debate does not reveal the reason why friends should have sponsored it unless it was to give solace to the much-disturbed minority. (b), a mere formality.

5. A concession to the opposition which should make them feel less timid but which changes nothing in the present practice since advisory opinions have from the first been publicly announced as soon as rendered—even before reporting them to the League.

6. At first view this looked like a weakening of the American connection with the Court, but it seems the lawyers held that under our customs this is the only

way recourse to the Court could have been had in any case.

7. The facts are that the United States has not accepted the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction. It can and will submit a dispute to the Court only when the Senate agrees. The chief gains are that one more nation is a member of a Court which must have all the nations behind it before it can become a perfect institution. Confidence in the Court will grow, the custom of submitting disputes will increase, and in time the nations that do not submit their disputes will be called "yellow."

Meanwhile, Senators Borah and Reed announce that they have just begun to fight and will carry war upon the Court into every precinct. Excellent! The country still needs more education. The seventeen noes announced the nature of the particular bogey that has frightened them. Six see "international bankers" engaged in a conspiracy behind the Court. Two see a "nigger" seated on the bench. Two Hoosiers have been caught in the dark by Riley's "goblins" and badly scared. The other seven are only touchy about the League.

No one need worry about the fate of the Court. That wide-open door will stay open, but not for the return of the United States. Unless history does not repeat itself, when we go into the Court we go to stay, and that's that. Forward march!

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.



## *Our Aliens*

**H**OW to rid ourselves of the aliens who are in this country illegally is considered a serious problem by those in charge of the business. One way proposed is registration of all aliens, in the hope of catching the wrong ones. As proposed in the Aswell bill, each alien would be required to carry an official registration card, to be produced on demand, and to notify the authorities not only of change of residence, but of any "material change in physical appearance." Such registration, aside from being expensive for the alien and potentially troublesome to every one with a non-Nordic look, would tend to counteract those sound processes of Americanization that try to make the newcomer one of us. He would be isolated, and petty persecution and espionage would almost inevitably result. For such reasons the measure is being firmly opposed by a number of organizations, including the Young Women's Christian Associations. Fortunately, it is said not to be doing very well with the Immigration Committee, though another bill embodying the same principle, with the registration voluntary, has appeared.

More immediately menacing is the Johnson deportation bill. This measure would allow the Government to deport an alien at any time—not within five years as now; it provides no allowance for any form of legal defense, no provision for the accused to call witnesses or face his accuser. The possibilities of blackmail, of terrorism, are obvious. It needs no arguing that people



who are here illegally should be deported, and as rapidly as possible. But we should find a better method.

Over against these measures in the legislation now pending concerning immigrants are the Wadsworth-Perlman bills, which would permit naturalized citizens to bring in their families outside of quota regulations. The quotas are small, and unless husbands, wives, parents and children of naturalized citizens are exempted, families must be separated almost indefinitely. Surely the quota provisions should not be maintained sacredly at such a cost to happiness, morality, good citizenship.



### *Your Retail Prices*

THE investigation of business profits made by the butchers of Washington which Senator Capper has announced will be of interest to housekeepers everywhere. It seems that the average wholesale price of dressed beef sold by Swift and Company to Washington butchers during 1925 was fifteen cents a pound. Retail prices during that time ranged from forty-five cents a pound for round steak to sixty cents and seventy cents for the choicer cuts. These are about the average prices current in New York and vicinity.

There has been a growing belief among housewives that retail food prices need investigating. Just as one detail: The grocers have been conducting a campaign urging women to market by telephone. They argue that the saving of time both for buyers and sellers means lower prices. It is a pleasant theory, and most women would rather use the telephone than go to market in person; but housewives seem to agree that it does not work out that way, that the woman who does her ordering over the telephone usually pays a heavier price for her comfort. What do CITIZEN readers think about it?



### *"Moral Turpitude"*

IT is natural that the threatened deportation of the Countess of Cathcart should arouse much interest on the part of the women of the country. The obvious unfairness of refusing admission to the woman in the case while the man was permitted to enter without question stirred great resentment. The Government's explanation that the woman had brought the trouble on herself by telling the truth gave little comfort. The fault seems to lie in the vagueness of the law. "Moral turpitude" is a glittering phrase which might be made to mean nothing or anything, according to the whim of the person interpreting it; but it is quite unlikely that Congress in wording the law ever intended to pry into the personal morals of every person entering the United States.

Suppose that other nations should retaliante and should arrest every American man or woman crossing their borders who has been divorced under similar accusations. Imagine the indignation of the host of Americans traveling abroad if they should be held up and questioned about their personal lives! Coincident with the Cathcart case an American couple whose divorce suit had filled newspapers for months with scandalous details sailed together for France. Other countries might urge that the United States should logically have refused passports to them so they could not

carry their contamination abroad. Or do we admit that we reserve to ourselves the right to treat other people as harshly as we like, but will not stand their treating us the same way? The idea has quaint possibilities.



### *New Times, New Dates*

THERE seems finally to be a good prospect that the dates of the inauguration of the new President and the assembling of the new Congress will be changed to meet modern conditions and to make our government more responsive to the popular will. The present system whereby the President takes office March fourth and the Congress elected November of one year does not begin its sessions until December of the following year was adopted in the days of stage coaches and of a sparsely settled country when even news of an election took weeks to reach distant states. Congress seems disposed now to recognize the disadvantages of a discredited administration holding office four months after an election and the new Congress waiting thirteen months to take its seat, with the consequent short "lame-duck" session. The proposal is that the new Congress shall meet the first Monday in January after election, and the President shall be inaugurated the third Monday. The advantages of the change are obvious, but it has waited long to be made.

Note that if the Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment to the Constitution should be adopted, such a necessary and simple change would be virtually impossible. The sponsors of the Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment frankly admit that its purpose is to make any amendment of the Federal Constitution thereafter so difficult as to be practically impossible. It is a radical, even revolutionary, proposal. For us to say that we are so certain that our Constitution is the last word in human intelligence, that we will forever shut off any change to meet future developments is to deny the fundamental principles on which this government is founded. Yet the Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment will be defeated only by hard work.



### *One Route to Enforcement*

DOWN in Coahoma County, Mississippi, a County Federation, composed of men's and women's clubs, is tackling the problem of securing law enforcement. They have observed, they say, that a hundred murders have taken place in Coahoma County in the past two years without a single hanging, and they lay this lawlessness largely to violation of the prohibition law. The recent lynching of a Negro after he had been acquitted they faced with full recognition of its shamefulness, but pronounced it only "the culmination of official indifference and laxity." They get down to cases. Said Mrs. John Bell Hood, president of the Federation: "Eggnog parties at Christmas and New Year's, the serving of whiskey in the homes, is making lawbreakers of our children as well as ourselves." Affirming their determination to stand for law enforcement, they voted to choose a capable representative to "follow, and report to federation and press, all court cases of theft, murder and violation of prohibition." Here is a good example of an attempt to direct public sentiment. Who else is doing it?

# The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

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## What Will the Convention Tell?

MIDWAY between the passage of the World Court Resolution in the Senate and the week of the national convention in April, the League of Women Voters is this year not unlike a college in the winter term with examinations successfully passed and a long unbroken way to go before the spring vacation.

In colleges this is usually held to be a dull period—the season of opportunity for grinds—relieved only by winter sports as the fortunes of weather and climate permit. In the League these months are always the period dedicated to becoming familiar with the proposed program of work—a stiff task at best—relieved by local activities as the political calendar dictates. This year with only ten legislatures in session and spring primaries coming in no more than nine states, the League displays a tendency to make the most of the opportunity to grind.

It is a tendency with variations according to the genius of Leagues and leaders. Effort is by no means limited to the distribution of the newly printed proposed program accompanied by an invitation or injunction to hold local discussion meetings. One new device emphasizes the value of League publications by placing in the hands of the chairman of each local League portfolios of the several departments, each one containing the publications of the department. A multigraphed lecture, or "leader," by the state chairman of the department is included.

Carefully organized study groups mark an advance in method. They multiply east and west and apparently the smallest is often the best. Study outlines are being prepared locally as well as in the national office. One state president has just published a series of leaflets supplying backgrounds for the major items of the program and the means of direct answers to study questions.

In another state the laboratory is the thing. Up hill and down dale, in county offices and in city wards members of the League are seeking information on one aspect of a selected item of the program. Then they meet to exchange and sift what they have learned and to consult with others of wider experience.

This disposition of the League to occupy the winter with study in one form or another sets one thinking. The object is undoubtedly to acquire an understanding of certain problems of government, not to support campaign issues. Effort is

required whatever the means chosen. Energy and invention are indispensable. There are no smooth grooves of habit for women voters to follow, certainly not as students of government. Neither do incentives to study abound in the environment of most women.

But "high energy," someone has recently said, characterizes us who live in the United States, "energy of the kind that is known as religious." What if the League should prove to be the container of energy of that degree? Much of the high-power effort expended in this country is obviously misplaced. What if the League should become one means of turning that power into a new channel? What if amidst all our zeal for getting dollars and motor cars the League should develop zeal for getting a little understanding?

Assuming that it is true that we in this country possess a peculiar quality of spiritual will and energy, what more important business can we be about collectively than encouraging the application of that energy to the study of the mounting problems of government? The simple study plans and purposes of the League of Women Voters this winter are not insignificant. Each one deserves to be nourished and watched as a choice specimen plant. The story of each one should be related to all the others. When the League goes into convention in the spring it should be possible to begin to estimate in what ways study is best spent and to test the driving power within study groups.

In convention the League reveals itself—its intrinsic quality and its growth. The convention and the spring are coming!

B. S.

## Honoring the World Court

MISS RUTH MORGAN presided at the dinner given by the National League on February 13, in honor of the women whose intelligence, industry and persistence culminated in the ratification of the World Court Resolution by the Senate.

The dinner was given at the Washington Hotel in the Hall of Nations which afforded a fitting background, and there were about two hundred guests in attendance, besides the honor guests. The speakers were Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, leader of the administration forces in the Senate; Senator Thomas J. Walsh, one of the leaders of the minority, and Mrs. Raymond Morgan, who, as the first chairman of the Women's World Court Committee, was responsible for the organization of the forces which so valiantly fought for ratification. The committee was represented at the dinner by the following women:

Mrs. Raymond Morgan, American Association of University Women; Miss Selma Borchardt, American Federation of Teachers; Miss Helen Atwater, American Home Economics Association; Miss Lucy Minnegerode, American Nurses Association; Miss Florence Quinlan, Council of Women for Home Missions; Mrs. Kate Trenholm Abrams, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Elizabeth Eastman, National Board, Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Miss Margaret C. Maule, Philadelphia, National Council of Friendly Societies in America; Mrs. George Hyman, National Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Glen L. Swiggett, National Council of Women; Miss Carl O. Williams, National Education Association; Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Henry Baker, National Service Star Legion; Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, National Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Dr. Louise Tayler-Jones, Medical Women's National Association.

ANN WEBSTER.



St. Louis

Your thriving convention city—April 14-21, 1926

## The Call to Convention

**F**ROM county, town and city, from each Congressional District where the League is organized, come to St. Louis:

To celebrate the anniversary of an idea brought forth there in 1919;

To demonstrate that that idea is at work in our political life;

To quicken understanding of the power of political education;

To dissipate those doubts which cloud democratic government in this country today.

Come to St. Louis to see as in a mirror the bright image of a government which is the concern of the whole people.

Come to St. Louis to grasp the patient processes by which that concern may prevail.

**T**HE LEAGUE goes back to its birthplace when it goes to St. Louis. There in 1919 Mrs. Catt, in words that have not lost their ring in the ears of those who heard and heeded them, outlined the need and the plan of a League of Women Voters. Mrs. Catt is coming to St. Louis again. Whatever the verdict on the rest of the convention, no member of the League could devise a program more thrilling than that which will bring together the League's founder and its two presidents. Mrs. Catt, the statesman, who before suffrage was won foresaw the dangers and the opportunity and the means of meeting both; Mrs. Park, the general, who took the first volunteers, imperfectly organized as they were, and with them won many victories in a new and difficult field; and Miss Sherwin, the administrator, under whom the League is building day by day—these are the speakers for the evening of Friday, the sixteenth.

**T**HE press dinner is going to be different this year. Naturally, the magazine and newspaper world will contribute to the program and, in addition, there are to be several surprises. Mrs. Virgil Loeb, chairman of the St. Louis press committee, has a lively group devising all kinds of atmospheric touches for a gathering in honor of magazine and newspaper correspondents. The dinner will be open to all delegates—and who is going to miss an evening of relaxation after two strenuous days of committee conferences?

**L**OOKING back at the Gala Finance Luncheon in Richmond last year, it is hard to believe that the finance banquet in St. Louis can be more brilliant, but it is to be. Speakers and stunts will be particularly entertaining.

There will be another finance feature of great interest—the awarding of prizes in the "Every Member a Money-Raiser" contest. The national treasurer's office reports that the Macon County League in North Carolina is the first League to qualify. How many will there be?

**P**LATFORM speakers and guests of honor usually hold the center of the stage, but according to many delegates at recent national conventions there was one person who commanded more than a passing interest. It was Miss Virginia Bland, who sees and hears everything, says nothing, but has the very heavy responsibility of recording every word uttered by others. Miss Bland and her stenotype will be on the platform in St. Louis.

**W**HEN Mrs. Ernest Stix was president of the St. Louis Suffrage Association in 1917-1918, she started her administration by saying she would raise the budget of \$10,000, and it was done. That in itself should be evidence enough that, with Mrs. Ernest Stix as chairman of the St. Louis convention committee, nothing will be left undone, and the delegates may expect a great deal!

**F**OR the first time in the history of League conventions, delegates are to have a much-desired opportunity, in executive sessions, of intimately discussing the organization problems in village, city, county and state Leagues. This is to be made possible in an afternoon given over entirely to seven round-table conferences. No worker can afford to miss the round-table in which the problems of the League in communities similar to her own will be the subject of discussion.

**P**UBLIC questions of the day and international relations will again serve as the theme for two mass meetings at a League convention. With such subjects as the next forward step in international relations and the political issues of the 1926 election campaign still to be fully determined, these meetings have great potentialities. Both meetings will take place in Moolah Temple, a large auditorium where St. Louisans will join with League delegates in making large audiences.

**T**HE calendar for New Voters' days—Saturday and Sunday, April 17 and 18—when young women from college, the farm and industry are to have full sway, is particularly inviting. It begins with attendance at the convention session, when debate and action on the efficiency in government program will be the attraction, to be followed by a very informal buffet luncheon in honor of the New Voters. Mrs. Charles H. Dietrich will preside. A conference for members of the New Voters' section with their charming chairman, Miss Ely, presiding, and Miss Florence Harrison ably assisting, will complete the schedule for daylight hours.

With a program just brim full of delightful and at the same time inspiring, entertainment, the evening will climax a perfect day. To hear Miss Marie Wing, a member of the Cleveland City Council, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney General, and Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, a member of Congress from Massachusetts, discuss "Practical Politics and the Woman Voter," what more can the New Voters—and even the "old" voters—ask?



## The World Court

*As counselor on legislation for the National League, and as chairman for the last few months of the Women's World Court Committee, Mrs. Maud Wood Park did not miss a day of World Court debate in the Senate. Her summary of final action will be read with interest.*



Mrs. Maud  
Wood Park

THE debate on the Swanson Resolution for the World Court took up most of the time during the sessions of the Senate between December 17 and January 19. In anticipation of cloture, Senator Swanson had introduced on January 22 several changes and additions to his original resolution. These were the result of prolonged conferences held by the most active supporters of the Swanson Resolution, both Republicans and Democrats, who had all agreed to the new form. Although some statements have gone out to the effect that these changes largely nullify or "emasculate" the original Resolution, no one who heard the bitter opposition on the floor of the Senate during the last two days of the debate can doubt that in the minds of the opponents, at least, the Resolution in its final form will be entirely effective in bringing about the entrance of the United States into the Court.

These changes fall into two groups:

First—Actual changes in the fourth and fifth reservations.

Second—Declarations of policy and method which are not in the nature of reservations and do not go to other countries, but merely specify the procedure under which this country will act.

The actual changes in reservations were three in number:

First—The addition to the fourth reservation of a clause providing "that the United States may at any time withdraw its adherence to the said protocol."

Second—The addition to the fifth reservation of a clause to provide against the giving of secret advisory opinions: "That the Court shall not render any advisory opinion except publicly after due notice to all States adhering to the Court and to all interested States and after public hearing or opportunity for hearing given to any State concerned." This clause demands that the previous custom of the Court in rendering advisory opinions shall be made the rule for all future cases.

Third—The rephrasing of the previous provision about advisory opinions in matters of concern to the United States. This provision requires that the Court shall not "without the consent of the United States entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest." The explanation of the phrase "has or claims an interest" made by the Senate friends of the World Court is that it was necessary to leave to the United States itself the decision as to whether it has an interest in any given question or not, in order that the United States may be on an equality with the countries which are members of the League of Nations and can protest in the Council or the Assembly of the League against a request for an advisory opinion.

The declarations of policy and method embody three points which many of the supporters think were implicit in the original Resolution, but which they desired to make explicit in order to remove possible doubts or objections. These declarations are:

First—A provision that recourse to the Court for the settlement of differences between the United States and any other country can be had only by "agreement thereto through general or special treaties concluded between the parties in dispute." This provision states the belief of the majority of constitutional authorities that under our Constitution no case could properly be submitted to the Court except by treaty procedure, i. e., "by and with the advice and consent" of two-

thirds of the Senate. The reason given for specifying this regular procedure is that some time a president might fail to recognize that it was necessary.

Second—The addition of a provision that the United States will not "depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state."

Third—A provision that adherence shall not be "construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions." The clause refers, of course, to the Monroe Doctrine and uses the exact words in which that doctrine was set forth in the Hague Tribunal agreements.—MAUD WOOD PARK.

## In the Congress

THE WORLD COURT (S. Res. 5). Victory has removed this measure, support of which has been one of the League's major legislative activities for more than two years, from our legislative column. Comment and report is given elsewhere in these pages.

*An Extension of Time for the Maternity and Infancy Act* (H. R. 7555) (S. 2696). Bills which have been introduced in both houses of the Congress to provide for an extension of time during which Federal funds will be authorized for aid to states under the Maternity and Infancy Act (Sheppard-Towner). Under the present Act funds are only available until June, 1927. The bills have been referred to the Committee on Education and Labor in the Senate and to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House.

On January 14 a hearing was held before the House committee. Advocates of the measure had the satisfaction of presenting as witnesses to testify to the accomplishment of the act Directors from some of the states who were in Washington attending the annual Directors' Conference. Miss Grace Abbott, Chief of the Children's Bureau, under which the Act has been administered, also testified. Mrs. Park presided over the hearing for the proponents. The opponents of extension demanded time in the same afternoon and were heard. They represented the Massachusetts Public Interests League, the Massachusetts League of Catholic Women, and the Sentinels of the Republic. They spoke against Federal aid in general and it was a source of gratification to the friends of the Act that even these critical opponents had not a single objection to raise to its administration or effects. Friends of the extension were given a brief time for rebuttal.

*Opposition to the Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment* (H. J. Res. 15) (S. J. Res. 8). This measure to which the League is opposed is before the Judiciary Committee of both Houses.

*Department of Education* (S. 291) (H. R. 5000). These bills are before the Committees of Education and Labor and the Education Committee in the Senate and House respectively. No report has yet been made by either committee.

*Opposition to the So-called Equal Rights Amendment* (S. J. 21) (H. J. 75). The measure is before the Judiciary Committee in both Houses.

*The Lehlbach Amendment to the Classification Act of 1923* (H. R. 359) (S. 1077). These measures have been referred to the Civil Service Committees of both houses. Senator Couzens sponsors the bill in the Senate.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MEASURES.

*Suffrage for the District* (S. J. Res. 7). There is pending before the Judiciary Committee in the Senate a proposal introduced by Senator Jones of Washington to amend the Constitution to grant suffrage to residents of the District of Columbia.

*The Board of Public Welfare*. The proposal to create a Board of Public Welfare to consolidate the administration of the welfare agencies in the District of Columbia is pending before the committees on the District of Columbia in both Houses.—MARGUERITE OWEN.

# Efficiency in Government

**R**EALIZATION of the earnestness with which League members throughout the country, in small communities and in large cities, support the program of the Department of Efficiency in Government, is best gained in a review of activities in some of the states, within the last two months. Every item on the "study" portion of the department's program has commanded special attention in the form of study classes, addresses, educational campaigns, surveys and series of lectures.

Reports, orders for publications and personal correspondence with the National League office indicate that the study is proving an informing experience for all Leagues. The department, which began as a small group of students in 1921, has become in four years a country-wide chain of study classes. Members of these groups see the realization of efficient government depending in a large measure "upon the acceptance by citizens of participation in government as a public trust."

**CALIFORNIA:** Taxation, legislative bodies, methods of amending the Constitution and the direct primary are apparently providing an all-absorbing interest for members of the local Leagues in California. Although taxation is its major subject for study, the Oakland Forum is concerning itself also with "study and research" on the subject of legislative bodies.

The state chairman of efficiency in government, Miss Marion Delany, gave impetus to the study of taxation, in recommending to local Leagues an inquiry into the tax system of each county. A series of questions has been prepared for the use of study groups, and "it is the intention of the Department to make a general study of the question during the year."

**IDAHO:** Of the smaller city Leagues engaged in studying important items on the national program, few have developed the subject matter in such interesting fashion as the Boise League. County government is being considered by study groups, and the round-tables on amending the Constitution have engaged unusual attention and brought in new members.

**ILLINOIS:** "Amending the Constitution" has been made the leading study for this winter by the Illinois League. What a background League members have as a result of the five years' study which Illinois has made of the Federal Constitution! Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson is directing efficiency in government work in the state.

**INDIANA:** Eight small community Leagues—more than were reported from any other state—have had programs relating to amending the Constitution and the proposals for change. Members in Portland, Princeton, Union Township, Shelbyville, Delphi, Stroh and Newburgh have, according to one member, been "learning a good bit" about the amending process.

**MARYLAND:** In Maryland, which is the only state with a Declaration of Intent Act (requiring a newcomer in the state to declare his intention of becoming a resident one year before he is entitled to vote) the League is interesting itself in this and other features of registration, and is looking forward to improvements in the laws.

**MINNESOTA:** The practical tendencies of women voters are plainly indicated in the way in which Minnesota League members are stimulating the study of taxation,

Federal aid and amending the Constitution by the issuance of three new pamphlets on these particular subjects. These three pamphlets are in a set of four just off the press.

**NEW MEXICO:** A small hard-working group of women assumed the responsibility of preparing a number of recommendations for improvement of the state election laws in New Mexico. These recommendations have been submitted by the chairman of efficiency in government, Mrs. George Prichard, to the electoral reform commission recently appointed by the governor. Further study of the election laws is now being suggested to local Leagues.

**NEW YORK:** City government, with special attention to the manager plan, is enlisting the attention of the Erie County League members, and, consequently, special charts of the city department, and questions and answers on city government and its problems were prepared for the study groups.

The New York City League is centering considerable interest on city government, too. It is sponsoring a series of eight lectures on the subject, with Professor Joseph McGoldrick of Columbia University, a delightful authority on municipal government, as the lecturer.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Education and work in behalf of the Australian Ballot has been selected as its major measure by the North Carolina League. The direct primary is also being stressed.

**OHIO:** Members in Ohio are studying with keen interest the recommendations of the Committee on the Revision of Election Laws appointed by the state legislature. The Toledo and Dayton League's executive committees have "sat in" with the committee on revision during recent special sessions in the respective cities.

The Cincinnati League has received commendation for its intensive educational campaign before the recent election of its first city Council, by proportional representation.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** While taxation now occupies an important place in the program of several state Leagues, Pennsylvania may be given the distinction of being the first state to discuss and study taxation on an extensive scale. Its work in that direction still goes on, and in addition this year the League is collecting, in amazing and enlightening manner, certain facts in the counties. Its exposé of tax fees is stirring lively interest.

**TEXAS:** A thoroughgoing study of election laws has been started by the Texas League under the direction of Miss Mary Jagoe. Members anticipate real pleasure in the research, and particularly hope to stimulate action by the 1927 state legislature on a list of improvements the League proposes to submit. Praise is due to the League's enterprise in establishing a competition among students of political science in the state college and universities for best suggestions for improvement.

**VERMONT:** Protection of the direct primary system finds a responsive chord among League members in Vermont, and is being particularly stimulated this year by the use of "Talking Points on the Direct Primary" in study groups. Mrs. Bryon Brooks is directing the study.

# The Policewoman and Pre-Delinquency

BY AUGUST VOLLMER

CHIEF OF POLICE, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, AND FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.]

**T**HERE is a popular misconception that crime can be completely controlled by the Police and that social disorder in any community may be traceable to an inefficient, grafting and lazy Police Department which fails to enforce laws and never is in evidence when needed. Another mistaken belief prevalent in every community is that in order to prevent crime it is only necessary to pass laws and to attach to them drastic punishments. The Police disagree with the public in these popular delusions and are convinced that reduction of crime is not dependent upon an efficient Police Department alone, be it ever so carefully selected, trained and equipped, but that some of the fundamentals are speed and certainty in the administration of laws, an intelligent child welfare program and the recognition that crime is not a local problem but is general in its scope.

## Look to the Cause

Since crime prevention is the principal Police function an effort should be made to thoroughly inform ourselves regarding the causes of delinquency before we can hope to reduce the number of crimes and criminals. Merely arresting offenders and sending them to jail is a useless expenditure of time, energy and money. We must begin farther up the stream to accomplish our purpose. Human beings are not exempt from biological laws, and the increase in insanity, feeble-mindedness, epilepsy, prostitution, criminality and other forms of degeneracy suggest a polluted blood stream. Extreme measures may be necessary to prevent further pollution. Otherwise the Jukes, Kallikaks and Namms will preponderate and furnish fertile soil for national decadence.

Criminologists believe that crime prevention should begin with the child. Children with habitually bad imaginary trends, those of irregular habits, neurotic children, and even the superior child may develop criminalistic tendencies, and excessive mental or emotional strains during the formative period may result disastrously to the child in after years. Some children are born defective and have only a partial capacity to adjust themselves to a normal environment. These are doomed to failure, but there are others of normal capacity whose behavior fails to conform with accepted standards where the single factor re-

sponsible for their delinquency is a demoralizing environmental condition. A nagging parent, lack of opportunity for self-expression, unwise repressive measures, absence of companionship between the child and parents, immoral or defective home conditions may contribute to a child's waywardness. Even gifted children have found expression in many forms of vice, and because of their disgust with traditional home and school methods have resorted to crime.

## Environment Counts

From the foregoing it is clear that the Police efforts to prevent delinquency are hopeless without aid from the home, school and behavior clinics. To prevent potential delinquents from becoming habitual offenders, much depends upon our ability to change their surroundings and provide opportunities to create new interests for the child. When they are young and plastic their attitudes, dispositions, tastes, sentiments, habits, conscience, ideals and virtues may be formed. After they grow older this is more difficult to manage and often, especially by the time they reach the Police Department, they have gone beyond redemption. Society habitually forgets that delinquency is its own product. This lack of forethought by the public in dealing with delinquency is obvious to every student of behavior. We continue to deal with the problem at the wrong end, and as indicated by national census statistics, our accomplishments are nil.

Child welfare clinics should be established in sufficient numbers to care for the problem. In these clinics specialists in human behavior would protect the children from future failures and furnish helpful information to parents. They serve as a crime preventive agency by giving advice to and extending and coordinating the activities of existing agencies including the school, health center, welfare bureau, day nursery, nursing unit and police, recreation and health departments. The anxious parents would here receive advice regarding not only the limitations but the possibilities of their offspring and would also receive scientific direction in their efforts to rear law-abiding and useful citizens.

The potentiality of a child clinic would be limitless if the personnel were carefully selected. It would place in the hands of the Police facts and not fancies regarding juvenile delinquency and

afford them an opportunity to center upon any individual problem all of the character-building forces in the community, supported by the power of the state. Here in the field of pre-delinquency is the golden opportunity for the women of this land to do more constructive work for the betterment of humankind than in any other line of endeavor. Delinquency is based upon mental, physical and moral defects and the sooner these defects are recognized and corrected the better it will be for the child and the community. Here in this undeveloped branch of Police service we may hope for larger returns than in any other for the amount of energy expended, and may I add that inherent qualities possessed by women only peculiarly fit them for service among the pre-delinquents. Obviously, in addition to native endowments, which by the way must include personal charm, the policewoman, in order that she may function efficiently, should have adequate training. An untrained worker may do more harm than good in many cases, for be it remembered that the human mind is a very delicate piece of machinery and irreparable injury may be done to the child by an ignorant tinkerer who attempts to make adjustment without scientific preparation. But the policewoman, who is trained for the profession, can render invaluable service by correcting bad habits, changing the disposition when this is necessary, developing the right sort of attitudes, cultivating wholesome tastes, strengthening the conscience, and inculcating personal, social and religious ideals, creating desirable virtues and sentiments.

## In the Front Line

Let us hasten the day when the policewoman shall be placed on the front line of Police intrenchments in the battle against vice and crime as an active industrial, social and child welfare worker; the police representative to whom parents may appeal for assistance in guiding their problem, children; enemy and eradicator of vice and crime, friendly counselor of the needy, teacher of morals, policeman's strongest ally and defender and foremost among the character builders in the community.

For further information on the subject of policewomen, address the International Association of Policewomen, 220 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.



# World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

## A Suffrage Congress

Thoughts of women leaders all over the world are turning to the Tenth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, to be held at the Sorbonne, Paris, May 30 to June 6. The main points of the program are: An Equal Moral Standard and the Fight Against Traffic in Women; Like Conditions of Work for Men and Women; Family Endowment; Nationality of Married Women; Position of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child; Women in the Diplomatic Service; Women Police; The Methods of Work of the Woman Voter; Methods of Work in Countries Where Women Have Not Yet the Franchise; Women and the League of Nations. The last evening of the Congress, June 6, will be devoted to a Peace Meeting, over which it is hoped Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will preside.

The Alliance has affiliated societies in thirty-eight countries, twenty-six of which have woman suffrage in some form. Each auxiliary will be represented, if plans carry, and a report given of the progress made since the Ninth Congress, held in Rome in 1923.

Twelve delegates and twelve alternates will represent this country. Formation of the delegation is being made by the National League of Women Voters, the American auxiliary of the international body. Choice of the delegation is not yet completed. But more of this later.

## Foreign

The woman's movement in Turkey is going forward by leaps and bounds. Several women's organizations have been combined into a Union of Turkish Women. This stands for woman suffrage and for general progress. The latest step is the founding of the first feminist paper in Turkey. It is edited by Nezhé Neuddine, a Turkish woman who is president of the woman's society, and its object is to stimulate the interest of women readers in Turkey in all sorts of subjects. The veil is already a thing of the past for the women of the cities and is rapidly disappearing in small towns.

The new association has very wisely divided its program into two parts: work before the vote is granted and work after the vote is granted. Apparently the Turkish women do not anticipate as strenuous a campaign to get the vote as was necessary in the northern countries.

## CALENDAR

Seventh Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters, St. Louis, Missouri—April 14-21.

Second Annual Woman's World's Fair, Chicago, Illinois—April 17-24.

Ninth National Convention of the Y. W. C. A., Milwaukee, Wisconsin—April 21-27.

Biennial Convention of National Nursing Organizations, Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 17-22.

First American Health Congress, Atlantic City, New Jersey—May 17-22.

Thirtieth Annual Convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Atlanta, Georgia—May 3-8.

Eighteenth Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Atlantic City, New Jersey—May 24 to June 5.

Tenth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Paris, France—May 30 to June 6.

The immediate program deals with work for the poor, sanitation, employment for poor girls and widows, and protection for the young. After the vote is won, the field is naturally broader. It includes the divorce reforms, penalizing the husband or the wife according to misconduct, and making grounds for divorce equal; housing, employment, money allowances for children, prohibition, social welfare, the use of women as municipal inspectors, etc.

In the early part of January the widows, orphans and old age contributory pensions acts went into effect in Great Britain. Under these laws, approximately 196,000 widows are entitled to receive ten shillings a week, and 386,000 orphans seven shillings, six pence.

## Honors

Most engineering societies in this country have a few women members, but Miss Edith Clarke is said to be the only woman to have read a paper at a national meeting of electrical engineers—the Mid-winter Convention of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Miss Clarke, after graduating from Vassar, took her degree in engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. For the past six years she has been associated with the General Electric Company.

For fifteen minutes on January 30, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican representative from Massachusetts, sat in the Speaker's chair of the House, presiding while the annual appropriation bill of the Department of Agriculture was considered. Jeannette Rankin, representative from Montana, 1917-1919, was the first woman to occupy the chair.

Since Mrs. Rogers was so honored, Mrs. Florence Kahn, representative from California, has spent an hour directing the procedure of the House from the Speaker's chair. The Army Appropriation bill was under discussion.

\* \* \*

Bessie Lee Gambrill is the first woman to hold an associate professorship at Yale in any subject other than nursing; she has been made associate professor of Elementary Education. Miss Gambrill is a graduate of Western Maryland College and received her M. A. and her Ph. D. at Columbia University.

## Publications

The Women's Municipal League of Boston has developed to such an extent that the Quarterly Bulletin has grown to a monthly publication known as *Our Boston*. It not only reports League activities but contains articles on subjects of civic interest to the people of Boston.

\* \* \*

Under the energetic leadership of its talented President pro-tem, Señora Hortensia Lamar, the Club Feminino of Havana has embarked on a new enterprise. It is publishing a monthly magazine called "La Mujer Moderna," an apt name which translates itself easily into "The Modern Woman." Of the two numbers which have been issued the first was largely devoted to sketches of Club officials and descriptions of Club activities. The second number contains sketches of women prominent in many countries, together with a group of articles on Cuban problems. A speech which Mrs. Catt made to Latin American women looks strange in its unfamiliar Spanish garb. The new magazine plans to bring Cuban women in touch with the interests of modern women all over the world, and to make known to government officials the growing demands of Cuba's intelligent womanhood.

## Corrections

A report sent by wire to the English papers and published by us in the January CITIZEN that Miss Melville had been elected to the New Zealand Parliament, has been contradicted. While a large number of votes were cast in her favor, there were not quite enough to seat Miss Melville in Parliament, and we have to postpone our congratulations.

\* \* \*

An unintentional oversight was made in the list of new officers of the W. C. T. U. published in the February

CITIZEN. Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, the new vice-president-at-large, was omitted. Mrs. Smith certainly deserves mention, for she has been an ardent prohibitionist since she was ten years old. At least her stepfather was a pioneer worker for prohibition, and he used to take the little girl with him when he made speeches. She would sing a temperance song or two and then curl up in the buggy until the meeting was over.

Later she became very active in the W. C. T. U., serving as district president, state corresponding secretary, vice-president and president of the Iowa W. C. T. U. In 1923 she was elected national director of Christian Citizenship, and at the Edinburgh convention last year, Superintendent of Citizenship in the World's W. C. T. U. She has been named among the ten most distinguished women of Iowa because of her great contribution to child welfare and social uplift, mostly through legislation.

### In the Courts

For the first time in history a Negress has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. She is Violette N. Anderson of Chicago, who has been practicing for three years before the Supreme Court of Illinois.

Another item—in the columns of *Equal Rights* we see that L. Marian Poe of Washington, D. C., has passed her final examinations for the Virginia Bar. This is the first time a Negro woman has been so recognized in Virginia.

Mrs.  
Florence  
Riddick  
Boys



### Appointments

Florence Riddick Boys has been appointed State Probation Officer in Indiana, succeeding Mrs. Carina C. Warrington, Indiana's first probation officer. Mrs. Boys is deeply interested in the woman movement. She manages a Woman's Page Service, syndicating women's news to various papers, and writes the woman's page for the *Plymouth (Indiana) Pilot*. In 1922 she became women's publicity editor for the Republican National Committee. She was a delegate-at-large to the 1924 national convention in Cleveland, and before the election directed women speakers in the Republican headquarters in Chicago. During the year 1925 she conducted a National School of Government—fifty-two lessons published in the *National Republican*.



Mrs.  
Nellie  
Gregg  
Tomlinson

Another name has been added to the growing list of women custom collectors—Mrs. Nellie Gregg Tomlinson of Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Tomlinson is well-known all over the state through her work as an organizer with the Republican Party and her former presidency of the Iowa League of Women Voters. She was warmly endorsed in all parts of the state.

### Fru Kjelsberg of Norway

TO interview Fru Betzy Kjelsberg, of Norway, is an exhilarating experience—she is so charged with vitality and enthusiasm. A big, wholesome woman in middle life, the springiness of her movements and the buoyant tones of her voice make it easy to accept her statement that she "has never been sick a day in her life."

I saw her just after she had spent two days in studying conditions at Ellis Island. Fru Kjelsberg is a member of the International Liaison Commission from the Labor Conference to the League of Nations, and a visit to Ellis Island was part of her American program. She had planned her trip so that she would appear unheralded and unidentified, and "I came with many doubts and much skepticism about the recent improvements I had heard of," she said. But she was enthusiastic in her praise of what she had seen when a Norwegian ship came in with a load of immigrants. She inspected quarters and pronounced them clean and comfortable; listened to four detention cases and considered the decisions just; she met the Commissioner and decided he acted with heart.

Altogether she gave the Ellis Island of today a good name.

For fifteen years Fru Kjelsberg has been the Chief (woman) Government Factory Inspector for Norway. For twenty years she has been identified with the work of the Norwegian National Council of Women, of which she is president. For forty years she has been actively interested in women's freedom. When she was fifty she received the King's gold medal for Merit—"for service to the small in the community."

Working conditions in Norway are on a high plane. No child under fourteen is permitted to work; between fourteen and eighteen they are minors and may work only under specially regulated conditions. No overtime is permitted them, and for adults overtime is al-

lowed only in case of emergency and under careful regulation. A forty-eight hour work week exists for both men and women, and women are with men in the trade unions. With these favorable conditions, and the small population, the need of protective legislation for women is not felt, with the exception of maternity provisions covering a period of three months. Fru Kjelsberg, therefore, opposes the principle of protective legislation.

Fru Kjelsberg is a member of Norway's Royal Unemployment Commission, vice-president of the Norwegian Association for Social Work, and holds half a dozen other offices in her country, to its great benefit. Every year she has been reappointed by her government as delegate to the Labor Conference.

I asked her the inevitable questions—how she combined her public work and her private life, and how she got started. To the latter, she said, it was so clear that it was up to women to look out for working women—men in factories cared for the machines, not the hygiene, and so women factory inspectors were needed. On the personal side, the story is told when you hear her say, "I love to work" with the force of that magnificent vitality behind the words. She helped her husband in his law office for ten years, taking full responsibility for one end of the business—something to do with credit, and continuing this work until his recent death. She has six children, three sons and three daughters, and for nine years she was on the City Council of Drammen, where she and her husband lived. Meantime she was president of all the principal women's organizations in the town. Fru Kjelsberg is a leader, by nature and by practice.—C. A.

### Pioneers

Another pioneer has gone—Sarah Gertrude Banks of Detroit, Michigan. Dr. Banks was a member of the first medical class to admit women at the University of Michigan. After her graduation in 1873 she practiced, first in the Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home of Detroit, and later as a private physician.

A thought worth pondering is expressed by Mrs. Sylvia S. Videtto, who wrote us of Dr. Banks's death. She says: "What is there about woman suffrage that seems to prolong the lives of those who profess and practice it? Women suffragists as a rule seldom die young, but retain their mental faculties to an advanced age."

Mrs. Ingrid Wisen, assistant director of the reformatory for women at Stockholm, Sweden, is in this country as representative of the Swedish Government to study our penal institutions and methods of crime prevention.



# The Bookshelf

By LAURA BENÉT



**B**IOGRAPHIES when well written are quite as thrilling as modern novels. This month we look with much curiosity and pleasure into two unusual ones—one of an eighteenth century Empress and the other of a twentieth century president—"Catherine the Great" by Katharine Anthony and "Calvin Coolidge" by William Allen White.

"Catherine the Great" is an impartial, amusing and profound study of a many-sided and dominant personality, one who was, in her lesser moments, a fascinating rascal, in her greater ones a unique statesman. Her biographer has had the sense to go to authentic sources for her facts, and the result is a revelation of the inner mind of that Catherine whose force of character brought her from her rôle as plain Fike of Zerbst to the throne of the Russians. Her prime weakness—love affairs numerous as the sands of the sea—is revealed with as unsparing a hand as her extraordinary powers. Perhaps the aptest quotation from this book would be the inscription prepared for her own tomb by Catherine the Great. Many of its sentiments might be used to good effect by the woman of today:

"Here lies Catherine the Second:

"At the age of fourteen she made the threefold resolution to please her consort, Elizabeth and the Nation.

"She neglected nothing in order to succeed in this.

"Eighteen years of boredom and solitude caused her to read many books

"She forgave easily and hated no one.

"She was good-natured, easy-going; was of a cheerful temperament, republican sentiments and a kind heart.

"She had friends.

"Work came easily to her; she loved sociability and the arts."

The other biography, the life of Calvin Coolidge, is in the very simplicity and directness of its narrative a truthful and sympathetic revelation of the man who traveled to the presidency over such an obscure road. Of colorful details there can be none. The outlines of such a character must appear in plain black and white with the setting a frosty landscape. Never was there a president with such a dearth of anything that might be termed "dramatic material" behind him, unless it be his sudden summoning to office from his little Vermont village in the dead of night. William Allen White has plainly and simply told the small details of the successive minor offices that brought Coolidge step by step

up the ladder of Fame, a ladder which in his case had no shaky or broken rungs. The faults of the President's virtues are not overlooked; nor can we say at the end of the story that we see any more deeply into that submerged personality. But at least we understand the heredity and environment that produced him. For everyone in the United States to read this record of a parsimonious struggle made by a silent man, who was little appreciated, then endured, then embraced, would be a liberal experience. It is the



Katharine Anthony, whose "Catherine the Great" is reviewed on this page, published in 1920 a biography which has won a solid and lasting place: "Margaret Fuller—A Psychological Biography." An interest in digging for motives, in the light of modern psychological study, apparently attracts Miss Anthony to biography. Besides, there are books on working mothers, feminism in foreign countries, labor laws, etc., which express her interest in sociology and economics. Miss Anthony is a social worker and a teacher as well as a writer. Born in Arkansas, she studied at Peabody College for Teachers, in Nashville, then at the Universities of Heidelberg and Freiburg, and took a Ph.D. at the University of Chicago. She taught at Wellesley, did research in economics with the Russell Sage Foundation. Possessing the true scientific spirit, she is the kind of writer who will dig for days on one point. With a vast background of reading and knowledge, she writes out of "a full mind. She was one of the authors of "Civilization in the United States—An Inquiry by Thirty Americans."

document of an odd life, and well written. William Allen White can picture "the young man with the tomblike silence and the poker face and the hard, resonant nasal voice, poor as Job's turkey and proud as Lucifer, carrying somewhere within him the burning but banked fires of an ambition for public service."

"Aricie Brun," a French Academy prize novel, by Emile Henriot, might easily stand for the biography of many a single woman in an old civilization. It is the touching story of one such, sacrificed entirely by both Fate and her own desires to those she loves, her intimate family circle, her clan. Her soul is stripped again and again until there is little or no soil of personal life clinging to the denuded rock, Memory. Yet the whole small and silent tragedy of this household, whose fortress of defense and handmaiden is Aricie, is delicately told and with poignant and sad beauty—like the dropping gold of honey after the comb has been torn open. It is a moving book, beautifully translated by Henry Longan Stuart from the French, and will be welcomed by an appreciative if small company of readers.

And now we come to a novel, "Friends of Mr. Sweeney," by Elmer Davis, that is an appetizer composed of many snappy ingredients and warranted to have the desired effect upon all slaves of routine, duty and discipline. It is a most entertaining account of an underpaid and temperamentally discouraged editor of a tempered and judicial sheet. "The Balance," who under the stimulus of unaccustomed company, combined with weird circumstances, breaks loose and creates his own fortune. A mining engineer, a molecule chaser, an exiled Russian princess, a roving-eyed philanthropist and several gunmen are tossed in to add zest to the story. All who read "Friends of Mr. Sweeney" will want to become Elmer Davis's patrons for life, though it is doubtful whether any of us can put up such a good game of bluff as Winthrop Rixey's adventure with the Superior Club. If we could we should all be millionaires!

Accompanying it is "The Chicken Wagon Family" by Barry Benefield, a unique and charming romance conceived in a humorously tender manner. Mr. Fippany, who sold chickens and peddled tinware, was averse to ever leaving his gypsy existence, but Mrs. Fippany had ambition and dreamed of a city's advantages for their only daughter, Addie.



So the little caravan under the guidance of Kit and Luce, the two mules, moved on to its Mecca, New York, annexing by the wayside "Jim," the hero of the story. When they arrive in the great city, a policeman gives them refuge in a deserted fire-engine house. Mrs. Fippany takes in odds and ends of boarders and her husband becomes a successful junk man. The love between Addie and Jim—but we won't tell you about *that*! All is real with the best sort of reality until the episode of "Long Emergency" and the unexpected happy ending do not console us for that unsavory, reeking taste of Minnie. We, like Addie, have been betrayed in the house of our friends. It is a pity that a novel like this one, the most brightly unusual of the winter, could not continue on the same note of pure adventure with which Jean Paul Baptiste Yvonne Fippany started his career as a chicken-wagon man.

### Reference Books

A book of great value to those interested in government and economics is "Public Ownership," by Carl D. Thompson, secretary of the Public Ownership League. The book is a comprehensive survey of what has actually been done in the public ownership and management of public utilities and in the municipal administration of various other enterprises—written from the standpoint of one who believes thoroughly in government ownership. A chapter is devoted to meeting current objections to this theory. The book is crammed full of interesting material about government enterprises about which most of us know nothing.

The Institute of International Education, of which Stephen P. Duggan is director, has issued a "Syllabus on International Relations," by Parker Thomas Moon, of Columbia, which covers completely the field of foreign affairs and international relationships. The book's fairness and accuracy are assured by the list of specialists who assisted in its preparation. It will be found invaluable by American students not only in colleges, but in forums and club study groups.—G. F. B.

- Catherine the Great, Knopf, New York, 1925. \$4.00.  
 Calvin Coolidge, Macmillan, New York, 1925. \$2.00.  
 Aricie Brun, Viking Press, New York, 1926. \$2.00.  
 Friends of Mr. Sweeney, McBride, New York, 1925. \$2.00.  
 The Chicken Wagon Family, Century, New York, 1926. \$2.00.  
 Public Ownership, Crowell, 1925. \$3.00.  
 Syllabus on International Relations, Macmillan, 1925. \$2.00.

## Dressing the Part

### How and When to Shop

By VIRGINIA DIBBLE

*This is the second article in a series of clothes advice for busy women—club, business and professional women, who need to be suitably dressed and lack time to plan. Miss Dibble's observations and counsel offer some of the thinking necessary to right dressing. Her next article will be on that important subject, color.*

THE prevalent habit of buying dresses ready-made is an excellent one. That interesting multitude, the average woman, is far better dressed than she used to be because of it. But there are still many ways to go wrong.

The conservative woman, who would naturally plan the simplest of clothes, loses her sense of identity after looking at the eighth ready-to-wear and is apt to buy in despair the type which has been

Most of a woman's shopping should be done at home in her easy chair. A general does not gain his victories on the field of battle, but on a camp stool (or comfortable arm chair) when he juggles with the colored lines of maps. A clear brain and cool head are all he needs when the fight is on, and it is just these tactics which the well-dressed woman employs.

To return to the wardrobe map, there are two main divisions: private dresses for the hours at home or informally in other's homes, and public dresses for the hours spent in the public eye. It is the latter which this series is devoted to.

After you have settled on the kind of dress that is most becoming to your figure (we went into that last month), concentrate on the type which will adapt itself best to the occasions it will be called upon to grace. Most of the gowns of a professional woman must be good mixers. They must be inconspicuous on the street, trim and sleek for the office, yet graceful and individual enough to make her easy to look at when she entertains a luncheon guest or is herself the guest and cynosure of one pair of critical eyes.

These public gowns should no more be thought of without a hat than a cup without its saucer.

Obviously the hat must look as if it belonged to the coat too, and the coat in turn must blend with the other dresses which are to be worn under it. The shoes must fit the costume as well as the foot—and have the added virtue of being easy to walk in. Black and brown are the usual colors. Black goes best with red, blue and grey, but brown blends in with henna, green, taupe and beige, as well as all the shades of brown. The color is not so important, however, as the model. A heavy oxford does not belong with a soft silk dress, nor a high-heeled slipper with a tailored frock. The purse should harmonize with all the frocks and coats, for it's a nuisance to change everything from one purse to another before starting off for the office. (The avoidance of the daily transference from one trouser pocket to another is one of the advantages a woman has over a man, but I noted recently with premonition a French step-in with a pocket near the lower edge. Still skirts will have to become quite a little shorter before such a pocket would be easily accessible.)



F. M.

*An example of a dress well adapted to various occasions—street, office, tea. This one might be done in navy blue faille, with plum colored bands faced in jade green.*

shown her most frequently, even though that style is extreme and unbecoming.

Perhaps she decides that designers are interested only in flappers or sylphs so well groomed that they wear anything with distinction. She may conclude that manufacturers never take into consideration the professional woman who sits at her desk too many hours to preserve slender hips, or who was born capacious physically as well as mentally.

But she is wrong. Let her go to the right shops and carry with her the determination to have a practical and simple gown which will fill her needs, and she will usually get it.

She must, however, mind the rules of the game. A business woman should never buy her clothes when she is tired. Hers is a difficult problem and she needs to concentrate the full battery of her wits on the situation.

This problem of having everything go together straightens itself out when you know the key. Stick to one color scheme and that battle is won. But color will have an entire article to itself next month and must not intrude here.

The woman, thinking at home, preparatory to her shopping expedition, will decide, then, on a color scheme; she will figure out the number of dresses, shoes, hats, etc., which she can afford and the different kinds of events each dress must attend. If the model she has admired in a shop window will not be appropriate for one type of occasion on which it must frequently be worn, it should be eliminated from the list of possibilities.

A fashion magazine studied from the point of view of appropriateness to the events which make up one's life will be a help. A keen observation of well-dressed women will prove even a greater one. To be more concrete, if she notices that capes are being featured for the spring and summer and knows they are becoming, she must still ask herself whether one would be as convenient to her method of travel as a coat. If she likes pleated skirts, she must remember that nothing so mars their beauty as being sat on.

After knowing quite definitely what she wants, she can make a hide-and-seek game of the shopping itself.

This brings out different tendencies in different women. Some are lazy, and shift the responsibility to the saleswoman. These buy their dresses from the clerk who has the cleverest gift of blarney, regardless of whether or not it is what they need. Others are kind-hearted and feel that after taking up a half hour of the saleswoman's time they must buy something of her. Neither of these habits is conducive to good dressing.

There's another type of woman who tries to dress to please the whim of someone else. That is dangerous ground and causes more casualties than successes.

To sum it up, the procedure recommended is this: Decide what kind of dresses you need, then go out and search (maybe just a half hour each day) till you find the type, color and line that will do. (If this is difficult because of your figure, employ a good dressmaker and order the models you need from her.) Collect the accessories at the same time, and then put shopping out of your mind for another three months.

The wise woman will never purchase a dress for a special event. She will buy what she wants before she wants it.

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*What happens to the middle-aged woman in business and industry? Are employers prejudiced against her? Does she get a fair deal? The results of an inquiry about her will be reported in an early number.*

## Illiteracy

(Continued from page 14)

pupil to teach, while Victoria Lyles, commander-in-chief of the forces, has taught a moonlight school along with the teachers that she directs. First a clubwoman headed the State Illiteracy Commission; now an American Legion man is the chairman. The Negro teachers of Oklahoma, as well as the white, are playing an active part. Many of the teachers are on the firing line for sixteen and eighteen hours a day, doing day duty, service at night, and going from house to house during the hours between to teach those who can not or will not come to school. One Negro teacher made his report recently in these words, "I have no illiterates in my district. *I've taught them all up.*"

Vermont, with only 8,488 who can not read or write, is working for first place. A still hunt, with little publicity, is her plan. Many earnest conferences and meetings have been held to arouse the people to the purpose of making the native state of Calvin Coolidge the first to be free from illiteracy. The teachers of the state took the initiative of launching the campaign during their state convention. President Coolidge, when apprised of their plans, sent a letter to the teachers commending their efforts. The Illiteracy Committee of that state works directly from the office of the State Commissioner of Education. The Chairman, Kenneth J. Sheldon, Deputy Commissioner, says that "victory is in sight." Teachers have made such records of sacrifice and heroism in their quiet, determined way, that some of them are to be decorated. Vermont originated the idea of conferring medals on valiant teachers in the war on illiteracy.

Delaware, too, attempts to lead her 10,508 out of illiteracy ahead of all the other states. Her remarkable posters, her offers of prizes, trips and silken banners to those who make the greatest reduction in illiteracy is inspiring tremendous effort. Dr. H. V. Holloway, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, on December 15, 1925, issued a call "To Delawareans." This eloquent appeal for their aid closed with the words:

"Delaware, first in so many things, should be the first to banish illiteracy from her borders. This is our aim, and with everybody working it will be accomplished."

Five years remain to us before the census-takers make their rounds again. What will they find in your community, your state? "No illiteracy in the United States in 1930" is a goal which great and powerful organizations with their millions of members have set, but which can be reached only as patriotic citizens everywhere set to work with the high

purpose of clearing their own communities quickly of illiteracy, and letting the census-taker, when he comes, find not one who can not read or write.

The other nations watch as we wage war on illiteracy in the United States, but they do not *idly* watch. They, too, are in action. Mexico has already redeemed two hundred thousand, Japan strives to be first among the nations to teach every illiterate within her borders, and China, with her millions who can **not read and write**, gallantly comes to their rescue and cries, "China a literate nation in one generation."

The nations are preparing for another world war. It will be a war in which there will not be the firing of a single gun or cannon or the shedding of a single drop of blood—a war of the book and the pen, which are mightier than the sword.

## Mrs. MacDougall

(Continued from page 20)

is, after all, the oldest and most feminine: the furnishing of food.

As she sat by the fireside in the late afternoon, she talked over the details of a typically busy day. Her morning had gone in supervising the restaurants and her large coffee business; she had just been pleased by an order from Halifax, Canada, for "a ton of her best." The next day she was planning to visit Chicago, where she is much interested in the Woman's World's Fair to be held there this spring. She expects, soon after, to leave on a buying trip in Europe. And, as though these were not enough to occupy one day, she was looking forward to the appearance of her new book, with the stimulating title, "*Coffee and Waffles.*" This work is to deal, not merely with the prosaic serving of nourishment, but with that intangible atmosphere that elevates food to a spiritual plane.

"I was opposed to woman suffrage," and "I would certainly *not* recommend business, indiscriminately, as a feminine career," were the first two unexpected statements made by Mrs. MacDougall. She went on to develop her ideas.

"A woman who is willing to devote her entire self and her energies to business will find a great fascination and pleasure in her work. But it is an exhausting and preoccupying kind of existence. It leaves little time for lighter things. Even now, when I have moments to spare, I scarcely know what to do with them. And, having gone through the experience myself, I know how deplorable it would be if all women, like most men, were caught up in mechanical, business routine and lost the more frivolous but attractive side of life.

"Unquestionably, a woman can make a success of business. But if she has

money and merely wants a career, I should advise her instead to do something socially useful—something that only a woman can do. The word 'social service' has been much abused, I am aware, but that is because freakish types so often take it up. The immense opportunities for worth-while work by women are still there."

Mrs. MacDougall was not educated in a business school, or by courses in stenography. She was not marked out, at an early age, as an industrial prodigy. Indeed, she received only the careful and thorough upbringing of a conventional young lady.

This background, however, proved to be a sufficient preparation, since it was combined with an inheritance of the executive instinct. Mrs. MacDougall is that unusual person, the genuine New Yorker. She comes of a long-established Dutch family. Her grandfather, Stephen Allen, a public-spirited merchant of the early 1800's, was elected mayor of New York in days when "to be grand sachem of Tammany was to have one of the highest dignities offered by state or city."

When she was eight years old she remembers sitting in "the middle parlor," also known as "the red parlor," on the sofa, drawing ships. (Inevitably, any one of Dutch lineage *would* be drawing ships.) Her mother found her and commenced giving her drawing lessons. "It is on these that I rely today for the sketching and planning I have to do. They were the most valuable gift my mother could have given me.

"I started my coffee business in 1907, and was immediately hailed by newspapers as 'the first woman coffee importer.' This is a name I have since tried to live down, for, in fact, I am not an importer, but a distributor of special brands of tea and coffee.

"From this beginning, the next step was to open a little place to sell coffee, with waffles for a side-line. I was particularly lucky, during the War, in that mine was not a 'luxury business.' Coffee is a habit and a need to Americans, and grows more so every minute. Then, in 1921, we moved to our first large place near Fifth Avenue, and I was determined to break from tradition and do something unique.

"One night the inspiration came to me to design an exterior with winding staircases and balconies instead of purely conventional mezzanines. I worked out much of the design myself, in rough sketches. My scheme proved practical, for stucco walls do not get dingy and dirty after one season.

"Of course, my success has been startling even to me. My newest place was a tremendous task. We had to transform a bare room into a miniature village. For that I had to study stage-lighting effects, in which I have always been very much interested. We had to conceal airducts by arched doorways; to imitate crum-

bling marble in the gypsum blocks which are all the fire laws allow us. There were a thousand problems to be considered."

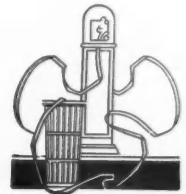
The idea has been of great interest to the Italians themselves, when they heard of the transportation of their "grand opera" settings to a New York dining-audience. It must seem especially unusual to them because it has been carried out by one of those keen, determined, executive American women who are, in themselves, so foreign to Italy.

Mrs. MacDougall knows and loves

Italy. She has visited in correct homes, where the men would sit on one side of the room and the women on the other; she soon learned not to commit the dreadful social error of speaking to a masculine guest across the dividing line. But it is not this secluded and protected life of the Italian woman that Mrs. MacDougall would recommend to us instead of business routine. Domesticity without a future and industry without time for the present do not appeal to her. She calls for something that is not yet American, or perhaps human—that is, moderation.

## Your Investments First Mortgage Bonds

By ELEANOR KERR



A FIRST mortgage bond, as its name implies, is secured by a direct first mortgage on the property of the corporation issuing it.

It is obvious that it would be impracticable for each bondholder (of whom there might be several hundred or several thousand) to have a mortgage made out to him, and therefore one mortgage bond covering the entire transaction is made out to a trustee, who represents the bondholders.

This trustee is usually a trust company, which is responsible to the bondholders and acts for their advantage. In the mortgage indenture securing the bonds, it is usually provided that when anything outside of routine matters is concerned, the trustee must secure the consent of bondholders representing two-thirds or three-fourths of the amount of bonds outstanding.

Should the company fail to meet interest payments on the bonds, the trustee, with the bondholders' consent, may bring action to take possession of the property mortgaged.

Sometimes this property is of very great value compared with the amount of the bonds, and this is especially true in the case of railroads. As a result, although default may be made on "junior bonds"—that is, bonds whose rights come after the first mortgage—every effort will generally be made to keep up interest payments on the "senior" bonds.

Therefore, although a company may actually be in a receivership, this latter interest is paid, so that the receivers may not lose control of the property.

This is one of the reasons why first mortgage bonds of prosperous companies and of important railroads, even when not particularly prosperous, are so highly esteemed as investments.

Occasionally we find bonds where the title is qualified—as "First and Refunding Mortgage" or "First Collateral Mortgage." This indicates that the issue is not secured by a *direct* first mortgage on *all* the property.

In the former case there is usually a prior first mortgage on part of the property—or there may be several such on various parts, especially in the case of a railroad or a corporation which is a consolidation of various formerly independent units. As a rule, when First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds are authorized, an amount of them sufficient to retire (refund) all the small prior issues is held in trust by the trustee to be used for this purpose only.

A First Collateral Mortgage Bond is usually not a mortgage at all, but is secured by the deposit with the trustee of an equal or greater amount of actual first mortgage bonds of the company or its subsidiaries. While not as desirable in some ways as the direct first mortgage bonds, the actual amount of equity is often greater and the income return higher.

*Q. What is the meaning and the why and wherefore of stocks with no par value? Is there reason to fight shy of such stock?*

A. Stock is a share in an enterprise, and it makes very little difference what one arbitrarily calls it. If an enterprise has a current value of \$1,000,000, and there are outstanding 20,000 shares, it does not make any difference whether you say these shares have a par value of \$100, \$50 or no par value, because each one of them is merely worth one twenty-thousandth of the whole, or \$50. The desirability of any given stock rests on the assets behind it, in which it shares,



and on the earning power of the company, in which it also shares through dividends. Where a fixed par value is used, we have the ridiculous situation of a stock with the par value, say of \$100, selling at \$40 a share, or perhaps, if the company is exceedingly successful and the amount of stock outstanding is small, at \$240 a share. The fact that the par value is called \$100 has no effect in either case. For this reason many of the newer incorporations are using the term, "no par value" stock.

*Q. Where does one get information on investment securities, such as that mentioned in the article in the January WOMAN CITIZEN?*

A. The company itself is always a source of information, and the bond house or bank which may have underwritten its securities usually prepares an excellent circular on them. There are also several disinterested financial information services of which the three best known are Poor's, Moody's and the Standard Statistics. These give the best information obtainable by them on thousands of stock, note and bond issues handled in this country. Any good bond house or the officer of a bank in charge of its investments can usually obtain for the investor reliable information on any issue which has more than a very local market.

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## Washington

(Continued from page 9)

port for the Wainwright bill embodying largely his ideas. At the Military Affairs Committee the dislike of the General Staff for the idea of an Air Corps independent of it and other high officials, with an Assistant Secretary of its own is manifested. These officers are equally opposed to the creation of a Department of National Defense.

As a matter of fact, the aviation men might be said to be feeling their oats, if the figure were not so inappropriate. They are impatient of the caution of the men in the older branches of the service, while the latter are sincerely fearful lest aviation may run away, or fly away, with the rest of the Army.

Through all the departments and bureaus of the Government there ran a shiver of unrest, a blaze of resentment, as Federal employees read the scathing denunciation of themselves as "tax-eating drones" by Representative Martin L. Davey of Ohio. Government service is unlike any other. The latitude for good service or loafing is wide. Most of the employees are tenacious of their positions, which they hope may be theirs until they retire on a pension. For the most part, the work is a more or less deadly routine, although there are offices where the intelligence and energy of the head call forth the best abilities of the workers.

Mr. Davey contended that there were 100,000 useless and unnecessary civilian employees on the payrolls and that something like a half billion dollars could be saved by weeding them out. The President demurred against any such assumption. Miss Gertrude M. McNally, acting president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, said politely that she would be indebted to Mr. Davey for precise information regarding the source of his figures.

Mr. Davey sidestepped the figures, but said that while the employees might not like the process of being dismissed, it might be the best thing that could happen to them. "I can think of nothing more hopeless than employment with the United States Government," he said pessimistically. . . . "The spirit of the Government service is against the will-

ing worker, and against those who want to be efficient."

This opens up the entire matter of reorganization which has been pending for several years and is still suspended. The Civil Service Reform League, in this connection, has charged the Chief of the Bureau of Efficiency with inefficiency.

Mr. Coolidge has been called the most astute politician of his day. Certainly he understands to a high degree the art of taking advice and of giving it in palatable form. At one of the White House press conferences during the past month, he put aside the questions which the newspaper representatives had submitted and talked—always through a spokesman be it understood—about public affairs, with a warning that attacks upon the Administration about this time are to be understood as political, whether in Congress or out of it.

Sensitive Senators and Representatives saw in this a new political attack on the part of the President and took the floor to reply vehemently. At the next press conference, the President called the correspondents back after they had started to leave and, through his spokesman, said a few appreciative words about Congress, the progress it was making and the good work it was doing.

In the first instance, the President, through the two-score newspaper men,

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and a woman or two, got out through the papers, from coast to coast, the assurance that the Administration was doing as well as could be expected, and in the second instance he applied a soothing plaster to the wounded vanity of Congress.

The ceaseless lure of drama grips women everywhere and lays the duty of seeking its best development upon organized women. The General Federation of Women's Clubs, cooperating with the Drama League of America during the week of February 14-20, sought to "awaken the public to the possibilities of the theater as a social force and to encourage theater-goers to appreciate and demand good plays."

The Federation, it was announced here, believes that there is a new interest in the community drama and that "through the little theaters movement people in the small towns and villages are discovering their creative talents and resources."

At the moment that Mrs. John D. Sherman was announcing that people "are waiting for the dramatist who can thrill them with the lives of ordinary, everyday people," a company of players from the mountains of North Carolina was producing in Washington folk drama which met the requirements of "dealing with real, honest human nature, which beneath the superficial changes of the centuries is in its fundamental reactions always the same."

Turning to things social, which are also official, two state dinners and two large receptions at the White House have completed the formal Executive program for the winter. At the Congressional reception the President and Mrs. Coolidge shook hands with almost three thousand persons. The last reception, the Army and Navy, is next to the Diplomatic the most colorful.

Mrs. Coolidge has increased her popularity as a hostess. If she were disposed to run for public office she would be a wonderful vote-getter. Her animation is unflagging and her cordiality unlimited. She is good to look at and she has worn a different and distinctive dress at each of the public receptions, all of them equally becoming.

When the Presidential party descended the stairs for the last reception, it was noticed that the Vice-President was not in his appointed place. There was a night session of the Senate and a vote might be reached. Mr. Dawes was absent once on an important occasion and he could take no such risk again, not even for a Presidential reception.

While the President and Mrs. Coolidge can, by custom and etiquette, accept few invitations for social affairs, they were recently guests of the Women's Congressional Club, composed of wives and daughters of Senators and Representatives.

Mrs. Coolidge is a member of the

Ladies of the Senate, composed of wives of Senators and former Senators, who lunch in the Senate Office Building every Tuesday, a group of four or five members furnishing the refreshments and serving each time. Occasionally, they are entertained at the home of one of the members.

## The Unwanted Child

(Continued from page 23)

indeed more shameful than the sinful act which produced it.

The common law of England, which first noticed the bastard child, sought to reach its father, not for any humane reason but because the overseer of the poor wished to be relieved of the cost of maintaining such illegitimate children by making the father pay part of the cost.

The heart of the world is changing. Not only are we seeking to remove the stigma of shame which innocently falls upon children born out of wedlock, but laws are being enacted in many states to eradicate from the statute books the words "bastard," "illegitimate," etc., and there is being substituted the term "children born out of wedlock." Societies are formed to discreetly protect mothers of such children, and give them a chance to redeem themselves.

It has been argued by some that to take away the sting from the word "illegitimate" is to encourage illicit unions and discourage legitimate marriage. No observer of life can support such a view with facts.

There are just as many unwanted children born in holy wedlock as out of wedlock.

Illegitimacy has not decreased, even though the supposed moral influence of the bastardy laws has been asserted for hundreds of years. The laws, such as one passed in New York to substitute the term "born out of wedlock" for the word "illegitimate," do not condone the mother's conduct, nor will society look with any more lenient eyes upon the mother of the child born out of wedlock. They merely remove the scarlet letter from the child and keep it on the cloak of the mother.

If anything, these enlightened laws—as they become known—would tend to discourage the illicit unions which produce these unhappy children.

The laws vary in the different states. For example, in some states the father may be brought before the courts and compelled to furnish bond to insure contributions to the support of the child; subsequent marriage of the parties legitimizes the child; affiliation proceedings may be started; the father may be compelled to pay the expenses incident to confinement; the father may be charged with the maintenance of the child until it reaches its sixteenth year. In some places there are laws providing for "dual paternity." Heretofore claims of

dual paternity were the loopholes through which the fathers escaped. Under the dual paternity law all contributing to the delinquency are chargeable with support.

Perhaps the most enlightened legislation to protect the child born out of wedlock was a law passed in Maryland in 1916, which prohibits the separation from its mother of a child younger than six months, except under special conditions. The purpose of this law was to prevent the wanton and cruel separation of these children from their mothers.

Such children were frequently abandoned by their mothers almost as soon as the mother rose from her confinement. Or they were boarded at "baby farms" where secrecy was a greater virtue than care of the child. It was natural that a large percentage of these illegitimate children should die of exposure and neglect. The law was intended to save their lives.

According to an investigation made by the Children's Bureau in Washington, before this law went into effect, children of illegitimate birth died at the rate of three times as many as the children born legitimately. Statistics show that the death rate among illegitimate children kept with their mothers by law for six months after birth cut down the death rate more than fifty per cent.

More and more, laws such as these are being introduced in the various state legislatures, to protect the child born out of wedlock.

Whenever a state legislature adopts such a beneficent attitude it not only removes the badge of shame from the innocent victim, but itself becomes invested with the badge of honor and right dealing.

## Why the Franc Falls

(Continued from page 19)

the concealment of personal property. They also propose that penalties in the form of fines and imprisonment be inflicted on dishonest persons who are "fiscal deserters."

Most of these proposals will certainly be passed by Parliament, not in the form suggested by the Commission, but with amendments adapting them to the habits and customs of the French people.

Although the Government admits that the suggested methods of control and supervision of personal property are excellent, it insists that they will necessitate a great deal of preliminary work and can not possibly yield any tangible results until 1927. There will probably be some compromise between the two theories, which are not irreconcilable.

The vital necessity at present is to balance the budget, and even to endeavor to obtain a surplus. There can be no question of reducing the interest paid on Government stock, nor of funding it, until the currency has been stabi-

lized, and one of the primary conditions for the stabilization of the currency is the balancing of the budget.

For several years the French have been hoping that the franc would return to its pre-war value. Mr. Doumer still has illusions on that subject, but the public in general are beginning to realize that allowance will have to be made for the present depreciation, and that the franc will have to be stabilized at a rate approaching its market value.

The question of the settlement of France's debts to America and England also influences the situation. It might appear at first sight that no provision has been made in the budget for the payment of those debts, but that is an error. The annuities due under the Dawes Plan have not been regularly incorporated in the budget, and the Government, together with all the various parties in Parliament, agree that those payments shall be set aside to meet the English and American claims. France wishes to obtain the same terms as those granted to Italy, namely, that she will not be expected to pay more to her creditors than she receives from Germany.

France's standpoint is that, at the request of her Allies and in order to further the peace of the world, she consented to an enormous reduction in the German debt; she can not admit therefore that her Allies are justified in

claiming more from her now than she receives from Germany. In short, France is willing to bear the entire costs of reconstruction and of pensions, and to cede all the sums she receives from Germany by way of reparation to her Allies, but considers it would be most unfair to expect her to do more.

France will not go bankrupt. Though the French financial situation is very serious, it is not alarming. The only real danger is that its gravity might be underestimated, and that France might passively await a miracle instead of taking energetic steps to remedy the evil. There is a reaction at present, however, and France is making a great effort. She already pays taxes which are heavier in proportion than those paid in England, and new burdens will be assumed. On the right side of the ledger is the fact that, whereas England and Germany have millions of unemployed, the total number of unemployed in France during the past few years has never exceeded 5,000. As for what appears to have been an inordinate amount of political disturbance during the past few months, it is only natural that before deciding on making the inevitable sacrifices required, keen discussion should take place as to the best and most practical measures to be adopted.

Yet it is futile to quarrel over various schemes of reform at present. The essential thing is to put through either

direct or indirect taxes\*—so long as they are productive. The task of stabilizing the currency must then be taken in hand immediately, for once France has returned to the gold standard, her financial situation will speedily improve.

## The Club Idea

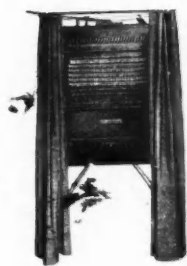
(Continued from page 22)

side windows that rise above most of Chicago's smoke. A swimming pool anywhere, even in the darkest basement, is a source of joy, but a swimming pool seventeen high stories in the air, with its filtered water and sparkling tiles glowing in sunshine, is a swimmer's idea of heaven.

LOS ANGELES women organized their Athletic Club after the Chicago women had started, but they were fortunately able to go to work almost at once on their building and finished it in April of 1925. They, too, built in what is rapidly becoming the heart of the finest business district in town, and they have devoted their frontage to shops which bring them in a substantial income. Their investment is about a million and a half, of which \$700,000 is in the form of a mortgage loan.

Five stories in height, their building devotes three of those to sleeping rooms, all outside, and each with its private

\* See page 7.



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bath. The first two stories are lobby and club offices, and the fine gymnasium with its swimming pool of the ample size which official swimming events demand. Tennis courts will be placed on the building's roof.

The most delightful feature of the building, and one which clubs outside that favored climate will sigh in vain to copy, is the second-story garden. Long glass doors open from the living-room on to an Italian garden that might be any age. Antique marbles hide among old olive trees, and cypresses tower in tall corners. It is a lovely and individ-

ual touch in a building that has many beauties.

**S**AN FRANCISCO's Athletic Club was under way at the time the United States went into the War. Quickly attracting the attention of the most energetic women in that energetic city, its membership fast outgrew its new building, and in 1922 ground was broken for an addition practically as large as the original structure. It is a favorite residence for many of the city's professional women, who appreciate the combined advantages of quiet rooms and

equipment for keeping physically fit.

There is every reason why the athletic club idea should continue to grow in favor. Not only do the club activities develop fine bodies and keep women in trim for the demands of city life, but they also develop fine characters and tolerant minds. There is nothing that breaks through artificial social barriers so completely as games and sports. Women have begun to learn the difficulties and the satisfactions of team work and sporting competition. The athletic clubs will make finer individuals, finer citizens and a finer race.

## Adolescent Health



By  
GULIELMA  
F. ALSOP

**G**OOD health is much more difficult of attainment during youth than during childhood. In the emphasis laid upon the intellectual and emotional development of adolescents the physical is slighted. Yet there are definite, absolute physical needs that must be met through life for physical well-being to result. These perennial physical needs are, in themselves, simple: eight hours' sleep nightly, except one night a week when shorter hours may be permitted; two hours out of doors, preferably spent in violent exercise in the sun; three well-balanced, leisurely meals a day.

In childhood, the parents' authority can enforce such hygiene; in adolescence, the parents' authority is often sufficient reason for throwing such hygiene overboard. The most important step in the establishment of adolescent health, therefore, is the transference of health aims from the hands of the parents to the hands of the boy and girl. To do this without friction, health should never have been represented as the fulfilment of the parents' wish, but as a means for vitality, beauty, success. The natural laws of health should never have been misrepresented as a rigid set of obnoxious and restraining rules imposed by mankind. Personal hygiene should become an individual asset, to be highly valued through life, not an enforced undesirable to be overthrown at the first opportunity.

If both parents are well and healthy and observe in their lives the laws of health, the desire to be like them will supply a strong incentive to clean and vigorous living. If the adolescent is

made a member of such an organization as the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, where physical fitness is a dominant ideal, the desire to excel will be along the lines of physical fitness and skill. A healthy, powerful, beautiful body will become one of the ideals of living and the laws that produce such bodies will be studied and followed with eagerness.

Unless the emotional needs of adolescents are adequately satisfied, ill health will result just as surely as if the physical body were starved. Two great dominant needs are love and companionship. Companionship will easily be found among school mates and club members. The sex life, arising from the new bodily developments, which stimulate and awaken mind and heart as well as body, must also be fed, not by promiscuous petting parties, but by literature, music, drama. A proper biological understanding of the rôle that bodily functions play in the production of sex emotion will give adolescents a logical basis of interpreting their feelings.

The nutritional faults especially common to adolescents are an overindulgence in sweets and a skipping of regular, well-balanced meals, producing the pimpled, pasty skin of the high school pupil. Skin eruptions are partly due to the altered endocrine activity of the body, but mostly to the license of an unsupervised diet, from the newly acquired pocket allowance. No headway will be made against the insidious lure of sweets unless the thorough cooperation of the girl or boy is secured. If, however, a girl understands the rôle that sweets play in the creation of a bad skin,

her cooperation can be gained and the good dietary habits of childhood continued.

The mother should always bear in mind that the craving for sweets is a natural and legitimate craving and should be satisfied in the home in a wise manner, as with honey, or brown sugar, or maple syrup, or home-made marmalade on the brown bread at breakfast; with a tart jelly, or apple sauce, or cranberry sauce, or spiced peaches or pears, with the meat at lunch; and with one regular sweet dessert a day, as pie, pudding, custard, cake. The girl should be encouraged to make all the candy she eats, thus securing candy of a pure and wholesome quality. This candy should then only be eaten in small quantities after one meal a day, either lunch or dinner.

If the harmful effect of sweets, not only upon the skin but upon the teeth, is understood by the girl she will be eager to limit her sweet intake. And if the various deleterious effects of tea and coffee be explained to the boy and girl, they may see no reason to acquire a habit of drinking them. Tea, if made in the true Chinese fashion, brewing each drink in its own cup from five or six fragrant leaves, has in it none of the tannin-drugged liquid that Westerners usually call tea, and is both refreshing and harmless. Coffee in most American households is a potent drug, tending in later life to habit formation and to high blood pressure. A method of making coffee that has lately come into popularity—of simply pouring boiling water over the pulverized grains—promises to offer a hot, fragrant, aromatic morning

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cup without tannin contamination from overlong percolating or boiling.

The old-time point of view about smoking could not be improved upon except that the gold watch promised to our brothers who did not smoke before twenty-one should be given to their sisters as well. Smoking is a secret vice often acquired with great delight by both sexes during adolescence. Its supposed immorality and its ban are its great glamour. If the question of smoking is handled out in the open, one of its great lures will be removed. It can be pointed out that no athlete in training smokes, since it lowers nervous and muscular power; that singers and public speakers seldom smoke since it roughens the voice, through a continued irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat and nose.

The one most important fact to be emphasized, to the growing adolescent, is that smoking, before the full growth of the skeleton is attained, often stunts the body. Also, slight, thin, nervous persons are made slighter, thinner, more nervous by smoking.

Whatever the parents want the children to do as to the habit of smoking they must practice, not preach.

## Eva Le Gallienne

(Continued from page 17)

matinées, Hauptmann's "Hannele," in which she played the title rôle of the wistful little peasant girl, as markedly different from the royal *Alexandra* as possible. Miss Le Gallienne had intended to produce "Hannele," but not direct it. (The producer is responsible for the play financially; the director creates the form of production according to the author's intent and develops the interpretation of the rôles for the actors). John D. Williams had been asked to direct the play, but was prevented from doing so by circumstances; and she received telegrams daily saying "Just start the play and break it in, and I'll be there in a few days." So she did start the play, and on the non-arrival of Mr. Williams, directed it entirely.

It was at the time of "Hannele" that Miss Le Gallienne asserted her independence in a characteristic way. She thinks it shocking that late comers in the audience are allowed to disrupt the rest of the audience and the play by arriving all through the first act; it is not permitted at concerts, and why should drama be less sacred than music? So she gave explicit orders to the house manager at "Hannele" that the curtain should be held twenty minutes after the hour the matinée was supposed to begin; but after the curtain did rise, no one should be allowed to enter till the end of the first act—this was a dream play with visions and shafts of light piercing the darkness and must not be disturbed. The manager protested hotly at such

revolutionary orders, said that it would ruin the production, that no one ever did such a thing! The young producer was firm nevertheless, and the order held. The day of the opening matinée, as usual much of fashionable New York arrived late, and a hundred and fifty people were locked out and kept waiting in the narrow lobby. The manager rushed backstage panic-stricken and exclaimed:

"Miss Le Gallienne, it is terrible, there are critics waiting in that

## CORPULENCY

By BARBARA MORE

*She is encased in fat, roll upon roll  
Envelop both her body and her soul.  
So heavy, thick the padding, only that  
Commonplace, usual, penetrates the fat.*

*Diet and exercise, it is avowed,  
Have oftentimes removed such deadening  
shroud,  
Leaving a surface keen and sensitive  
And vibrant to impressions life can give.*

*Perchance if she should keep from chocolate creams  
Of smug complaisance and of hazy dreams,  
Of comfortableness, thick satisfaction,  
Should exercise, whip spirit into action,*

*It might be she could rouse it, spur it so  
That, truly waking, it would burn and glow,  
Assume direction, be once more the master.*

*To soul and body, fat means sure disaster.*

crowd outside and half of the important people in New York!"

Miss Le Gallienne said calmly: "They were thirty minutes late; let them wait till the end of the first act."

And they did. Except for the critics, who, undignified and resourceful, ran up the iron stairway on the outside of the theatre and sneaked into the balcony. The journalists were so pleased at seeing the crowd of notables kept waiting in the theatre lobby that enthusiastic articles were written, including an editorial in the *World*, praising Miss Le Gallienne's courage in preserving the sanctity of the first act at the expense of laggard if famous people!

During Miss Le Gallienne's second year in "The Swan" she grew restless for more activity; but she was on the road and it is not easy to do special matinées out of New York; so in Boston she spent her time after the theatre translating Mercedes D'Acosta's "Joan of Arc" into French for a Paris production. Her maid told me (while I was

waiting in the dressing-room for an interview): "Miss Le Gallienne, after she had been playing at night in Boston, would come home and work on her translation until half-past three in the morning! She said she could think better, when it was so quiet at night. I hated to see her do it, but she is happy and laughing when she works so hard, and that is the important thing."

Just here her mistress entered, a very slight figure in the corduroy trousers and soft shirt of *Hilda Wangel*. There is a delicacy about the small aristocratic head and a deep blueness of her eyes that one does not readily forget. She talked in a rush with free, boyish gestures; whether she could have been so delightfully easy in the trailing austerity of *Princess Alexandra's* robes I can not say. Her face was piquant, charming, almost childish in the dark sunburned make-up of *Hilda*; she removed this as she talked and the very pale, very serious face of a thoughtful woman emerged.

When she left "The Swan," last March, Miss Le Gallienne sailed for France to embark on a production that called for much courage. She produced in Paris a "Jeanne d'Arc," translated from the English of an American woman, Mercedes D'Acosta, directed and designed by an American, Norman-Bel Geddes, with the title rôle played by herself. Her French was pure enough for this, and the production attracted an immense amount of attention both here and abroad.

On returning to America this autumn, Miss Le Gallienne decided to play in Ibsen's "The Master Builder." She had wanted to play the rôle of *Hilda Wangel* ever since she was sixteen, and this fall seemed the psychological time. When Miss Le Gallienne wishes to do a play, it becomes a dire necessity—she simply must. And as she was not able to interest commercial managers in making the production at the time she wished, she produced it with her own financial backing for special matinées, playing *Hilda* and directing. *Hilda*, the strange young woman who comes down out of the mountains to impose her will on the Master Builder, is endowed by Miss Le Gallienne with an elfin quality. It is a fascinating rôle with infinite possibilities of interpretation—a reason for its appeal to such an intelligent and thoughtful actress.

The special matinées of "The Master Builder" were so successful that the play embarked on a regular run. This accomplished, Miss Le Gallienne's unbounded mental energy and vitality did not allow her to rest on her laurels; while playing in "The Master Builder," she started to direct a production of one of Ibsen's last plays, "John Gabriel Borkman," very rarely produced here. Owing to the financial success of "The Master Builder," she was able to secure



a more expensive and better cast for "Borkman" than she had for the first play; and the result was a beautifully balanced, symmetrical performance of the play showing extremely intelligent direction, which the critics called a high point of the dramatic season.

Miss Le Gallienne's own part of *Ella Rentheim*, the bloodless spinster, a wraith of the woman who had once loved an utterly selfish man, is as different from the radiant *Hilda* as could be imagined. It is a finely wrought and restrained characterization.

Both of these Ibsen productions have been designed, incidentally, by that *rara avis*, a woman scenic designer, in this case G. E. Calthrop from London.

At the present writing Miss Le Gallienne is acting in New York in both productions, "The Master Builder" for regular performances, and "John Gabriel Borkman" for special matinées. She is planning with the greatest expectation to take them both on the road this spring, playing in Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, and, I hope for their sakes, still other cities.

"Of course they may not succeed at all on the road," she says, "but it will be a thrilling experiment!"

This remark seems to me to be the keynote of her character, a frank fearlessness of outlook and clear simplicity of mind, that regards not at all the pros and cons, whether this might or might not succeed. The thing must be done, it is inevitable, so go ahead. In her own words:

"People often exclaim to me: 'Oh, don't do that! It may not go at all, it may be a terrible failure!'

"But why worry, what difference does it make what other people say and think? You can learn and grow infinitely from a failure, as you can from a great sorrow, for life is only a progression in which we continually learn. You should not let yourself be greatly influenced by what other people say, good or bad. You must preserve a tiny place in you that's immune; and keep concentrated thought on your ideal. For the only thing that really matters is whether you have done good work to the best of your ability."

**Jessie Burrall**

(Continued from page 21)

tist Church. It numbered about three hundred at the outbreak of the war; but drawing from the thousands of girls who were brought to the capital for office duties during the war, the membership of the class sprang to eighteen hundred. It became the largest Sunday-school class in the world.

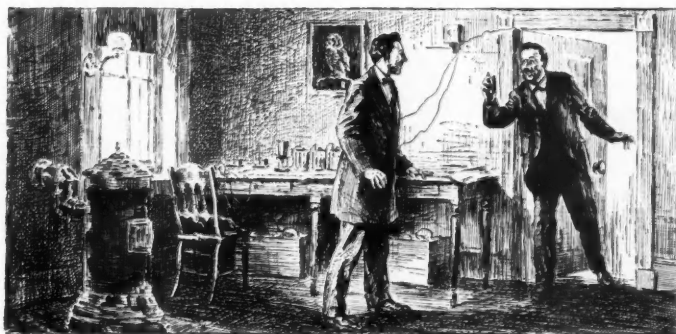
The change from Washington to Columbia, Missouri, was made only after President Wood of Stephens College had presented the urgent need which apparently she of all was best equipped,

mentally and spiritually, to fill. That was in 1921. At the same time that she became the director of the Religious Education Department of Stephens, she organized a Sunday-school class of Stephens girls, beginning with two hundred and fifty. Quickly it grew, and by June of that year its attendance (for the Burrall class has no membership lists) had doubled.

But the men of the University were envious. "Open a class for us," they had said. A woman's strength is limited, and already the burdens that those slen-

der shoulders bore were comparable to Atlas's world. When their request was refused, they returned with a counter-proposal, "Let us come to your class in the morning."

Admit college boys to a class of five hundred college girls! A co-educational Sunday-school class! Wiseacres shook their silver heads. But the class was mindful of its motto: "We Specialize on the Wholly Impossible." The boys were invited; they came in increasing numbers. They took upon themselves the burdens of the organization of the



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class, worked for it like men, while behaving themselves like gentlemen. And the skeptical wise-acres in silence were rebuked.

That in brief is the history of the class. But when one has sketched the history, one has not explained its success. The secret is wrapped in the mystery of a woman's personality.

Miss Burrall is not, I imagine, more charitable than many other women. She is not more learned; probably she is not more eloquent. Wherein then lies the cause of her success? I asked a student of the University of Missouri that question recently, and the reply I received was, "It is her ability to understand." The answer is correct. In many capacities Miss Burrall is excelled by other religious leaders, but she is second to none in her ability to appreciate the problems of the high school boy and girl and the college man and woman. Her understanding is unlimited; her sympathy inexhaustible.

Her way to their heart is paved with love, and they come to her by day and by night. "Miss Burrall, could you help my roommate?—she is dreadfully home-

sick." "I don't see why I shouldn't smoke and drink if I want to, but you said last Sunday that they were detours, and I've come to talk to you about it."

"Miss Burrall, I think I love a man who has asked me to marry him, but I am not sure. Could you help me to find out if I love him enough?" "I don't know why I came. I'm leaving college, quitting, but before I went I wanted to have a talk with you." Very human questions; yes, for Miss Burrall is a very human person. One doesn't take theoretical problems or questions of speculative philosophy to her. Somehow they do not fit.

With this capacity for understanding is joined the temperament of the artist—nervously alert, keenly sensitive to atmosphere, willing to give of herself to the limit of strength. The sea of student faces upon which she looks each Sunday morning, and the compelling power of her message have effaced acute physical pain on more than one occasion when, contrary to doctor's orders, she insisted on carrying on. In her talks Sunday after Sunday self is forgotten, but never does she fall to the level of the impersonal. Her talk is always an I-talk directed to a you-and-me audience.

Miss Burrall's spiritual power is undoubted. Her sense of relation to her Heavenly Father is very intimate, very simple, very persuasive. "We are only kindergartners of the spirit, when we might be college graduates," I have heard her say. "If we would only apply ourselves to developing a spiritual technique with the zeal and scientific methods that we use in our search for truth in other realms, we could move the world."

Combined with this spiritual power is an apparently inexhaustible supply of ideas and of energy and a veritable genius for organization. The work of the class—and the work of a class with an average attendance over a thousand is enormous—is done in group meetings, called Leadership Groups, which meet during the week for Stephens girls, University men and University women. The programs for these meetings are determined by the students themselves.

The task Miss Burrall has chosen for the present year is to build up a volunteer chorus of one hundred and fifty

voices, meeting for practice each Sunday morning at nine o'clock, half men and half women, under the leadership of Mr. Ernest L. Cox, professor of voice at Stephens College. Again the prophet of doom rose: "Seventy-five college men with reasonable voices out at nine o'clock on Sunday morning? It has never been done. It just can't be done." Recalling the class motto, "We Specialize on the Wholly Impossible," a member of the class wrote this answer for *The Grail*, the Burrall Class Weekly:

"The pessimist said it couldn't be done, But Mr. Cox with a chuckle replied, That maybe it couldn't, but he would be one Who wouldn't say so till he tried. So he buckled right in, with a bit of a grin, On his face; if he worried, he hid it; He tackled the thing that couldn't be done, In the future, he'll say, 'I did it.'"

"I can't imagine a more intriguing task than to write a character sketch of Miss Burrall," a student of journalism in Columbia recently said to me.

"And what would you write of her?" I asked.

"I should compare her with Joan of Arc. Joan never saw the force of her



## Lemons on An Apple Tree?

It's not being done . . . .  
Corn on the ear? . . . .  
Natural, likeable . . . .

But on the foot? . . . .  
Unnatural, painful . . . .  
Ask the man . . . .  
Who groans with one . . . .  
Maybe yourself . . . .

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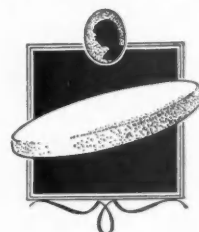
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opposition. Joan never weighed events critically; Joan never intellectualized life. Where her heart led, she followed. Like Joan she has her angels. Like Joan she draws her strength from the invisible. And like Joan, it seems to me, she makes of practical living a pretty complete success."

"I wonder who could write such a character study," I said.

"Oh, it's been done. Didn't you know? Shaw did it."

"Not G. B. S.?" I answered, surprised. "When did he meet Miss Burall?"

"Never, and yet he has done it, and his characterization is the best I know. You will find it —"

My friend was laughing at my eagerness. "Where?" I asked.

"In 'Saint Joan.'"

## Home Plus Job

(Continued from page 45)

houseworker who was willing to be part nurse maid, and I had laundry and cleaning done by a day worker.

When Carol was three I found a young mother in the neighborhood with a little boy the same age. She was a trained teacher and anxious to earn a little money at home without leaving her child. So we organized a small sub-kindergarten, holding it in my big living room, with four or five other children from the neighborhood, and for most of that winter things went splendidly. (I had a maid, too, of course.) *This is the ideal arrangement, when it works.* The stay-at-home mothers liked having their children supervised in this play-school, too, and were glad to pay \$2 a week each to have their mornings free.

Carol took a nap every day during these years, right after lunch, rarely waking up before Marian or Peter got in from school, and then she had their companionship till I got home. I was free myself to be with her from a little after five o'clock until her eight o'clock bedtime, and I also had time to give real attention to the lessons and other problems of the older two.

The next year this mother inconsiderately had another baby, and could not go on with the class. Then I tried an all-day school, with bad results. Carol was too little and bewildered to be happy, so after two months of leaving her howling at their door, I gave that up, and just let her run about for several weeks, until vacation time. I take my long leave in the summer, and also a month without pay (which I'm lucky to get), so we can usually leave town.

I breathed a real sigh of relief when Carol was five and was admitted to public school kindergarten. This year she is in the first grade, and school lasts until 3 o'clock, so our troubles are about over. I might add, however, that

as grandmother can't be left alone—one could get a neighbor to take care of Carol—I have had to take away my maid's Thursday afternoon and give her all day Sunday instead—so I haven't any free time at all. But after the college problem is a little further along, I can afford a special Sunday worker, perhaps, if there are any to be had.

The ideal arrangement of a pre-school class is not always possible, but I believe such schools are starting up in many places. But for a mother with several little children and no big ones to help out, I do not believe an outside job is the best use of her time and talents, except under the most severe economic pressure. Even then, the financial profit isn't very great.

My solution for the mother who is trained, ambitious, and mentally keen, who has children of school age, would be to seek a part-time job, and I believe there are going to be more of them. School can do certain things for all children which mothers can not, but they need her presence a certain number of other hours as part of the fabric of their childhood. It is the unconscious but tremendously important background for the development of character, and this can not be supplied by any agency whatever that I know of.

While it seems unfair to have to give up ten or fifteen years at the beginning

of married life to the business of raising children, especially if one has specialized in some scientific or other professional field, *we don't have our children with us very long*, after all—and one wakes up some day to the realization that one's major work with them is practically over. Looking ahead, fifteen years is a long time; looking back, it has whirled by, and the outlook beyond is somewhat bleak! Look for part-time work during this stretch—keep alive your talents and interests as far as you can—but put the children first, and consider that your greatest achievement will be turning out a family of high quality and receiving their love and devotion, which, after all, mean so much more than even professional acclaim. Small means and plenty of work won't hurt those children as much as your withdrawal for too long a time.

P. S. My husband's attitude has been perfect.

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*Coming in the April CITIZEN:—A Letter from England by Mrs. Oliver Strachey, telling what is going on in London politics and in the woman movement. Mrs. Strachey is a well-known English suffragist and has for years been associated with The Woman's Leader, as editor and as chairman of the Board.*

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## With Our Readers

**P**ERMIT me to make a comment upon Mrs. Catt's article, "The Communist Question," in your January issue. Of course I do not care to take exception to Mrs. Catt's main point of view, which seems to represent a clear recognition of the principle of free speech. Mrs. Catt is in error, however, in one particular, and a misunderstanding on the point in question is likely to have an undesirable effect on uninformed readers of the article. Mrs. Catt has assumed that Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney was prosecuted for membership in the Communist Party. As a matter of fact, Miss Whitney was prosecuted under the criminal syndicalism law of California for membership in the Communist Labor Party of California. This organization and the national organization known as the Communist Labor Party of America are quite distinct from the Communist Party better known as the Workers Party. The Communist Party falls under the ruling of the Department of Labor, which makes members of that party deportable under the act of October 16, 1918. That act provides for the deportation of aliens "who are members of or affiliated with any organization that entertains a belief in, teaches or advocates the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States." As to the Communist Labor Party, the Labor Department has ruled as follows: "The excerpts from the Communist Labor Party platform and program quoted above indicate an extremely radical objective, but there is nothing in them that discloses an intention to use force or violence or that is incompatible with the use of parliamentary machinery to attain the radical end it has in view." (Colyer vs. Skeffington, 265, Feb., pp. 65-68, footnote).

The main fact is that Miss Whitney was prosecuted for membership in an organization which the Department of Labor had recognized as legal, and in spite of the fact that the only activities on Miss Whitney's part which were proved in the courts were activities directed against the policies and tactics which the California courts had defined as illegal.

FORREST BAILEY.

Director, American Civil Liberties Union.

My dear Mrs. Catt:

I read your article in the January number of the WOMAN CITIZEN on "The Communist Question." I congratulate you on your fine exposition of this subject and heartily agree with the arguments that you have presented.

EMMA M. GILLET.

Washington, D. C.

**S**EVERAL years ago there was some discussion about "Fashion Notes" in the WOMAN CITIZEN, and I objected very strenuously to them. But as presented now, and considering the frightful state clothes have fallen into, or have receded to, I withdraw my objections and very much approve of the subject being treated, as treated. "More power to her elbow" if it will only bring people to their senses.

A. B. S.

Seattle, Washington.

**I** WAS sorry that your Washington correspondent (February) seems inclined to speak slightly of the investigations going on there. Especially the one conducted by Senator Walsh into the handling of the Aluminum case by the Department of Justice. We should be very grateful to men who are thus on guard in our interest. Investigations—fearless and persistent—are needed.—R. S.

## OUR OWN DINGBATS

**W**E can report no improvement in the New York combination of gas-tainted air and black-specked snow. ♦ ♦ ♦ The city's health is shaken, and when you call people on the telephone they cough instead of saying Hello. ♦ ♦ ♦ We are beginning to think there is something in this idea of the Flight to Florida. ♦ ♦ ♦ Spring, if any, will get one hearty welcome in these parts. ♦ ♦ ♦ Now that the World Court and the coal strike are settled, and taxes well on the way, we can devote quite a little time to weather. ♦ ♦ ♦ There's some conversation in our shop about wearing linen smocks. ♦ ♦ ♦ Not to help the men concentrate on their work, since there aren't any men, but to keep our cleaners' bills down. ♦ ♦ ♦ If it happens we will print a group picture. ♦ ♦ ♦ Out at Berkeley, California, so the papers say, a professor admitted he was annoyed by the girl students' habit of doing their faces over during lectures. ♦ ♦ ♦ So two men students appeared with shaving mugs and lather and carried on during class. ♦ ♦ ♦ The professor approved. ♦ ♦ ♦ The story needs a sequel to tell whether the girls were moved to reform. ♦ ♦ ♦ Life has found the perfect description of laziness. ♦ ♦ ♦ One woman says to another, "Does your man work?" ♦ ♦ ♦ "Oh, yes, he peddles balloons when there's a parade in town. Does yours?" ♦ ♦ ♦ "Oh, he sells smoked glasses during eclipses of the sun." ♦ ♦ ♦ "The management reserves the right to exclude any lady they think proper," read a theatrical ad in a Canadian paper. ♦ ♦ ♦ So like, and so unlike, our own State Department. ♦ ♦ ♦ That was an assiduous but not very tactful hostess who murmured to her husband, in the guest's hearing, "How inattentive you are, Charlie. You must look after Mr. Browning better. He's helping himself to everything!" ♦ ♦ ♦ Do you like the dress advice? We ask you. ♦ ♦ ♦ Please speak up. ♦ ♦ ♦ Personally, we feel more uncomfortable than formerly when our lines are wrong. ♦ ♦ ♦ We are glad that, in this home of the comparatively-speaking free, Miss Dibble doesn't have to recommend one of those adjustable skirts the Greek women are wearing. ♦ ♦ ♦ Their dictator, it seems, disapproved of short skirts and made a law about it. ♦ ♦ ♦ So now when a dutiful policeman pursues a short skirt, presto, it suddenly lengthens, only to be conjured up again by trick elastic when he has roved on. ♦ ♦ ♦ Sic semper tyrannis! ♦ ♦ ♦ That's a nice story about the Negro minister who described a close-fisted brother as being as stingy as Caesar. "Why do you think Caesar was stingy?" some one asked. ♦ ♦ ♦ "Well," he answered, "you see, when the Pharisees gave our Lord a penny He asked them, 'Whose subscription is this?' and they said, 'Caesar's.'" ♦ ♦ ♦ We've had a letter from a widower discontinuing his subscription to this Condensation of Truth because his friends make fun of him for reading a woman's magazine. ♦ ♦ ♦ Men friends of the CITIZEN to the rescue! Especially widowers!

THANK



YOU



MARM



Right out here in public we are going to thank you, Mrs. and Miss Subscriber, for responding so loyally to our appeals for cooperation.

I. Our Christmas offer of gift subscriptions (advertisement in December issue) brought in a total of 1,040 subscriptions for 1926.

II. Our New Year money-making suggestion for clubs (advertisement in January issue) brought inquiries from 35 out of 48 states in the Union.

During December and January 908 subscriptions were sent in from Thirty-day Drives in various localities. The Saginaw County (Mich.) League of Women Voters, the Wayne County (Mich.) League of Women Voters, and the Portsmouth (Va.) League of Women Voters went over the top and received \$100 checks. The Indiana League, the Washington (D. C.) League, the Minnesota League, the Saranac Lake (N. Y.) League, the Delaware County (Pa.) League, the Newport (N. H.) Guild, the Mt. Vernon (N. Y.) Woman's Club, and the Bertha McCready Flower Mission (S. S. class) of Connersville, Indiana, also deserve honorable mention for their successful efforts.

Samples, subscription blanks and folders have been sent to twenty-two different clubs, leagues and organizations which contemplate drives in the coming month.

Ten drives are being undertaken in as many states during the month of February.

III. The response to our February appeal for a "deluge" of membership lists to be used for circularization (advertisement in February issue) has so far reached only shower proportions. In spite of our appreciative mood we can't resist remarking that our head is still very much above water looking this way and that for signs of more lists.

This is all in addition to the several hundred replies we've had in this short time to that Advertising Questionnaire which we suspected would appeal to none but Cross Word Puzzle fans and which we realize takes at least a month to fill out! So we look forward to a couple of thousand more replies.

OUR GRATITUDE TO YOU AND YOU AND YOU

From The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue, New York

## Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade (Main & Market)  
 Albany—48 Columbia St. (cor. N. Pearl)  
 Allentown—955 Hamilton St.  
 Altona—Bendheim's, 1302-1314 Ave.  
 Arkansas City—Newman Dry Goods Co.  
 Asheville—Pollock's  
 Avon—J.B. Peachtree Arcade  
 Atlantic City—2919 Boardwalk (nr. Shelburne)  
 Auburn, N. Y.—Dunsmuir Co.  
 Augusta, Ga.—Saxon-Cullum Shoe Co.  
 Baltimore—314 North Charles St.  
 Bangor—John Connors Shoe Co.  
 Berkeley—The Booterie  
 Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.  
 Birmingham—149 North 28th St.  
 Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.  
 Boston—109 Newbury St. cor. Clarendon St.  
 Bridgeport—1625 Main St. (2nd floor)  
 Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Hanover Place)  
 Buffalo—641 Main St. (above Chippewa St.)  
 Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard  
 Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.  
 Cedar Rapids—The Killion Co.  
 Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.  
 Charlotte—228 North Tryon St.  
 Chicago—162 N. State St. (3rd floor Butler Bldg.)  
 (1858 Leland (near Broadway))  
 (3410 Cottage Grove Ave. (Woodlawn))  
 1428 Monroe Ave. (Rogers Park)  
 Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.  
 Cleveland—1785 Euclid Ave.  
 Colorado Springs—Walt Shoe Co.  
 Columbus, O.—184 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)  
 Dallas—Medical Arts Bldg.  
 Danville, Ill.—Cavanaugh & Meyer  
 Danversport—M. L. Parker Co.  
 Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.  
 Decatur—Rapp & Son  
 Denver—224 Fourer Bldg.  
 Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.  
 Detroit—208 Park Ave. (at Elizabeth St.)  
 Dubuque—J. F. Stampfer Co.  
 Duluth—107 West Pine St. (near 1st Ave., W.)  
 Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.  
 Elmira—C. W. O'Shea  
 Erie—Weschler Co., 924 State St.  
 Evanston—North Shore Bootery  
 Evansville—110 So. 3rd St. (near Main)  
 Fargo—Hall-Allen Shoe Co.  
 Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 312 Main St.  
 Fort Wayne—Martha App's Sons  
 Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.  
 Greenville, N. C.—Kohr & Sills Co.  
 Greenville—Pollock's Shoe Shop  
 Hagerstown—Bike's Shoe Shop  
 Hamilton, Ont.—John St. North (at King)  
 Harrisburg—217 No. 2nd St.  
 Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.  
 Haverhill—Bennett & Co.  
 Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.  
 Houston—285 Gulf Bldg. (take elevator)  
 Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl Co.  
 Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.  
 Ithaca—Rothchild Bros.  
 Jacksonville, Fla.—Hillegas St. (opp. Seminole Hotel)  
 Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.  
 Johnston, Pa.—E. Zang  
 Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House  
 Kansas City, Mo.—360 Airman Bldg.  
 Kingston, N. Y.—E. T. Steller & Son  
 Knoxville—Spencer Shoe Co.  
 Lancaster, Pa.—Watt and Shand  
 Lawrence, Mass.—Geo. Lord & Son  
 Lewiston—Lamey-Wellerhan, 118 Lisbon St.  
 Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.  
 Lima—The Sill Shoe Co.  
 Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.  
 Little Rock—117 Main St. (Pugh Bldg.)  
 Long Beach, Cal.—516 Pine Ave.  
 Los Angeles—128 S. Hill St. (3rd floor)  
 Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.  
 Lowell—The Bon Marche  
 Lynn—Goddard Bros.  
 Macon—Macon Shoe Co.  
 Madison, Wis.—Family Shoe Store  
 Manchester, N. H.—Wm. Marcotte Co.  
 Marquette—Jacob Ross & Sons  
 Memphis—28 No. Second St.  
 Meriden, Conn.—Brown Shoe Co.  
 Milwaukee—Bruehl & Co.  
 Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South  
 Minneapolis—Winous Mercantile Co.  
 Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.  
 Montreal—Keefer Bldg. (St. Catherine W.)  
 Mount Vernon, N. Y.—(2nd floor)  
 Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons  
 Newark—497 Broad St. (2nd floor)  
 New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop  
 Newburgh—G. A. C. Van Reusen  
 New Haven—149 Orange St. (near Court)  
 New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (2nd floor)  
 (14 W. 4th St. (South of Library))  
 New York—2500 Third Ave. (152nd St.)  
 (13 John St. (bet. Nassau and W'way))  
 Niagara Falls—Jesse Bros.  
 Norfolk—Ames & Browney  
 Oakland—514-H St. (opp. City Hall)  
 Oklahoma City—Fezler's, 233 W. Main  
 Omaha—1768 Howard St.  
 Ottawa—Cm. 341 Slater St. (near Banks)  
 Pasadena—424 E. Colorado St.  
 Paterson—12 Hamilton Street (opp. Regent Theatre)  
 Pawtucket—Evans & Young  
 Peoria—165 So. Jefferson St. (Lehmann Bldg.)  
 Perth Amboy—Jos. Bruck & Son  
 Philadelphia—1932 Chestnut St.  
 Pittsburgh—The Rosemont Co.  
 Pittsfield—Wm. Fahey, 234 North St.  
 Plainfield—M. C. Van Ardale  
 Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.  
 Portland, Ore.—322 Washington St.  
 Poughkeepsie—Louis Schenberger  
 Providence—The Boston Store  
 Reading—Sig. S. Schwermer  
 Richmond, Va.—Seymour Syde  
 Richmond, Ind.—The Howler Store  
 Roanoke—1. Bachman Shoe Co.  
 Rochester—17 Gibbs St. (at East Ave.)  
 Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.  
 St. Joseph, Mo.—214 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)  
 St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)  
 St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)  
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 Scranton—Lewis & Kelly  
 Seattle—Baxter & Brier  
 Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.  
 Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.  
 South Bend—Ellsworth Store  
 Spokane—The Crescent  
 Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace  
 Stamford, Conn.—L. Spelke & Son  
 Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.  
 Tacoma—205 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Trust Bldg.)  
 Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.  
 Toledo—The Pelletier Store  
 Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)  
 Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.  
 Troy—35 Third St. (2nd floor)  
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"I'll bet they're having a good time  
 at the Country Club tonight!"

*In how many homes is this scene being re-enacted tonight? Hundreds of minor duties have filled this woman's day; and improper shoes have nagged her feet all day long. Now she is tired out. Her husband is discontented.*

**H**OW about your feet, which are so important to you? Don't you want them to carry you through busy days, tirelessly, and to allow you to keep going in the evening when there's pleasure afoot? Then you will be interested in a shoe that is made with consideration for your own two feet... the Cantilever.

The Cantilever Shoe is fashioned along graceful, natural lines; it will fit your foot smoothly and comfortably all day long. When evening comes the Cantilever has not tired you out. It is a flexible shoe that harmonizes with every step of your flexible feet instead of working against you. The snug arch of the Cantilever fits accurately because it is flexible. This gives you restful, buoyant support, a springier step and real

freedom to the circulation and the foot muscles. Closely fitted heels, nicely rounded toes and fine soft leathers are a few of the other reasons why Cantilever Shoes give such complete comfort.

For women there are graceful Cantilever pumps and trim oxfords. Men can also enjoy flexible comfort in good looking Cantilever Shoes. They are now being sold for schoolgirls, too.

Cantilever Shoes are sold from coast to coast, and are within shopping distance of practically all readers of this magazine. They are sold by one Cantilever Agency in each locality and in many cities you will find a Cantilever Shoe Shop listed in either the regular or classified section of the phone book. The Cantilever Corporation, 426 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., will be glad to advise you where you can most conveniently buy Cantilever Shoes.



# Cantilever Shoe



*Supports the arch, with flexibility*

When writing to the Cantilever Corporation, please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN.







10 15 W.R.

# The Woman Citizen

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

APRIL, 1926



The Middle-Aged Woman  
in Business

An Open Letter From England  
MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY

Emily Newell Blair, "Politician"  
ANNE HARD

The Tangle at Geneva  
CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

Homemaking, 1926 Version  
Mary K. Browne, Sportswoman

*"Keeps a Woman Well Informed"*

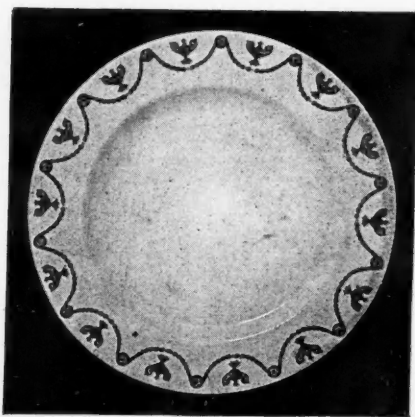
# B. Altman & Co.

## *The Smart Equestrienne Rides in* ENGLISH-STYLED RIDING TOGS

And in our newly enlarged Riding Habit Section she will find habits fashioned after the very ones adopted by the smartest English sportswomen.

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THIRTY-FOURTH STREET *New York* MADISON AVENUE  
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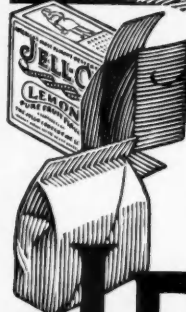
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# JELL-O



# 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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Vol. LIV Old Style. Vol. X New Style. No. 13

When writing to Franklin Simon & Company, please mention the WOMAN CITIZEN



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SILHOUETTE

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*A Store of Individual Shops*

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# The Americas

afford a great field for the investor. From the Chile Cédulas 8s (The Chilean Government Mortgage Bank) to the Newfoundland Government 5½s, there is a wide range of investment, covering virtually every class of security. The largest American-owned railway outside of the United States is the International Railways of Central America, which extends across the entire continent. The railway serves a territory about the size of California, with a population of over 3,000,000. The territory served includes the rich banana lands of the United Fruit Company, the coffee and sugar producing districts, and the productive, semi-tropical farm lands of Salvador and Guatemala. The delicate, perishable products of the land were formerly grown in limited amounts only, and the usual method of transportation was in bales, upon the backs of men and burros. Since the organization of the International Railways of Central America and the extension of rapid transportation facilities for moving perishable freight, production has steadily increased. The earnings of the railway company have increased over 50 per cent since 1921.

Messrs. F. J. Lisman & Company, members of the New York Stock Exchange, offer the following all-American bonds:

	Int. Rate	Maturity	Int. Dates	Approx. Yield
INTERNATIONAL RAILWAYS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.....	6%	1927	Feb. 15 Aug. 15	6.00%

The equity behind these notes at current market prices is over \$15,000,000 as against less than \$4,200,000 par value of the 6s of 1927 and 1936 outstanding. Since 1923 the company has earned yearly, after its mortgage charges, funds sufficient to pay the interest on these 6s five times over.

CHILE CEDULAS.....	8%	Drawings	Mar. 31 Sept. 30 June 30 Dec. 21	8.22% str. 8.29% str.
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Sinking Fund bond of the Mortgage Bank of Santiago, Chile. This bank is owned by the Chilean Government and was established in 1885 for the purpose of making loans to landholders. These loans are secured by mortgages on real estate to an amount not exceeding 50 per cent of the value. In addition to the security of the mortgage, each bond is secured principal, interest and sinking fund by the entire resources of the bank.

GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUND- LAND .....	5½s	July 1, 1942	July 1 Jan. 1	5.12%
---------------------------------------	-----	-----------------	------------------	-------

Municipalities, counties, etc., have no power to incur indebtedness in this colony. The government is directly obligated for the entire debt. This colony is the oldest of the British Empire.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.....	5s	April 1, 1943	April 1 Oct. 1	4.90%
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**F. J. LISMAN & COMPANY**

**20 EXCHANGE PLACE**

**NEW YORK CITY**

Established in 1890

# The Woman Citizen

Volume X

APRIL, 1926

Number 13

## Current Events

### March

THE whole foreign horizon has been covered during the month by the clouds of discussion at Geneva about expansion of the Council of the League of Nations. Premier Briand fell, and rose again in time to take his place in the Council struggles. The Council suggested a meeting of World Court nations to discuss our reservations, with the United States represented, and excitement followed. At home, a newspaper prohibition poll stirred controversy, nothing visible happened about Mexico, and the most conspicuous events in a rapidly moving Congress were the appointment of a committee to investigate the Tariff Commission and the determination to hold a Senate inquiry on prohibition.

### The Geneva Deadlock

GERMANY after all is not yet a member of the League of Nations, in spite of the confident expectations of her delegates and apparently every one else, when the Council meeting began.



Dr.  
Osten  
Unden,  
of  
Sweden

© Wide World Photos

A  
leading  
figure  
in the  
Council  
deadlock

When the Locarno treaties were signed, Germany was given to understand that she would enter the Council alone; but secret agreements were apparently made by other nations—Premier Briand, of France, promising Poland a place, Austen Chamberlain, of Great Britain, half supporting him. Spain and Brazil joined in with demands for permanent seats. When the storm broke, Germany took, and maintained, the position that she could with dignity accept only what she had been offered, and could have nothing

to say about the claims of other countries. The storm that raged (commented upon editorially on page 24) at first focused on Sir Austen Chamberlain, torn between his semi-promises to France and the strong public opinion at home in favor of Germany's entrance alone. Then the Swedish representative, Dr. Osten Unden, was the focus of attention, for he stood solid for Germany against batteries of opposition—and one vote was enough. When both Sweden and Czechoslovakia offered to surrender their temporary seats to allow for the election of the clamoring claimants, it was Mello Franco, the Brazilian, who had all the unpleasant limelight, with his government's refusal to allow Germany's admission without Brazil's.

Then came adjournment, and the appointment of a committee to consider revision of the Council's rules so that such a deadlock could not occur again. The suggestion came from M. Briand, and in his speech after Brazil had finished spoiling the meeting he did another constructive thing—he, a premier of France, paid high tribute to the loyalty and dignity of the German representatives. Such a speech will help to keep the Locarno spirit burning.

### M. Briand, Premier

BEFORE the League meeting could start, M. Briand had to go home long enough to head his government again. A phase of the sales tax, included in the Administration's tax bill, had been made a question of confidence, and the vote went against it through a combination of Socialists, Communists and Nationalists. The radicals were at least consistent in that they had voted against it, while the Nationalists were merely taking political revenge. M. Briand was reluctant at first to "mend the platter they had broken," but in the emergency, as his foreign policies were at stake, consented to become Premier for the ninth time. He returned to Geneva and stayed through the League meetings. Back in France, he had to defend his new Minister of the Interior, Louis

Malvy, against a terrific storm in the Chamber of Deputies, before budgets or financial policies could be considered. M. Malvy was in the same post during the war and the subject of charges of disloyalty—calumnies, Briand said—which the Nationalists revived with fury. At the close of a wild session M. Briand declared he had "a horror of politics!"

The finance plan of the new Finance Minister, Raoul Peret, has been launched. The taxes proposed are too much like those of M. Doumer, just fallen, to be popular, and the Cabinet is not expected to last long.



Raoul  
Peret  
French  
Finance  
Minister

© Wide  
World  
Photos

### A World Court Conference

A SUGGESTION was made by the League of Nations that the nations which belong to the World Court should hold a meeting and invite the United States to send a representative to interpret the reservations conditioning our entrance into the Court. Promptly there was a hullabaloo from the Court foes. The suggestion was misrepresented as a League summons. Senator Borah said our action in consenting to join the Court let us in for all this and more. Others who are bent on trying to keep this country out of the Court gathered strength. The suggestion appeared to be a complete surprise, and intimations were sent from the State Department that it was not welcome. As a matter of fact, no American representative could have power to interpret or effectively discuss the reservations.

The intimation was accompanied by an oral statement that we stand ready to go ahead with the deferred League conference on disarmament.



### "The Houghton Incident"

CONSIDERABLE excitement was reflected in the French and, in less degree, the English press over reports of what Ambassador Houghton told President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg. Mr. Houghton recently came home from his post as ambassador from the United States at the Court of St. James's, for consultations. What he told the Government chiefs is not known, but stories in the Washington papers of his gloomy opinion of the European situation were taken as revealing the same opinions he had expressed officially. The impression was that he considered things



Ambassador  
Houghton

© Wide  
World  
Photos

in a very bad way, and held Europe and particularly France to blame for failure to make better progress to peace and reconstruction. The foreign papers took this very hard, blaming both the Administration and Mr. Houghton for making a secret matter public, and holding Mr. Houghton guilty of serious unfriendliness and tactlessness, not to mention ignorance of the facts. The controversy was promptly taken up by Congress, with blame and defense of the Administration in hot exchange. Recall of the Ambassador was suggested, and in general the "Houghton incident" made the welkin ring for a few days. But it seems likely to pass along without any lasting significance.

### "Wet" vs. "Dry"

THE wet and dry controversy is raging. A country-wide poll through a number of newspapers is one phase of the battle. In some parts of the country the results prove one thing, in some another; but they do show a considerable sentiment in favor of either repeal or modification. The dry organizations deny that such polls have validity. Drys, they say, do not use such referendums, which are necessarily unscientific and prejudiced. They point to regular elections as the consistent means of determining wet or dry sentiment. The wets contend the contrary.

In Congress there has been a bombardment of measures for repeal or modification of the Volstead law, and at last a resolution has been carried for a Senate inquiry beginning April 5, at which twelve days, equally divided between the two sides, will be devoted to taking testimony.

The hearing is to be, specifically, on proposals to amend the Constitution to provide that the Federal Government shall dispense liquors, measures to legalize light wines and beer, and to remove restrictions on the quantity of liquor prescribed by physicians. Senator Walsh, of Montana, opposed the hearing strenuously, but he is one of the two Democrats on the sub-committee in charge. The other Democrat is Senator Reed, of Missouri, and the Republicans are Senators Means, of Colorado; Harrel, of Oklahoma, and Goff, of West Virginia.

### The Last of Aluminum?

IS the country satisfied with the conclusion of the aluminum case? The Senate officially is, by a vote of 36 to 33, against the report of Senator Walsh's Judiciary Committee in favor of a Senate investigation. A resolution was all ready to offer, authorizing the President to appoint special counsel to bring the case before a grand jury, with the idea that an indictment would result. But of course it was not made. Two Democrats, Senators Bruce and Blease, voted with the regular Republicans against the Walsh report. In the debate, Senator Reed, of Pittsburgh, threw the whole matter into confusion by suddenly contending that the Mellons aren't the Aluminum Company and Secretary Mellon hasn't a controlling interest. Which is the contrary of the understanding since the beginning of the whole affair.

### The Tariff Commission

THE aluminum investigation having been lost, the anti-Administration forces in the Senate turned to the tariff. As the result of a combination of Democrats and insurgent Republicans a resolution was carried for a sweeping study of the administration and operation of the Tariff Commission. It is especially directed to discover whether "any attempt has been made to influence the official acts of members of said commission by any official of the government." This is aimed directly at the President and refers to various im-

plications that he has used the influence of his office to affect the action of members of the Commission. The conflict is between the President's apparent assumption that the Commission is under Executive supervision, and the theory that the Commission was intended to act independently.

Charges along the lines of this investigation were made some time ago by Senator Norris, who cited the instance of President Coolidge asking Commissioner Lewis for an undated resignation which the President could use when he saw fit. According to this account, Mr. Lewis refused, received only a recess appointment, and was later replaced. Mr. Lewis has confirmed the account. It is also charged that former Commissioner Culbertson, not very pliable under Executive influence, was "kicked upstairs" to his present post as Minister to Rumania.

The investigating committee, chosen by Vice-President Dawes, consists of Senators Wadsworth and David A. Reed, Republicans; Senators Bruce and Robinson, Democrats, and Senator LaFollette, "progressive Republican."

### Mexico

CONFERENCES are on in Mexico City between the heads of oil companies and representatives of the Mexican Government. The hope is that an agreement can be reached on the regulations of the new oil laws. The Mexi-



General  
P. E.  
Calles,  
President  
of  
Mexico

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World  
Photos

cans have all along claimed that the regulations to be issued for administration of the laws would allay American doubts and fears. Neither these regulations nor any of the notes that have passed back and forth between diplomats of the two countries have been published, so that so far public opinion has been working in the dark.

In spite of the commendable determined patience at Washington, there has been a considerable amount of inflammatory propaganda, and the private word of a recent unprejudiced visitor to Mexico, with the finest opportunities for observation, is that the difference between the facts and the newspaper stories is a chasm. Whatever may be the outcome in regard to these new laws, it is certain that the new Mexico is resolved that her natural resources shall no longer be exploited—if she can help it—and that her government shall not be complicated

### Do You Like the Cover?

INSTEAD of a picture on the cover this time, you have an advance glimpse of the magazine. Which do you prefer? The series on the covers picturing American women's achievements in art has been very popular, but sometimes a voice has waited for plain text—an advertisement of contents.

Are you tired of pictures? Do you prefer "reading matter"? Or don't you? Please say.

by involvements with the Catholic Church.

### War in China

CIVIL war on an extensive scale is going on in China, among rival forces whose names and identities are hard for the Occidental eye to follow and the Occidental memory to hold. Fighting that endangered the waterway to the sea, however, attracted anxious attention from Western governments and warnings were issued. The Kuomintang forces, under Feng Yuhsiang, gained control not only of Peking but of Tientsin and neighboring regions. But the armies of Chang Tso-lin, the famous Manchurian dictator, Wu Pei-fu and their allies attacked them on four sides, and as this is written Chang has just recaptured Tientsin. The Peking government of course has its difficulties in carrying on its work. Machine guns now guard the gates to the legation quarter as the routed troops fall back toward Peking.

### The Italian Trial

AT Chieti, Italy, a dramatic trial is being held. A group of Fascisti, led by Amerigo Dumini, are charged with not only kidnaping but murdering the Socialist Deputy, Giacomo Matteotti, in 1924. Dumini's line of defense, elaborately but not well supported, is that while he was responsible for the kidnaping, the Deputy was not murdered at all but died from "natural causes." The public prosecutor has been able to riddle practically all of his evidence.

This trial has particular interest because it has been claimed that Mussolini himself was responsible for the murder. Such is the claim of Count Rossi, formerly Mussolini's personal publicity man, who recently made his escape from Italy so that he might be able to tell his story. One account has it that Minister of the Interior Federzoni aided Rossi's escape, wishing to use every means of breaking Mussolini. Federzoni is said to aspire to the dictatorship of Italy, but a Nationalist army dictatorship and not Fascist rule.

### A New Crusade

LATE in February a National Illiteracy Crusade was organized, to "Wipe Out Illiteracy by 1930." The new movement was launched during the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association—and launched with full enthusiasm. William Allen White is President, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart (see "The War on Illiteracy," March CITIZEN) is National Director, and many great names make up the board of directors. Five million illiterate Americans are the object of the crusade's efforts.

### The May Day Call

FOR the third time The American CHILD HEALTH Association is summoning the country to observe May Day as National Child Health Day. During 1925 the Association made a "Health survey of 86 Cities" and with this as a basis it is cooperating with communities and with public health workers everywhere in an effort to make America a better place for children. One method it believes to be this rallying of many agencies to celebrate the progress that has been made in conserving the nation's greatest asset, its children, and to concentrate on new endeavors. Where two babies died at the beginning of the century, only one dies now. In that twenty-five years the Children's Bureau has been set up, the Sheppard-Towner law set to work, health education has been included



Child health exhibits—a whole family of Dunns who have been under the care of the New York Diet Kitchen. John, the eldest, was 1925 May Day King.

in the schools. But there is a long way still to go. For instance, forty thousand school children die each year from causes which are preventable. May Day as Child Health Day is a reminder. Each year it is celebrated more extensively. Local committees get up exhibits, department stores hold baby weeks, Child Health Clubs are organized, special drives put on to accomplish special purposes—for example, to see that pre-school children are a hundred per cent fit before entering school. Mr. Herbert Hoover, president of the Association, says: "Each year the results will double until it has become a national habit, an almost subconscious impulse, to remember the child wisely, constructively, from the day that parents are born until the day their children become parents, that is, always."

### Alabama's Convict Labor

FOR ten years good citizens of Alabama have been trying to change the convict system, under which many convicts are leased out to private corporations, while others are forced to work under contracts in state mines. Recently the attorney general of the state

formally charged that one convict had died of heart disease brought on by fear of renewed cruelties, and that the prison authorities had injected bichloride of mercury into his veins and had his death reported as suicide. The New York *World* is conducting a further investigation. Convicts actually at work will not talk, but those who have survived their prison days tell stories of blood-curdling cruelties. The situation is attracting wide attention and the abolition of this medieval system, which amounts practically to slavery, may be an issue in the coming senatorial and gubernatorial elections.

### Aftermath of Geneva

ALL the prime ministers and foreign ministers involved in the unhappy session of the League of Nations Council knew very well that they would have to face the music when they got home. And the music has begun. Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, was censured in the House of Commons by Lloyd-George, who held him responsible for "wrecking Geneva" by not warning Germany that France intended to urge Poland's immediate admission to the Council. Sir Austen denied "secret agreements," denied urging M. Briand to press Poland's claims, denied disloyalty to Locarno.

The Liberals moved a vote of censure, but Sir Austen was sustained, 325 to 136.

In Germany, Foreign Minister Stresemann, asking for an expression of approval of his actions at Geneva, and of the Government's share in the Locarno agreements as well, was upheld by a vote of the Reichstag. He weathered the opposition headed by Admiral Von Tirpitz, who did his best to nullify the German signature of the Locarno treaties and rescind Germany's application for membership in the League.

### Very Briefly

CUBA is the first member of the World Court to accept the American reservations to the protocol.

Governor Pinchot has entered the race for the Senatorship from Pennsylvania.

As all the world knows, the Countess Cathcart was admitted after all. And if the desire for publicity was behind her detention at Ellis Island, while the "moral turpitude" argument raged, the thing must be counted a failure. Anyhow, her play was.

Lord Reading, Viceroy of India, has announced that India will progressively reduce her exports of opium so as to do away with them entirely, except for medicinal purposes, in a given time.

Another Egyptian tomb has been discovered—the oldest one of all, dating back nearly two thousand years earlier than Tut-ankh-Amen's.

March 24, 1926.



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## Your Business in Washington

By CATHERINE I. HACKETT

**T**HE voteless citizens of Washington have filled out and mailed their income tax returns with a murmured blessing on an expeditious Congress which authorized reduced rates in time for the March returns and which allowed deductions for such items as dog licenses and Chamber of Commerce dues. President Coolidge has sent several bouquets to Congress for the prompt and businesslike way in which it handled the measure, accompanied by the warning that, having spread itself a bit in slicing off \$35,000,000 more than the administration believed could safely be spared from the Federal revenues, it must be just a little—well, close about making appropriations. The Senate galleries begin to fill up with the annual springtime influx of honeymoon couples, high school classes seeing Washington and national conventions, and affectionate family groups pose for snapshots in the early spring sunshine pouring down on the White House lawn, trying to look natural and easy against the background of the White House portico. And around the Tidal Basin the buds of the Japanese cherry trees begin to swell.

### *The High Cost of Talk*

Up on the Hill senators and representatives, showing signs of agitation over coming battles in the fall campaign, grind out legislation with unheard-of speed and facility. Frank Mondell, former Republican floor leader, was recently overheard to wish himself back in the House to see how on earth they were getting so much done in such a short time. As the time for returning to the home districts for reelection approaches, however, there is an increasing flood of oratory for home consumption, which is duly printed in

the *Congressional Record* at a cost to the government of \$48 a page. Now, where else in the country can such valuable "space" be secured free of charge?

Muscle Shoals, one of the most unwieldy white elephants that ever plagued any administration, is finally disposed of after five years of continuous agitation by the simple expedient of appointing a commission to negotiate for bids, any of which, to be acceptable, must be at least as good as that made by Henry Ford, with a guarantee of producing cheap fertilizer. The elephant will return and sit on the desks of Congress members in May, however, when they must approve the bid determined upon by the commission. But how far the government sometimes lags behind scientific developments is shown in the fact that a new method of getting nitrates from the air has just been developed in this country, following the process used by Germany during the war, and that the method by which nitrates would be produced at Muscle Shoals will soon be antiquated.

Several situations which severely strained the dignity of the Senate chamber, but proved highly amusing to crowded galleries, occurred during the prolonged and heated debate on the Muscle Shoals resolution. One of these was precipitated by Senator Thomas Heflin, Democrat, of Alabama, who, becoming nettled by attacks in the Democratic press on his alleged defections from party regularity, particularly in his championship of the administration Muscle Shoals bill, showed that you can go too far with a Southern gentleman. He called the scribes of the press gallery impolite names—"hickory-nut-headed scribblers," to be exact—and excoriated them in one of the longest sentences ever heard in the chamber. The gentlemen who survey the affairs of the Senate

from the press gallery rose in a body and with great dignity departed from the chamber where they had been publicly denounced. Assembling in the inner room which is their sanctuary, and where the clack of telegraph instruments and the din of typewriters resounds day and night, they wrote pieces about the senator from Alabama.

### *Gems from the Record*

We are moved to think, regarding verbatim reports of recent Senatorial speeches, that some members of that august body are a bit careless in their grammar. There is a school conducted in the basement of the Capitol where the Senate pages who want to continue their studies may enlist. Dare we suggest—? The following bit appeared in the *Congressional Record*, detailing a debate on the Muscle Shoals resolution between Senator Heflin and Senator Ellison D. Smith, Democrat, of South Carolina.

"Mr. Heflin: Does the senator think that he is a better friend of the American farmer than I am?"

"Mr. Smith: Does the senator think that a man can be any better friend to anybody than to himself, one of whom I am which?"

The answer was made with a gravity which eliminated all possibility that it was intended facetiously. Historical references, too, sometimes go awry. During the same debate Senator M. M. Neely, of West Virginia, expressed the fervent hope that the senator from Tennessee, Mr. McKellar, would "stand firm and repeat, to the confusion of all who have evil designs against Muscle Shoals, his Garibaldian cry immortalized by General Pétain at Verdun—'They shall not pass.'"

To a small and active group of women representing the National League of Women Voters, the General Federation



of Women's Clubs, the Women's Trade Union League, the National Consumers' League and other national women's organizations should be given credit for raising a volume of protest against too hasty action on one of the most important resolutions before Congress—the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment, which would amend the amending clause of the Constitution and change the method by which constitutional amendments are adopted. Learning that the House judiciary committee was preparing to act on the resolution, this group demanded a hearing and pointed out objections to the resolution—which are summed up elsewhere in this number.

Your correspondent watched these women face an apparently hostile committee, put forth in a logical and reasoned manner their objections to the proposal, answer some questions which might almost have been called heckling and win through to serious consideration of their stand. Their second appearance before a sub-committee found them on much more solid ground, so far as appreciation of their stand went. It is a credit to their level-headedness that they listened calmly to the declaration of proponents of the resolution, among them Mrs. Mary Kilbreth, of the *Woman Patriot*, formerly the anti-suffragist publication, that the woman suffrage amendment had been railroaded through Congress and the state legislatures against the wishes of the "sovereign people," and that the proposed amendment was designed to prevent any such nefarious action in the future by authorizing state legislatures to arrange a referendum vote on any proposed amendment.

### *The Indians' Appeal*

Once in a blue moon a Congressional hearing is something more than the routine protest or advocacy of a pending bill and gives a filip to the jaded spirits of weary Congressmen. The Leavitt bill to prohibit the sale of peyote to Indians brought to the committee room of the House Indian affairs committee a score of Oklahoma Indians protesting against the proposed ban, which, they claimed, would deprive them of an essential part of the "sacramental" observances of their religion. Peyote is commonly used in Indian religious rites, particularly in Oklahoma, and its enemies claim that its continued use has the same effect as a harmful drug.

The Indians, who had come all the way from Oklahoma to present their side of the case for the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes, waited half an hour after the announced time of the hearing for the committee to assemble, sitting stolidly on a row of uncomfortable chairs against the wall; waited to tell the white men why they wanted to use peyote in their church observances. There was one massive old chief of the

### INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

By Simeon D. Fess (R.), Ohio, a bill to regulate sale of products of prison labor on the open market.

By Senator Guy D. Goff, (R), West Virginia, a bill to prohibit the making of loans or extension of credit to any foreign nation which maintains a monopoly in any commodity imported into the United States.

By Senator Henrik Shipstead (Farmer-Labor), Minnesota, a bill to admit under preferred status American women who have lost their citizenship by marriage, and who are now excluded under quota restrictions from entering the country.

By Senator Burton K. Wheeler, (D), Montana, a bill authorizing the President to take over and operate anthracite coal mines in case of national emergency.

By Senator Lawrence Phipps (R), Colorado, a bill increasing the scope of the Bureau of Education, and directing it to investigate illiteracy, immigrant education, public school education, physical education in the schools, and the problem of supplying competent teachers for elementary and secondary schools.

By Smith W. Brookhart (R), Iowa, a bill for consolidation of all railroads into one great system, with Government condemnation of existing securities and issuance of bonds underwritten by the Government.

### INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

By Rep. Parks of Arkansas, a bill to prevent present and former Cabinet officers or ambassadors from selling memoirs containing information received in their official capacity, and intended for publication in newspapers or magazines.

By Rep. Green, the bill drawn up by the Treasury Department and endorsed by Secretary Mellon and General Andrews, setting up separate bureaus in the Treasury for Customs and Prohibition.

By Rep. Hamilton Fish (R), of New York, a bill authorizing aliens who served in the American Army during the World War to enter the United States without regard to the quota law.

By Rep. A. L. Somers (D.), of New York, a resolution calling for a national referendum on modification of the Volstead act to legalize beer and light wines.

By Rep. John G. Cooper (R.), Ohio, a bill to restrict inter-state shipments of convict-made goods.

### PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Adopted conference report on tax reduction bill.

Watson-Parker bill for settlement of railroad labor disputes, the measure carrying the approval of both operators and labor.

White radio control bill, giving the Secretary of Commerce power to license and regulate radio stations, and establishing a Federal Commission to which appeal from decisions of the Secretary can be taken.

Porter bill for establishment of American government buildings to house American representatives in foreign countries, carrying an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for construction costs.

### PASSED BY THE SENATE

Adopted conference report on tax reduction bill.

Ratified treaties negotiated with Spain and Belgium to curb rum-smuggling.

Muscle Shoals resolution, providing for appointment of a special committee to negotiate a lease for operation of Muscle Shoals nitrate and power plant.

War Department appropriation bill for \$343,153,493.

Resolution for investigation of the Tariff Commission by a special committee composed of two Republicans, two Democrats, and one Progressive Republican.

Kiowas named Lone Wolf, whose long, black hair was tied in three plaits, with pink and green ribbon, and who addressed the committee through an interpreter; there were middle-aged Indians, educated at Carlisle University, pleading in broken, stilted sentences for the people who had appointed them to come to Washington, and there were some members of the younger generation who wore flapping trousers and spats, who smoked cigarettes and had learned their polished English at Harvard. It was the old Indians who appealed to the heart and imagination of the listeners, regardless of what one thought of their case. Naive, simple, to the point, they made their brief statements to the committee. They believed they had as much right to use peyote in their church ceremonies as the sects of the white Christians have to use wine. In a land founded by seekers for religious freedom, they wanted the right to observe their religious ceremonies in their own way. After completing their short statements each Indian solemnly shook hands with members of the committee, with a rather touching confidence that their plea would be granted.

### *A Progressive Recognized*

For the first time in Senate history, the Progressives have been formally recognized as an independent faction, by the terms of the Norris resolution for investigation of the Tariff Commission by a commission to consist of two Democrats, two Republicans, and one "Progressive Republican." The passage of the resolution, a victory for the anti-Administration forces, is expected to let some light into dark corners of the Tariff Commission, which is charged with playing politics in its administration of the flexible tariff provision.

Immediately the question "When is a 'Progressive?'" arose. The designation has been loosely applied to Republicans who protested against certain established policies of the Republican party, but it was a different thing to pin the definite label of progressive on any member of the Senate, just as you would label him Republican or Democrat. Vice-President Dawes finally gave the appointment to young Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, after overriding the declaration of Senator Bingham that "there is no official list of Progressive Republicans." Senator La Follette, to whom was given the difficult task of replacing his eminent father as one of the leaders of the so-called Progressive group in Congress, has exercised commendable caution during his first term by refusing to be rushed off his feet by the left wing. The unwritten traditions of the Senate are against too much activity and too many speeches by its new members, and by limiting his set addresses to the World Court and one or two other measures he has escaped

(Continued on page 35)



"Look  
Behind  
the  
Counters"

## The Middle-Aged Woman In Business

By VIRGINIA POPE

*Does the middle-aged woman employee get a fair show in business?*

*Are employers prejudiced in favor of flappers?*

*Is the middle-aged woman as good a worker as the young girl?*

Such questions we put to Miss Pope, asked her to find the answers. She has ridden elevators, tramped stairs and streets seeking out employment agents of many kinds, big labor employers, the women themselves—and here are her answers, a blend of theirs.

They are more optimistic than we had dared to hope. Apparently, although there are fields almost closed to the middle-aged woman, there are also opening doors and widening opportunities.

The story need not end here if our readers, of any age, workers or observers, have something to say. In later numbers we will ask the same questions about the middle-aged woman in industry and tell the story of the middle-aged woman in her own independent business.—Editor.

**U**NQUESTIONABLY the middle-aged woman is driving a wedge further and further into the business world. It is a hard task, and oftentimes discouraging, but there are occasions when her very grey hairs are her strongest allies.

The wide range of that first paragraph—from hard task to hopefulness—reflects the wide range of comment made by the many employment managers, both in agencies and at the head of large establishments, whom I visited. Some ruefully admitted that there was rarely an opening for the older woman. "You see," said a man in a candy factory, "they can't keep up with the pace. It's piece work here and they haven't any speed. Even at packing they don't see well enough to assort different colors."

"Ask them to stand up and they want to sit down," said another.

A third, who had a large staff under him, ranging from a sales force to scrubbers, admitted that it is "hard on a fellow to give an older woman orders; even if she takes 'em, you don't like to do it. And you can't shift her around from place to place the way you can a girl. It's my experience that they want jobs entailing responsibility and calling for higher pay. But that is impossible

—you have to advance your regular employees. Most offices haven't enough suitable work for them, and you can't mix them in with the flappers. To my knowledge, no one has ever tried out a department composed of just middle-aged people." And he didn't look as if he ever intended to do so.

But listen to the director of one of the leading employment agencies in New York City: "The finest type of women in business today are the married women, who have sweat blood with their husbands, who have laughed and cried with their children. They are the ones who make good. Years have contributed to their character, and life has given them balance. When such women seek employment it is generally because misfortune of one kind or another has forced them to join the wage-earners. They are in such deadly earnest about wanting their weekly pay check that they do not easily change. They put up with a great deal more discomfort than the younger girl, who is quick to say: 'Oh, I can find something else,' and move on. Parties, sweethearts and telephone calls do not disturb their thoughts; they attend strictly to business. The glamour of sex has gone. The middle-aged woman of the finer type has patience, understanding and judgment. All I can say is that there

are not enough of her kind in business. The market, in my estimation, can absorb all that will come into it."

"Practically every big concern has one key woman, well beyond middle life, who is a sort of anchor to windward," said one man who has a nation-wide cognizance of industrial conditions.

The answer to all these contradictions, I found, as my quest lengthened, lay not alone in the temperamental differences of employers and agents, but in the kind of work they are talking about. Certain fields are almost closed to older women. Others are hospitable. In still others the woman is not so much stepping into a ready-made position as she is creating her own position.

Before going further it might be well to decide what is meant by a "middle-aged woman." The expression is elastic. As a rule it is individually interpreted. Ask the young employment manager what positions he has open to the middle-aged woman and he will say: "You mean for females over thirty?" Sometimes he is generous enough to stretch it to thirty-five. The term may be used relatively as applied to certain occupations. A college professor is not regarded as old at fifty, and yet the same person asking to operate a power machine would be looked upon as having

passed the period of youthfulness requisite for such work. Perhaps it would be fair to take the age of forty-five as the nearest boundary line to middle age, for it is above this point that the job-hunters are said to pass through their most trying ordeals.

No situation in the working world is more interesting than the one the middle-aged woman is creating for herself. She is profiting as much from the freedom won for her by the feminist movement as are her juniors. In fact, her emancipation is more astounding. The younger generation has grown up in the belief that liberty is its divine prerogative, while she has had to throw off the bonds of conventionality and has had to face the iron-bound prejudices of her own contemporaries, of men in particular.

Those born in the third quarter of the last century have not wholly renounced the conviction that woman's "sphere is in the home," that it is not right for the "sheltered ones" to step boldly forth into the limelight of business, asking for a weekly wage. Formerly the woman overtaken by misfortune in the mid-stream of life asked for work as she might have asked for charity.

The only professions she could pursue, and yet maintain her ladylike qualities, were cooking, sewing and teaching.

What has happened today? First of all she has learned that industry is not an institution for the dispensation of charity. To get money she must have something to sell. This something is herself. Gone is the day when she steps into an employer's office in a gown of sombre hue, eyes downcast. With a firm tread she enters his presence, looks him straight in the eye and states her case. She is setting her own standard and is steadily building up a demand for her services, in that she is teaching the executive to seek for and rely upon the ripeness of her experience as wife and mother.

The World War aided in lifting the clouds that hung over the heads of our "veteran women." Spurred on by patriotism, they asked to be allowed to do their bit, which in the cumulative mass grew into a very big bit. Self-confidence developed; they found that they could do as much as any younger person, and, what is more, that they are wanted. They "showed the world." So valiant and sturdy were they at their posts that places were made in industry for many of these civilian soldiers after their services were no longer demanded in war. These are the women who discovered they have wings and can use them. Others act under the spur of the high cost of living, to help meet a crisis at home, or to raise the home

standard of living. Then there is the woman to whom falls the bitter burden of caring for herself and her family single-handed, and the woman whom pride bids look after her own wants. And, of course, the unmarried woman who goes to work because fate has offered her nothing else or who chooses a business career.

The greatest field in the large city which is open to the middle-aged woman is generally admitted to be merchandising. A leading representative of one of the best-known department stores in New York City draws attention to the fact that the dry goods shops were pioneers in engaging older salespeople.

He is a strong champion of the woman of advanced years, believing in her not only in theory, but in practice. "Look behind the counters as you go from floor to floor in our house, or in any other of a similar nature, for that matter, and you will see many a face that shows the stamp of time." In certain departments, such as those dealing with women's wear and household goods, they are indispensable. Experience of the kind they have counts. Customers like them better. They have a deeper sense of responsibility and more good, common sense than the younger ones, qualities quickly recognized by the buyer. "And," he adds, "with exceptions, they have more patience."

In explanation of his assertion that in merchandising women have their greatest opportunity for advancement, he claims that their knowledge of all things pertaining to wearing apparel and household goods is, perforce, supreme, and that men must look to their guidance in taste. Here they can attain almost any height—"it depends

usage to fit another position suited to the older woman—a position held by many a dignified looking personage seen in the outer offices of big business houses. She is called a "receptionist." The "receptionist" arrived upon the scene with the great wealth of many of the country's large industries. As executives moved into luxurious offices, equipped with furniture copied from the finest European collections, outside of which equally splendid foyers offered a comfortable welcome to visitors, the grinning, gum-chewing office boy was doomed.

"I want someone to receive callers in the outer office," is a not uncommon call on the employment agent's telephone. "She must have poise and a good appearance—someone that will set the tone for the establishment. Better send me an older woman." So it happens that in a large number of well-established firms the first contact is made by a person of almost regal appearance, crowned with graying hair, whose kindly smile bids the new arrival a gracious welcome.

A similar position is that of "house mother," which the comparatively recently developed social conscience of "big business" has introduced—a woman to whom the younger employees may come for guidance and sympathy. In such a post only one who has had experience and has years to her credit could inspire confidence.

The hostess in a fraternity house also must have dignified years as an asset, as must the directors of clubs, hotel hostesses, managers of tea rooms and restaurants, of cafeterias in public and private schools, publicity directors in certain fields. Every hospital welcomes the woman over forty in one capacity or another—as welfare worker, dietitian or in the house-keeping department, where experienced hands can always be put to good use.

Still another line for the older woman has developed during the past decade or two through the growth of a great industry—the beauty factory. A business for women and by women. The schools in which the art of making the fair sex fairer is taught welcome older women as students. As a matter of fact, they proudly call attention to the rejuvenation of the older disciples of their cult. Graduates are sent out to smaller towns where Main Street is as yet without its beauty parlor. Positions in metropolitan establishments failing them, there is always the possibility of building their own clientele by going from home to home, bag in hand.

"Have you considered the banks?" asked one of our informants. "A con-

(Continued on page 43)



"The Receptionist"

entirely upon the will to work." The particular shop referred to is noted for the number of women of ripe years who have achieved success in building up departments.

A new world has been created by



# An Artist of Ancient Music

By MILDRED ADAMS

IT is only two years since Wanda Landowska first brought her harpsichord and her rare artistry to this country. In that short time she has opened up a whole new world to music lovers. She has given us a new and beautiful instrument in a very old one and brought back an entire range of musical sounds that our ancestors knew, but we had never heard. She has breathed life and depth and color into old compositions that time had dried to the dullness of relics.

But greater than her skill as harpsichordist and pianist, more important than her knowledge of ancient music, is the contribution she has made to the whole art of music. A great musician, endowed with an inspired historic sense, she is teaching the value of its history to the art which has known it least.

Visual art, paintings and sculpture, contain their history within themselves, and when they stand in chronological rows even the duller observer catches from them something of the feeling of growing generations and abundant life. But music is evanescent. One can not hang it up and look from one example to another. Most of us have little sense of the progression of music, of the influence of war and peace and court favorites and new discoveries on the geniuses who lived among them. Music, for most of us, has only a present. Madame Landowska has given it a past, and with that past she has opened up

long vistas of beauty.

From its very beginning her life has been filled with music. She was born in the old Polish city of Warsaw, the daughter of a distinguished lawyer, and of a mother who spoke



*Wanda Landowska, harpsichord virtuoso and pianist, today and when she was a child. She began lessons at four*

careful English, "so they put pillows and blankets into the piano, and that was my cradle until I was quite big. My father used to call me his 'little Beethoven.'"

Her familiarity with the piano was formalized into actual lessons when she was four years old. Her first teacher let her wander among the old music, which fascinated her, but he was replaced all too soon by a stern technician, who substituted modern finger exercises for Bach gavottes.

"I was very unhappy," she said, "and full of homesickness for my beloved old-time music. I made this vow: Some day, when I am grown up, I shall do the thing I want to do, the thing I love. I shall play a program devoted entirely to Bach, Mozart, Rameau, Haydn. Written neatly on a sheet of paper with Christmas pictures on it, this vow of mine was enclosed and sealed in an envelope, on which I wrote, 'To be opened when I am grown up.'"

She was only fourteen when she graduated from the Warsaw conservatory, and that was the end of her formal musical education. No more masters set scales or arpeggios for her small fingers. From that time on she directed her own musical progress, and it was only a year or two later that she set out to study musical composition in Berlin with the teacher of Paderewski and of Josef Hofmann.

It was there that she met the man  
(Continued on page 40)



*At the harpsichord*



Photos by Wide-World Photos

# News From Westminster

## *An Open Letter From England*

By MRS. OLIVER STRACHEY

**E**CONOMY, economy, economy; this is the burden of English political talk in these days, just as it is the burden of English private talk, and has been ever since the war. Down with the estimates, down with the household budget, down with the taxes, down with the rates, down with everything except ready cash! If only one knew how it was to be done! At the moment all the thoughts of politicians are colored by the coming budget, but, with the coal subsidy running into tens of millions, that seems likely to be a gloomy affair, and nobody is inclined to make pleasant forecasts at present. However, Winston Churchill is the sort of man to have aces up his sleeves and rabbits in his hat, and he may come out with some surprises at the last moment. Meantime he has made the excise officials bestir themselves, and calls for arrears of income tax are more remorseless than usual.

If the Chancellor of the Exchequer can manage an even moderately acceptable budget, the popularity of the present government will continue. The tranquillity Mr. Baldwin promised in 1924 has been fairly well secured, the new widows' pensions are giving real satisfaction throughout the country, the

Locarno agreement is most wholeheartedly approved (being discussed and understood not only at Westminster, but in remote village public houses and women's institutes) and the slow, but steady, improvement in the unemployment problem being realized.

### *The Conservatives Solid*

Whenever a member of Parliament dies or becomes a peer, or for any other reason leaves the House of Commons, there is a by-election in his constituency; and of late there have been quite a little crop of these. As a rule, after a government has been in power for a year or more the by-elections show a reaction, and the opposition wins the seats. As yet, however, this reaction does not seem to have set in, and the conservatives have held their own almost every time, sometimes with increased majorities. Their strength in the House, which was enormous in 1924, is still enormous, and they seem certain to have the rest of their statutory period, that is to say till 1929, at their disposal.

There are, however, some considerable trials before them, and in English politics the unexpected is the only thing which is certain. If the coal commission's report, which has just been made but not yet accepted, does not bring



*The English House of Parliament and the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin*

some solution of the trouble, and if the coal subsidy has to go on for many months longer, the temper of the country may take another turn. The British mines are being run at a loss, and the foreign market for British coal has gone to pieces. The miners have refused to look at any suggestion for reducing their rates of pay and repudiated with rage the suggestion of a longer working day. And in this they have had the approval not only of the Labor party, but of the bulk of the people. The owners, on the other hand, have repudiated with fire and fury the miners' remedy of nationalization, and in this they, in their turn, have had public opinion behind them. The commission's report suggests the compromise of state ownership with private management under lease, with no subsidy.

There is one way out which has been increasingly talked of, and that is the possibility of using the coal resources of the country to electrify English life. If big generating stations could be placed

near the principal mine fields, the trouble of lost markets would disappear, transport costs would be counted out and the industry might once again support itself. This plan would have advantages beyond that of easing the coal trouble, too, and this is the point which women are discussing up and down the country. Cheap electricity—cooking, hot water, cleaning and all the rest done by turning on a current—it is a dream which excites women beyond measure. They are deeply incredulous as yet, but the government which could make them believe in it would get their votes for fifty years.

#### *English Homes*

It is no wonder that they are incredulous. The kind of houses they live in now—the dirty, antiquated, inconvenient old things, with steep stairs, soft coal ranges and basement kitchens—would make, and does make, the up-to-date housewife weep. There are millions of houses in the country with no water supply at all, beyond a well shared by several, and no pump to that. There are millions of houses where the water only comes to the ground floor and where there is no drainage of any kind at all. There are far more houses without electric light than with it, and only the really rich ever dream of central heating. Up and down steep stone stairs the women of England carry pails of slops, buckets of water and scuttles of coal; and it is no wonder that talk of cheap electricity excites them. The housing shortage is still so bad that families are thankful to get any kind of a house at all. Landlords, instead of being pressed for necessary repairs, are treated with the utmost caution; and people will put up with almost anything. Cottages condemned as unfit for human habitation six years ago are still being lived in.

And no one sees how to put it right.

This government and every preceding one (and presumably every succeeding one for years to come) suggests the remedy of housing bills and lends public money and uses public officials to try and stimulate building. But there are two insuperable obstacles which hamper every attempt. The first is finance; houses can not be built cheaply enough to be let at the rents the people can pay because of the post-war cost of material and the post-war wages of operatives, and the consequence is that almost all the building which is going on is of bigger houses, much needed, it is true, but too big for the really desperate poor people. The second trouble is almost worse. It is the shortage of skilled laborers. It would seem as if, with all the unemployment that there is, no trade ought to be short-handed. But the building trade simply will not allow new recruits to be trained, goes on strike if expected to work with them and absolutely paralyzes every attempt to ease this problem.

In the last months the government has gathered up its strength for a battle with these unions and has approved the erection of steel houses, which are to be manufactured by out-of-work engineers, on a mass production basis and erected in Glasgow. The slums in Glasgow are the worst in the whole country. The members of Parliament for Glasgow are the most fiery left wing of the Socialist party, and there would have been a dreadful shindy over it but for the fact that the people of Glasgow must be housed. This necessity has silenced the extremists, and the government for the time being has won.

There has undoubtedly been in this Parliament a complete return to the system of party politics. Owing to the overwhelming majority of the Conservatives, this may not be outwardly ap-

parent, but within the machines it is evident enough.

#### *Party Politics*

In the House of Commons itself the whips are keeping a very tight rein and are not allowing the young men any liberty of action at all. As there are a very large number of members for whom this is the first experience of Parliament, the whips are able to keep up the discipline. But unless there is a back bench revolt before long the evil effects of this strictness will presently begin to tell. Constituencies, in the long run, grow tired of machine-made representatives and prefer some sparks of originality, but, of course, this is the sort of consideration a party machine never heeds. However, even in the Conservative caucus things are moving, for in February, when a new chairman for the whole party had to be selected, it turned out to be a woman, Dame Caroline Bridgeman. Dame Caroline is the wife of the First Lord of the Admiralty. She has been an active worker in the Conservative party for many years and has been on its central committee since 1918. She is well known as a capable worker and a strong chairman, and the appointment will be hailed with delight by the women and the younger members of the party. To say that the die-hards are upset, however, is to say too little; they are perfectly flabbergasted. But there it is, a sign of the times, and a very hopeful sign, too.

Quite a number of the things the women's societies have been working for have taken a step forward lately, but, as always, much yet remains to be done. Perhaps the most interesting to watch is the Equal Guardianship of Infants act, which came into operation just before Christmas. The administration of this measure is as yet young, and, ac-

*(Continued on page 42)*

## WEALTH

ETHEL ARNOLD TILDEN

**I** HOLD this true—that gold can never blight,  
Nor riches ever cast an evil spell.  
Wealth sheds on men a sure revealing light,  
By which, unerringly, the world may tell  
If they be good. The poor walk in a night  
That dims all eyes; but once let gold dispel  
That veiling dark, and men are known aright—  
Wrong stands betrayed—and loveliness as well.  
Oh, never let the vulgar pray for wealth—  
It will lay bare unguessed vulgarity—  
Nor they whose little souls are given to stealth—  
Their stealth will shine for all the world to see.  
Only the great to whom the Fates give much  
Can walk in beauty and bless all they touch!



# Emily Newell Blair, "Politician"

By ANNE HARD

**P**ERHAPS the most deceiving woman in the world is your lady of the soft exterior, whose gentle manner and quiet voice mask an inflexible will. When to that voice and that manner there can be added the feminine type of beauty in face, hair growing low above a white brow, dark eyebrows smoothly arching, appealing brown eyes, a small mouth and perfect white teeth, what wonder that few, and least of all the average man, can guess that besides an inflexible will a coolly analytical mind is concealed as well?

Thus the ironic circumstance arose in Washington that Emily Newell Blair, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as honest a woman as ever lived, could not help continuing to fool each new acquaintance, whether man or woman, by her own appearance, her own natural manner. She continued to fool them until such time as a situation opened up into action where those qualities of mind and character of hers were called into play. Then there was a brief momentary surprise on the part of more than one stranger. And the phenomenon completed itself by the stranger becoming an admirer, the admirer a friend.

In her own career Mrs. Blair has epitomized many of the most interesting problems which confront the typical American woman. She is a small-town woman. She is also a college woman. Left by the death of her father, and while still a child, to the most modest of households, with a mother, a brother and four sisters to complete her family, she early learned those adjustments which must be made to life by gentlewomen of limited means. She taught school. She married a delightful gentleman whose career was still to make. She became the mother of two nice children—a son and a daughter.

Her searching mind continued during the infancy of her children to find its outlet in civic work. She was interested in organizations not because of any

personal *rêclame* but through those urgencies of the spirit which lead so many unnamed American women into community service. But she was also always interested in politics. Before women could vote she was active in

rights, that made her a suffragist.

The entrance of women into full voting strength alongside of men had naturally a somewhat bewildering effect upon the old-time male politician. I say advisedly "male" for everything predominantly and preëminently "male" in the politician was revolted and terrified at the prospect. There was the primitive terror of the unknown, the instinctive realization of woman as the tribal magician still lurking in his subconscious mind. There was the natural distaste for change. There were the thousand and one daily customs and conventions which might at any moment be uncomfortably blown to bits about him. Clearly, the woman to whom was given the job of frequent association in committee room, must be carefully chosen to give the least trouble possible, to be the least disturbing possible, to be as controllable as possible.

This, in general, seemed to be the attitude of politicians irrespective of party. So at first women members of the National Committee were appointed by the men members as associates, the Republicans lagging behind the

Democrats even in that cautious step.

But the pressure of the new forces was too strong, and presently the Democrats yielded. They permitted the election of national committeewomen on the same basis as men, with the same voting power as the men's.

Mrs. Blair was one of these women, elected in 1921 by the women as well as the men of her party in Missouri to represent them on the National Committee. When she came to Washington there was no idea in any one's mind, least of all hers, of the new honor before her. Yet within a few months she was elected, by both the men and the women of the Democratic National Committee, as their vice-chairman—the first woman vice-chairman of one of the two major parties to serve as head of organization and chief of women.

I can't prove it, but I suspect that the slower recognition of a similar kind given



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Mrs. Blair, Vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee, combines a gentle manner, a cool mind and an inflexible will

managing campaigns for county offices.

Her interest in suffrage, however, was of another spring. It came from a certain innate sense of justice rather than from a mood of altruism. She was a spiritual as well as an actual follower of Susan B. Anthony, of Dr. Anna Shaw. She has herself very clearly analyzed the inspiration of those elder suffragists in the following words:

"They were rationalists . . . they knew that women would be no better in their use of suffrage than in their use of money. Those who were willing to live off money ill-gotten or who asked no questions as to how it was come by, would be willing to support laws that gave them and their families unfair advantages."

It was the "rationalism" of the older suffragists which attracted the cool and analytical mind of Emily Blair. It was her own rationalism, her belief in abstract justice, in essential human

to the women of the Republican party might have been longer postponed had she not been so chosen and succeeded so brilliantly.

But I am getting ahead of my story.

I said hers has been the problem of the typical American woman. It is the story of the woman who finds as her children grow into maturity an opportunity for work in other (I do not say wider) fields than those which are presented by her own family and her own community. Mrs. Blair's interests developed in two lines. In writing and in organization.

For some time before the war she had been in the habit of contributing articles of interest to women to certain New York magazines, but her first experience of organization work in Washington came in 1917, when her association with the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense brought her into touch with the nation-wide problems of the organized woman. It was excellent training for a woman who was later to become a professional politician.

"I am a professional politician," she has said in a very brilliant article recently published in *Harper's*. "By that I mean that when ex-suffragists were faced with one of three choices, namely, to forget politics entirely now they have the vote; to continue to do political work through non-partisan or bi-partisan organizations; or to enter a political party and attempt to function therein—I chose the last. I became a member of my party, a ward worker, a member of a partisan committee, a nominal leader of the women of my party and finally by election the first vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee."

There was at first a certain hesitation in her mind as to that "choice of a party." But the choice seemed to her on deliberation to be very clear. The time was in those days when Woodrow Wilson was making his great appeal to the liberal vote, the time when so many of those who had been first Republicans and then Rooseveltians, had felt in his leadership the only escape from old-line Republican Toryism. Rational of mind, she is liberal of temperament. No party and no policy can hold her devotion in which she can not permanently identify her cool yet urgent desire for ultimate human justice. It is the hope of a liberalism of today rather than a memory of a Jeffersonian tradition of yesterday which dictates her political philosophies.

Yet hers is a liberalism fed upon a very practical good sense. She did not abide in dreams nor leave to fine imaginings her desires. She began at once, when she came to Washington in 1922 to undertake the task of mobilizing the Democratic women of the country, to make solid that organization of the women of her party which later resulted in her choice as national vice-chairman.

Not in the least disillusioned, here was

a woman who had, however, not suffered from illusions. Looking back to the first of her experiences she could sweetly say of the caucus, "I was simply stage furniture and nothing more."

I am told by many, both men and women who know, that she soon became quite other than "stage furniture." Within an amazingly short time she had organized about twenty-five hundred women's Democratic clubs all over the country.

In two years she had toured twenty-two states, and made some two hundred speeches, she had acquired an office with administrative force and showed a large quantity of successful publicity, she had built up "regional country air" schools, a democracy in many focal points. She had prepared a tabloid history of the Democratic party, an organization primer and many leaflets.

Men as well as women nationally politically important in her party came to ask her advice. Far be it from me to make invidious comparisons. But

both parties that an individual woman has been consulted upon certain matters of political importance. But I believe it to be Mrs. Blair's achievement that she so dignified the position she held, enforced it, made it count, that she so emphasized the office itself beyond her own mere personality that she may have created a tradition for it which will extend to her successor. This will be far more than a personal triumph. It will have been (if she has indeed succeeded in doing it, as I at least think she has) a genuine achievement for the place of women in political life.

Nor will it have been blindly accomplished. Mrs. Blair is neither an opportunist nor an unconscious though clever performer. Her mind is both acutely aware of the actual life about her and at the same time capable of philosophical abstraction. She has expressed in comment upon the pioneers of suffrage something of her own point of view when she says, speaking of the achievement of women in politics to date:

"Two women governors of states! They would read that sentence thus: 'Two women, governors of states; not two women-governors of states.'"

It is an expression of the conception of the woman upheld by the votes of all citizens, both men and women.

The Democratic debacle of 1924 was a terrible blow to Mrs. Blair. It would have been a crushing blow, perhaps, to a woman of her intensity had it not been for that other talent, that other interest which had preceded, which had continued through, the recent years of her political activities. For along with that interest in community life of which I have spoken, there was another talent which had served at once to occupy her mind and to bring her into a certain prominence among her fellow citizens of Missouri—an interest in books and a talent for writing.

She was as direct in that respect as in her political methods, as direct and as devoid of pose. She knew the problems of the women about her, for she had felt them in her own life. From her own experience she began to write special articles for certain women's magazines. She had attained a certain success of a small kind before she went to Washington. And while she was in Washington she continued to write articles and occasional fiction, most of which came back to her with polite notes. And here another of her most striking characteristics came into play. I spoke of that gentle exterior and feminine beauty of hers which masks an analytical mind and a steel will. The latter quality was never better shown than in the patient determination with which she kept on at that most discouraging of all tasks—writing in the face of editorial rejection.

With what splendid right must she be elated then, now, to find her work in

(Continued on page 40)



© Dewell

*The long and the short of it among Democratic leaders—Mrs. Blair and Senator Pat Harrison*

I know of very few other women to whom such resort is made, however they may be supposed technically to occupy certain political positions within their respective parties. During the deadlock in the Democratic convention she was asked "to get the women together to break up the deadlock."

Her simple reply was: "Do you think the McAdoo delegates would vote for Al Smith or the Smith delegates for McAdoo?" It was enough.

It has some times been the case in

Nimmo  
arrives  
with his  
charges



At the  
"joint"  
where they  
examine kids"

## Must They All Be "Runts"?

By FRANCES BRADLEY

"H I, KIDS, whatcher doin' back there? Tryin' to upset the car? Can't yer see the trail is sloppy in this half-melted snow? A little more an' you'll have us slidin' over the rim rock." For the nth time the muttering young motorman dropped the lines over Nimmo's shaggy flanks, rescued missing mittens, smoothed wrinkled leggings, wiped running noses and jammed his wiggly passengers back into their cramped quarters.

"Honest, now, we're almost there," he comforted the whimpering one. "If it wasn't for the buttes, we could see Choteau's smoking chimneys already. You've been pretty good so far, but I'm tellin' yer it takes careful drivin' through these bad lands, an' you've just naturally gotter sit steady in the boat. A spill into one o' these gulches an' it'd be good night all. You two kids'd make fine bait for crows an' coyotes," sputtered the driver, resuming his reins and the pine slab seat of the "Scooter."

Nimmo, an ancient and honorable member of the family, knew his job and his cargo. Every day he made the trip to and from school, one child astride and two back in the cab, with their dinners packed in coffee tins. Too wise to shy at a rattler, too wary to step in a gopher burrow and snap a stiff old leg, he jogged across the prairie



Through the coulee and across the plains  
to a children's health conference

through the coulee between Square Butte and Old Man Face, along the zigzag bed of dry stones worn smooth by spring freshets of melted snow. He knew better than the children the easiest ruts to town. He seemed almost to sense their present destination, for, with no conscious guidance on the part of the driver, the venerable pony pulled up serenely, confidently, before the community center, its front resplendent with gay posters extolling the virtues of good food, good habits, good citizens in the making.

"Is this the joint where they examine kids?" asked Junior as a young woman in blue with white collar and cuffs appeared at the door. With friendly assurance she escorted the children into the house and, unchallenged even by the small, obstreperous one, not only removed their outer wraps, but substituted for more intimate ones tiny, irresistible aprons of vari-colored tissue paper.

The boy explained: "We are short-handed of help today, so dad couldn't come, an' my mother, well, she's apast travelin' over rough roads right now. It looked for a while as if even the kids'd have to pass up the show. But that

seemed kind o' tough, for things like this"—taking in the exhibit of food, clothing and household conveniences ranged around the room—"don't come our way every day. And when I heard about this free examination I made up my mind they was a-comin' if I had to bring 'em, an'—well, here we are"—with an engaging grin.

In the absence of the parents, a local ex-teacher filled out a record card for each of the younger children, based upon her friendly knowledge of the family and the rather hazy help of the older brother. "I can't be sure"—trying first one foot and then the other—"just where my folks come from, but 'twas som'eres back east, maybe Missouri. Yes"—to another question—"I reckon we've had measles an' mumps an' about everything goin' the rounds. You see, us children brings 'em home from school"—smiling. "Probably we don't always call 'em by the right names, but it don't seem to matter, long as we gets well all right. That's a fact," he was reminded by the teacher, "two babies died, but"—brightening—"they seems to keep a-comin' pretty reg'lar. My mother mostly 'comes in' about lambin' time, an' this trip she aims to get to Mis' Jamison's home ahead o' the baby."

The meager family history entered upon each child's record, together with its height and weight, as secured by the Sheppard-Towner nurse, the child is passed on to the local county physician, who finds that roly-poly Sally has enlarged glands and is breathing through her mouth, perhaps from adenoids, from hypertrophied tonsils, or both. Tim has poorly built teeth and bones, a protruding abdomen and poor posture. Opposite each entry the doctor writes a personal word to the mother concerning the significance of the defect, the need of its prompt correction and, above all, practical suggestions as to its possible cause, so she may prevent a similar occurrence in later children. By such means the Sheppard-Towner appropriation is supplementing state funds and



securing public-spirited physicians and public health nurses to educate fathers and mothers in rearing sound, vigorous children.

Junior stands by watching, listening. "That's the stuff," he exclaims. "There's something wrong at our house an' I want to know what it is. My mother an' dad seem pretty stout, leastways they don't never complain. An' us children has plenty to eat an' wear, such as

it is"—shuffling. "Seems to me like we starts out all right, an' these kids looks fine to me"—with a prideful smile at his small charges in their pink and blue fig leaves. "Yet, accordin' to this card"—poring over the record—"Sally, the best of the bunch, needs a doctor's care right now, an' Tim, the next one, is worse yet. As for his teeth, there's no dentist nearer than Missoula, an' if you could see the cub at table you'd

wonder what dentist would have the heart to pull out what few snags he's got left. How about it, kid?" And, with a fellow-feeling, he tousled the unshorn locks of the ravenous one. Reading further and chuckling, he agreed: "I reckon he is pot-bellied, mister. You would be, too, if you stored away as much grub as this kid puts out o' sight, but I wish you'd tell (Continued on page 33)

## One Way with Dance-Halls

By CAROLINE AVIS

ONE afternoon in the fall of 1924, a little group of rural women met at an Illinois farmhouse. They were the modern type of farm women—alert, awake to what is going on in the world and to their new place in it. Election was coming on, and these women were concerned about ways and means of getting out the vote. They had invited Mrs. Florence Fifer Bohrer, then Republican candidate for senator, to give them some pointers.

Somehow, they never reached the subject at all. They did find a new and very practical use for their vote, though—and the test of their zeal is just now at hand with the April primaries. But that is running ahead of the story.

When Mrs. Bohrer arrived, she found a group of women in a great state of agitation. A brand-new trouble had come into their neighborhood, brought by the automobile and the new hard road that had meant so much of convenience in marketing and "going to town." It was a dance hall which was being built in the very shadow of their quiet homes. Not that dance halls are necessarily a menace, under proper supervision—but unfortunately city supervision didn't apply out here. The commercialized vice interests of the large cities could go into any rural neighborhood and build as many dance halls as they wished—so long as they could buy or rent the ground. No registration or licensing was required, and unless some outrageous crime was committed and made known, such as would call out the sheriff, no one had authority to interfere with the way they were conducted. It was the business of no one to know how many of these places there were, nor by whom they were owned and conducted. But these women from homes filled with young people felt that it *had* to be some one's business, and they were ready to make it theirs. They knew what an unrestricted rural dance hall could mean—in roughness, drunkenness, license. To whom could they apply for help? It was

this appeal that Mrs. Bohrer met when she went to talk about getting out the vote.

Her response was prompt. She told these women that if she were elected senator she would introduce a bill giving to the County Boards the right to



© United Photo

Florence Fifer Bohrer

license and regulate every dance hall in Illinois. For Mrs. Bohrer realized that this troubled group must be just a sample of groups all over the state—women deeply concerned over the problem of protecting young people from the worst influences of the public dance halls. She was right, of course. From any county might have come the letter written by a Peoria County woman to the *Republican Woman*: "A new public dance hall is located about forty rods from my house. Hootch is sold or distributed somewhere on my neighbor's place near the dance hall or in the public road in front of the hall. In going forty rods I gathered twelve bottles all containing dregs of some liquor. My shed, barn and straw stack are considered by the patrons of the dance hall as a part of the dance hall premises. Do I have to put up with this because my farm joins my neighbor's farm and his dance hall? To whom do I go to get this lawlessness investigated?"

Mrs. Bohrer answered the question. She was elected senator from the twenty-sixth senatorial district (evidently the

right vote was got out after all) and, remembering her promise, almost the first thing she did after taking her seat was to introduce a dance hall bill. Designed to "convert the roadhouse into a place of entertainment which can be safely visited by respectable persons," the bill required the owner to obtain a license from the County Board and submit to regulations under the penalty of having his license taken away. "Taking away a license is better for the community," said Mrs. Bohrer, "than taking his money in the form of a fine." The bill met a cordial reception in the Senate and passed without a dissenting vote. In the House there was a well-organized opposition, and the bill did not go through until the closing hours of the session. But it *did* pass, and only ten months after that autumn meeting when the rural women started to do something.

Now the point is enforcement. The law will mean something or nothing, depending upon how well it is enforced. And enforcement, says Mrs. Bohrer, depends largely upon the women. As it happens, in Mrs. Bohrer's own county there is a board of supervisors who are ready to cooperate with the women and are really interested in what they are trying to do. In others the board members, interested chiefly in road mending and fees for meetings, will need much prodding, much extra work to secure enforcement. The first step, as Mrs. Bohrer and other Republican women see it, carries the whole matter right back to the question of getting out the vote—for the right people. That is, for supervisors pledged to see that the dance halls are so conducted that the young people may visit them without damage. The Illinois primaries come in April, so the subject is a live one there. Mrs. Bohrer says something that fits in *any* state: "Women will be quick to see that if this distressing situation can be controlled by their ballot, their vote will count also in the solution of the larger and more fundamental affairs of our government."

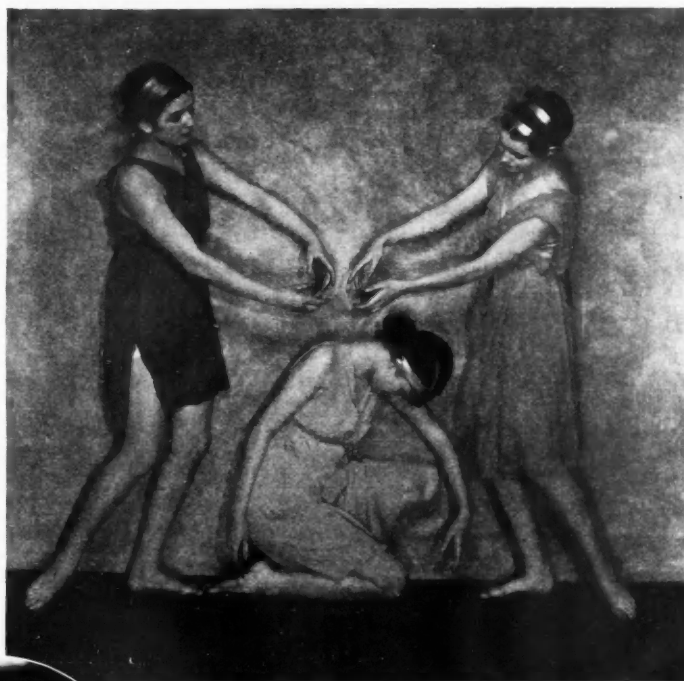
# THINGS THEATRICAL

## Louise Gifford, "Body Builder"

By ANNE MORROW

**U**P four flights of Guild Theatre stairs (there is a tiny elevator, but it has ideas of its own) hides the cubical workroom of Louise Gifford. There she makes strong bodies out of weary ones, turns a débutante slouch into a lovely swinging stride, limbers a nerve-tensed back, plays Greek games, and teaches the young Guild students how to make themselves into whatever their hearts desire.

She is not a dancer, though her pupils do things so beautiful that many dancers might profitably envy them. She is not a physical training director, though she works with the bodies of her pupils as well as with their minds. She is not a pantomimist, though her work holds that essence of pantomime—character. Her title



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Louise Gifford, and an illustration of the lovely things she trains human bodies to do

in the Guild school for young actors is "body director," and she is one of the amazing women who are working behind the scenes for a higher type of acting and a finer stage.

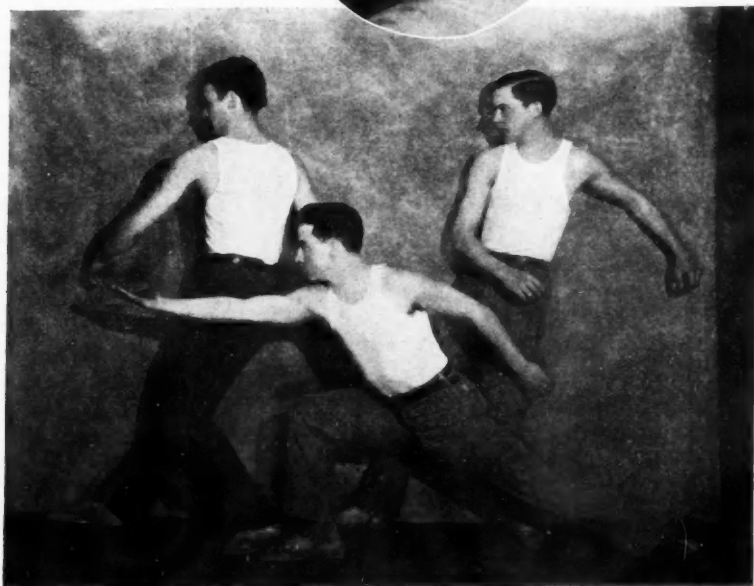
If you can win your way past the guardian dragons at a little before half-past four, you will find her with twelve or fifteen youths of the awkward age. Clad in loose gray trousers and sleeveless shirts, long-legged and muscular, they tie themselves into strange knots, practice feats of balancing, or pummel each other in a whisper, while a small group works out complicated rhythmic patterns in the center of the floor.

It seems absurd on the face of it. The trainer of such a group should be a husky man, whose muscles stand out in huge lumps, and whose voice is raucous with disciplinary shoutings. Louise Gifford is a slim little thing, lithe and golden-haired, and her voice has a lilt in it, as though she were having the best time in the world.

Perhaps that is the secret of her discipline. Certainly she never yelled, or shouted, or scolded. Yet when the half-hour struck the stunts ceased instantly, and the men came eagerly to hear her commands.

She put them at muscle-stretching first, to free their kinks and limber

(Continued on page 32)



One of the rhythmic patterns worked out by a class of boys at the Guild Theatre

© Nicholas Muray

## SPORTS

# Mary K. Browne Sportswoman

By NANCY DORRIS

**T**HE most versatile woman star in American sport is Mary K. Browne. No one has gone so high in both tennis and golf, with all that means of combined skills and agilities. Whatever may be true for other people, it is certain that for Miss Browne the freshness of her enthusiasm in one game has been retained by alternating it with another. It is a part of her own sane philosophy of sport, too. "No sport should absorb a player's life," she has written recently in one of her articles (for this sportswoman has writing as an avocation), "for then it becomes a business and professional in spirit. I refuse to take the game too seriously. We were all meant to *enjoy* our games." And that in turn is a part of her fine spirit of sportsmanship, gallant in defeat, generous in victory, sound and wholesome.

This is the woman who has just been chosen captain of the United States



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Mary K. Browne, a champion in both tennis and golf, is a leader among American sportswomen



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Mary K. Browne with Elizabeth Ryan

Women's International Tennis Team for European play during the coming summer. Former national woman singles champion and holder of the national doubles championship with Helen Wills, Miss Browne takes charge of a team which will participate in at least four international events in England and France, climaxing with the match for the Wightman Trophy at Wimbledon late in June. The team consists of Helen Wills, Elizabeth Ryan, Marion Zinderstein Jessup and Mary K. Browne, with Eleanor Goss as alternate. Miss Browne was named for this difficult position because of her powers of analysis, her ability as a court general, and the proficiency of her own net game.

The story of Miss Browne's athletic career has the interest of variety and sharp ups and downs. She first flashed across the sports world in 1912 when, a hitherto unheard-of girl from California, she won all the national tennis championships open to women. The singles, doubles and mixed doubles honors were

showered upon her. Triumph followed triumph for two years. In 1915 she defaulted to Mrs. Mallory, then Molla Bjurstedt, and was in semi-retirement until 1917 when she and Mrs. Mallory went on a tour for the Red Cross, playing twenty-two matches (fourteen of which Miss Browne won). After that unusually strenuous series of matches she returned to California so mentally and physically tired that she practically put up her tennis racquets for three years. In that time she played scarcely ten matches.

She didn't, however, lose her enthusiasm for outdoor sport—only this time it was golf. Up to the time of Suzanne Lenglen's coming in 1921, golf absorbed Miss Browne, relieving the staleness of too much tennis. Then, stirred by the old appeal, she turned back to her first sport. She reentered the national tennis championship tournament that year and reached the finals, where she was defeated by Mrs. Mallory, the champion. In 1922 she staged a come-back with

(Continued on page 33)

*This is the first of a series of little personality stories of American sportswomen which will appear from time to time in this page. Mary K. Browne, an admirable type of all-round American sportswoman, is specially timely because of her election to captain the American Women's Tennis Team abroad.—Editor.*



# What the American Woman Thinks

## The Crime Wave Its Cause and Its Cure

By MARY GRAY PECK

**I**N view of the growing clamor for investigation of the causes of the crime wave and proposals for its cure, it may be of interest to consider the opinions put forth already by persons of experience and more or less authority, the last depending on whether you agree with them or not, of course. Names are omitted from the statements because extreme condensation makes verbal quotation impossible, but each statement is a bona fide attempt to convey an actual review of the cause and cure of crime by representative men and women.

Prohibition has caused the crime wave. Repeal the Volstead Act!

Non-enforcement has done it. Enforce the Volstead Act!

The moving pictures have done it. Censor the movies!

Censorship is a failure. Let us exclude children from the motion picture theaters, except when selected programs are arranged for them.

Idleness and boredom lead to gang life and crime. The motion picture is the only attractive cultural influence in the slum boy and girl's life.

Boys and girls go wrong because of bad environment. Do away with the slum and supplant the gang with the Boy and Girl Scouts.

Boys nowadays don't know what it is to work, and girls don't know what it is to mind. Industry and discipline should be taught in the home.

Boys can't stand modern life. They ought to be protected the way girls used to be. (This from a flapper.)

The schools are crowded. If we had a chance to do individual instead of mass teaching, we could get better results.

Too many women teachers. Boys need men teachers.

The home is not what it used to be. Good fathers and mothers make good citizens.

We need policemen who are once in a while in the block and who can hit a barn door at ten paces.

Our judicial procedure needs drastic overhauling. There is widespread disrespect for law consequent upon the lenience which the rich and powerful criminal may secure by employing skillful lawyers, and the gross indifference shown the poor and friendless prisoner.

The courts are swamped. We need more courts, more judges, more and better jurymen. Especially do we need women judges and jurors. Masculine law courts are like masculine homes.

The main cause of crime is economic. Given an equitable distribution of wealth, theft automatically ceases. Single tax.

Crime is the result of long tyranny and the exploitation of the many by the few. Workers of the world, unite!

Democracy is a failure. Train a ruling class, put power in their hands and then make them strictly accountable for its efficient and just exercise. It is hopeless to look to the populace for intelligence in government. A carpenter can't be an expert statesman. He spends his life being a carpenter.

Insanity is on the gain. Every school child should be examined by an expert in order to detect the abnormal child, and all such should be watched, and, if advisable, segregated at public expense.

Crime is largely caused by physical derangements. There should be periodical and exhaustive inspection of the health of every citizen. Persons suffering from certain glandular deficiencies or hypersecretions should be shut up and cured, if possible. Anyway, they should be shut up.

Man is biologically more advanced than the other animals, but there are idiots and rogues among us, and a low man

is often far beneath the ape. Nature from the beginning has selected the fit and eliminated the unfit. Civilized man has been protecting the unfit of his species from the ruthless operation of natural law and allowing them to multiply till they are a menace. Man should work with nature, instead of against her, and stop the breeding of disease and idiocy and depravity. This is perfectly possible.

Every preceding civilization has exhibited all the unfavorable symptoms we see in our own and has finally collapsed in ruin. It is possible that civilization itself is a disease analogous to senility and that the cure is death.

A soul may radiate the same elementary force either positively or negatively. In the psychic world desire creates reality. If you ignorantly desire evil you create evil. If you desire good you create good. Crime is the result of ignorance. Right yoga practice should be introduced into the curriculum of every educational institution.

Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked. He forsook God, which made him. And when the Lord saw it he abhorred them, and he said, I will see what their end shall be, for they are a froward generation, children in whom is no faith. The sword without and terror within shall destroy them, for they are a nation void of counsel. Neither is there any understanding in them.

From within out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts. That which is born of the flesh is flesh. That which is born of the spirit is spirit. Ye must be born again. And if ye have faith and doubt not, ye shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed and be thou cast into the sea, and it shall be done.

The foregoing opinions have been arranged progressively, beginning with superficial pronouncements, proceeding to expert scientific views, ending with the thunder and lightning of Sinai and the spiritual judgment of the Gospels. If anybody thinks Moses should have come first on the list, as being earliest chronologically, let it be explained that, if the King James version of the Hebrew Scriptures is quoted at the beginning of any piece of writing, its magnificence wipes out all that follows.

In conclusion, when it comes to a discussion of crime and its cure, Moses and Jesus are the last word in any symposium, anyway.

## An Amendment to Stop Amendments

By MRS. EDWARD FRANKLIN  
WHITE

*First vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs*

**I**N opposing the adoption of the Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment to change the amending provision of our Federal Constitution, I do it upon the premise that the present method of amending the Federal Constitution is workable, satisfactory, and already sufficiently rigorous. That method\* requires a two-thirds vote in the Senate and the House before an amendment is proposed to the states, and a majority vote in both houses of three-fourths of the state legislatures for ratification. There is considerable sentiment that our Constitution should be easier to amend rather than harder.

Constructive statesmanship did not cease when the Constitution was adopted. It was intended that the Constitution should be amended. It is apparent that drastic changes were contemplated by the provision for calling a convention to propose amendments in case two-thirds of the state legislatures applied for it. Washington said in his last address, "The basis of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitution of government." One who proposes that no amendment should be made is like a man who solemnly insists on riding in a stage coach in the face of the progress in means of transportation.

This method has stood the test of one hundred and thirty-seven years, and in that time the Constitution has been changed but eight times—the first ten amendments were submitted together, and came with the Constitution itself, and the 13th, 14th, and 15th were submitted practically together since they were on the same subject and were evolved out of the Civil War. The attention of Congress is not attracted to any amendment except upon great demand. Of the thousands of amendments proposed to Congress, only five propositions besides those adopted have been submitted to the states.

In other countries amendment to the constitution is easy. In England a law enacted by Parliament changes its con-

\* Article V Constitution.

stitution. In France two Chambers must vote separately on a revision and then meet in a body and by a majority vote adopt the changes. Growth and decay are the necessary conditions of the life of institutions as well as of individual organisms. The difficulty in amending has resulted in the perpetuation of discovered faults. The majorities already required are too large.

The objectionable features of the proposed Wadsworth Amendment are:

(1) That it requires at least one house of a ratifying legislature to be elected after amendments have been proposed.

(2) That it allows ratification *only*—not rejection—to be confirmed by a popular vote.

(3) That states may change their vote whether of acceptance or rejection.

(4) That an adverse vote by thirteen states kills an amendment immediately.

The first objectionable feature mentioned is contrary to experience, contrary to precedent, contrary to the usual construction of the Constitution. It is within the province of Congress to provide how an amendment may be ratified, but Congress should not withdraw the power from existing legislatures.

If a state is not ready to act—if sentiment has not matured, there is nothing to prevent a state from waiting until it is matured, but there should be nothing in the basic law to prevent immediate



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action if so desired. We do not need an amendment to husband our conservatism.

As for the second objectionable feature, that a state may require that ratification be subject to confirmation by popular vote, this is not only contrary to the policy of our government but contrary to our entire governmental system. This government is not a monarchy, wherein one head meets all legislative and executive needs, nor is it a democracy, wherein the body of the people meet to enact laws to govern themselves. But it is midway between the two, a representative form of government, wherein we elect representatives to enact our state laws, and other representatives to enact our national laws. Our representatives are chosen to speak the will of the people, and the suffrage of the people constitutes a very real check upon their action. The referendum is not a popular measure—few

states employ it. The fact that a few states find it satisfactory is not a good reason for putting it in a basic law and forcing it upon those states which do not believe in this departure from the pure representative form of government.

Furthermore, again this provision is unfair in that it provides only that a legislature's *ratification* be confirmed by a popular vote, and not its *rejection*. Why does it seem necessary that a state must be so thoroughly protected from saying "yes" to a question, and "no" made so easy, when it is a well-known psychological fact that it is much easier to say "no" than "yes"?—that "no" is always the refuge of the ignorant and uninformed and of the ultra-conservative who would much rather ride than drive? This is merely a device to disarm opposition.

The third objectionable feature—that states may change their vote whether of acceptance or rejection—is also contrary to the experience of our government. In the adoption of amendments many states have changed their vote. New Jersey rejected the 13th amendment and then adopted it. Four states rejected the 14th amendment and then adopted it. Two states did the same with the 15th amendment. Three states adopted the 14th amendment, then rejected, and one adopted the 15th and then rejected. But in the cases where states have withdrawn their acceptances the executive department, through the Secretary of State, has regarded their acceptance as binding and has included them in the count of three-fourths of the states adopting, and Congress by a concurrent resolution has upheld the Secretary of State in this regard. But when rejections have been changed their acceptances have been included in the count. Cooley on Constitutional Limitations upholds this view.

Now this proposed amendment permits acceptances to be rescinded and the state so rescinding to be withdrawn from the count, and while it also permits rejections to be rescinded, the odds are all in favor of rejection, for only *thirteen* rejections need be secured but *thirty-six* acceptances. The amendment submitted by Mr. Wadsworth at the last session contained the provision that when thirteen states have rejected, further consideration should cease. That this clause is omitted from the amendment submitted at this session subtracts nothing from its rigidity, for it still provides that no votes may be considered after thirteen states have rejected, which would of course preclude any change of result and further consideration would be useless.

This provision that rejection by thirteen states kills an amendment is the most flagrant proposition of veto by minority that has ever been proposed in our government. We have provided for

(Continued on page 36)

## FINER HOMES

# Home-Making, 1926 Version

By MARY FOSTER

**B**ACK in 1901, the "good old days," when all daughters were supposed to have an innate genius for house-keeping and to pick up any bits of necessary knowledge in their mothers' kitchens, a group of Chicago women decided that the theory was better than the practice and that even the best of homes would be better for a few scientific principles. So they started the Chicago School of Domestic Arts and Science, with a threefold purpose—"cultivation of the domestic arts, teaching of scientific housekeeping, and the uplifting of domestic service."

That was twenty-five years ago, in the days of Gibson shirtwaists and bicycles, when comparatively few girls earned their livings, and any woman who continued working after marriage was commonly thought to be insulting her husband's earning capacity. Now the times have changed. Economic pressure, the lure of an independent salary, the interest of a career, labor-saving devices and tiny apartments, all have worked together so that girls in increasing numbers go into some occupation as soon as they leave school and stay in it long after they are happily married.

Yet so forward-looking were the purposes of this School that today it is working at full capacity along the lines laid down a quarter century ago. Discoveries and in-



Teaching a host and husband how to carve is one of the school's functions

ventions and popular demand have made some additions necessary, but the principles have not changed. Domestic art now includes house furnishing and decoration, along with the old familiar sewing and millinery. Scientific housekeeping is almost the slogan of the School, and pervades every course. Uplifting of domestic service (strange how that word "uplift" has gone out of date) is accomplished practically in the courses which make skilled cooks and housemaids out of willing beginners.

Like the modern man and woman it teaches, the Chicago School of Domestic

Arts and Science has both a home and an office. You may see it in white working clothes in the Tower Building, which looms above one of the busiest corners on Michigan Boulevard. Day and night classes pour in and out of class-rooms — brides-to-be, mothers who want to learn more efficient ways of carrying on their life job, cooks and maids sent by their mistresses, or seeking more knowledge that shall lead to better pay, young wives and their husbands just starting out on their own version of the age-old job of home-making. Here a tea room and a

cafeteria furnish practical experience for students of institutional management, and here is the pleasant office of Lillian A. Kemp, director of the School.

The home where it lives is north of the business district, in a big vine-covered house set in the midst of wide lawns. Here is located the practice apartment and the practice tea room where students supplement their lectures with actual experience.

The real romance of the School lies in the lives of the young men and women it teaches. "I watch them pouring into the Loop every morning"—Miss Kemp's eyes kindled with the vision—

"husbands and wives together on their way to their daily tasks. They are nearer to the old pioneer partnerships in home and business than men and women have been for many years. It used

(Con. on page 44)

Making skilled cooks by the laboratory method



Scientific housekeeping is the school's ideal

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## Editorially Speaking

### *The Tangle at Geneva*

**W**HAT happened at Geneva appears to be this. The Assembly of the League of Nations was especially called to admit Germany to membership and thus to put into effect the Locarno pacts. Meanwhile, France promised to get a permanent seat upon the Council for Poland at the same time Germany was admitted, and forgot to tell Germany her plan. She sought support for this move from the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, Austen Chamberlain, who afterward said that he had promised to give it "sympathetic consideration." Rumors of this plan leaked out some weeks in advance of the Assembly, and slumbering sparks of suspicion at once leaped into flame. Germany accused France of seeking to offset her vote by the addition of an ally. France accused Germany of finding an excuse to repudiate her agreement. For a time it appeared that the spirit of Locarno would disappear from realities. Then an unexpected element gave a new turn to affairs. Spain, Brazil and China, observing that Poland had aspired to a permanent seat in the Council, demanded the same privilege for themselves. The waiting Assembly was confronted by this muddle in the Council.

By dint of hard work and many concessions, the fat in the fire at last ceased to splutter and the promise seemed rosy that the hundreds of people gathered from all over the world for the purpose would witness the historic scene of the admission of Germany. Sweden, friend of Germany, had offered to resign and thus give a non-permanent place to Poland; and Czechoslovakia, friend of France, offered to resign to give way to a new candidate. Thus a balance of present friends and ancient foes was struck, and France and Germany were in accord once more. Spain, China and Brazil all withdrew their applications, but just at the moment when the band began to play for the long-expected ceremony, Señor Mello Franco, representative of Brazil, announced that later instructions compelled him to veto a permanent seat in the Council for Germany unless Brazil were given one at the same time. As a condition agreed to all around for the admission of Germany was that she should have a seat in the Council, and as a single member vote can veto any Council action, this brought the entire structure to a fall. Brazil has held a non-permanent seat from the beginning, and was staking the peace of the world against a mere exchange of a temporary for a permanent seat. Cables were promptly shot off to Rio Janeiro begging reconsideration, but Brazil refused to budge. Adjournment, and postponement of the program until the September meeting of the League was the only possible action.

Seeking for the source of blame for this fiasco, the finger of suspicion was pointed at France, Germany, Poland, Spain, China and Brazil in succession, but responsibility was finally neatly and unanimously laid at the door of Brazil. As always, the suspicious ask why and wherefore did Brazil do this terrible thing? Some see the master hand of Mussolini, Europe's "baddest boy," in a plot with Brazil; some see the sinister bar-

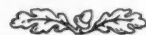
gaining of Uncle Sam with a South American ally, and still others charge that the allies upset the admission of Germany because they wished to do so. The affair at Geneva in all probability was the result of no intrigue, nor was it a crisis nor a dissolution—it was merely a muddle caused by a recurrence of small-mindedness.

The plan of the Council is clearly too indefinite. The attempt of France to give Poland a permanent seat merely precipitated a difficulty certain to arise. At least forty or fifty other countries are as worthy of that honor as Poland, and a few arose to say so. A committee has been appointed to bring recommendations for the reorganization of the Council in the hope that at the September meeting of the League the same perplexities will not arise to torment it.

The signatories of the Locarno treaty have issued a confident statement that they propose to continue to stand back of it and to carry out its intentions. Nothing seems to have been lost except time.

The anti-Leaguers of all countries are dancing a merry jig upon the grave of the League at this its thirty-third burial. Some persons who expected a quick transfer from a war world to a peace world are distressed, but nothing has happened to justify the foes of the League in rejoicing, nor its friends in weeping. "Men are but children of a larger growth." Time! Time!—CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT.

*In every CITIZEN for the next few months Mrs. Catt will discuss, in article or editorial, some phase of the European situation.—Editor.*



### *For A Clean Outdoors*

**W**AKE up, housekeepers of America—our streets, our public parks and our roads are a disgrace to our reputation! All over this country of ours scattered papers blowing in the wind, fruit skins, tin-foil wrappings of candy and chewing gum, cigarette boxes, unsightly litter of every description spoil the landscape. With the coming of spring and the bursting of buds, the delicate spring colors and soft air, people begin to live out of doors, but the orderly habits and cleanness of our homes seems to be left indoors.

It is idle to put the blame on the poor or ignorant or foreign-born. Take notice who tears up a letter or drops a newspaper, watch and see whose husband throws away an empty cigarette box, whose children drop candy wrappers, whose picnic party left their lunch boxes. Most of us and our families sin in some of these directions. Mothers teach orderliness for living inside the home. Why not teach it for outdoors—and practice it ourselves?

The first need for cleanness outdoors is plenty of receptacles for trash. Some state highway departments keep barrels by the roadside for picnickers. In Lincoln Park, Chicago, waste-paper baskets are swung off the ground from trees within easy reach and can be emptied into a wagon without the heavy lifting of a barrel or can. Members of the Garden Clubs of Long Island

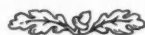
have copied the idea in bags hanging from trees which, while not as convenient as the baskets, have the advantage of being cheaper. But in addition to receptacles there must be the cooperation of all of us. It is a reflection on women as housekeepers when so much of our out-of-doors is as spoiled with unsightly litter as it is today.



### Not "Equal" Yet

WHILE the survey of business opportunities for the middle-aged woman, given on page 10, is most encouraging, it is foolish to assume as many do today that business and professional life is now open to women in the same way it is to men. The last few years have seen an immense change in the prejudice against women, but it is still a factor in almost every occupation. A recent instance in an architects' firm is typical. During the lifetime of the senior partner women were never accepted as draftsmen. But recently when the firm wished to employ two unusually expert women who applied for positions at a time when extra help was much needed, the entire force of men employed in the drafting department objected to having women added to their number. The work of the two women was so good that, in spite of the opposition of the men, they were engaged and given a workroom for themselves on another floor. According to reports, when work becomes slack and the staff is reduced, the women will be the last to go because of the quality of their work, their industry, and—the fact that they get considerably less salary than men employed in similar work.

The prejudice against the employment of women forces them to work harder for less money than men do and so makes them unfair competitors. Women are often blamed for this, but no woman works for lower wages because she wants to. The remedy lies in giving her a fair field with men.



### Americans Again?

NOT long ago an American woman of pioneer heritage went to act as witness for a friend who was applying for naturalization papers. The witnesses must be American citizens. When the critical questions were asked, this woman discovered that, in spite of her pioneer forebears, she was not an American. She had married an alien before the Cable act was passed, and had somehow missed learning what had happened to her. Such cases have led to the introduction into Congress of bills to amend the Cable law. That law gave American women the great boon of independent citizenship; its working out has developed this need for a little special adjustment. Under the law a descendant of the Puritan Fathers who married a foreigner before the Cable act was passed has to go through the naturalization process required of a foreign-born woman married to an American citizen, and thereafter is only a *naturalized* citizen! Naturally, women in this plight don't like it. The bills in their interest would restore their citizenship by allowing them merely to take the oath of allegiance, and they

would then have the *same* citizenship as before marriage. Such a change seems a measure of simple justice and good citizenship.



### League of Women Voters Leaven

IN 1920 the League of Women Voters came into being at St. Louis, mothered by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. This year the League is going to its birthplace for its annual convention, and even more than at the other annual meetings, the occasion calls for stock-taking. But much of such a valuation could not be told without a town-to-town canvass. Increases of membership, new organizations, programs of work, legislation secured—these can be told so that they are realized by even a casual reader. What can not be so easily realized is the way in which *League leaven* is at work. Groups of women all over this country setting themselves to study immigration, military training, the problems of world peace, direct primaries and all the workings of government; groups of women tackling city, county, village conditions at close grips, searching into the records of candidates, demanding political soundness and social justice—this is the leaven. That the "whole lump" is not yet leavened is clear enough, and natural enough. The League has reason to be proud of its quiet, far-reaching work, and reason to go on with even greater activity trying to permeate the whole body politic with its ideals.



### The Excluded Narcissus

A VISIT to the flaunting beauty of the Flower Show this year had a tinge of sadness. For it was bulb flowers that were the favorites, and in that group the narcissi at any rate may never be so exquisite again. And why? A sinister doubt about the real why is what tinges sadness with resentment. This is the story:

Our Federal Horticultural Board in the Department of Agriculture decreed that after the first of last January no more narcissus bulbs should be imported, because forsooth these alien bulbs bring with them a blighting and an infectious insect strangely called the eelworm. To be sure, we already have eelworms of our own, but after listening to the evidence on both sides, the Secretary of Agriculture ruled out all the *alien* eelworms.

The doubt aforesaid, which many persons who ought to know air freely, is based on the fact that Dutch bulbs are many years ahead of American bulbs in beauty and perfection. Various garden clubs and other organizations believe the greatest menace is not the eelworm but a group of powerful American growers exerting influence on the Department of Agriculture to protect themselves. If this be true, lovers of perfection in this lovely flower, for which already there is a demand far greater than the supply, are the victims. The worst of it is, there is a further suspicion that this policy may be extended to exclude all other foreign plants.

# The Woman Voter

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## The Primaries Are Coming!



Mrs. Caspar  
Whitney

EVERY voter who accepts the doctrine of party government should vote at the primary election and help make the primary a success because the only way in which party government gets a legal status is through the enactment of laws which govern the primary.

The real reason, however, why citizens should vote in the primaries is because it is through the primary only that the average voter has any voice in the management of his party or takes any part in the selection of candidates for office. Since no scheme of government is better than the people who carry it into effect

it is therefore the voter's greatest responsibility to aid in the selection of the most capable candidates for public office. The choice of candidates made in the primaries colors the character of all offices, from the highest to the lowest, for even if primaries are limited only in part to a direct choice of candidates, often delegates to party conventions are selected in the primaries and these delegates in turn choose some of our major officials. Moreover, the members of the state central committee are often elected in the primaries and the state committee controls the entire political machine.

Frank Kent tells us that "the primaries are the key to politics. They are the exclusive gate through which all party candidates must pass." Did the public but realize this and turn out, as patriotic citizens should on primary election day, the people and not the politicians would control the gate and determine the choice of candidates for our various offices.

The conscientious voter who believes in party responsibility is anxious to have his party nominate the right sort of people for office for he wants to vote for his party's candidate, but if through his indifference the wrong sort is selected in the primaries, then his only protest is to stay away from the polls or vote for the opposition candidate.

All too few voters realize this. They have the mistaken notion that a general election is more important than a

primary. They therefore turn out in far greater numbers for the former than for the latter. But your professional politician, your machine man, votes in the primaries. If he must choose he prefers nominating his men to electing them. Kent claims a machine can not be smashed by defeating its candidates in a general election but if it loses in two successive primaries it is done for.

There are three kinds of primaries, the direct and official; the unofficial; and the presidential preference primary. The official primary is distinguished from the unofficial in that it is held under the state law, while the unofficial or party primary is held under party auspices only and is generally for the purpose of electing delegates to the nominating conventions.

The direct primary usually provides that the selection of candidates for all offices is made *directly by the voters* and not by party conventions, although delegates to conventions are sometimes elected by direct primary.

Most of the states have some form of direct primary but the variety is bewildering. It will be some time before we shall have evolved from the varied schemes a reasonably satisfactory primary; and never shall we do so if the voter will not become acquainted with the primary and use it. It is through use and use only that success will come.—F. C. W.

## Speaking Tours in the West

SPEAKING trips of National Board members, whether through a stretch of many states or a single engagement to address a state convention, never cease to stir interest. There were two particularly interesting trips in February by Miss Katharine Ludington and Miss Gertrude Ely, which merit special attention and which proved of stimulating value to a score or more of local Leagues. Miss Sherwin left the Washington office for only one address—an engagement of long standing at the Indiana state convention, in March.

"Nothing so refreshing, so heartening has come to the League for many days," was the way one League president described Miss Ely's visit to her state. For nearly the full month of February Miss Ely devoted her untiring energy and time to a trip in behalf of New Voters in the states of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, and North Dakota. Her days were very full, but young women (many young men, too) in over 25 schools and colleges had that wonderful opportunity of hearing Miss Ely in what a League member described as "her best form." Her charm, humor and spontaneity won audience after audience. There is no doubt that reflection of Miss Ely's trip will be noticeable in the New Voters' section at the St. Louis convention. Miss Ely had been home hardly long enough to catch her breath when she rushed South to the conventions of North and South Carolina Leagues. Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, chairman of the Living Costs Committee, also spoke at the Iowa convention in Des Moines and on her way had meetings or conferences of her committee in five states of the fourth region.

Both Miss Ely and Miss Ludington visited our convention city. Miss Ludington stopped for a few days while en route to California, a trip arranged partly for pleasure and partly for League work. Los Angeles and San Francisco gave the national treasurer a rousing welcome, a series of events attesting to the esteem in which Miss Ludington is held. She addressed several gatherings, and on the way back home stopped in Minnesota and Chicago to confer with League officers.





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Ernest  
Stix



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### A Convention Trio—Making the Wheels Go 'Round

THE task of making the wheels of the St. Louis convention (April 14-21) go 'round will be largely shared by a capable trio. There is Mrs. Ernest Stix, chairman of the St. Louis committee, under whose direction a corps of St. Louis League members are leaving no stone unturned to make the details of convention perfect. There is Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, officially known as the convention secretary, but more intimately accepted as the liaison officer of the convention. No detail, national or local, in as far as it relates to the conduct of the convention, escapes Mrs. Rittenhouse's attention. There is Mrs. Clair E. More, of Chicago, the generalissimo of transportation, whose untiring efforts in dealing with transportation companies is one of long creditable standing. Mrs. More has the happy faculty of knowing how to meet every situation, and the matter of arranging transportation details for a large League convention holds no terror for her.

WHICH will it be—biennial or annual conventions of the League? This is a question which is bound to command the interest of the convention delegates. In its formative stage, the question already has aroused considerable interest, and undoubtedly will have both ardent advocates and opponents. When the League was very young an annual convention seemed a necessity, providing nation-wide publicity and emphasizing dramatically once a year the relation between state and National Leagues. There is a growing sentiment that the League has now reached a stage when it can do without this stimulus for a longer period, and when the tremendous amount of energy and time now going into one big meeting should be released for more varied forms of service. It is significant that other large organizations of women, such as the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Association of University Women, find that they can do the best work under the biennial plan.

NATURALLY, League members do not have to be introduced to get-out-the-vote methods. Their 1924 experiences have not been lost or forgotten, and are ready to be put fully to the test in the 1926 campaigns. An intensive drive is to be made to dissipate the apathy now manifest by almost fifty per cent of the qualified voters, and how it is to be done will be tentatively outlined in a special report to the convention. The report of the preliminary national get-out-the-vote committee, of which Mrs. Caspar Whitney is the chairman, will be awaited with real interest.

PENNSYLVANIA can lay claim to the first delegate selected for St. Louis. The distinction goes to Mrs. Walter F. Praul, of Germantown, Philadelphia, who was awarded the first prize—a trip to the National League convention—for securing the greatest number of new members in the January membership drive staged by the Philadelphia League.

TWO regional directors, Mrs. James E. Cheesman and Mrs. William G. Hibbard, will tell the convention how

far the League has come and where it is going—from the organization standpoint. "Organization Summaries and Goals" is the subject which they will share for stimulating presentation Tuesday morning.

EARLY reports on the conferences of departments and standing committees quicken expectations of keen discussion. The whole vexed question of the solution of the wage problem for women in industrial occupations will be introduced to Miss Carroll's conference by Mrs. Katherine Philips Edson, of California, and Miss Amy Maher, of Ohio. Mrs. LaRue Brown, of Boston, will speak on "Federal Aid," that new item proposed for the study program of the Efficiency in Government Department, which also holds its open conference on Wednesday afternoon. Federal aid, in specific applications, is certain to be discussed also in the conferences of the Child Welfare Committee that evening and of the Education Committee the following morning.

Mrs. Percy Walden's conference promises a splendid discussion of juvenile delinquency, led by Mrs. S. H. Bing, as well as consideration of the Maternity and Infancy Act, and next steps in the unsolved problem of child labor. The Living Costs Committee is holding up its sleeve its speaker on farm problems, but divulges that Mrs. Ann Dennis Bursch, of Connecticut, will tell why the committee should add the subject of electric power to its study program.

ST. LOUIS will more than live up to its reputation for hospitality. The entertainment scheduled for delegates promises to be particularly delightful. Teas and excursion parties have been arranged at psychological hours to lighten the convention duties and to fill that much-felt need of an exchange of greetings between the workers in California and Maine, Minnesota and Texas. Of course no delegate will neglect to secure her ticket to her own Regional luncheon!

BY this time League members know that when Miss Katharine Ludington plans what she calls a "gay" finance banquet, it will be a "gay event." Many surprises are awaiting the delegates, and the special visitors, particularly invited for the banquet. None will be anticipated with more pleasure, however, than that stirred by the announcement that Robert Benchley, author and humorist, and a dramatic critic of "Life," will present his famous "Treasurer's Report." Mr. Benchley is as capable a comedian as he is critic and humorist.

THE election of officers is always an interesting event in any convention and this League gathering is no exception. The report of the nominating committee will be presented to the committee by Mrs. Robert L. DeNormandie at the business session on April 17. Mrs. DeNormandie and her committee of six have no easy task, and if the convention approves of a proposed amendment to the by-laws for the addition of two vice-presidents, more work will be in store for the committee.



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## The League in the Cities

Mrs.  
William  
Werner

No. 7  
Rochester

**S**ELLING the idea of good government has been the method of procedure in building up the League of Women Voters in Rochester, New York. The personality of its leader, publicity and a simple organization free from the complications of mystifying machinery, have contributed to its growth. Twenty months ago it had one member—Mrs. William Werner—who brought the League to life in Monroe County, and has since guided its destiny. In December it was sufficiently sturdy to stand erect and act as host to the New York State Convention with delegates present from its own four completely organized assembly districts.

The present size and strength of the League in Rochester is the result of good salesmanship. Convinced that the League of Women Voters had the finest commodity ever conceived in the matter of a political education idea, Mrs. Werner proceeded to sell it to the community on its merits with the businesslike common-sense of the astute salesman. The historical Genesee County, of which Rochester is the center, is congenitally anti-ante-diluvian—right down through anti-suffrage to anti-League, from which form of ingrowing apathy it was suffering two years ago when Mrs. Werner determined to do something about it. So selling the League idea, "Inform Yourself Politically and Get Out and Vote," was not easy in Rochester, where there are still more women to the city block who spend the afternoons at the neighbors playing mah jong and exclaiming, "Woman's Place is in the Home," than in any place of its size on record in the state of New York.

The nucleus of the Rochester League was a neighborhood group—young matrons with household cares and small children but with the spontaneity and enthusiasm of youth, and the prestige and ability to put over anything in the city in which they were interested—exactly the type to popularize the League idea if it could be sold to them and they could be induced to place it on their pantry shelves. Informal meetings and talks kindled their imaginations, when they realized that one of the most significant ramifications of the terrible bugaboo Politics led to their very doors. It dawned on them that garbage collection, smoke abatement, taxation, and school affairs could be regulated from their own kitchens and drawing-rooms as easily as from their husbands' offices or from the secret hotel rooms of political bosses.

They were so thrilled over the discovery that they themselves and not some distant Monarch of Ashcans controlled the garbage situation in Rochester, that they telephoned the good news to their friends and acquaintances, who in turn gathered in small groups in their own neighborhoods and talked politics in terms of garbage. This may only serve to prove the contention that politics has sunk to a low level—but the truth remains that the League of Women Voters in Rochester received its impetus toward future growth when the young matrons of the city foregathered at the ashcans to grapple with the problem of their civic responsibility. From these neighborhood groups grew the quotas of the various assembly districts, the sum total of which now makes up the League of Women Voters in Monroe County.

The main work of the League so far—besides assembling a membership—and preparing for a state convention—was its "Get-Out-the-Vote Campaign" for the 1924 election. A motor corps—approaching war-time efficiency—was organized for this purpose and was used again this last summer and fall to assist the City Manager League in its successful work in

obtaining a new model charter, which carried with it the City Manager Plan for the city of Rochester.

Its program for the future includes cooperation with the Legislative Committee of the Women's City Club of Rochester, whose policy prevents official endorsement of legislation but whose program of study is identical with that of the League. A close affiliation with the New Voters Group of the University of Rochester has also been effected by the placing of a college girl on each of its standing committees in recognition of the individual membership of each girl of the University group in the Monroe County League.

Active and intelligent cooperation on the part of the League will also be necessary for the next two years if the City Manager Plan and the Model Charter are to be successfully eased into the berth prepared for them by the vote of the people of Rochester at the last election.—MARIE L. DARRACH.

## In the Congress

*The Maternity and Infancy Act* (H. R. 7555) (S. 2696). The bill providing for an extension of time for the authorization of Federal funds under the Maternity and Infancy Act has been reported out by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House. No action has been taken by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

*Opposition to the Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment* (H. J. Res. 15) (S. J. Res. 8). On Monday, March 1st, hearings on the Garrett Amendment were held before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives. Mrs. John D. Sherman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs presided over that part of the morning's time which was devoted to statements of those opposing the amendment. Miss Sherwin appeared to express the opposition of the League of Women Voters and introduced Mrs. Maud Wood Park as Counselor on Legislation, to present an analysis of the reasons for the League's opposition to the measure. Mr. Edward McGrady spoke in opposition for the American Federation of Labor, and after Mr. McGrady, Mrs. Edward Franklin White, first vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Mr. W. L. Doak appeared for the four Railroad Brotherhoods, opposing the measure.

The advocates of the measure were represented that morning by Mr. Thomas F. Calwalader. Owing to the fact that the proponents were not able to complete their testimony and that there were several opponents yet to be heard at the time that the Committee adjourned, the chairman announced that he would refer the matter to a sub-committee which would continue the hearings. March 12th was announced as the day for the next hearing when opponents were to complete the presentation of their objections as promptly as possible.

*Department of Education* (H. R. 5000) (S. 291). During the week of February 22nd, when the Department of Superintendents of the National Education Association was holding its meeting in Washington, hearings were held before joint committees of the House and Senate before which the bill to create a department of education is pending. A number of distinguished educators appeared to express their approval of the proposed act and the large Majority Caucus Room in the Senate Office Building where the hearings were held for three days was crowded with listeners.

*Opposition to the So-Called Equal Rights Amendment* (S. J. 11) (H. J. Res. 81). This measure is still before the Judiciary Committee in both Houses.

*The Lehlbach Amendment to the Classification Act of 1923* (H. R. 359) (S. 1077). These measures have been referred to the Civil Service Committees of both Houses. Senator Couzens sponsors the bill in the Senate. Mr. Lehlbach is the author in the House.

*District of Columbia:* Since the last report was made in this column the Senate has passed the proposal to create a Board of Public Welfare which has been endorsed by the League of Women Voters. The House Committee has reported favorably on a similar bill. MARGUERITE OWEN.

# League News From the States

**CALIFORNIA:** February was a particularly busy month for the California League, for in addition to a two-day session of the State Executive Council, several Leagues in the state had the pleasure of welcoming Miss Katharine Ludington. Miss Ludington brought back to the East glowing accounts of California's progress and the intensive way in which many local Leagues are studying the program.

**CONNECTICUT:** Four one-day county schools in five weeks was Connecticut's answer this winter to "What to do in a non-legislative year." Two weeks in advance of its school on taxation, New Haven County sent to each of its thirteen Leagues a questionnaire seeking local taxation information. After discussing the answers at the morning session, the members were ready to listen more profitably to two taxation experts at the afternoon meeting.

**INDIANA:** Mrs. B. B. White, of Terre Haute, president of the Indiana League, has been honored with appointment as the League representative on the Committee on Rural Education of the Indiana state department of public instruction.

**MASSACHUSETTS:** Two leading members of the Boston League are representing women voters in high city councils. Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron, a capable woman lawyer, is serving on the Boston School Committee, having received the second highest number of votes among five candidates. Her four-year term began on January 1. The second member of the League to be accorded signal honors recently is Mrs. Hilda Hedstrum Quirk, who was appointed by the Mayor to serve on the City Committee of Ways and Means, a committee of citizens to assist the Mayor in putting the city on a sound financial basis.

The Massachusetts League is absorbed in perfecting final arrangements for a novel enterprise—the exhibition of Modeltown in Horticultural Hall, Boston, April 7 to 13. The exhibit will stress all that a modern New England town should mean to civic life today.

**MINNESOTA:** Radio programs arranged by the Minnesota League have always been a huge success, but a series this winter aroused greater interest than usual. There is no doubt that this was traceable to the very intriguing topics, such as "How does my vote affect state government?" and "As a woman in a small town, how can my vote be effective?"

**MISSOURI:** St. Louis has a get-out-the-vote committee which never ceases to function. Ward presidents and membership chairmen, in conference late in February, made plans for getting out the vote in the school board election on March 23, and prepared to participate in a competition for a cup, which Mrs. George Levins, chairman of get-out-the-vote work, announced would be given to the ward in which the largest percentage of League members voted.

**NEW JERSEY:** The League of Women Voters of the Oranges believes that there is no better way of bringing people together than around a luncheon or dinner table. Last winter it initiated a series of international relations luncheons, and the gatherings were so successful, a second series is being conducted this year. The League joined recently with the Y.W.C.A. in giving a First Voters' birthday party. A "Know Your Town" question match, conducted by Mrs. Hedley V. Cooke, president of the League, was thoroughly enjoyed by the New Voters. The public was invited

to a "Know Your Schools" dinner, held in the new high school cafeteria. Various phases of school work were presented by members of the faculties of the schools in the Oranges.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** An educational campaign in behalf of the Australian Ballot is the feature of the North Carolina League's program for 1926. The subject had an important place in the discussions at the recent state convention in Charlotte.

A committee from the League will urge the Democratic state platform makers to include enactment of a law authorizing the Australian ballot system as one of the platform pledges.

Delegates approved a plan to hold a third regional conference and school of citizenship in Asheville, North Carolina, June 28-July 2. Nine Southern states and the District of Columbia will participate and it will be the first gathering of its kind under the leadership of Mrs. Mary O. Cowper. Mrs. Phil McMahon was reelected president.

**PENNSYLVANIA:** The Pennsylvania League feels particularly honored in the recent appointment of Miss Martha G. Thomas, its first vice-chairman, and also a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, as official hostess for the Pennsylvania Commission and for the Commonwealth during the period of the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration this summer. Governor Pinchot made the appointment.

**SOUTH DAKOTA:** One of the interesting features of *The Discerning Voter*, the publication of the South Dakota League, is the "Questionnaire for Women Voters." A set of five questions relating to South Dakota's governmental system and laws appears in each month's issue to be answered in the subsequent number.

**TEXAS:** Poll tax campaigns to increase the number of qualified voters in the state have given marked impetus to the enthusiasm of local Leagues this winter. Satisfactory progress was recorded particularly in the larger cities where appeals for the payment of poll taxes were made from church pulpits and innumerable other vantage points throughout the state. League members volunteered their services as deputies to take poll tax payments and through publicity, speakers and various other means of cooperating with local officials, succeeded in waging a highly effective campaign.

**VIRGINIA:** The board of directors of the Virginia League participated in a charming ceremony recently when the banners of the old Equal Suffrage League of Virginia and Richmond were presented to the state of Virginia. With the old suffrage banners was presented a Virginia flag which has a unique history. It was presented to the Suffrage League by Miss Mary Johnston, the well-known writer, and painted by Miss Adèle Clark, one of the National League's directors. Mrs. John H. Lewis, president of the Virginia League of Woman Voters and an aunt of Lady Astor, made the presentation to Governor Trinkle.

**WISCONSIN:** The most effective piece of work done during the last year by the La Crosse League was the appointment and election of six regional chairmen and under them the ward chairmen, who in turn formed groups of five in each ward. Under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Claude Pettingill, city chairman, these women organized classes for the study of two sets of questions on "Know Your Town," and over 1500 women worked on the answers.



# Training for the Policewoman's Job

By EDITH ABBOTT

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.]

IT is impossible to discuss questions of training for any kind of work without first undertaking a "job analysis" of the work itself. In spite of the fact that readers of this page are already well informed with regard to the policewoman's work, one or two questions demand further discussion. In the first place, in spite of the name "policewoman" the woman officer does not and should not do the kind of work our police officers are actually doing. She is not a "policeman" engaged primarily in detecting crime; she is a social worker engaged in the most difficult kind of public welfare work. She needs of course a badge of official authority, but the fact that our so-called "women police" do not even wear uniforms shows how far their activities are from those of the regular members of the police force. The women police are public guardians not in the technical but in the literal sense of those words. In her preface to Dr. Chloe Owing's new book, "Women Police," Mrs. Mina C. Van Winkle, President of the International Association of Policewomen and Director of the Women's Bureau of the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., describes the policewoman's activities as "preventive-protective work" and lays stress upon the appointment of women with "broad education and experience in social work."

## Thorough Foundation

The competent preventive-protective worker acting as a policewoman is really a social worker and needs the best training a good school of social service can give. Her work, of course, is specialized, as is the work of the prosecuting attorney, but the latter needs a sound legal education, not a specialized training course in criminal law. So the "policewoman" needs to be first of all in these days a mature woman with the liberal education of a university and the professional education of a good school of social work. She needs courses in family case work, child welfare, public welfare administration and the discipline of statistics and economics as well as courses in criminal law, criminology, and theory and practice in the narrower field of social hygiene and protective work.

The University of Chicago has not been hospitable to short "training-courses" for policewomen because the University stands for thorough education for this as well as other professions. We have, however, been interested in pro-

viding during this past winter in our downtown college a special course in "Social Hygiene and Protective Work" for those who have already had the general training that a social worker needs, and we shall repeat the same course during the summer quarter when the National Travelers' Aid Association is having a summer institute at the University. This course, for which more than fifty persons have been enrolled, has had the



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International Association of Police-  
women

assistance of the American Social Hygiene Association of New York; the Social Hygiene Council of Chicago; a local representative of the United States Public Health Service; the Social Hygiene League and the Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago.

The policewoman needs to be a person of liberal education and she must have up-to-date knowledge of modern methods of social work and of social welfare theory. It is especially important that the organization of specialized courts such as the morals court and the probation service be understood in their larger aspects. The history and theory of the social hygiene movement should also be thoroughly studied. While the work of the policewoman may seem to be of a "routine" character, she frequently has an influential part in the shaping of large social policies and she should be

educated to play this part well. She has the chance to lead her community forward, but she can do this only if she understands both the theory of social progress, the lessons of the social experiments of the past and the goal of the future.

## High Standards

The suggestion that women police should be university graduates may seem to be setting too high a standard for such work. But if we accept the fact that these women are to be competent social workers, it is necessary that they should also be university or college graduates. Social work has been in the past the step-sister of the professions rather than a respected member of the family group. But the past is neither the present nor the future and those of us who believe that social work deserves to rank with the liberal professions must believe also in a liberal education for such work. The generation of social workers now coming along is a university group, and, in general, the salaries of policewomen are high enough to attract women of this type. In many cities the salary of the policewoman is as high as the salary of a probation officer, of a visitor for a family welfare society, or an officer of a juvenile protective society. But while university graduates who have had in addition a year of graduate professional work are found in these latter positions, the policewoman frequently ranks no higher than the average policeman in education and professional equipment.

The setting of high standards is a matter in which the universities, the professional schools of social service, and the influential women of the country must all work together. The duties of the policewoman may not be higher in type or more difficult than those of the policeman if the latter are properly understood, but the work of the policewoman certainly can not be adequately performed by persons who have no more education than most of the men now filling positions in the police department. We must see to it that the standards for men police are raised, but in the meantime there is every reason for starting the policewomen's service on this newer and higher standard rather than on the old and admittedly unsatisfactory one.

For further information on the subject of policewomen, address the International Association of Policewomen, 220 Evening Star Building, Washington, D. C.

# World News About Women

*Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter*

## In Politics

The elections of women mayors have been reported in the *CITIZEN* columns before this, but the story of a woman mayor of a city the size of Seattle, Washington, has never been reported, just because it has never before happened.

Mrs. Bertha K. Landes, Democrat, came out with a lead of more than 5,000



Mrs.  
Bertha  
K.  
Landes

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votes at the elections, defeating Edwin J. Brown, Seattle's mayor for four years. Mrs. Landes is a graduate of the University of Indiana. She has lived in Seattle since 1895, when she moved there with her new husband, now Dean of the College of Science at the University of Washington. After rearing a son and an adopted daughter she increased her interest in public and community affairs. For the past four years she has been a member of the Seattle City Council, and president of it for two years. In 1924 she acted as mayor while the incumbent mayor attended the Democratic national convention—and incidentally brought the mayor rushing home because she "fired" the police chief. Mayor Brown reinstated him, but he is again doomed. Mrs. Landes is a sturdy enemy of graft and a staunch upholder of law enforcement.

There was an interesting factor in this election: Should Seattle install the city manager plan? Mrs. Landes believes in it and supported it throughout her campaign. As the returns came in it looked very much as if it would carry, and in that event Mrs. Landes would never have taken the oath of office. The race was so close—the city manager plan lost by only 111 votes—that a recount is being taken. If no errors are discovered, Mrs. Landes will take her seat on June 7. The *CITIZEN* will have more to say of her later.

\* \* \*

In Ohio—Mt. Vernon, to be exact—Mrs. Evalyn Frances Snow has opened an office as headquarters from which will be waged the campaign to place her in the governor's chair on the Republican ticket. The primaries will be held next August.

## CALENDAR

Second Annual Convention of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, Washington, D. C., April 11-13.

Seventh Annual Convention of the National League of Women Voters, St. Louis, Mo., April 14-21.

Second Annual Woman's World's Fair, Chicago, Ill., April 17-24. On April 22 there will be a Famous Women's Luncheon, where distinguished women from the arts, the professions and from business and industry will be the guests of honor.

Twelfth Annual Convention of the National Girl Scouts, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., April 20-24.

Ninth National Convention of the Y. W. C. A., Milwaukee, Wis., April 21-27.

Biennial Convention of the National Nursing Organization, Atlantic City, N. J., May 17-22.

First American Health Congress, Atlantic City, N. J., May 17-22.

Thirtieth Annual Convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Atlanta, Ga., May 3-8.

Biennial International Conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, Camp Edith Macy, Briarcliff Manor, New York—May 8-17.

Eighteenth Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24 to June 5.

Tenth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Paris, France, May 30 to June 6.

Mrs. Snow came into state-wide prominence a few years ago when she was motion picture censor in the Ohio Department of Education. She also has been prominent in Red Cross work. Besides, she has reared three children.

\* \* \*

Mrs. John T. Pratt, alderman in New York City, has just been appointed as the Republican member of the committee on local laws of the municipal Assembly. It is an important post, as all bills introduced in the aldermanic branch of the Assembly must be cleared through this committee.

## Foreign

The Queensland government in Australia has been experimenting with a traveling domestic science school and has found it so successful that the experimental stage is a thing of the past.

In Australia there are large sections so sparsely settled that the distance the children must travel for schooling makes education a problem. Consequently two cars were built, fully equipped as a domestic science school, and transported by rail from place to place. At one end of each car is a recess for a stove, nearby is a sink and under the sink is a sixty-gallon tank. There is an ice-chest, glass-doored china cupboard, a folding table and a wisely chosen assortment of pots and pans.

The interest caused by the traveling school has been astounding. Girls have come on horseback, in buggies, in Fords and on foot to take the six to eight weeks' course. The capacity of the school is fourteen, but so many have begged for admittance that over twenty have been squeezed in to learn something about cookery, housekeeping, laundry work and needle craft.

## Church Women

The sense of responsibility felt by great groups of women in their new relation to public affairs was shown once more at the annual meeting of the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, held this past winter. First of all, in the light of the enfranchisement of women in thirty-four countries, they considered world peace—a subject with so close a relation to missions. Recognizing education as the means to this great end, they recommended various forms of study, and particularly that boys and girls be trained to a program of peace and world friendship. They protested against compulsory military drill in schools and colleges. They stood squarely for a sympathetic attitude toward China and for revision of the unequal treaties, which, be it remembered, include "toleration clauses" giving missionaries special protection. They urged education at home about the hard struggle to protect women and children workers in the Orient from long hours and working conditions as bad as were ours seventy years ago. Applying the Christian point of view to race relations, these women stood for revision of the exclusion clauses in the present immigration laws of the United States and Canada, for the passing of naturalization laws based on character and ability, rather than on race and color, and for the discarding of all missionary literature that tends to foster race prejudice and an attitude of superiority. A "new world order," indeed, is in sight if the group's ideal can be realized—"that Christian women use the right of suffrage intelligently and faithfully."

## New Officers

From among a group of nationally known home economics professors, Miss Alice L. Edwards, dean of women at Rhode Island State College, has been honored by being chosen executive secretary of the American Home Economics Association, Washington, D. C.

Dean Edwards was graduated from Oregon Agricultural College with a bachelor of science degree in 1906. She took special work at two universities and has a B. S. and an M. A. She has taught zoology and physiology at her alma mater, biology at Teachers' College, Columbia; has been associate professor of nutrition at the University of Minnesota, associate in home economics at the University of Illinois and finally dean of women and home economics at Rhode Island State College. It was from this position that she was chosen for her new post.

\* \* \*

In the February CITIZEN there was a story of Mary Dillon, who had worked her way from "office boy" to vice-president of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company—a \$5,000,000 corporation. Now she has advanced another step, this time to the top—the presidency. The election makes her one of the few women to head a large corporation.

At the same time two other women were made officers of the company—Miss Helen S. Steers, treasurer and assistant secretary, and Miss Mary Armstrong, secretary and assistant treasurer.

### Progress?

We thought the village smithy was almost a thing of the past. But it seems that we are mistaken, for in the heart of New York City Mrs. Sophie Penkinson may be found most any day with a horse's hoof grasped firmly between her knees while she fits the shoe which she has just pounded into shape on her anvil. Now, we ask you, is this progress or retrogression?

### Visitors

Our office has only recently been visited by Stella Wolfe-Murray, who has the distinction of having been the first woman Lobby correspondent in England. Miss Murray has done newspaper work for some years, part of the time on the staff of a daily paper, and part of the time as a free lance. During these years she always held the desire to become a Parliamentary journalist, and the House of Commons as well as most of the London dailies knew about it. Perhaps it would be well to explain here that entrance to the Lobby is very limited. Even the men in the Press Gallery are not admitted except in a very small percentage, and never more than one person per daily paper. You see it is in the Lobby, or antechamber, that opinions are stated in a somewhat informal way, and the trend of sentiment can be tested.

But there was a nigger in the wood pile, for Miss Murray discovered after she had been there a short time that her paper expected her to write only certain views. This she wouldn't do, and so her official post dissolved. She now goes

unofficially, when at home, which means that some M. P. must take her in. But her pen is uncurbed.

Miss Murray is interested in aviation, but purely from a civil viewpoint. She objects most heartily to the ban placed upon women pilots by the International Commission of Aerial Navigation. While here she will study our progress in civil aviation.

Miss Murray also told us of the formation of a new organization in England—the Union of Women Voters, Mrs. Helena Normanton, president. The object of this organization is to train women in the use of the ballot; it is non-partisan, and sounds as if it had been patterned after our own League of Women Voters.

### Miss Johnson

The CITIZEN lost a friend, and the ranks of women an able worker, in the death of Miss Helen Louise Johnson, March 4. Miss Johnson was widely known for her lectures and writing on home economics subjects. She was for four years national chairman of Home Economics of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and was editor of the General Federation magazine. Later she was president of the Home Economics Association of Greater New York, and in many ways, by pen and speech, spread her message of finer living and finer, more constructive home making.

### Louise Gifford

(Continued from page 19)

their joints. Then she set them at a kind of boxing pantomime, done to the beat of a drum. This required three things—a hurl of the body, a nice sense of timing or they would get their partner's fist in the eye, and a sense of mathematical spacing, or they would leap to the wrong spot and be taken at a disadvantage by their opponent. And finally they went to work on an exercise that showed, in miniature, the working out of Miss Gifford's theories and the possibilities they hold.

It began with that simplest of childish amusements, somersaults. They each lay down on the floor and turned a somersault. It was a very special one, timed perfectly, rolled smoothly, with no waving arms or bumping legs—an athlete's version of a somersault. They lay in a single line at first, but there were too many of them, and so half of them moved back, and then there were two lines.

Then one youth said, "Let's see what it looks like if one line goes over first, and the next follows." So they tried that. And someone else saw that it looked like one wave breaking after another.

At that they all yelled with delight, and set to work to time it so perfectly that there should be no stragglers, but a single gorgeous movement of smooth lines. And then another remembered that in the class of voice training they had practiced a deep roar which started low down and rose to a crescendo and died away, and wouldn't it be a good thing to try that as the waves rolled in. So they did that, and at first the crescendo came before the top of the wave broke, and then they did it again and again until voice and body and group moved together and the illusion was complete.

And yet it was nothing but a somersault. Trained bodies made it smooth and obedient, and imagination quickened it into drama.

It is imagination that is Louise Gifford's real secret. Having a vast fund of it herself, she inspires it in her students. Her very first work was in a settlement in West Philadelphia. Equipped only with a preparatory school education and a year of dancing, having no very clear idea of what she wanted to do, she took a group of small boys and contracted to keep them out of mischief.

"I was a very polite person," the corners of her mouth quirked. "I could ask people to do things, but I didn't know how to tell them. I decided that the person to teach me directness was a ten-year-old boy. So really, I learned more from those boys than they did from me. They taught me how to teach."

She told them first that she would teach them to jump and run, and to fight. They looked at her slowness with scorn, and with cold disbelief. So she put a chair in the center of the room, and ran and leaped over it, back and all. Not one of the boys could do more than struggle over the seat, with great scramblings of arms and legs. So for several lessons she kept them busy learning to run, then to clear the chair seat, and last to sail triumphantly over the back.

And then two boys came to join the class who had clean hands and faces and brushed hair, and her "roughnecks" left in a disgusted group. She followed them out, to find them kneeling around a sullen crap game. They wouldn't look up, they wouldn't speak to her, so she stood very firm and determined, and said coldly to their sulky backs:

"It doesn't matter to anyone but yourselves if you never come back. You have learned to jump, but it took you a long time. Those new boys could learn much quicker, I'm sure. And you can't fight at all. I'm going back to the gymnasium now to teach them all I know about fighting."

They followed her back, sheepish and reluctant, but curious. She picked out the biggest boy, the dirtiest and the roughest, and the leader of trouble.

"This is the first thing to learn," she said, and took his large and grimy hand



in hers. With a twist she threw him off his balance, and before he knew what had happened to him he was flat on his back on the floor.

"It wasn't quite fair," she admitted with a twinkle. "I had learned just the first principles of jiu-jitsu, and of course he had no idea what was going to happen to him. But it won the battle. He got up soberly, and retired to a corner while I went on to show the other boys how it was done. After the class was over he came up and said, 'Say, Miss Gifford, don't you worry about them kids. I'll get 'em here, and I'll make 'em be good.' And he did, from that time on."

One of her settlement children was a small girl with a twisted back. Medical examinations showed that there was nothing structurally wrong, and Miss Gifford decided that she could cure the child. Yet she hesitated to undertake it without supervision, lest she do some unwitting injury. So one of the best of Philadelphia's doctors came hour after hour to watch her work with the child. She started playing fairy stories, planting lovely ideas in the quick mind, and working from ideas to bodily movement, and to stretching and limbering until the tense muscles were released and the tortured nerves freed. Then the crooked spine straightened of its own accord.

It was in directing a pageant that she first realized how much her work in freeing bodies and teaching them coordination had to give to the training of actors. And her first real encouragement came from a very famous actor, Mr. Otis Skinner.

He set her imagination off to thinking along stage lines, and by studying and watching and dreaming she planned the work which is resulting today in the fine bodies of the young Guild students.

"Of all the things an actor must be able to do, perhaps the most important is to make his body say what he wants it to say," she explained. "His hand must be able to welcome you or to reproach you, his shoulders must know the difference between the subtle shrug of a Frenchman and the whole-hearted lift of a Jew. His very toes must be able to express emotion."

"An experienced, skilful actor does those things almost instinctively, because of his long training, but a student has to learn how. And in order to learn he must have a body that is so responsive, so well coordinated that it obeys his mental impulse to the fraction of an inch."

"It is my job to put bodies into that condition, to develop such liteness, such coordination, such sense of spacing and direction that what the mind commands the body will carry out without hesitation. In men, those things appear in terms of strength, and lightness and poise. With my classes for girls I work for lightness and poise, but grace must take the place of strength."

## "Runts"

(Continued from page 18)

me what milk an' greens an' fruit has got to do with rotten teeth an' bow-legs an' this poor posture business."

The boy continued: "If these little fellers is so punk, I wonder what you'd say about Jason an' Weary an' Knobby, the middle bunch. And look at me. I'm fourteen, but I look eleven." Then, turning to the nurse: "I know you all are too busy to bother with a guy of my age, but can I weigh an' measure myself while you're dressing the kids?" And, peeling off his coat, sweater and shoes, the boy was chagrined to find himself fourteen pounds below the average for his age and height. "You see," he said, "we grow worse an' worse. I want to know why"—grimly.

And they are learning why, these

## IN MAY

*Are the Filipinos ready for independence? A discussion of this "hot" question in two successive numbers—affirmative by Marcial P. Lichauco, negative by Judge D. R. Williams.*

*A review of "Intimate Papers of Colonel House," by Carrie Chapman Catt.*

*A personality story of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, a leading figure in Chicago's philanthropy, politics, and women's clubs.*

girls and boys. Soon they will be telling us oldsters where to get off if we don't do better work.

In spite of his poorly nourished body, Junior's eyes were glitteringly bright, his lips a deep coral rarely seen in normal health, and mentally he was keen, nervous, high-strung. It was easy to believe his claim: "I may be no great shakes on looks, but, if I do say it, I'm no slouch at work. We run a dairy farm, my dad an' me, with what help we can get from the herders round about, an', you better believe me, no grass grows under our feet. Big Ben makes no note of the time we sleeps an' plays. It's all han's up at three every mornin' in summer, an' four in winter, an' nine o'clock fin's us beddin' down cows many a winter's night. Twice a day I milks my bunch an' waters 'em from the coulee, besides deliverin' milk at the railroad in time for 44. I'll say dairyin' is no cinch in this country, an' before the day is over a feller gets kind o' tuckered out."

"Do I drink milk? No, sirree—I mean ma'am. Did you ever clean an' scrub a warm, dirty cow, lady, or scald milk cans an' pails? I know the teachers an' books an' pictures say drink your quart o' milk a day, but I just can't stomach the stuff. Gee, I smell it in my sleep! I can't even stan' the sight

o' cream an' butter. My dad says I wouldn't get so tired if I'd drink a good cup o' coffee every mornin'. A man startin' a long day's work needs a sort o' pick-me-up. An' he thinks I'd sleep better nights on a bellyful o' hot stuff, but somehow it seems to sweat me worse'n a dry supper."

"No'm," in reply to another question, "I don't remember havin' anything except whooping cough an' flu, until pleurisy knocked me out. Before that I could run an' climb buttes like a goat, but now I get a stitch in my side an' I'm so short-winded the smart Alecks call me 'Shorty.' Maybe they think it's a joke. But what I want to know is, has we all gotter grow up runts, an' why?" Pulling his cap sharply over his eyes, Shorty gathered up his small brother and sister and filed out where they may be found today, munching cold mutton sandwiches on the front steps of the community house, waiting for someone to tell them why this thing is happening all over the land, with Uncle Sam ready to help states show the world how to build the finest nation on earth.

## Mary K. Browne

(Continued from page 20)

May Sutton Bundy, also a former national champion chosen to represent the West, and shone in the West vs. the East of America tennis tournament in New York.

The 1923 layer was golf, and that season many of California's best women golfers were vanquished by her. In 1924 she became ladies' golf champion of Southern California and won the tennis championship of Mexico. Tennis brought her East and she worked her way to the semi-finals in the national tennis singles championship, where Helen Wills defeated her. Thereupon she got out her golf clubs and had some lessons from the golf professional at the Women's Golf and Tennis Club. At the end of ten days' instruction the national golf championship loomed as an opportunity to observe the champions at play. She entered, not expecting to qualify—"I actually thought of only two simple things: the right action of the club head and looking at the ball until I hit it. What a relief after the hundred and one things I had tried to remember before!" The result was that she astounded the sporting world by reaching the final round for the national golf championship, eliminating Glenna Collett, and only losing the final match to Dorothy Campbell Hurd.

Such a record in two national tournaments in the same season had never been made by a woman athlete.

Last September Miss Browne entered the national golf tournament at St. Louis, where, after defeating Mrs.

Miriam Burns Horn, Jr., she was turned back from her triumphant way by the rare playing of Mrs. W. G. Fraser (Alexa Stirling), herself a former champion. She ranked No. 2 player on the 1925 tennis team and won the doubles with Helen Wills, the present champion.

A Californian born and bred, Miss Browne grew up in an atmosphere charged with tennis and championship. May Sutton Bundy was playing there, and Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, and Elizabeth Ryan. Tennis was in the air. Very early in her career Miss Browne showed a highly marked mental quality in her game. She became a student of tennis, and her play always has been distinguished by unusual judgment.

Miss Browne's slight stature—she is perhaps four inches above five feet—and physical daintiness are a surprise to any one who thinks of an athlete as necessarily large and powerful. Pictures of her taken with Helen Wills, Elizabeth Ryan, Mrs. Mallory or almost any one of the well-known women players show the other woman towering. But of course Miss Browne's well-knit and highly trained body gives no suggestion of frailness. In her exquisitely right sport street clothes, as well as on court or course, she is a delight to watch.

THE CITIZEN wanted to know Miss Browne's opinion as to whether women will ever compete with men on an equal basis in sports, and whether women are running any risk of overtaxing their strength in their present intensive sports. "Women may be the equal of men mentally," she said, "but they will always be inferior to men in the possession of physical strength. I have heard discussions—will women ever score as low as men in golf? Will a woman ever swim the English Channel? My answer is no! They never will, because women will always be limited in muscular strength and stamina. As for women attempting athletic feats that are beyond their physical strength and so harming their health—the cases are so few that I recall only one at the moment, and that was the attempt of Gertrude Ederle to swim the English Channel. It is a feat I believe beyond the stamina of the most fit of women and so wasteful of the fine energy of a splendid physique. But most women underdo, rather than overdo, when it comes to exercise."

That is a favorite theme with Miss Browne, who believes with all her heart in the value of exercise to keep the body right, and is impatient of the laziness that would permit a woman to live at less than her best for the lack of systematic exercise. That is the big reason she sees for sport in women's world.

Miss Browne is a loyal feminist, and by way of proof she hopes for the establishment some time of a separate women's golf association.



## The Bookshelf

By M. B.

"IS it fine or superfine?" we used to ask each other. We no longer play that game, but we still ask the question, especially in choosing what to read. So many books are good, so few are more than good, that it is a joyous thing to be able to say of recent publications, two at least take rank among the chosen.

One is the autobiography of Mme.

Sugimoto. "*A Daughter of the Samurai*" holds between its covers the portrait of a noble woman and the genius of a noble land, developed against a weaving of fairy tale and history, customs grim or picturesque, old philosophy and new vision.

It was not only her curly hair that differentiated little Etsu-Bo from other daughters of the Samurai. There was deep within her some kink of rebellion which early won for her a boyish nickname, and which eventually carried her from the snowbanks and cherry blooms of Nagoaks to a professorial chair at Columbia. Yet always she yearned toward her native Japan, and loved, however ruefully, the elaborate code which governed every act of Samurai life. This dual strain of piety and freedom enables her to evoke for us the beauty of the ancient ritual; to suggest the possibility for individual growth even within its limits; and at the same time to make clear how intolerable it might become to one who struggled in vain for self determination.

There are moments of high tragedy in her tale of one small Japanese who traveled between two worlds, attuned to the finest of each, but set apart from both. So poignant is what she has to tell that one almost overlooks the definiteness of her story, which is fashioned with a skill such as her ancestors bestowed on ivory and silk.

All that enriched the life of Mme. Sugimoto was lacking to the bleak career described by Sarah Gertrude Millin. "*Mary Glenn*" is more limited in scope, and therefore more intense than "*God's Stepchildren*" by the same author. Yet its theme is in a sense related to that study of racial conflict.

Mary Glenn also was the victim of her birthright. But she suffered less from outer prejudice than inner resentment. A girl of more than average personal gifts, born into the lower social register of a small South African town, all her life was overshadowed by a consciousness of handicap.

Therein lay her tragedy. It is clear that with a relaxed and gallant spirit she could have conquered her world to the last inhospitable door. But she nursed a quarrel with Fate; and the bitterness spread from her heart into her associations, creating in its own image



Zona Gale's place in the American writing world was well established even before the remarkable success of her play, "*Miss Lulu Bett*." First, there were short stories—many of them: an early period of romances about the charming old couple, Pelleas and Etarre, then the stories of "*Friendship Village*," which showed Miss Gale's always inspiring faith in the best of everyday human nature. Later came the longer works—"Birth," "*Faint Perfume*," "*Miss Lulu Bett*," in its stage form, which won the Pulitzer Drama Prize, and, last year, "*Mr. Pitt*," which was also dramatized. A native of Wisconsin, Miss Gale lives in Portage, with long stays in New York. She is an ardent feminist, a devoted worker for social justice. Wisconsin politics have claimed her interest, and she is a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin.

the obstacles which beset her. Such a life is one long chastisement, resentful until it is too late to be anything but resigned. To Mary Glenn, understanding came as a last penalty after all she prized had crumbled from her grasp.

It is not a sunny book. It thrusts a sharp finger into your tenderest core. Yet even as it inflicts on you its pity and its pain, it fires you by its achievement as human understanding and as a work of art.

Cleone Knox may have written her journal in a fine Italian hand, as her "kinsman-editor" avers. But what she confided to "*The Diary of a Young Lady of Fashion in the Year 1764-1765*" was less fastidious than her penmanship. For the young lady was a belle in London and on the continent at a time when the smart set was noted for daring rather than for delicacy.

Untroubled by the dangers and discomforts of eighteenth century travel, she flitted from the routs of London through the rendezvous of France, to Venice steeped in moonlight and Carnival. Indeed, she and her equally high-spirited brother Ned managed to contribute to the journey certain thrills quite unrelated to highway robberies, difficult transportation and questionable inns. All of which she records in the manner of a highly sophisticated Daisy Ashford. Sprightly, fluent, outspoken, her account is effective as a chuckle heard across the years. It may be, in fact it probably is, a pleasant hoax. Nevertheless it summons to life the time when ladies left their hair unbrushed for a fortnight, and gentlemen risked their crimson velvet suits, clambering to love that dwelt above a puddle.

Most of us wonder "*Why We Behave Like Human Beings*." George A. Dorsey doesn't solve the basic mystery, but in the course of describing it he does tell much that is interesting and enlightening about the evolution of man as a species and as an individual, about the behavior of his body and his mind, and the possibilities inherent in the word "human." With the help of a staggering bibliography he has produced a very readable handbook for the layman who wishes to satisfy his curiosity about the things that are alike in the Colonel's lady and Mrs. O'Grady, as well as some that are different. Incidentally, the Colonel and O'Grady come in for not too flattering mention. Dorsey refuses to patronize the feminine sex, assuring us that women are really more human (i.e., further removed from the ape) than are men. His freedom from racial bias is another refreshing thing about the book.

It is too much the tabloid account to appeal to scholars. But as an outline of what science has to tell us about ourselves it is reliable, instructive and entertaining.

Another helpful book, on a different

subject and for a younger audience, is Ernest La Prade's "*Alice in Orchestra*." This Alice claims no relationship to the one who adventured down rabbit holes and through the looking glass. But because she admired her great predecessor, she was quick to take a tuba to Fiddladelphia, where she learned much about the structure of an orchestra, the character of its various instruments, and something of the music that they play. A few stretches of arid pedagogy are unavoidable, but they are bound together by touches worthy of Alice the Great. The whole offers real help to youngsters, and oldsters too, wishing to brush up a bit on the lore of those black-coated and delightfully noisy gentlemen who follow the lead of Mr. Baton. The only charge to be brought against Mr. La Prade's fantasy, aside from the fact that it is hard to be instructive and graceful at the same time, is its implication that all music has a "program."

THOUGH the idea of women police is a comparatively new thing in the world, it is old enough to have a history that runs to some three hundred pages. It is called "*Women Police*," written for the International Association of Policewomen by Dr. Chloe Owings, prefaced by Lieut. Mina Van Winkle, and introduced by Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, of the Bureau of Social Hygiene, which is responsible for the volume. Interesting chapters tell the history of the movement, from its faint beginnings in London in 1883—through its development in the British Isles, on the Continent and in this country. There are practical chapters that should help women who are eager to establish women police in their own communities. The book is an interesting answer to many questions. V. R.

## Washington

(Continued from page 9)

criticism. He has been seen in the Senate chamber on all important occasions but seldom heard.

The railroad situation has loomed large since the Interstate Commerce Commission published its verdict against the application of the Van Sweringens for a merger of their Nickel Plate road with the Hocking Valley, Chesapeake and Ohio, Pere Marquette and Erie lines into a single system covering 9,000 miles. They spent over half a million on per-

fecting their plan and engaged some of the best lawyers in the country to argue the case before the Commission. It was vetoed on the ground that, although sound from a transportation viewpoint, it put too much power in the hands of a small group by issuance of non-voting stock certificates in the new company. Two major measures looking toward voluntary consolidations of railroads are before Congress: the Cummins bill, which would allow the roads five years to perfect a system of voluntary consolidations on a regional basis, and the Brookhart proposal, much more radical in its intent, for Government condemnation of existing railroad securities, issuance of Government guaranteed bonds, and consolidation of all roads into one great system.

Prohibition continues to agitate both Executive and legislative branches of the Government, with bills for modification of the Volstead Act pouring into the hopper every day. There are four bills and two resolutions on the Senate side, and over a score of measures in the House, calling for authorization of beer and light wines or for a national referendum on prohibition, with wets and dries ready to fly at each others' throats and threatening to make prohibition a major issue in the fall elections. The House Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic is considering a general inquiry into enforcement conditions, and the Senate Judiciary Committee has ordered hearings on the various modification measures before it.

Up at the Treasury Building, General Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of Customs, Coast Guard and Prohibition, saws wood and manages a three-man job. Both he and Secretary Mellon are hopeful that their recommendation for establishment of separate bureaus for customs and prohibition, as reported favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee in the form of the Green bill, will be enacted at the present session.

The charge that subordinates are merely dummies for their superior officers breaks down in the case of General Andrews. Through his conferences with the press he has twice during the last month put before the public proposals which were promptly opposed by Secretary Mellon and by the authoritative voice of the Executive "spokesman" who resides at the White House. One of these was for Government purchase and control of all bonded warehouse liquor, which General Andrews believed would eliminate many of the "leaks" in medicinal liquor supplies that are now supporting the illicit bootleg industry. The other was for a committee of prominent citizens, to be appointed by the President for the purpose of making an unbiased study of the prohibition situation. General Andrews believes there is a lack of adequate information as to actual condi-

A Daughter of the Samurai, Doubleday Page, New York, 1926, \$3.00.

Mary Glenn, Boni & Liveright, New York, 1926, \$2.00.

The Diary of a Young Lady of Fashion in the Year 1764-1765, D. Appleton, New York, 1926, \$2.50.

Why We Behave Like Human Beings, Harper, New York, 1925, \$3.50.

Alice in Orchestra, Doubleday Page, New York, 1926, \$1.00.

Women Police, Hitchcock, New York, 1926, \$2.50.



tions, and that once these were accurately reported, the general hubbub of charges and counter charges by wets and dries would subside. Secretary Mellon, however, said that most people have their minds made up one way or the other, and since it is human nature to cling to opinions, the conclusions of such a committee would be discredited by whichever side was shown to be in the wrong.

General Andrews, since his appointment last April, has directed a complete reorganization of one of the hardest jobs facing the Government—enforcement of the Volstead Act. He brought to his task a belief inherited from his Army days, that discipline and organization are necessary to put through any program. He is credited with serving official dinners as dry as those of Secretary Hoover; he has made firm friends of the newspaper men who cover the Treasury, and his twice-a-week conferences are characterized by entire frankness and a sociable give-and-take.

One of the most important Washington conventions of the spring season will be the second annual convention of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, April 11-13. This organization was formed two years ago at a conference of leaders of nine national women's organizations, called by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody of Boston for the purpose of making the voice of the woman voter effective in upholding the prohibition law.

What member of Congress will propose an investigation of the recent incident of the White House flag floating upside down over the mansion for a short time before the inversion was discovered? Picture the consternation of the impeccable White House attachés when a citizen rushed into the Executive offices to ask what was wrong with the state of the Union! Pat McKenna, usual spokesman in the outer office, for once had nothing to say.

One campaign which has been going on steadily but with few fireworks was given impetus by the recent visit here of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, whose activities in humane work are second only to her stage career. Mrs. Fiske is at present devoting her time to furthering the campaign launched a year ago to abolish the barbarous steel-trap method of catching fur-bearing animals, in favor of a more humane instrument which the Anti-Steel Trap League hopes to force into general use through state laws. On her appearance as a luncheon guest of the Women's National Press Club, a group of women writers who "cover" capital news, Mrs. Fiske declared that if every woman could once see the way in which the furs used so extensively on both winter and summer garments are secured, no more fur would be bought, or at least not until trappers adopt a more humane instrument than

the steel trap which holds an injured animal in tortured captivity for days. Mrs. Fiske has behind her argument the virtue of consistency: she wears no furs.

"It is up to American women to stop the most stupendous concern in organized cruelty on the face of the earth," Mrs. Fiske said. "We do not ask that women stop wearing furs immediately, but that they demand a humane method for killing the animals from which these furs are taken."

The movement for creating a national art center in the capital has been revived by the generous offer of Mrs. John B. Henderson, widow of the former representative from Missouri, of a five-acre

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## THE SENATORS LINE UP

*Is a senator in your state  
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advance.*

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site in Washington's choice residential district on upper Sixteenth Street, for a national art gallery. Whether her offer is accepted by Congress or not, it has started people thinking of the absurdity of housing our only national art gallery, in which are some really good pictures, in a small and stuffy corner of the National Museum just around the corner from a choice collection of anthropoid skeletons and a display of Egyptian mummies. Mrs. Henderson, several years ago, proffered the Government a luxurious mansion to be the official residence of the Vice-President, and the offer was coldly refused on the ground that it would cost Congress too much for the upkeep of the proposed "marble container for the Vice-President." Members of the House Public Buildings and Grounds Committee are likewise objecting that it would cost too much to put up an appropriate building on the site offered by Mrs. Henderson. Meanwhile, Congress, without turning a hair, proposes fifty millions for rivers and harbors improvement, and \$343,153,493 for the cause of national defense in the War Department Appropriation bill.

## An Amendment

(Continued from page 23)

the veto power by the President for all congressional acts, but we have also provided that Congress may repass an act over the President's veto. But this amendment authorizing a veto by a minority of thirteen states makes no provision for recourse to override that veto. This is minority rule with a vengeance and is contrary not only to our system of government, but to ordinary parliamentary procedure.

When a two-thirds majority of Congress has voted for an amendment, it undoubtedly speaks the sentiment of the majority of the people who are their constituents and who have expressed a desire for it. In referring it back to the legislatures the prime object is to secure a final ratification of that previously expressed will. It should never be regarded as a move to see how quickly and easily the amendment may be rejected. Why do we safeguard the adoption of amendments as we have under our present plan by requiring large majorities? It is to guard against emotions, passion and prejudice. We need just as much to guard against the passion and prejudice of thirteen states as thirty-six states. There is no need to circumvent a party, an administration, or a popular will. As the legislatures of all states are bi-cameral, it now requires affirmative action by seventy-two out of ninety-six bodies, which bodies are the lawfully constituted representatives of the people. Thirteen states have all the power they need to compel slow action, ample discussion and consideration, for they may *block action*, but they may not *kill* an amendment, under our present system, which permits a rejection to be rescinded until there has been time for all states to consider it.

It is admitted by the author of this amendment that he wants to make amendment of the Constitution more difficult. Experience has proved that it is sufficiently difficult already and that it has prevented the adoption of hundreds of proposals. The only fair way to make the adoption of an amendment more difficult is to require more affirmative votes, instead of making it easier for fewer votes to kill it. There has been no amendment adopted to our Constitution since the 12th that has not been before the people for discussion for decades, and generations even, before it was adopted by Congress, and submitted to the people. The objectionable nature of this proposed amendment to make amending more difficult has never been before the people for discussion at all and has been scarcely heard of, even in well-informed circles, yet it proposes a more radical change in spirit and in fact than any amendment ever adopted.

# Dressing the Part

*Clothes Advice for the Busy Woman: Color, This Time*

By VIRGINIA DIBBLE

**M**OST of us are fatalistic about color. We buy a green coat and then, with our fingers crossed, bring home a brown dress, praying to all the gods we believe in that the two will look well together. If they do we've won, if they don't we've lost.

Of the few who understand the science of color some know nothing about the science of dressing, and these find themselves as unsuccessful as the fatalists, for many schemes lovely in theory are anything but lovely when carried out in clothes. Even Nature fails us—that model of virtue to whom we are always being sent. She is far more daring in her use of pigments than a designer of dresses can afford to be.

Color in the wrong place is as ill at ease as the proverbial cat in the strange garret, and when a woman plans her clothes she must keep this in mind. *She must picture herself in her surroundings.*

If her life is so idyllic that she flutters about her garden in the morning freshness, climbs a hilltop and leans against a blue sky for a proposal, or languishes on a sunny beach and watches ships at sea, quaint frocks of pure and delicate color are her cue; a soft pink, a turquoise blue or sun yellow. There is another place less poetic where these colors belong also—a modern kitchen. Fine lines may be added, minute checks or tiny flowers, but the decoration must be light and the whole theme fresh and pure.

In the home, when on parade, color should sing a different tune. Subtle colors in glowing satins and soft clinging fabrics are best here. Mellow tints of ivory or gold, blue-greens in peacock shades, tawny yellows and clay-pinks, raisin and mulberry, leaf-green and lilac, plum and sapphire-blue.

Out on the street in the bedlam of sound and turmoil of color human beings should thread their way in an inconspicuous path. Trim and tailored navy blues, *dégagé* tweed mixtures, mellow browns and low-toned greens, gray, taupe and beige will do. With each of these a note of contrasting color may be added—a brilliant scarf with an oxford suit, a glowing flower on a green coat, white ruffles spilling from the neck of a blue dress.

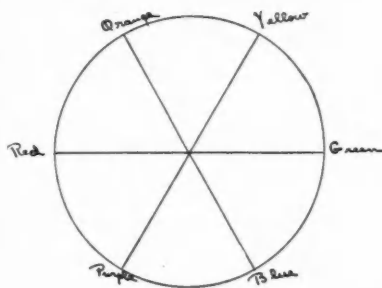
Another and more subtle plan of color combination for the street is what artists call the analogous color scheme: a lilac shirt and tie of deeper shade with a blue suit, a brown coat with yellow-

brown hat and pink-brown scarf, a blue-green heather coat with green hat and blue dress; all these show nice discrimination.

Perhaps I had better stop and explain what I mean by an analogous color scheme. The chart shows six colors. Of three neighboring colors two are analogous to the one in the middle. For instance, green and purple with blue make an analogous color scheme; yellow and blue with green is another, and yellow and red with orange. Bear in mind that browns belong to the yellow family, pinks to the red.

Or, two neighboring colors are analogous to each other. The pink and violet combination which is so charming in summer and evening gowns is an analogous scheme of red and purple. A green dress, with pipings of chartreuse (yellow-green), a corn-flower blue trimmed with leaf green, a frock of yellow and coral, an evening wrap of violet and cerise—all these are analogous color schemes.

A different plot is based on complementary colors. This combines the hues opposite each other in the chart and uses one in large quantities and the other



*It's fun to plan your spring costumes with the aid of a color chart. You'll have to read the article to understand it.*

in small spots. A red scarf showing a little under the collar of a green coat and worn with a green or black hat is vivid and interesting, but a red hat with a green coat misses fire,—there is too much red. A castor suit (the yellow family) with plum-colored purse could stand a plum-colored hat, too, for plum is such a dark color that it can be used in larger quantities than a brighter one.

One of the safest methods of obtaining variety is by the monochromatic scheme—a grouping of different shades of the same color. A dark green coat with medium green hat and light green dress makes a very successful costume. If a

scarf of bluer green is added (the analogous scheme) the result is more subtle; if instead of the scarf a vermilion purse is carried (the complementary scheme) the effect is more dashing.

Why not get a good book on color and pore over it? The Munsell color system is the most practical for this purpose. I promise that you'll be able to get more out of it than from your first book on Freudian psychology and, though at first you may not see how your knowledge can be applied to clothes, you will discover that, once digested, it will be extremely helpful.

Let me add a warning that color schemes which look well on paper are frequently disastrous carried out in gowns. But learn to think in fabric colors and with the complete costume in mind.

There are fundamental rules in good dressing as well as in bridge, and the following rule is as important as leading trumps. *Choose one color scheme and stick to it for at least a year.*

There are four main color families from which to choose: brown, green, blue and gray-black.

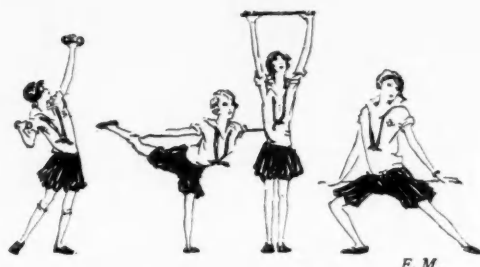
The woman with brown hair and eyes will naturally choose brown. Her coats may be taupe, caster, fawn or any of the hundred odd shades of brown. Her dresses, hats and accessories can run the gamut through the brownish reds, such as henna, terra-cotta and rosewood (scarlet too is lovely with greenish brown), through the warm tans and yellows, through certain shades of green (suede brown is luscious with moss green) and the blue purples.

If your hair is gray, choose the black-gray family. Find out which kind of gray is most becoming and stick to that. (There are brown grays, blue grays, pink grays, etc.) Soft greens, like tulip leaves, ashes of roses, Pervenche blue and all the shades from blue purple (plum) to red purple belong to this group. Gray is the color of the *élégante* and requires the best of fabrics. Black will take color only in small quantities. King's blue, a dash of crimson or bright green are the best notes.

The blue scheme includes greens and tawny yellows, rich reds and certain shades of purple; violet, lilac and pink blend with the lighter shades of blue.

Under green coats, dresses of chartreuse, citron or mustard are at home; soft blue, yellow—the shade of a yellow cat—or violet are also in harmony. It will take accessories of scarlet or purple and is loveliest with white.

Health



Talks

## What Every Woman Owes

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP

COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AT BARNARD

**T**O a great degree individual health is made and conditioned by community health. This holds true for ancient times as well as modern, for New York as well as Kamchatka. Cleopatra, living before the days of canned and preserved food, in a climate where the sun beat upon the skin, feared neither the dental caries with its resultant train of rheumatism, high blood pressure and heart disease, nor the tuberculosis of modern times. But the diseases that Cleopatra may well have feared, malaria and hookworm—diseases which finally destroyed the Egyptian Empire—are now on the conquered list. No community which follows up-to-date sanitary measures will nowadays be destroyed by those two great destroyers of antiquity. As mankind studies and begins to understand its great plagues, the epidemics are conquered. Smallpox, which terrified the beauties of the past, now causes us hardly a quiver. Our own generation has seen the conquering of yellow fever and typhoid, but infantile paralysis has only recently swept through America, leaving in its wake a whole generation of cripples.

### Modern Health Dangers

Though many of the worst diseases are overcome, mankind, by creating new and abnormal conditions of living, both as to housing and dressing, as well as to eating, creates new dangers. A thoroughly wide-awake woman who desires health for her family and for herself must understand not only the laws of personal hygiene, but how much these laws are conditioned or modified or nullified by the prevailing level of public health in the community about her.

What the individual catches is the disease most prevalent and most powerful in her community. In the case of infectious epidemics this is very easily understood. The mother, as soon as she sends her children to school, is vitally concerned with the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria, of

measles and chickenpox. The human resistance to measles and chickenpox is so low that almost every child exposed will sicken with the disease. But the resistance to scarlet fever and diphtheria is higher, only one out of four persons exposed taking the disease; and this proportion of immune persons grows higher with age. Also each mother is intimately concerned with the condition of the milk she feeds her children, with the cleanliness of its handling, with the freedom from tuberculosis of the herds.

In the case of industrial workers, the dependence of individual health upon community health is even more pronounced, certain trades having a tendency to induce a definite set of symptoms or disease in the workers. Also the efficiency and the high speeding of all modern life wears on the nervous apparatus of mankind, producing a nervous, worried, anxious type of individual with high blood pressure and a tendency to premature ageing.

In striving, then, toward an ideal of personal perfection, each individual must have a grasp of the dangers from the prevailing disease and prevailing bad conditions or habits in the city or town she lives in. For instance, rural communities in the North, where fresh green food is hard to get in the long winter months, produce individuals who, in middle life, will begin to suffer from stomach trouble, as the accumulated result of prolonged semi-starvation for the necessary vitamins that keep the gastric and intestinal mucosa vigorous. In the cities, where an abundance of appetizing meats and sweets are available, as middle age approaches the individual will begin to show evidences of increase in blood pressure and premature ageing from the preponderance in the diet of the wrong kind of food, consistently eaten over many years.

In the Victorian Era, when it was necessary for a lady to be delicate and fragile and weak, the entire vigor and stature and digestion of all women suffered from following the prevailing habits and customs. The present juvenile

habit of dancing all night with an interlarding of cigarettes and cocktails destroys, in a couple of years, the vitality of girls and boys that has been built by a careful hygiene during childhood.

An unsatisfactory diet will not only lower the resistance of the body to all infections and to fatigue, but will produce definite diseases, as zeropthalamia, an eye infection, from a diet lacking in the vitamin A-bearing fats, found in milk and cream and butter and eggs, and a greatly lowered respiratory immunity to tuberculosis and pneumonia; beri-beri, in the Orient, from the exclusively polished rice diet with its lack of vitamin B; scurvy, in the sailors of mediaeval times, from a diet lacking in raw green stuffs and vitamin C. Rickets, due to a deficiency of lime in the body, and goiter, due to an iodine deficiency, are also food deficiency diseases to which people living under certain conditions are subject. Rickets is prevalent among the poor who live in crowded tenements without sunlight. Goiter is prevalent in several regions of the world, including our own Middle West, from a lack of sufficient iodine in the food and waters of a region to nourish the thyroid gland.

### Public Health a Duty

Against the bacterial diseases, as the contagious diseases of childhood; and the epidemics, as influenza, infantile paralysis, meningitis, sleeping sickness, the only hope is concerted action. Not until boards of health were created did mankind, with its devoted family doctor, make any headway against infectious diseases. Little by little, the boards of health found it necessary to enlarge their scope till they now include not only the bacteriologist, but the sanitary inspectors as well. The knowledge gained from continual scientific research has demonstrated the fact that many of the widespread diseases can be checked by physical agencies, as draining swamps and screening houses.

The duty of each citizen is to be acquainted with the activities of the board of health in her town; if no such board exists, to help create one. Each woman should either take a course in public health and sanitation, or organize in her club such a course of reading and discussion. The relation of the level of public health to individual health should be thoroughly grasped. The power of each individual, by the slow molding of public opinion, will help to change prevailing unhealthy modes of dressing, eating and living.

When each woman grasps the interrelation of her own and her children's health with the health of her neighbor and her neighbor's children, the problem of public health will be understood as the widening of the problem of personal health.



# THE VOTING MACHINE

**THE** members of the National League of Women Voters who attend the Annual Convention at St. Louis, April 14th to 21st, inclusive, will have an opportunity to examine and operate the voting machine. This mechanical device is utilized in thousands of election districts throughout the country on every election day. In replacing the paper ballot, the voting machine offers many advantages including:

## The Elimination of Spoiled and Defective Ballots

Literally thousands of ballots are cast out at every election because they have been mismarked or mutilated. There can be no spoiled ballots on the voting machine because voting is done with mechanical indicators.

## The Preservation of the Secret Ballot

We cherish the secret ballot but in spite of all the safeguards, there is no guarantee that the paper ballot will be marked in secrecy or that it will not be identified before the count is finished. It is impossible to cast a ballot on the voting machine until the curtain is closed around the voter, and further, the vote cannot be identified later because it is automatically added to the total already cast.

## Rapid Voting and Ease of Operation

Voting can be done on the voting machine in 30 seconds whereas with paper ballots several minutes are generally required. The machine is simple to operate and even the illiterate can cast his ballot with ease and without the fear of a spoiled ballot.

## Immediate Election Results and a Permanent Record

Inasmuch as the vote is compiled automatically, the totals on the voting machine are available immediately after the close of the polls. The all-night ordeal of counting paper ballots is entirely eliminated. The vote cast on the machine constitutes a permanent record that cannot be tampered with, whereas, under the paper ballot system, considerable litigation has been the aftermath of alleged manipulated election returns.

## Durability

Voting machines have been in operation in many cities, counties and villages for years without a mistake, without a break and without repairs.

## Protection Against Fraud

Each voter registers and counts his ballot at the time he casts it. The total results are available at the end of the election day and the chance for error or fraud in the count of the vote is thereby avoided. Immediately after the polls close, the machine is locked against operation.

## Financial Economy

Voting machines will pay for themselves in a few years and thereafter will save taxpayers of a community thousands of dollars annually in election expenses. This fact has been demonstrated in many cities.

## Not a New or Novel Idea

This mechanical device was first introduced in the state of New York in 1898 and during the past twenty-five years has had a steady growth until at the present time over 70 per cent of the vote outside of New York City is cast on the voting machine. Other states including Michigan, California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Washington, are rapidly approaching this mark. There are thousands of voting machines in use in these states and it is estimated that over four million voters cast their ballots on them at every election. Constitutional and legislative restrictions in other states have prohibited the use of voting machines but these obstacles are being removed largely through civic organizations and public-spirited citizens who demand that elections be purged of the many evils and waste prevalent under the paper ballot system. Pennsylvania is one of the latest states to take this step, the legislature having authorized the submission of a constitutional amendment to permit the use of voting machines. This measure will be acted upon again by the legislature and then submitted to a popular referendum.

## A Practical Demonstration

**AN** invitation is extended to all delegates at the convention to witness a practical demonstration of the voting machine and to operate it. Those interested in securing further information, including descriptive literature relating to the voting machine, are respectfully referred to the coupon below.



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## Mme. Landowska

(Continued from page 12)

who was to be of constant inspiration in the carrying out of her childish vow. He was a brilliant journalist, an actor and, above all, an expert in folk lore, with an innate interest in all things that have gone to make history. They were married in Paris, where she was already gaining recognition as an exceptionally able pianist.

She planned at first to make piano programs of the old music. But as she studied it she became more and more anxious to play it as it had been originally written, instead of as it had been edited and reedited. A hundred, sometimes two hundred, years had made the originals into museum treasures, and so, with the aid and encouragement of her husband, she started on a long period of research, of studying old manuscripts and ransacking old libraries.

As she worked it became perfectly apparent that no amount of reverent attention to notes could make the old compositions sound correct on a modern piano. They were written for the harpsichord, and if she would have the music of Bach and Haydn and Mozart sound as they intended, she must play it on the instrument for which they wrote it.

There she met a fresh difficulty. The years which had turned manuscripts into museum treasures had robbed harpsichords of all their tones and left them mere shells. She must have a new instrument, and so she searched out plans and measurements and took them to the foremost maker of musical instruments in all France.

Those years were not easy ones. And the difficulty of her task was not lightened by much encouragement. Differences and opposition were common, but only her husband gave her help and stimulus. Her friends felt that the dead past had nothing to offer the present and that she was engaged on a pedantic quest that would only mean failure. They had heard old harpsichords whose strings gave faint, buzzing sounds, and they said, "What can you do with that cage of mosquitoes?"

What she could do became quickly apparent when she gave her first concert. Paris hailed her as a new star and her fame spread to other cities of Europe. The Hochschuler of Berlin, one of the most famous musical conservatories in the world, created a chair of ancient music especially for her. It was an extraordinary honor. They seldom went so far as to admit women to their faculty, and they had never before created a new department in order to take advantage of a woman's scholarship. It was a testimony that the whole musical world recognized, and it made it possible for her to continue her work under ideal conditions.

She and her husband had just established themselves in Berlin when the war broke out. Not even music could stand against its fury. Because Paris was their adopted city, they were regarded as enemy aliens and put under guard for four long years. And just as it looked as though the armistice would bring relief her husband was killed in a street accident.

The blow might have crushed a weaker woman. But Wanda Landowska has great courage, as well as great artistry. She went back to Paris as soon as it was possible and picked up the broken threads of her life.

Since then she has toured most of the European countries with her harpsichords—it takes three of them to make sure that train service and baggage delay will not interfere with engagements—and everywhere she has made friends for herself, as well as for her lovely music. Here in America she has been the honored guest soloist with our foremost orchestras, and her own concerts have been a series of triumphs.

As a concert musician she is distinguished by certain delightful characteristics. She never "plays down" to her audience. She assumes that they have come because they love the music she loves, and she plays to them as though they were her friends. That

same simple sincerity extends to her stage appearance. She always wears gowns of the Empire type, high waisted and trained, beautiful in color and line and totally without ornament. When she moves across the stage and sits down at her harpsichord she creates a picture that prepares her audience for the music she is about to play.

Her harpsichord is a very gallant instrument of rare and unexpected beauty. It sings in clear tones and courtly whispers, and tells of the sighings and flutterings of lovely ladies and of the love songs of bewigged cavaliers. But the most surprising thing to one who has never heard it is its bravery, its passion and its courage. It can tinkle and it can be sweet, but it can sound a note of strength as deep as an organ's throat; it is high-spirited and reckless and greatly daring. Its moods are as varied as the stirring times in which it lived.

Madame Landowska's chief interest now is in teaching, in communicating her knowledge of musical history, of rare old compositions and of the correct interpretation of old masterpieces to young musicians. This spring she is teaching master classes at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia.

Wherever she goes she works. Teaching, playing in concerts, delving into old manuscripts and transcribing old scores fill her summers, as well as her winters. She has recently bought a country house in the old village of Saint Leu La Fôret, and there she is planning master classes for the summertime. Pupils from Spain, Italy, Belgium and America will go there to study with her, to take advantage of her famous library of old music and to work under her inspiration.

## Emily Newell Blair

(Continued from page 16)

demand and her circle of interested readers constantly widening.

One of my most cherished pictures comes to me of Emily Blair upon the occasion of a certain dinner party in Washington. She is very fond of pretty things (as every truly feminine woman is) and she was looking particularly lovely that night. The dinner was given in honor of a distinguished British prelate who had expressed a desire to meet "American politicians." The hostess had accordingly produced a sample line of the extremes which the Capitol afforded, including one of the leading irreconcilable Senators, and a well-known Member of Congress, who while enthusiastically pro-French is a Tory Republican. Of course shortly the conversation turned into a debate on the League of Nations in which the Senator gave the pro-League British prelate an acute illustration of the sharpness of the Irreconcilable tongue. Mrs. Blair,

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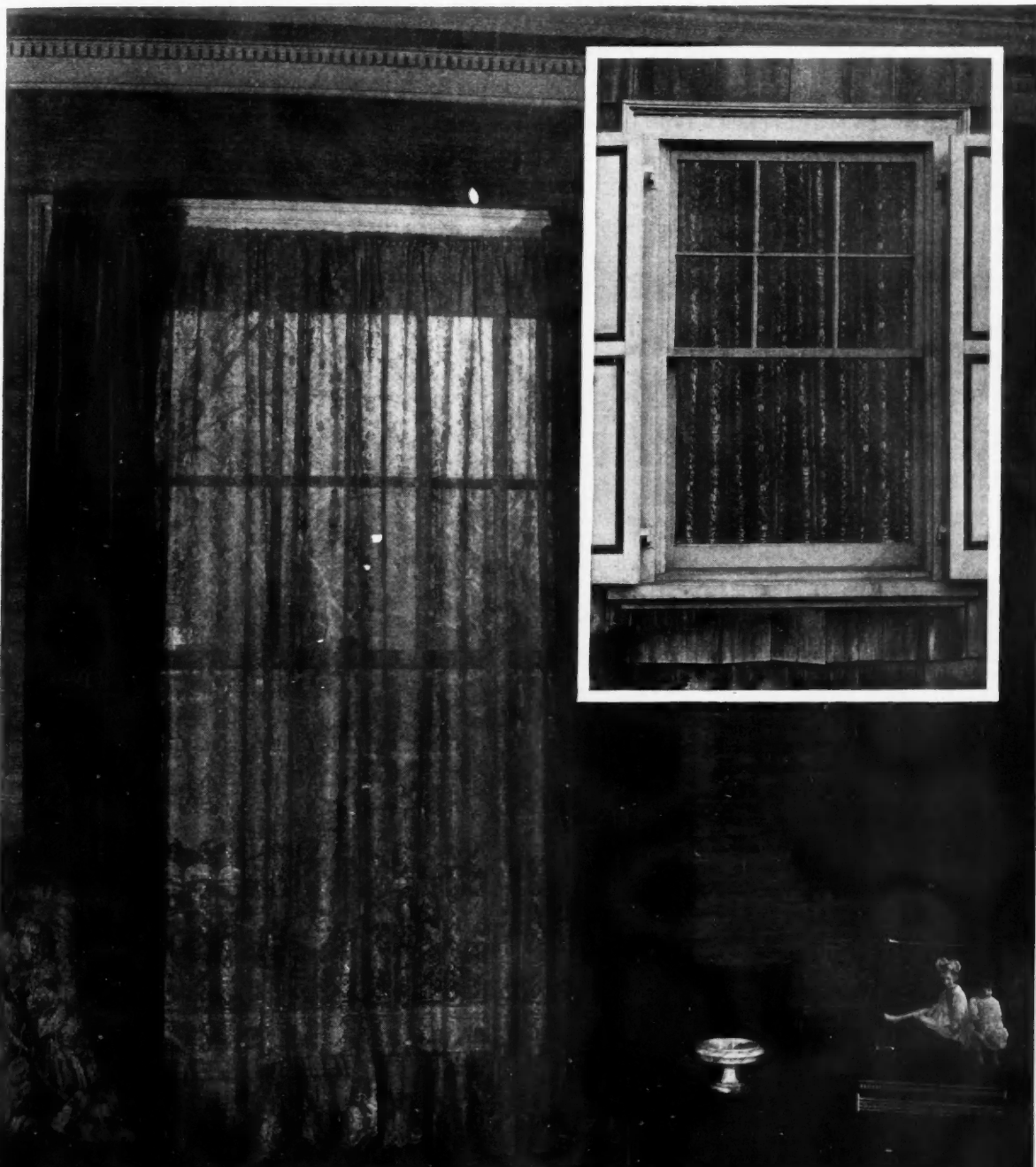
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whose convictions on the League and whose devotion to the policies of Woodrow Wilson are well known, sat through a perfect cyclone of words with complete and unmoved gentleness. When she was directly attacked, she answered with directness, brevity and simplicity. But for several hours she was a picture of serenity. Not once did she raise her voice, not a trace of annoyance ruffled her brow. It was a magnificent illustration of her self-control. It was an object lesson in breeding to which one might wish to lead every young woman in the land.

It is pleasant to the rest of us to know, it is stimulating to all women to know, that Fate sometimes deals kindly with those who merit well. It is pleasant to know that a woman may have a happy home life, the understanding and sympathetic cooperation of a delightful husband, of promising children, may have her joy of the mind in books and in the writing of them and the broadening experience of a political career.

When a woman can accomplish all

of these things with no sacrifice of principle, with no derogation from any immediate duty, she has achieved something that lies pretty close to the lines of greatness. Emily Blair has done, is doing, all three.

Yet, as I said at the beginning, she manages to do them so gently, so unobtrusively, so even daintily, that it will be quite possible for her to slip into eternity without anyone's stopping to count it all up.

## Westminster

(Continued from page 14)

cording to English habits, a body of custom is adding itself to the text of the law to give it substance. So far the magistrates and judges have seemed rather at sea, finding it difficult to get rid of the notion of the father's right to the chief control, but there is a growing acceptance of the new idea, even in legal circles, while among the mothers, of course, there is rejoicing. The Widows' and Orphans' Pensions act needs no elucidation from the courts. All it needs is sympathetic administration, and that it is getting, even though the department which carries it out is almost entirely staffed by men.

This fact, which has called forth most active protests from the women's societies, is symptomatic of the position all through the civil service. It is true that Parliament hurriedly opened the doors to women just after the franchise was won and that, on paper, there do not seem to be many sex disabilities left in this direction. But in actual fact the service is so overcrowded with men awaiting promotion and ex-service men claiming employment that the women have been getting the thin end of the deal. However, the future is safeguarded to some extent, for all fresh recruitment must be by open competitive examination, for which women are to sit on equal terms with men. The first of these examinations for the higher posts was held this last summer, and out of twenty-nine successful candidates three were women. When these three and their successors have been a few years in office the spirit of the service will change. Meanwhile the departments have to submit themselves to ceaseless and detailed scrutiny from the women's organizations. There is one quite recent, and very interesting, development in civil service politics in the last few months, and that is that the whole of the organized men have come out solid for equal pay for men and women. They have set up an active, indeed, an aggressive, committee; have begun lobbying in the House of Commons and agitating in the constituencies, and they do not mean to let the matter rest. They say quite frankly that they

are afraid of being undercut, and they are perfectly right.

Although there is no immediate prospect of a change in the franchise law, the agitation has just begun again in earnest. Mr. Baldwin gave a promise the other day that he would introduce what is called "an agreed measure" before his government came to an end, and now there are meetings and demonstrations and all the familiar performances to keep him up to it. The young women, and those who get shut off the register by the other property anomalies of the existing law, are very keen about the matter, and there is a great deal of body to the agitation. If he is wise, Mr. Baldwin will give in to it, and everyone seems to think he is wise.

There is another campaign brewing up which the prime minister will presently have to take care of, and that is the demand that Great Britain should adhere to the compulsory clause of the International Court of Justice. The movement of the United States in this direction puts a pressure on the British Government which will soon be irresistible. Meanwhile the very genuine objections which spring from the loose constitutional structure of the British Empire hold the field. But England will have to put her house in order in this respect, anyway, before long, and so everyone agrees. Meantime there are more peace movements, more arbitration meetings, more disarmament campaigns than ever before. And, although these do not get much support in the present House of Commons, they are making steady headway outside.

To come from general considerations to personalities, it is worth noting that the women M. P.'s are fully holding their own. Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who used to be a suffrage organizer in the old days, and who is now a trade union secretary, has made a distinct mark in the House, and Lady Astor always keeps her end up. The Duchess of Atholl, who used to be an active anti-suffragist, is now a junior minister, being parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education and sitting on the Conservative front bench. She has to face a terrific storm nowadays, for the economy proposals of her chief, Lord Eustace Percy, are frightfully unpopular. But, as far



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as she herself goes, she wins golden opinions on all sides. As one of the British delegates to the League of Nations Assembly last September she was most useful, and if they called her, instead of the Duchess of Atholl, the "Duchess of Notatall," that was not because of herself, but because of the instructions she had from the Government. Taking it all 'round, indeed, the women who are figures in public life in England are approved of. Only there is still need for a good many more.

## The Middle-aged Woman

(Continued from page 11)

considerable number of them have women's departments headed by women; certainly no flappers are seen sitting behind the impressive desks in banking houses. What depositors would take instructions in the cutting of coupons from one who did not at least look as if she knew all about banking?"

It is when a woman enters directly into a man's sphere that the signs of approaching winter are a detriment. The young business executive, and perhaps

the older one, too, likes to be surrounded by thoroughly up-to-date bobbed-haired misses. "Don't you understand I must create an atmosphere?" is their favorite excuse. "When an out-of-town fellow comes to call on me he's got to see a snappy little girl in my office, one who can entertain him if he has to wait. If a dull old party is sitting outside he'll just fade away. You've got to have class."

It is after her whitening coils have encountered the frosty stare of a few such atmosphere seekers that a woman often resorts to the dye pots of the coiffeur. And she is right, for men can rarely tell the red-gold of nature from that of henna. Even so, a woman of middle years can not look like a flapper, but she can sometimes keep within the office employable range for a longer time.

The opinion of the office employer is voiced in the Sunday newspaper advertisements; rarely, if ever, does he insert a notice that he wants a file clerk, a typist or a comptometer operator over twenty-five. Even as supervisors of clerical staffs I found they were not considered a success—the flapper prefers to be under the jurisdiction of a man.

"The clerical field is practically closed to the older woman," is the dictum of the employment agent wherever one asks. "That is the girl's domain. She has quick fingers and an alert mind."

"But there are older women who can type exceedingly well," one protests, only to be told that they are in the minority and that it is almost impossible to combine them with a crowd of youngsters. "They just don't fit in with the bunch." More than one agent who has ventured to send a woman of middle years to an employer has been advised that said employer is not running an "old ladies' home." Men often prefer personality to experience, and find it easier, so they say, to suit the young and flexible mind to their way of doing than to divert the set mental processes into a new channel.

Beyond all doubt, too, in this and other lines, the middle-aged woman is up against man's love of beauty. That is her age-old battle in and out of the business world, so why should she wonder when she inadvertently learns that

some employer who rejected her asked for a girl with pretty ankles?

Part of all that may be prejudice. Part may be the obstacles which the older woman puts in her own path—considering now just the average run, not the exception. Rather harsh terms are sometimes applied to her by both employer and agent—often enough, at any rate, that a warning might well be given. "Self-opinionated," "obstinate" and "aggressive" are some of the epithets used to describe her. She has a preconceived idea of her own worth. Forgetting that it is the place of her "boss" to dictate, she likes to do it herself. If she has been previously employed she does not hesitate to lay down the law about how she did things in her last place. She becomes set in her ways and is not receptive to new ideas. Even a woman who had grown to middle years herself in a clerical post, in charge of other women, reluctantly bore testimony that this had often been her observation.

More than the young girl, the middle-aged job hunter has, in general, to prove



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her worth. Frequently she will have to accept a position which she does not deem worthy of her abilities and which pays far less than she had hoped to receive, but she takes it to seize opportunities that may open once she is inside a concern. Her intuition, initiative, ripened judgment may prove of great worth to her employer, and many positions not in the scheme of office management are created for such as she. Conversation with a number of women now holding executive offices reveals that they began as floor clerks in hotels.

Every older woman entering into business has got to take stock of herself if she wants to get ahead. She must pocket her pride, say the wise ones. She must strip herself of the things she thinks she is; fearlessly she must take cognizance of what she has to offer business. Perhaps it will not be easy for her to start far down the line, but her main object must be to get a foothold. Once she has learned what is expected of her she has but to offer it, if it is hers.

"Do it with training," is the slogan of a well-known authority on industrial management. "You must have something to sell. The inexperienced middle-aged woman can get training as well as the girl. Let her go to any business school. At least, when she asks for work, she will not have to answer to

the question: 'What do you want?' 'I don't know.' And to: 'What can you do?' 'I don't know.'"

It must not be supposed that the placing of the middle-aged woman is easy, either for the woman or the agent. Talk to an average woman about her first efforts to break in and you hear a tragic story of rapid ascents and equally rapid descents to and from the upper regions of skyscrapers, and vain conversations with employers and employment managers, whose part of the dialogue turns into a refrain beating tirelessly on her weary brain: "Sorry, nothing doing today. The job has been filled."

Sifted down to its fundamentals, the problem is one of supply and demand. For the vast majority of employee positions in business it is the girl who is in demand. A fair number of these stay at their work until the snowfall of years lights upon their heads. Many an employer feels that he is doing his share for older years by keeping on those who have been faithful to him. When there is room on top he believes that it should be filled by those who have risen from the bottom, and makes way in the opening positions for the new young blood, of which all business is in need. It is the eternal cycle of life. Yet, though the demand for the middle-aged woman is still less than the supply, the "new"

middle-aged woman is slowly and surely wearing down the resistance of convention and prejudice. A spirit of recognition is creeping into the world of affairs that maturity has its place in that vast beehive of human activity called business.

## Home-Making

(Continued from page 21)

to be that the husband worked outside and the wife indoors. But now, through changing circumstances and economic pressure, both husband and wife work outside the home and inside it. She helps provide the money to run it. It is only fair that he should help with the actual housework.

But even with the best will in the world the hard fact was that many times neither young husband nor wife had the expert knowledge it takes to run both a home and a job. That is where the school stepped in with its newest plan. It had night courses for young working wives which taught them the latest methods of cooking and managing efficiently, and the use of that minute-saving miracle, the time schedule. But while the wives were learning, their boyish husbands, who had left them wistfully at the school door, were faced with two hours of idleness until classes should be over.

So last year the school started a course for husbands. They called it a Host's Course, and they taught proper ways of receiving and entertaining guests at dinner, how to serve, how to manage reluctant roast birds, and the proper tactics with a leg of lamb. Many other bits of useful knowledge were slipped into the course, and it was not long before the men who had come shyly were bragging about their new accomplishments, and the wives were prouder of their husbands' prowess than of their own.

The Host's Course has awakened such interest and enthusiasm that one almost forgets the other work, yet it goes quietly on its efficient way. A full course either in home-making or institutional management takes a year of a student's entire time, but one can go for a single set of lectures and practice in cooking or sewing, or caring for babies, or trimming a hat or making timbales.

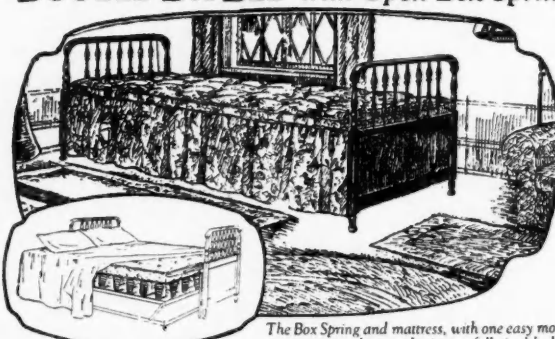
Full-time students of home-making must live four weeks in the school's practice apartment, taking their turn at the various tasks of work and management, from dishwashing to entertaining. They must run it with a budget, pay its bills and make its repairs, and treat it as any self-respecting home should be treated. It is a delightful, sunny place, charmingly furnished, and equipped with the latest inventions in labor-saving devices.

For this is a strictly modern school.

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The Box Spring and mattress, with one easy motion, opens simultaneously, into a full sized bed.

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It believes in saving labor, and it believes in that sometimes absent and sometimes abused factor, leisure.

"Of course, leisure,"—Miss Kemp said it so emphatically that generations of work-driven housewives should have turned over in their graves. "Leisure should be part of every housewife's program. But the chances are that if she does her own work and has a family of any size, she will have great difficulty in planning that program so as to gather together enough leisure to do her any good. She'll have spare moments, but those are just tantalizing breathing spaces.

"The trouble is that in spite of years of contrary experience, we still believe that marriage confers on a woman some magic formula by which she becomes an expert housewife no matter what she has done previously. It never has been so, and it isn't so today. Women need training for homemaking just as they need training when they go into business. It is training that makes them able to run the domestic machinery smoothly, and to have leisure without shirking their home duties."

There are eight hundred pupils who go to classes every day in this unusual school. There will be eight hundred homes, in and around Chicago, which will run a bit more smoothly, a bit more healthily, a bit more economically, for its teaching.

## With Our Readers

*Far more than local significance is involved in the controversy about which Miss Blackwell writes. Women doctors of the country are deeply interested.*

A SERIOUS misfortune is impending in New York City—the loss of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

This hospital was founded by the Doctors Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell and Dr. Marie Zakrzewska in 1857, to give women physicians the opportunities for hospital training which were (and still are) denied them in most other hospitals.

To make a competent physician it is important that the theoretical instruction afforded by medical schools should be followed by a term of practical service in a hospital. Women are allowed to serve in only a few hospital positions in New York and these generally minor ones; so that the need for the New York Infirmary is almost as great as when it was founded. In addition, it serves a populous and needy district, and it has been for sixty-nine years the only place in New York City, except one small homeopathic hospital which has gone out of existence, where poor women can be sure to be attended by physicians of their own sex. It has given hospital training to hundreds of women doctors, benefiting not only them but all their future patients. It is a unique institution, and renders a unique service.

The Infirmary has always had difficulty in meeting its expenses, and the deficit has always had to be made up in various ways, but means have always been found to do it.

To avoid the need of continuing this, it is proposed to sell the plant of the New York Infirmary at Fifteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square, and turn the money over to the Pres-

byterian Hospital, with a stipulation that five per cent of the positions in the hospital shall be held by women.

This would be a 95 per cent abandonment of the purpose for which the New York Infirmary was founded and for which its various endowments have been given. There are now forty-two women physicians connected with the Infirmary. Under the new arrangement there would be a mere handful, and those probably in the minor positions. It would no longer be a hospital for women.

Four of the fifty-seven hospitals in Greater New York have formed a merger, and are beginning to build a new "medical center." The proposal to merge (it might more properly be said to submerge) the Infirmary with the Presbyterian Hospital is now being informally considered by the trustees of the Infirmary, and a vote will be taken soon.

The Women's Medical Association of New York City (Incorp.) has passed a unanimous resolution of protest, and the women physicians are much stirred over the matter.

The legality of the proposed action is seriously in doubt. Some distinguished lawyers have given their unofficial opinion that it is a breach of trust and contrary to law to divert the funds given to promote the medical education of women to so different a purpose. Whether it is illegal or not, it is clearly unethical, unless it is impossible to find the money to carry on the Infirmary on its original basis. Since money for this purpose was raised all through the days of the extreme unpopularity of women doctors, and through repeated seasons of general money stringency, it should be possible to raise it now, when money is plentiful and women doctors have been accepted by the public.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

## Off with their heads!

Alice in Wonderland's Queen of Hearts drew no fine distinctions. It was "Off with his head!" for every offender brought to her court.

"Off with their heads!" cry the unthinking nowadays as a new crime wave sets timid folk peering under the bed for a gunman.

Hardy thinkers, however, doubt whether there is a crime wave—outside of the newspapers. The matter is thoroughly threshed out in the March Survey Graphic with articles by men competent to write on both the theory and the practice of dealing with the Jesse Jameses of our day.

**Is There a Crime Wave?** By George W. Kirchwey  
Ten years practice and twenty-five years teaching of law qualify Dean Kirchwey to speak with authority. He has been warden of Sing Sing Prison, and dean of Columbia University Law School.

**Does Punishment Pay?** By Charles Platt, M.D.  
The things we have learned in some centuries of penology, by the president of the National Probation Association.

**Crime and Cure.** By Karl A. Menninger, M.D.  
"So long as offenders are sentenced according to a book instead of studied according to principles, the result will continue to be as inadequate as if doctors prescribed twenty days for every case of appendicitis and five years for every imbecile."

**Crime and the Law.** By Raymond Moley  
The director of the searching study of criminal justice made by the Cleveland Foundation.

**Crime and the Cell-block.** By Austin H. McCormick  
Who has been in first-hand touch with almost every state penitentiary in the country.

### In Later Issues

Miriam Van Waters, author of "Youth in Conflict," will contribute a series of articles from her rich background as referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles. Eleanor Rowland Wembridge will continue her revealing sketches of girls who step out of the case-records of the Women's Protective Association of Cleveland with all their pathos and challenge to life, their slang and their silk stockings—which are no longer a synonym for the Four Hundred, but the everyday wear of the four million and the heart's desire of all the rest of young womanhood.

### SURVEY GRAPHIC

100 East 19th Street, New York.

Please KEEP THEIR HEADS ON until I have read your Crime Wave Number. Send it and the five following numbers for which I enclose my check for \$1. (A full year of it, for new readers, for \$2).

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THE CANDY INSTITUTE, 60 W. 50 St. N.Y.

The following letter is in comment on Mrs. Pratt's "Plea for Party Partisanship" in the March Citizen. The writer is herself a party woman, and Citizen readers will remember her as Democratic, Progressive and Labor candidate for Congress in 1924.

TO consider politics a sport instead of serious business that involves the prosperity, happiness and moral health of the community is fundamentally wrong. To have a strong organization devoted to carrying out principles is everlastingly right, to join such an organization, work loyally with it so long as it serves these principles and to work disinterestedly against it when it deserts them, does not accord with the sporting viewpoint but accords with the only viewpoint that will exalt a nation; and it is to the credit of the United States that because the parties' appeal is simply the sporting one for meaningless victory, a majority of the voters scorn the game and stay out of the contest. This is the much discussed stay-at-home vote.

At Constantinople when the Byzantine Empire was dying, the sport idea in politics reached its height. The populace divided between partisans of the green and the blue clad chariot riders, and fought and even killed in their partisanship. Somewhat earlier at Rome, Juvenal, after he had contrasted the high ideals (supposedly perhaps) of the old Romans, and the great things they strove for, spoke of the interest of his contemporaries in the victories of the games solely, "*nunc panem et circenses*." Strange, eighteen hundred years after the "*hominum nefandum*" who justified the ways of the great satirist's fellow citizens that cynic should appear again and be a woman.

JESSIE L. COLLET.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Comments—both ways—on Mrs. Catt's article on "The Communist Problem" continue to come. Here is one:

THE January article on Communism by Mrs. Catt is timely and stabilizing, when an unintelligent and partisan sympathy has done as much to perpetuate the Criminal Syndicalism Law, as the overt and deliberate violation of the act on the part of those who were strong on defiance of it but not strong enough to accept the established penalty for so doing. Moreover, the emphasis on Miss Whitney's superior advantages and prestige was used by the advocates of the law as the best of reasons why she alone should be pardoned, because if she were imprisoned the law was sure to be repealed through the efforts of her friends. If going to prison would repeal that law so that some saner protective legislation might be substituted therefor, who, believing in the sacred right of freedom of thought and speech, would not be willing to make so small a sacrifice for so great and splendid a cause? The opportunity furnished Miss Whitney to do something nobler than defy the law—to destroy it—is one which one would naturally expect a devotee of free speech to take advantage of, gladly and at once, thereby releasing all other such prisoners, present and to come.

At the same time, the safety of a government must not be wholly ignored when abstract rights fail to include practical rights such as preservation of national safety. It is only necessary to hear intellectuals of a certain defiant temperament proclaim that the destruction of the government is the only way to save humanity, to realize that cruder minds take up the work of destruction. In fact, as a result of the verbal wrecking of the government by these others, who honestly believe what they declaim so vociferously, the harmfulness in these instances is insidious and powerful, especially when driven underground by the ignominious fear of consequences.

R. H.

## OUR OWN DINGBATS

SUSPICIONS have been entertained that spring is here. ♦ ♦ ♦ We are feeling cautious. ♦ ♦ ♦ We have faintly felt it, but so far we personally have seen no signs outside of the shop windows, blooming in all the shades on which coal dust is most conspicuous. ♦ ♦ ♦ But we have heard rumors of bulbs with north-bound little shoots, and from distant parts tales of violets and daffodils. ♦ ♦ ♦ And then of course there is the calendar. ♦ ♦ ♦ But therein lies an unhappy thought, for the calendar is concentrated on pointing out the day when our Beloved Associate will leave us for Texas and Marriage. ♦ ♦ ♦ We have half a notion to devote all the rest of this column to black, black leads ♦ ♦ ♦ only that wouldn't look like Wishes for Happiness. ♦ ♦ ♦ We could fill it instead with the names of young women who have, more or less flatteringly, desired her post. ♦ ♦ ♦ We hasten to add that before this reaches your eyes we shall have performed the difficult feat of decision, and no more need apply. ♦ ♦ ♦ The editorial bee certainly does buzz busily in many a bonnet. ♦ ♦ ♦ As for marriages, we call your attention (without permission) to the new signature at the head of the Woman Voter pages. ♦ ♦ ♦ We're ever so glad the offer of those Swiss watchmakers to give the Goddess of Liberty a wrist watch failed. ♦ ♦ ♦ Our reason is not the same as those of other commentators. ♦ ♦ ♦ It is true the thing would be hard to stop, and we should be sorry to see the Goddess bobbed and short-skirted. . . but, we being an "altaphobe," we should shudder weekly at thought of the man whose job it would be to wind that watch. ♦ ♦ ♦ Speaking of jobs and wages, there was the colored man who was offered fifty cents an hour for work. He declined—"Yo' see, boss, sittin' down's worth more to me than that." ♦ ♦ ♦ Grievously different was the industry of the small boy who, with a team of horses, hauled automobiles out of a mudhole. One stalled driver, after paying the three dollars charge, asked, "Do you pull out many cars here?" "About twelve a day on the average," replied the boy. ♦ ♦ ♦ "Do you work nights too?" inquired the tourist. "Yes, I haul water for the mudhole." ♦ ♦ ♦ General Dawes is applying another rule to senators—they must face the chair. As they often want to sass men behind them, this promises to be a great exerciser for senatorial necks. ♦ ♦ ♦ This is a new world, isn't it, wherein a Turkish woman, in a European hat, has her shoes shined in the streets of Constantinople? ♦ ♦ ♦ What Turkish grandmothers must think! ♦ ♦ ♦ The helpless-young-wife jape is just about out of style, but the Boston Transcript has one with modern electric fixtures. This young bride telephoned her husband to come home. "Oh, John dear, I've mixed the plugs somehow. The radio is all covered with frost and the electric icebox is singing 'Way Out West in Kansas.'" ♦ ♦ ♦ Oh yes, now we know it's spring. ♦ ♦ ♦ The circus is coming!

Please don't throw away the broken pieces, put them together with

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## A New Program Series

### Program No. 1

# Property Laws for Women

The laws concerning the ownership of property are different in each state. To insure correct answers to the following questions it will be necessary to consult a lawyer or, better still, have one or more lawyers, preferably women, as speakers on a theme covering these questions:

#### 1.—Unmarried

Does the right of an unmarried woman to own property differ from that of a man? If so, in what way? Can her father or anyone else lay claim to her earnings?

#### 2.—Married

When a woman marries does she continue to own her property or does her husband, on marriage, acquire an interest in it and to what extent? Does a woman, on marriage, acquire an interest in her husband's property and to what extent? Is property, real or personal, which is acquired by a man after marriage, joint property; is it divided between them, or does it belong to him alone? How about property acquired after marriage by a woman? Is it joint; is it divided between them; does it belong to her, or does it belong to her husband? Can a woman make a contract without her husband's consent?

#### 3.—The Home

Has the married woman any legal ownership in her home or in any of its furnishings? If either has been bought with her money, does she have to prove ownership? Can her husband sell either without her consent?

#### 4.—Earnings

Has a married woman the right to her own earnings or has her husband a claim to them? If she works for her husband in his business, can she collect from him? Has she the right to her own services inside the home or does he control them and can he collect for them? Has she any legal claim on any part of her husband's earnings or is she dependent on what he chooses to give her?

#### 5.—Debts

Is a married woman liable for her personal debts or is the husband liable? Can she herself be sued? Is she liable for any debts he may contract?

#### 6.—Debate

Shall husband and wife own property in common? (If possible have two women lawyers debate this subject. There are Community Property Laws in eight states; for example, in California.)

#### REFERENCES—

- Legal and Political Status of Women in the United States,*  
By Jennie L. Wilson - - - - - Price, \$3.50
- Economic Status of a Wife Working at Home,*  
By Catherine Waugh McCulloch - - - - - Price, .05
- The Legal Status of Women in the Forty-eight States,*  
By Esther A. Dunshee and Elizabeth Perry - - - - - Price, .75

This is the first of a series of programs arranged for the use of women's organizations which the CITIZEN will publish in successive numbers. The subject of the next one will be INHERITANCE LAWS FOR WOMEN.

For books and pamphlets write to

**THE WOMAN CITIZEN, 171 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.**

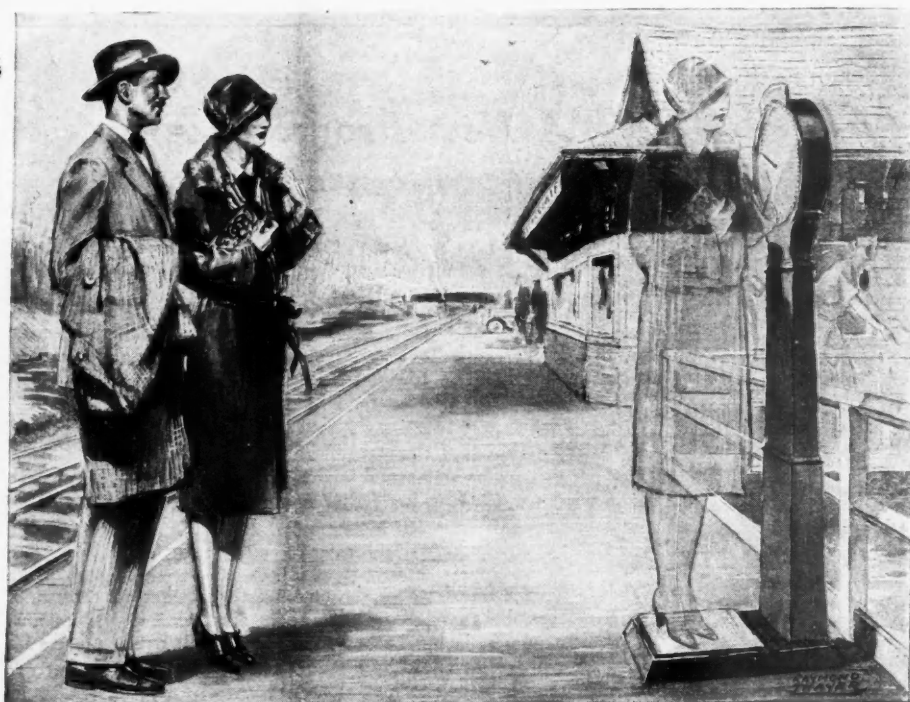


## Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade (Main & Market)  
 Albany—46 Columbia St. (cor. N. Pearl)  
 Albuquerque—265 Hamilton St.  
 Alhambra—Bendheim's, 1302-11th Ave.  
 Anchorage City—Newman Dry Goods Co.  
 Asheville—Pollock's  
 Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade  
 Atlantic City—217 Boardwalk (nr. Shelburne)  
 Auburn, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co.  
 Augusta, Ga.—Saxon-Cullum Shoe Co.  
 Baltimore—316 North Charles St.  
 Bangor—John C. Conners Shoe Co.  
 Berkeley—The Bootery  
 Birmingham—Parlor City Shoe Co.  
 Birmingham—119 North 20th St.  
 Boise—The Falk Merc. Co.  
 Boston—107 Newbury St. cor. Clarendon St.  
 Bridgeport—1035 Main St. (2nd floor)  
 Brooklyn—316 Fulton St. (Hawover Place)  
 Buffalo—441 Main St. (above Chippewa St.)  
 Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard  
 Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.  
 Cedar Rapids—The Kilian Co.  
 Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.  
 Charlotte—228 North Tryon St.  
 Chicago—162 N. State St. (2nd floor Butler Bldg.)  
 1489 Leland (near Broadway)  
 1448 Cottage Grove Ave. (Woodlawn)  
 1489 Maple Ave. (Rogers Park)  
 Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.  
 Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.  
 Colorado Springs—Walt Shoe Co.  
 Columbus, O.—184 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)  
 Dallas—Medical Arts Bldg.  
 Danville, Ill.—Cavanaugh & Meyer  
 Davenport—M. L. Parker Co.  
 Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.  
 Decatur—Kapp & Son  
 Denver—224 Foster Bldg.  
 Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.  
 Detroit—248 Park Ave. (at Elizabeth St.)  
 Dubuque—J. F. Stamper Co.  
 Duluth—107 West First St. (near 1st Ave., W.)  
 Elizabeth—288 North Broad St.  
 Elkhart—C. W. O'Shea  
 Erie—Wendler Co., 934 State St.  
 Evanston—North Shore Bootery  
 Evansville—119 So. 3rd St. (near Main)  
 Fargo—Hall-Allen Shoe Co.  
 Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 343 Main St.  
 Fort Wayne—Marshall's Apr's Sons  
 Grand Rapids—Hirshelheimer Co.  
 Greenboro, N. C.—Baker, A. Sells Co.  
 Greenville—Pollock's  
 Hagerstown—Bike's Shoe Shop  
 Hamilton, Ont.—2 John St., North (at King)  
 Harrisburg—217 No. 2nd St.  
 Hartford—Trumbull & Church Sts.  
 Haverhill—Bennett & Co.  
 Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.  
 Houston—265 Gulf Bldg. (lake elevator)  
 Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Dieth Co.  
 Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.  
 Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.  
 Jacksonville, Fla.—Hilgenst. (opp. Seminole Hotel)  
 Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.  
 Johnstown, Pa.—E. Zang  
 Kansas City, Mo.—309 Altman Bldg.  
 Kingston, N. Y.—E. T. V. Co.  
 Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.  
 Lancaster, Pa.—Watt and Shand  
 Lawrence, Mass.—Coe, Lord & Son  
 Lewiston—Lemay-Wellman, 119 Lehigh St.  
 Lexington, Ky.—Dunson, Ross Todd Co.  
 Lima—The Sli Shoe Co.  
 Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.  
 Little Rock—417 Main St. (Pugh Bldg.)  
 Long Beach, Cal.—534 First Ave.  
 Los Angeles—728 S. Hill St. (2nd floor)  
 Louisville—Benson Shoe Co.  
 Lowell—The Boston Shoe Co.  
 Lynn—Goddard Bros.  
 Macon—Macon Shoe Co.  
 Madison, Wis.—Family Shoe Store  
 Marquette—Jacob Rose & Sons  
 Memphis—28 No. Second St.  
 Meriden, Conn.—Brown Shoe Co.  
 Milwaukee—Brown Shoe Co.  
 Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South  
 Minnesota—Minnesota Mercantile Co.  
 Montgomery—Cannon Shoe Co.  
 Montreal—Kaiser Bldg. (St. Catherine, W.)  
 Mount Vernon, N. Y.—L. A. Meador & Sons  
 Nashville—J. A. Meador & Sons  
 Newark—897 Broad St. (Second floor)  
 New Bedford—O'Brien Shoe Shop  
 Newburgh—G. A. C. Van Beuren  
 New Haven—180 Orange St. (near Court)  
 New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (2nd floor)  
 (14 W. 40th St. (South of Library)  
 152 Lexington Rd. (at 40th St.)  
 345 E. Fordham Rd. (at Marion Ave.)  
 1750 Lexington Ave. (15th St.)  
 (11 John St. (Bet. Nassau and B'way)  
 Niagara Falls—Jens Bros.  
 Norfolk—Ames & Brewster  
 Oakland—316-15th St. (opp. City Hall)  
 Oklahoma City—16th St., 213 N. Main  
 Omaha—1788 Howard St.  
 Ottawa, Ont.—31 Slater St. (near Banks)  
 Pasadena—24 E. Colorado St.  
 Paterson—18 Hamilton Street (opp. Regent Theatre)  
 Pawtucket—Evans  
 Peoria—185 So. Jefferson St. (Lahmann Bldg.)  
 Perth Amboy—Joe Bruch & Sons  
 Philadelphia—1032 Chestnut St.  
 Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.  
 Pittsfield—Wm. Fabry, 24 North St.  
 Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale  
 Portland, Ore.—322 Washington St.  
 Poughkeepsie—Louis Schenberger  
 Providence—The Boston Store  
 Reading—Common Sense, Inc., 29 So. 8th St.  
 Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sylla  
 Richmond, Ind.—The Hoosier Store  
 Ronoke—L. Backus Shoe Co.  
 Rochester—17 Gibbs St. (at East Ave.)  
 Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.  
 St. Joseph, Mo.—216 W. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)  
 St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)  
 St. Paul—42 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)  
 St. Petersburg—W. L. Tillinghast  
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 Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.  
 Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.  
 South Bend—Ellsworth Store  
 Spokane—The Crescent  
 Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace  
 Stamford, Conn.—L. Spilke & Son  
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 Tacoma—258 St. Helena Ave.  
 Toledo—Lafayette & Koch Co.  
 Topeka—The Pelletier Store  
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 Troy—31 Third St. (2nd floor)  
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# The Woman Citizen

"Keeps a Woman Well Informed"

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MAY, 1926



Etchings

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## The Seeking Senators

*By Cora Rigby*



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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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Vol. LIV Old Style. Vol. X New Style. No. 14



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# The Woman Citizen

Volume X

MAY, 1926

Number 14

## The Seeking Senators

By CORA RIGBY

OF THE thirty-four senators whose terms expire this year, only one, Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. One has failed of renomination at the primaries, William B. McKinley, of Illinois. The fate of the others is yet to be determined.

On what grounds are these senators asking for a vote of confidence? What services have they rendered? What is their goal? What hostages have they given? In searching their records it must be admitted that many are drab and uninspiring.

There are few grossly corrupt senators, perhaps none, but at the other extreme there are few who measure up to high ideals. Senators who conform sufficiently to routine, who can be rounded up for a vote when the party whip deems it necessary and who make an occasional speech, "with leave to extend," for home distribution, are common.

Here and there one comes upon a name that carries with it some significance, even distinction. Also, there are senators, obscure from public notice, who do excellent work in committees and who give intelligent consideration to the questions that come before the Senate. Whatever weaknesses there may be in its personnel, the Senate remains one of the notable, the useful branches of the government. To it, therefore, the electorate owes a careful consideration of candidates.

Many of the senators who are up for re-election are making a personal appeal to be sent back. They are in and they want to be kept in. They have been loyal to their states and have sought to promote the interests of their con-

stituents. Why exchange proved devotion for an uncertainty? There is this year no sharply defined national issue. Prohibition comes the nearest to it, and on that both parties are split. Other policies are largely local or sectional.

To President Coolidge the make-up

of the Senate, as it will be determined by this year's elections, is of the utmost importance, both in the indication that it will give of the political trend setting in toward 1928 and in the support or opposition that he will have to encounter in the upper chamber of Congress. The Republican majority at present is so slender that, if it were not for Democratic defections, the President might even now be in the position of having a hostile Senate on his hands; but, for example, a Democratic Bruce (senator from Maryland) voting with the Republicans offsets a Republican Norris (senator from Nebraska) voting against them.

A question much discussed in Washington is the extent to which the President will take a hand in helping to elect a Senate that can be depended upon to support him. So far as the primaries are concerned, he made it clear early in the spring that he would maintain a strictly hands-off attitude—in spite of strong pressure which certain candidates sought to bring to bear. After the candidates have been selected and there is no longer danger of his becoming involved in factional disputes, it is believed that the President will give what help he can to Republican candidates in strategic states or those in which he has a peculiar interest.

The Democrats look for gains, partly because they have nothing to lose. Their seven Senators come from safe Southern states. With these assured, they are casting about for weak spots in states now represented by Republicans. In Maryland they are working to replace Senator Weller with a Democrat and believe that they can defeat Senator Ernst in Kentucky. Other states in which they claim to have a fighting chance with the odds favoring them are



A traditional view of a senator

*We asked Miss Rigby, a member of the Senate Press Gallery and President of the Women's National Press Club, to review the coming contests of a third of the Senate for renomination. She has written freely and frankly, stressing, in her brief space, the spots where the contests will be sharpest or most important. The rest of the record hunting, and the appropriate action, is up to the voter.*



Edmonston, Wash., D. C.



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Caraway, of Arkansas, who is "different"; Smoot, of Utah—"oozes statistics"

Oklahoma, Colorado, Missouri and Massachusetts.

On the other hand, the Democrats lack effective organization and the strength that a President entrenched in widespread popularity can give.

Of the states in which prohibition will be an issue affecting the candidates for the Senate, New York is in the lead. There, JAMES W. WADSWORTH, JR., has every prospect of succeeding himself. He has the Republican machine thoroughly controlled, and, even with his known wet proclivities, regular women members of the state Republican organization representing thirty-five counties, on the day that women were defending the Volstead Act in Washington, endorsed him for re-election. At least one other county has been heard from in protest, and there will be other women—the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is already opposed—who will remember Senator Wadsworth's long anti record. He was anti-suffrage, anti-Child Labor Amendment, for a long time anti-World Court, as well as anti-prohibition. His strongest "pro," next to his party allegiance, is militarism. A man of whom great things might have been expected, he has elected to walk in a very narrow groove of conservatism.

There is a good deal of talk in Republican circles about Wadsworth for President, if not in 1928, then four years later. He is impeccably regular, able, industrious, consistent. He speaks well but is not a "spell-binder." His conservatism would serve him well in the older sections of the country, but would be a handicap in the West where the progressive sentiment is strong.

Senator Wadsworth and Nicholas Longworth, Speaker of the House, are great cronies and almost every Sunday take a long tramp in the country to talk things over, Wadsworth looking very boyish in his cap, Norfolk jacket and knickers.

### A Three-Cornered Fight

Pennsylvania is on the eve of a primary in which prohibition will play a large part. GEORGE WHARTON PEPPER is out for a renomination. A man of scholarly attainments and high moral character, his entry into the Senate was acclaimed as tending to raise the stand-



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The Senate Wing of the Capitol, whose steps thirty-three Senators will campaign to re-ascend

ard of that body. Only one man, nibbling at his pencil, said vaguely, "He looks too good to be true."

And, in a way, that is the attitude of the politicians who, looking on at the threatened attack on Pepper by Gifford Pinchot and W. S. Vare, remark: "Penrose would have smashed 'em."

Mr. Pepper is not of the smashing politician type, although he can call names, as when he spoke of Pinchot "representing the lunatic fringe" and Vare as representing the breweries. Usually he is very polite, his manner urbane. Perhaps because of his training and legalistic mind he analyzes too closely before he acts. His attitude on the World Court caused perturbation. He had his own style of resolution, and he came around to the Administration's viewpoint tardily.

In regard to prohibition he expressed himself characteristically: "I am under a constitutional duty imposed upon me to do all that I can to effectuate the prohibitory policy."

Pinchot, always in the front ranks of the prohibitionists, says: "If elected I will work for law enforcement."

Vare, practical Philadelphia politician, which contains a world of characterization, is out for modification of enforcement laws.

Secretary Mellon is backing Senator Pepper, which brings him close to the Administration.

Although Maryland's wetness has been widely exploited, there is a constant feverish effort on the part of its politicians to make it wetter. Apparently they do not recognize a point of saturation when it is reached. John Philip Hill, Representative from that state, who counts the day lost in which he does not make a sally against prohibition, has been threatening to contest the Senatorial nomination with O. E.



© U. &amp; U.

Robinson, of Indiana (left) a newcomer, and Wadsworth, of New York, of "anti" fame

WELLER because he does not wage war more strongly against the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead Act. Mr. Weller does not wage war very strongly against anything. He is interested in currency and banking, business and Maryland politics. In general he is inconspicuous as a Senator.

In Illinois, WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY went down to defeat at the primaries and at the same time George E. Brennan, Democrat, was chosen on a "wringing wet" platform to oppose Frank L. Smith, McKinley's successful competitor.

Senator McKinley's loss was attributed at first wholly to his vote in favor of the World Court and no doubt the aggressive campaign waged on that issue was a factor, but there were other causes. Illinois is noted for its factional fights and, as the smoke of conflict cleared, it was obvious that powerful state machinery had been brought into action and that, in Chicago particularly, there had been much trading and the curious kind of manipulation that prevails in so many large cities.

### Mixed Issues

Colonel Smith adroitly supplemented the World Court issue in the agricultural section with a promise to make the farmer's dollar equal to the industrialist's in purchasing power. Little was said about the wet and dry issue but it is expected to loom large before the November election.

Senator McKinley asked President Coolidge to come to his assistance when it became evident that he was facing serious difficulties, but the President refused. It will be hard to replace Senator McKinley with a man more dependable for his regularity; it will be very easy to have one who is less concerned with important affairs and the part the United States may play in them. As a generous entertainer Mr. McKinley will be missed in Washington.

At the time that this review is being written, the prospects of SENATOR LENROOT, of Wisconsin, are held to have been adversely affected by the effort of World Court foes to capitalize Senator McKinley's defeat in Illinois. For Senator Lenroot led the Administration forces in behalf of that measure.

Wisconsin is a state where no account

need be taken of the Democrats in national politics. Contests are between the Regular Republicans and the Progressives. And it is because all is not harmonious in the Progressive camp that Senator Lenroot has any chance at all, according to the political sharps. Governor Blaine is in the lead for Lenroot's place, but there is a section of the Progressive faction which is antagonistic to him. The situation became so serious that Senator La Follette hastened to Wisconsin to see what could be done to harmonize the various elements.

The fact that after the older La Follette was read out of the Republican party all the political patronage for Wisconsin was placed in the hands of Senator Lenroot, has had its drawbacks as well as its advantages, as it has brought to his door more than the usual amount of resentment.

Mr. Lenroot's record is good on child labor, on prohibition and on all social questions.

#### Butler, a Special Type

Prohibition will not be the main issue in the Massachusetts election, although it will undoubtedly be injected into the campaign. WILLIAM M. BUTLER, who was appointed by the Governor to fill the unexpired term of Henry Cabot Lodge, is dry, but there is in Massachusetts, as in all the Eastern industrial states, a strong wet element. Senator Butler will have other issues to face which will make his path none too smooth, especially if, as seems probable, he has former Senator David I. Walsh as his opponent. Walsh will get the main part of the wet vote and make inroads on the labor vote. Personally he is popular. Butler is a man of more reserve, the business type. He owes his position to the fact that he was chairman of the National Republican Committee at a time when Calvin Coolidge was elected by an overwhelming vote. He is regarded as the link between the White House, the National Committee and the Senate. For that reason, the greater part of his work is done in his office, where he is seen by office seekers, office holders and other politicians. He seldom speaks in the Senate and is little known to the galleries.

Three other New England states elect senators this year. There is GEORGE H.

MOSES, of New Hampshire, shrewd, curious, gossipy, caustic, active, loving an epigram so much that sometimes he is not particular whether it is in the best of taste and jibing at friend and foe alike when the humor takes him. "Oh, we let—do our lying for us," he remarked of a Senator of his own party. Nowhere could he have so favorable an opportunity for the indulgence of his talents as in the United States Senate, of which he is president pro tem. Of course he wants to come back—"and let



© Standiford  
Judge Florence E. Allen  
An Ohio Candidate

me tell you that when George gets busy, something happens," a man from his state put it.

He will have to "get busy" as he will probably confront the combined opposition of the Winant-Bass elements before he can obtain the nomination. Senator Moses is one of the politicians who, without being popular, frequently prevail. He is a bitter-ender who at present has no great cause to be bitter about.

In the neighboring state of Vermont, the President's own, PORTER H. DALE also faces a struggle. He is from the same side of the mountain as the President and would be expected to be in close

sympathy with him, but to the dissatisfaction of Administration leaders, he has voted with extreme independence and often against Administration measures. Aside from his independence of the Administration, Senator Dale has not been a marked figure in the Senate.

HIRAM BINGHAM, who has been filling out the unexpired term of the late Senator Brandegee, is an interesting figure who has not met expectations, and has not achieved popularity. Both his scholastic and his military experiences are borne out in his appearance. Tall, with clear cut features and a serious expression, he devotes himself to his task with precision and determination. He has been regular at all points, a strong Administration man. The chief impress he has left on legislation during his brief term has been in the realm of aviation.

Senator Bingham was born in Honolulu, is a graduate of Yale and the father of seven sons.

#### The Indiana Battlefield

Indiana will supply one of the interesting political battlefields of the Middle West. Here two senators are to be chosen—one of them JAMES E. WATSON—"Jim" Watson, every one in Washington calls him, because he is approachable, talks readily with any one on any subject, puts on no "side," sees the President and tells the boys all about it—at least he tells them something—is cheerful and confident. Also, he is a politician of the politicians, of the old school, without a great deal of finesse. He loves Indiana but longs to be kept in Washington. He is willing to remain a senator for the rest of his life, unless the Republican party desires him to become its candidate for President. He is prepared for this contingency.

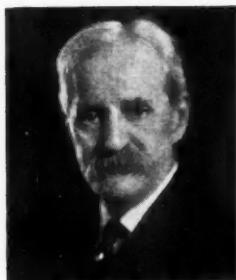
ARTHUR R. ROBINSON is a newcomer in the Senate, which has not yet fully taken his measure. Almost before he has fitted into the seat of the late Senator Ralston, he is compelled, under the law of Indiana, to make a race to keep it. His wife is to be his campaign manager. The Klan support was reported to have been influential in getting him into the Senate but, with the recent division in the order, it may not help to elect him.

The neighboring state of Ohio will doubtless renominate FRANK B. WILLIS, faultless regular, an Ohio politician, dry,

(Continued on page 43)



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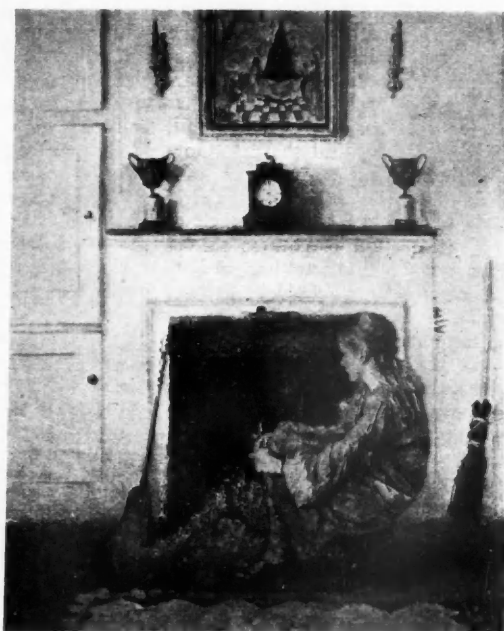
Pepper of Pennsylvania (above) and Cummins of Iowa (left) are in storm centers

Butler of Massachusetts (center), special Administration man, and Bingham of Connecticut, scholar and soldier





© Peter A. Juley & Son  
*Rolanda in Red*, by Emma Fordyce MacRae



Courtesy of the N. Y. World  
*Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire*, by Lilian Westcott Hale

## Spring Art

By  
ANNE  
MORROW

**T**HE National Academy of Design has admitted the work of fifty-eight women to its spring

show. It is a significant gesture. Only a few years ago the honorable body seemed to feel quite sure that only one woman, or at most two, Cecilia Beaux and Mary Cassatt, merited space on their walls. This spring nearly a quarter of the artists admitted are women.

Nevertheless, there is no atmosphere of femininity about the galleries. Whatever its fears may have been, the venerable institution has not found its hospitality rewarded with lingerie and baby clothes. Indeed, the most inveterate painter of lingerie in the whole Academy is a painstaking man, and most of the babies were done by fathers and uncles, real or adopted.

There are two notable exceptions, Hilda Belcher's picture of a rosy baby



*Horses and Goats*, by Gladys Dick

© Carl Klein

and her mother, which won the Julia Shaw memorial prize, and Brenda Putnam's remarkable marble of Desmond, Three Days Old.

Miss Putnam has modeled the youngest baby who ever "sat" for his portrait. But more important than the mere fact of his age are the things she has said about it. She has brought very young babyhood into the realm of art, and in so doing has produced a fine piece of sculpture. Desmond is a new human being, dowered with personalities and potentialities,

just come into a new world. He lies asleep on a pillow, blanketed to his shoulders. So skilfully has his sculptor formalized his wrappings that they convey the sense of his recent emergence into light.

By an interesting coincidence, Chester Beach has also modeled a sleeping baby, though an older one. Dorothy is a very pretty child, sunk in pretty pillows, a marble edition of the super-adorable baby seen on the covers of magazines in a million homes. Mr. Beach has seen a charming baby in a perfectly conventional way. Miss Putnam, who has in this the advantage of being a woman, presents a new hu-

(Continued on page 42)



*The Hammock*, by Marie Laurencin

# Those Seats at Geneva

By CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

**W**HY and how," asks a correspondent, "are the seats at Geneva limited so that one nation has to step out to admit another? Why can not all nations join the League? Why are not all seats permanent; are some on probation?"

The Covenant of the League of Nations provides (Article 4): "The Council shall consist of representatives of the United States of America, of the British Empire, of France, of Italy, and of Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League. These four members of the League shall be selected by the Assembly from time to time in its discretion. Until the appointment of the representatives of the four members of the League first selected by the Assembly, representatives of Belgium, Brazil, Greece and Spain shall be members of the Council."

"With the approval of the majority of the Assembly, the Council may name additional members of the League whose representatives shall always be members of the Council; the Council with like approval may increase the number of members of the League to be selected by the Assembly for representation on the Council."

Article 5 provides that all decisions of the Council shall require the agreement of all the members of the League represented at the meeting.

## The Council's Ten

The five so-called Great Powers therefore were given permanent seats on the Council and four less important nations were assigned to non-permanent seats, these to be adjusted from time to time. No definite rule was established as to the period of tenure allowed to these temporary seats. When the United States failed to enter the League its place was filled by a non-permanent member, and later another non-permanent seat was added as provided by the above quoted Article, making a total of ten—four permanent seats filled by Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and six non-permanent ones filled at present by Belgium, Brazil and Spain which have been unchanged from the first, and Czechoslovakia, Uruguay

and Sweden, which came in later.

The treaty signed at Locarno provided that Germany should now enter the League and become a permanent member of the Council. This agreement, according to Article 4, had first to be recommended by the Council and then confirmed by the Assembly. For this purpose a special session of the Assembly was convened in March and the

could have a permanent seat, she must refuse the necessary unanimous vote whereby the Council could recommend the entrance of Germany to the Assembly. The Powers, great and small, were shocked that the ideals of Locarno were thus checkmated by a far-off power seeking its own advancement, and unable to persuade Brazil to yield, the League adjourned.

The regular meeting takes place in September. Meanwhile it seems to have been sufficiently proved that Brazil had no other motive than to try for the permanent seat because she wanted it and that no other nation was in conspiracy with her. It is now reported that China will withhold her applications, and that Germany has consented to enter the League with Poland and Spain. So far as Europe is concerned, an agreement of harmony is alleged thus to have been reached, but the fear is expressed that Brazil will veto the plan as before.

A Commission to propose a plan of adjustment is sitting. If the plan that eventuates lies within the provisions of Articles 4 and 5, it may become operative immediately after adoption. If it proposes an amendment, it must first be ratified by the member nations.

## The European Majority

On this side the great ocean there is still a mystery about the attempt to seat Poland, but in Europe there appears to be none. Press and correspondents take it for granted that Poland was within her normal rights in making application for a permanent seat, and that France was quite justified in her insistent advocacy of Polish ambitions. Other parts of the world, recognizing that the sorest after-war problems were those where the Great War had burned deepest, have been content to leave the chief responsibility of first aid to Europeans. When, however, European nations seek to increase the number of permanent seats so as to give a large preponderating vote to Europe, the protest from other lands is a righteous one. Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany and perhaps Poland and Spain (if the plan of one group goes through) will constitute six permanent seats all in Europe.

Europe is the smallest of the conti-

*Why did Brazil block Germany at Geneva?*

*What will happen at the September meeting of the League of Nations?*

*Will Europe have four-fifths of the membership of the Council? And if so, will that be good for world peace?*

*Mrs. Catt, keeping close watch of the European situation, gives a brief account of it in each number of the CITIZEN.*

final act of the Locarno pact was staged for completion.

What happened is now familiar history—Poland's application for a permanent seat along with Germany; Germany's resentment of what was apparently a French plan to neutralize the German vote by that of France's special ally, Poland; and the prompt rising of other second-rate powers—Brazil, Spain and China—to ask, "Why shouldn't we attain a permanent seat also?" and their application for this promotion.

In an effort to straighten out this snarl, the diplomats secured the withdrawal of China and Spain in the interests of harmony. Sweden voluntarily agreed to withdraw in order to create a vacant seat to which Poland might be appointed, thus granting her a seat as a compromise, but not a permanent one. To this plan Germany objected because Sweden is her very friendly neighbor. Czechoslovakia then made a move to retire in the game of harmony. She is listed as anti-Germany, and therefore these two countries—Sweden and Czechoslovakia—balanced each other. Poland was to have been put in one seat and Holland in the other.

When all these plans were in order, Brazil stipulated that unless she too

nents, but it contains thirty of the sixty-two or four nations in the entire world. The great stretch of territory is not in Europe but in the Western Hemisphere, represented now by Brazil and Uruguay in non-permanent seats. The great weight of population is not in Europe but in Asia, now represented by Japan, in a permanent seat.

With Europe holding six seats (all permanent), Asia one permanent, and the plan carried into execution of giving one permanent seat to the A B C countries (Argentina, Brazil and Chile) in South America by rotation, two seats remain which will probably be given to Belgium and one other European country.

Europe would, in that event, have four-fifths of the membership of the Council.

It may be said that European nations hold vast tributary territory in all the other continents, all of which was secured by original exploration or conquest. All those in permanent seats have been and are world leaders in military affairs and economic control, whereas the principle on which the League of Nations was founded was equality of the nations. On the other hand, of the thirty-two nations that may be represented by two seats only, six are not members of the League. Any one of them could apply for membership. These are Russia, Turkey, Afghanistan, Ecuador, Mexico and the United States.

Irreconcilables see secret diplomacy, intrigue and conspiracy in this situation. As a matter of fact, there is clearly nothing behind it but provincialism, which is universal. No one suffers from severer forms of this malady than citizens of the United States. Europe, quite innocently wrapped up in its own importance, has not yet perceived that universal peace can not be based on the control of the greatest military nations. A strong American voice to point the need of international balance in order to make future action smoother and safer would quickly straighten the tangle. Alas, there are none to speak.

President Coolidge says we "do not interfere in the political affairs of other countries," but there is a vast deal of difference between cooperation and interference. A representative of the United States should be sitting on that Council and should be raising his Western voice in behalf of vision broad enough to see all the world around. Europe, like every other continent, is warped by its own home-grown affairs, which one must admit are very overwhelming at present. Other representatives would give the needed balance.

Meanwhile, the world awaits September. It is only an obstacle in the road over which the big procession will finally pass without other catastrophe than the loss of time.

## A Drama of Dignity

*By a Lady of Frivolity*



*Just before the trouble. Mary Nash and Fay Bainter, loving sister orphans*

**I**NTO our feeble days of drawing-room comedy, of evening-long stage conversations and dull plays about duller clerks, has come a real drama, full of swords and laces, of beautiful ladies and wicked noblemen, of thieves and sisters of charity, of virtue properly rewarded and vice adequately reprov'd. The very first act begins with an abduction and ends with a duel.

"The Two Orphans" was first played in this country more years ago than most people like to remember—fifty-two, to be exact, in the year 1874 and the Presidency of General Grant. Originally French, its translation into English won it more fame than it had had in its own country. Audiences in bustles and stays wept over its sorrows and split long white gloves in applauding its happy ending, while their more godly sisters lifted disapproving eyebrows at its reported scenes of revelry.

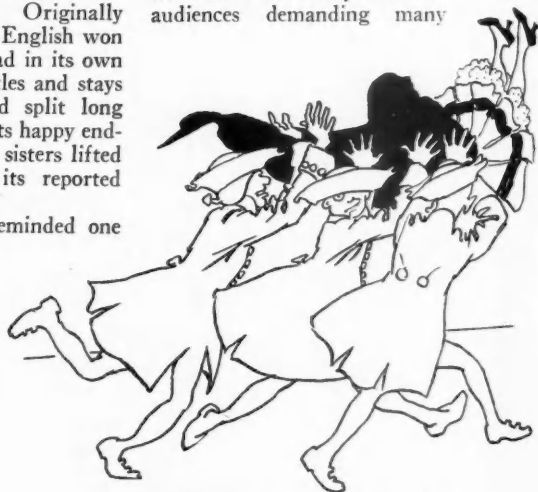
Its present appearance reminded one of its audience of her girlhood in a small New England village of very churchly habits. Tales crept in of the French play that was thrilling New York and vigilant pastors warned their flocks against it. And when the Brooklyn theater in which it played was burned, with a dreadful loss of life among both players and audience, the village felt that the calamity was no more than the wrath of God descending upon the unrighteous.

Kate Claxton was the heroine of those

days, playing the part of the beautiful blind girl with such exquisite pathos that her memory is fragrant even among this forgetful generation. It was a very fortunate young person who found at this newest revival of her old triumph, a member of her company sitting alone in the balcony, revelling in memories.

The modern actress, Fay Bainter, who plays the blind girl, is only one of a whole constellation of stars. The old play is beautifully staged, presented with complete sincerity and almost painful earnestness, and is being treated by the critics with a seriousness that barely escapes suspicion. Huge audiences flock to see it, grandmothers who wept over it in its youth and theirs, serious students of the drama and typical theatre fans, New York flappers whose hard exterior is belied by their ready handkerchiefs.

As an entertainment, the old play is excellent swashbuckling, though to modern eyes it has no more shock in it than "The Vicar of Wakefield." But its chief interest lies in its value as a reminder of the theatre's past, and of ours. For if the theatre has changed, no less surely have the audiences and their demands. Or at least they have grown, and subdivided among themselves, so that now there are many kinds of audiences demanding many



*The abductors at their nefarious work, Mary Nash being the abductee*

kinds of plays, whereas in the New York of 1874 there were, speaking theatrically, only two kinds of people, those who went to the theatre and those who did not.



Those who did, saw melodrama of the very mellowest. "The Two Orphans" is laid in seventeenth century Paris, wicked with the revels of the dying monarchy. Its ingredients are two girls, brought up as sisters, Henriette, beautiful, virtuous, and an orphan, and Louise, beautiful, even more virtuous, a foundling, and blind. Henriette's portion includes a Marquis who practices abduction as a week-end sport, and a chivalrous Chevalier who has an aunt with a secret sorrow and an uncle who is Minister of Police. Louise gets the bitter part, the shame of begging on the street in rags, the constant cruelty of a villainous hag, and for comfort, only the impractical pity of a crippled knife-grinder. For good measure the play has a doctor who is the epitome of all wisdom and the possessor of a heart of gold, a Mother Superior more saintly than the entire Catholic calendar, and a maltreated street girl whose repentance and atonement enable the story to end happily.

All the old familiar melodramatic props are present, a duel and an abduction, the contrast of perfumed luxury with a filthy cellar, soldiers that bar the way with cold steel at the most inopportune moment, doors made to be battered down, and a snow-storm that inevitably falls at the exact moment when the help-

So it is with "The Two Orphans." Their virtue is outspoken almost to the point of boastfulness. The wickedness of the villains is black of the deepest dye. The play could scarcely be misunderstood by any foreigner of Occidental derivation, even though he had not a word of English.

Its modern prototype is the average moving picture, made to be comprehensible to our newest immigrant, whether or not he can read the jargon of the sub-titles. From the legitimate stage this particular type of melodrama has almost disappeared. Modern audiences demand that their melodramas shall have characters who are somewhere near human, speech that has a bit of the rhythm of reality, and complications that are not soluble at a glance.

Yet in spite of its absurdities, its false romanticism, its creaking morality, and the ancient vehicle of its plot, there are certain values in the old play that the modern stage lacks. Or perhaps it is more accurate to say that modern actors lack them. Certainly the older actors ran away with the honors.

Henrietta Crosman, as aunt of the Chevalier and wife of the Minister of Police, was a most lovely *grande dame*, a noble lady in every movement and every inflection, courtly to the last vast hoop and powdered curl. Her voice had the exact intonation of a lady to whom lackeys are a commonplace, her manner varied the necessary degree or so as she patronized Henriette or bowed to her lawful

lord. And when she uncovered her secret sorrow her words, her gestures, even her swooning, were the utmost in delicacy.

May Robson was the most devilish of harpies, oiling her words like a very Uriah Heep when there were great folk around, and treating poor Louise with fiendish cruelty when they were *en famille*. Her last act, with its rapidly moving brandy orgy, was a marvelous piece of work, done with tearful fidelity to pre-prohibition practices.

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, the remark-

able actress who recently celebrated her seventy-ninth birthday, played the part of the Mother Superior with grace and saintliness. She gave forth a positive glow of stainless spirituality, and she even made the lie a near-reality.

Nor did the honors rest wholly upon hoop skirts and fair heaving bosoms.

Wilton Lackaye in black, with silver clocks on his stockings, bulging like a pouter pigeon with his lace ruffles, was the perfect nobleman. He had come back to the solid realities of life, to satin small clothes, velvet-scabbarred small swords, laces, silks and brocades, and all the tangible evidences by which a gentleman may surely know he is one, and be certain that the rest of the world knows it, too.

But it was unfamiliar ground to the younger generation of stars. Mary Nash, Fay Bainter, Robert Lorraine and Robert Warwick did their best. But they do not take to hoops so kindly, nor manage swords so dexterously, and they have yet to learn that true virtue and true vice may not be strident without losing some of their theatrical charm.

Talented Mary Nash, for instance, was a completely satisfactory Henriette only in the matter of petticoats. What with one-piece gowns and silken bloomers the true subtlety of the petticoat is become a lost art. In the process of being abducted, Henriette was thrown heels up over a stalwart, though ruffianly,



The Mother Superior's first lie—told by Mrs. Thomas Whiffen



It was the older actors who ran away with the honors—for instance, Henrietta Crosman and Wilton Lackaye

less and hapless heroine is flung down on the stone church steps.

Owen Davis, who has written most of America's melodramas since the days of "Nellie the Beautiful Cloak Model," says that action and pantomime were the secrets of their construction. They were written to be played before audiences which, through lack of English or of concentration, could not understand long speeches or involved motives. Their characters must be of recognized types, and their action so simple that it explained itself. They occupied the field since filled by the moving pictures, and they portrayed humanity in terms of deepest black and purest white.



The perfect proposal for any orphan. Robert Lorraine to Mary Nash

shoulder. With the throwing she exploded into a foam of lacy ruffles that billowed back over her gray gown and swirled round her slim ankles, making their black slenderness twice as alluring. It was the perfect triumph of the petticoat over modernity.

# Citizen Bowen

*The Story of a Woman Who Grew Up With Chicago  
and Helped It Grow*

By MILDRED ADAMS

**I**N the days of the great Republic, a man's proudest boast was "I am a citizen of Rome." Louise de Koven Bowen (her formal name is Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen) has the same feeling for Chicago. A woman who is known all over the United States, the president of powerful civic and philanthropic organizations, she is above everything else a citizen of Chicago. She has for it the pride and affection of a builder. She has helped to shape its policies as well as its physical appearance, and she has had the energy and the vision to lead in the development of its civic conscience.

Life has brought her in touch with the leading men and women of the nation, and from her childhood, when she played with Abraham Lincoln's son, she has been the friend of Presidents. In at least one convention, that of the women of the Americas at Baltimore in 1922, she had the proud responsibility of representing the government of the United States. She was a worthy representative. Of medium height, compact and decisive, a certain sternness in her face softened by its crown of white hair, she seemed the embodiment of the virtues of her generation. She is essentially a woman of action, and a leader. Capability and the habit of command are in every inch of her, and power speaks in the very tone of her voice.

Yet the stern virtues are only part of her, and if she habitually presents them to the camera it is a welcome relief from the easy sensationalism which likes to picture its great women *en negligée*. It was not sternness that carried her through fifty years of hard and unwearying work for



Louise de Koven Bowen

the boys and girls of her city. Under that efficient surface of hers there is a dry humor, a retrospective sense of the ridiculous, and an inexhaustible human kindness.

Her sense of proprietorship toward Chicago is that of a pioneer, and the child of pioneers. Her mother was born within the palisades of old Fort Dearborn, and by a curious coincidence Mrs. Bowen's present office stands above the very site of the old Fort. In those days nothing stretched beyond the Fort walls but open prairie, and even when Mrs. Bowen herself was born the city of Chi-

cago was a dream of greatness, but a reality of mud and sand.

Of her childhood in the young town she has told in a book that she threatened to call "Fifty Years of Kicking and Screaming,"\* for, she said, "I have spent my life kicking against injustice and screaming for reform." The book is vastly entertaining, and between its lines it reveals the determined child that has become the able leader. In those early days there were few things that either abashed or frightened her, and as she grew there was nothing too difficult for her intrepid spirit.

When she was sixteen she graduated from Dearborn Seminary, and for the next two years she pursued a conscientious, if somewhat devious, post-graduate course through the volumes of the Cyclopaedia. Then, her father being a banker and her family prominent, she "came out" in Chicago society, "ignorant," she says, "in everything, and accomplished in nothing." For a while she filled her life with balls and parties, but she was too energetic to be long content with that.

Shortly after her graduation from the Seminary she had undertaken to teach a Sunday-school class of unruly boys, and with this class she began her long service in social work. She visited their parents, invited them to play billiards at her home, found them jobs as they grew older, and finally established club-rooms for them. It was her first club, the forerunner of innumerable organizations in which she served. It was with these boys in mind that she built, much later, the five-story building which houses the Boys' Club of Hull House.

Her association



A glimpse of  
Mrs. Bowen's  
beautiful home at  
Bar Harbor, Maine.

which always has  
the loveliest of  
gardens and a host  
of youthful guests

with Hull House began when Miss Adams was just getting that famous settlement under way. She joined its Woman's Club first, in spite of her early training. Her father once forbade her to play in a next-door yard because the neighbor was president of a woman's club. But that childish memory did not keep her from acting as a leader, and finally as the club's president. At its meetings she gained her first experience in parliamentary law and public speaking, and later she built Bowen Hall for it.

### *The Juvenile Court*

Her settlement work was not confined to the clubs, but like the other workers, she did whatever task came to hand. She followed the children into their homes and their schools, and when they got into trouble she went with them into court. It needed only the slightest experience with the then inadequate Juvenile Court to make her realize its needs. There were no probation officers, no place of detention, no decent court room. There was a basic law establishing the fact that children were not to be tried in the adult court, but that was all. Mrs. Bowen became a member and then president of the famous Juvenile Court Committee, which built up a staff of probation officers and trained them, established an adequate Detention Home, and then persuaded the county to take them over as part of a fine system of rendering intelligent justice to children.

Then she turned her attention to ways of keeping the children out of all court.

In 1907 the Juvenile Court Committee became the Juvenile Protective Association, with Mrs. Bowen at its head. Its purpose was to find out why boys and girls came into contact with the law, and to correct the mischief at its source. The problem led her and her coworkers into dance halls, bowling alleys, and pool rooms as well as into mismanaged homes, inadequate schools, and places where children worked. Mrs. Bowen became an expert on street trades and child labor, and she probably knows more about dance halls than anyone else in Chicago. Her ideas spread to other communities, and there are now sixteen states which have Juvenile Protective Associations modeled on the one which she started in Chicago.

Her work did not stop with investigations, plans and pamphlets, and recommendations. Finding that there were not enough inexpensive vacation facilities for city boys and girls, she built the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club, in memory of her husband, and gave it to Hull House. Seventy-two acres of land on the lake front north of Chicago provide a marvelous playground, and the club can accommodate two hundred and

twenty-five people at a time. All summer long groups of boys and girls leave the hot city streets for the breezes and fresh air and clear waters of the Club, and their two weeks' vacation gives them not only health and strength, but a sense of the power and the friendliness of citizenship.

Yet important as they are to her, boys and girls occupy only a part of Mrs. Bowen's wide attention. The United Charities claimed her interest very early, and she has been its vice-president for thirteen years. She was made a trustee of Hull House twenty-eight years ago, and she has been its treasurer for twenty-seven. She is president of the Woman's World's Fair, Inc., the organization which provides such spectacular demonstration of women's success in all lines. She was one of the founders of the Woman's City Club, and for ten years she was its president. From her present position as its honorary president she looks back to the club's beginning, when in place of its four thousand members and a seething activity in public affairs, there was only her enthusiasm and her sense of a need.



*A glimpse of Mrs. Bowen's Astor Street home in Chicago*

Perhaps that is her most important characteristic, that sensitiveness to her city's need, with the ability to supply it. Chicago's weakness is to her a call to action, and she has never lacked the strength or the courage to respond.

Of course it was inevitable that her work should bring her into politics. She speaks of her political efforts as though they were new, and concerned chiefly with the Woman's Roosevelt Republican Club. But the fact of the matter is that she has been "in politics" for many years. At first it was a matter of getting necessary legislation, in the indirect way that

was then the inevitable fashion for women. Child Labor laws, eight-hour and minimum wage laws, juvenile court legislation—she has worked and lobbied for them all with characteristic courage and enthusiasm.

After suffrage was won—and she was a city, a state, and a national official in that fight—she devoted her direct political attention to the activities of her chosen party. Yet the Women's Roosevelt Republican Club is in no sense a machine organization. It has been as active in demanding that matters be cleaned up within the party as in upholding the standards of Republicanism on the outside. It is both feared and respected by the party leaders, who scarcely know how to regard an organization, calling itself Republican, which backed a Democratic candidate for governor because it believed that the Republican candidate was not fit for reelection.

Yet Mrs. Bowen says, "I am not in politics because I like it. It is a continual series of compromises, and I hate compromise. But I know of no other way by which the will of the people can have even partial expression, and so I continue an active politician."

Active politician, active civic leader, active philanthropist, active club woman, Mrs. Bowen's life has been full of public affairs, of committees and conventions and speeches and accomplishments. Yet this public life, like the face she shows to the camera, is only one side.

### *The Home Side*

Two secret passions she has, her children and her garden. And now that her four children are grown and married she is giving to her grandchildren the devotion she has always lavished on young humans. In the summer she gathers them and their parents and their friends around her in Bar Harbor, Maine, where she has a garden that is famous for its beauty. There used to be a four-in-hand which she drove with great spirit, but the prancing horses have given way to gasoline. For three months of every year she revels in flowers and boats and riding and the sheer delight of her own young people. All of them come to spend their vacations with her, and it is not unusual for her to sit down at the head of her own dinner table to face thirty young and hungry faces.

Those children and grandchildren of hers have all the potentialities for mischief and accomplishment that she discovered in a city-full of children. Her experience with the city-full helped her to be a wise and successful mother to her own. And then she lavished the knowledge and sympathy and understanding which she had learned in bringing up her family on the ragamuffin newsboys and the dance-mad girls. Her career and her home life were each a greater success because of the other.

\* She did call it "Growing Up With A City." (See page 36.)



# One Way to Make Americans

By FRANCES DREWRY McMULLEN

**A** WOMAN with a brief case turns in at one of the dingy little doorways of "Wall Street's back yard," that wretched tenement dis-

trict of New York almost within the shadow of the towers of finance. She picks her way up a dark flight of narrow stairs, the handrail trembling beneath her touch. A stranger would have needed a flashlight, but not she. Even the holes in the oil cloth on the landings are familiar spots.

Suddenly something large and dark bumps over her foot. A rat! At the top of the last flight of steps, she knocks at a rough wooden door. A smiling face appears. Inside, the group of women around the table cease chattering in their foreign tongue. The neighborhood teacher has come! Her school-room is a little kitchen crowded with many things, from a brightly polished stove to a gleaming punch-bowl set, and hung with embroideries in gay designs. It opens on a windowless bedroom and overlooks a debris-piled court. The teacher hangs her blackboard beneath the family portrait gallery, where brides, little girls in confirmation attire and rugged men in unaccustomed full dress stare with equal stolidity.

The hour flies quickly, and the teacher must be off. She is a modern circuit rider, going from home to home, with stops at schools, libraries and settlement houses, to conduct her informal neighborhood classes, or do a bit of friendly visiting. Her pupils, too, have much to do, for as the lesson draws to a close the children start coming home from school, and lunch must be fixed. One would hardly guess that Mrs. S., with the brightly snapping eyes, was up before four o'clock, to clean offices in that "front yard" around the corner. Mrs. Z. put in two hours the same way be-

fore it was time to get her children off to school; and when the eldest daughter returns to mind the baby, she must go back again. Theirs are struggling lives; yet these women find time and heart

main task is to master the new tongue. Other classes have everything to learn; and still others are so mixed as to intelligence and previous education that they must be subdivided into groups.

Some of the women are still learning to write their names; others are interpreting the government of America and preparing for citizenship.

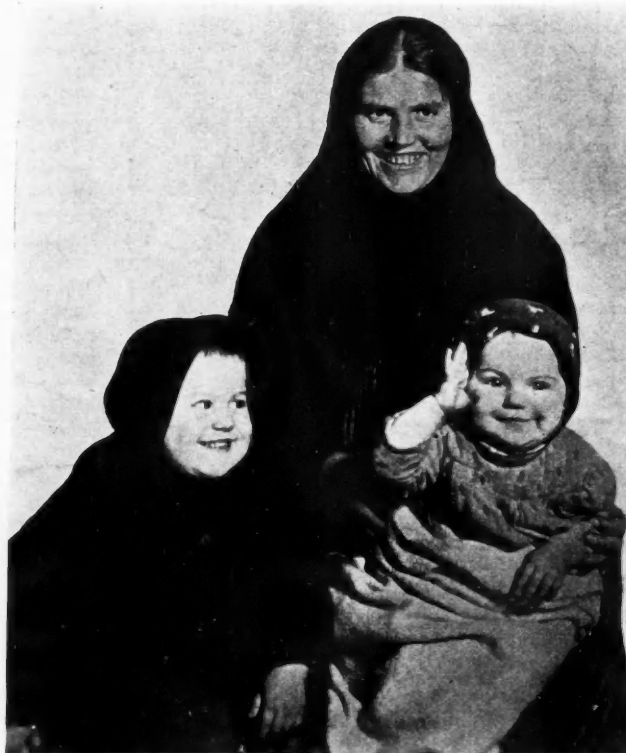
A single idea unifies the Committee's work. Here is a woman from another land, speaking another tongue. She is transplanted often at a time of life when her ways and her point of view are set, though everything else is changed. Married before sixteen, perhaps she feels old at thirty. She may wrap herself in her past and let her husband and her children branch out where she dares not go. Or she may send out her roots and grow into the new soil. It is the purpose of the committee to direct her into the latter course, and to smooth the way.

Where public day or evening schools have been opened for adults, the foreign-born women from industry have gone in. Those who have stayed out are notably the "home women" from Southern Europe, South America and

Western Asia. Sometimes their families tie them down, but more often it is tradition that prescribes woman's place to be within the cramping walls of her own house. The Committee's full-time neighborhood teachers therefore seek them out in their homes, organize classes there, and, through highly specialized methods adapted to the varying groups, lead them carefully over that often stony path of transition from the old outlook and the old ways to the new.

The first home classes of this order in New York were initiated by the state in 1920. A year later boards of education received sole power over state and

(Continued on page 40)



By permission of the American Junior Red Cross. Copyrighted. Recent arrivals. The baby has already learned to salute the flag. The mother is of the type reached by the education which this article describes

twice a week to spend a concentrated hour or so at "school," learning to speak English and to find their places in America.

One hundred and seventy-two study groups such as these are scattered over the five great boroughs of New York City by the Education Committee for Non-English-Speaking Women, of which Mrs. John T. Pratt, New York's first alderwoman, is chairman. Some of its study groups are almost exclusively of one nationality, many are of mixed races. In one as many as seven countries are represented in the membership of fourteen. Some classes are composed of women with a little education, whose

## FINER HOME MAKING

## The Home and Job Problem

By TWO MOTHERS

## A Mother of Four

**L**IFE for me has always been very full of a number of things, and at present it is full to overflowing with the home duties of the typical housewife with a husband, four small children from five to ten years in age and one skimpy college salary on which to manage. With a past record of success in teaching and social service and with New York only thirty minutes away, why do I not take a job, my friends ask. And well they may ask, for I was a vociferous advocate of such a course.

The principal answer is, I do not want to. I will tell you why. I find a housewife's job a very commodious sphere for self-expression. It is both managerial and creative. It demands the planning of time and work and expenditures for several persons. To manage within the limitations of income and energy is a difficult and fascinating game played for large stakes.

Like many mothers who do not buy a ready-made home for their families, I enjoy the making of food, clothing and shelter. Creating a meal means building cakes and pies and muffins out of raw materials, and it requires skill. It means tempting and puzzling the appetite with masquerading left-overs. The creating of clothing yields the satisfaction of carrying a production from the beginning through to its completion. Creating an arrangement of color and objects in the home which shall make it beautiful and give it added comfort opens the field of interior decoration to every housewife, and her success is limited only by her ability.

Had you known me as a social worker in the slums, as a policewoman, as director of a red light clean-up; had you seen me lobbying in a legislature or talking propaganda from a soap-box, you would realize how fully the laugh is on me.

It is babies who have wrought the change. I never wheeled my own dolls or my neighbors' infants in a perambulator, and, in fact, I never saw a new baby till I met my own four, and they have upset every theory I ever advocated. I have been rebuilding my world with new materials, for I have a new scale of values. Things which seemed

trivial to me as a case worker seem important to me as a client. The household drudgeries which appeared nauseating from the reformer's distance become quite indifferent as mere details

*This subject is The CITIZEN'S substitute for a serial story. Our mail keeps proving to us the constant interest in the pressing modern problem of a double job for women, and its effects on herself, her husband and her children. So we offer you two more human documents—two different experiences.*

of an interesting job. Ninety per cent of most jobs is drudgery, and the housewife's has less than that.

So I haven't tried to get away. But if I had, could I have done it—with my four?

When an opening in a nearby school came I turned it down. Because—I knew that I could not replace my services.

I find that a nursemaid who may be quite satisfactory with one child may lack ability to handle three or four.

To keep a child out of mischief who is surrounded by inanimate toys requires no special aptitude, but to guide four lively children among whom there is a constant ebb and flow of co-operation and conflict requires a type of generalship and disciplinary ability which I have failed to find to my satisfaction among nursemaids, and the older women I have tried have come with bogey men and false threats as weapons of discipline.

Because I have four children, to get a suitable nurse I must pay more than the market price. To get a patient housekeeper I must search long and far, and, because there are four, I cannot expect one person to unite the two jobs.

So I must hire two persons, and the average cost of a cleaning woman for four hours a day and an average nurse—the minimum I should need to replace my services—would exceed in my town the beginning salary of a new teacher.

An average cleaning woman suits me; an average nurse does not, for she could not give the children what I am giving them.

I make them a part of every possible household activity. Each has cut out and sewed on the machine a simple apron for his use when modeling with clay. They clean their boots when they walk in the mud and wash their clothes when they fall in the brook. Though they cannot mend, they avoid many holes by hammering in nails in the playhouse which might cause trouble. They do much marketing and make the change. They do errands at the laundry, the shoemaker's and the postoffice. They cart home groceries, help me at times with the baking, the cleaning, the dishwashing and gardening and painting. In return I help them make their bird houses, toy boxes, kites, boats, slingshots, bows and arrows, doll dresses and cradles and woven rugs. My job is teaching them self-reliance and co-operation, giving them opportunities to do things and helping to develop their judgment.

At unexpected moments they ask for help in design, carpentry, story telling, music, the use of the dictionary and the encyclopedia, or I give them added bits of reality about Indians and Robin Hood and the president and Jesus and the manufacture of baseballs and the why of cocoons and tadpoles. And I give them bits of the books I read—like H. G. Wells' description of the planets and Alfred Lull's explanation of the antiquity of the life each of us has inherited. I find such things are accepted only when asked for, and I could no more drive them in at other stated times than I could drive a pin through an alligator's hide.

Even if the salary I earned would easily replace the cost of servants, I believe I could not hire for the children as valuable a companionship as I can give them.

But when my youngest enters the first grade I shall be in a new situation, and I plan to try for a job during school



hours. I want to be at home during the children's free time, which seems increasingly important to me. In the remaining hours I mean to adventure with part-time work.

Can't some big business decentralize its work and farm it out to us women of the smaller towns to be done in our homes—"home work" of another order than that of sweatshops?

## A Mother of Two Plus a Job

**W**E are the symmetrical middle-class family, father, mother, a little boy six, and a little girl two. Both my husband and I have ordinary nine to five hours in editorial offices within a half-hour's ride from the house; both of us sometimes have to work overtime or on Sundays, but, on the other hand, in emergencies or periods of domestic stress, we can usually drop our work and dash home to untangle the problem, and make up the time by an evening's writing or editing. Such emergencies, fortunately, do not often occur.

For five years I have been running a job and at first one, then two children. For a time I worked part time with a part-time maid plus a nursery school for the boy mornings. That meant making marketing lists before I went to work and administering the bath and cooking supper after I came home. Working part time again for the period during which I was nursing the second baby (at that time we had a full-time maid and the nursery school for the elder), it meant getting up for an early nursing and to prepare supplementary feedings before I left at nine, and returning at two to drop down exhausted for a rest before I put the babies to bed while the maid got supper. Friends living in the same house would "listen" for the chil-

dren when we wanted to be out of an evening; the maid went home at seven when dinner was put on the table, and washed the dishes in the morning.

For three years I clung to my feeling that a domestic worker should have her own home and should not live in, then I succumbed. The problem of Sundays and holidays is a serious one; if you have worked for five and a half days a week, you have hardly the energy to turn to the detail of another job during most of your free time. For the past two years I have had a housekeeper, who lives in the house and takes general responsibility—markets, plans meals, mends, and has the care of the children. She has one day a week free after one, and every other Sunday after lunch and is off duty at seven unless we are out. An assistant comes on duty at 12:30 to bring the elder child home from school and is here till after our dinner is cleared away, laundering or cleaning during the afternoon, then cooking and serving supper for the children and dinner for us. The housekeeper gets the children up and sets out our very simple breakfast, she prepares lunch for herself and the children, most of it cooked the evening before during dinner preparation, and after lunch she has a breathing space while the children rest, then minds them until time for their baths and their supper, which they eat with her. When I get home they are clean and fed and ready (and eager) to play.

This is luxury for a household as simple as ours—a luxury possible because of two good salaries. In ordinary times one competent full-time worker could manage the apartment (with a porch, which solves the baby's play and airing), and, with my aid, the children, except for the vexing problem of getting the older child home from school while someone stays with the younger. But ordinary times seem conspicuous by their absence during a winter in a family with young children. Last year one child had whooping cough,

and the other had measles. When it isn't measles it's "wheezles." We are a robust, and I think an ordinarily careful and intelligent family, but there have been weeks of just one emergency after another.

The mother who has one maid and no outside job has a considerable amount of leisure which is insurance against just such times as these. I am inclined to think that the working mother of young children is obliged to plan a similar margin at home or be prepared to call in trained nurses (they are needed just at the times when one least wants to turn a child over to a stranger, however well trained), or those indispensable female relatives who seem to be extinct in modern cities, and in our case are totally lacking.

By paying good wages and offering fair and definite working and living conditions I never have found it difficult to get intelligent and responsible help at home. But even with such help—able to plan and to run the household on an allotted sum—there is an infinite amount of detail which the mother must carry herself, and the double responsibility is difficult. There are times when you feel that you simply can not remember to telephone the plumber about the leaky radiator valve, or buy mittens in your noon hour, or spend Saturday afternoon taking a young patient to the dentist, in addition to routine demands of attention at work and good nature at home.

I like the double job better than I liked staying at home, and I am glad that I am doing it, but I never again would attempt it under the conditions of the first years before the family income warranted my making the work at home a definite, full-time, adequately paid job to attract a responsible substitute for myself. And I should never even dream of trying it voluntarily without a husband who regarded himself as a practicing parent and a member of a cooperative group, ready to lend a hand.

## THE HOUSE AND THE WEATHER

By SARAH N. CLEGHORN

*"Helen, this stove-pipe's badly rusted."*

*"And now, you see, there's no use talking. This whole house, Fred, needs to be dusted."*

*"And yet the weather to-day needs walking."*

*"I know I ought to fill the lamps."*

*"I ought, I know, to paint the porches."*

*"And yet—there are the willow swamps*

*With bushes burning bright as torches."*

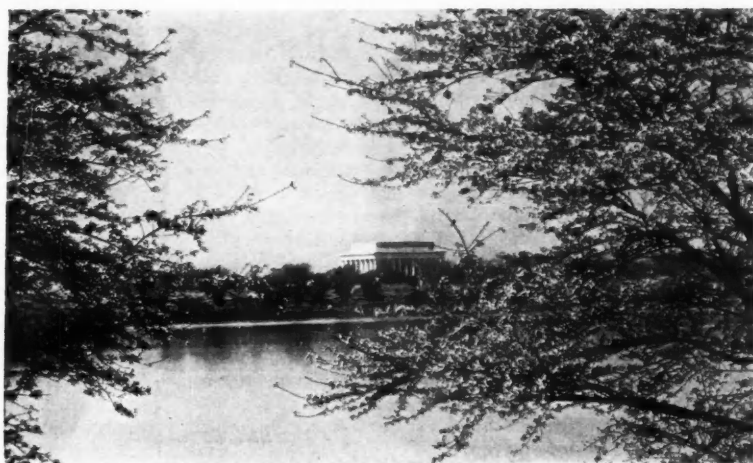
*"Some time to-day I'll manage, Fred,*

*To mend that coat, when you can spare it."*

*"Helen! Let's go to walk instead*

*And let the blackberry bushes tear it."*





The Lincoln Memorial in cherry-blossom time © Wide World Photos

## Your Business in Washington

By CATHERINE I. HACKETT

April 20, 1926.

**T**HE President has been struggling with a spring cold. The D. A. R. is fluttering all over town. The early cherry blossoms are congealing with the out-of-season snow flurries that happened over the week-end, and Western newspapers are editorializing to the effect that the Administration might lighten up and function a little less ponderously; that President Roosevelt was known for the brilliance and snap he contributed to national affairs; that President Taft rocked the White House with his geniality; that even Woodrow Wilson in his most discouraging days resorted to the lightness of limericks and his Saturday night seat at the burlesque; but that Mr. Coolidge is sadly in need of a real joke with which to regale the nation.

It seems hard to the neighbors of the President that the far-away friends should thus demand a joke of a man who has lost his son and his father. Moreover, it is unlikely that President Coolidge would ever subscribe to the viewpoint of the presidency enunciated by Admiral Dewey after the battle of Manila Bay when he so spectacularly announced his willingness to accept the nomination, saying: "Since studying this subject I am convinced that the office of the President is not such a very difficult one to fill, his duties being mainly to execute the laws of Congress. Should I be chosen for this exalted position I would execute the laws of Congress as faithfully as I have always executed the orders of my superiors."

But the capital is not worrying about the President's temperament. In the scheme of things here he has an assured position.

One of the most obvious situations in capital life is the omnipresence of prohibition, worn to a thread in discussion but eclipsing nearly every other subject. After gently simmering for several years, prohibition agitation has really boiled over, resulting in one of the most dramatic Congressional hearings of the present session. The reverberations from "Room 224, Senate Office Building," where a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, composed of Senators Means of Colorado, Harrell of Oklahoma, Reed of Missouri, Walsh of Montana and Goff of West Virginia, conducted an "impartial hearing" of wet and dry forces, reached the far corners of the United States, and, we suspect, echoed faintly in Europe. It has been a battle royal, and the smoke will be long in clearing.

### Wets vs. Drys

The ostensible purpose of the investigation was to enable the sub-committee to make up its mind about the various bills for modification of the Volstead Act pending before it, and to report back to the full committee, which will then make its report to the Senate. The wets made a loud and protesting noise against prohibition in general, marshalling their well-known arguments that the law is not being, and cannot be, enforced. The dry forces retorted that six years is too short a test period, that enforcement is improving, and that it is no argument

against a law itself to prove that it is not being adequately enforced. A delegation of women in support of prohibition was one of the largest and most imposing ever witnessed at the capital.

It was declared before the hearing by Senator Walsh, who with Senator Borah strongly opposed holding the hearings at all, that "the only purpose of these proposed hearings is to use the committee as an open forum to spread wet propaganda," while Senator Borah denounced all modification projects as unconstitutional. The wets, headed by Senator Bruce of Maryland, and Senator Edge of New Jersey, who spoke in favor of their modification bills, played their trump card through one of the committee members—Senator Reed of Missouri, who, though not wishing to be labeled "wet," assumed the rôle of cross-examiner for that side. By adroit questioning, Senator Reed got from General Lincoln C. Andrews, generalissimo of the Government enforcement agencies, a statement that he believed the sale of beer for home consumption, under Government regulation, would aid enforcement. Newspaper headlines blazoned far and wide that "General Andrews favors Modification of Prohibition Act." The explanation was made by General Andrews the next day that in answering a "hypothetical question" which he understood related to "non-intoxicating cereal beverages or beer" he was not advocating any change in the prohibition law.

Meanwhile, high officials of the Treasury hastened to state that General Andrews was giving only his personal opinion, and in no way speaking for the

Administration. But the damage had been done by the interpretations put on his statement by the press, and branches of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Anti-Saloon League immediately announced that they would petition the President to remove General Andrews if he was not in sympathy with the law he was appointed to enforce.

One fact the hearings demonstrated beyond question: that the modification-ists and anti-prohibitionists are a powerful group, well financed, and determined to fight to the last ditch. Whether that ditch will be represented by an attempt at a national referendum, conducted by the Government, to discover the real trend of public opinion, or some other method of definitely closing the question, it is too early to surmise. Emory R. Buckner, Federal attorney for the southern district of New York, estimated the gross income of the bootleg industry at the astounding figure of \$3,600,000,000 annually. This figure was a shock to the dries, as showing the financial power of their opponents.

Prohibition also furnished the Senate chamber with one of the most powerful speeches of the session, when Senator Borah arose to declare that the issue is not modification of the Volstead Act, but repeal of the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. Any modification, he said, is unconstitutional.

"So long as the provision is there, instead of seeking means to evade it, it is the duty of the citizens of the United States to find means to enforce it," he asserted.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor told the Senate Committee organized labor favors giving the working man his beer again. Not all labor thinks along these lines, however, as became clear when Edward Keating, former representative from Colorado and now editor of *Labor*, the official organ of the railroad brotherhoods, came out strongly for continuance of the Volstead Act as it stands, with added efforts by the Government to enforce it.

#### *That "Younger Generation"*

A good deal of the brunt of the anti-prohibitionists' case seems to have fallen upon the "younger generation," whose morals are said to be suffering from the necessity of surreptitiously carrying hip flasks, and upon high officials who are useful stalking horses for the wets' contention that the law is disregarded in private homes. Neither charge can possibly be proved. As Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, head of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, reminded the committee: "It takes a good many hip flasks to equal one saloon." And the high officials, who are never mentioned by name, have no chance to disprove the assertion that they openly patronize bootleggers.

There have been and are Washington

officials who would as soon pass around hasheesh as to serve wine at a dinner. One quiet little story going the rounds in Washington credits former Secretary of the Navy Daniels and his wife with the courage of their prohibition convictions, and sets an example for others who talk about law flouting in high places. Mr. Daniels and his wife, attending a dinner given by a Navy official shortly after prohibition became the law of the land, arose and departed without apologies in the middle of the dinner, because the terrapin which had just been put before them was drenched with liquor!

No better time could have been chosen for the great prohibition demonstration staged by the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, which brought to the capital two thousand



*Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, who led the women's "dry" cohorts at the prohibition hearing*

women representing various organizations for a three-day conference to draw up a platform for the woman voter who favors law enforcement. The three-day conference opened on the first day assigned the dry forces for appearance before the Senate committee, and sixty-five women, headed by Mrs. Henry Peabody, of Boston, appeared as the first witnesses for the prohibitionists. The corridors of the Senate Office Building were crowded with them, and only a small proportion of the delegation gained admittance to the committee room. Not even Senator Reed's adroit questioning rattled Mrs. Peabody and her associates, who told the committee that they were for strengthening, rather than weakening, the Volstead Act.

The Woman's National Committee outlined three aims for which they will work: return of dry Senators and representatives in the fall elections, assurance of a "dry" Administration in 1928, and organization of all their forces in the big cities which are the center of law violations.

It must have been with some astonishment that the hundred or more editors and publishers from Latin American countries, assembled in Washington for the first Pan-American Congress of Journalists, saw women marching in determined cohorts to Capitol Hill and given a respectful hearing, holding a convention in which they announced their in-

tention to use their vote as a weapon to enforce their demands, and otherwise demonstrating their power in national affairs. True to the conventions of Latin American countries, the wives and women relatives who accompanied the distinguished journalists to Washington were not permitted to attend the business meetings of the Congress.

#### *Pan-American Journalists*

As a basis for closer cooperation among the American republics, the Congress laid the foundation for permanent organization in the form of a Pan-American press association. Editors of American papers were urged by the visiting delegates to print more accurate and detailed news concerning the countries to the South. Going beyond the field of actual journalism, the Congress passed a recommendation for "the establishment in New York City of a salon for the promotion of artistic production in the Western hemisphere." The value of the Congress, however, lay rather in the personal contacts formed, the exchange of views on the betterment of journalism and the close-up view of the capital afforded the visitors, than in the passage of formal resolutions.

The investigation of the Tariff Commission by a special Senate Committee has so far failed to explode any bombs, though it has shown why the body charged with the administration of the flexible tariff feature of the tariff law has acted so slowly and with such creaking of machinery since the law was enacted. It was brought out by testimony of Thomas O. Marvin, Republican, chairman of the Commission, and Alfred P. Dennis, Democrat, vice-chairman, that there has been endless controversy over interpretation of the flexible tariff provision, Mr. Marvin holding that the Commission was only to report to the President its findings on comparative production costs, which would show with mathematical accuracy whether a revision of the existing rate on any commodity was justified. Mr. Dennis, with an eloquence born of his Democratic free trade beliefs, argued that other factors than cost of production should enter into the Commission's recommendations; that the effect of American tariffs on world trade, the relative efficiency of American and foreign production of certain products, and other factors, should all be considered, and that the Commission is not a fact-finding but a quasi-judicial body. The majority of the Commission, he told the committee, side with Chairman Marvin, but the minority, composed of Mr. Dennis and Mr. Costigan, have not been overridden without protest.

The Senate Committee has summoned William S. Culbertson, American Minister to Rumania and former Vice-Chairman of the Commission, to come from Bucharest to testify. Some of the Sen-

*(Continued on page 38)*

## Current Events

**S**PRING is arriving here in New York too as well as in Washington, we will inform Miss Hackett, though our Japanese cherry blossoms weren't out far enough to chill in the recent relapse.

And we are likewise stirred over the Senate hearing on prohibition, just concluding, as this is written, with much dissatisfaction among the wets because Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, failed to take the witness chair and submit himself to the searching questions of Senator Reed, who assumed the rôle of cross-examiner for the anti-prohibitionists. The wets are muttering that the dries didn't give their side a fair show. Now it remains to be seen what sort of report the committee will draft and what, if any, effect it will have on the bills for modification which are now before Congress. The general impression seems to be that the result is more likely to be a tightening up than a loosening of the prohibition law.

*Looking abroad, we see—large in the foreground—Mussolini*

**W**ITH his nose damaged by the bullet of an insane Englishwoman, Premier Mussolini, of Italy, merely gained still more prestige and acclaim. While still in the surgeon's hands, he showed magnanimity to the



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*Mussolini,  
master of Italy,  
undoubtedly  
the most  
picturesque  
figure in Europe*

would-be assassin, and stopped reprisals. Bandaged, he set sail for Italy's imperial possession, Tripoli, in a great blaze of glory. On that trip he talked inflammatory talk about Italy's world destiny, which provoked from various parts of Europe irritated protests against his "sword-shaking." Our Senate, indeed, joined in the chorus—at least those who were opposing ratification of the Italian debt settlement. To let Italy off easy, they said, would be to furnish more means for his

swashbuckling, world-troubling policies. The settlement was ratified, though, after the hot debate was over.

When Mussolini returned he was received with a terrific royal ovation, such as might have greeted a great Roman just back from victory on the battlefield. Though he has powerful enemies, it is evident that his star is still in the ascendant. He seems likely to remain absolute master of Italy for a while yet—unless defeated by the serious ailment which he is fighting with a gameness that adds to his countrymen's adoration.

*Our Pacific possessions are to be studied*

**S**PEAKING of Tripoli and empire, what of our own empire? President Coolidge has appointed Colonel Carmi A. Thompson, of Ohio, to study our Pacific possessions—the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, Samoa. Among these the Philippines are of course far the most important in the survey. Of late, agitation for the independence which we promised to give the Filipinos when they had proved themselves ready, has grown more acute. But at the same time there has been a change in the American attitude. Back in 1899, we decided to hold the islands on the principle of protection and improvement. American business interests, to be sure, have all along urged the use of American capital to develop them. But recently we grew very much agitated over the British control of rubber prices and the high cost of tires, and some one had the bright thought that maybe the Philippines would grow rubber. Besides, other things might grow there which we would need in the coming years. So there has been a tightening of the tension. Under the Jones Act we are pledged in all honor to give the Filipinos independence when they have shown themselves ready to take it. The time for fulfilment of that pledge, if we keep it, is not determined. Colonel Thompson's mission is to study the economic and productive possibilities of the various insular possessions, and he will take six months to the job.

He has been Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Treasurer of the United States, Secretary to President Taft. He is now president of an iron ore company, in Cleveland, and is National Commander of the Spanish War Veterans' Association. He was a prospect for the Republican nomination for governor of Ohio, and some hints were dropped that his

appointment had something to do with that fact.

*Looking skyward*

**T**HREE polar flights are tilting our mind's eye skyward, away from government tangles. There is Lieutenant Richard E. Byrd, backed principally by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who will try flight from Spitzbergen in Norway over

*Colonel  
Umberto  
Nobile,  
Italian  
commander  
of the  
Norge*



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the Pole to Alaska about the middle of May—in the monoplane *Josephine Ford*. His object is exploration of the vast unexplored area between the Pole and Alaska, where coal and oil deposits may be claimed for the United States.

The second is the airship *Norge*, built by Italy and commanded by Colonel Umberto Nobile, which mounted from Rome after the Pope had given his blessing and the Premier his adieux, to make a Rome-to-Nome trans-polar flight. Already, as this is written, the *Norge* has almost completed her flight over Europe to Spitzbergen, where Roald Amundsen and Lincoln Ellsworth, whose disastrous flight and dramatic return are remembered from last year, will join the command. That flight was by plane, this in a dirigible, which can stay up much longer and so avoid forced landings. Sixteen men packed in two square meters, so close one can turn only when all turn, are nearing the hardest, coldest part of their trip—and long newspaper stories of their experiences appear as they fly.

The third airman is George H. Wilkins, backed by the Ford interests, who is making trial flights from his base at Point Barrow, Alaska. Already he has flown farther north than any Arctic explorer has ever been—seventy miles farther than Amundsen's flight last year. He will not fly beyond the Pole. Like Byrd, he is using monoplanes, the *Alaskan* and the *Detroit*. Twelve days ago he started out in the *Alaskan* on a supply trip from Fairbanks to Point Barrow. He has not been heard from since.



*How long are we going to keep "alien property"?*

THE question of restoring to its owners alien property confiscated during the war seems a simple enough problem in ethics. This property represents investments made by Germans, Hungarians and Austrians in this country before the war, which were taken into "custody" to prevent the possibility that they might be used against us in war time. Always it has been the American custom to return such property when the war emergency ended. In this case we have kept the property a long time, and even diverted some of it to other uses; the argument has been that it should be held as a means of forcing payment of our war damage claims against Germany. Recently the President asked Congress to return the property, and Mr. Mellon supported him—"to confiscate the private property of enemy citizens," he said, "is inconsistent with historical American policy, detrimental to our own citizens who have interests abroad and, above all, wrong in morals." A bill was framed—the Mills bill—to arrange for restoration of the property and at the same time to provide for the payment of American claims from the proceeds of a loan from the United States Treasury—which would then be reimbursed by Germany from the Dawes payments. This seemed all right until a Democrat discovered that Mr. Mills, Mr. Mellon and others in the Administration would benefit from the arrangement. Some Republicans backed down, and the new ethical issue has apparently thrown the original one into confusion.

*The New Jersey mill strike is no longer of merely local concern*

IN Passaic, New Jersey, for thirteen weeks mill workers have been on strike. At one of the mills the workers had wanted a wage raise and they got a cut; from that beginning the strike spread to ten thousand hands. Social investigators report desperate conditions among them. The workmen claim they get only \$10 to \$19 a week, and the would-be picketing children who went to the White House last week carried banners reading—"Yes, we too want to eat; our mothers work nights, our fathers days, who cares for us?" . . . "That 10 per cent wage cut took our milk away." . . . "Come to Passaic and see how we live."

Not only are the conditions notably bad, but the methods used by the authorities, if correctly reported, seem to be in violation of constitutional rights of speech and assembly.

Early in the strike, picketers on orderly parade were charged by police—and that time the police made the mistake of charging on newspapermen too,

which gave the affair unwelcome publicity. Bail so high as to be prohibitive was fixed in the case of the strike leader. Albert Weisbord, a young man just out of Harvard who is said to be a Communist and is heartily hated by the authorities. Though Bainbridge Colby, former Secretary of State, pleaded for him, he was jailed, and it was only after a number of days that the bail was lowered. Sheriff Nimmo, of Bergen County, resorted to the antiquated Civil War Riot Act, the legality of which is being tested.

The authorities claim that these workers are Communistic, led by out-and-out Communists and that stern methods are in order.

A mediation committee under the Governor's charge is at work on the problem, and a Senate resolution for an inquiry into the situation is under consideration. It seems to be sadly needed.

*Tacna-Arica is a synonym for trouble*

THAT Tacna-Arica business which sounds so incomprehensible to North American ears, is proving very troublesome to the Administration. There they are—the two little provinces over which Chile and Peru have disagreed since the eighties, and whose destinies we have tried to settle by letting their inhabitants vote as to which country they want to join. This was the solution agreed on, you remember, by Chile and Peru—a plebiscite to be taken ten years after they signed a peace treaty. But the plebiscite never came off. So when the whole business was referred to the President as arbiter and he said, "Take that vote," we tried to arrange it. General Pershing worked at it until he had to come home. Then General Lassiter took over the job. But both countries raised continued objections, and when it became clear that a plebiscite would be a disaster if it took place at all, we tried to substitute diplomatic suggestion.

Secretary Kellogg has proposed several plans. One is that the territory should be neutralized and made independent, or put under some other country's control. This would be a very artificial arrangement. A better proposal is that Bolivia, which lies just east of Tacna and Arica, inland, shall buy the central part of the strip, or all of it, and so gain the outlet to the sea which she so needs. This is in line with offers that both countries have already tentatively made to Bolivia, and sounds hopeful. If only the central part were bought, the northern and southern parts might go back to Peru and Chile respectively.

What will happen if Chile or Peru refuses all suggestions? Every once in a while there is a murmur that the problem will eventually go to the League of Nations, with the suggestion that *then*

we shall see what will happen to the Monroe Doctrine.

*Germany and Russia give alarm with a treaty*

THE so-called "neutrality treaty"—essentially a trade treaty—just concluded by Germany and Russia has not met with a friendly reception everywhere. Rumanian, Czechoslovakian, French leaders took alarm, fearing an alliance of armies and armaments would develop out of the agreement. They carried their troubles to wise M. Briand, of France, who seems to have been soothing, and Great Britain's spokesman has taken pains not to "regard with alarm." As a matter of fact, steady statesmen of Europe know that Germany can not make her payments without selling her goods—and there is the question, where shall she send them?

The treaty provides friendly relations in all political and economic matters. In case either country is attacked without provocation, the other remains neutral. The treaty foundation was laid five years ago and negotiations have been going on at intervals ever since. Germany's Locarno and League of Nations policies, her representatives say, remain unaltered.

*Great Britain's coal trouble near another crisis*

JUST as we get over our coal troubles (temporarily, anyhow,) Great Britain's grow worse. Some time ago the British Government decided on a subsidy to the coal industry, which was in a desperate way. Of course there was a loud hullabaloo from all sides, but no other course—save nationalization, which the Conservative Government wouldn't consider—seemed feasible. Then along came the report of the Coal Commission, which had been studying the industry, and it recommended that the Treasury subsidy should stop May 1. Premier Baldwin has, however, said that he is willing to carry it on for maybe three months if that will bring results—and avert a strike. No doubt the industry is in a really bad condition and reorganization is necessary. But both sides are very stubborn. If the subsidy is continued, it will be of no use unless at the same time the Commission's other recommendations for unification of mines and wage revisions are carried out. A terrible example!

*Debt Settlements*

THE Belgian debt settlement was ratified in the Senate.

A proposal for the settlement of the most disturbing of all, the French debt, was made by M. Berenger, French ambassador to the United States, but has been rejected by the American Debt Commissioners.

April 26, 1926.

# What the American Woman Thinks

## Campus Citizens

By MARY E. WOOLLEY \*

*The President of Mount Holyoke College, whom the CITIZEN proudly claims as a Contributing Editor, talks about student government as a training ground for citizenship—and by way of illustration explains the non-smoking rule at Mount Holyoke. Readers, of college age or older, are invited to comment in brief letters.*

THE recent upheaval in some of the women's colleges on the subject of smoking has raised again among college students the discussion of the kind of democracy they enjoy in their own student self-government organizations. And, along with this, in many quarters, it has brought the implication that democracy means the divine right of the individual to do just as he pleases. I have used the pronoun *he* advisedly, for this attitude in college is but a reflex of the attitude outside. Student contentions that democracy among them is non-existent because they must attend chapel, or must not smoke, or must in one way or another adjust themselves to other opinions than their own, really are samples of the whole problem of government in our time. The relation of the student self-governing groups to the administration of the college represents the relation between the individual and the weight of constituted authority and social custom in a democracy.

Of course, it is possible to push this analogy too far. The student community can not be absolutely self-determining, since the college, as represented by the administration, must stand for certain policies and not leave all to the decision of a constantly changing student constituency. The students are but *one*

\*In collaboration with Marjorie B. Greenbie.



Student Alumnae Hall, Mount Holyoke, and Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President



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organized body within the larger organization which constitutes the college. Often, like similar groups within the larger organization of the state, they complain of lack of representation—or of true democracy—when all they mean is that other groups are being represented as well as themselves.

The variety of considerations that may enter into any problem of government was illustrated recently when the smoking question arose at Mount Holyoke College. The students, following the example of Vassar and Bryn Mawr, repealed the provision against smoking while under the jurisdiction of the college, which had hitherto been one of their own student laws. In this I think many were actuated less by a desire to smoke than by the feeling that they should not prevent other students from doing so if they wished. They looked to nothing beyond the position of themselves and their own generation in the matter.

But the parents who pay the bills for their daughters' college education, often at considerable sacrifice, and the alumnae who help to support the college and who partly depend on the name and reputation of the college for their own prestige within their own communities, surely have a right to an opinion about that to

which the college shall be committed. The administration is bound to represent the opinion of what has been called the "college in the world"—the whole body of the college supporters, graduates, and friends to whom the name of the college is bound up in many ways with their own life, and work, and personal standing. In this case the administration feels that the consensus of opinion in this larger Mount Holyoke is against the action of the students.

Moreover, although a practice like smoking may seem to the individual something that does her no harm, it makes trouble for the college authorities. For one thing, it increases the danger of fire. It would also be difficult to keep the social rooms fresh and pleasant to visitors and non-smokers among the students themselves. Many people enjoy fresh tobacco smoke; I know of no one who enjoys it stale! Although these problems are settled in various ways at other institutions, surely the college authorities have a right to say whether they wish to have the added trouble. This should be taken into consideration before people unthinkingly sympathize with the various efforts of the younger generation to be self-determining when, in the nature of the case, they can not be the only ones to meet the results of their own actions. And that same principle applies to any other social group within the state.

So much of the government of the modern student body is in its own hands that I think we may consider student self-government a genuine training

(Continued on page 38)

# Editorially Speaking

## *We Decline to Explain*

**A** RUMOR is on its rounds that the reservations attached to the resolution by which the Senate "advised and consented" to American membership in the World Court have already been rejected. Not so. No one of the signatory nations has as yet publicly announced action upon them.

By the terms of the Senate resolution, the powers signatory to the Protocol are to indicate their acceptance of the conditions of adhesion "through an exchange of notes" before the signature of the United States is affixed. That provision is of Senate origin, though the idea is embodied in the Secretary of State's letter of February 17, 1923, when he states that "the attitude of this government will thus be defined and communicated to the other signatory powers whose acquiescence in the stated conditions will be necessary."

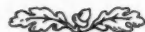
As the European press began to question the wisdom of some of the reservations, especially the fifth, it was proposed by Austen Chamberlain that a conference at Geneva of all the nation-members of the World Court would tend to secure a better understanding and probably an entire agreement. This plan pleased the whole world except the United States. The United States was invited to participate in that conference in order that the reservations might be explained if necessary. This invitation was declined. The President has said that the reservations are quite clear enough as they stand and need no interpretation.

But are they clear? Suppose a representative of this country should go to Geneva for the conference. A delegate from Sweden might ask: "Mr. American, your fifth reservation provides, 'Nor shall it (the Court), without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest.' Will you kindly inform us how the League, desiring an advisory opinion upon a question, shall determine whether the United States 'claims an interest' in it or not? Must not the query be put to the United States every time an advisory opinion is desired before the question can be submitted to the Court? Just what power in the United States will have the authority to determine the query when put—the President, the Secretary of State, or will a two-thirds votes of the Senate to 'advise and consent' be necessary? If the consent of the Senate is necessary, how long a period would be required to get the query answered, especially if the question arose during adjournment?"

The powers in Washington must have perceived in what a cloud of embarrassment an American delegate in Geneva would find himself should such questions be put; and it must have been justified fear that he couldn't answer the questions which might be asked that led them to decline. More, were he able to answer all queries nobly, there remained the puzzler, would the Senate that created the reservations consent to his interpretations?

Meanwhile the adhesion of the United States to the World Court "rests upon the lap of the gods" until

September, when a conference in Geneva will wrestle with the problems involved in the above questions. The United States probably will expect to receive an individual reply from each country, but if the members of the Court will agree upon their replies, it will avoid troublesome complications.—C. C. C.



## *The "Truth" About Prohibition*

**S**AYS Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, General Counsel of the Anti-Saloon League: "National arrests have decreased by 500,000 since prohibition became effective."

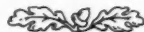
Says Stanley Shirk, Research Director of the Moderation League: "Arrests of young men have increased about 575 per cent over pre-prohibition days."

The Salvation Army tells how greatly improved they find conditions in the homes of the poor, because money is going into rent and shoes instead of drink. A probation officer claims that any such new prosperity is due to the profits from home stills. One Canadian testifies that Government control of sale is the happy answer, and the next that the Canadian system is riddled with bootlegging.

"What is truth?"

The exchange of evidence and arguments is not over yet as this is written, and it is too soon to sum up and weigh the evidence. That must wait. So far the one thing proved is that nothing has been finally proved, and when one reflects on the colossal size of the experiment one realizes what a tiny little time is seven years for its testing. On the face of it, it is preposterous to claim that the impossibility of enforcement has been conclusively demonstrated. Enforcement must be not only a matter of the right officials, rightly chosen (which we haven't had), and enough of them (which we haven't had), but also a matter of education, a gradual sinking in of a new point of view.

Meantime, honest differences of opinion prevail, as well as clashing propagandas inspired by self-interest. Discussion of a law is the right of every American citizen; but until and unless it is changed, his obligation to conform to the law so long as it is one, is clear.



## *"Swat the Sign"*

**A** GAIN the roads are rolling full of automobiles. Again on every side we see a fine mixture of bursting buds and chewing-gum signs; noble trees flushing green in their branches, while their trunks proclaim garage and chicken dinner advice. Again we fail entirely to see a choice view because we lack ladders to scale the signboards.

That is, if we live in communities where signboards are subject to no restriction. Happily, their number is decreasing. But not automatically. Ask the Na-



tional Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising (Mrs. W. L. Lawton, chairman), which is working hard to save American scenery, country and city, from defacement. State leaders are actively campaigning through hundreds of committees. A long list of organizations, including the General Federation of Women's Clubs, are cooperating. Twenty-nine national advertisers have adopted the Committee's policy of "restriction of all outdoor advertising to commercial districts where it will not injure scenery, civic beauty or residential values." Many others, without formal pledges, are giving up rural boards. Anti-billboard agitation is gaining real headway in many states and laws are being passed to save America the Beautiful from being America the Ugly.

If any group of women are looking for some civic job, here is one to their hands. The National Committee (119 East 19th St., New York City), is ready to help, and a good start is their two recent pamphlets, "Progress in 1925" and "What Attracts the Tourist to Your Town?" But you don't have to be a group to be useful. Letters to the advertisers who are offenders around or in your town are a powerful weapon. Florida's slogan, inelegant but effective, might well be a campaign cry—"Swat the Sign and Save the Scenery."

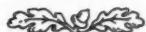


### Primaries!

**I**N her account of the senators who are seeking reelection this year (page 5), Miss Rigby couldn't tell you the whole story. The rest is up to you in whose states contests are coming—to find out the complete record; to see whether your senatorial spokesman is wet or dry, friend or foe of the World Court, of child labor, and whether he considers the interests of his country or his party the more important when the two conflict. And remember, it is at the primaries that your votes count. That's why we are talking about the senators now instead of in the fall. The primaries have begun, and run right along through the spring and summer. Don't forget or neglect!

\* \* \* \* \*

Women will welcome the news that Judge Florence E. Allen is to run for nomination to the Senate in Ohio. A tireless advocate of peace measures, the first woman ever to sit on a state Supreme Court bench, a sound feminist, in every way not only beyond reproach but meriting praise, Judge Allen is a candidate to be proud of. When we talk about wanting women to run for office, this is the kind of women we mean!



### The Perfect Child

**I**F THE thinking, acting women of this country caught the picture of a whole generation of children, fit, sound, approximately perfect; reared in a home, educated in a school, living in a community—if their imaginations were so fired by that picture that they mustered their forces to the great objective—no conceivable accomplishment of industry, of politics, or finance, no revolutionary discovery of science could accomplish so much to make America a great force in world progress."

That is a privileged advance quotation from a message by Aida de Acosta Root, of the American CHILD HEALTH Association, which, with the cooperation of health agencies and national women's organizations, is celebrating May Day as Child Health Day. (See pages 31-32.) "No nation," says Mrs. Root, "has ever yet visualized free and perfect childhood. That is a new pioneering venture. . . . And it is essentially a woman's venture. . . . Will American women see the power that lies in this picture and unite their energies in a greater parenthood which reaches out through the home, the school and the community?"

Will they? It is a splendid vision, to be realized bit by bit in our own communities. It means the destruction of slums, child labor, malnutrition, ignorance; the creation of every right social and economic condition, to produce Perfect Childhood.



### Suspicious and Courage

**I**T used to be possible (didn't it?) to oppose some measure or policy and merely be an opponent of that measure or policy. But those simple days are gone. Since the war, and especially since the Russian Soviet Government was set up, any attitude of a liberal tinge is considered not on its merits but on suspicion—of being "inspired" or "paid for" by Red Russia, or—favorite charge—controlled by persons "interlocked" with other persons who direct radical organizations.

For instance: Some respectable citizen figures out that compulsory military training in regular colleges is a bad thing for his boys. Very well, prove that there is a Communist on the board of some organization which also opposes the compulsory principle, and there you are!

Some one else, with old American traditions in his blood, objects to the exclusion of political refugees from our country, and again finds the case settled by the neighbors, not on its merits, but on the alignments. It is likely to get to the point where if a radical favors cleaning up our parks or better milk for babies, those causes will be considered sinister.

The sad part of it is that the gag is accepted. Hesitation is felt about using words and labels that the bogey-haunted have attacked, about standing for ideas about which an insinuation can be made. We need a new courage to stick to our principles, when we are sure of them, regardless of the company.



### Still?

**H**ERE is a gem—a phrasing of masculine ideals of feminine behavior in the year 1001 as reported by Lady Murasaki in "The Tale of Genji":

"Sometimes indeed a woman should even pretend to know less than she knows, or say only a part of what she would like to say." . . .

"But when all is said and done, there can be no greater virtue in woman than this: that she should with gentleness and forbearance meet every wrong whatsoever that falls to her share."

They've been at it a long time—haven't they?

# A Lady of Many Gardens

By  
Caroline  
Avis



*A few of Frances Benjamin Johnston's photographs of European gardens.*

*Above — The Villa Cypris, at Cap Martin on the French Riviera. At the left—the pool and cypresses at the Villa Falconieri, Italy, and at the right, a little garden court of the Alhambra, Spain.*



**O**F course it would have been pleasanter to interview her in a garden and watch her at work with her camera. Next best was the quiet exhibition room whose walls were lined with her lovely photographs of Old World garden beauty, while a fountain plashed appropriately in the center. And third best was the high hotel room where the lady of the gardens lived

among bewildering folders of prints and her precious garden books of all the ages, with bits of transported beauty here and there—pierced brass, red lacquer, a pool of rosy beads—proving the love of color on which Frances Benjamin Johnston lives.

Miss Johnston owns no gardens. They are hers by right of knowledge, love and artistic presentation. Over most of the world she has photographed

them—and the list shows names dear in many a traveler's memory: gardens of the Villa Borghese, those about Frascati, Viterbo, Tivoli, the gardens of the French chateaux, of Syria, of the Alhambra, and of the country which is all a garden—England. To picturing them she has brought a finely developed photographic technique, an unusual feeling for composition, a knowledge of gardens based on first-hand study and wide read-

The massed climbing roses of the upper picture are at the Villa La Pietra, near Florence.



Below, the water garden and Chinese pagoda on Lord and Lady Astor's estate, Cliveden, at Taplow-on-Thames



ing, and a sincere wish to use her art as a background for disseminating a sense of beauty.

A pioneer by heritage and nature, she was perhaps the first woman in this country who went deliberately into photography as a profession; the only woman at the International Congress of Photography held in Paris in 1900. Before photography there was study at Julien's in Paris and at the Art Students' League in Washington. In those days Miss Johnston had ambitions to be an illustrator with brush and pencil, but chance deflected her, and almost before she knew it she became one with the lens and was pioneering in the business of picturing Presidents, cabinet ministers and other Washington notables. A family background of social prominence gave her easy access to the great, who had not yet become hardened to facing a camera at every turn, and for some years Frances Johnston made portraits, free from the blight of stiffness and retouching, in her Washington studio. Somewhere along the way she took time for a thorough technical training in the Smithsonian laboratories, which incidentally introduced her to color photography in its infancy. She eagerly watched each early color process, and herself did some of the first autochromes.

It was her love of color that led her to picture gardens. She had always loved them, growing up in her grandmother's old-fashioned garden at Roches-

ter, a city noted for its flowers; and later establishing her first studio in the famous rose garden of her own home in Washington. She knew flowers by their first names. Gradually she began to show slides and talk garden talk. From autochromes she turned to black and whites, so skilfully taken that color could be successfully applied and so that in some uncanny way they actually suggest color values themselves. Meantime she was collecting and studying garden books (a delectable collection it is, with sober garden history nudging "Flora's Interpreter" on her shelves), and by the time she was ready for the centuries-old gardens of Europe she was steeped in their lore. Last year for seven months, equipped with letters from ambassadors and other great ones to open guarded gates, she photographed abroad. This year she is telling the story. Another year she will find other gardens to picture.

Always in her lectures she has to explain that these Old World gardens of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries do not necessarily mean flowers. The Italian gardens, for instance, on which most formal garden design is based, had few flowers except as incidental to the season. It was the Italians who, when the old days of living behind fortress walls had passed, began to develop the garden as a link between the dwelling and the landscape. The architectural lines of the house were carried out on to the land in stone, verdure, water; but actual flowers were usually only a lovely incident, or reserved for a "secret garden," set off by itself. Those who have visited even one of the great Italian examples of landscape gardening know that the "verdure" is cypress, ilex, stone-pine, broad-leaved laurel, pomegranate, box—in bowered avenues and formal plantings.

French landscape architects took up the Italian idea, adapting it to a country less mountainous, more suave and smooth. The results of the French mind operating on the Italian idea were gardens balanced and architectural, almost, one might say, geometrical, in their formality. Mrs. Wharton, in her "Italian Villas," says it all in two sentences: The gardens of Italy were gardens of the emotions, the gardens of France were gardens of the mind. Garden evolutions  
(Continued on page 42)



# The Woman Voter

[This four-page insert is entirely under the control of the *National League of Women Voters*, to be filled as the League desires, except that no advertising matter is to be included. It is understood that the League is not responsible for anything else printed in the *Woman Citizen*, and that the *Woman Citizen* is not responsible for what is published by the League in its insert.]

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ELIZABETH J. HAUSER, Consulting Editor

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## Our Organization Goal

Mrs.  
William  
G.  
Hibbard

ORGANIZATION can only be intelligently developed when we take into account the purpose for which it is designed. In the League of Women Voters we have two immediate objects: First, to bring the average member into closer contact with our policies and to give her a greater share in the responsibility of developing a platform. Second, to extend to an ever-increasing group our education in citizenship.

To accomplish this, three things are necessary: First, in every state and local League a functioning board, by which we mean one that meets regularly and is increasingly informed and better able to speak to the program. It is perfectly obvious that with a program as varied as ours, which concerns itself with any or all current political questions that come within the province of our three departments, continuous education is necessary, and that education must begin with the board. To organize for that purpose it has been necessary in many states to change the by-laws, it has involved payment of expense of members attending board meetings, and necessitated a system of elections which secures some degree of permanency.

Second, our system of communication must be further developed, in order that the educational work necessary to the proper understanding of the program may be carried to all our local units. We are growing rapidly in this direction through a system which includes state bulletins; state organizers; a more careful consideration of the subject matter contained in circular letters; a growing habit of conference, both within the states and between states; a careful routing of speakers; and the regional system. However, we have a long way yet to go. Too many of our local Leagues still feel out of touch and only personal contact will help their difficulty.

Third, in larger cities we must have an office and staff workers, and the state Leagues must have these and a field secretary as well in order to release our officers and volunteer workers for their greatest usefulness. There is no limit

to what a League might do in the way of citizenship education. No League has even begun to plumb the opportunities; the most of them at present are hampered because nearly everyone of the leaders is driven beyond the limit which we have a right to ask. Staff workers should carry the routine and even much of the educational work and so release the leaders from the drudgery of detail in order that they may find time to look about, enlist new leadership, and bring to the tremendously important business of policy-making a freshness of vision which is not possible where there is too much fatigue.

The League is not like the old suffrage organization or the W. C. T. U. with their single purpose. We have a constantly varying program with which to deal, and we must provide for the sort of organization that makes proper consideration of this program possible.—S. F. H.

## In the Congress

LEAGUE members have reason to rejoice in the action of the House of Representatives on Monday, April 5, when it passed, by a vote of 218-44, the bill (H.R. 7555) which will extend the authorization for the appropriation for the Maternity and Infancy Act for two years. There was little debate.

Interest will now center on the action of the Senate, where the measure (S. 2696) is before the Committee on Education and Labor.

Department of Education (H.R. 5000) (S. 291). These proposals to create a Department of Education are before the Committee in both Houses.

Opposition to the Wadsworth-Garrett Amendment (S.J. Res. 8) (H.J. Res. 15). These resolutions are pending before the Judiciary Committees of both Houses.

Opposition to the So-called Equal Rights Amendment (S.J. 11) (H.J. Res. 81). This measure is still before the Judiciary Committees in both Houses.

The Lehlbach Amendment to the Classification Act of 1923 (H.R. 359) (S. 1077). These measures are still pending before the Civil Service Committees of both Houses.—M. O.

## Citizenship Schools

OF the many reports of the League's progress in the last fiscal year, the one dealing with citizenship schools, more than any other phase of educational work, points out the good strides being made. In the last twelve months, state and local Leagues in twenty-five states held citizenship schools, and round-tables or study groups were reported from twenty-seven states. Eighteen states were represented in a series of lectures arranged by local Leagues.

The citizenship school program for 1926-1927 is to be ushered in, particularly for League members in the South, on an extensive scale. Plans are now complete for a regional conference of two days to be followed by a three-day citizenship school in Asheville, North Carolina, June 28-July 2. The conference program provides for discussion of the program of the Departments of Efficiency in Government and International Cooperation to Prevent War, and for the committees on Living Costs and the Legal Status of Women. The school program offers consideration of county government, living costs, international relations, the administration of public welfare, and needed improvements in the ballot.



Miss Hauser



Mrs. Morrisson



Miss Sherwin



Miss Clark

© Harris & Ewing  
Miss Morgan

## The Convention Trail

SIX years ago, just after Federal suffrage was attained, Mrs. George Gellhorn, of St. Louis, said: "It is squarely up to the League of Women Voters to take the next step, Education and Legislation. Is our organization ready?"

It was "ready," and still is. One has only to hear delegates and visitors from forty odd states refer to the deliberations, the reports, addresses, and action at their convention just now coming to a close, to realize that no problem or no goal is insurmountable to the woman voter allied with the League of Women Voters.

Convincing evidence of the spirit which Mrs. Park described as "the spirit which maketh alive" is seen and felt at every turn. It has been an endless trail of challenging discussion, serious and sane debate, and above all, forceful action, the spirit of which is best embodied in the convention motto, "To build upon the deep intent the deed."

The convention trail has had its byways and highways leading to fields of education, efficiency in government, social hygiene, industrial problems, the home and living costs, and the legal status of women. Another trail has led to a round of delightful entertainments, overflowing evidence of the cordial welcome and hospitality of St. Louis and an energetic committee under the direction of Mrs. Ernest Stix. Still another trail mapped a course of conferences, for state delegations, staff, committee chairmen, and regional leaders.

The main road, however, was the more popular one. It took the New York city leader and the farm woman from the Dakotas to four business sessions, three mass meetings, and two impressive dinners. It took the old suffrage worker and the new League member, side by side, to an anniversary meeting on Friday night, where discouragement and disappointment—if any ever existed—were cast to the winds, and a new vista opened up. It was a stirring meeting, this anniversary of the seventh birthday of the League. There was inspiration, strengthening spirit, and all the attributes of a glorious challenge for the future in the addresses of Miss Sherwin, Mrs. Park, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton. There was but one sad note—the absence of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the creator of the League. Murmurs of sorrowful "Oh's" greeted the announcement that she was detained by illness in New York.

What a goal Miss Sherwin set for us, in what she called "the romantic age of politics!" There is a challenge for us, she said, in "the demonstration of political education as a process of democracy," a challenge to prove the experiment and to establish that which is proved.

"It means a new adventure for us all," she said. "It means invention and trial by error. It means persistence in little things. It means a very real share in one of the greatest of human endeavors."

International relations came to the fore, as in all other annual gatherings. It was the theme of the Sunday afternoon mass meeting, scores of informal conferences and a business session, where topics such as problems of the Pacific, causes of war, the powers of the President, and cooperation with the League of Nations received major attention. Miss Morgan herself reminded League members of their opportunities in

influencing public opinion in regard to world affairs, and the earnest need of action at this time. Chester H. Rowell, brilliant orator from California, traced the World Court campaign, decried the irreconcilable minority domination in the Senate, urged women to "use brains rather than emotion" on questions of an international nature, and set up hopes for "a settled condition in which we can take at least this small measure of international cooperation for granted." Professor James T. Shotwell, an expert on peace and disarmament, outlined the chief points in the strategy of peace, declared the former neutrality position of the United States is now impossible, and stated that the "realignment of the United States in the face of a world organizing itself for Peace cannot be longer delayed without serious consequences for all."

Delegates would not feel quite at home unless there was some convention consideration of the centralization of government. Miss Marguerite M. Wells, of Minneapolis, answered that need in a masterly picturization of "The Great Administration." Another inspiring and authoritative word on "Amending the Constitution" came from Dorothy Kenyon, a young woman lawyer of New York City. Miss Ethel M. Smith, legislative secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, contributed a discussion of personnel service.

Organization had its afternoon in a series of six round tables, around which gathered workers from every sized community in the land. It had its hour, too, in a convention session, when Mrs. James E. Cheesman, of Rhode Island, and Mrs. William G. Hibbard, of Illinois, looked back on the progress of the last seven years, and also visualized goals for the future. Important action and adoption of the League's 1926-1927 program occupied portions of several sessions, but limited space prevents detailed interpretation in this issue. Suffice it to say, that very few changes were made to the proposed form. There is one addition, however, of particular interest, in the inclusion of immigration as a subject for study.

A feature of an amended by-law means that the League is to have biennial sessions, and therefore no national gathering again until 1928. Another change provided for the addition of two vice-presidents to the list of officers, a need long felt with the ever-increasing scope of national work.

To the delight of all, Miss Sherwin will direct the League's forces for another two years. She will have five vice-presidents, Mrs. James W. Morrisson, of Chicago, Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, former Women-in-Industry chairman, and Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser joining the ranks with the reelected Miss Morgan and Miss Clark. Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith, of Connecticut, is to fill that very important place of secretary, long the accepted post of Miss Hauser. Miss Ludington is to watch over finances again, and Mrs. Caspar Whitney, and Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, of St. Louis, are the only new faces in the regional directorships.

It would not do (even though the printer is calling for his copy) to forget a mention of a stimulating mass meeting, where agriculture, business, and labor joined hands in discussion of the political problems of economic groups. Carl Vrooman, Ivy Lee, and Matthew Woll, all experts and leaders in their respective fields, had a large part in bringing to a dramatic close a convention which a delegate from Maine said "made her puff with pride."



Gertrude  
Ely

Chairman,  
New Voters'  
Section

## "O, the Glory of the Years to Be!"

"I DON'T want to stop living," Miss Sherwin told the New Voters' delegates to the convention, "until I have seen this that is dawning come true."

One hundred strong they came to St. Louis from fifty colleges and twenty-one states and from business, industrial and home groups for the "New Voters'" week-end at the National League Convention.

"We had a candy sale to send us," said a delegation spokesman, "and we'll have to have another when we get back." "Mother's initiative," bridge parties, subscriptions, and passes on the railroad, all invoked as ways and means, bore out the contention of one New Voter that the young people of today are "practical, not emotional."

Saturday and Sunday, stretched to the snapping-point, offered a business session of the general convention, a luncheon meeting addressed by girls whose League experience in college had helped them "make good" after graduation, a conference on organization problems, dinner at the Town Club with the National Board, an evening session on "Practical Politics, as seen by women in political position and as seen by young voters," Sunday luncheons arranged by St. Louis hostesses, and the League's inspiring Sunday afternoon peace meeting. The careful plans and tireless works of the St. Louis New Voters (Mrs. G. Alex Hope, chairman), and Washington University (Miss Virginia Black, Committee Chairman), hostesses to the New Voters' section of the convention, bore fruit in charming and warming hospitality.

It was a working conference, centering around the discussion of two problems (1) organizing a college League, and (2) what to do with a college League when organized.

"Over-organization on the campus," said a delegate from a large state university, "must result in the survival of the fittest." A League in an Eastern normal school had used the "big sister" idea in interesting freshmen in becoming League members.

"Have good publicity before organizing," advised a delegate from a particularly successful League.

"We took the roll of every member of classes in Political Science and History, and sent a personal letter about the League," was the report of a League enthusiast from a state university with an enrollment of ten thousand.

At a recent campus election, in a college with a League, out of 557 girls, 557 ballots were counted. The voter who votes in a mass—"goose-step"—was scored, also the "defeatist attitude of those who tell you your little effort is a mere nothing."

Politics, to the joy of the National League of Women Voters, has been discovered by the New Voter to be "not dull, not arid, an exciting challenge!"—MARGARETTA WILLIAMSON.

LIKE the little boy who dreams and dreams, the National League has dreamed and hoped that some day it could have a beautiful silk American flag. To be sure, it has in national headquarters various kinds of flags, but it has wanted one with "gold fringe and everything." The wish came true when Mrs. Watson Blair, of Chicago, presented the League with the handsomest flag we ever saw, in memory of her son, Watson K. Blair. Mrs. Blair was a guest of the convention for several days.

## Government, Scientific and Human

"NOW Janet can get her hair all curled up over the Short Ballot, but I have to have a little human interest," confided one delegate to another as we were crowding into the lifts of the Hotel Statler just before the Committee conference opened Wednesday afternoon.

She and Janet must each have been satisfied before the sessions were over, for the topics in the different conferences ran from the intricacies of taxation to the baby saved by the Sheppard-Towner nurse; from the economic influences underlying our foreign relations to the thwarted lives of factory workers. A veritable little university was set up in the great hotel.

It took the ballroom to hold the students of Miss Sherwin's courses in Efficiency in Government. The first hour went to election procedure, how to simplify it and yet ensure honest election. Janet's hair must have curled very tight indeed, during the accounts of the fifty-seven varieties of registration practiced in these United States, methods in some cases so ingeniously devised that they keep out not only fraudulent voters, but honest ones.

The next hour belonged to taxation, which, as painted by Mr. J. A. Zangerle, county auditor in Cleveland, is a marvelous example of the cubist school. The waste and injustice are so incredibly absurd. Dean Loeb, of Washington University, St. Louis, took up the proper uses of public money, and the reasons for increase in public expenditure, and that landed the course neatly at the feet of Dorothy Kirchwey Brown and the question of Federal aid. Well, after that, you didn't know whether you were in the Education Committee, or Child Welfare or Living Costs! Which goes to prove that wherever you start in government, sooner or later you come to a stand in the dooryard. Anyway, Mrs. Brown reminds us that if we are going to turn our backs on this give-and-take between Uncle Sam and the states we shall have to begin long ago—when the Fathers still had their cautious eyes on us, for our state universities themselves had their beginnings in those "land grant colleges" born of the desire of the Federal Government to encourage state efforts for education.

At the Women in Industry conference, Mrs. Katherine P. Edson, a member of the California Industrial Welfare Commission, told about the effect, in California, of the Supreme Court's decision on minimum wage laws. The president of the Women's Trade Union League, Mrs. Maud Swartz, herself a member of the "Big Six," discussed the difference between men—"organizers by nature"—and women—individualists by ages of training. "As soon as there were three caves the men used one for a clubroom," but the most deep-seated prejudices stand in the way of strong labor organizations of women.

We couldn't hear everything and we can only remind our readers that electric power and its influence on country life was being taken up by Connecticut and South Dakota in another room, and the problems of social hygiene in another, and Professor Quincy Wright, of Chicago University, was talking on Disarmament and Security. The Child Welfare hearing ran the International Co-operation pretty hard for popularity this year, what with the Sheppard-Towner continuance Act and that still living Child Labor issue. Professor Paul H. Douglas in speaking of that, and of various other recent governmental developments, exhibited that indestructible doctrine of "state's rights" as shuttlecocked throughout our history between the parties.

Tomorrow come questions of public education, of the legal status of women, and a round-table on citizenship schools with thirteen states taking part. But the WOMAN CITIZEN press won't wait till we tell about these. Everyone at St. Louis is blessing the program builders for their generous dealings with the conferences this year. They are given twice as much time, and we are getting three times as much out of them.—EVELINE W. BRAINERD.





Miss Carroll



Miss Ludington



Mrs. Smith



Miss Wells



Mrs. Whitney



Mrs. Cheesman



Mrs. Cowper



Mrs. Mott

## Gala Finance

**O**VERSUBSCRIBED by almost \$10,000!" reported her brokers to Miss Ludington at the conclusion of the Gala Finance Banquet. One hour's sale of Good Citizenship Bonds under present-day finance methods had brought into the League's treasury \$94,030.

The firm of McKnight, Ely, Hibbard and Gellhorn (Mrs. Summer T. McKnight of Minneapolis, Miss Gertrude Ely of Bryn Mawr, Mrs. W. G. Hibbard of Chicago and Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis) set up business after David R. Forgan, Vice-President of the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, had explained those modern methods. Less than five minutes after the loan had been floated the tickers recorded one \$10,000 and several \$5,000, \$2,000 and \$1,000 transactions. Citizens from Maine to California invested. The messenger boys and prominent St. Louis brokers found buyers on the curb.

Investors ran no risk. The bonds are secured by "pledge of the continued enlightened and vigilant service of the League in raising the standard of citizenship." Interest is payable continually in every town, village and crossroads in America. The bonds are convertible into better legislation at the option of the holder.

The League rejoices that Miss Ludington (not Mr. Benchley!) is the person charged with the reinvestment of this \$94,030. May the rest of the budget be forthcoming as joyously. —BEATRICE MARSH.

**THE BUDGET**—To carry on the work of the League for 1926-1927, \$137,000; to carry on in 1927-1928, a convention year, \$140,000, which may be modified, if necessary, by the General Council meeting a year hence.

**THE FINANCE PLAN**—"Every-Member-A-Money-Raiser" has been tried and proved. In the testimony of the prize winners of the contest "It is the only way!" It is embodied in the General Finance Plan adopted by the convention and recommended to the state and local Leagues as the plan for raising not only the national total but the smaller funds all down the line.

**THE PRIZE WINNERS**—Though only three League groups entered under the regular terms of the contest, five Leagues have demonstrated that it can be done. In the county, Chester County, Pennsylvania, with 1,400 members, walked off with the first prize of \$100. Macon County, North Carolina, started with 100 members and ended with 160, and the second

prize in the county group. Waterbury, Connecticut, the only entrant in the city group, was awarded the \$100 prize. Two wards in St. Louis were awarded prizes in the town group. The fourteenth ward, with 214 members, won the first prize of \$75, the twenty-first ward, with 41 members, the second award of \$30. A courtesy prize of \$100 was awarded Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for qualifying last year as a "Every-Member-a-Money-Raiser" League.

**C**CHARMING informality, plenty of atmospheric touches, and a program complete with brilliance and many surprises, marked the first outstanding event of the convention—the dinner honoring magazine and press representatives. Hardly had the guests been seated when cries of "Extra" filled the room and attractive young newsgirls were distributing copies of the "Ballot-Box Review." In Mrs. Caspar Whitney, the dinner guests had a winning toastmistress, as she presented representatives of women's magazines, newspaper correspondents, and editors of St. Louis newspapers.

More fun followed the speeches. A presentation of a four-part skit provoked rounds of laughter, and it is safe to predict that the St. Louis committee will be kept busy supplying the lines of these particular bits of entertainment. To Mrs. Virgil Loeb, chairman of the St. Louis press committee, and her committee of Miss Margaret Ewing, Mrs. Paul Palmer, and Mrs. N. David Thompson, goes the glory of the evening.

**A**BIT of good cheer and California's sunny hospitality was expressed in the distribution of oranges and individual bags of nuts to the delegate body. Mrs. Koons, herself an owner of a walnut orchard, brought, in addition to her samples of cooperative marketing, the largest California delegation in the history of the League.

**I**LLINOIS sent a large delegation by motor and rail. It was headed by Mrs. James W. Morrisson, of Chicago, whose forceful personality is known far and wide, and is now to be very intimately felt in the national board. Illinois had a part in every conceivable conference, arranged a "bang-up good" dinner for over a hundred, and kept up a lively headquarters, under a large banner, on the hotel mezzanine floor.

**A**DMIRABLE arrangements, down to the minutest detail, contributed a large measure to the general conviction that the convention was "by far the best ever." St. Louis turned itself upside down to make us all comfortable.



Mrs. Anderson

## SPORTS

## The Amazing Glenna Collett

By NANCY DORRIS

**T**HE possession of a first-rate golf temperament is largely responsible for the position Glenna Collett holds in the sport world. Temperamental Miss Collett decidedly is not. Unspoiled by success, refreshingly natural, the holder of the American and French women's golf championship goes about her play as calmly as she would a game of bridge or the choice of sports attire. It is this composure under competition which is the essence of that rarity, golf temperament.

Walter Hagen is perhaps the only person playing today who can be said to have the perfect temperament. The more tense the moment in play, the more tense his mind becomes, yet physically he is as calm and relaxed as he was at the first hole. Miss Collett possesses this same golf temperament in a more marked degree than any other woman golfer in the country.

Exceedingly active physically, this amazing Rhode Island girl, not yet twenty-three, likes to be doing things all the time. Anything and everything in the sport line comes easily and quickly to her, for she is one of those gifted persons whom the experts classify as "motor minded." She enjoys not only golf but tennis and swimming. She sits a horse well. This winter in Florida she took up archery, successfully. She drives a racing car like a demon, but with a skill that commands the admiration of even the traffic policeman.

Glenna's career was mapped out for her by her doting parents long before she knew the meaning of the word. A tennis player, and a champion at that, she was to be. In her father's youth he had developed a love for sports that persists to this day. He took up golf with enthusiasm. Glenna was his pal and often followed him around the links near their Providence home. One spring day in 1917, while watching him drive a ball, the girl picked up a club and imitated him.

"Let me see you do that again," he quietly requested.

Calmly, and in almost perfect form, she did as he bade her.

"We'll make a golfer instead of a tennis player out of you"—her father voiced his sudden decision. And he did. More

than any other person he has influenced Glenna toward championship play.

Lessons at school never carried the same appeal as lessons on the links for Glenna. Her in-



©Wide World Photos

*Glenna Collett, American Women's Golf Champion in the midst of a swing and the midst of a smile.*

clination turned her from books before she had earned the diploma of the Providence school she was attending. Golf was calling her. John Anderson, of the Metacommet Club, her first instructor, found her an eager, apt pupil. The happiest Christmas of her life was in 1917 when she found a full set of Rigden golf clubs made especially for her, in her Christmas stocking.

At fifteen she won her first cup. Today the collection has outgrown the family home and spilled over into the Rhode Island Country Club. In her two first national championships she met defeat. But the modest Rhode Island girl was becoming a familiar figure in the golf world, her sturdy young body and fresh, cheerful face proving a welcome sight to more than one golfer, who believed golf should be learned in youth. They rejoiced in her natural swing and her fine spirit under defeat. Even then she was showing evidence of the perfect timing, of the coordination of body and club, that is the force back of her swing today.

In the 1921 national tournament, Glenna, somewhat awed, drew the Brit-

ish champion, Miss Cecil Leitch, as her opponent. But she played her game with calm, and astounded the country by taking one match of the two played with Miss Leitch. From that time she was regarded as a star of the first magnitude, and possibly a future champion. When the Eastern championship was added to her laurels, she took her place officially among the country's leading golfers.

Championships, one after another, came to Glenna as time went on, and soon she began to count them: Eastern, four times; North and South, three times; Canadian, twice; Glenecossett, five times, and so on. Cups lost their meaning and titles were merely titles.

But not all her golfing efforts were crowned with victory. After playing wonderful golf in 1923, she lost on account of one poor round, and in 1924, failing to take Mary K. Browne seriously, she met with a sudden and surprising defeat. In 1925, however, her golf was so superior to that of any other player at St. Louis that she swept the national tournament, playing under 80. On her first foreign invasion, she won the French championship by vanquishing Mlle. Simone Thion de la Shaume, French champion, that same year.

Glenna met the English champion, Joyce Wethered, in England. The un-

(Continued on page 36)

# World News About Women

*Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter*

## *The Woman's World's Fair*

April has seen several large feminine gatherings—the convention of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, which our Washington letter reports (page 17); the D. A. R. Congress; the League of Woman Voters in Cleveland (see *The Woman Voter*, page 26); and, in Chicago, the second annual Woman's World's Fair, just ending as this goes to press.

There, special interest centered in the handicraft of foreign women. Their booths, with the appliqued scarfs and delicately embroidered linens, were a riot of color. Other occupations represented were industry, business, art, education, and, of course, the kitchen. Several national organizations took part this year—the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Women's Trade Union League and others. Miss Helen Bennett was again managing director of the Fair, and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen headed the Board of Directors. **THE CITIZEN**, which had a booth of its own, will have more to tell later.



Anna  
Garlin  
Spencer

### *Mrs. Spencer*

The National Council of Women recently gave a luncheon for Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, in honor of her seventy-fifth birthday. Mrs. Spencer is Honorary Vice-President of the National Council, and many other things besides. Organizations of every tone and hue, from the New York School of Social Work to the National Housewives' League, joined in praise of her achievements as educator, theologian, humanitarian, and author.

Mrs. Spencer received her ordination for the ministry in Providence, Rhode Island, where she became the preacher for the Bell Street Chapel. Later she became a professor of Sociology and Ethics in Meadville, Pennsylvania. She is now active in social work in New York, lecturing at Teachers' College on social science and taking an active part on the Board of Directors of the American Social Hygiene Association.

## CALENDAR

Biennial Convention of the National Nursing Organization, Atlantic City, New Jersey—May 17-22.

First American Health Congress at Atlantic City, New Jersey—May 17-22.

Thirtieth Annual Convention of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, Atlanta, Georgia—May 3-8.

Biennial International Conference of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, Camp Edith Macy, Briarcliff Manor, New York—May 8-17.

Eighteenth Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Atlantic City, New Jersey—May 24 to June 5.

National Conference of Social Work, Cleveland, Ohio—May 26 to June 2.

Tenth Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Paris, France—May 30 to June 6.

Tenth Biennial Convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, Kansas City, Missouri—June 28 to July 3.

## *A Women's Hotel*

The women of Los Angeles are at work on the third big building project they have undertaken in the past three years. There was the Women's Athletic Club, the Friday Morning Club and Playhouse, and now there is the Young Women's Christian Association million-dollar hotel, the Casa Figueroa. It has the unique distinction of being built without the solicitation of public funds; bonds are doing it all.

Accommodating six hundred women, the hotel will be managed and staffed entirely by women. The building is of Italian Romanesque architecture, and the same motif with a Spanish tone has been carried out in the spacious lobby and parlors. There are to be several women's specialty shops on the ground floor and a well-equipped coffee shop. The



*The Y. W. C. A. Hotel at Los Angeles*

rooms are attractively furnished, with that luxury, ample closet space.

With the Friday Morning Club and the Playhouse just across the street, and the Women's Athletic Club two blocks away, the new hotel is part of what is almost a woman's civic center.—**MARGARET S. HANNAH.**



Mrs. Root  
and her  
daughter

© Underwood & Underwood

## *May Day*

Twice has the Child Health Association observed the first day of May as Child Health Day, using it as a reminder that the "Child's Bill of Rights" includes healthful surroundings and health training. Through its efforts, Federal, state, and local health authorities, national and local units of organizations which have health programs, medical and nursing associations, women's clubs, in fact all of the organized channels having to do with child health have united. Mrs. Aida de Acosta Root is director of the Division of Publications and Promotion which handles this special observance. Health demonstrations are given, health programs started. The object, of course, is to make May Day a beginning, not just a day by itself.

## *Progress*

Turkey has cast aside another restriction upon its women. Revised regulations just published provide that any graduate of Turkish law schools who passes the necessary examinations may be appointed to any judicial position, regardless of sex. Four girls were graduated last year from the Stamboul Law School, their class being the first to include women. These girls have been working as lawyers' clerks, but according to the new regulation they are now permitted equal professional rights with the men.

## *Women in the Public Eye*

In the last issue we told you that a recount was to be taken of the vote in Seattle, Washington, on the city manager plan. Had it won, Mrs. Bertha K. Landes's election as mayor would of course



have been only a formality. The technicalities have now established the defeat of the city manager plan, and Mrs. Landes is officially proclaimed mayor of Seattle, the first woman to govern a city of such size.

And now we have to make a correction. Mrs. Landes is a Republican and we called her a Democrat. The election, to be sure, was non-partisan, but we apologize.

\* \* \*

Speaking of elections—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan, has filed her candidacy for the House of Representatives from the Fourth Florida District.

## General Federation Notes

By LESSIE STRINGFELLOW READ

**F**ROM May 24 to June 5 the General Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its eighteenth biennial convention on a steel pier extending out half a mile into the ocean. The auditorium which will hold the big meeting at Atlantic City is well out over the water; another huge building farther out on the pier will house the exhibits of departments and special activities, and the whole pier will be devoted to the exclusive use of the Federation. Not too much for an organization with fifty state federations, fifteen thousand individual clubs, forty-one foreign clubs, and three million members.

"Raising the Standard of the American Home," which has been the slogan of Mrs. John D. Sherman, president, for her administration, will be the keynote of the convention.

As always, the important questions of the day pertaining to youth, homes, legislation, law observance, public welfare, education, conservation, citizenship, Americanization, advancement of the fine arts will be discussed, all being covered in some department of club work. Prominent speakers, from outside the Federation, will appear, among them Cabinet members, bishops, governors, Federal Bureau chiefs, noted writers and welfare workers. Dame Rachel Crowley, of London, will be a distinguished guest; she is the one woman chief of a division of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, the Social Section of the League which deals specially with social and moral questions, and all problems particularly affecting women and children. Secretary Herbert Hoover, Governor Pinchot, Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Grace Abbott, and William Greene, president of the American Federation of Labor, are on the long list of eminent speakers.

Among the special exhibits will be the winning list of 100 books for the ideal library for the American home, for which prizes of \$200 will be given. An-

Mrs.  
John D.  
Sherman



President  
General  
Federation

© Bachrach

other is a charted Outline of Work in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, prepared by Dr. Clara B. Burdette of California, to give a clearer comprehension of the activities of the entire Federation. And among the special features will be the bringing together of six prominent American women composers and the singing of numbers from another half dozen. There will be a chorus contest, too, with suitable prizes. June 1 will be "Play Day," with men of the hostess city helping, and all the special seaside pleasures made available to the visitors.

Kentucky and Massachusetts are the only states with new candidates in the field. Kentucky endorses Mrs. H. G. Reynolds, candidate for the office of treasurer to succeed Mrs. Florence Floore of Texas, and Massachusetts endorses Grace Morrison Poole, nominee for the office of recording secretary to succeed Mrs. James Hays of Georgia. Mrs. Poole is Program Chairman for the Biennial.

**T**HE General Federation is assembling at its headquarters in Washington a library which it hopes to make of the greatest value. It is unique in that it is a collection of native American works assembled by clubwomen from all over the country. Practically every

**O**UR cover artist, Vernon Thomas Kirkbride, is a Chicagoan by birth, whose childhood was spent in Paris, but who is American-trained. She held the Dearborn Seminary Scholarship at the Art Institute of Chicago for several years.

Child portraits, done with the delicate touch of an etcher's needle, are Mrs. Kirkbride's forte, but she quite frankly admits that the newer and wider fields of advertising and book illustrating, using oil and water color, also appeal strongly.

She has had a place in national and international exhibitions in the principal cities of the United States, and her native city of Chicago has honored her work by purchasing two of her etchings. She is a member of the Chicago Society of Etchers.

Mrs. Kirkbride shares a studio in the Fine Arts Building, Chicago, with her artist husband, Earle Rosslyn Kirkbride.

American author of note is represented—in folk tales, poems, books of art, travel, novels, etc. State Federations have given their state histories and biographies of their famous men, as well as books by native sons. An important addition has just been received from the clubwomen of New Mexico.

**M**AY DAY as Child Health Day is being fostered by the General Federation, cooperating with the American CHILD HEALTH Association. (See page 31.) In the Public Welfare Department, headed by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, a very interesting piece of health work has been carried on. Clubs in no less than thirty states have undertaken to find out just what are the health conditions and resources of their communities. They have cooperated with all the health agencies, worked up their reports and asked the health officer of the city or town to read and O. K.—a very good way of getting a check on the Health Officer, incidentally. At the Biennial, the state which shows the largest percentage of clubs making the survey will be awarded a prize. And the prize will be a month's service from the American CHILD HEALTH Association to work out a model program for a community. In this work the department of Public Welfare has had valuable cooperation from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

**T**HE first scholarship under the Latin-American scholarship plan of the General Federation has been provided by Mrs. Thomas Phillips, Jr., of Pennsylvania. This plan will provide for an interchange of students as a definite step toward the promotion of a better understanding between this country and South America. Young American students will be sent to South America, and arrangements will be made for them to live with the people, so that they may gain a sympathetic understanding of the underlying causes for the customs and methods of the older civilization. In the same way, young South American teachers and students will come to this country to study the newer civilization and become familiar with our customs and thinking.

**G**ENERAL Federation News wants to know how many women's clubhouses there are in each state, and asks every state bulletin to conduct an inquiry, so that a national survey may be made. Among those recently reported are those of the Gulfport Woman's Club of Gulfport, Mississippi, the New Orleans Federation and the Athena Club of Burlington, Vermont. And the Woman's Club of Minneapolis is planning to build a clubhouse that will cost \$250,000, with a big auditorium and ballroom, and every possible modern convenience.

# Dressing the Part

## *A Spring and Summer Wardrobe*

By VIRGINIA DIBBLE

**W**HEN I was a little girl my favorite stories began with "once upon a time" and had shining palaces in them. This gave sufficient glamour to make even a commonplace story worth while. That's why I'm going to place my wardrobe story in an idealistic setting—idealistic at least to cramped city dwellers.

Once upon a time there was an airy, spacious room called a closet. In this room was a sunny window. A long rod ran from one end to the other on which were countless hangers. From these hung dresses and coats in a graduated scale of importance and ending with muslin bags which concealed shimmering frocks for gala occasions. On the other wall were open shelves for shoes over snug closed cupboards for hats, and over it all was the faint fragrance of lavender. Of course this fragrance didn't just happen. Twice a week, when the maid cleaned the room, she left drops of lavender in a cup of hot water, but to all intents and purposes it pervaded the room as elusively as mystery.

In such a glamorous setting I imagine a spring and summer wardrobe for the business woman of today.

On entering one notices that the line of color is beautifully harmonious and some people think, "How lucky, she'll never have to worry as to whether her clothes will go together," but the wise ones know that this didn't just happen either and that each time a new article was bought that wardrobe line was in mind.

On the first hanger as you go in hangs a top coat of beige and brown checks—very tiny ones that almost lose themselves in the woolly surface of this plain well-cut coat with tailored revers, raglan sleeves and a slight flare from the shoulders. Of course it is short, even an inch or two shorter than the woodsy taffeta often worn with it, or the henna jersey which comes out on rainy days. This coat is ageless. No one can tell by looking at it whether it was new this year or new three years ago.

Next hangs the other spring coat. This is castor-colored with a wheel design of darker braid going around the bottom and halfway up the sleeves. It is one of those soft woolen fabrics with bloom like a magnified peach. This has no flare and is lined with a paler tint.

On the third hanger is a buff-colored chambray case covering an evening cape of putty-colored matlassé. It is a

straight, full cape with big fur collar and the lady-who-owns-the-closet feels very happy over that cape and the simple dinner dress that goes with it, for she planned it herself and had a dressmaker make it for her. It cost her about seventy dollars, but it was worth at least a hundred and seventy and has the added virtue of being the exact color, style and fit which she wanted. This lady-who-owns-the-closet is a wise person and knows that a sleeveless dinner dress of material beautiful enough to require no trimming is the easiest kind to make, and that a straight-line cape is almost as easy to create as a handkerchief.

Next hangs a two-piece dress of henna-colored jersey. Pleats in the front give fullness and a smart rolling collar at the base of the neck is always covered with a smaller one of immaculate white linen.

Next the jersey is a chic taffeta dress, woodsy brown in color and barred off into quarter-inch squares by thin white lines. This is intricate in cut with lots of fullness in front and collar and cuffs of debonair cavalier fashion.

Then come two dresses of flat crêpe, both of which can be washed and ironed. One is reseda green, a two-piece model with inverted pleats in the skirt and long sleeves which full slightly into narrow cuffs, the neck is V-shape and the band around it ties in front with ends. The other is buff color and made in one piece. Bands of self material, tucked crosswise, trim it.

A crêpe Roma dress, plum color and with fullness tied at the front, is ready for the blistering hot days of summer when materials must be thin and dark colored.

Next this hangs a gay printed silk with white background which the-lady-who-owns-the-closet made herself, even though she doesn't know much about sewing. There is only a suggestion of sleeves made by the dropped shoulder line and a long jabot goes down the front creating an impression of motion and informality. (She slips into this when she gets home from the office.)

A violet-colored non-crushable linen



dress comes next, made in the one-piece, easily laundered style. Its white collar and cuffs are edged with Venetian point lace.

Next this is a dress-up cotton frock. It is a white French crêpe embroidered with white dots and made with a full skirt shirred to a long waist and tight sleeves to the elbow, which fall in flowing lines below. When the lady-who-owns-the-closet wears this she wraps a coral scarf around her throat and lets it trail far down; sometimes she wraps it around her arm instead and ties it in a long loop.

Two pink muslin bags finish the line. In one is a putty-colored dinner gown matching the cape. This has a full skirt coming from a low and uneven waist line. Two chiffon flowers, one of rich brown and one of green, share top honors on the left shoulder. With this is a white waist lining into which are sewed long tight sleeves of self material, which are worn when the flowers are left off and a hat donned instead. On these occasions the dress forsakes the cape for the castor-colored coat.

The other muslin bag contains a georgette dress of delicate pink intricately patterned into flattering lines with pink beads.

Over on the open shelves is her footwear. We'll begin at the frivolous end. First, there's coral slippers, which belong to the pink georgette and the white crêpe. Next to these are brown satin opera pumps, which accompany the putty-colored costume and are equally appropriate whether the sleeves are along or left at home. Sometimes they step out with the taffeta frock, too.

Strap pumps of castor-colored suède see more of the world than any other, for they are worn with the green, buff and plum dresses. White canvas strap pumps with medium heel go with the violet linen and flowered house dress, and tan oxfords hold their own at the end for rainy days with the henna jersey and for general utility.

Last of all are plum-colored boudoir slippers of the cheap Turkish variety (a pet economy) which are very pretty with the crêpe de chine kimono of periwinkle blue with net ruffles and a pink crêpe de chine nightgown, which hangs on a hook near by. The kimono can be laundered as easily as the nightgown.

The hats in their cupboards will have to wait till next month, when we'll also go through the lady's chest of drawers and gossip as to why she wears the kind of lingerie she does.

# Policewomen—a Preventive Agency

By THOMAS D. ELIOT

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

[This page is furnished by the International Association of Policewomen, which is solely responsible for what appears thereon, and for no other portion of THE WOMAN CITIZEN.]

JUVENILE courts used to be the last word in the prevention of crime. But crime is not prevented by calling it delinquency, nor is delinquency prevented by calling it "behavior." We still have an egregious crime situation in the original home-town of the juvenile court.

Does this prove that the courts are coddling crime and that what is needed is more police?

If by "police" is meant a reign of terror, no. Repression alone has proved itself inadequate. It merely makes criminals more careful.

On the assumption that the police stand for terror, it is often advocated that they have nothing to do with the juvenile court; and this is probably a wise yielding to the present state of public opinion when it comes to the uniformed officer.

But if in the police function we include the protective and preventive; and, if among the police personnel can be included trained social workers of either sex, detailed to such work, the police will be carrying out the spirit of the juvenile court but will be going through and beyond it, back to the normal non-court agencies of the community. The more of that sort of police, the better.

The juvenile court has failed to stop crime because the community has overrated its possibilities, and has failed to recognize its limitations; and because the court has usually failed to secure from the community the necessary reforms which would really prevent delinquency. The juvenile court and the police, like other corrective and remedial agencies, have a constant obligation to interpret their grist of cases in terms of social causes, and to point out to the public these causes and the appropriate preventive measures. Juvenile courts and policewomen should, for example, point out the need of playgrounds, supervised amusements, clinics and visiting teachers.

## Protective Officers

This is not to say that juvenile courts are unnecessary or are in any danger of being eliminated by the preventive services mentioned. The juvenile court was a step in the right direction, and must be thanked for pointing the way to the proper handling of behavior problems.

The courts should have ample jurisdiction, but should not use it except where persuasion fails. Nor should probation officers clutter their work and

confuse the public's attitude toward court functions by accepting and treating "unofficial" cases. Those cases which can be handled out of court should never come to court at all; or, if they do, they should be referred straight back to the appropriate educational and protective officers.

Among these protective officers policewomen are outstanding.

Policewomen can and should achieve a deserved reputation as advisers in behavior problems. Visiting teachers can care for those in school, but, under present conditions, working children and minors need equivalent protection. Policemen, trained as juvenile police, should share this task for the boys.

Pre-delinquents should be brought



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Thomas D. Eliot

first, not to station-house or court, but to adjustment bureaus in the schools, or (if a non-school child) to the protective officer, for social case work. The court is available in case persuasion fails to reconcile and adjust the situation. Policewomen have an opportunity to correlate closely with the rapidly developing schemes for educational treatment of behavior problems. They can seldom do the sort of things which visiting teachers and psychiatric social workers are doing. But by understanding those techniques, they can fit in with the work of clinics and schools and carry over their attitudes into protective work. So doing they will, as social workers, win the confidence of these other preventive and adjusting agencies, which can occasionally use the policewomen as a valuable cooperating asset, or can refer to them stubborn cases for emergency service.

Sympathetic educative treatment of

juvenile delinquents is comparatively recent. In our own colonial times, children were unmercifully abused, and were persecuted for such misdemeanors as a desire to play.

Two years after sentencing fifteen-year-old Jesse Pomeroy to solitary confinement for life the Bay State enacted the first probation law. Gradual improvement in reform schools followed, but as late as 1919 the Federal Children's Bureau reported that in every state in the Union children could still be found in jails. The next milestone of progress was separate courts for children in Australia, in Canada, and, later, in the United States. Like the juvenile court, the policewoman does not seek to punish the guilty but to help the neglected, the tempted and the fallen.

Sentimentalists may say of a vicious child, "Oh, he's never had a chance; he's not responsible—turn him loose." On the contrary, the more irresponsible the offender, the greater the need of reeducation; the more thorough, therefore, the treatment which the scientist prescribes, so that both he and society may be protected.

## Real Prevention

Educators throughout America are now striving mightily to help the unadjusted child. The juvenile court built the bridge out from the criminology side as far as it could toward noncompulsory educational treatment. The schools have been building out from the educational side, assuming increasing responsibility for behavior problems. It only remains to close the little gap between the courts and the schools. The key-stone will be set in the arch. The path of childhood will be guarded and guided at every turn by education rather than by punishment.

The policewoman has, further, a unique opportunity to secure the abatement of conditions conducive to delinquency. Some day our laws may give to juvenile courts the right to enjoin and close such places on the ground of imminent, irreparable damage to children's character—a protection now granted chiefly to property. Policewomen, among others in touch with the causes of delinquency, could then apply for summary proceedings against persons or places contributing to delinquency without demonstrating actual ruin of character; they could close the stable door before the horse is stolen.





# The Bookshelf

By M. B.



"CLARA BARRON" is something of a novelty in heroines. We have come to expect that the girl who dominates two hundred odd pages of closely printed type will be a creature vivid and volatile, adorably wicked and boyishly slim. Clara Barron is none of these. She is a solid, and apparently stolid soul, torn between a yearning for the old Victorian virtues and an ambition to burn with the flame of life. As a little girl she tried to gambol, but could only "galumph;" she longed to storm heaven through the piano, but could only tinkle on its keys; she reached for her father's love, but was able to arouse only his amusement. Early awakened to the gap between her daydreams and the portion fate had served to her, the rest of her life was a grim effort to readjust. From the outside that life appeared sober, mature, and eventually successful. In fact, it was lonely to the point of starvation. Her deeds might influence people for good or for ill; her personality lived as in a vacuum.

Her history is set forth—by Harvey O'Higgins—with a detachment that is effectively cruel, and an economy that carries conviction. The method has one defect, since sometimes events must be told *about* rather than depicted; but while circumstances surrounding Clara may suffer from the curt recital, her portrait gains in force.

So free is the book of jargon that it seems unfair to tag it as another product of psychoanalysis. But the fact remains that it is a study in repression unbiased by literary habit; and that it breaks ground which promises to be yet more fertile.

There is among the Tennessee hills a weird section, a sort of Darkest Africa in the United States. Our literature has largely neglected it, preferring to concentrate in Southern novels on backwoods mountaineers or exploits of mint-julep gallantry. Our daily papers and our daily thoughts also tend to overlook this neighborhood, except when the Ku Klux Klan, the Dayton trial or an occasional outburst of that mob madness known as lynching startles us into attention.

Of late all three forces have been active, so that we are ready and anxious for enlightenment. It comes in the form of "Teeftallow," written by a native of Tennessee, who has been away often enough to achieve a dispassionate view-

point. He has not, however, lost his understanding of the strange, primitive folk who look upon literacy and the law as twin masterpieces of a very real and very active devil.

Technically, Abner Teeftallow is the hero of the novel which bears his name; and he lives up to his obligation by providing action aplenty. But he is no more important to the narrative than is the group to which he belongs. One can



*It is no longer essential to starve in a garret in order to be an author. Mary Borden, for instance, who has just published her fourth novel, "Jericho Sands," was born and brought up in the midst of wealth. Of a well-known Chicago family, Miss Borden took her degree at Vassar in 1907. The year after graduating she established the Borden Scholarship, which was awarded each year, for four or five years, to Vassar's best all-around student in the graduating class.*

*In 1913 Miss Borden went to France, and when the war broke out took up hospital work. Then followed busy years among the wounded. Because of her war service she received the Croix de Guerre and was made a member of the Legion of Honor. It was during the Somme campaign that she met General E. L. Spears, later to be Brigadier General, British M. P. and English representative at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. They were married in Paris. Since her marriage she has made her home in England. Her three earlier novels, "The Romantic Woman," "The Tortoise," and "Jane—Our Stranger," have all been published within the past six years.*

grasp Abner only by comprehending their almost unbelievable blend of ecstasy and earthiness, credulity and galvanized belief. So that in the end it is hard to say which claims the lion's share of interest. At any rate, we come away with a portrait of both.

"Teeftallow" follows naturally in the wake of T. S. Stribling's earlier work, especially "Birthright," which was a picture of Negro life. It all ties up to the discovery of America, a process very active in our current literature.

"Other People's Daughters" likewise turns the spotlight on dark places; and it too explains the individual as a result of his environment, rather than of an inner equipment served up to him at birth. Neither its territory nor its characters are as unfamiliar as those in Stribling's book. But it treats the city girl in a new way.

It does not pretend to be fiction; neither is it statistical fact. It is excerpts from life, dramatized into readability. Eleanor Wembridge has lived with the "cases" she now records so satisfactorily. During her work as psychologist of the Bedford Reformatory for women, and her connection with the Women's Protective Association of Cleveland, she has come to understand so well that she is able literally to adopt their point of view. With no sense of effort or strain she makes them live out their dilemma before us.

The book repays reading on two counts. In the first place, being fact, it dares to be stranger than fiction; so that it brings fresh material from the standpoint of the story pure and simple. Even more compelling, however, is the cumulative picture it presents of lives which serve as battleground to utter weariness and a craving for excitement. Very brief notes before each sketch explain the psychological term for the problem about which it centers. But there is neither text-book intention nor text-book taint in this effort to serve as voice for the inarticulate.

Most of us have wondered at one time or another what it feels like to be a Prima Donna. A pleasant way to find out is to taste the experience between the covers of Madame Melba's chatty book. There is no pretension in "Melodies and Memories" to do more than share her recollections with her readers; a thing she does as easily and as graciously as she has been wont to respond to an ovation. In fact, one has a sense that she is doing just that, with all the poise and

vivacity and self-awareness proper to a stage presence.

Whether the famous soprano herself wrote these memoirs, or only gave to some scribe the means and the right to do so, their manner is aptly suited to their matter. They flow along comfortably, with little side eddies here and there to include some choice anecdote of Verdi or Sarah Bernhardt, the King of Norway or the Prince of Wales. There are equally entertaining bits about personages less in the public eye; for this was a life that included warm friendships as well as glowing triumphs. No doubt it included trials also, but either they were singularly few or else, like the sundial, their recorder prefers to mark the hours that shine.

Her choice is a wise one for her purpose. Her memoirs may be far from complete as a life history. But as a ramble through rainbow years they are eminently successful.

**L**OUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN'S book, "Growing Up With A City," is the story of the growth of many things. Its first chapters provide a shrewd and vivid picture of young Chicago—a settlement sprawled along the lake front, unorganized, unconscious. And after the fire, scarcely knowing how, that settlement becomes a city, with such haste and jostling that it develops new problems and ancient evils before its citizens realize they are there.

Mrs. Bowen was developing along with her city, and with a few other progressive people she determined to find out what lay underneath the tremendous physical growth of the town. She discovered depths and tragedies of which she had not dreamed, and set to work to correct them.

There were no rules of social work laid down then, no perils charted. She began with a Sunday-school class, and grew gradually into supervised recreation and Juvenile Courts, Boys' Clubs and psychiatric clinics. It was a voyage of discovery, and she helped to make the maps.

Great strength and courage must have gone into the things she did, but she tells no tale of struggles or discouragement. Her own hopes and fears and disappointments are excluded as rigorously as if she were presenting a scientific document. Undoubtedly this compressed brevity is the result of her years of speaking and making reports, and has been developed

by the careful pruning of all unnecessary details. But one mourns for the things she has omitted.

### "The Intimate Papers of Colonel House"

*Arranged as a narrative by Charles Seymour, Professor of History, Yale University.*

REVIEWED BY CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

**T**HESE records of Colonel House, pieced together with comment enough to make an agreeable sandwich filling by Professor Seymour, have caught the attention and elicited the criticism of statesmen and writers the entire world around. There is no reader of newspapers who does not know the name of Colonel House. He is supposed to be the first "Wilson for President" man and his influence and work are credited with having been a decisive factor in the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President. The papers reveal that he constantly advised the President in reference to Cabinet positions, ambassadorships and other high offices after having refused any post for himself. This was a period when his activities were chiefly of interest to the Democratic party. After the outbreak of the Great War, however, he became a "man of mystery" whose continual departures from New York, arrivals in London, Paris, Berlin, etc., were heralded by the world press in front-page stories, for few knew, and everyone wondered, why he went, what he found and what report he brought back. Now the world is permitted to know it all. No recent book of this character has created so much stir.

Across the sea the reviewers seem divided into three groups, those who are still angry because the United States came too late into the war, those who are indignant because she left so early and those who are quite furious that she came at all. Each group finds material in these papers to launch shriveling satires, sometimes at Colonel House, sometimes at Mr. Wilson, sometimes at this nation and sometimes at all three. In our own country there has been praise of Colonel House's courage in being willing to lay his record before the world, knowing full well, as he must, that it would expose him to criticisms from which it would be difficult to defend himself. This fate he must have expected and dreaded, for as Charles Beard puts it, the volumes "in effect portray House as furnishing the ideas and the drive for his partner's administration."

In fact, it is a lopsided record because Mrs. Wilson was unwilling to permit her husband's letters to be used in the book. We learn, therefore, what Colonel House wrote to Mr. Wilson, but

not what Mr. Wilson wrote to Colonel House.

The record certainly gives the impression that Mr. Wilson's ideas were proposed by Colonel House and that his successes were not his own. In truth, how far Colonel House's advice was solicited and how far it was followed is not revealed. Nevertheless, the book throws a light upon the most important period in world history, and that light, even though aslant, reveals much we all wanted to know.

Mr. Wilson's administration will always furnish subject for controversy and none of the most debated points in it has been much clarified, yet these volumes are an unmistakably significant contribution to the big war story and Colonel House should be thanked, not cursed, for having given publicity to the record.

### Glenna Collett

(Continued from page 30)

familiar atmosphere, and the impressive ceremony that opened the match between the two finest women golfers in the world, unnerved the American champion, despite her golf temperament! The crowds surrounding her (for in English matches the crowds follow close) made her driving and putting more difficult. Miss Wethered won the match and thus ranks as the international No. 1 player.

The past eight years have seen Glenna Collett develop from the wholesome American schoolgirl with wide-open, frank grey eyes, and unassuming manner, into a young woman of unquestionable charm, poise and personality. The fresh beauty of her complexion—rouge and lipstick are not included among her aids to appearance—is commented upon wherever she goes.

Being a typically feminine person, Glenna likes good-looking clothes. She prefers frocks of clever design to knickers, and wears the smartest sports togs she can find. In the matter of dress she reveals a talent of another order; the choice of her wardrobe proves her something of an artist, for she does not have an inexhaustible allowance for clothes.

Like most sportswomen she has a few idiosyncrasies. For instance, if she is winning during a tournament, she refuses to change the color combination of her attire, believing that to do so might change her luck. Pictures taken of Glenna playing for a championship will, likely as not, show her wearing the same dress, particularly if she is winning. She has clung to the old grey hat, almost as well known as Helen Will's famous red sweater, because she felt it was lucky.

Just now she is on her way to enter the British women's open golf championship at Harlech, Wales, on May 10—a sudden decision to substitute a busy summer program for a summer at home.

Clara Barron, Harper, New York, 1926. \$2.00.

Teetfallow, Doubleday Page, New York, 1926. \$2.00.

Other People's Daughters, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, 1926. \$2.50.

Melodies and Memories, Doran, New York, 1926. \$5.00.

Growing Up With A City, Macmillan, New York, 1926. \$2.50.

Intimate Papers of Colonel House, 2 vols., Houghton, Mifflin, Boston. \$10.00.

# The Ideal Weight

By GULIELMA F. ALSOP

COLLEGE PHYSICIAN AT BARNARD

**E**VERY woman who wants a good figure wants good health, and has a motive for trying to win it. For a good figure can not be obtained by external braces, and laziness and overeating are its enemies. It is one of the peaks of health, attained only by following faithfully a daily health program.

The tendency to over or under production of fat is a disease, and should be treated as such. It is due to an unusual interrelation between the endocrine glands, which govern the continuous breaking down and building up of the tissues of the body. Over or under weight is governed by the quality and quantity of the chemical secretions, known as "hormones," poured into the blood from the endocrine glands. These glands are the pituitary located in the center of the brain; the thyroid, at the base of the throat; the gonads in the pelvis and the adrenals over the kidneys.

The gland most intimately concerned with the creation of a figure is the thyroid gland. With this as the criterion of classification, people may be roughly divided into three types: the normal thyroid, the thyroid-minus, and the thyroid-plus.

The normal gland, producing a normal secretion, will automatically keep the body at normal weight.

A thyroid-minus, producing a secretion less than normal in quality or quantity, will reduce the rate of tissue exchange, thus allowing excess fat to accumulate. In this type, the normal diet for a given height will gradually make the individual over weight, for the body can not use up in an average day the average maintenance calories of food. Such a person, if trying to reduce, will often eat as little as 1,000 calories a day and still not lose weight. Here is one of the greatest dangers for a patient who tries to reduce without consulting her doctor. If the diet is reduced too low in calories there may be an absence of the essential foodstuffs needed daily by the body; i. e., the vitamins, the mineral salts, and sufficient roughage. Such a reduction cure, carried on by the individual without advice, will result in frequent infections—perhaps a series of colds or boils, an increased nervousness, moods of depression, eye-strain and headaches, without actual loss of more than a couple of pounds. The method pursued has been entirely wrong. In a thyroid-minus case the thyroid gland needs stimulation by exercise and work. The

patient should consult the doctor for a physical examination to ascertain how much exercise her heart can stand, for it is a great mistake for a weak, flabby, fat heart to be plunged into violent exercise without first undergoing a period of training. Exercise and not too great a diet reduction is what the thyroid-minus patient needs. In cases of over-weight, after forty, when an originally good thyroid is slumping off into semi-torpor from muscular inactivity, the figure can be brought all the way back to the ideal.

In cases of corpulence, the proper weight for the individual will have to be decided according to the weight that is compatible with the best well being. In a few cases, glandular feeding, of some kind, is necessary, either at the beginning of the cure, or in small doses over a period of years. This treatment can only be taken under the regular supervision of the doctor. No patient should take any form of glandular treatment on her own initiative, or any patent

medicine guaranteed to reduce.

For the thyroid-plus person, who often eats 3,000 or 4,000 calories of food daily and still remains thin, scrawny, easily tired, bursting into a profuse perspiration at the slightest emotion or exertion, daily hygiene is as important as for the thyroid-minus type. As the thyroid-minus case can not be reduced without increased exercise, so the thyroid-plus case can not be fattened without increased rest. Many thin, easily fatigued persons belong to this type. They need consistently ten hours sleep a night, with an hour's rest in the middle of the afternoon. For the woman at home this afternoon rest has long been an institution. For the woman at work, it is very hard to obtain. If it can not be obtained, it must be compensated for by a quiet, restful method of spending the evening. The diet should also be increased but not too fast or too much. Both gaining or losing should be done slowly, steadily. If a patient gains or loses too rapidly the mechanism of the body is upset and the gains and losses are often not incorporated into the system.

Each individual should aim to achieve her own best ideal, not a fixed standard. The weight that carries with it the happiest moods of gaiety, the greatest sense of well being, the most sustained efficiency, is the ideal weight.



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## Washington

(Continued from page 18)

ators want to know more about the charge that Mr. Culbertson was given a diplomatic post because of his opposition to Mr. Marvin and his determination to force a reduction in the sugar tariff. There is more than one way, the critics of the Administration have insinuated, to get rid of a stormy petrel in a Government body.

April 13, the opening of the baseball season, was fittingly observed in Washington by the Senate adjourning three hours before its usual time. While no official recognition was given to the opening game as the reason for adjourning at two o'clock, it was well understood that Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, presiding officer, had to throw out the first ball, that most of the Senators had in their pockets the coveted pasteboards of admission to the game, and that an attempt to transact Senate business in competition with Walter Johnson and the Nationals would have been futile. Mr. Dawes, pinch-hitting for the President, who usually throws out the first

ball, was a bit off form, and pitched the ball in a wild curve to third base. The public for once had a chance to say openly what they thought about the Vice-President; he might be all right as a Government official, but as a ball player he was poor.

"Take him out! Send him back to the bushes!" they called.

The world movement for peace, with especial emphasis upon "America's next steps toward peace" was discussed at the annual meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, attended by a group of prominent women headed by Jane Addams. The effort of this small group to combat the forces of militarism is an uphill fight. It takes a crusading spirit and a serene indifference to attacks to advocate complete disarmament, and to stand firmly on a platform of internationalism. Charges that they are "Reds" allied with Soviet Russia, that they are unpatriotic and a dangerous element in society fly thick and fast every time the League meets in Washington. Idealists they are, and they glory in it, looking to the day when their ideal of nations working together for the common good of all rather than for the selfish ends of each shall be a reality.

Could they have foreseen that the envelopes in which the announcement of the annual meeting were sent out should have blazoned on them by the stamp of the Post Office the words "Let's Go—Citizens' Military Training Camps, 1926?" The League has worked to abolish military training of college students and citizens, and has for several years protested against the War Department program for citizens' training camps. The fact that the very envelopes used by the League carry the slogan of the War Department shows what an uphill road lies before these women.

## Campus Citizens

(Continued from page 21)

ground for citizenship, regardless of its limitations. Indeed, for young people, these limitations tend to bring out the real problem of government which, inside our schools and outside them, is how to adjust between the sense of responsibility for oneself and respect for authority. I am convinced that this particular adjustment, which the college student may learn to make, but which many people outside of college never learn, is necessary if our social system is not to go on the rocks.

It is partly by way of emphasizing this twofold character of government in a democracy that we, at Mount Holyoke, have altered the usual form of student self-government in such a way as to make it a more accurate reflection of the state of affairs actually existing in the college. The usual form of student self-government is a democratic organization of the students to which certain matters of conduct—such as the maintenance of order

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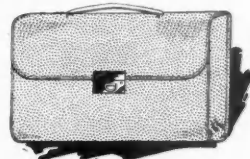
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and decorum on the campus, the enforcing of chapel rules, the honor system in examinations, and the like—are entrusted by the administration. Of course, the detail and the extent of responsibility of the student organization differ in different schools, but this is the system which for a quarter of a century has prevailed in most colleges, and which till recently prevailed at Mount Holyoke. Such a student organization implied that only students formed the college body, and that life on the campus was strictly their own affair.

To remedy this, Mount Holyoke College has abolished the old system of student self-government, and has organized the whole college population—officers of the administration, faculty, superintendents of halls of residence, office employees, and students—as a little state, called the community, which has taken over the regulation of the common life. The constitution of the community is modeled as nearly as possible on the pattern prevailing in our national and state governments. There are the three main branches—the executive, the legislative, and the judicial. In each of these the students, being the most numerous portion of the college population, have the majority representation, but the faculty, staff, and superintendent, as dwellers on the campus, have a minority representation.

The point in which the form of gov-

ernment departs from the usual pattern of American government is in the power given to the conference committee to veto legislation. This conference committee of thirteen is composed of the president of the college, the dean, two members of the faculty, a representative of the superintendents of the halls of residence, and seven student representatives. A majority, including either the president of the college or the dean, can exercise a veto. Even in this case the students, it will be observed, have the advantage of numbers. When, as in the case of the repeal of the smoking law, they are sufficiently determined, they have the power to pass legislation to which the administration is opposed.

In extraordinary cases, when the administration feels that the sentiment of the constituency of the college at large would not countenance the community action, it remains for the college authorities simply to establish a given law as a condition of entering or remaining in college. There are not many cases in which the administration would find it necessary to do this; and when necessary, it simply means that, in certain cases, the constituency of the college outside the campus, and greatly outnumbering the campus inhabitants, must be allowed representation, and their normal representative is the administration. By the conditions of our government we can not ask the students to enforce a law against smoking,

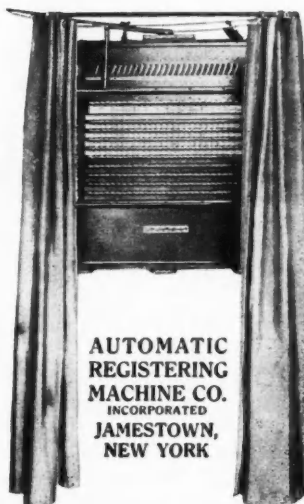
as they make and enforce other laws that have to do with manners and behavior, since the majority favors its repeal, but we can put a regulation against smoking on a level with paying board and tuition bills, or passing examinations, or any of the other rules which the college makes as a condition belonging to the college. For the time being this is what we intend to do. No girl may remain in college if she is found smoking while under the jurisdiction of the college.

By all this it will be seen that the student citizens, even if in some cases their will must be over-ridden for the good of the college as a whole, nevertheless get considerable training in the complexities of government. By maintaining a government which, given the special conditions, is similar to governments in the world outside, we hope to prepare our students for assuming the duties of active citizenship in their respective political communities. In becoming a member of the college community a student does often surrender rights of conduct which she may have enjoyed in her own home, out of regard for general public opinion as represented by the various branches of the college. In this she is simply learning something about the world at large, which is not exclusively composed of individuals of her own generation and social type, and to which she will have to adjust herself sooner or later.

This seems to me a more valuable les-

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son in citizenship than a condition which would always let the students have their own way—for it makes them realize how varied and complex are the interests and standards that must be adjusted to each other and fairly represented in any genuine social order. Again, in the discussions of particular points of disagreement between the students and the administration, or between different groups of students, such as the repeal of the law against smoking entailed, the college citizen perceives the necessary machinery which must be devised and constantly readjusted to give any adequate representation of group opinion. Moreover, the college citizen learns that self-government means not only the passing of new laws but the observance of laws already made or the alteration of them by due process of discussion and vote.

**A**BOVE all, the student official elected to represent a particular group or to serve in an executive or judicial capacity for the whole body of students, realizes how difficult it is to inculcate the social sense. She begins to understand that what may not be wrong for the individual may militate against the group. For example, it may not be wrong for a girl of discretion to go to social affairs alone, with a masculine escort, without a chaperon, and girls, with the concurrence of their own families, often do it, but the college has not the special knowledge of the girl, and of

the circumstances, which the family may have, or which the girl herself may have. It is a public institution subject to observations and criticism as private individuals seldom are, and dependent on the good will of people representing a great variety of standards. Therefore, the college community must make such a blanket rule about chaperons as seems best to serve the average interests of the individuals in the special college conditions. It must satisfy the social standards of the neighborhood in which the college is situated, correspond to the average expectations of the parents, and provide so far as possible against the social accidents which experience has shown do occur. In learning to make this adjustment between the individual and average group-needs and opinions, the student official gains an executive experience and an understanding of human nature whose value is incalculable.

## Americans

(Continued from page 14)

city funds for education of the foreign-born, and the New York City Board of Education could not go ahead with the experiment at the time. It meant many departures: creating a new type of position—the neighborhood teacher; recognizing smaller classes than the city was accustomed to; and mingling a certain amount of social work with education. The leading spirits in the work then set about to find private means for carrying on; and so the non-partisan, non-sectarian, privately supported committee—eventually called the Education Committee for Non-English-Speaking Women—came into being. The superintendent of schools pledged his cooperation; the state lent the services of Miss Elizabeth A. Woodward as supervisor; headquarters were found in a public library; various local organizations assumed responsibility for providing books and supplies and in some cases the neighborhood teachers' salaries, and in 1922 the experiment was resumed.

The women selected to teach the classes must measure up to the highest standards set by state and city departments of education; besides, they are carefully hand-picked for experience, social-work training, tact. For the task begins not with teaching but with organizing classes through neighborhood visits among "prospects"—most neighborhood teachers averaging nine hundred to a thousand personal visits each year.

It is no use for the teacher simply to announce the formation of a class, no matter how attractively the plan may be put. The response is something like this: "Me too old." (Before thirty!) "Head too heavy." "Too much kids." At first these women see no need for English in their narrow lives, even when the lack of it estranges them from their

children. One of them, afterward interested, said that she had lived in America seventeen years without going beyond five blocks from her home. They must first be educated to want education.

Gradually the teacher gains their confidence, and after a while a few respond to her idea. Someone offers her home as a gathering place; then the class is launched, with anywhere from eight to twenty members, meeting twice weekly for a session of ten months. The members of such a class prove the best recruiting agents for extending the work.

When the rush season in the women's garment trade made it necessary for Marie Costello to stay home and bead blouses instead of attending her English class, she begged the teacher to come and hold a class in her home. She guaranteed to assemble the group. The teacher already had ten classes to look after every week, but she consented. The following week she found seven illiterate women, eager to learn, gathered at the Costello home, their ten small children playing under the watchful eye of Marie's aged grandmother in the kitchen.

At first the methods are all dramatic and pictorial; charts and objects are used abundantly. The teacher usually makes out her own lessons, covering such things as going to market, making a sandwich, or setting the table. Current events and the birthdays of famous men and women of America and the home lands afford other topics. Health hygiene, home-making, school, community interests, civics and naturalization all come in at one stage or another.

Many themes come up impromptu—as when a teacher apologized because the

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sheets of paper she passed out were mussed, explaining that snow blew in on her desk during the night. "But you don't sleep with your window open?" someone asked incredulously. Then and there the fresh air idea was expounded.

Through such simple little lessons many a foreign-born woman becomes acquainted for the first time with American customs, institutions and ideals. As they come gradually to shed their timidity, they are willing to venture forth into larger quarters for their meetings—to libraries, or to settlements, where the babies may be looked after by a special caretaker, and in one case to an abandoned saloon. They emerge from their homes, too, for the recreation and social life many of them secretly crave. There are parties and public exhibitions of their native handicraft—for they are made to feel they bring something worth while to America; excursions to parks, museums, or the Statue of Liberty, to food, health and flower shows; there are pageants in which, for instance, Italian mothers duplicate an old-time New England quilting party or perhaps portray the boyhood of Columbus, the story of Cornelia's Jewels or Betsy Ross. And most of the time devoted to such activities is over and above a teacher's regular hours.

In time, the class leads the woman to the consciousness of her community responsibility. She may join a neighborhood association or a mothers' club. By

this time she is most likely eager for American citizenship, and the teacher helps her qualify. Though more than half the enrollment in the Education Committee's classes is alien, the other half is taking steps toward naturalization.

If you could listen in while a group of these full-grown pupils discussed what it means to go back to school under the Committee's tutelage, you might hear such comments as these:

"I took my Rosa to the hospital. I was afraid to go before I came to the English class."

"I wrote a letter to my big boy. He can not read Italian."

"My children were ashamed of me. Now they are proud because I talk American."

"I wrote a note to the milkman. My Angie must drink more milk."

"Now I can understand my children's talk."

In almost every home she reaches the neighborhood teacher has watched material transformation. After a few months, house and children are clean, tablecloths have appeared, curtains are frequently washed, the unsightly floor is covered with oil cloth.

One teacher was disappointed to lose from her ranks a Polish woman who had showed much interest and progress at first. Later, the woman sent a message asking the teacher to call. When she

did, she found the whole place changed. The woman had stopped school only to earn money to buy paint; then she and her husband had spent days and night decorating their rooms, so that she could invite the class to gather there.

Most of the women who come to the classes have to find someone to look after their babies, while they slip away to the neighbor's home, or they must lug their babies along, down their own four or five flights of dark stairs and up the four or five to the home where the class is held.

Old World social customs often present difficulties for the teacher. Among some alien groups no outsider may properly go into another's home unless she is especially invited by the hostess. The teacher is careful to see that such rules of etiquette are observed, that the hostess may not feel she is encroached upon and that no ambitious woman may be excluded for lack of a formal invitation.

Most of the Committee's work is carried on among Italian women, but Greeks, Armenians, Poles and Spaniards are also very numerous. Practically all nationalities in New York are represented on the Committee lists. Every year a few more classes are organized and several hundred more women are enrolled. Last year more than three thousand women were taught in the one hundred and seventy-two classes, and through them, the fifteen neighborhood

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teachers, it was estimated, touched the lives of some ten thousand children.

### Gardens

(Continued from page 25)

and even revolutions are familiar notions to Miss Johnston. She will tell you what happened to the Italian influence in England through the essays of Pope, and how the Chinese "naturalistic" style for a time touched every country. Landscape architects of the ages—Vignola, Lenôtre—and tidbits of gossip about what various Louis did to this or that architect to express pleasure or otherwise—these are every-day names and stories to Miss Johnston.

She has given her lore to the public in lectures, articles, photographs. And her interest is not only in her profession but in a bit of propaganda for garden beauty at home. The great beauty of many estates here she admits freely—many of them she has pictured—but she thinks we have not yet learned generally to spend money on beautiful settings as we do on beautiful houses—"to garden finely as we build stately"—and have not fully absorbed the lesson of harmony those old Italians knew, how to link house and landscape by a garden.

### Art

(Continued from page 8)

man being, armed with inherited instincts, powers and possibilities, just come to confront a new world.

With these exceptions, the work of women ranges in subject from flowers to mountains by way of portraits and city streets. Emma Fordyce MacRae painted "Rolanda in Red" with the same vivid sense of design, bold color, and strong patterning that she shows in "Day Lilies and Dragons," and won favored place in the principal gallery for their hanging. Anna Fisher's "White Killarneys" have a strength and vigor that redeem them from the mere prettiness which is too often the curse of flower paintings. Two pictures by Jean MacLane bathe in the clear, calm sunlight which she loves. Gladys Wiles shows a turbulent young Hawaiian Girl, stormy-eyed and dangerous.

It used to be that admittance to the National Academy shows was a seal of approval without which no artist could "arrive," but now, they say, art has taken to valuing sales more than seals, and the leading factor in the great change is the Grand Central Gallery, which sits on top of the Grand Central Terminal.

It was founded by public-spirited citizens for the purpose of arousing interest in the work of living American artists, women as well as men. It has modern paintings and statuary always on view. It sends exhibits of American work traveling all over the country, and every once in a while it attracts a huge public

by means of feature shows like the recent International Exhibit at the Gallery. Assistant to its President, by the way, is a woman—Rose V. S. Berry, chairman of the Art Division of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

THE International Exhibit, which came to New York by way of Pittsburgh, was gathered together by the director of the Carnegie Institute. According to the catalogue's foreword, he made an extensive trip through the studios of artists in the chief European countries, picking their most representative work for this show.

The idea is excellent, for America has far too little opportunity to compare its work with that of older countries. But unfortunately, "representative" seems to have been construed to mean "mediocre" and "safe." Most of the pictures belong to that too-near past, which has neither been gone long enough to have become historic, nor is recent enough to have the charm of novelty.

England has a robust showing of sturdy, if somewhat heavy, British art. Germany's pictures will give no help to anyone who wants to know what her artists mean by Expressionism. The glory that was of the Low countries in the time of Rembrandt and Franz Hals has departed from them, and even Italy sends pictures after almost any Frenchman. The Russian pictures date in spirit, if not in time, from before the Revolution, and are as restrained and spiritless as though painted by ex-nobility in a state of polite anaemia.

The most interesting groups are those of France, Spain, and the United States. The French pictures make one realize that her men are the preëminent painters, that they are so abundantly gifted that they have used up, forgotten, or thrown away more painting ability than the rest of us have painfully learned. And this is in spite of certain glaring omissions of several great moderns.

Three women show work among the French pictures, Marie Laurencin, Blanche Camus, and Jacqueline Marval. Of the three, Marie Laurencin is the most famous, though very little of her work has been shown in this country. "The Hammock" illustrates some of her most outstanding characteristics — a

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marked individuality of viewpoint, a brilliant sense of composition, a use of white that is little short of uncanny. In addition she has a subtle sense of satire that is purely feminine.

The paintings of Spain are particularly strong in their sense of drama, and in their feeling of rugged strength and overwhelming individuality. They include a peasant by Zuloaga, done before he hardened his brush to the blatant painting of wealthy Americans. A typical Basque group by Zubiaurre makes interesting contrast with the imaginative caverns of the Catalan, Joaquin Mir Trinxet.

**T**HERE is far more of adventure and of promise in the month-long show of the Independent Society of Artists. The Society was started ten years ago as a protest against conventional art exhibits in which a jury had sole power to accept or reject pictures and to award prizes. The founders charged that juries set up the most conservative of standards, and failed to keep an open-minded attitude toward new types of work. They claimed that the jury system killed spontaneity and originality, and stifled genius by thrusting it into already accepted ruts.

So by the rules of the Independents, anyone, on paying a small fee, can send a picture or a piece of sculpture and be sure it will be exhibited. This year there were over a thousand pictures.

The effect of the show is startling and provocative. Arranged alphabetically, by its very size it must hang pictures close together, without the aids of careful lighting or skilful grouping. Good and bad are jumbled indiscriminately.

Perhaps that is one of the attractions of the Independent Show. It is no neatly picketed closure into which only those who conform are admitted. It is an open pasture, and you must be your own judge of genius, talent, cleverness, or sheer nerve. Some of the bad ones are so bad as to be hysterically funny. On the other hand, a flash of imagination will atone for grievous lacks in execution, and sometimes the merest hint of an idea will leave you breathless.

The Independent Show is by no means confined to beginners. Famous artists send their experiments to stand the test of the mob, and if there are comforting times when a fine piece of work stands out from a mass of mediocrity and you recognize a famous signature, there are other times when a familiar name in the catalogue will lead you to search for a picture which proves deadly dull.

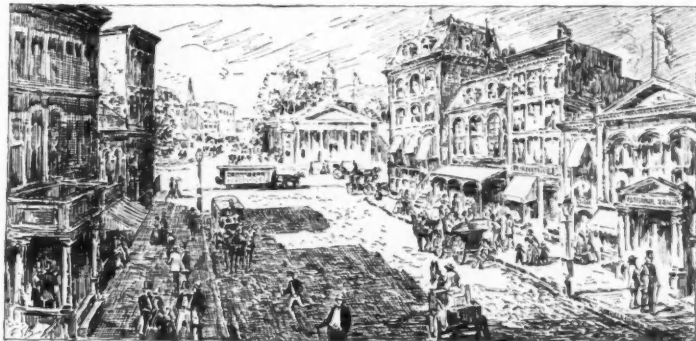
There are three women of very different attainments on the Independents' board of directors. Alice Morgan Wright, Gertrude Whitney, sculptor and patron of art, and Gladys Roosevelt Dick. All three of them, and many of their sister artists, have exhibits in the present show.

## Senators

(Continued from page 7)

and the possessor of a voice that carries from the Capitol in Washington to that in Columbus. The contest for the Democratic ticket will be unusually interesting to women, for Florence E. Allen, Judge of the Supreme Court, has just announced her candidacy. Judge Allen, first woman judge on a state supreme bench, would represent the women of the country as could few other women.

Iowa may be taken as an example of the agricultural states. ALBERT B. CUMMINS, veteran member of the Senate, faces a hard fight. Rated as a progressive in the early part of his career, he is now accused of being reactionary. His valuable services in regard to transportation problems are largely ignored. Smith W. Brookhart, having lost his seat to Daniel F. Steck, is looking for Cummins's place. Iowa has suffered from agricultural depression and holds the Administration partly responsible. Cummins is a part of Washington which is



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held to have shown itself indifferent to Iowa. The Administration is now making an eleventh-hour effort to prove itself the friend of the farmer, and if it is successful, Cummins, dignified and regular, may continue to sit in the Senate.

Senator CHARLES CURTIS, Republican floor leader, is wholly acceptable to Kansas and will be sent back to the Senate.

Of the states farther west, one Senator may be singled out as sure to return, REED SMOOT of Utah. His tall figure, rising above his desk piled high with books, is familiar to visitors. He oozes statistics and revels in facts. Fancy has no charm for him. He is not an orator but states figures and facts coldly. He greatly dislikes interruptions, a characteristic sometimes taken advantage of to confuse him in discussion. He has none of the give-and-take that makes the rough and tumble of debate enjoyable to some Senators. Horse play wears him as one can see by the way he passes his hand over his forehead when some of his colleagues engage in it. Reed Smoot is indefatigably industrious and a useful member of the Senate,

albeit he is unfailingly conservative.

The Pacific Coast has problems of its own. In California there is a three-cornered fight. SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE, who is finishing his first term, claims a second on the basis of patriotism. He frequently proclaims that he is 100 per cent American and one day in the Senate, not content with that rating, declared that he was 100 per cent plus

#### HOW THE CANDIDATES VOTED ON THE WORLD COURT

**For:** Bingham, Broussard, Butler, Cameron, Caraway, Cummins, Curtis, Dale, Ernst, Fletcher, George, Gooding, Jones (Wash.), Lenroot, McKinley, Means, Norbeck, Oddie, Overman, Pepper, Shortridge, Smith, Smoot, Stanfield, Underwood, Wadsworth, Weller, Willis.

**Against:** Brookhart, Harreld, Moses, Robinson (Ind.), Watson, Williams.

#### ON THE CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT

**For:** Brookhart, Cameron, Caraway, Cummins, Curtis, Dale, Ernst, Harreld, Jones (Wash.), Lenroot, McKinley, Norbeck, Oddie, Pepper, Shortridge, Stanfield, Watson, Willis.

**Against:** Broussard, Fletcher, George, Gooding, Moses, Overman, Smith, Smoot, Wadsworth.

#### PROHIBITION

States in which prohibition will enter largely into the campaign and which have Senatorial candidates: New York, James W. Wadsworth, Jr.; Pennsylvania, George Wharton Pepper; Massachusetts, William M. Butler; Illinois, Frank L. Smith, who defeated W. B. McKinley at the primaries; Maryland, O. E. Weller; California (to some extent), Samuel M. Shortridge; Louisiana (in the primary), Edwin S. Broussard; Connecticut (possibly), Hiram Bingham; Ohio (to some extent), Frank B. Willis; Wisconsin, Irvine L. Lenroot; Kentucky (probably), Richard P. Ernst.

#### FARM PROBLEM

States in which the agricultural problem is a political factor: Iowa, Albert B. Cummins; Kansas, Charles Curtis; North Dakota, Gerald P. Nye; South Dakota, Peter Norbeck; Idaho, Frank R. Gooding.

American. Shortridge has irritated his colleague, Hiram Johnson, by his industry in sending home reports of his diligence in protecting the interests of California and Californians. The junior Senator is given to adorning his speeches with poetry and flowers of rhetoric.

Mr. Shortridge has a formidable opponent in Walter F. Lineberger, who yields him nothing in patriotic claims and who can in addition put in evidence a good war record. He was an engineer

before he went into the War and subsequently into politics and believes he can build fences that Shortridge cannot scale. The third candidate represents the Johnson faction.

Of the other two Coast states, Washington is considered safe for WESLEY L. JONES, staunch dry, and one of the hard working members of the Senate. He has been conspicuously identified with the development of United States shipping. Though he occupies the position of Republican "whip," Senator Jones is quite capable of occasional independent action.

Of the seven Democratic candidates, the only one who will not be re-elected is OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, who retires of his own motion, and who is one of the ablest men south of the Mason and Dixon line, also one of the most conservative. Alabama monotonously cast her votes for Underwood at the last Democratic national convention. Since then he has been growing less and less conspicuous, politically.

The others are EDWIN S. BROUSSARD, of Louisiana, conservative, wet; DUNCAN W. FLETCHER, of Florida; WAL-



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The rest of the Republicans are: RALPH H. CAMERON, of Arizona, where the Democrats expect to make a stiff fight; RICHARD P. ERNST, regular of the regulars, already nominated in the Kentucky Republican convention; FRANK R. GOODING, of Idaho, somewhat overshadowed by his colleague, Senator Borah—not consistently with the Administration; JOHN W. HARRELD, of Oklahoma, marked for strong opposition; RICE W. MEANS, of Colorado, reputed to have come in with the support of the Klan, and facing high Democratic hopes; TASKER L. ODDIE, of Nevada, a hard-working senator, staunch supporter of the Administration and in personal character above reproach; ROBERT N. STANFIELD, of Oregon; GEORGE H. WILLIAMS, of Missouri, the effect of whose anti-World Court stand will be watched with interest; GERALD P. NYE, of North Dakota, just seated, young, progressive, and PETER NORBECK, of South Dakota, who has been active in behalf of the agricultural interests which predominate in his state and has at the same time been *persona grata* with the Administration.

### The Letter Box

**T**HE excitement of the month in THE LETTER BOX has been your comments on the April cover, which gave a glimpse of the contents instead of a picture. We asked you if you liked the change, for a change, and you certainly did answer promptly. So far the results are about fifty-fifty. Here is a letter from each side. If they happen to add a compliment to the magazine, of course we can't help that.

The cover as of last issue, "an advance glimpse of the magazine," is my preference. Also at this time let me express an appreciation of the WOMAN CITIZEN. I enjoy it. As we were expressing our views about reading matter recently all agreed about "the worth while" of your paper.

EDITH A. BUTLER.

Detroit, Michigan.

No! I do not like the cover!

You have been giving us a fine idea of the work women are doing in the field of painting and etching. You have been giving us a high standard. Please don't go into the more common style.

FRANCES D. TWOMBLY.

Summit, New Jersey.

It's a picture this time, but please go on voting. Otherwise, we'll have to alternate, like chills and fever. And while you're talking, tell us whether you want more Current Events, or less.

Can any one among the CITIZEN's readers help this lady with plans for a country Club House?

The women of Princess Anne County, Virginia, are hoping to build a Country Club House.

It is a rural county with only one township (Virginia Beach). We are planning to have in connection with the Club a health and civic center.

Thought you might know of several clubs that had been planned for a similar use, and so could tell me where I might find a number of plans. We want all the up-to-date ideas about such a building possible.

(Miss) GRACE M. KEELER.

Lynnhaven, Virginia.

We made a mistake, in spite of precautions, in one paragraph of an editorial in the March number as follows:

**I** BEG to call your attention to an error in your editorial comment on the "Wadsworth-Perlman bills" on page 25 of the March, 1926, edition.

The proposed Wadsworth-Perlman amendment to the Immigration Restriction law is to allow aliens who came to the United States prior to the passage of this law and who have taken out their first citizenship papers, and aliens who served in our armies during the World War but who voluntarily remained in Europe at the close of the war instead of returning with the American forces, to come in outside the quota and, also, to bring in their wives, children, fathers and mothers outside the quota. . . . An American citizen (which means naturalized as well as native born) has a right under the Immigration Restriction Law to bring in his wife and unmarried children under eighteen years of age, outside the quota.

The Wadsworth-Perlman amendment if passed would allow over five hundred thousand aliens to enter outside the quota, which would completely upset the quota allotment with its equalization, but practically nullify the Immigration Restriction Law.

That your readers may be accurately informed, I am sure you will wish to make this correction.

MARIA R. RUMMLER.

District Leader Fairfield County (Conn.), Republican Women's Association.

Mrs. Rummler is right in her correction. In our comment we referred to "naturalized citizens." This should have been declarants for citizenship and such soldiers as Mrs. Rummler describes. The Senate has voted to admit the latter.

We hope it isn't a "man-worshipping spirit" that makes us glad when a Husband likes the CITIZEN. This comment pleased us:

Both my husband and I very much appreciate your paper. I want to thank you for your international viewpoint and the picture which you give that helps toward a better world understanding.

ELLA M. GRIFFITHS.

Seattle, Washington.

And here's another reader who finds the Dress series helpful:

Yes, I like them. Your articles on dress were applied the day after the first one arrived. Keep up the good work.

(Miss) GERTRUDE DECKER.

Mason City, Iowa.

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## MAJOR'S CEMENT



### NOTICE!

**D**ID you read the story called "One Way With Dance-Halls" in the April CITIZEN? All over the country women must be doing things like that—attacking vice, or coal smoke, or bad officeholders, putting in a city-manager plan, or a good mayor, a new park or garbage cans.

For stories of this kind—women's work for their communities—which it finds available, the CITIZEN will pay \$15 each. Length—from 1,000 to 2,000 words.

## Our Own Dingbats

**W**ELL, it came ♦♦♦ Spring. ♦♦♦ Just in time, too, because the tiny buds in our park had about decided to go by calendar instead of thermometer and swell up anyhow. ♦♦♦ Which might have turned out tragically. ♦♦♦ We still haven't seen so much as a crocus, though ♦♦♦ only a bunch of lilac in a passing hand that made us want to snatch. ♦♦♦ For the first time in our life we have been to a Bridal Shower, and it is our opinion that the strain on the Future Bride's adjectives, however abundant, is terrific. ♦♦♦ We have been to the Circus, too, and sat right down in front (we were a guest) where the parading elephants almost took the peanuts out of our mouth, as it were. ♦♦♦ We are almost certain we could never have been a Circus Lady. ♦♦♦ We could never have learned to take tight-ropes and trapezes simply. ♦♦♦ A woman near us complained that the Circus Ladies are far more naked this year. ♦♦♦ So it would seem the undressed wave is affecting even this last stronghold of modesty. ♦♦♦ What struck us was their amazing and quite unfashionable plumpness. ♦♦♦ All that muscularity and still fat. ♦♦♦ Dr. Alsop kindly explain? ♦♦♦ Though we couldn't go with a Circus, we might be an Exhibit. This way: Step up, ladies and gentlemen, and see the woman who after—years as a coffee fiend abruptly stopped and for six weeks hasn't touched it. ♦♦♦ What, never! ♦♦♦ Well, hardly ever. ♦♦♦ And has suffered no evil consequences, nor any really marked good ones. ♦♦♦ We wish to urge the Senate to have its pictures taken with more neck. ♦♦♦ We wanted to show one eminent friend of the World Court in particular, but his photographs were so taken that when presented in our chosen size he would have appeared beheaded. ♦♦♦ Women never make that mistake. ♦♦♦ Speaking of pic-

tures, you can't hurt our feelings by asking us to explain that balloon business over the Hammock on page 8. ♦♦♦ If you write in to ask, we will refer you to the author of the article. ♦♦♦ Not that she can tell either, but she can prove it doesn't matter. ♦♦♦ We hope our critics who want everything to end in front will notice that they get two or three full stops this time. ♦♦♦ We hand ourself this bouquet lest otherwise we shouldn't get one. ♦♦♦ We have just been listening to Will Rogers tell a lot of editors what he thinks of current reading matter, and of them for feeling called upon to be a Cook's guide to a starving public. ♦♦♦ It discourages us about saying another word, though of course they were newspaper editors. ♦♦♦ It took real ingenuity on the part of a showman to defend his dwarf when the visitor indignantly said, "This isn't a dwarf. He's over five feet tall." ♦♦♦ "That's the wonderful thing about him," beamed the showman. "He's the tallest dwarf in the world." ♦♦♦ Wasn't it refreshing to read, in these days of all-American beauty contests, about the woman whose lovely face was model for the Goddess of Liberty on the dollars of 1878 and who wouldn't consider going on the stage to exploit it? Why, that woman would have resisted even the movies! ♦♦♦ Who names all the queer new colors—and why? We go into a store, ask for a rose-colored something and are asked if we want "boy" de rose. Pondering on the saleslady's French, and the old-fashioned merits of light, dark and medium as labels, we don't know what we want. ♦♦♦ And it would be the wrong head size, anyhow. ♦♦♦ Well then, just a word more about spring. ♦♦♦ Just since this column started, some Central Park trees flushed green, and there are said to be crocuses within two blocks of us. ♦♦♦ Good-bye, we're going to see.

## 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 monthly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1926.

County of New York } ss.  
State of New York }

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* Corporation, publishers of *The Woman Citizen*, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, 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, 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.  
Managing Editor: None.  
Business Manager: Mrs. Raymond Brown, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: *The Woman Citizen* Corporation, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.  
Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.  
Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y.  
Mrs. H. B. Wells, 46 West Ninth Street, N. Y.  
Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Dorchester, Mass.  
Mrs. Raymond Brown, 55 East 76th Street, N. Y.

Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y., members of which are:

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y., President.  
Miss Mary Garrett Hay, 171 Madison Avenue, N. Y., First Vice-President.  
Mrs. Raymond Robins, Chicago, Ill.  
Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, Austin, Tex.  
Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.  
Mrs. Harriet B. Wells, 46 West Ninth Street, N. Y., Treasurer.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by her.

Mrs. Raymond Brown.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of March, 1926.

Harry Rauch, Notary Public.  
(My commission expires March 30, 1927.)



## *A New Program Series*

### *Program No. II*

# *Inheritance Laws for Women*

Inheritance laws are different in each state. It is suggested that this program be put in the hands of one or two lawyers, that each topic be outlined in a speech of not more than ten minutes and then time given for questions.

#### **1.—*Inheritance***

In your state, what part of her husband's property does the law give a widow if he dies intestate? How much of his property can a man will away from his wife? How much does the law give the husband if his wife dies intestate? How much of her property can a woman will away from her husband? How is the property divided if there are children? Can a father disinherit children without the consent of the mother or vice versa?

#### **2.—*Dower and Courtesy***

What is meant by Dower and Courtesy? Do they prevail in your state? What do they amount to? Can a woman waive her Dower Right? Is she ever well advised to do so?

#### **3.—*Inheritance Taxes***

How much does your state tax a widow's or children's inheritance? How much does the Federal Government tax such an inheritance? How soon must those taxes be paid? Must they be paid in cash even if securities must be sacrificed? Is the home taxable for inheritance? Suppose it has been purchased wholly or in part by the wife's money—must she prove ownership?

#### **4.—*Wills***

Should a woman make a will? If so, why? Should she encourage her husband to make a will? If so, why? What are the duties of Executors? What compensation is allowed them? What does it mean to "probate" a will? Must all wills go through the Probate Court?

#### **5.—*Trust Companies***

Bank and trust companies urge men to leave their estates in the hands of trust companies: what are the advantages and disadvantages of this procedure? What control has a widow over property left in trust? What check has she over the trust company? Can securities left by her husband be sold by the trust company without her knowledge or consent?

---

*While there are a few compilations in book form of inheritance laws, such laws are so complicated that no bibliography is given. The subject can only be discussed adequately by lawyers experienced in inheritance laws.*

This is the second of a series of programs arranged for the use of women's organizations which the CITIZEN will publish in successive numbers. The subject of the next one will be MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

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\*See Corrections

The issue marked "May 30" is 1925—That marked "May" only is 1926.



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