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## The Woman's Journal

FOUNDED BY LUCY STONE.

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J. B. MORRISON, Business Manager Adv. Dep't.

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### WINTER IS COMING.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Winter white is coming on;  
And I love his coming;  
What though winds the fields have shorn—  
What though earth is half forlorn—  
Not a berry on the thorn—  
Not an insect humming;  
Pleasure never can be dead;  
Beauty cannot hide her head!  
Look! In what fantastic showers  
The snow flings down her feathered flowers.  
Or whirls about, in drunken glee,  
Kissing its love, the holly tree.  
Behold! the Sun himself comes forth,  
And sends his beams from south to north—  
To diamonds turns the winter rime,  
And lends a glory to the time!

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

A meeting was held in Faneuil Hall one afternoon last week between the sessions of the American Federation of Labor Convention, in the interests of the formation of an organization of women which shall do for the woman wage earner as a producer what the Woman's Label League is doing for woman as a consumer. R. B. O'Brien presided. The meeting endorsed the Women's Label League and accepted a draft of a proposed constitution which will be submitted to all the international labor unions that have women members. The plan is eventually to form a National council, in whose membership the labor unions shall be in the majority, with a representation of social workers.

At the recent convention the Kentucky Equal Suffrage Association adopted the plan suggested in the leaflet on Increase of Membership by the chairman of the N. A. W. S. A. committee on that subject. It considered the steady increase of members on that plan during the last three years evidence that it is adapted to conditions in Kentucky. A salient point of that plan is that unofficial members un-

dertake no obligations except giving the name and paying annual dues. The president, Miss Clay, stated that the dues received were sufficient to meet the expenses necessary to keep the Association alive; and that nothing else ought to be undertaken, unless there were free-will offerings sufficient to pay the extra expense. All measures involving extra expense were adopted with the proviso that there were free-will offerings sufficient. All such measures called for an aggregate of about \$200, and one-half of this sum was paid in or pledged at the convention. It is believed the other half will certainly be offered.

The Labor Unions are for Woman Suffrage. The American Federation of Labor at its tenth day's session in Faneuil Hall adopted the following resolution:

That adult women of the United States should be admitted to full citizenship, as a matter of justice to them and as a necessary step toward raising the scale of wages for all citizens.

This resolution was brought before the Labor Federation by Mrs. Mary Kenney O'Sullivan, 5 Dudley St., Roxbury, herself a delegate to the convention.

The Maryland Woman Suffrage Association held a very successful annual meeting in Friends' Meeting House, Baltimore, on Monday, Nov. 23, 1903. There were two sessions, Mrs. Mary Bentley Thomas presiding. Miss Harriet May Mills of New York spoke on "The Signs of the Times."

The National Grange in session at Rochester, N. Y., last week, was addressed by Miss Susan B. Anthony in regard to an endorsement of woman suffrage. On the next day the following resolution was presented by T. P. Walcott of Kentucky, and after prolonged discussion was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Grange recognizes the equal rights of women by receiving them into full membership, with the privilege of filling every office and voting for every officer and measure.

That the National Grange believes this equality of rights should extend also to matters of State, and that it fully endorses the suffrage for women, and pledges its influence to secure for them this "right protective of all other rights"—a voice in the government under which they live.

Football as now played is a most brutal and demoralizing pastime. On the 7th inst., in the game between the Oaks and the Pan-Americans in Fall River, one of the players used his fists on the referee and the game ended in a general row. On the same day, at New Haven, the game between the Meriden High School and the New Haven High School was a slugging match from the start. In one of the scrimmages that was particularly fierce, Harris Parker, right end on the Meriden team, was taken out of the bunch with his collarbone broken. He was also internally injured, so that his condition is critical. He is the son of the chief clerk in the labor bureau at Hartford. Toward the end of the game the slugging became so rough that the police were called in. One of the policemen was struck in the face with a stone. Then the spectators wanted to take a hand in the game, and the police had hard work to keep the crowd in check. And this sort of thing is called "collegiate education!"

At a special meeting of the New England Women's Club to discuss the Civic Responsibility of Women one or two "antis" depicted the dangers of the exercise of equal rights by their sex, and pointed out certain imaginary inconveniences. They were finely answered by Mrs. Howe, who presided.

Representative Dick of Ohio has introduced a suffrage resolution reciting that "whereas it is a matter of common information and belief that the right of some male citizens to vote has been denied and abridged in certain States, therefore the committee on election of president, vice-president, and representatives in Congress shall investigate and report," etc. When will a committee be appointed to inquire why in every State one half of all American citizens are denied these rights because they are women?

Over one hundred pulpits in Cincinnati and its Ohio and Kentucky suburbs were occupied Sunday by delegates at the Na-

tional Convention of the W. C. T. U. The platform meeting at St. Paul's Methodist Church in the morning was addressed by Mrs. Viola D. Romans, Miss Mary C. Braehm, Dr. Sarah G. Elliott, Mrs. Corneilia Dow and Miss Olive Christian Malvery. At the Ninth Street Baptist Church in the afternoon the annual sermon was delivered by Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

Bryn Mawr College has many scholarships available for its undergraduate women students. In the present academic year sixty-five hold scholarships. Among these one only is specially planned to encourage the study of American history. That is the Elizabeth Duane Gillespie scholarship. When the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America decided to found a memorial of Mrs. Gillespie, it seemed to them desirable to do so in connection with encouraging the study of American history, so they founded this scholarship of the value of \$60 a year, open to a student who has studied history five hours a week for at least two years, and intends to study American history during her junior and senior years. The scholarship is awarded on the ground of the excellence of the work done by the student, and this year is held by Miss Marcia Bready of Dubuque, Ia.

The Woman's Suffrage League of Australia will endeavor to secure the return of a woman to the Federal Senate from the State of Victoria at the general election to be held next month. In all States of the Australasian Commonwealth all women twenty-one years of age and upward have the right to vote on the same footing as men. Each State is entitled to be represented by six Senators, elected by popular vote. So the women suffragists have determined to present one of their number for election to the Upper Chamber. Should their candidate happen to be returned, an example of great value to their cause would be set to other countries. But would a woman be eligible for such an office? Australian constitutional lawyers are divided in opinion on the question. Some of the ablest, however, declare that there is nothing in the constitution of the Commonwealth or rules of interpretation in the British Acts of Parliament to preclude women from serving as members of either House of the Federal Parliament.

Eugenia M. Bacon, president of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, says "nothing can be so important as saving the children. Anything which deprives them of a happy childhood puts a mortgage on their strength to battle with life." Reviewing the club-woman's work with the Legislature Mrs. Bacon added: "My experience at Springfield convinces me that even in working for a purely philanthropic cause, women are hampered and humiliated and made far more conspicuous by having to influence legislation instead of affecting it by a direct vote. This is wrong from me after years of conservatism, both natural to me, and acquired by the training of Southern parents."

A decrease in the number of women students in German universities from 1,271 last semester to 850 this year shows that the crusade against women in these institutions is continuing. It is said that the object in making the conditions of entrance so hard is to rule out insufficiently prepared women from Russia, notably Jewesses.

Governor Vardeman, newly elected in Mississippi, on the race issue seems to have been misrepresented. He says: "I want to see the judiciary elevated and placed above the mire and miasma of politics. I want to see that the humblest citizen, white or black, will have the full and complete protection of the law in all his civil rights."

Mrs. Clarinda M. Cope suggests that the Illinois child-labor law is responsible for much crime among the young people of Chicago. She discussed the subject at some length before a congress held for the purpose of aiding boys. The point upon which she placed most emphasis was that the idleness resulting from the operations of the labor law was employed in hurtful mischief and ac-

tual wrongdoing of a more serious nature. "I have seen scores of cases," said Mrs. Cope, "where boys in 'gangs' have committed wholesale thefts during the vacation just because the labor laws of the State would not allow them to work. In my study of the labor question for the last three years I have found that this labor law is responsible for more crime among children than you can possibly realize. I think that this congress as a body could do no better thing than to work for the repeal of this law."

### HOUSEKEEPING IN ROME.

"People who would be called well off in America are rich in Rome; people who should consider poor can live here with much comfort and some luxury," writes Mrs. Maud Howe Elliot in *Lippincott's*. For instance, cabs cost 16 cents a course for two people, or 40 cents an hour. I pay my seamstress 50 cents a day and my cook \$7 a month; a clever young Italian doctor, modern, up to date, well educated, is quite satisfied with \$1 a visit. Good hotels (not the two or three most extravagant) charge 12 francs (about \$2.40) a day. Meat, chickens, eggs, fish, fruit and vegetables are cheap; but all imported groceries are horribly dear by reason of the 50 per cent. duty they must pay. Coffee costs 50 cents a pound, sugar 20, American kerosene oil is sold in five-gallon cans for \$3—fancy! we pay more for petroleum than for olive oil or for wine. Postage stamps, salt and tobacco—all government monopolies—are sold only at tobacconists'. Milk is not cheap; the best in Rome comes from Prince Doria's herd of Jerseys. Unfortunately, we are not on his milkman's route; our milk comes from the Villa Ada, which belongs to an American lady, a daughter of Rogers, the sculptor. It is very good milk, quite different from that we get at a pinch from the vaccaria round the corner, where in a dark, dreadful dungeon stable pale cows with long, untrimmed hoots pass their melancholy lives. Pompilia is in despair because we will drink our milk unboiled; when I saw the prisoner cows I understood why. Italy is a poor country, and poor people can live comfortably here. Rents, servants and food are all cheap; it may be a paltry reason for abandoning one's shilling elsewhere, but it is a potent reason. Here in Rome prices are all scaled to the different pockets. I pay less at the same shops for the same things than my rich friends pay, but some things even the rich cannot secure; certain conveniences—rapid transit, steam heat, 'rapid delivery,' express service—cannot be purchased, and, what is really serious, good schooling is not to be had at any price, so few Americans with children to educate settle in Rome. But for men and women there is no school like Rome. Willy nilly, I learn something every time I go out of doors, whether it be to the Appian Way, the Via Sacra, the Forum, or to the Corso. The yellow Tiber, the fountains, the nightingales of the Villa Medici, the ilex trees of the Borghese, seem to whisper the secrets of the city with the mighty past, the mother and lawgiver of nations."

### SUFFRAGE WORK IN CANADA.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the Dominion of Canada, the franchise superintendent, Mrs. O. C. Edwards, reported practical work done in Quebec province. In Montreal legislation had been secured giving the municipal vote to women separated judicially from their husbands when qualified as to property, and preventing their husbands voting on the same property. In Ontario a petition for equal suffrage signed by 6,392 men and 10,431 women was presented to the legislature. The Hon G. W. Ross said he could promise no definite action, but recommended that the agitation be continued. During 1902 and 1903 nearly all the Methodist Conferences in Ontario passed strong resolutions in favor of the movement. At the request of the W. C. T. U., a bill giving married women qualified as to property and taxed personally a provincial vote has been sent to the Municipal Committee.

Petitions for equal suffrage are being circulated in both Manitoba and British Columbia. Mrs. Edwards announced that she had almost ready for publication a hand-book of the laws relating to women in Canada. At the close of this report the convention voted to send a letter of greeting to the women of that new commonwealth on having the full suffrage.

### CONCERNING WOMEN.

REV. ANNA H. SHAW is making a tour of the Southern States, speaking in behalf of woman suffrage.

MRS. LUCIA AMES MEAD, president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, has returned to Boston from a three months' absence in Europe.

BERTHA W. BURNHAM of Oldtown, Me., has been commissioned by Governor Hill as a Notary Public, "to acknowledge deeds, administer oaths and solemnize marriages."

MRS. HARRIET STANTON BLATCH recently addressed a meeting of the Woman's Political Study Club of Ithaca, N. Y. Mrs. Blatch is at present making her home in Ithaca, her daughter being a student in Cornell University.

MRS. HARRIET E. BEAN has been nominated on the Public School Association ticket for the Boston School Committee. She has been a resident of Dorchester for twenty-five years and she has been prominent in the work of the Dorchester Woman's Club since its organization.

MISS LAURA CLAY, of Kentucky, attended the recent National W. C. T. U. Convention as fraternal delegate from the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and made a good speech. The Convention sent telegrams of greeting to Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

MRS. MARY A. DONLEY, of Beulah Col., has reason to be proud of her family. She has had twelve children, eleven living, seven of these boys, and not one of them uses tobacco or liquor. She has forty-four grandchildren, and eight great grandchildren. She is seventy-two years old, but very few gray hairs show in her brown hair. Her children have reason to arise and call her blessed.

MRS. SUSAN F. FLANDERS, for ten years a leading member of the school board of Melrose, Mass., has tendered her resignation. Mrs. Flanders was elected a member of the board last year for the fourth consecutive term, and her term would not have expired for two more years. Mrs. Bessie B. Dearborn, who has been twelve years a member of the board, wishes to retire from public life, and will decline a renomination. It now devolves upon the women voters of Melrose to find and to elect other capable and public-spirited women to succeed these retiring members.

MISS CECILIA MILOW of Sweden, who spent last winter in the United States studying our educational system, is pleasantly remembered here. Since her return to Sweden she has written a book on "American Schools" which has been very well received by the press. One of the leading papers writes: "Miss Milow's book on American schools is one that ought to be read by every one interested in school questions. An interesting chapter is that on Methods. Seemingly the Americans are far ahead of us in practical methods and in the training of children in independent thinking. We have much to learn from the Americans. It is to be hoped that this exceedingly well written book, so full of life, humor and enthusiasm, as well as deep thought, will have a large and interested public, particularly as school reforms are with us the burning question of the day."

LADY COOTE, of Ballyfin, Ire., is now visiting in New York. She is much interested in Irish work at Ballyfin recently, which was attended by more than two thousand people. She is a member of the central committee of the Irish Young Women's Christian Association and district referee for Queen's County. She is president of the Queen's County Needlework Guild and vice-president of Alexandra College, Dublin. She is also much interested in the Mothers' League, the object of which is to unite the mothers of the upper and lower classes. Before going to Ireland, when her husband succeeded to the estate, Lady Coote lived in London and took an active part in philanthropic and Christian work there. Besides her work among the poor she has also tried to reach the young girls of her own class and interest them in something besides the surface duties of society. Her drawing-room meetings for this purpose have been very successful, and she says that while there are many to work among the poor, there are others who need help just as much, but who are usually forgotten.