

It proposed to make a, for future use, of ader of the House, r of granting the could not without e prospect of seeing s in the House. Mr. conservative, said: had not proved a curious that women the vestries in in- e added that "the ntrusted to the new as they should per- not be brought into here. If they were n it was inevitable mitted to the House n amusing fact that eless the opposition l it. The members to let women be al- re almost twice as lling to let them be lity. Twenty years have been found a bers of Parliament ght it possible for her capacity. It is o when they will be h.

discovery has been gislature in 1897, in nintentionally pro- residential Electors ) Congressional dis- the State at large. y class at Simpson studying the metho- dial Electors, found provided that each t shall elect, and shall elect at large. would probably give y two and perhaps 'residential election Legislature will un- old law.

attles the asked per- instances lead Erythra. The marks led to an g which anathemas nately, and the din he session was sus- mption there was nes previously wit- Socialist, accused commanded the rea, of fleeing and the lurch. Ferry is accusation, and scribable confusion Yet no one argues ble to vote.

e paragraph which WOMAN'S JOURNAL 'more was burning Livermore has been ' protest. Some of thinking that she so precious things ie point of death, flaring headlines, s a matter of fact, present in better ie only good thing at it has given her how highly people ing her the oppor- er own obituary

L NOTES.

lrows, who lately when their house s burned, had pro- autiful monument. ch is worth a mil- lardo sum for the f an institution in he education and for self-support. was the principal "ladies' night" of b in this city. In called attention to e no longer simply but are active and many public ques- he public schools ' interest to them. ture of the schools ' deep significance, et that many deem s a good example esults from this

kind of education. As to Phillips Brooks' statement that this country was the trustee of the world, she said the foreign children who come each year to the public schools make it more and more a truth. She thought women should be invited by the men to take part in the conduct of the nation and the city. The subject of street-cleaning appealed strongly to women. There should be a softening of the relation between the different classes of people, and legislation should be directed towards accomplishing that end. Mrs. Ames closed by saying that woman with the ballot would be an effective agency for good in all such questions.

Mr. Skinner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York State, has sent word to Governor-General Brooke, to General Leonard Wood and Hon. John Eaton, Superintendent of Public Schools in Porto Rico, that the State of New York will give free tuition in its normal schools to twenty-four men and women from each island, Cuba and Porto Rico, who are willing to attend these institutions and will pledge themselves to stay two years and fit themselves for teaching when they return home. In his letter he says:

In 1799—just 100 years ago—Spain, in her disregard for educational progress, issued a decree compelling the return to Cuba of all persons then being educated in the United States. The result was what might have been expected—to keep the people in ignorance. In 1899 New York State welcomes to her professional institutions the citizens of Cuba and Porto Rico, and offers them the enjoyment of all the educational privileges accorded to her own people, and that without expense.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR.

In an article entitled "The Sin Against Light," in *The Public* of May 20, Henry De Forest Baldwin accuses the United States of deserting its "political ideals," and then looks around to find the reasons for "our new and revolutionary policy." He suggests that "our policy respecting the negro in the South, our protective tariff, our pension legislation, and the great mass of special legislation for private gain at the public expense," have led us into a war of conquest and the repudiation of those principles on which our government is supposed to be founded. This explanation is very far-fetched and unsatisfactory. The Philippine war is a perfectly natural and logical event, and it seems strange to hear intelligent people wondering over the spectacle of "the greatest republic on earth trying to wrest from these little islands the sacred right of self-government."

This government of ours is not a republic. It does not derive its just powers from the consent of the governed. Taxation without representation exists to-day just as in the days of '76. American women, except in a few favored States, are governed without their consent and taxed without representation, and it is the most logical thing in the world that a nation which disfranchises its women should enter upon a career of conquest and injustice, of which this present war is only a foretaste. An English paper, the *Manchester Guardian*, thinks it rather odd that the United States does not "apply the 'golden rule' of its own Constitution to the problem of the Philippines." Not at all. The United States has never applied the "golden rule" of its own Constitution to its own problems, and why should it be expected to apply it to the problems of other nations? The strange thing is not that we are trying to rob the Filipinos of the right of self-government. It would be inexplicably strange if we were not doing this very thing. Justice, like charity, must begin at home, and it would be the height of unreasonableness to expect a nation to render justice to a foreign people when it denies justice to its own women. We are fond of saying that if women were enfranchised, war would be an impossibility. This is capable of two constructions. The one that most readily occurs to the mind is that the votes of peace-loving women would over-balance the votes of belligerent men; but there is a nobler meaning still. Wars will cease when women are enfranchised, not because the votes and the influence of women will set aside the votes and the influence of men, but because the sentiment of justice in man that will lead to woman's enfranchisement will forever prevent him from wronging either a nation or an individual. I like to think that the reforms we hope for, when women are admitted to citizenship, will be brought

about not by women working against men, but by the evolution of the sentiment of justice in the souls of both.

I cannot understand how any suffragist can uphold this Administration in the matter of the Philippine war. Every argument that is used to defend our injustice to the Filipinos has been worn threadbare in the defence of injustice to women. I am sick of hearing over and over again of "our duty" to the Filipinos and their "incapacity for self-government," and the necessity laid upon us of "protecting" them from foreign aggression and domestic strife. It is the same old story of "chivalry" and "mercy" being proffered where nothing but justice is asked.

It is the flimsiest of arguments to say that the Filipinos are not ready for self-government. Any people that can fight for liberty as the Filipinos have been fighting for it, may safely be left to carve out their own destiny. "There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces—and that cure is freedom! When a prisoner leaves his cell, he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors, or recognize faces; but the remedy is not to re-man him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blaze of truth and liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder nations which have become half-blind in the house of bondage; but let them gaze on, and they will soon learn to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason, the extreme violence of opinion subsides, hostile theories correct each other, the scattered elements of truth cease to conflict and begin to coalesce, and at length a system of justice and order is educed out of the chaos. Many politicians of our time are in the habit of laying it down as a self-evident proposition that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story, who resolved not to go into the water till he had learned to swim. If men are to wait for liberty till they become wise and good in slavery, they may, indeed, wait forever."

These are not the words of some anti-imperialist "traitor" of the present day; they are the words of Thomas Babington Macaulay, who lived under a monarchy all his life, but who knew more about freedom and justice than most citizens of this "republic."

While some are trying to find out the cause of this war, others are more interested in its results. "Oh, what is it all for?" was the agonized inquiry of a mother whose son died recently in the Philippines. It is a hard question. But looking forward from the standpoint of a suffragist I seem to see that one of the things it may be "for" is this: It may teach women that they have not all the rights they want, that politics are not out of woman's sphere, and that a government from which woman's direct influence and actual presence are excluded is an unspeakably barbarous thing.

Women are familiar with the record of the hunger, starvation, sickness, and death thrust upon our soldiers by an incompetent commissary department and medical department. If any woman can read even one page of this sickening report, and then declare that she has no desire to vote, no interest in the affairs of government, she represents a type of "womanliness" that I have no desire either to understand or to emulate. In the political crisis of to-day, women have more at stake than they have ever had before. Imperialism! Expansion! If women realized what these words mean to them, politics would be the theme of every tongue and every thought. And if such a moral awakening could come to woman as a result of the Philippine war, one could almost cease to regret that unhallowed strife.

Admiral Dewey, it is said, estimates that it will be two years before the Philippine Islands are perfectly subdued. This means the death of fifteen thousand American soldiers a year. Women of America, mothers, wives, sisters! Can you look at that statement, can you read the daily list of casualties in the newspapers, can you think of the Nebraska volunteers appealing for relief, can you look at this shameful war in any of its phases, and then say that you do not want to vote? If you can, you may have the face and form of a woman, but the heart of motherhood or wifehood or sisterhood does not beat in your breasts.

LIDA CALVERT OBENCHAIN, Bowling Green, Ky.

CONCERNING

MISS SUSAN B. ANTE England to-day. Bon voy

LADY HENRY SOMERS elected president of the Temperance Association.

MME. CAMILLE FLAMA the French astronomer, is movement among the wo in favor of general disar bers of the market wome

QUEEN VICTORIA did birthday party refreshme with eighty candles. She royal confectioner to ma twenty cakes, each to wei pounds, and all of them sumed at Windsor by the children and great-grand bled there on her birthda

MRS. GEN. FUNSTON music-teacher in San Fra fell in love with her durli while his command was that city before going to He wooed her with his u after a two weeks' siege married him, and is no Manila, acting as his p adjutant, and *de facto* chi

MRS. CHARLOTTE PE lately addressed the Sesadon on "The Club Conse and very appreciative ac ture is given in the Lo Mrs. Stetson is writing quiet lodgings in Hammpets to go on to Aus Zealand in a year book, "Women and Econ translated into French.

MRS. A. E. PAUL, who street cleaning in the first during the previous city has been appointed by and Commissioner McCi tendent of streets in the has taken full control of alley cleaning, the remoy., and the paving and stre addition, Mrs. Paul will tendent of Parks William development of playground in the poorer districts of t tem of small parks is plan \$1,000 has been appropri equipment.

HELEN C. JULLIARD g ards building the new floa children just launched at boat is more than 250 feet crib on board has been ene cty of little Brooklyn girls. ing, as the vessel sped do wire cage decorated with and out of it flew six of carrier pigeons, used in th They carried the news of t the Brooklyn navy yard. C. Dodge severed the cord basket and christened the Julliard.

MRS. ELLEN C. JOHNS tendent of the Sherborn I en, is a living demonstr ability to govern. No h has achieved such succe criminals as well as co Although the difficulty abandoned and intemper long been regarded as alm able, Mrs. Johnson succee of cases. She protests a ent treatment of crime a the secular press, and say of society does not end w had served his sentence should assist them by employment at fair wages. learn the good of regular turn to a life of crime.

MISS EMILY V. MASON, Fitzhugh Lee, is now, at e of age, preparing for her to Europe. During the Mason devoted herself to and she often comforted t with the assurance that i would take care of their consequence thirty orp pressed to her at Balti South after the war, two among the ruins of Colum more than babies, were i own names. With the assis and the proceeds of the e lected poems (the first e brought her \$1,000) she h maintaining and educating All but one of them are supporting.