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The Woman Citizen

Formerly The Woman's Journal
Founded 1870

FIFTEEN CENTS A COPY

JANUARY 10, 1925

Soulpture "Between Yesterday and Tomorrow," by Edith Howland

Muscle Shoals—White Elephant

By George F. Authier

Fannie W. Dunn—Mildred Adams—Elizabeth Tilton
Catherine I. Hackett

Are You Planning a New Club House?

IF so, won't you please tell us what your plans are, how much the Club House is to cost, and how you are raising the money? We would also like to know if there is to be a swimming pool and what arrangements are being considered for dining and entertainment purposes.

The Woman Citizen has published articles about new club houses, collected some information about plans for others, and has had many requests for more news of this kind. Women want to know the details, not only of the big ventures, but also of the possibilities of club houses for small groups and in small communities. It would be helpful to us, and other club centers, if you would give us what information you can regarding your plans.

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.

Contents for January 10, 1925

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Vol. IX. New Style. No. 15

OUR OWN DINGBATS

ONE of the pleasantest ideas we have encountered in a long time is Heywood Broun's—that New Year resolutions need not be effective before the following Monday. ❖ ❖ ❖ Some time ago we set the date at January 2, but this bold stroke is far better. ❖ ❖ ❖ With several days for getting rooted, resolutions are much surer to have a sturdy growth. ❖ ❖ ❖ It snowed, and now our lovely white blanket is being forcibly removed by steam shovels or turning into ink mountains. ❖ ❖ ❖ And buses rock over the slippery roads like ships of the desert. ❖ ❖ ❖ And profanity is thick in the air. ❖ ❖ ❖ This, you understand, is the realism of New York. ❖ ❖ ❖ See Mrs. Stokes for snow in Washington. ❖ ❖ ❖ Mr. Authier omitted just one point of importance about Muscle Shoals. ❖ ❖ ❖ He didn't make a joke of Mussel vs. Muscle. ❖ ❖ ❖ We don't know, but we have heard the Indians named the place so because it takes so much muscle to master the rapids. ❖ ❖ ❖ Not very plausible. ❖ ❖ ❖ Muscle isn't good Indian talk. ❖ ❖ ❖ Because of the presence of the Scotch in our office—generous Scotch—we have eschewed Scotch tales. ❖ ❖ ❖ But here goes for the one about the Scotchman, on his first visit to London, who had been warned always to count his change when buying. ❖ ❖ ❖ After his first purchase he stood going over the change so long that the shopkeeper said: "Well, Jock, and isn't your change all right?" "Aye," replied Jock slowly, "but only just." ❖ ❖ ❖ Noisy time, holidays, in an apartment. ❖ ❖ ❖ All the children home banging the pianos, cats and dogs active under the excitement. ❖ ❖ ❖ We rather like it. ❖ ❖ ❖ But we are not as sensitive as the musician told about in The Country Gentleman who went to inform a neighbor that he had been kept awake the night before by her very vocal cat. ❖ ❖ ❖ "I am a musician myself," he said, "and a humane man, and I—er—don't wish to suggest that you have the animal destroyed, but I thought it would help if you could have it—er—tuned." ❖ ❖ ❖ Mr. Trotzky is driving us crazy. ❖ ❖ ❖ Last time, in a small news note, we mentioned he had gone south. ❖ ❖ ❖ This time we wrote a line or two, based on the Times, saying he was still sticking in Moscow ❖ ❖ ❖ and lo and behold, the next minute we saw a picture of him (in the World) arriving at his remote place of exile. ❖ ❖ ❖ And we don't know where Trotzky is. ❖ ❖ ❖ Harper's says that even the gravity of a Civil Service examining board was not proof against this answer on a set of examination papers. The question was: "Give for any one year the number of bales of cotton exported from the United States." The answer this applicant wrote was: "1492, None." ❖ ❖ ❖ We're bothered about this coming eclipse. ❖ ❖ ❖ The papers, as we understand it, say there hasn't been one for a hundred years or so. ❖ ❖ ❖ Then why do we remember being scared of the darkness that walketh at noonday?

Wide World Photos

Mrs. Knapp

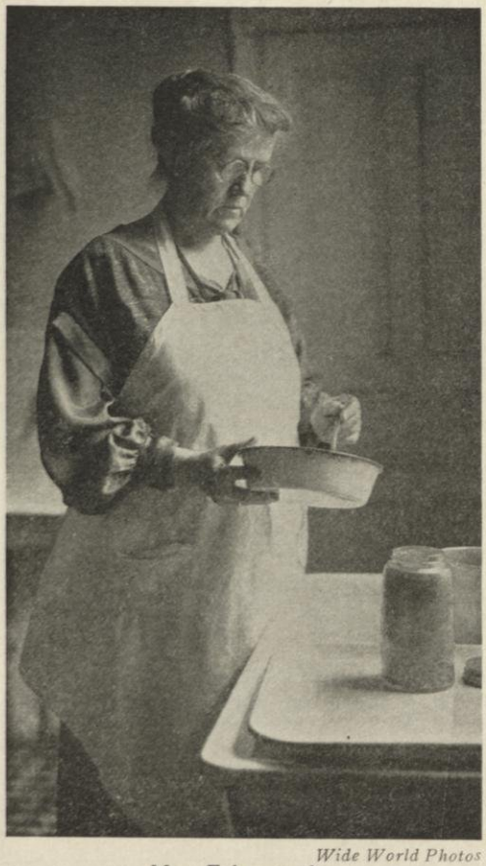
FOR the first time, so far as we know, a woman has administered the inaugural oath to a governor-elect, and presided at the inaugural ceremonies. The occasion was the inauguration of Alfred E. Smith, beginning his third term as Governor of New York, and the woman was Mrs. Florence E. S. Knapp, the new Secretary of State.

The occasion was a great ovation for Mrs. Knapp. Her friends were present in great numbers, her office was filled with flowers. She presided efficiently and gracefully, and even if we carry no fashion department, why shouldn't we say that she wore a peach-colored chiffon velvet gown, a white hat and an ermine neckpiece?

"I CAN'T find Mrs. Stokes in 'Who's Who'," complained a reader. So here she is: The Citizen's esteemed Washington correspondent. She was once in the political division of the famous Americanization study made by the Carnegie Corporation. Then, political correspondent for the New York "Evening Post" at Albany and at Washington.

Underwood & Underwood

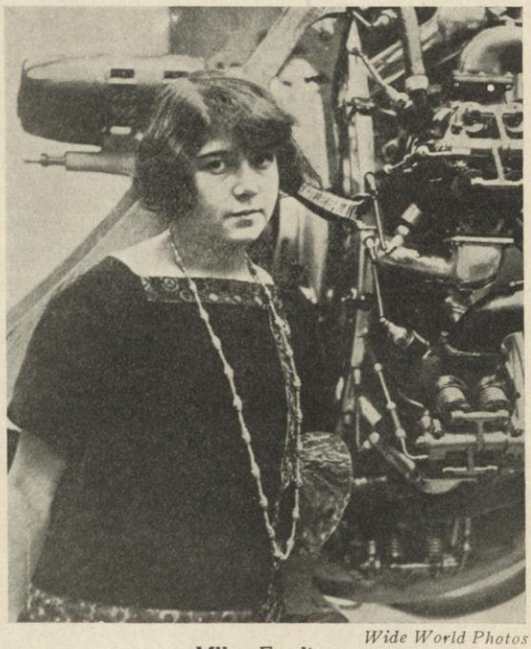
Mrs. Stokes



Wide World Photos

Mrs. Fahnestock

MLLE. Olga Fradiss, who is only twenty-one, is the first woman in France to obtain her brevet as an engineer of aeronautical construction. The photograph shows her inspecting a new type of rotary motor at the Salon de l'Aviation, Grand Palais, Paris.



Wide World Photos

Mlle. Fradiss

MRS. Violet E. Fahnestock, the domestic looking lady at the left, is reported to be the first woman member of Philadelphia's judiciary. Governor Pinchot appointed her a city magistrate—officially, magistrate of court number nine—to fill a vacancy. Mrs. Fahnestock is president of the Philadelphia County branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and a member of the Executive Committee of the Law Enforcement League.

The Woman Citizen

Volume IX JANUARY 10, 1925 Number 15

News Notes of the Fortnight

Concerning Debts

BOTH the question of the French debt to the United States and the British attitude toward the claims of the United States for German reparation payments have been in a state of uncertainty during the fortnight. The former is reviewed by Mrs. Stokes, page 7, and there is to be added only the news that unofficial negotiations for settlement have begun—unofficial because the French Government is confronted by great difficulties with the French public in suggesting that taxes will eventually be imposed to make the debt payments. A memorandum outlining French ideas for manner of payment, submitted by the French Minister of Finance, M. Clémentel, has just been received here, as this is written; it is understood to suggest a moratorium of ten years, followed by payments distributed over eighty years, at a light interest. Before negotiations really go forward, however, France will probably try to make a settlement with Great Britain, who would object to payment of France's debt to us in advance of the debt to her. Britain has meantime renewed an old offer—she will accept both in reparation and debt payments a sum equal to what she must pay us, and let it go at that.

A meeting of Allied Finance Ministers takes place in Paris before the date of this magazine. Ambassadors Kellogg and Herrick, as well as Colonel James A. Logan, are to represent our government. This meeting was postponed so that London and Washington might reach an agreement on the contested claim of the United States to share in reparations under the Dawes plan; but none has been reached. A recent note from Secretary Chamberlain of Great Britain again takes the position that, not being a signatory of the Versailles Treaty, we have no legal claim to reparations. Mr. Chamberlain proposes that the matter be settled by the arbitration of a court of three persons of international prominence chosen by the Hague Court, but a note just sent by Secretary Hughes in response is understood to reaffirm the American position, and State Department officials say they see nothing for arbitration.

The Irish Treaty

WHILE the British Labor Government was in power, the Irish Free State asked the League of Nations to register the treaty under which the Free State was granted dominion status by the British Government. The Labor Government did not make formal objection. The Baldwin Ministry has entered one, claiming that this document is not a treaty in the sense meant under Article XVIII of the Covenant, which provides that every treaty or international agreement entered into by a League member shall be registered with the League, and shall not be binding until it is so registered. The point is important because it may furnish a precedent—and the outcome is being watched by the other self-governing dominions of the Empire. Whether the Free State made application in all innocent good faith, or by way of being a bit provocative, is a point on which opinions differ.

Peace in Rhode Island

THE Senate war in Rhode Island is over. The self-exiled Republicans have returned from their year in Rutland, Massachusetts, and one of the most extraordinary episodes in the history of state government is ended. It all began with the sad peculiarity of Rhode Island by which every city and town, regardless of population, has one state senator. The cities are largely Democratic, the towns Republican, and so, as there are more towns than cities, the Senate is not representative on the basis of population. The Republicans have been in power for ages; but in the last election period there were a Democratic governor and lieutenant-governor, and eighteen of the senators were Democrats, twenty being Republicans and one an independent—the greatest number of Democrats within memory.

For a long time there had been agitation for a constitutional convention to bring about various reforms, particularly a redistricting of the state. The Democrats decided to carry on a filibuster in the interest of a constitutional convention—which, by the way, the State Supreme Court had declared illegal in Rhode Island. They were led by Felix A. Toupin, the fiery little lieutenant-governor, and the filibuster dragged on interminably, with twenty-four-hour sessions, and crowds hostile to the Republicans packing the Chamber. Thousands of state employees went without salaries for months, since the bill the Democrats wouldn't allow to be passed was the annual appropriation bill.

Then came the excitement of the gas bomb found in the Senate, and the Republicans fled, claiming that their lives were threatened. Counter charges were that the chairman of the Republican state central committee was responsible for the bomb. At first, if the Republicans had come back, they would have been put under arrest, but for months they have known they could have returned. The Democrats were confident of the election—with Toupin running for governor—but they lost overwhelmingly, and the thirteen Republican senators who ran were reëlected. Now the Democrats say they won because they stirred up the subject so there is a stronger popular feeling for redistricting, and because the Republican platform calls for the reforms the Democrats sought—a commission to investigate districting and abolition of the property qualification for certain voting, which only Rhode Island has. Whether the reforms will be forthcoming remains to be seen.

Cologne Still Occupied

COLOGNE was to be evacuated by the British January 10, 1925, under the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, in case the conditions of the treaty had been faithfully carried out by Germany. Announcement has been made that the evacuation will not take place. The note from the Council of

Ambassadors, prepared by them for approval by the Allies before it is despatched to Germany, has not yet been delivered, but the decision is definitely taken. It is based on the ground that Germany has not carried out fully the disarmament provisions of the treaty, and this is based on a preliminary report of the Allied Military Control Commission, whose business it is to watch out for violations by Germany. The full report of the Commission has not yet been made. Rumors vary as to the contents of the preliminary report, which has not been published; one of the latest accounts is that German military officials have been getting around the treaty limitation of the military force to 100,000 by training men in successive batches so that the actual trained man power is far greater. Germany has categorically denied all the charges.

Very naturally, France takes the reports of these violations much harder than does Great Britain. Indeed, the British press makes no secret of another factor of great importance in the decision, though it will not appear in the official note. This is the fact that France is not due to leave the Ruhr until August 30, 1925; the railroads which she holds run through the Cologne bridgehead, and if Great Britain should leave, France would almost certainly occupy.

Resentment is general among the Germans of what they regard as a violation of the treaty, inspired by a wish on the part of France to continue occupation. The situation is regarded with anxiety in all countries concerned lest in one way or another it endanger the Dawes plan. Much will depend on the developments of the next few weeks.

Germany and the League

GERMANY'S attitude toward joining the League of Nations has been made clear in a note from Foreign Minister Stresemann addressed to Geneva. It explains that it might now be possible for Germany to join the League except for a situation which might arise if the League were taking sanctions, under Article XVI. This article—reenforced by the Protocol, of course, in case the Protocol is adopted—provides for the use of force against a rebel member. But since, Stresemann explains, Germany's arms and army are strictly limited under the Treaty of Versailles, and she has a long coast line and a frontier of 3,500 miles, with some neighbors who possess powerful armaments, she could not adequately or safely share in the sanctions and might become the victim of a country resisting the League. Stresemann's suggestion was that Germany should be permitted to say how far in any instance she would share in the League's sanctions.

Viscount Cecil, on his recent visit to the United States, implied that Germany was resorting to what seemed subterfuges to postpone making application.

The problem of forming a German Government, by the way, has not yet been solved. President Ebert has now asked Wilhelm Marx, since it has been impossible to organize a ministry representing a majority of the Government, to try to form a non-partisan ministry.

Mussolini

MUSSOLINI is nothing if not thrilling. The other day he resorted to a thunderous, desk-thumping pledge, delivered in the Chamber of Deputies, that he would clean up the political situation within forty-eight hours, and promising "intelligent violence." The Chamber responded with a cheering, dancing frenzy of applause. The opposition has been growing more and more difficult lately, especially the opposition of the press, much of which is controlled by the foes of Fascism. But it is not generally believed that Mussolini's strength is exhausted. As this is written, events suggest the beginnings of Fascism—the militia on parade, display of machine guns, demonstrations before hostile newspaper offices. Not long ago, however, Mussolini intimated he would risk the fate of Fascism on a regular constitutional election.

Calm in Egypt

AMONG the points in that ultimatum sent by the British Government to Egypt last November, one had to do with irrigation projects on the Nile. The territory had been under negotiation, and Great Britain coupled with punishment for the assassination of Sir Lee Stack an extension of her claims. It is now reported that this detail has been detached from the ultimatum and has become again a subject for negotiation. A committee representing British opinion, Egyptian opinion and neutral opinion is to study the irrigation projects to determine whether they will or won't divert too much water from the Nile Valley.

"Between Yesterday and Tomorrow"—our cover—is a marble group done by Edith Howland. It stands in the permanent American section of the Metropolitan Museum, and has received honorable mention at the Paris Salon.

Miss Howland studied under Daniel C. French, Augustus St. Gaudens, in New York, and Gustave Michel in Paris. She has traveled much in Europe and the Far East, Oriental art holding a particular fascination for her. The Canadian Northwest has also attracted her. She is a member of the National Sculpture Society, the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors and the Art Students League.

The subject we have chosen we think most appropriate, for Miss Howland comes from a suffrage family. Her aunt, Emily Howland, now living in Sherwood, New York, was an early and ardent suffragist and a great friend and admirer of Susan B. Anthony.

When the Parliament was dismissed for a month, it was hoped that the new Egyptian Premier would be able to win enough supporters to make his Cabinet secure in Parliament. But the former Premier, Zaghlul Pasha, retains influence with both Chambers and the Parliament is now dissolved. An election has been called for February 24 which will, of course, turn on the issue of cooperation with the British.

Open Files

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, British minister for Foreign Affairs, has decided to provide for the publication of all official documents bearing on the origin of the world war. He has chosen two impartial investigators to handle them. Though there has been publication of some state papers and some personal records in several countries, which have shown us that the whole story of the war's beginning is not known, this is the first time a foreign office has opened its files.

Postal Bills

SIX Post Office officials were suspended from duty by Postmaster General New on charges of a conspiracy to put through the postal pay increase; specifically, for hiring an assistant clerk of the Senate Post Office Committee to lobby in its favor. The opponents of the measure apparently expected the revelation to influence the course of the bill, but this seems not likely. At the moment, the Senate is about to act on the bill for postal increase vetoed by the President last spring, and also has before it the postal salary and postal rate increase bill, discussed elsewhere in this issue.

Very Briefly

A WAGE reduction of ten per cent has been ordered by about thirty corporations in the Fall River, Massachusetts, cotton mills. The number of workers affected is said to be between 20,000 and 25,000. Many thousands have been out of work for months, and the reduction is accompanied by no guarantee of increase in production.

Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone has been nominated Justice of the United States Supreme Court in the place of Justice Joseph McKenna, who has resigned, at the age of eighty-one. Mr. Stone was dean of the Law School at Columbia University before he succeeded Harry M. Daugherty as Attorney General.

Final official results of the presidential election have been announced: President Coolidge received 15,718,789 votes, John W. Davis 8,378,962 and Senator La Follette 4,822,319. These returns give Mr. Coolidge the largest plurality ever recorded for a candidate —7.339,827. *January* 6, 1925.

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Your Business in Washington

By Elizabeth K. Phelps Stokes

January 2, 1925.

SNOW, ice, skates and sleighs have enthralled old Washington for a few days and the heart of youth, middle and old age has been warmed with snowballing and the exhilaration thereof. Washington hardly knows a real snowstorm. It goes to bed leaving its motors by the side of the road and is surprised, indeed, to have to dig them out the next morning. And it has, perhaps, the greatest assortment of rusty old skates ever seen on any metropolitan pond. They are of a vintage that would be new in the ark. Some are turned up behind and some in front, and some have wooden slats and flapping straps. But now and then a Scandinavian First Secretary appears on the ice, perhaps the Minister himself from one of the cold countries, to show the way to heavy Yankees who try to do figure-eights in their ulsters. It is a touch of home to the Finnish Minister and the rest of the Northern Europeans when they wake up on a New Year's morning and find Washington white and flurried. The new reflecting pool between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial has been crowded with this odd assortment of cosmopolitan skaters. The bursting joy of Washington's young fry and the old-home expressions of nostalgic diplomats, flying up and down on the ice and all taking a tumble now and then, has been a silhouette picturesque and delightful.

A bill has just passed Congress appropriating $14,000,000 for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac connecting the great sweeping hillside of Arlington and its amphitheatre with the Lincoln Memorial, the Washington Monument, and, far beyond in the haze, the Capitol itself. It will be an increasingly beautiful vista. The Memorial itself has taken on much added beauty as the landscape develops and the beautiful boxwood surrounding its base settles down into more sturdy growth and position. Dusted with snow on a clear day, with the shadow in the reflecting pool beyond, and the steel gray of the Potomac on the other side, perhaps with a lingering sunset slowly disappearing on the other side of the Virginia hills—this is what keeps a great many Washington Congressmen from wanting to go home.

New Year Observances

But this is a New Year. There was enough going on New Year's Day to impress the smallest official that we had come to a turning point.

Viscount Cecil, who so recently celebrated the sixty-eighth anniversary of Mr. Wilson's birth by receiving the first award of the Woodrow Wilson Peace Prize, went to Bethlehem Chapel of the Cathedral yesterday and laid a wreath on the tomb. A small group of North Carolinians journeyed to Mount St. Alban and placed a pine wreath before the tomb. They also planted a small pine-tree in memory of Woodrow Wilson's boyhood days, using the earth from a spot outside of the room Mr. Wilson occupied when a student at Davidson College. At the other end of the town the President and Mrs. Coolidge went through the usual formalities of the New Year's reception, with the exception of a simplification this year in not having the wives of Cabinet members receive with them in the drawing-rooms. Officers of the Army and Navy put on their high feathers early in the day and went from house to house until after tea time. Frock coats and high hats are never so thoroughly aired as they are at the capital on New Year's afternoon when more of the old-time customs prevail than might be supposed to have survived in this radio age. After having visited the receiving lines in about ten official homes one caller complained sadly that there was no punch to be had anywhere, although the Chief Justice and Mrs. Taft set the table generously with cold ham and succulent salads.

It seems to your correspondent as if the capital at the beginning of this 1925 was more clearly on a peace basis than at any time since the beginning of the war. The gradual effect of the simplicity and restraint exercised by the President and Mrs. Coolidge in the White House has had a cumulative and steadying influence. So much so that we come into the new year practically without issues. The campaign last November was fought on personalities, with issues successfully submerged, and the same trend has been retained in Congressional politics. There is so little to fight about that the other day Republican Senators on the floor of the upper house listened with some glee to the sharp altercation of two Democrats, Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, and Senator Bruce, of Maryland, taunting each other regarding the misfortunes of the Democratic party.

The One Fight

So much for business in the Senate, with only fifty-three working days left to Congress before adjourning, and with legislation, namely Muscle Shoals, assigned to the first day's business of the present session, and to stay there until finished, still undone. Matters have come to such a pass that old politicians complain that the only real fight which the Senate can muster will probably be staged on the postal pay bill. As if a postal pay bill ever could be significant enough to be the center of a live issue. A pay bill increasing salaries of postal employees so that they might be raised to a standard equal to the pay of other employees, was vetoed by the President last spring, and an effort will be made at this session to pass it over his objection.

It is well to have a moment's thought about a situation in which there is complaint of lack of controversy and new and striking features of law-making. Is it not a good sign that there is an inter-

mission in which to take stock?—whether Congress is looking at it that way or not. Colonel Harvey, who is becoming the editorial mentor of the capital, says in one of his recent editorial notes: "It is an actual fact that the legislative output has reached such mammoth proportions that books cannot be found to enclose it, libraries to house it, nor lawyers to digest it. Before the war the ratio was fifty new laws in our own country to one in any other great nation of Europe and since then it has increased by leaps and bounds. Already it takes 650 large tomes to embrace the opinions of the Supreme Court on constitutional questions. Soon a library will have to be constructed for this class alone. Then the nation will have to appeal from so many decisions and ask Dr. Eliot to select a five-foot shelf of the—say one hundred—best laws which every citizen ought to know."

The French Debt

There is one subject, however, which is rapidly becoming the kind of controversial issue which interests even the blasé politician and that is the question of the French war debt to the United States. Since the war, unfortunately, there has been a general disposition, particularly here, as well as elsewhere, to take sides in French sympathy. Those who were pro-French became much more so, and many nationalists found their French sympathies ebbing. Consequently when the business of the repayment of the French war debt began to be agitated general sentiment toward France fell into these two categories. The retirement of the French ambassador after twenty years' service in the United States put a further edge upon the matter. The general situation is pregnant with developments and at this stage ought to be understood in brief.

The question of obligations between the United States and France is an old one, so old that it dates from the beginning of the American Republic. It started virtually with the services of Lafayette. From that time until now there have been numerous exchanges of courtesies, some of which involved actual money transferred, which have always been on a basis of tolerance, patience and friendship. Therefore, any sharpness on either side in connection with the present enormous war debt would indicate a strained and changed situation. For instance, there is an old debt incurred by the United States in 1905, when it owed the French Government $13,511.13 for work incidental to the removal of the remains of John Paul Jones, which now rest at Bancroft Hall, Annapolis. This is a petty sum beside the French war debt to the United States, which amounts to $3,917,325,974.84. Our debt to France, although small, has been standing twenty years.

IN CONGRESS

LEGISLATION was considerably interrupted by the holiday recess. In the House major attention is being devoted to the usual appropriation bills, with which work the Senate is again behind. Following were the important items during the fortnight:

INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE

By Senator Capper, of Kansas, legislation creating a federal marketing board to encourage and aid in cooperative marketing and providing a clearing house and terminal marketing association.

By Senator Wadsworth, New York, bill granting leave of absence to officers and employees who attend citizens' military training camps.

By Senator Norris, Nebraska, resolution directing the Federal Bureau of Education to make a survey of the public school needs of the District of Columbia.

By Senator Ferris, Nebraska, resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the centralization of power in the hands of power trusts, and related subjects.

By Senator Couzens, of Michigan, bill for the prevention and punishment of the use of political influence in the appointment or promotion of Federal employees.

By Senator Capper, Kansas, bill proposing standard weights for loaves of bread, also to prevent deception and contamination.

By Senator Sheppard, Texas, proposing the creation of a new standing committee of sixteen members to have charge of all legislation relating to World War veterans.

PASSED BY THE SENATE

Joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for the control and eradication of the European fowl disease by the Department of Agriculture.

Bill appropriating $14,000,000 for a memorial bridge across the Potomac and connecting the Lincoln Memorial grounds with Arlington; also legislation granting a pension of $5,000 a year to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

Bill authorizing a special postage stamp to commemorate the arrival of the first immigrants from Norway in 1825.

Bill already passed by the House for the establishment of a Federal industrial reformatory for first offenders.

Joint resolution granting permission to the Roosevelt Memorial Association to proceed with plans and designs for a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt.

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

By Representative Madden, of Illinois, bill authorizing a lower rate of interest on loans made by the Railroad Administration to American railroads during the period of Federal control.

By Representative Cable, of Ohio, bill authorizing the transmisison of the electoral vote to Washington by registered mail instead of by the present method of sending special messengers from the various states.

By Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, bill for the establishment of a War Museum in the Pension Office.

PASSED BY THE HOUSE

Bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract with private individuals for carrying the air mail.

Naval Appropriation bill amounting to $300,000,000, being the third supply bill passed before the holiday recess.

Appropriation for the Treasury and Post Office Departments amounting to $763,000,000, part of which is $11,000,000 for prohibition enforcement and $20,000,000 for the Coast Guard Service.

HEARINGS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Senate Post Office Committee—hearings on administration bill proposing a general increase in postal rates to provide funds for increase of postal salaries.

Now comes the French Minister of Finance, who intimates that France is in no hurry to discharge her obligation, if she intends ever to pay back the full amount, and this found a hostile reception at the capital. Colonel Harvey, freed from any ambassadorial inhibitions, came out with an editorial blast against any such interpretation of French obligations. Officials of the State Department were worried. Senator Reed made a speech in the upper house indicating that that body would never accept repudiation of the war debt by France. This speech had an especial significance. Heretofore Senator Reed has been an outstanding champion of France. He himself was a World War veteran and two years ago eloquently came to the defense of France and her policies at the Arms Conference. Throughout the country newspapers otherwise sympathetic with French viewpoints spoke out in the same vein.

The American Position

Nevertheless the French plea continued to be in substance: "We fought together in a common cause," with a variety of suggestions as to handling the war debts without direct repayment, such as pooling all the war obligations, and so on. The specific idea of pooling war debts is not new; it was advanced half a dozen times during the Paris Peace Conference. President Wilson would not entertain such a proposal at that time, nor while he remained President. He wrote to Lloyd George a letter which has become charter history and still holds the essence of the subject. He said:

"No power has been given by the Congress to any one to exchange, remit, or cancel any part of the indebtedness of the Allied Governments to the United States represented by their respective demand obligations. It is highly improbable that either the Congress or popular opinion in this country will ever . . . consent to a cancellation or reduction in the debts of any of the Allied Governments in an inducement toward a practical settlement of the reparations claimed. As a matter of fact, such settlement, in our judgment, would in itself increase the financial strength of the Allies.

"You will recall that suggestions looking to the cancellation or exchange of the indebtedness of Great Britain to the United States were made to me when I was in Paris. Like suggestions were again made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the early part of the present year. The United States Government by its duly authorized representatives has promptly and clearly stated its unwillingness to accept such suggestions each time they have been made and has pointed out in detail the considerations which caused its decision.

(*Continued on page* 29)

A Japanese Feminist

By Mildred Adams

THE Baroness Ishimoto, or, as she signs herself, Mrs. K. Ishimoto, leader of women in changing Japan, sat demurely erect on an old tapestried sofa in New York's most cosmopolitan hotel, and talked about the problems of her country. A slim young figure in quietly smart American clothes, her face held the classic beauty of an old Japanese print. She was the embodiment of the best of her country, and her careful English speech held captivating suggestion of the ancient East expressing itself in the more serious phrases of the experimenting young West.

Her own story is remarkable in a land where custom has been the very order of life. Educated in the Peeresses School, she was married upon graduation to the son of the man who was famous as Minister of War when Japan fought with Russia. Her husband had seen too much of militarism and the old order, and was markedly democratic in his sympathies. This fitted exactly with her own turn of mind, and after their marriage they went to work in the coal fields of Japan in order to learn from personal experience what made up the life of the working people. The Baron worked the customary twelve-hour day, seven-day week under ground, while his wife made both ends meet with his meager miner's wage. It was a brave and gallant act for the children of a social order as strict as Japan's nobility, and it won them enmity among their own people, and the love of those who work with their hands. They lived in the coal fields three years, studying the problems of the people, trying to work out solutions which would make life a matter of something besides twelve hours a day, seven days a week of underground labor. Then the Baron's health gave out and they returned to Tokyo.

There she went into business, while her husband continued his interest in labor problems and the organization of that industry which is rising beside the old agricultural life of Japan.

"Three years ago I open yarn shop in Tokyo," she said with laughter in her dark eyes. "You see women and children must change to Western clothes, so they can work. So knitted garments are very popular. I have classes in knitting, take orders from wealthy women, and have work for poor ones. Woman do not have shop in Tokyo, so I attract much attention. So much is said and is printed about my shop that I do not need advertisements. It is very successful. Then next year man open yarn shop in same block. Another and another. Soon there are so many that everybody learn to knit. We must cut prices. There is no market. So I have to close my shop."

Now she is planning to carry on an exporting business for high-grade work done by Japanese women. She hopes to help counteract the bad impression created by the flood of cheap and poorly made Japanese goods which has inundated American markets. "We cannot compete in cheap things," she said positively. "You are so organized with great capital that you can make cheap things in great quantity and make them well. But we are so new in manufacturing that we have not organization or capital. We have only many people to work. We make cheap things very bad. Our best way is to make a few things very well. Then I think you will want them."

A. Morikana, Tokyo

The Baroness Ishimoto—a representative of the younger generation in Japan. She has recently sailed home, after a number of weeks among us taking notes, and is expected to return in the spring.

Her personal business ventures have been undertaken as demonstrations of the possibilities which are open to women in modern Japan, and because of her position and her personal charm they have attracted much attention. Her own feeling in regard to them was very simply expressed. "I do not like publicity. But someone must show the way, and many women are kept back by their families and by custom. No one actually keeps me from doing what I think is right. So I do many things, to show that women can do them."

Interested as she is in women's activities—and she has been studying them all over the United States—her absorption is birth control. "So many Americans think Japanese women dolls," she said unhappily. "It is not true. Old-fashion Japanese woman work very hard in house. They have not modern ways, and their day for taking care of house and husband and children is very long and hard. Modern women work outside house, in factories, workshops, offices. But the pay is very small. There are not jobs enough for so many people. So our Japanese women are very sad."

Throughout all her conversation that phrase "so many people" ran like a tragic refrain. Pressure of population, diminishing food supply, low wages and high prices, all the specters that surround the ghost of Malthus stalked through the sunny room.

Her eyes glowed as she talked of Margaret Sanger's trip to Japan. "Many years ago your Admiral Perry opened Japan to trade with the West. Your Margaret Sanger brought, not trade, but freedom, and I think her visit mean more to poor Japanese people than Perry. It was very hard for her. The government did not want her to speak. They heard that America put her in jail, and they think she is a dangerous person. But Japanese people, they want to hear her. In Japan there is no law against birth control, and no religious prejudice, except with some people who are taught by the missionaries. Most Japanese people want to hear about it. They know Japan have too many people. But the government want many people for soldiers." There was a sad little silence as she pondered the ways of governments.

Inevitably California's anti-Japanese agitation and the recent exclusion act stuck up their untidy heads. "But you have the right to protect your land," the Baroness said with gentle courtesy. "We know many, many poor Japanese have come here and have taken your land.

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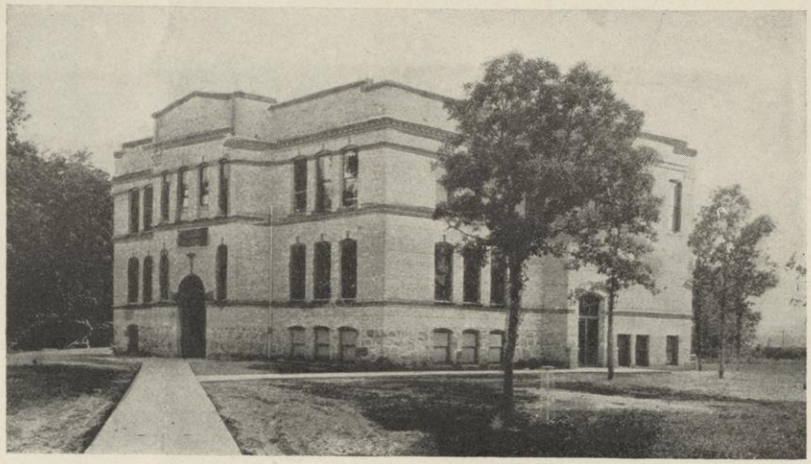
Big Schools for Little

By Fannie W. Dunn

Assistant Professor Rural Education, Teachers College, Columbia University



All photos from Bureau of Education

An example of the modern consolidated school—Swanville, Minnesota.

NEWFANGLED notion? Indeed, no! Fifty years ago Massachusetts passed a law providing that the school committee of any town might pay out of public funds for the "conveyance of pupils to and from the public school," when it seemed wise to them to do so. There had been, as far back as 1838, other laws permitting the union of adjacent districts for school support, but they got nowhere, because laws cannot make children's legs any longer, and the little fellows were already walking as far as they could to the "district schools." But this new plan, of making possible a ride to a school too far off for walking, struck the nub of the situation, *transportation*.

Notice the big truck, which carries pupils to and from this rural agricultural school, Goodrich, Michigan.

The first application of the new law was made just half a century ago, when the pupils of a small abandoned school were transported, at public expense, to another school whose single teacher was able to care for not only her own small flock, but the dozen outsiders to boot. No educational benefits accrued in this case; rather was it likely that each pupil received less instruction than before. The only advantage was economy.

The next year, however, three district schools were abandoned, and a new central building was erected, where shortly high school as well as "common school" education was afforded, and consolidation as we think of it today was begun. Even today there are almost as many different interpretations of consolidation as there are states in the Union, but the ideal toward which modern practice strives is well represented by the following statement issued by the Department of Public Instruction of North Carolina:

"Consolidation is to provide for the country child a well-organized, well-equipped and well-constructed country school, with children enough to make the work interesting and vital, with taxable property enough to make it financially efficient, with well-trained, experienced and capable teachers to provide adequately for an effective division of labor, insuring proper gradation and classification of pupils, insuring a larger number of daily recitations for each pupil, and with longer time for each recitation, making practicable an enriched course of study 'abounding with the spirit and strength of country life,' and making it practicable to place within easy reach of every child in the township efficient high school advantages."

The vanishing one-teacher school.

A teachers' cottage in Kansas.

For twenty years after its beginning, most of the development of consolidation was confined to those New England states in which density of population favored the plan. The movement took active form in the middle states when Ohio, in 1894, established the first consolidated school west of the Appalachian Mountains; and about 1900 a number of Southern and Western states passed laws which gave an impetus to consolidation in those sections also. In 1917 there were at least 7,500 consolidated schools in the United States, over half of which had been established during the three years just preceding. In 1923 the total had reached 11,890, and was steadily growing. Today between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 children are enrolled in consolidated schools.

One of the most important causes of the rapid growth of consolidation in the last decade has been the advance of road building and automotive transportation.

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Mary Anderson

By Catherine I. Hackett

IN one of those low-lying, drab-colored "temporary buildings" put up in the capital during war time, which look like nothing so much as not-very-prosperous warehouses, you will find the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. Shouldered on one side by the bustling and important Federal Trade Commission, it shares what is left of the building with the Children's Bureau. Wander in a little side door, tramp down a length of dark, wooden-floored corridor and walk into the room at the end where sits Miss Mary Anderson, Chief of the Women's Bureau. She is the only bureau chief in Washington who doesn't care if you go bumping straight into her private office, unannounced. A large and cheerful office it is, albeit like all the offices in "temporary building number 4," finished a bit in the rough as to woodwork and floor. It is flanked by a long line of offices in which work the forty-six employees of the Women's Bureau—that is, when they are not out on "field trips."

Step by Step—Up

Looking at Miss Anderson at her desk is, somehow, reassuring. Knowing a bit of the great problem which has been given into her hands—the problem of the working woman in America, to whose solution this woman from another country has devoted her life, you feel that her steadiness, her calm, clear visioning of an ideal, make it eminently *right* that she should be at that desk. If she thought such ideas were going through your head as you sit there looking at her, I've no doubt she would be embarrassed. If she thought you were seeing, behind that desk, the tortuous way that leads back to the humble beginning of Ellis Island, she would say "What of it?" Nothing unusual to look for in that direction. She turned somewhat amused blue eyes in my direction at the question "Did you ever look forward, in those early days, to being in such a position?"

"Why no; it happened step by step; just naturally." Just like that. Nothing at all unusual in a little immigrant girl of seventeen, with no background but the hardy agricultural stock of Sweden, no equipment but an ambition to earn her own living, becoming at last the director of the United States Government's activities in behalf of eight and a half million women in industry.

"The Bureau has authority to investigate and report to the Labor Department upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of women in industry. Its functions are to formulate standards and policies to promote the welfare of wage-earning women, to improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunity for profitable employment." Thus is Mary Anderson's "job" defined in the *Congressional Directory*.

Mary Anderson

"To do what we can to bring about the eight-hour day for women in industry, to guarantee them the same wages as men for the same work, to guarantee them a wage high enough to live respectably and comfortably and to free them from the haunting fear of a destitute old age." That is her translation, in terms of human experience.

Her value to the country, to the wage-earning women who form an increasingly large part of its population, is the ability to put conditions of industry into such terms. If an investigation by one of the field agents of the Bureau shows that women in a certain industry have to stand at their work, on stone floors, she knows what that means in terms of aching feet and worn-out shoes. She has, in popular parlance, "been there." Under her direction, the Bureau has conducted about forty investigations, covering working conditions of women in various states. The reports of these investigations stress always the human element, but based on economics and not on sentiment.

"The working women themselves, as well as their employers, are not going to be content with a sentimental or idealistic appeal that is not based on facts, and if facts are presented strongly and clearly, I am sure that action will be had." These are her own words.

It *is* being had. The reports from the Women's Bureau are used by state labor commissions, by social workers, by legislators. Besides being the basis for much labor legislation, the findings of the Bureau, always based upon extensive field investigations, are often used by employers and industrial leaders in the settlement of contentious questions, because they are so undeniably a presentation of facts.

She "Thinks Straight"

Mary Anderson is not always at her desk. Recently she attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, at El Paso. She is often to be found at conventions of national women's organizations, where she can put in a good word for the protective legislation in which she so ardently believes. And sometimes she gets back the flavor of the old days when she went the round from state to state, banding together the women in factories under the banner of trade unionism, by going through a factory in which she is interested.

They say that factory girls like to talk to her. It doesn't take any explaining for her to see what's wrong. A labor problem to her is never academic or general. She is "one of them," even though looking after their interests has taken her out of the field of active and daily contact with the life of industry, and put her behind a big desk at Washington.

Hers is not the brilliant, keen-edged type of mind. But it is a mind that, once having centered on a problem, discards unessentials and goes unerringly to the heart. She "thinks straight." It is that—that and the quality of absolute

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Who are the women leaders in the labor movement in this country? Well, one to begin with is Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau in Washington, whose concern is our growing millions of working women. Miss Anderson is a fine illustration of the opportunities America offers to those who know how to take them.

Muscle Shoals—White Elephant

By George F. Authier

Maybe all CITIZEN *readers have overcome the inclination to spell Muscle Shoals as if it were sea food. But we venture to believe that a review of this much-discussed project will be welcome, even to those who have followed its course in Congress. That is why we asked Mr. Authier, head of the New York World's Washington Press Bureau, to write it.*

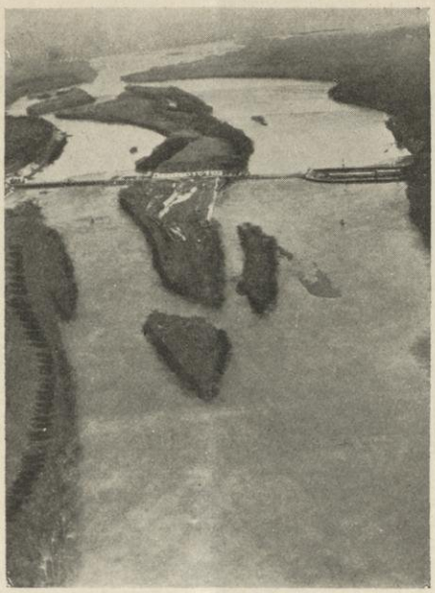
CONGRESS is once more wrestling with the problem of what to do with Muscle Shoals. This great project, growing out of the war program of the Wilson administration, has become the White Elephant of Government and is attracting more romantic interest than probably any other issue before Congress. The interest in it is greater than even the tremendous monetary values involved, because back of the fight waging is the question of government operation of water powers, and government in business anywhere. The debate long in progress suggests the dawning age of cheap electricity, that mysterious power which is to drive the wheels of future industry, whether operated privately or by government. "White coal," the fuel of the future, has about it so much of romance and so much importance to civilization that anything relating to it appeals to everyone.

Connected with the problem is Henry Ford, the wizard manufacturer of Detroit, already credited with being one of the richest men in the world, who is now preparing to arrange his affairs so the great aggregation of capital he has assembled shall continue to work in the future according to his plans.

So much for what Muscle Shoals involves. Let us glance for a moment at the project itself.

A War Need

When the Woodrow Wilson administration was working out plans for winning the war, a task which involved the possibility of having to finish it alone, the war makers were struck by the one outstanding weakness of this government. Nitrates are a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of high explosives, and it was realized that high explosives constituted the great destructive element in modern warfare, whether fought on land, on or under the sea, or in the air. An inexhaustible supply existed in Chile. But ships were needed above everything else in the war, and



Wide World Photos

A bird's-eye view of Muscle Shoals. The island is now submerged under the flow from Wilson Dam.

ships used in transporting nitrates from Chile to the United States could not be used elsewhere. Assuming also that the United States might lose command of the sea, this supply would be cut off. Disaster and ignominious surrender would be the next step.

There was also the future to look forward to. The farmers of the country want cheap fertilizer, of which nitrogen is a chief element. This is especially true of the farmers of the South, and to a slightly less degree, of those east of the Mississippi. A project which would extract nitrogen from the air would solve America's defense problem and would also make possible the manufacture of cheap fertilizer. There are two processes of extracting nitrogen from the air, one known as the Cyanamid process and the other, a German method, known as the Haber process, which has not yet proved a success on account of the expense involved. The fertilizer element in the Muscle Shoals argument must always be borne in mind because of the importance attached to it by the agricultural interests of the country.

Cheap power was an essential in working out this scheme of grabbing nitrogen out of the air and putting it to work in war and in peace. The war leaders looked about and found an ideal situation at Muscle Shoals, Alabama. In the northwestern corner of the state, near the Tennessee border, the Tennessee River rushes down from the mountains with a sufficient force and volume to suggest the characterization: the Niagara of the South. Once harnessed, it was estimated the waters of the Tennessee could produce 1,000,000 horsepower of energy. It was here the government decided to install its plant, and the great Muscle Shoals plant was begun.

It involved building three large dams, building storage reservoirs and otherwise controlling the waters so they would flow gradually in order that secondary power could be transformed into primary power. In the hydroelectric world, secondary power is that available for a part of the year, and primary power is that available all the year round. To make the power regular and therefore "primary," it was necessary to impound the waters so they could be held back in the flood season and accelerated in the dry season. A large steam power plant, known as the Gorgas plant, was built to supplement the water power which might be lessened during the dry seasons. Nitrate plants were installed to extract nitrogen from the air, one using the Cyanamid process and the other the Haber process.

The project is not yet completed. Peace came before it was finished and energy slackened. It has already cost approximately $90,000,000, and it is estimated when completed the project will have cost the tax-payers of the country $150,000,000.

A Peace Problem

With the coming of peace, the burning question was what to do with Muscle Shoals. The dominating school of thought in American Government is and has been opposed to government in business. The utmost energy of the Harding administration was directed against government enterprise of any kind as economically unsound, and the Coolidge administration entertains the same view.

There was one outstanding opponent to this theory in the person of Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, an insurgent Republican, who occupied, and still occupies, the important position of chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture. Norris believes the plant should be completed and operated by the government. He holds it should be developed as a power project primarily, with the manufacture of fertilizer as a side line, and scouts the idea there is a fertilizer trust. He recognizes, however, the importance of securing cheaper fertilizer. Norris would develop the Muscle Shoals plant as a peace-time project, easily convertible into a war machine when necessary. He believes it should distribute electric power to the neighboring states and hook up with the super-power scheme which has been a long-standing dream among many experts. He would have the government

maintain its control for the purpose of preventing the monopolistic control of water power everywhere.

The super-power scheme, however, is another story.

Muscle Shoals was being hawked in the open market, and it is at this point that Henry Ford entered the picture. There were several offers for the project, among them a continuing one from the Alabama Power Company, but Mr. Ford's was the one which attracted the most popular support, and it will be interesting to examine this proposal.

The Ford Offer

According to Senator Norris, Mr. Ford agreed to pay for the property the sum of $5,000,000 and he regards the hundred-year lease as equivalent to a quit-claim deed. Senator Norris points out that in addition to the power plant, which the government would agree not only to complete but to keep in condition during the hundred years, Mr. Ford would have obtained a lot of loose property amounting to several million dollars. In his first report he claimed Mr. Ford could have sold the Gorgas plant for almost $3,000,000. The government has already sold it for more than that. He would have obtained railway trackage, a city of well-built houses, a quarry, railway equipment, bricks, stone and lumber, and other things of great value, easily converted into money, including $500,000 worth of platinum. A hundred-room hotel went with the proposition.

On the subject of the manufacture of fertilizer, Mr. Norris points out that Mr. Ford had agreed to run nitrate plant No. 1 to its full capacity but had entered into no agreement to cheapen fertilizer, only undertaking to make no more than eight per cent. There was to be no limitation of the profit to be made otherwise. No Federal regulation as to rates or power engendered or service given—in fact, Senator Norris says, the whole spirit of the Federal waterpower regulatory act was to be scrapped. All this, he claimed, because Mr. Ford bore a good reputation, which Norris thinks is no justification for giving him Muscle Shoals.

In substance, Senator Norris insists, the Ford offer can be simmered down to this: Mr. Ford offers $5,000,000 for the Muscle Shoals plant costing $150,000,000. The government finances the project, then turns over this project on the basis of the payment by Mr. Ford of 2.79 per cent for a hundred years.

An immense propaganda was started to secure the acceptance of the Ford offer by Congress. Farm organizations were especially enthusiastic because they insisted it would mean cheap fertilizer. The head of one of the great farm organizations, with headquarters in Washington, devoted his time to the job of furthering the Ford offer. The project was "sold" to the farmers of the country when Senator Norris entered the lists in opposition. Norris carried great weight with the farmers. He comes from Nebraska and was a recognized champion of the agricultural group. The original report which he made during the Sixty-seventh Congress was circulated broadcast among the farmers and divided the farming section of the country on the Ford offer. However, the Ford proposal persisted and was taken up again in the last session of Congress. The McKenzie bill, as passed by the House in that session, accepted the Ford offer, and it is this bill which the Senate is technically considering, although the Underwood bill has taken its place. There has been pending continuously the bill offered by Senator Norris, providing for government operation of the plant.

Another personality in this drama of interests is John W. Weeks, Secretary of War. Weeks is opposed to government ownership, but he never openly approved of the Ford offer, and there have been plain indications he did not like it. While the Ford offer was still pending, Weeks sold the Gorgas steam plant to the Alabama Power Company for $3,472,487.25. This sale was in accordance with a contract which Secretary Baker, Week's predecessor, had made with the Alabama Power Company, providing that, at the option of the Power company, the government should sell or move the plant. The latter alternative was naturally impossible. The Ford offer included the Gorgas steam plant and its sale was regarded by Mr. Ford as a breach of faith on the part of the government.

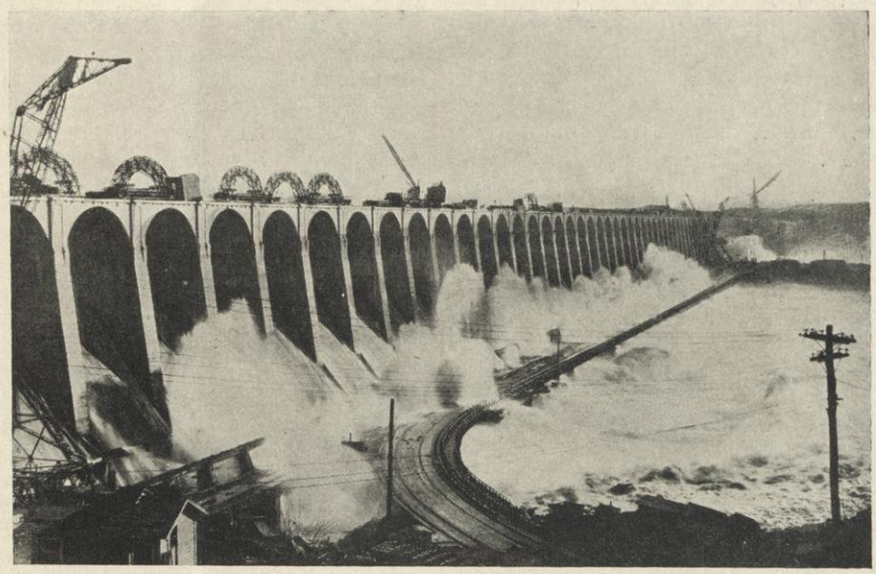
Senator Norris made political capital out of this incident, charging that "to appease his (Ford's) anger, a vacillating administration publicly announced that the amount received for the Gorgas plant would be credited upon the $5,000,000 which Mr. Ford agreed to pay for Muscle Shoals in case his bid was accepted by Congress."

In his report of the bill as chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Mr. Norris had this sarcastic comment incorporated: "This kindly favor, perhaps superinduced by other considerations, so pleased Mr. Ford that his anger at the administration was not only turned to love and admiration, but he became so violently friendly that he himself withdrew as a candidate for President and announced his support of the executive who had made such a liberal concession."

Naturally, Senator Norris's statements are to be accepted with a large modicum of salt since he sees things differently from the President and because he is an enthusiastic protagonist of the theory of government ownership.

Enter Underwood

Nevertheless, the McKenzie bill provides that in place of the Gorgas plant so sold, the government shall build a new plant on the Warrior River, one of the affluents of the Tennessee, and construct a duplicate of the Gorgas plant with a capacity of 40,000 horse-power, together with a right of way to Muscle Shoals, all of which were to be included in the lease to Henry Ford.



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The spillway of the newly completed Wilson Dam, key of the Muscle Shoals project, when the waters of the Tennessee River first poured through.

When the McKenzie bill reached the Senate this session, Senator Norris made another onslaught against it, reporting it with an amendment which made it really his own bill for government operation of the plant.

An impasse was presented and Senator Oscar Underwood entered the breach with a substitute plan which appeared to have administration sanction. It pro-

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What the American Woman Thinks

The Democratic Family Purse

By Grace Safford Sheldon

IN spite of the numerous disquieting exceptions, women hold pretty firmly to the ideal of family unity. As the corollary of this, perhaps they have tacitly acknowledged the unity of the family income and its control by the husband, as in most cases the one who earned it and was, therefore, rightfully entitled to this privilege. But many readjustments in woman's position are being made today, and one which touches her vitally is this very question of the family purse.

The war greatly accelerated the change which had already begun. Women were beginning to win recognition as an economic asset in the home even before they began to leave it in such numbers as active wage-earners. Their labor and ability to manage and to save made them important contributors to the family resources. But now the spirit of democracy is penetrating, in theory at least, all the relations of life. Surely, then, in the family, if anywhere, the principle of cooperation and fair dealing should be sacredly upheld.

I am aware that these reflections are not new and startling: they have, however, been impressed upon me afresh recently by the experience of an old friend. During the war she was left without the necessity of maintaining a home by the absence of her husband in France and of her two daughters, one in Red Cross work and the other in Government service in Washington. Pressed for help, her brother-in-law asked her to do clerical work in his bank, and she stayed on four years, finding it a pleasant and remunerative occupation. She confided to me her joyful feeling of independence as she opened a bank account for the first time in many years, and deposited therein her monthly checks. How delightful it was to send Christmas and birthday presents bought with her very own money! What a comfort to respond with absolute freedom to any appeal which touched her heart! What fun it was, too, to save a certain part of her money and prepare a surprise against the time of the home-coming!

It was not that her husband had been niggardly, or had spent on himself and denied her. He never had refused her money for her personal needs, and had paid unquestioningly the bills for the household expenses, which were left entirely to her management. But while a certain estimate was made for these, it was necessary to ask each time she needed money for herself, and she always felt at such times that she was the recipient of a gift.

At last the time came when a happy and thankful woman was settled in her home once more. She found that she dropped very easily into the old order of things, in all but one respect. Where were those blessed monthly checks? Where was the pleasure of keeping her own check-book and spending money just as she liked? Christmas would soon be here, and Mary's birthday came in February. There would be her club dues and her annual pledge to the day nursery. She had been sending a little each month to poor old Aunt Sarah, and wanted so much to keep it up, but what would Robert think about it? Gladly would she take it out of what she had for herself, but what did she have? Nothing, except for certain specified uses.

The situation Mrs. Sheldon describes here isn't so frequent as it used to be. But the democratic ideal for the home hasn't penetrated everywhere yet, by any means, and hundreds of women have to ask their husbands for money in driblets. Much more educating is needed.

In the old days everything had been, supposedly, in common, but one hand had always controlled the purse-strings, and now it was quite evident that there was no idea of a change. Her husband gave her money as she required it, freely and even generously, but she must state the sum needed, and the thought of using any part of it for something outside the family, something which he might not think necessary, made her feel like a thief.

"Of course," Cornelia said to me, "Robert never seems to have any scruples of that kind himself. He very seldom spends money foolishly, but he never questions that he has a perfect right to spend it as he pleases. He would never ask if I approved."

She told me how she lay awake nights pondering the matter. Argue as she might about her right to use money as she pleased and say nothing about it, she somehow could not rid herself of the feeling that it would be an underhanded thing to do: neither could she bring herself to the idea of using it and then confessing. Her sense of justice rebelled against that.

After she had turned the matter over and over in her mind, there seemed to be just one thing to do—go to her husband, tell him how the last few years had changed her feeling and made her unhappy and dissatisfied with the old arrangement, and appeal to his love and fair-dealing. She was not a child, but a mature, experienced woman, who had managed his home successfully for many years, and had surely by this time proved her loyalty to the family interest. She had not been extravagant, even when she had had every opportunity during those years of her independent income. She had even saved a good sum from her modest salary and this had been added to the family capital. Could she not still be trusted with a little freedom and responsibility? Was their home to be a real democracy, or to continue to be a benevolent despotism, so far as power over the purse was concerned?

Summoning all her courage, Cornelia unburdened her heart to her husband. It was less of a shock to him than she expected, though he could not conceal the fact that he was just a little hurt that she could view any of their family relations in such a cold and business-like way. It seemed a reflection on his kindness and generosity. As is true of most human beings, "Custom lay upon him with a weight," the weight of centuries of masculine domination. But, as Cornelia related with affectionate pride, reason and the love of justice won the day against tradition. Robert was a really devoted husband, and he saw that the truest chivalry was that which placed his wife not ideally only, but actually, on an equality with himself in every phase of their life.

It ended in an adjustment which has worked most successfully. An estimate was made of expenses to be incurred for the keeping of the home and for family investments. This sum was set apart as "Our Money," to be disbursed by one or the other, according to convenience. The remainder was divided equally between the two, and Cornelia is as independent in the use of her share as Robert is in the use of his.

"That is the way we worked it out," she told me at the end of her story. "There might be complications in other families, which would make some difference in method necessary; but that would not matter, so long as the principle was maintained."

"Would you advise it for a young wife without experience?" I asked.

"Indeed I would," she replied. "No doubt a girl would make mistakes at first and more than one would spend foolishly and extravagantly, but in the long run I believe the family would be far better off in every way than when the mother is treated as a child in money matters. You know we learn the use of things by handling them. Then, too, responsibility sobers. Above all, I believe in it because it seems to me the only plan that is really just and right."

How Shall We Amend?

By Elizabeth Tilton

Mrs. Tilton's editorial arrived just before the CITIZEN *was out with Mrs. Catt's comment on the same subject—the proposed Wadsworth amendment, which provides that all future amendments shall be decided by popular vote. Since the subject is before the short session of Congress, we are publishing Mrs. Tilton at once. We will welcome letters from those who agree or disagree with her positions. Mrs. Tilton is connected with the National Law Enforcement Committee and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.*

WHAT women are thinking: I fear not many of them are thinking about a question that some of us ought to be thinking about, namely—Do we want the Wadsworth amendment to pass? It is especially recommended to this present short session of Congress. Its object is to make the passage of future constitutional amendments much harder to attain.

Dear me! We who were close in the old days to the Suffrage and Prohibition amendments thought it was no sinecure to attain their passage, to get the fearful two-thirds vote in Congress and the three-fourths vote from the states. But after *years and years* of sentiment-building this was attained: built brick by brick, by multitudinous bricks of women who gave nothing short of their life-blood to reach the end. We thought the mountain of constitutional amendments was hard enough to climb, then—and so to us who have come, weary and footsore, to the top, this question ought to be very pertinent.

Shall we make future constitutional amendments very much more difficult? Shall we favor the Wadsworth amendment? The Wadsworth amendment is supported by many who did not favor the Suffrage or Prohibition amendments; also by many who do not like the Child Labor Amendment, that is, by business interests of a conservative character who do not want any more interference from the Government with business. Also, this Wadsworth amendment has many adherents in the group that is against the Education Bill. In short, behind the Wadsworth amendment are all those conservative groups who do not like the very thing that the Constitution gave us; the long, national stroke added to the strong state stroke. For various reasons they do not want any more Federalism. Now the way we get Federalism and the thing that it alone can give us, uniformity of treatment for our great, national evils, is by constitutional amendment. Therefore, the way to stop this uniformity of treatment in education, liquor, business, etc., is to make constitutional amendments well-nigh impossible to attain. This, I take it, is the object of the Wadsworth amendment.

This amendment proposes that hereafter constitutional amendments shall be ratified, not as now by the legislature

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that happens to be sitting, but by a convention especially elected for the purpose, or by a referendum to the people, state by state. If in eight years the ratification is not complete then the amendment is to be dropped. Now, of course, there is no time limit and we can go on indefinitely trying to ratify. Again, the Wadsworth amendment says that, when thirteen states have rejected any amendment coming to them for ratification, then again it shall be equivalent to the rejection of the amendment altogether. This would give no time to educate an electorate in the rights and wrongs of the amendment, but thirteen states might reject an amendment in one year. The process of educating an electorate on the question involved is thus necessarily nipped in the bud.

This process of submitting amendments would end in making us mostly a local option country where each state decides for itself how it will manage our great, national evils. In short, it would set up decentralization, as they say. Do we want to be mostly states, separated communities, with specialized ideas for common evils, or do we want to be a nation with great, national strokes, bringing the backward states abreast of the forward states? For this, I take it, is what constitutional amendments usually do—they bring the backward states forward. That was the object of the Child Labor Amendment.

Let us also think whether we want state by state referendum on all questions of social advance. To let the people decide is a noble idea and very educational. But is it practical? I have been closely associated with three referendum campaigns. They are very expensive and reformers usually have very little money to invest in getting the education to a preoccupied people. The vested interests have much money to invest and they have the advantage in being able to buy the headlines, the chief source of mass-education today for the ballot.

Frankly, I dread for the little bands of social workers this vastly expensive machinery, the referendum applied to constitutional amendments. I dread it even more when a sharp time limit is put on the period of ratification.

Through a period of years the very slim pocket of the social worker might yet make the truth penetrate the masses, for truth is mighty, when given time. But, when we have only a short period in which to ratify, the full pocket of the vested interests seems to me to have the advantage in a referendum. That the vested interests think that, too, would seem to be indicated by the fact that it is the ultra-conservatives, with rich affiliations, that are among the prominent people or groups supporting the Wadsworth amendment.

About twenty states have the referendum today. Of course, it is a noble idea, and if you can get the education through to the people by means of a vote on the ballot it makes the advance, when attained, just so much surer. But is Lord Bryce right in thinking that we are carrying the principle of "Let the people rule" too far when we expect large masses of voters to cast an intelligent ballot on technical and judicial questions? He notes that when the Constitution was passed by our forebears it was passed by specially elected people; had it been put to the voters themselves he doubts if they would have allowed this new centralization to become established. Used to isolation, they were frightened of becoming a nation, of giving up any states' rights. But he tells us that fortunately the opinion of the wiser heads prevailed rather than the prepossessions of the multitude and thus we got that splendid bit of centralization, the Constitution. Lord Bryce believes that simple questions may go on the ballot, but he believes technical and judicial questions should not go to the people; they are beyond the people and progress is slowed up by such referenda.

Let us go slow before we favor a change in the method of securing constitutional amendments that not only submits every question, if the state so rules, to a referendum of the voters, but also makes the time in which those voters may be educated short.

Editorially Speaking

Postal Rates and Postal Pay

THE question which is now before Congress of the postal rates for newspapers and magazines is too important to be settled hastily and without an agreed basis of facts concerning costs. The part that wide distribution of newspapers and periodicals plays in stimulating friendly understanding between one part of the country and another can hardly be overestimated. The United States is so vast and conditions are so varied in its different parts that sectional feeling is bound to arise. Any unnecessary obstacle which tends to limit the distribution of information and shut off one part from another is to be deplored.

The tremendous increase in postal rates for such mail, which was made as a war measure, and the division of the country into postal zones, was a serious blow to publishers of periodicals. It put many of them out of business, and ever since has constituted a very heavy burden difficult to bear. It not only doubled many postal charges, but it added a heavy expense in the handling of papers and magazines because of zoning. Other postal increases due to the war have been discontinued, and now it is proposed even to increase this tax on the distribution of information.

The WOMAN CITIZEN has favored increasing the salaries of postal employees, but it believes that no blanket increase can be made that will treat employees in different localities with equal justice. The expense of living in a city like New York is far greater than that in many other places in the country. The bill now before Congress has been hastily drafted to provide revenue to meet a blanket increase of salaries. It is a temporary measure, planned to be in effect only a year; yet it would mean not only increased rates, but many complicated changes in details. The proposed new rates would scarcely become familiar to the public before they would be superseded by another new measure. The publishers urge that before new rates are fixed a scientific study be made of present costs, and that the expense of the tremendous volume of franked government mail should be taken into consideration in cost accounting. There does not seem a sufficient emergency to justify a temporary measure, and it seems reasonable to ask that time should be given to both Congress and the public to come to some reasonable agreement before postal rates are changed.

A Helping Hand for Greece

ANOTHER American is going to Europe to help in a work of reconstruction on an international basis. Charles P. Howland, appointed chairman of the Refugee Settlement Commission organized by the League of Nations, which is handling the Greek refugee problem, is off to establish homes for the million and a half people who have just been thrust into a country already packed with refugees. A reconstruction loan of $50,000,000, arranged by the League as in the cases of Austria and Hungary, has recently been floated and is to be administered by the Commission to found new villages and develop farms on land which has been turned over by the Greek Government. These million and a half are moved under the provisions in the treaty of Lausanne for wholesale exchange of Greek and Turkish populations on a religious and racial basis, regardless of training, attachments, even language. Before them were the million Greeks who fled from Asia to Greece in 1922 at the time of the Smyrna horror, and before them were the thousands of Armenians who fled from massacre in 1915 and 1916. The generosity of Greece, which has a population of less than five and a half million, and is impoverished by long years of war, is beyond praise; and it is splendid that international cooperation is coming now with some degree of adequacy to her relief.

But that is to leave the picture unfairly bright. Henry Morgenthau, Mr. Howland's predecessor, summons America through the columns of the current *Survey Graphic* to grasp the realities of the Greek situation. The Commission's money has no margin for temporary relief but is devoted wholly to construction; yet the need for relief mounts to an inconceivable total of hardship and misery. When you read the account of an eye-witness such as Ellen Chater (in whose article Mr. Morgenthau's appeal appears), when you see through her eyes these poor, patient thousands being uprooted —jammed into ships—dying—or living in inconceivable crowded discomfort, you begin to understand a little the concentrated suffering of millions. Mr. Morgenthau's appeal is, directly, that we should persuade the American Red Cross, which left Greece long ago, that the emergency created by the expulsion of the Greeks from Turkey still exists. "It is the duty of the American people," he says, "to relieve this situation because the American Government was one of the nations which influenced the Greeks to send their army into Asia Minor. Their present plight is due to that adventure."

Heroes of Science

AMONG those who have given their lives—not for some one person, but for humanity at large—the heroes of science deserve boundless honor. It takes at least as much courage to make oneself an experimenting ground for disease germs as it does to face attack in battle. And, if these things are measurable, the heroes of radium are at the peak. Professor J. Bergonie, who died recently in Bordeaux, France, is an example. Through years of experimentation directed toward finding a cure for cancer, Professor Bergonie had lost his right arm and three fingers of his left hand. Yet he continued his fight until the last, despite great suffering. Devotion to scientific study which has for its end some great human purpose is surely as pure a devotion as ever animates a human being. When people say only the profit motive has real power over humanity one thinks gratefully of such men as Professor Bergonie.

Why Not Save $14,000?

ACCORDING to Washington despatches, Congress will appropriate $14,000 for the expenses of the presidential electors who go to Washington with the result of the electoral votes of their states.

It does not matter that the procedure is archaic and serves no useful purpose today—it follows the precedent of more than a century. A bill has been introduced by Representative Cable of Ohio, providing for sending the vote by registered mail, but no one has any idea that it will pass. The jaunt to Washington, with expense money provided by the Federal Government at the rate of twenty-five cents per mile, is too attractive, and precedents are too difficult to change. To thrifty women's minds, it seems that this vote might just as well be sent through Uncle Sam's mail; that there is nothing

to be gained by delivering it in person, and that this $14,000 might well be saved.

Hard At It!—for the Child Labor Amendment

WILLIAM DRAPER LEWIS, Director of the American Law Institute, turns the tables on opponents of the Child Labor Amendment who raise such an alarm over the awful threat to our Government concealed in the amendment. He is answering the misrepresentations which he finds largely used, instead of arguments, by the opposition, and in particular that which asserts that the amendment would give Congress the power to regulate the education of children.* "The attempt to confuse the real issues involved in the adoption of the Child Labor Amendment by trying to frighten American people into the belief that under it Congress not only will try, but will succeed in regulating all education, is not only imputing a lack of integrity to Congress, but is an insult to the intelligence of the members of the Supreme Court. Those who make this kind of argument in attempting to defeat the amendment are really attempting to create in the American people a distrust of our form of government. Congress is being held up as composed of persons apparently eager to adopt the most absurd measures, while the judges of the Supreme Court are pictured as very likely to sanction unwarranted extensions of Federal power by legal chicanery, in the interpretation of plain language, worthy the lowest pettifogger who ever disgraced the legal profession."

If your legislature meets this winter, many of you are already hard at work in the campaign. There is need for every one. As Dr. Lewis says in the same article, proponents of the amendment have not been prepared for the kind of attack that has been made, and the misrepresentations are doing deadly work. It is a case of all hands at work. Speak —write—be yourself a center of information on the truth about the amendment—make sure your state senators and representatives know exactly where you stand. The fight is on!

The Debt Problem—Clear Heads Wanted

IN the midst of the confusion and the emotion about the war debt question, the chief obligation of the citizen is to try to understand the situation and not allow it to become blurred by prejudice and jingo claims. Mrs. Stokes makes clear the American attitude and the reason for it—the need for stabilizing international credit by meeting obligations, and the need for generosity in making easy terms for payment. Financial technicalities are over the heads of many of us, and more than one American must have been wincing over what seems a grasping reach on our part, rich as we are, for every pound of flesh due us. But however appealing the idea of a wholesale all-round cancellation, that course is no longer a political possibility: the principle has been established that the obligations are to be met. The harm comes when senators make stormy speeches about not canceling one red cent and when men of the same temper in France talk about repudiation. As Mrs. Stokes says for our country, and as the press assures us is doubly the case in France, this kind of business is largely fireworks for tax-paying constituencies, and should be taken as such. So, as far as we are concerned, it becomes the business of constituencies to express themselves as preferring to have their representatives exhibit a sincere wish to study the situation in Europe.

Our Government is opposed to a conference for the consideration of the debt situation—possibly lest that mean an embarrassing demand for cancellations and reductions. Well, reductions are inevitably involved in the process of arranging long-time payments, and if it were clear that cancellation would not be expected, it is hard to see why such a conference would not be helpful. Or, better still, an application to the French situation of the Dawes principle of study by experts, which Finance Minister Clémentel seems to suggest in one of his notes. Such an inquiry would take up all the factors—the dependability, or otherwise, of German reparations, on which French payments depend; French foreign loans; French expenditures for armament; the depreciation of French currency and its disastrous effect on the cost of living. Eventually, at any rate, through whatever agency, such information must be used as a basis for negotiations.

* *Christian Advocate*, January 1, 1925.

The Red Paint Question

EVERYONE knows that the use of cosmetics has increased enormously the last few years. Now the official figures have been given. The wholesale cost for 1923 for cosmetics, perfumes and toilet preparations is shown to be $117,-175,741—an increase in two years of almost $26,000,000. This is an expenditure which is almost entirely in the hands of women. One needs only to stand a few moments by a toilet counter to realize that it is not the young person alone who purchases rouge, lip-sticks and eyebrow pencils, but women of all ages. One would not sigh so much over the figures if they represented increased loveliness or charm. On the stage the use of cosmetics does enhance natural beauty. Off the stage they are in unskilled hands, and their use means usually an inartistic daubing of a countenance.

To an outsider it would seem that there might be some disadvantages in a face that left an imprint of whitewash on a man's coat or a splash of red on his face. It is not so long since girls were urged to say "Lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine." How about a slogan for men, "Lips that are painted shall never touch mine!" Or do men like the taste of red paint? It is an interesting question. It is not probable that women make up their faces to please each other. It must be they at least think that men like it. If not, what is the reason for the widespread use of cosmetics?

We Are  Sheep

THE probable answer lies in the tendency that we in America have to copy each other and run like sheep in one direction after a new fad. The Sunday supplements and the movies carry a new fashion into every town in every part of the country, and a fad which catches the public spreads like wildfire, then dies down as quickly as it came. Witness Coueism, Mah Jong, and now the cross-word puzzle. Two years ago the smart college girl coming to Boston, New York, Chicago, and probably San Francisco, for her Christmas holidays, wore galoshes over her silk stockings and pumps. Oh, very smart galoshes with the tops turned down and flapping open. This Christmas, did one see a galosh? Not one! The weather during the holidays was biting cold, with alternate days of rain, but silk stockings—flesh-colored, of course—low-cut pumps and very short skirts, giving the full effect of bare legs, were seen everywhere. Fortunately, most women are wearing the invisible spat for warmth. But whatever the discomfort or risk of following the fashion, it takes even greater courage not to follow it, however absurd. This probably accounts for the rage for cosmetics.

But let manufacturers beware not to have their shelves too full when the reaction comes.

The Woman Voter

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New Year's Resolutions

"NEW Year's Resolutions" are apt to be preceded by repentance and the mourner's bench. The resolutions which the National Finance Department would like to suggest to the League for the coming year presuppose not so much a sense of sin as a recognition of our incompleteness and just a hint, perhaps, that we have been a bit cowardly about this bugaboo which is such an indispensable part of our work. Most of us are not grasping it firmly enough—some of us have never looked it fairly in the face. We dodge it; we magnify it; we groan over it; we do everything but face it.

But, absurd as it seems, when we do face it, it proves to be not a monster after all, but, to complete the simile, a quite tame and domestic animal which, properly harnessed, will draw our load for us.

Let us this coming year cast off this habit of fear and worry about finance, and substitute common sense. Our finance troubles are mostly imaginary. They have their origin in that old enemy with a new name, the "inferiority complex." We don't really respect ourselves or the work of the League enough to feel that others will think it worth giving money to.

The National Finance Department has discovered, and has reiterated to the point of boredom perhaps, *that there is enough money in the United States for the work of the League of Women Voters.* Our lack is money raisers. What is more, there *is* a magic way, a royal road, a short cut to getting this money. It is the plan of "every member a money raiser." This plan may look now like the longest way around, but it will prove to be the shortest way across to the goal of adequate and stable income for our work.

Can we not take this as a serious plan and bend all our efforts to putting it into operation?

League members will be glad to hear that up to date more money has been raised for the League than at this same date in any previous year. Here is solid ground under our feet; here is a bracing atmosphere for New Year's resolutions. We suggest the following:

"We the.....League of Women Voters do hereby highly resolve:

1. That we will stop thinking how hard it is to raise money and will proceed instead to raise it.
2. That we will give Finance an honored place in our year's program and will get every member into our corps of finance workers."

—K. L.

The Road Ahead

This is the address of Mrs. Livingston Farrand, wife of the President of Cornell University, and newly elected vice-president of the New York State League, as presented at the recent New York State League convention.

IN considering my year's work, now coming to a close, as sixth regional director I am deeply sensible that the services I have rendered to the League are negligible in comparison to the opportunities and ever-widening horizon that I have personally gained.

Of the many advantages there is not time to speak. I can only mention briefly two facts—two facts that have been borne in upon me so insistently during the past year that I am grateful for this opportunity of presenting them to you.

One is—and this I merely mention as a passing criticism—the sublime unconsciousness of the average woman of the fundamental basis on which her citizenship rests—of her startling ignorance that citizenship is founded on a broad platform touching all human relationships; that it is founded upon the perfect cooperation between men and women; that this cooperation begins, where all things in life begin, with the unit of the family, and that probably no law was ever passed that does not either remotely or intimately affect the family unit.

When the average woman realizes these facts, and only then, shall we begin to serve our country, our states and our homes truly and effectively.

The other fact bears upon what seems to many of us a fundamental piece of work for the League of Women Voters to undertake. I refer to citizenship in education. This is no simple matter to be entered upon lightly. The best brains in the educational world of this country are already at work upon it. The problems are many and difficult as to how to evolve a system of teaching civics in all high schools that would vitalize the whole subject in a way to turn out well-trained boys and girls, taught at a formative period of their existence that civics has a practical and immediate bearing upon their everyday lives—in short, as some one has said, to teach the subject, not as a dead language, but as a vital, living force.

The League, whose aim has always been that of education from its inception, is in a peculiarly fortunate situation, I believe, to foster and encourage the teaching of civics in a way that will make for good citizenship. Representing, as I modestly feel we do, with our far-flung membership, the best types of womanhood from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we are in a position to get behind this great movement already set on foot by the educational world—to uphold their hands where it has already started, and to stimulate interest and activity in regions where a realization of its fundamental importance has not yet penetrated.

In the latter case, I feel constrained to observe, Madam Chairman, that work for education in civics would, under certain circumstances, under conditions, for example, where the ugly problem of politics has crept into the public schools, entail an enormous amount of hard work—of careful preparation, of infinite tact and patience and courage. The best equipped women, the most intelligent, the most beguiling, if you please, should be enlisted in this service, and in the end we should see civics taught in the public schools in a manner that would make the oncoming generation, at the same early periods of their lives when they learn the great principles of truth and honesty and valor, absorb the fundamental idea of the importance of good citizenship.

We should see the children of today, the mothers and fathers of tomorrow, teaching their children, at the same time they learn their prayers, to take for granted, as a part of their everyday lives, the service which they will later render to their community. I can not but most earnestly and passionately believe that, had the present generation been given the opportunity of learning at an early age its privileges and responsibilities as citizens, the child labor laws that at present continue to be so hideous a blot upon the statute books of some of our states would no longer exist.

Nor can I but most earnestly and passionately believe that these shameful charges against our civilization can only be truly overcome by education, education of the individual conscience, and that, splendid as its past achievements are, the League's greatest and most important piece of work stands before us, yet to be accomplished.

The New Child Welfare Chairman

AS it goes to press, *The Woman Voter* just catches the happy announcement that Mrs. Simeon H. Bing has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee on Child Welfare for the National League of Women Voters. A one-time director of the Child Welfare Division of the Ohio Institute, chairman of the Child Welfare Committee for the Ohio League of Women Voters, at present editor of the *Ohio Woman Voter* and chairman of the local League in her home city of Athens, Mrs. Bing brings to the chairmanship a fine combination of technical command of her subject and practical League experience.

The resignation of Mrs. John J. O'Connor as Child Welfare chairman was reluctantly accepted by the National Board at its November meeting. Mrs. O'Connor rendered distinguished service to the League in helping to secure a favorable vote in Congress on the Child Labor Amendment, and resigns because the activities which she sacrificed for the pressing demands of Congressional work last winter now demand her time and energy.

Mrs. Bing came to Washington for a meeting of standing committee chairmen on January 5 and will enter actively upon the duties of her chairmanship on February 1.

A Plea for the Pioneer

An extract from the address of Mrs. Craig C. Miller, president of the Michigan League, at the Michigan convention in Detroit last month.

WE have at this convention been discussing ways, means and methods whereby to strengthen League work and arouse interest in governmental affairs among the indifferent women in our communities. The consideration of these measures to accomplish our end is just and necessary, but my plea to you is never to permit in state conventions or local League units the contemplation of these things to overshadow or dim the vision of the real purpose and goal of our organizations. This, to me, is to awaken in each individual woman such gratitude and love for our United States of America that she will gladly enter into the greatest service she can render her country today, namely, the holding of our government true to its own ideals as expressed in our Declaration of Independence.

We need to hold constantly in thought the inspiration of this ideal, for without vision all people perish. It is good for each one of us, ever and anon, to sit quietly down and ponder well our United States. It is good to go back to the first winter in Plymouth and to remember the sacrifices, the hardships, the fortitude and courage of those days, to hark back to the settlement of the Virginia tidewater lands, the faring forth over the Alleghenies and the conquering of the Middle West.

Our own Michigan forbears reclaimed this wonderful peninsula amid untold sacrifices, sufferings and bravery. Let us not forget. All the way through to the Pacific Coast, the story of adventure, sacrifice and vision has been repeated and repeated. Our United States of America, today at its height of material prosperity, did not just happen for our comfort and pleasure. It was wrought for us by thousands of noble men and women. Neither did our political equality just happen.

We must never forget, or permit the new voters to forget, the noble women who throughout the years bore scorn and social ostracism because of their stand for principle and right. Can we, in decent appreciation to all these men and women of the past, ever grumble of hard or discouraging days which may come to us in our League work? Must we not rather glory in the fact that we are a blessed army of pioneers working out a fuller, freer life in this dear land?

We are pioneers opening the channels for mature thought to go in unaccustomed ways. No pioneer work is ever easy. It is always hard, but it is also always glorious and will succeed when the goal to be obtained is held high and clearly in view. Our goal is good government, God's government.

As Others See Us

NOW that it is time for New Year's resolutions and for the solemn vow "to do better next year," it seems appropriate to turn backward and see what has been done in 1924. It will then be so much easier to say, "Let's do better in 1925!"

Modestly and yet proudly, there is a temptation to let editorial comment on the League's work speak for itself:

"The New York League of Women Voters met last week to congratulate itself on having rooted out sixty per cent of the voters of the state in the recent election. The League labored hugely in 104 or 105 organized districts in the state during the campaign, as did all the state Leagues that net the country in one of the most earnest and most reasonable organizations of our over-organized life . . . As a political organization it is a paradox; yet it is the most intelligent political organization in the country, and the direct result, all cynics note, of the nineteenth amendment.

"The women who formed the League were moved at the beginning by the responsibilities of victory. They made it a women's organization for the education and advancement of women. But in the broad range of its activities in the last five years the emphasis has changed from woman to voter. The League still holds itself responsible, of course, for the interests of women in legislation, but it has come to class the social and legal disabilities still suffered by women among other grievances to be removed as soon as possible, no doubt, but not to be over-emphasized in the face of graver general reforms. Its membership has ceased to be so much a sex as a convenient classification of citizens with a special class of interests in common. The tendency to forget themselves, or at any rate to forget their sex, was strongly evident among the delegates to last week's New York convention. It was a sound, alert membership, apparently neither more nor less intelligent than any picked gathering, though necessarily more disinterested, intent upon the business of a remarkably well-run organization."—*The New Republic.*

"The League of Women Voters deserves the bulk of credit for the remarkable record made in the registration of voters in St. Paul and other places. . . . It was the League of Women Voters which first conceived the idea of an intensive campaign to get out all voters on election day in order to assure as nearly as possible representative government and majority rule."—St. Paul (Minnesota) *News.*

"The National League of Women Voters, which is com-

posed of state Leagues, which in turn are composed of local Leagues, occupies a peculiar place in the political organization of America; a place which it has created for itself; a place which long sought for something adequate to fill it."—Bridgeport (Connecticut) *Times*.

"Pittsburgh today welcomes the League of Women Voters' caravan, audacious traveling mission of good citizenship. . . . It is fitting, moreover, that these pioneers and missionaries who are our guests today should realize that in no small measure this awakening of Pittsburgh is due to the tireless efforts of the members of the League of Women Voters."—Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania) *Sun*.

"The League long ago started a non-partisan movement to get out the vote . . . and has carried out its program so consistently and faithfully in all the forty-eight states that it is entitled to the highest praise for its efforts. It has accomplished something that has long been the goal of honest uplifters. . . . It has got its result by means of a methodical and well-thought-out campaign. . . . It is hoped that the National League of Women Voters will never permit itself to be annexed as the tail to any political kite; that it will maintain itself as an organization for the benefit and instruction of all the women voters, of whatever class, creed or race, and that it will continue to emphasize the doctrine that it is the duty of every woman to vote every time she has the right."—Brooklyn (New York) *Standard Union*.

"Credit for the vote that will be cast this year will go chiefly to three sources. These are, first, the National League of Women Voters, which has accomplished an unprecedented work in educating the women of the nation to the necessity of exercising the right of the ballot."—New York *Evening Sun*.

"A catholic tolerance of all parties and candidates is evident in programs planned by the Peoria County League of Women Voters, which will play an important rôle before election day. With typical feminine perseverance, the League urged the registration of its members and other women in Peoria until more women had their names on the poll books than ever before."—Peoria (Illinois) *Journal*.

"Local political leaders give deserved recognition to the efficiency of women workers. The local branch of the League of Women Voters conducted an active campaign to get out the vote. Women acted as precinct chairmen, and in several cases telephoned or saw every voter on election day. They have taken their political duties seriously."—Elkhart (Indiana) *Truth*.

"The women are taking hold of politics in a practical way. The meeting at the armory tonight staged by the League of Women Voters is a fair-play way of presenting the issues and the candidates to the voters."—St. Cloud (Minnesota) *Journal-Press*.

Leagues and League Work

IN West Virginia the League is rejoicing over the election of one of its directors, Dr. Harriet Jones, to the House of Delegates. The roll of her achievements is impressive. She was the first woman physician in West Virginia, has been assistant superintendent of the hospital for the insane at Weston, was instrumental in getting the Age of Consent raised from twelve to fourteen years, and then urged raising it to sixteen, which has since been done. She was one of the three women who secured the first domestic science school in West Virginia.

ANOTHER new state League bulletin! Maine is the very latest state to join with its sister Leagues in the issuance of a monthly publication, and its first issue, appearing on December 1 in the form of a mimeographed letter, promises to fulfill a much-felt need for Maine members. With greetings from Mrs. James E. Cheesman, director of the first region, a short synopsis of the annual convention, a few words about the Portland League's successful finance plan, excellent arguments for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment, and notes about work of the various Leagues, the first issue merits commendation and inspires best wishes for its success.

THE visit of Mrs. Ann Webster, chairman of social hygiene for the National League, to Rhode Island early in December proved a busy and profitable one, both for the national chairman and the United League of Rhode Island. In addition to addressing eight meetings in three days, Mrs. Webster conferred with Mrs. George F. Rooke, the new social hygiene chairman for Rhode Island, and members of the social hygiene advisory cabinet. A "fellowship tea" at state headquarters, a supper party given by the Junior League of Women Voters at Brown University, and meetings in Providence, East Providence, Woonsocket, Tiverton and Pawtucket were the principal events arranged in Mrs. Webster's honor.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY (New York) League is arming itself with powerful ammunition in the form of good speakers for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment. Its January 9 meeting was confined to the study of the Amendment and the training of speakers.

TOLEDO, OHIO: Miss Olive A. Colton, president of the Toledo League, says the 1924 primary election taught the League five things, namely, that "a shorter ballot would mean better government; women should attend ward meetings; voting in schoolhouses would have saved a $2,191.00 hauling bill; permanent registration would save time and money; consolidation of city and county offices would save thousands of dollars."

THE Raton (New Mexico) League is another of the many Leagues which have recently inaugurated membership drives for the first few months of the New Year.

THROUGH the efforts of Miss Jeffries Heinrich, secretary of the third region, three college Leagues are functioning in Alabama. They are located at the Woman's College of Alabama, in Montgomery, the Alabama College for Women in Monteville, and the University of Tuscaloosa.

THE December issue of *The New Citizen,* the monthly publication of the Texas League, is appropriately termed "the convention number," as it presents a complete report of the League convention in November. It is an interesting issue, with a 1925 President's message, an outline of the legislative program, and reprints of reports given during the convention. Mrs. Helen Moore's message for 1925 forcefully reminds League members that "there is work in your community for you to do."

MORE than one hundred members of the Brooklyn Borough (New York) League paid tribute to the work of Mrs. George Notman, who recently retired as League chairman, at a luncheon in her honor December 13 in Brooklyn. Addresses were given by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. F. Louis Slade and Miss Elizabeth Collier of Hunter College. Mrs. Notman is a veteran suffragist and as Miss Mary Garrett Hay put it, has a "four-square record."

"WORLD POLITICS and the American Voter" is the title of a popular lecture course which the Baltimore (Maryland) League is conducting. Dr. Katherine Jeanne Gallagher, professor of history at Goucher College, is speaking on international problems. Mrs. R. Morison Henry is chairman of the League's committee in charge.

The Ratification Campaign

From Time to Time This Page Will Be Devoted to the Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment

DELAWARE: The Delaware League has had a series of open meetings to which speakers have been invited to present the case for the amendment. The League of Women Voters there is working with the Consumers' League and others in a joint campaign.

ILLINOIS: Since early last summer the Illinois League has been waging its campaign for ratification by distributing facts about the Child Labor Amendment through its membership to the people of the state generally. It is working now in a joint campaign with ten other organizations.

MINNESOTA: The Legislative Council of the League of Women Voters to which eighteen organizations send representatives gives first place to ratification among measures recommended in this legislative year. With open meetings, discussion groups, round tables, and speaking classes, the League is tirelessly engaged in its share of the campaign. At a luncheon meeting held in Minneapolis on December 6, state legislators were invited as well as business and professional men of the Twin Cities. The Lieutenant Governor of the state, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, and now presiding officer of the Senate, presided at the luncheon at which Miss Marguerite Wells, president of the Minnesota League, made the principal address.

MISSOURI: Nineteen organizations under the leadership of Mrs. Roscoe Anderson, of the League of Women Voters, are working for ratification in Missouri. At a luncheon meeting in November, the League invited members of the legislature and business and professional men to attend a luncheon at which Mr. William Hodson addressed the groups on the amendment and led the discussion following his address. In the afternoon of that same day a meeting was held of all organizations supporting the amendment and Mr. Hodson addressed this meeting also.

NEBRASKA: At the call of Mrs. LeRoy Davis, president of the Nebraska League, nine organizations met in conference on December 6 to make final plans for the campaign which has been carried on in Nebraska for the Child Labor Amendment and which will continue through the winter.

NEW JERSEY: A Christmas letter bearing the good wishes of the New Jersey League went to every member of the legislature together with a pamphlet in support of the amendment. With the convening of the legislature near the League is working with other organizations to complete plans for their joint campaign for ratification.

NEW MEXICO: The state Board of the League in New Mexico issued the call to other women's organizations in the state to unite in a common effort to make their state one of the first to ratify.

NEW YORK: The New York State League of Women Voters is one of twenty-six organizations which have joined forces in New York. The others are:

New York Child Labor Committee
Women's City Club of New York
Consumers' League of New York
Women's Trade Union League
New York Branch American Association of University Women
Girls' Friendly Society, Diocese of Albany
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America
National Board, Y. W. C. A.
National Consumers' League
N. Y. S. Conference, Council of Jewish Women
City Federation of Women's Clubs
Westchester County Children's Association
N. Y. S. Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare
Federation of Churches of Rochester and Monroe County
Girl Scouts
Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Church
N. Y. S. Federation of Labor
Camp Fire Girls of America
Ethical Culture Society of New York
N. Y. S. Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teachers Association
American Association for Labor Legislation
Family Welfare Society of Queens
Queensboro League of Mothers' Clubs
Republican Women's State Executive Committee
Women's Organization of the Central and Free Synagogues
N. Y. S. Home Economics Association
National Child Labor Committee
Brooklyn Federation of Churches
Westchester County League of Women Voters

The League officers are taking a great many speaking engagements. Classes for speakers are being held in local Leagues, and the legislative year is being faced with excellent preparation and a fine spirit.

OHIO: On December 5 a meeting was held in Columbus at the call of the Ohio League of Women Voters for final plans for the campaign to secure ratification in the Ohio legislature this winter. Miss Juliette Sessions, past president of the Ohio League of Women Voters, was elected president of the joint committee formed by representatives of the following organizations:

American Insurance Union
Ohio Parent-Teachers Association
Y. W. C. A.
Ohio Federation of Labor
Columbus Council of Social Agencies
Dayton League of Women Voters
Cincinnati Consumers' League
Ohio Consumers' League
Ohio Council of Churches
State Nurses' Association
Ohio League of Women Voters

SOUTH DAKOTA: The November convention of the League in South Dakota sent out a call to other organizations to join with the League in a campaign for ratification. Fifteen organizations responded and under the leadership of Mrs. C. H. Dillon are engaged in an active campaign.

WISCONSIN: Not only have all the serious, slow, and certain methods of distributing information been carried out in Wisconsin, but a lighter touch has been added by the "information teas" which were sponsored by the League in Madison. Publications on the Child Labor Amendment were distributed, questions were answered and ratification news was exchanged over tea cups.—M. O.

World News About Women

Every Reader Is Asked to Be a Reporter

The Woman's World's Fair

THE WOMAN'S WORLD'S FAIR, to be held April 18 to 25 inclusive, in the American Exposition Palace on East Erie Street and the outer drive, Chicago, will be a visualized résumé of the achievements of women in the professions, trades, industries and arts, in the years since the distaff was taken away from them and the professional baker began furnishing the family bread. It required the largest exposition building in the world, divided into booths, to show the work women are doing in banks, missionary fields, art and music, law-making, candy-making, farming and all the thousand-and-one interests they have developed both for their profit and their pleasure.

Casual reading of the daily papers is sufficient to show how women have raced from the political obscurity of the years before 1920 into the light that beats about Congress, state legislative halls, and state executive mansions. But in less spectacular lines of work they have advanced quietly, each in her own particular niche, and their progress is less generally known.

In addition to the women's showing of their own accomplishments, there will be exhibits of the myriad things that men make and sell to women, from mahogany furniture to baby bonnets. There are approximately two hundred and sixty booths in the American Exposition Palace.

The idea of the Fair originated with Miss Helen M. Bennett, who is its managing director. It is in charge of a board of directors consisting of Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, Mrs. George R. Dean, Mrs. Howard Linn, Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. Theodore W. Robinson, Mrs. Silas H. Strawn and Miss Helen M. Bennett.

A large general committee of fifty or more women is to be appointed to assist the board of directors in putting on the Fair.

Better Films

LEADERS in organized Better Films activities will meet in New York, January 15-17, at a National Better Films Conference held under the auspices of the National Committee for Better Films.

Mrs. Harry Lilly, former motion-picture chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Ruth Rich, motion-picture chairman of the D. A. R. in Florida; Mrs. Harriet Hawley Locher, director of the Public Service and Educational Department of the Crandall Theaters in Washington, D. C., are names to be found on the list of speakers.

Children's matinees, motion-picture study clubs, and the unification and extension of the Better Films movement will all be discussed.

Those wishing to attend the conference should apply to Miss Alice Belton Evans, secretary of the National Committee for Better Films, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City.

The Cause and Cure of War

THE dates—January 18-24—for the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, to be held in Washington, are fast approaching. The Conference has been called by eight national women's organizations to place before women an unbiased presentation of facts. Speakers at the Conference will be as varied in profession and in political opinions as the women delegates themselves.

The army, the law, the universities, the press, all will have spokesmen among a brilliant group of experts who have consented to present the case of War versus Peace in the cold and impartial light of facts and statistics.

Major-General John F. O'Ryan and General Henry T. Allen will present the subject from a military viewpoint, the former speaking January 18 on "Can War Be Eliminated?" and the latter, January 19, on "America's Attitude Toward Armament." Such distinguished representatives of the law will speak as George W. Wickersham, John Foster Dulles and the Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby Dickinson, who will explain the Permanent Court of International Justice. University speakers will include Dr. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard, Prof. J. W. Garner, University of Illinois, and Dr. James T. Shotwell, Edward M. Earle and Lindsay Rogers of Columbia. Other well-known speakers will be Raymond Fosdick, Bruce Bliven, Miss Grace Abbott, Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Bishop Nicholson, who will review religious agencies contributing to international understanding, Dr. Alice Hamilton and Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, who will talk respectively on the profession of medicine and on women's organizations as peace factors.

A special feature of the Conference will be a number of open forums for discussion by the delegates of points raised in the speakers' addresses. One of these, on the afternoon of January 23, will be exclusively concerned with the Geneva Protocol.

Conference headquarters are already established at the Hotel Washington, where all the regular sessions will be held.

The Conference will open at the Belasco Theatre on Sunday afternoon, January 18. The speakers for this meeting will be Lord Thomson, of Great Britain, on the subject "Can Civilization Withstand Another World War?" Major-General John O'Ryan, who will speak on "Can War Be Abolished?", and probably Judge Florence Allen, whose theme will be "The Duty of Women Concerning the Present Situation." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will preside over this session.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs invites the Conference delegates to tea from five to seven Sunday (the 18th), and the officers of the Conference, together with the presidents of the co-operating associations, will be "at home" to delegates and visitors at the Hotel Washington from eight to ten.

The Registration Bureau will open at one o'clock Saturday afternoon, January 17, and will continue through the evening. It will not be open on Sunday, but will be ready for work at nine o'clock on Monday morning.

Visitors are welcome, but must pay the same fee as delegates. That is, five dollars for the week, or one dollar for one day of three sessions, without the privilege of the floor or a vote. As this at first blush may seem unjust, it is well to consider that the delegates will doubtless agree upon a plan of procedure, and several of the organizations hold the opinion that a recommendation of Plan and Procedure must be uninfluenced by voice or vote of those who are not duly elected delegates.

Women Workers' Hours

A SURVEY of 27,885 women in factories, stores, laundries and hotels in Illinois, made by the United States Department of Labor at the request of the Illinois League of Women Voters, showed that less than one-tenth were expected to work more than nine hours a day. The packing industry held first place, having one hundred per cent of its women employees on an eight-hour-day schedule. More than one-third of the women in the ten-hour group were employed in the manufacture of metal products.

Mrs. Stanton's Portrait

A PORTRAIT of Elizabeth Cady Stanton has been accepted by the National Museum at Washington and placed in the historical section as part of the collection exhibited by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which Mrs. Stanton founded. The portrait was painted by Anna Klumpke, a protégée of Rosa Bonheur.

General Federation Notes

By Lessie Stringfellow Read

DAILY reading of the Bible in the public schools, without comment, is favored by Utah clubwomen. Other resolutions adopted at the thirty-first annual state convention, held at Ogden, urged progressive kindergarten legislation, greater work for extermination of tuberculosis and the elimination of illiteracy; approved strict enforcement of the Volstead law, condemned use of narcotics and asked suppression of obscene literature; asked passage by Congress of the bill providing a Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet, and urged state ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

WHAT is expected to be one of the largest and most important gatherings of women ever held anywhere in the world will convene in Washington, May 4-14, 1925, when the sixth quinquennial convention of the International Council of Women will be in session.

Meetings will be held in Memorial Continental Hall and in the Pan-American Congress Building.

The President of the United States, the Secretary of State and the President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution will welcome the distinguished guests from thirty-four countries.

Among the national organizations whose 11,000,000 members will help finance the convention and who compose the American National Council, which is the hostess, are:

The General Federation of Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, Young Women's Christian Association, American Association of University Women, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Medical Women's National Association, National Council of Jewish Women, Ladies of the Maccabees, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, National Kindergarten Association, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and others.

THE Girls Hotel, built and maintained in Kansas City by the Council of Clubs of Kansas City, offers a hotel home for any girl who earns less than $16 a week. The girls pay a percentage of their wages and anyone who is unable to pay is tided over for a time. The rooms are all alike, and no one knows the rate any girl is paying, so all are perfectly self-respecting.

Child Welfare in New York

AT a public hearing before the Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare, two bills were discussed which would modify New York's marriage laws. One—the so-called Hasty Marriage bill—would require persons contemplating matrimony in New York to wait five days between the application for a license and its granting. This would act as a safeguard against impulsive, ill-considered marriages; also against bigamy and elopements, as records can be investigated in that time. Fourteen states already have such a law.

The other proposed bill is the Child Marriage bill, under which all applicants under sixteen must have the written consent of a Judge of the Children's Court or a Surrogate, as well as of their parents, before marriage. Senator Austin, chairman, reported that in 1919 one hundred and fifty marriages of minors had taken place in the upper part of the state, and that most of them had proved unhappy. Licenses, it was said, had been issued to girls of eleven and twelve, with parents' consent.

California's New Congressman?

AN election will be called in California, probably late in February, to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the death of Julius Kahn. It is reported that Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn, who has stood by her husband in his political life for nearly a quarter of a century, has definitely decided to run for the office; and that because of this, many prospective candidates have withdrawn their names.

Instead of filling the unexpired term, the election will be for the two-year term, beginning March 4, 1925, for which Mr. Kahn had been reëlected, and the office will remain empty until that time.

Mrs. Kahn worked in close cooperation with her husband while he was Congressman.

Mrs. Ross

BY her inauguration on January 5, Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross became the first woman governor of Wyoming and the first woman to enter the office of governor in the United States. The ceremonies, at Mrs. Ross' request, were simple and quiet. Less than three score years lie between this event and the day when a governor of Wyoming signed the bill which gave the women of Wyoming—first of any women in the country—the right to vote. Some of those first voters exercised their right—again—last November.

A Line on the Movies

By Irene Thirer

Inez from Hollywood—Here's an adaptation of Adela Rogers St. John's story of how the movie vamp is to be pitied; how really good-hearted she is behind the screens; how she really wears tailored suits and English brogues, and uses no make-up; how she spends her spare time reading and embroidering. It's all the bunk, but Anna Q. Nilsson plays the rôle of *Inez* in a manner which serves to make the picture entertaining. Lewis Stone is lost in his part of suitor. Mary Astor's in the film, too, but not so's you can notice any specially commendable work on her part. A First National production, directed by Alfred E. Green.

Love's Wilderness—This can hardly be considered a good picture, and yet Corinne Griffith is so wonderfully beautiful that it would be difficult to deem it a bad one. The story is of a little country girl who gets tricked into a marriage which doesn't turn out well. Of course, the happy ending comes along to fix things up. Holmes Herbert is a trifle too wooden, as leading man. Ian Keith, nearly new in movie circles, proves that he's an actor of ability in this production. It's nothing to be afraid of for the children. A First National production, directed by George Fitzmaurice.

The Last Man on Earth—A good comedy-fantasy this, delightfully original. The cast, excluding Earle Fox, is composed of names rarely heard, whose owners do extremely fine work. It would be a pity to give any of this away, so we won't. Suffice to say the final scenes of the picture are laid in 1950. A William Fox production, directed by J. G. Blystone.

Argentine Love—A lot of fiery Southern stuff in this. Fights and murders and whatnots. Bebe Daniels as the South American belle, back from a New York finishing school, has Ricardo Cortez and James Rennie as her leading men. Bebe does nicely, but that's all. Nothing especially noteworthy. Ricardo Cortez gives the best performance of his career in this picture, and James Rennie proves that he should stick to the legitimate stage. Children will love this picture from the beginning unto the end. A Famous Players production, directed by Alan Dwan.

The Snob—Almost everybody who goes to pictures will enjoy this one. It's from Helen Martin's famous story dealing with the Pennsylvania Dutch, and as well directed a photoplay as has happened in a long while. Monta Bell is the man responsible for the direction, and Norma Shearer, Conrad Nagel and John Gilbert for good performances. A Metro-Goldwyn production—one to take the children to see.

The Bookshelf

By M. A.

IN 1850 there came to visit the United States a Swedish maiden lady, Miss Frederika Bremer, well known for her novels which had been translated into English. She wanted to learn about the ways of the new country, and especially to study the position and treatment of women here. She stayed about two years, visiting New England, New York, Philadelphia, the South and the West, and writing many letters back to Sweden telling of her impressions and observations of people she met and of the habits of the country. These letters, translated, make up the volume called *"America in the Fifties,"* which has just been published by the Scandinavian Foundation. So wide was Miss Bremer's experience here that she gained a vivid picture of the then turbulent country. She knew Emerson and Lowell, Longfellow and Bronson Alcott. She visited great Southern plantations, wondered at the marvelous luxuriance of plant life, and gathered every possible fact and impression about slavery and its effects. She described great camp meetings and their devotees. Mississippi steamboats, palatial three-deckers bearing cattle, humans and poultry in ascending order, furnished her colorful material. There is humor, quiet wit, always interest in these letters. Undoubtedly Miss Bremer had a thoroughly good time, and she shows the pleasant reverse side of Dickens' disagreeable picture of us. In the introduction she is called a "pioneer feminist," and she did come in contact with both Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Blackwell. She seems to have carried home the seeds of feminist thought for later germination. The book is delightful reading, both from the point of view of Americana, and as the picture of a sturdy and charming feminine mind.

Another book which is quite as genuine and unusual as Miss Bremer's is *"Monogatari,"* or *"Tales from Old and New Japan."* Edited by Don Seitz, it is avowedly intended to make clear to western readers the pride of race, the stern views of honor and justice, and all the other influential ideas which make up the *"mores"* of the Japanese. The stories tell of Samurais and of green-grocers, of priests and of servants, of wives and daughters and royal concubines. Many of them are Japanese classics, some of them have been put into song and drama. Reading them, one understands many things that are otherwise alien and unintelligible. They show a life formalized, harmonious in arrangement as the tea ceremonies, full of rules which are meant to solve the problems of stumbling mankind. They make one realize the truth of an analysis made by a brilliant Japanese—that the keynote of Japanese life was harmony, while the important thing in American life was the development of the individual, and therefore the two nations had great difficulty thinking in the same terms. These stories make the task of understanding easier. And with understanding comes respect, which is no less valuable in the relations of states than in the relations between individuals.

"Om, the Secret of Ahbor Valley" is fiction, a fine adventure story, but it is also interpretative of a distinct spirit in India. It tells of the Jade of Ahbor, and how Cotswold Ommony sought it, and won more than he dreamed. The Lama, Tsiang Samdup, is a powerful cousin of Kipling's Red Lama of the hills, and his *chela* is a more spiritual and less mischievous Kim. Camels rock and elephants swing along unknown ways; a reception in the house of Vasantasena, favorite of all Delhi, is a bewildering and exotic spectacle; the trip to the Ahbor Valley is a hard, grueling test. And through the whole vivid tale runs the comment and conversation of the old Lama, born in Tibet and educated in England, understanding the mind of the West as well as the totally different mind of his own East. Of his wisdom, this fragment is typical: "Ye have the government ye earn, exactly as the earth receives the weather it deserves. . . 'For a government,' said the god, 'is nothing but a mirror of your minds—tyrannical for tyrants, hypocritical for hypocrites, corrupt for those who are indifferent, extravagant and wasteful for the selfish —strong and honorable only toward honest men.' "

"Julie Cane" is Harvey O'Higgins' novel of the life which went on inside the queer, shabby head of an unsuccessful grocer. Cane was a dreamer who turned his dreams of mental freedom and greatness into his daughter's education. He brought her up to think for herself, and never to "let 'em fool you." He was speculative, inventive, greatly daring in his mind, but lacking the physical traits necessary for exploring the world or the sciences. His only outlet was his daughter, and he poured the richness of his mind into hers. The story is laid in a small New Jersey town, where Cane conducts his struggling, forlorn grocery store. All its characters are sharply drawn and very real.

Sketch by W. W. Seaton

Rose Macaulay leaped into the limelight a few years ago with a novel called "Potterism," a story whose tart humor and keen characterizations won wide popularity. At intervals came "Dangerous Ages," "Mystery at Geneva," and "Told By An Idiot"; and a new book, "Orphan Island," is already out in England. Miss Macaulay was brought up in Italy—one of "a large and cheerful family," and went in largely for the things that such families do. She went to school, and college, at Oxford, and was graduated there, mixing study liberally with outdoor sports. Writing claimed her at an early age. Now when she is in London she lives in Princess Gardens, where trees preserve a country atmosphere and give her privacy for composition.

Muscle Shoals

(*Continued from page* 13)

vided, in effect, for the lease of the property to private parties under certain conditions. It was largely the Ford proposition over again, although made more favorable to the government than the Ford offer, among other things limiting the lease to fifty years instead of a hundred as provided for in the Ford offer.

This move had been made possible because, shortly before, Henry Ford had withdrawn his offer. Under the terms of the Underwood bill, there was nothing to prevent Mr. Ford from renewing his offer in accordance with the terms of the Underwood bill.

It was recognized at once that the Underwood bill was much more acceptable from the government viewpoint than the House measure, known as the McKenzie bill, turning the project over to Ford. To the private ownership advocates it was acceptable, but to Senator

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America of the Fifties, Scandinavian Foundation, 1924. $2.00.

Monogatari, Putnam, 1924. $2.50.

Om, Bobbs-Merrill, 1924. $2.00.

Julie Cane, Harper, 1924. $2.00.

Norris and the government ownership disciples it was anathema. They started what Senator Underwood called a filibuster, but Senator Norris called a discussion. It became evident nothing could be done this session, under the rule of unlimited debate which prevails in the Senate, and even the appropriation measures were endangered.

Underwood and the administration surrendered. The next and latest step was the introduction of the amendment by Senator Jones, of Washington, providing that a commission be appointed to investigate and report on the Muscle Shoals project to the next Congress. This commission is to consist of three men, one the Secretary of War, the other the Secretary of Agriculture, and the other to be appointed by the President. Senator Norris promptly objected to this on the ground that it made the project the football of politics and placed the recommendations wholly in the hands of the President. But so the situation rests.

Mary Anderson

(*Continued from page* 11)

dependability—which makes her word listened to so respectfully in the inner circles of the labor movement.

This quality characterizes her social as well as her official life. "I'd rather have her comments on a play than those of any one I know," said a Washington acquaintance. "She sees the essentials and lets the details go."

The outline of her career is too well known to need more than a brief recounting, but it is essential to an understanding of her present position. She was born near the little village of Lidkopving, Sweden. Her early youth was spent on her parents' farm, where she was the youngest of seven children. Opportunities for education beyond the grammar grades were scarce; and at sixteen, Mary embarked with an older sister for America, where they went to live with a married sister in Ludington, Michigan. It is told of the two girls that they made the journey from Ellis Island without knowing a word of English.

Ludington offered few opportunities for attractive employment—Mary was too young to go into an industrial establishment, so she took the one opportunity open to her, and went into domestic service. This lasted for one year, while she painstakingly studied English from newspapers.

"I didn't like domestic service," she explains. "I suppose I'm just naturally not domestic."

Soon the three sisters moved to West Pullman, near Chicago, and she got a place in a shoe factory. It was grinding work—ten hours a day of it, with working conditions which aroused in her the determination to "do something about it."

This "something" offered itself in the form of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which sent organizers to the factory. They found a ready listener in the young Swedish worker—so faithful an attendant was she at meetings that she was appointed to the position of shop collector for the union.

For eighteen years she worked in the boot and shoe industry, most of that time at monotonous machine work. But she became familiar with every phase of factory conditions, and was a valuable person in the councils of the union. First she was made president of "local 94"; then she went to factories in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and Dixon, Illinois, making contacts with the best-known labor leaders in America. Finally she was chosen as the only woman on the executive board of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; a position she held for twelve years, resigning when she accepted her present appointment.

So successful had she been in organizing women workers that she was brought to the attention of the Women's Trade Union League, and in 1911, when the garment strike in Chicago had sent 40,000 unorganized women out on the streets jobless, she was called into the League as an organizer. For two years she worked on an agreement which made strikes unnecessary, and then for eight years she traveled over the country, becoming acquainted with workers in every section. In New York, she became acquainted with Mary Van Kleeck, of the Russell Sage Foundation, one of the best-known women economists in the country. Miss Van Kleeck, appointed head of the women in industries section of the Ordnance Department, created to look after the welfare of women munition workers, asked Miss Anderson to join the work as an assistant. Miss Van Kleeck worked out the problem from the theoretical standpoint; Miss Anderson got into actual contact with the munition workers. When the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor was created Miss Van Kleeck was appointed Director and Miss Anderson Assistant Director. From this position, she rose to Director when Miss Van Kleeck resigned in August, 1919. At the end of the Wilson administration, the Senate failed to confirm her prior appointment. She continued at her work, *pro tem,* however, until April, 1921, when her appointment as Director of the Women's Bureau was officially announced.

That's her record. "One thing led logically to another."

Trade unionism she believes is the remedy for unsatisfactory conditions among women in industry. This belief she traces back to the time when she worked ten hours a day in the backbreaking job of punching holes in shoe leather, and found that organized effort on the part of the workers was the only effective means for securing the eight-hour day. Trade unionism, however, is not sufficient, because of the difficulties inherent in organizing women. There must be a carefully worked out system of protective legislation, she believes—otherwise the woman worker is subject to any changes the employer may lay down at a moment's notice.

"Protective legislation is a practical way out," she declared, when questioned about this much-discussed point. "The public should be educated to the necessity for minimum-wage laws, by being told how much it costs a woman to live. And the interests of laboring women must be safeguarded by putting women sympathetic to them in positions of authority in state labor departments."

One of the obstacles which has loomed largest in Mary Anderson's path in recent years is the inability of Congress to realize that such work and investigations as she is charged with cost money. The remedy for that, she believes, is to get women in positions where they will have some control of the Government purse strings.

"Not necessarily because they are women. I don't believe in appointing persons to positions of authority on a sex basis," she explains, "but because a woman would be more apt to realize the relative importance to public welfare of such statistics and facts as the Women's Bureau collects, and other activities of the Government. It isn't that Budget officials and members of Congress are hostile; it is rather a failure to comprehend the importance of the work we are doing, and its needs."

She started her Government work under a handicap which might well have discouraged a less hardy soul. It is a well-supported charge that Congress discriminated against the Women's Bureau at the time it was created, both in the size of appropriation allowed and in the scale of salaries fixed. The bonus allowed workers in other departments was refused, and until the passage of the reclassification act last year, the upper limit for salaries, outside of the director and assistant director, was $2,000 a year, with statisticians and investigators limited to $1,800. Several senators were quoted as saying that they believed "two thousand dollars is enough salary for any woman." And this for a bureau whose functions, as set forth by Miss Anderson, are "first, to develop policies and standards which shall promote the welfare of wage-earning women, improve their working conditions, increase their efficiency, and advance their opportunities for profitable employment. Second, to investigate and report upon matters pertaining to the welfare of eight and one-half million women gainfully employed in industry,

and to publish the results of these investigations."

Speaking from her practical experience, she believes that this nation, though founded upon the principle of equality of opportunity, has never given a square deal to its working women.

It is said of Mary Anderson that she is the only one of her sex who is admitted to the inner councils of labor unions on a basis of absolute equality with men, and that her advice is listened to as respectfully as men's. She has for many years interpreted the position of the laboring woman to organized labor.

She is a pleasing and a reassuring person to contemplate. I believe the adjective which most nearly describes her is "steady." It is steadiness of purpose and interest which has brought her up, bit by bit, through obstacles which were to her "all in the day's work" to a position where she is striving to make her dream for working women come true—a dream which would put them on a basis of true equality with men workers, would guarantee them a living wage, and safeguard their health and well-being. Her creed she set forth in a speech before the National Conference of Social Workers in 1920:

"In the present day we are hearing a loud cry that women should be given an equal opportunity with men in all industries and that no industrial legislation should be passed for women alone. This is not based on facts. I think the exponents of this creed should pause until a presentation of the case for better protection of working women, based on scientific study of the effect on their health and that of the future generation, can be given. The working women themselves, as well as their employers, are not going to be content with a sentimental or idealistic appeal that is not based on facts."

While she could never be accused of "sentimentalizing" over women in industry, the problem to her is an essentially human one. "The thing I want to do is to take away from women in factories and workshops the ever present fear of a destitute old age," she says, with a tender and reminiscent light in her blue eyes. "I saw so much of that—women workers terrified by the fear of poverty when their earning power is gone. Their wages are too small to permit of saving even a few dollars for old age. It is not good for them nor for the community, to work in that frame of mind. And above all, it is not just to allow this condition to continue."

Social Hygiene

By Gulielma F. Alsop

"Social Hygiene—a Public Problem" appeared November 29. This is Part II—how to tackle the problem.

IN general the outline for the control of social disease runs along the following lines:

The isolation and treatment of all active cases—medical.

The isolation and control of all carriers of the disease—social.

Control of the environmental factors necessary for the dissemination of the disease—social.

Public health education in reference to the disease—educational. (*Parks' "Public Health and Hygiene."*)

To carry out these measures, at the urging of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board, Congress voted one million dollars to be used in the various states. Since the year 1919 each state has been required to furnish a sum equal to the amount of its Federal help. These funds are divided into budgets: for treatment, for education in social service, for repression. As a result, clinics and dispensaries have been established in many states and are yearly proving their value.

With the scientific discoveries of the germ causing syphilis; with the almost synchronous invention of the synthetic drug salvarsan and the Wassermann test, the medical profession is now equipped to handle the venereal problem better than it has ever been handled before. As both syphilis and gonorrhoea are contagious, all patients suffering with one or both of these diseases must be isolated until the danger of contagion is past. Clinics and treatment centers must be established for the free treatment of these diseases among the poor, as they are more prevalent among the poor than among the well-to-do. It is the prevailing medical opinion at present that in a large majority of cases syphilis can be cured if treated early and thoroughly. At least treatment of the infection during pregnancy will in all probability ensure that the child will be born healthy. As much can not, with confidence, be said of gonorrhoea. A man who has been apparently cured for years may infect. But the hopeful fact remains that the medical profession is equipped to treat syphilis as it never has been in the history of the race.

The next step in the conquering of venereal disease consists in the isolation and control of all carriers of the disease. This can be done by each doctor's reporting by serial number the cases under treatment, and by a systematic attempt to check prostitution. Practically all prostitutes are carriers of both the venereal diseases and are a constant source of infection. As segregation and licensing of prostitutes have proved worthless, no measure but their complete eradication will safeguard the racial inheritance.

It must be remembered in this connection that though prostitutes are women, more or less outcast and ostracized by the more fortunate wives of the community, their patrons are men, in some cases possibly the husbands of these same more fortunate wives. The use of a class of women solely for the sensual pleasures of men survives to a large extent upon the social permission of the happy women of the community, who accept a double moral standard with comparative complacency. The question of prostitution is then a social question, not a medical question, and must wait for its solution on an awakened conscience in the community and on a stiffened social will.

A third step in the control of venereal disease is the supervision of the environmental factors which favor its spread. This measure is again a social, not a medical measure. The extraordinary amount of success in disease prevention by such concerted social measures was shown during the World War when the cases contracted in the army numbered only one-fifth of those contracted at home. The work of the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A. in the camps—in establishing wholesome recreation instead of harmful amusements, in emphasizing athletics and out-of-door sports, and in lessening the amount of drinking, has demonstrated what prevention can do.

During the great stress of the war the community was aroused to such a pitch of cooperative energy that all these revolutionary social measures were put through without a hitch. In times of peace a great deal of this social activity has been allowed to lapse from sheer lack of interest. The great decrease of venereal disease in the American army during the war demonstrated the validity of the thesis of the public health doctor, that only by persistent and concerted public health action can the great plague of humanity be overcome. Wholesome places of amusement must be provided at community expense if the civil communities are to profit by what the war has taught.

But no measure of public control can advance beyond public opinion. The question of public health propaganda lies at the root of the whole matter. During the war this, too, was handled with astonishing thoroughness and the danger of venereal disease was brought home to each individual by lectures, movies, lantern slides and leaflets. All

these measures should be continued with unabated vigor. In all schools and colleges shorter or longer courses in the cause and the prevention of the social disease should be instituted, so that the youth of the race may know what it faces and its fighting spirit may be aroused. In all social centers, in parish work, in mothers' meetings, in girls' friendly classes, in all clubs at least one or more lectures a year should be given on the subject.

In the last analysis, it is by the awakened will of the community that venereal disease will be abolished. Alone, the medical profession simply doctors a favored few. Not until the community at large demands the abolishment of these diseases will they and their destructive results upon the next generation and the race be stopped.

Big Schools for Little

(*Continued from page* 10)

Schools *had* to be scattered and small fifty years ago, for the distances between them were too great to be traversed. But distances are marvelously shrunken with modern development of transportation. What once were rough and rutted dirt roads, hub deep in mire, are smooth asphalt or concrete highways today; what once a child trudged wearily, with frozen ears or chilblain-covered heels in winter, drenched clothes and soaked muddy boots in rain and spring thaw, at the rate of three miles or so in an hour, a motor school bus, heated, curtained, now traverses five times as fast with a load of twenty, thirty, forty children. Where a two-mile radius was the limit of school attendance in the nineteenth century, a ten-mile radius is possible in the twentieth.

An illustration of rapid educational advance due to consolidation is to be found in Wilson County, North Carolina. In 1917 there was only one standard high school in the county. Five years later there were seven, and in addition the fifty-one small schools of one, two or three teachers had been replaced by nine elementary schools, each of from six to eight rooms. Every one of these sixteen schools was provided with a teachers' home.

Particularly interesting is the Gardners Township school in this county. Gardners Township is far removed from railroad centers and has no large towns. All the one-room schools have been abolished, and the whole township is served by a central school, located in the open country, eight miles from the county-seat and a quarter of a mile from a little country village. The school building has eighteen rooms, with electric lights and steam heat, its own water system and dynamo, a garage, and a teachers' home with every modern convenience. There are five hundred pupils in attendance, who are brought to the school daily in fifteen trucks. The principal of the school is provided with an automobile. The work of keeping all these cars in order is done by a full-time school mechanic, and a janitor is employed the year round to care for grounds and buildings.

By arrangement with the ministers in the county-seat eight miles away, one church was designated to provide Sunday-school facilities for the children of this consolidated school district, and by use of the school trucks to furnish means of transportation, an average attendance of two hundred pupils each Sunday was secured.

Some of the most notable achievements in school consolidation have been in Indiana. At one time there were 8,770 one-teacher schools in that state. In 1923 that number had been reduced to 4,800, and there were instead over 1,000 consolidated schools using over 4,000 conveyances for transportation of pupils. The number of teachers with good academic and professional preparation was more than double what it had been under the old system.

Randolph County, Indiana, is almost perfectly consolidated. For five years

prior to consolidation the percentage of pupils completing the eighth grade in that county who entered high school ranged from twenty-one to fifty, with an average for the county of less than fifty per cent. Since the consolidation the average for the county has been more than ninety-three per cent. Lee Driver, for many years superintendent of schools of Randolph County, boasted once that the only reason the eighth-grade graduates did not go one hundred per cent to high school that year was that one of them died in the summer.

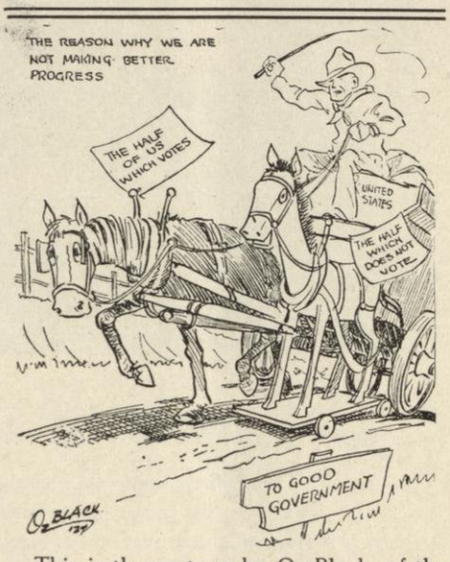
An outstanding Ohio consolidated school is that of Monroe Township, in Preble County, which illustrates the advantages in the way of recreation and "extras" made possible by consolidation. This is a farming community of two thousand people, with its only village numbering three hundred inhabitants. Here there is a consolidated school in the midst of a ten-acre campus. There are tennis, baseball and volley-ball courts; an orchard of apple, pear, cherry and plum trees; an auditorium seating 550 persons; a gymnasium; domestic science room; manual-training room; physics and agricultural laboratories, and abundant class-rooms. The school has a motion-picture outfit and gives weekly shows; there is a high school orchestra and a glee club, and each year a lyceum course is presented. Ten thousand people a year attend the community functions sponsored by this school.

Montgomery County, Alabama, is an illustration of the possibilities of consolidation in a sparsely settled territory. With only six white adults and four white persons of school age per square mile, 3,020 pupils, the total school population in this county of 781 square miles, are accommodated in fifteen schools, of which not one serves a territory of less than one hundred square miles, and the largest high school draws its two hundred and forty-six pupils from an area of more than three hundred square miles.

Some of the most remarkable consolidations are those of Colorado. These are scattered over the whole state; one stands high up on the mountains miles from a railroad, where roads are no more than mountain trails, and where the families that live farthest away move, just before the winter snows block the road, into their own cabins, built on the sixty-acre school grounds which were bought for that purpose.

One of these Colorado consolidations, the Sargent School, has become the nucleus of a notable community center. Since the school was built six years ago, fourteen acres of surrounding irrigated land have been purchased, and a community church, a junior and senior high school, two large teacherages, and a home for the community pastor have been erected. Some of the teachers coach the football, basketball, baseball and track teams; others direct the games and play activities of the younger children. One of the men teachers, a trained musician, leads in the school singing and directs the church and Sunday-school choir. Some of the teachers play an active part in the work of the Sunday-school and the church societies; and the matron of the teacherage, the mechanic, the janitor and the wives of the pastor, the superintendent, and the high-school principal, all contribute to the community program which the school consolidation made possible.

An important advantage of consolidation is that it brings high-school opportunities to country children living under their home roofs. This means a much larger percentage of country boys and girls undertaking and completing high school, with all the rural, social and economic advance that is sure to follow —without the breaking of home ties and the weakening of family unity. The farm home has been one of the nation's strongest bulwarks, and its preservation and development is of outstanding importance to the nation's continued welfare. On this service alone consolidation of rural schools might well stake its claim to favor.



This is the cartoon by Oz Black, of the Lincoln, Nebraska, "Sunday Star," which won the $250 prize just awarded by the National League of Women Voters for the published cartoon "best calculated to arouse general interest in voting and increased attendance at the polls." Thirteen other contestants received honorable mention in this contest, arranged as part of the League's get-out-the-vote campaign.

In addition to this, however, it makes possible for every country child, in elementary as well as in high school, a country school equal in every sense to the best city schools. Good teachers are more easily secured and retained than in the isolated and difficult one-room schools. Teachers, moreover, may be more highly trained in special lines, as primary work, music, art or physical education. Larger enrollment makes both work and play more interesting and stimulating to the pupils.

One New York farmer estimated that because the schools in his neighborhood were not consolidated his children had walked a total of 22,000 miles to the local district school, and when they were old enough, 13,000 miles more to the railroad station for the daily train trip to the nearest high-school; and had traveled 65,000 miles by train before completing their high school course. Not every family displays such fortitude and persistence. Many, discouraged by excessive hardship, attend irregularly or drop out altogether. A larger percentage of pupils of school age is attracted by the consolidated school with transportation facilities, and pupils remain in school more years than in the one-teacher schools.

In the consolidated school, moreover, there is better opportunity for attention to children of special needs. Foreign children, backward children, superior children, children of kindergarten age, all may have work adapted to their abilities, since there are enough children of one type to make a teaching group, to which a special teacher may be assigned. Especially for the primary pupils do consolidated schools offer superior advantages, since little children are able to do very little without frequent guidance and stimulation, and in the one-teacher school, with the most favorable distribution of teacher time yet devised, the primary pupils must look after themselves for two-thirds of the school day. In the consolidated school they have their own teacher and their own room.

It would not be wise or fair to leave this account of the advantages and possibilities of the consolidated school without a word of warning. Consolidation makes superior teaching *possible;* it does not, however, *insure* superior work. Some have claimed that, with no better teaching than is found in the typical one-room school today, consolidation would produce fifty per cent better results in pupils' achievements and progress. Scientific investigation does not support this claim. An inefficient principal and untrained teachers will not make of a consolidated school a fine educational institution. There is no place anywhere in America's schools for inefficient and untrained teachers. The cities have already realized this and demanded and paid for qualified instructors. Rural communities still have the lesson to learn, though the consolidated schools are far in advance of the little red schoolhouse in this respect also.

Education of country children is, in spite of progress in consolidation, far from adequately financed. The rural and village schools spend annually $392,000,000 for educating 12,500,000 children. The cities spent $488,000,000

for 9,000,000 children—nearly a million dollars more for three millions fewer children. Cities, however, are not spending most for education in proportion to their incomes. In a certain state, for example, one-half the population is in its cities. For the half of the school children who live in the cities ten months of good schools are provided by a school tax of about 50 cents on each $100 of wealth. For the country half of the children, however, it takes a school tax of 100 cents on the $100 to keep poorly paid, inefficient teachers employed in ill-equipped schools, for six months' terms.

In opposition to consolidated schools it has been said that they cost more than the one-teacher schools they replace. They do, usually, in gross expenditure, but ordinarily not in per day per pupil cost, nor yet in proportion to the service they render. A harvester costs more than a scythe, an automobile more than an oxteam and cart, a typewriter more than a pen and ink, but they all warrant their costliness by the increased returns they produce. So with consolidated schools. They deserve generous support from state funds, that it may be possible to afford equal educational opportunities to all the children of all the people, without an unfair financial burden upon those living in remote and sparsely settled sections.

A Japanese Feminist

(*Continued from page* 9)

Only, we wish your Congress had not been quite so—" she hesitated over the adjective—"so rude. We want Americans to cooperate with us, and we need them in our country. But not just to make money. I think women cooperate better than men.

"We have many women's organizations in Japan, social, suffrage, charitable. Our farm women are organized, and other organizations are growing. We have a Federation of Clubs in Tokyo, which is very new for Japan.

"But Japanese people do not like women in public. Last night I heard one of your women speak. It was so wonderful. She spoke so clear, and everybody was so quiet. In Japan, no. When woman speak, men—" she hesitated, her English failing her. Then she found a very definite word—"men *tease* her. When we lived in coal fields I spoke one night about birth control. The hall was crowded. All poor people wanted to hear. There were very many policemen standing around. And when I start to speak men ask questions, and say things. And woman's voice not strong enough to speak above man's." All the sadness of the early feminists, those American women who suffered here what she is suffering in Japan, was in her tone.

"Yes, many Japanese women interested in suffrage, and I think it will come, but perhaps not soon. In Japan men vote for our lower house who pay certain tax to national government. In two years I hope universal men's suffrage. Then women's suffrage will come. I think women help to make Japan democratic."

Washington

(*Continued from page* 8)

The view of the United States Government has not changed . . ."

Great Britain has realized that the maintenance of international financial obligations and acknowledgment of debts were the essence of credit. This led her to embark on a debt settlement with the United States which already bears down with terrific pressure on her taxpayers, but nevertheless has reestablished her credit in all countries of the world. The American Debt Commission has taken a firm stand against repudiation; on the other hand it is not blind to present actualities. No American, least of all men like Secretaries Hughes, Hoover and Mellon, who are the Administration's "big three" on the debt commission, is going to forget that America fought side by side with France, or ask that any nation should be asked to pay in excess of her actual ability. There has been a spirit of concession here in making adjustments to the convenience and capacities of debtor nations, but at the same time no approval of repudiation of obligation or cancellation of the principal sum involved. This has appeared so far to be the Administration's viewpoint, and the general attitude throughout the country which the debt commission reflects. This is particularly noticeable in the Senate and House, where the feeling is that if France and the other debtor nations do not acknowledge obligations, the American taxpayer will have to foot the bill and those who represent them in Congress will promptly hear about it.

Congressmen also know that France is floating private loans in this country, in behalf of not only the French Government but French industries and railroads. Only recently the French Government through J. P. Morgan floated a loan of $100,000,000. Other loans now outstanding today in the American market total nearly a half billion. Interest is being paid regularly on them and it is difficult for Congressmen to understand why this money is readily negotiated through a private banking house and the matter of the government debt must be held in abeyance. What politicians here would like to see would be some definite step or assurance taken by the French Government which would show an attitude of desire for settlement. This, it is felt, would put France in a stronger position with public opinion in this country. Debt-funding negotiations through Ambassador Herrick, suggested as this is written, may establish such an assurance.

There is a greater accord at the capital on this subject of French obligations than upon any other one issue. In the field of foreign relations there is little on which Congress and the President and Secretary of State all agree. The difference of opinion between Secretary Hughes and Senator Borah is pleasant but decidedly sharp. Mr. Borah is as clear and forceful in his opinions as Secretary Hughes is in his and both are of extraordinary caliber in their convictions. Old correspondents who think these days of tranquillity are

hardly worth the writing look forward to the moment when Senator Borah and Mr. Hughes actually clinch, for it has been well known for years that neither referred to the other in complimentary terms. Each thinks the other has too much power, always has had and always will have, until effectively suppressed.

Senator Borah is in receipt of a letter from twenty-eight prominent Republicans asking him to urge the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, of which he is Chairman, to support the proposition for American membership in the Permanent Court of International Justice, arguing that failure of the Senate to act would be in opposition to the will of the Republican party and a repudiation of President Coolidge. The President believes that 1925 will see another world conference to consider disarmament, and this he reiterates as often as there is opportunity.

Two other matters are almost at their height here. The proposition for the sale of the Government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals has become the tool of any parliamentary scheming. At present it has been filibustered along in the hope of postponing action to such an extent that the President will be forced to give it attention in an extra session, the extra session being the object of some Democrats and nearly all progressives and radicals. However, it is the better judgment of many that the outcome will soon be favorable action on the amendment proposed by Senator Jones creating a commission to which the whole thing will be referred. The other matter is the child labor constitutional amendment about which there is a stir of considerable proportions. The headway of the opposition to the amendment was gained while time and attention were devoted to the national elections. When supporters of the amendment came to, the inroads of the propaganda of the opposition were uncovered. Since then the organizations which for so many years labored to educate a public opinion of sufficient strength to carry the child labor amendment to a point where it was conceded as won, have been thoroughly aroused and at work. Publication of statements and arguments of the opposition is doing more than anything else to show up the whole situation. The *Florida Times-Union*, an influential Southern newspaper, says: "This measure, which proposes to give to Congress the supreme authority over the youth of the United States—not the children only, but young men and women up to the age of eighteen—is by far the most drastic, unusual and outrageous assault upon the liberties of the people yet conceived. Within the past few months the people of the country who have become aware of this insidious movement have looked into its authorship and quickly discovered that the proponents are closely allied with the Russian Soviet—a government that is discredited in the civilized world and with which the United States has wisely refused to become associated diplomatically. Misguided men and women have been approached with the plea that the children of the country are not being protected in some of the states—the South is especially aimed at—and in their desire to do anything possible for children they have subscribed to the plan. . . The Soviet plan is to have the children of the country under the direct management and control of the centralized government." It will not be long before the country will become thoroughly advised as to the absurdity of this bogey or threat of approaching communism and Soviet.

As a New Year greeting, the Treasurer of the United States has just signed a check for $100,000,000, which is the first instalment of the soldier bonus to be paid to war veterans. What an anomalous place is the capital! The Treasurer of the United States signs checks for a billion or so and he and his wife have to protest loudly when their butter bill goes up a cent a pound.

With Our Readers

IT may be of interest to you if I quote from a notice I have just received from my bank in New York, relating to some stock I have sold. It reads: "We have charged your account with $2.00, cost of tax stamp required to transfer above stock, which was registered in your name and was therefore not a good delivery, inasmuch as stock registered in the name of a woman is not considered negotiable in this market."

Women are, then, neither citizens nor people! Considering that I have had my own bank account since the age of fourteen (thanks to a wise mother), the above makes me wonder if "votes for women" has been as effective as it should be.

(Mrs.) VIRGINIA KENT CUMMINS.
East Hampton, L. I.

Mrs. Cummins wrote to the bank, asking them why. The answer follows:

We have referred your inquiry to our brokers, and they advise that the rule of the New York Stock Exchange regarding stock registered in the name of a married woman not being good delivery is a law of the State of New York, which makes it necessary for the New York Stock Exchange to incorporate this law in their rules. The reason for this law, we understand, is that when stock is registered in the name of a married woman there is no proof that she is the sole owner.

AS one who regards the Child Labor Amendment as the most dangerous attack upon our American constitutional system yet proposed; which only needs to be fully discussed in order to be certainly rejected, I write to commend the spirit of fairness which induced you to publish on December 27 the very able article of Mrs. William Lowell Putnam exposing its dangers and expressing the point of view of those of us who oppose it upon purely constitutional grounds.

In these days of superficial pride of editorial opinion and the suppression of argument not in conformity therewith, you have given us a striking example of broadmindedness which might well be followed by more influential journals. G. S. B.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Women Who Are Helping to Make The Woman Citizen

(Continued)

Miss Marguerite Wells (first picture above), Minnesota League of Women Voters, one of the first to win a $100 prize. At the State League Convention sufficient subscriptions were pledged by local leagues to ensure the success of their drive.

Mrs. Frank Bethel's (second picture above) $100 prize was earned to help pay the dues of the Scarsdale (N. Y.) League of Women Voters to the Westchester County League.

THE year just ended has brought the WOMAN CITIZEN a long way toward its goal of self-support, and the month of December has broken all records, both in number of new subscriptions entered and in subscription receipts. Up to this time the best subscription month in the history of the magazine was November, 1923, when new subscriptions totaled 1,425. December, 1923, came next with 1,190. In December just ended there were 1,668 *new names* added to the subscription list.

Subscription receipts this December make an even better showing. In December, 1923, the CITIZEN'S subscription income was $3,257.85, and up to that time this was the best month the magazine had had. This December the subscription income was $5,909.72, a phenomenal gain.

The splendid growth in circulation of the past year is also shown in the increased number of copies printed. The last issue of the WOMAN CITIZEN in 1923 carried an edition of 16,000 copies. Of the last issue of 1924 23,000 copies were printed, a truly remarkable gain. For besides the 7,000 new subscribers shown by the increase of circulation from 16,000 to 23,000, an additional 5,000 new readers had been found to replace the 5,000 old subscribers who did not renew their subscriptions. The WOMAN CITIZEN has an extraordinarily high percentage of renewals, more than double that of most magazines, but every year from 30 to 33 1-3 per cent of the old subscribers do not renew, and their places have to be filled. To make a net increase of 7,000, therefore, the total new circulation for the year was 12,000.

To all the friends and subscribers who have made this record possible the WOMAN CITIZEN wishes to express its hearty appreciation and warmest thanks. A year ago we said, "It will be impossible for us alone to make this kind of a magazine. Together it can be done."

EVERY month shows anew the need for the WOMAN CITIZEN and its value to women. Last month it was the Child Labor Amendment. This January a Congress of women is meeting in Washington to agree on a common program in their fight against war. Only through the WOMAN CITIZEN can women keep thoroughly informed of the progress of such movements as these. The WOMAN CITIZEN invites women of all parties and creeds to cooperate through its pages in their work for the common good of humanity.

Mrs. Addison E. Sheldon's (third picture in the left column) first $100 prize went to the Lincoln (Neb.) League of Women Voters. Her second, just completed, to the Nebraska League.

Mrs. B. F. Good (fourth picture) is President of the Lincoln (Neb.) League of Women Voters, and has just secured a $100 prize for the Lincoln League, their second.

Mrs. George D. Herron of Oakland, Cal. (bottom picture at the left), was Chairman of the California drive, which resulted in $300 toward the dues of the California League to the National body.

Mrs. Elise W. Voelcker (third picture at right) writes: "My $100 prize gave the Louisville (Ky.) League the inspiration of having Carrie Chapman Catt with us for several days. I am very proud of my 110 subscriptions in thirty days."

Mrs. Charles A. Jacobson (bottom picture at right), Cedarhurst (L. I.). Her $100 prize went to help pay off a mortgage of $20,000 on Woodmere Academy. She was one of a group of women who earned the money for that purpose.

Mrs. Frank Commanday (first picture below), prize winner for the Yonkers (N. Y.) Council of Jewish Women. Mrs. Commanday wrote, "Few things have given me more satisfaction than enrolling these new subscriptions for the Woman Citizen."

Mrs. William D. Phillips (second picture below), Chairman of a Committee of Washington County (Pa.) Grange, which earned a $100 prize for the State Grange Memorial—the Girls' Dormitory at State College, and was the first County Grange to complete its quota.

THE SCHILLING PRESS, INC
NEW YORK

Those feet of Yours

A flexible shoe for your flexible foot

Like the foot, the Cantilever Shoe is flexible from toe to heel.

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The arch of the shoe fits the undercurve of any foot snugly with all the nicety of a "custom fit" and gives restful support without restricting the foot muscles.

The natural lines, the snug heel, the gracefully rounded toe, and the ankle-hugging sides are other refinements that make the Cantilever fit so well.

Moderate height heels are scientifically placed to distribute the body weight evenly over the foot.

Feet that are free in flexible Cantilevers know REAL comfort.

Go to one of the stores below or write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 426 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the address of a more conveniently located Cantilever agency.

Have they still the spring of youth?

CATCH your step the next time you walk. Do your feet carry you along buoyantly, as they should? Or, do you tire easily?

If you find little real pleasure in walking, what Miss D. B. C., of Marquette, Michigan, has to say will interest you. She writes, "I have been wearing Cantilever Shoes for the past few weeks and have been 'walking on air' and gaining in speed! Cantilevers have strengthened my arch and I have not been since troubled with that painful cramping of the toes and foot."

Without good feet, you cannot keep health or youth. Wrinkles, crows' feet, a tired, unbecoming expression, are often due to shoe-bound feet. As your physician will tell you, your bodily health is affected if your feet are weak and cramped.

Give your feet comfort and freedom in flexible, naturally shaped shoes. You will then know better health and a keener pleasure for life—which is youth.

The Cantilever is a shoe of graceful lines and modish appearance. Stylishly rounded toes, pleasing patterns and a variety of styles give you other reasons beside foot health for wearing trim, comfortable Cantilevers. They fit splendidly. Quality is excellent. Priced reasonably.

Cantilever Shoe

Cantilever Stores—Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade, Main & Market
Albany— Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl
Allentown—H. Mayer, 907 Hamilton St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302-11th Ave.
Asheville—Pollock's
Atlanta—126 Peachtree Arcade
Atlantic City—2019 Boardwalk
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St. (2nd floor)
Bangor—John Conners Shoe Co.
Berkeley—The Booterie
Binghamton—Parlor City Shoe Co.
Birmingham—319 North 20th St.
Boston—109 Newbury St., cor. Clarendon
Bridgeport—1025 Main St. (2nd floor)
Brooklyn—516 Fulton St. (Primrose Bldg.)
Buffalo—641 Main St., above Chippewa St.
Charleston, W. Va.—John Lee Shoe Co.
Charlotte—226 North Tryon St.
Chicago { 162 N. State (opp. Chicago Theatre) / 1050 Leland (Near Broadway) / 6410 Cottage Grove Ave.
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—1705 Euclid Ave.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Medical Arts Building
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—2038 Park Ave (at Elizabeth St.)
Duluth—107 W. First St. (nr. 1st Ave. W.)
Elizabeth—258 North Broad St.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Evansville—310 So. 3rd St. (near Main)
Fresno—The Bootery
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Greenville—Pollock's
Hagerstown—Bikle's Shoe Shop
Harrisburg—26 No. 3rd St. (2nd floor)
Hartford—Trumbull and Church Sts.
Haverhill—Bennett & Co.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Houston—205 Foster-Bank Commerce Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Ithaca—Rothschild Bros.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Opp. Seminole Hotel
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Kalamazoo—The Bell Shoe House
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Kingston—E. T. Stelle & Son
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lewiston—Lamey-Wellehan, 110 Lisbon St.
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Lincoln—Mayer Bros. Co.
Little Rock—417 Main St. (Pugh Bldg.)
Long Beach, Cal.—536 Pine Ave.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Madison, Wis.—Family Shoe Store
Memphis—28 N. Second St.
Miami—Dickins Shoe Store
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—25 Eighth St. South
Montreal—Keefer Bldg. (St. Catherine, W.)
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (2nd floor)
New Bedford—Olympia Shoe Shop
Newburgh—G. A. C. Van Beuren
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York { 14 W. 40th St. (opp. Pub. Lib.) / 2950 Third Ave. (152nd St.) / 13 John St. (Bet. B'way & Nassau)
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—516-15th St. (opp. City Hall)
Oklahoma City—Fezler's Boot Shop
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Pasadena—378 E. Colorado Street
Paterson—10 Park Ave. (at Erie Depot)
Peoria—105 So. Jefferson St., (Lehmann Bldg.)
Philadelphia—1932 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Wm. Fahey, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Roanoke—I. Bachrach Shoe Co.
Rochester—257 Main St. E. (3rd floor)
Rockford—D. J. Stewart & Co.
St. Joseph, Mo.—216 N. 7th (Arcade Bldg.)
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. (opp. P. O.)
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
St. Petersburg—W. L. Tillinghast
Sacramento—219 Ochsner Bldg., K nr. 7th
Saginaw—Goeschel-Kuiper Co.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—127 Stockton St.
Schenectady—445 State St.
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Syracuse—121 West Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Bldg.)
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Toronto—7 Queen St. East (at Yonge)
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2d floor)
Tulsa—Lyon's Shoe Store
Utica—28 & 30 Blandina St. (cor. Union)
Vancouver—Hudson's Bay Co.
Washington—1319 F Street (2nd floor)
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wilmington, Del.—Kennard-Pyle.
Winnipeg—Hudson's Bay Co.
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yonkers—22 Main St.
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.

Agencies in 438 other cities