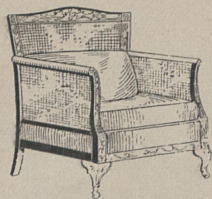


May the 1917

Missouri Woman



Edited by MARY SEMPLE SCOTT



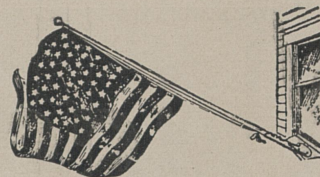
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At one point in his address to all Americans, President Wilson said:

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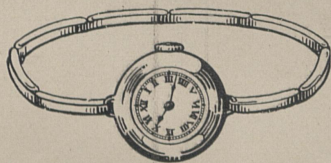
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Guaranteed for 20 years

15 Jewel Movement

Merrick-Aehle-Hutchinson
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Most up-to-date Confectionery in Springfield.
Delicious home made candies and ice cream. Convince yourself of the superiority of our candy by ordering through the mail. Prices from 20c to \$1.00 per lb.

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New! Fireproof!
Every room with private bath, electric fan, circulating ice water, telephone.

FIFTEENTH AND LOCUST STS.
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Hotel GARAGE Opposite.

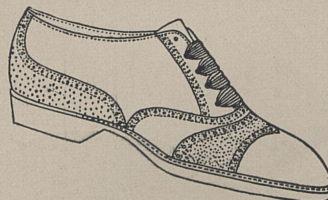
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The Missouri Woman's Shopping Directory

Shop News.

By Julia Shipley Carroll.

ONE of the most interesting happenings in our shops has been the founding of the Famous-Barr Unit of The American Red Cross Association. This unit is composed of pupils who attended the sewing class of Madame Coats and from the present outlook great things are to be accomplished. A very attractive room has been fitted up with new sewing machines, tables and chairs, and here the women are working on operating coats and surgeons' coats—these articles having been sent to them because most of the

women are proficient in needlework, and therefore can accomplish more than women who know nothing of tailoring. Many of these women report at 8:30 in the morning and work until 5:30 in the afternoon.

Merrick-Aehle-Hutchinson have a most attractive stock of jewelry novelties. The enameled table bells in blue, lavender and pink with white silk cord are an acquisition to the dining room table as well as to "my lady's" boudoir. Enamel adds distinction and beauty, too, to the cologne bottles which have the long stopper. Knitting needles in shell and ivory with enameled tips are being used to make the rugs

so many women are wanting now. The needles are equally as attractive as the rugs.

The Victor Educational Department is being developed at Vandervoort's. On the various records it is possible to teach English, mythology, art, folk dances, playground specialties and typewriter dictation. The folk dance music has been especially prepared by Cecil J. Sharp. Records of well-known speeches are being used to teach dictation—the tempo of the speech being made faster as the ability of the pupil increases. Special courses in music, with books published by the Victor company, are (Continued on Page 20)

The May Sales of White

They begin Monday, April 30th.

Planned upon a wider scale than any heretofore, they are of first helpfulness to every woman and to every home.

Every section speaks volumes of the preparations. Great drifts of snowy garments, vast stocks of white materials—all ready for summertime—the brightest and happiest days of the year.

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Styles expressing Fashion's latest whim. All the latest effects in collars, pockets and trimmings, as well as all the proper shades.

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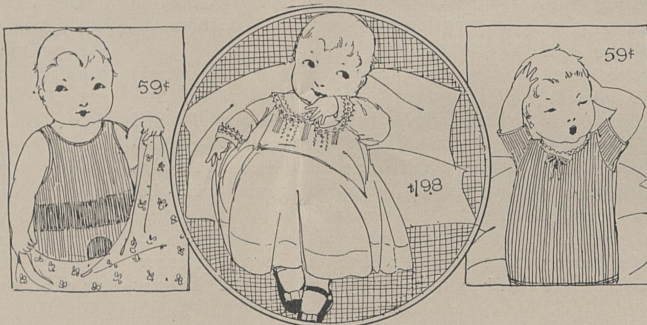
Southwest's Greatest Merchandisers

OUTFITTERS TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY
FURNISHERS COMPLETE TO THE HOME

"Babies' Health, Nation's Wealth"

One of Baby's Rights is to be correctly clothed at *all* times. Just at present Baby's Health depends on cool, simple clothing and plenty of changes. Below are a few suggestions.

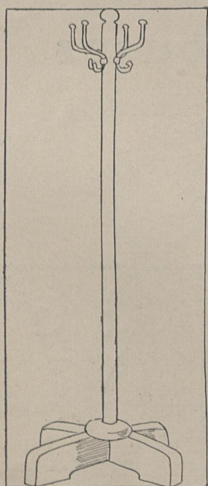
Vanta Band—"K" band which is all cotton except 2 inches at the most needed place—this section is of wool. Sizes, infants to 2 years. Price 59c



Vanta Shirt—Gauze shirt with low neck and short sleeves. Sizes, infants to 2 years. Price 59c

All handmade dress of soft "Baby nainsook." It is trimmed with tiny briar stitching, tucks and hand work. Sizes 6 months, 1 and 2 years. Price \$1.98

Another of "Baby's Rights" is a comfortable, sanitary bed

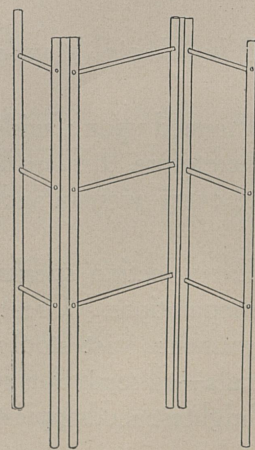


A graceful clothes tree in white enamel with brass arms—height 44 inches—Price \$2.98

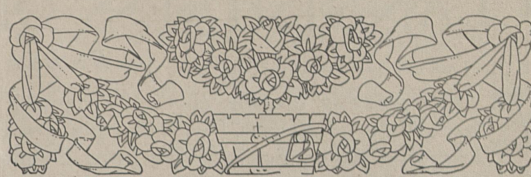
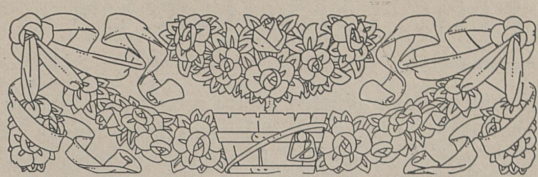


We specialize on Baby's Bed which is scientifically designed for "Baby's Health." It is of wood, highly enameled so as to be easily cleaned. It measures 22 inches x 36 inches and weighs 15 lbs. complete with mattress and can easily be placed in the most advantageous position for baby. Either side of the bed can be easily lowered. It is collapsible and can be packed for shipping or storing. The price is \$12.50 complete with cotton mattress.

ORDER BY MAIL



To properly air and dry Baby's Clothes we offer a 3 section white enamel clothes horse, brass trimmed—Price \$2.50.



THE MISSOURI WOMAN

Vol. III

St. Louis, May, 1917

No. 6

IMMIGRATION

By James R. Dunn *Chairman, Committee on Americanization, St. Louis Chamber of Commerce*

CREDIT me with courage, my dear MISSOURI WOMAN, for entering this symposium with full realization of the fact that woman will have the last word. And especially am I to be accounted a brave man because the tendency of present day theorists is so academic as to suggest a recrudescence of the political arguments of a half century ago, and what chance has the practical student or skilled investigator in any controversy with political expediency on the right hand and mistaken sympathy on the left?

Here let me explain that, although my opinions on the immigration question are the result of study and experience in dealing with the human element involved therein during several years of official contact, this paper must be considered as strictly unofficial and as reflecting my personal views, alone.

My quarrel with the average essayist is fundamental. He fails to recognize the basic principle in the problem of immigration. May I hope you and I can "get started right" in this discussion? Dear, formal, self-respecting Madame MISSOURI WOMAN, do not you stand upon the threshold of your hospitable home, armed and protected by the oldest of maxims, that a man's house is his castle? In your home you reign as an absolute monarch. You admit whom you please, forbid the undesirable and eject the intruder. The law of the land supports you. Now, in national affairs the same principle applies, and the customs and laws of all time, the comity of world-intercourse, and international law—written and unwritten—recognize for each country the right to limit, define and control its inhabitants. Any other consideration is subversive of the very essence of national life.

Granted, then, the premise that America, of right, may prescribe the character of her population, we face the real problem: whom shall we admit? Let us look into the past. Although the red Indian is generally recognized as the only legitimate holder of the original title to the real estate in the domain now covered by our forty-eight states, there is archeological evidence of earlier races of different characteristics, and even strong ethnological suggestion of a prior occupation by the Chinese, or some kindred Mongol race.

So any argument that Americans cannot read their own title clear and consequently should not assume to close the door against others of doubtful title, is null and void. In this case possession is ten parts of the law.

Here we are. And, whether we acquired title by force or fraud, by purchase or settlement, by barter or conquest, we stand among the nations of the world, responsible owners of our castle.

The Britons sent us the best of the foundation-stones, by making pilgrims of their martyrs, the lovers of religious liberty, who suffered and migrated for conscience's sake. The new world castle grew with accretions of sturdy stock from Northern Europe who sought a refuge from the religious and economic oppression of the old world autocracies.

It was a natural sequence that the Central European nations should next contribute their refugees when the Teutonic revolution failed, and so the scope of our national institution was enlarged to care for those who sought political freedom until, with strange lack of prescience, we accepted the title of the asylum for the unfortunate and oppressed of all nations. Now this eleemosynary idea was all right up to this period. The castle was fairly complete and fair of aspect. The material was worthy of the marvelous workmanship of the framers of its plans and the builders of its superstructure. The story of its enticing attractions was carried back across the Atlantic to impress the old world with the imperative need of so amending its governmental system as to make home attractive to its people and correct the tendency to desertion.

Now about this time, when religious liberty and a greater measure of political freedom were influencing the more enlightened Central Europeans to remain at home, the tremendous economic and commercial development of America called aloud for cheap labor and then began the importation of races of men as radically different in character as their purpose in migrating was different from the pioneer seekers for freedom.

Now came, in increasing volume, under the inducements of corporations and agents, the mercenary seekers for fabled wealth—the (Continued on Page 21)

CLANNISHNESS OF THE IMMIGRANT

By Leah W. Leonard

WE are constantly hearing about the clannishness of the immigrant. We entertain grave fears that the immigrant is not being assimilated rapidly enough. The immigrant persistently seeks out his own particular countrymen, townsmen, co-religionists, members of the same group. He joins his own societies and clubs, reads his own newspapers, periodicals and literature—in short, the immigrant is clannish.

We do not stop to ask ourselves what causes underlie this seeming clannishness. We are too prone to blame the immigrant on every score.

The immigrant comes to our shores eager and hopeful, full of ideals that he is certain are to be realized in this, the greatest and grandest of all nations—a wonderful government “of the people, by the people, for the people.” He expects a great deal from such a country.

But it is not long before he is disillusioned. He is caught in the whirlpool of industry and learns that he is only a “hand.” He walks unsuspectingly into the snares and pitfalls of a commercial world and learns only too soon that he must do others or be done by them. He is herded into the most dilapidated tenements in the least sanitary sections of the cities. He finds himself helpless in the face of existing conditions. His only consolation is that others like him are faring no better. But that is poor consolation.

If he does manage by rigid economy and self-sacrifice to even so much as live in a “better” neighborhood, he discovers soon enough that he is not wanted there. The older residents, to him the Americans, pull their garments closely about them and withdraw. There is little justification in the fact that the habits of the immigrant are different, his customs strange, his manners peculiar. This would indeed be a monotonous world if reduced to a dead level similarity.

The immigrant has a background of civilization. He may be more or less cultured, more or less refined, or he may be unlearned and even ignorant. The very

fact that he has migrated shows ascendancy instead of descendancy, in the scale of human development. But we are not quick enough to appreciate this. We do not demonstrate our commendation. We permit the immigrant to flounder around, an easy prey to the only friend, the saloonkeeper or the petty politician.

The immigrant is quick to recognize the superficialities of democracy. It is true there is no king to rule autocratically and absolutely, but there is a ruling power, a money monarchy. It is difficult for him to readjust his ideals to fit the actuality. It is better that he should not do so.

It is a matter of grave concern in some quarters that the immigrant does not assimilate rapidly. He does not take on the color of his environment readily. With those who know the immigrant best, the fear lies in quite the other direction. The immigrant takes on the color of his environment too quickly. Outwardly he is changed almost magically, at the cost of a modish suit of clothes, a rakish hat, tie, collar, and cigar. The same with the women. His habits do not change so rapidly. He clings to his time-honored customs. And it is not desirable he should cast them off at a moment's notice for customs that are new. He must have time to grow into the new life. He must be given the opportunity to learn not from cold text-books but from personal contact and observation.

If the American continues to be exclusive, the immigrant must of necessity continue to be clannish. In fact, exclusiveness is but another name for clannishness. Let the immigrant assimilate slowly enough to be thoroughly a part of this nation. Help him to realize the ideals which to his mind are the embodiment of a real democracy. Make it possible for him to realize that this nation is a combination of all that is worth while in the old world and all that is worth striving for in the new. Show the immigrant that this is his country as well as yours. He will cease to be clannish in the first generation even, and build upward and onward a nation of high ideals.

VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE GOVERNMENT

By Althea Somerville Grossman

WE are all used to the phrase “visible and invisible government,” meaning Washington and Wall street. It is not that which I mean. I am thinking of the government that touches those of us who live in St. Louis, or in any other American city. Those of us who do not live in the East End think pretty definitely of the city government, bad, indifferent and good, centering around the City Hall as the visible government, and then we all have misgivings that the “Big Cinch,” the public utilities companies, and “the interests,” are the real—the invisible government.

Down in the East End of town all the machinery of government enumerated above, if not absolutely in-

visible, has very, very “low visibility.” The population, rich in voting numbers, is largely immigrant. A negligibly small number of these new-comers has voted in the old country—whatever old country it may have been. Most of them have “been voted” always, and for them government means something that concerns only the ruling classes. For the most part they have no conception of government as anything of benefit to themselves.

After arrival in America one of the first places that the immigrant frequents is the “poor man’s club.” He learns to know the saloon keeper, and it is this friend that helps him out in bad times—lends him money, advises him where to seek employment, and so on. The

saloon keeper is, after all, "mine host" and the potential voter feels under obligation to him and his friends. When voting time arrives it is frequently so that nothing further than this friendly feeling is necessary to gain the desired vote. The ward boss practically always has his headquarters in a saloon and thence radiates the warm glow of friendship that permeates many heavily populated districts.

A less powerful sign of government, more visibly government, however, is the police officer. For many reasons this hold is not so strong as the saloon keeper's. For example, he can be a friend only in time of extraordinary troubles where arrest is involved, or when appeal to a recognized charitable institution is necessary. And then the atmosphere about a policeman on the street is not as attractive as that about

the saloon keeper with a drink to help to "loosen up."

The bad houses, which I doubt if the liquor interests as a body would vote to eliminate from society, also see in the police officer "government." Suppose a prostitute is brought up. She pays fifty cents to the police fund and five dollars to a professional bondsman. Somehow they—these two men—manage the rest and she continues in her course. The worst of it all is that political control gained through saloons and other neighborhood sources is natural. These men are so directly and intimately the friends of the East End voter (I remember one had the reputation of never refusing to get out of bed to help a friend out of trouble) that it will take much education to bring the realization that these seeming friends are really enemies of their best interests.

DISAPPOINTMENTS OF THE IMMIGRANT

By Dinah P. Wolf

ACCORDING to a report which has reached the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, it is estimated that at least 1,000,000 people of foreign birth will leave the United States, at the end of the war. Of the 8,500,000 immigrants who came to our shores from the year 1900 to 1910, 3,250,000 returned to their native country. When, in addition to this, we consider the frequency of strikes, and the numerous "labor wars" that are staged here by the workers of foreign birth, we are led to one of two conclusions: either they are a "discontented lot" or they are sadly disappointed with the conditions they find here.

It is difficult for some people to understand why immigrants should find disappointments in this country, where presumably, "all men are free and equal." Only the more broad-minded of our people consider the possible hardships that confront them.

To be sure, many foreigners come here with perhaps unjustly exaggerated expectations, which alone is cause for many disappointments. To illustrate: Mr. X., the shoemaker, upon arriving here, writes home that he has obtained employment at \$3.00 per day. In Russia this is the equivalent of 6 rubles; in Austria of 12 kronen, and in Roumania of 15 francs. Six rubles is a large sum, and one pictures to one's self the wonderful opportunity of accumulating a large sum of money for a rainy day or to provide for old age.

Unless one is a skilled mechanic, sufficiently so to be able to adapt himself, or herself, promptly to the requirements of American industry, it matters little to what extent one is educated, for in most cases, such a person must start all over again. Ignorant of our language and customs, one is compelled to accept work at manual labor. This is not only humiliating to many, but is always least remunerative. That our skilled mechanics are frequently lowered to the level of the laborer, by our highly developed machinery, is a fact well known to those who are in the least acquainted with American industry.

Statistics tell us that 72 per cent of the immigrants settle in the large centers of population. In these large

cities we find them entering the factories, mills, shops, and mail order houses, accepting employment at very low wages; in other words, "starting at the bottom of the ladder," in the hope that some day, they too, may become "free American citizens" and be able to obtain a larger share of this wonderful country's "prosperity."

They meet with their first concrete disappointment when they receive, and open, their first pay envelope. Through bitter experience they learn that their week's earnings are barely sufficient to cover living expense. Presuming that they are of a thrifty nature, and do not have to be taught "how to live on 33c per day for food" (for they are frequently compelled to live on even less), they will probably make ends meet; struggling along in the hope of seeing a better day before long.

In the matter of getting a little education, and knowledge of the language, the writer personally remembers when there were not even free public evening schools available—and this not so very long ago—but fortunately this condition has been somewhat remedied, and today there are more free public libraries, as well as schools, and social centers, all of which are a great help to the immigrant.

Perhaps one of the deadliest evils of American industry, particularly of the industries in which most foreigners are employed, is the so-called "rush season." During these seasons, men and women are compelled to work long hours of "overtime," and the little increase in earnings does not nearly compensate for the loss of health and vigor, and prevents in most cases the carrying out of a constructive course in education, even in night school. The long hours, the "short" pay, the unsanitary factory conditions, successfully sap the vitality of our factory girls, so many of whom are immigrants. The rosy cheeks, the sturdy health and vigor they have once known now mingle with and fade in the smoke that fills the air of our factory districts. In place of the peace of mind, which was theirs in their native homes, enter discontent, disease, and hatred which is born of the intense struggle. Is it a wonder that they swell the (Continued on Page 8)



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St. Louis, May, 1917

Woman Suffrage Committee for the House

THE creation of a woman suffrage committee in the House, corresponding to the committee already existing in the Senate, is hoped for by suffragists as the result of a request received by Speaker Clark from the National American Woman Suffrage Association. The Speaker expressed his hearty approval of the proposal, and promised that he would see that it is duly brought before the House for consideration. The announcement of the Speaker's support on this question has been received with gratification at suffrage headquarters, where it is regarded as a long step toward expeditious handling of the national woman suffrage amendment. Owing to the pressure of other important questions before the Judiciary Committee, to which constitutional amendments are referred, the suffrage amendment, in the opinion of its friends, has hitherto had hard sledding. In the hands of a special committee for the consideration of this particular question, it is expected that quicker action will be obtained.

An Ocean of Dimes

IT may not be the treasurer of an organization who is expected to keep the treasury full, but it is that official who goes through agonies of embarrass-

ment when there are not sufficient funds on hand to meet current expenses.

The Missouri Equal Suffrage Association is one of those organizations that need to have its coffers replenished in order to meet the heavy expense of its rapidly widening extension work. Mrs. Wm. R. Haight, its treasurer, has lately devised the scheme of sending out letters that call for a dime from the recipient of each and three copies of the letter to be sent to three friends of suffrage. In other words, it is a chain letter which, if consistently sent on from person to person, will net the Association enough money to carry to a triumphant conclusion the most cherished plan of all true suffragists—that of spreading the gospel of equal political rights throughout the length and breadth of Missouri.

It is a small thing—this dime and the work of copying a letter three times! It is such a trifling thing that the woman who refuses, or neglects, or postpones it until too late, will always hereafter feel ashamed. These dimes are like drops of water which individually have little value, but, collected in great numbers, have the force of a mighty ocean. If these dimes are all conscientiously solicited and sent in, something like four million of them will swell the treasury of the Suffrage Association. With such financial backing Missouri will no longer be a laggard among the states. Missouri women, don't fail to do your bit.

THE organization of the Suffrage Agriculture Committee day by day becomes more comprehensive and compact and the relation of the work to the Association's program for war service becomes more clearly understood. Back of every effective man in field or trench stand five effective people engaged in the work of production, administration and distribution. So runs the estimate of a war veteran. The further estimate that three of the five are women seems not unpalatable. To make women of more value to the nation as producers is the effort of the National American Woman Suffrage Association's Committee on Suffrage Agriculture. State by state suffragists are lining up for this work.

Disappointments of the Immigrant

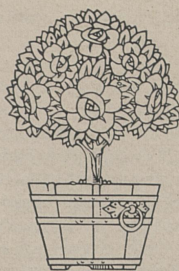
(Continued from Page 7) ranks of the I. W. W., that they willingly follow the street corner agitator, and last but not least that so many of them go back, sad but much wiser?

In conclusion, I will quote a few remarks from the report of the Industrial Relations Commission, which I hope will prove of some value in our present study.

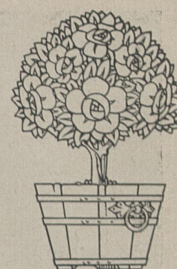
Chairman Walsh. "What do you think has been accomplished by the philanthropic activities of the country in reducing suffering and want among the people?"

Mr. Guggenheim. "There has a great deal been done. If it were not for what has been done, and what is being done, we would have revolution in this country."

Indeed the most hopeful thing is that so many are today lined up with the progressive American in an effort to relieve this very unsatisfactory situation.



MISSOURI FEDERATION of Women's Clubs



MRS. WILLIAM R. CHIVVIS - - - President
4232 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis

MRS. F. H. LITTLEFIELD, Corresponding Secretary
Hotel Warwick, St. Louis

MRS. GEORGE STILL - - - Treasurer
Kirksville

MRS. ROBERT L. MOTLEY - General Federation State Secretary
Bowling Green

MISS MARIE GOODMAN - Vice-President at Large
4000 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. E. M. PLATT - - - Recording Secretary
St. Joseph

MRS. ROSA INGELS - - - Auditor
Columbia

This department seeks to bring to the busiest club-woman of the state detailed information of the organization work of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs, and thus to introduce her to its efforts and ideals so that she may feel as intimately acquainted with what it is doing as the President herself.

President's Letter.

DEAR Friends:—This will be my last letter to you as your president and I want each one of you to know how I have appreciated your loyalty and what a real pleasure it has been to serve you. I have been truly blest with a splendid Board of Directors and a faithful band of club women and the "Joy of Service" has been a reality just as the "Joy of Retrospect" will always be a genuine delight.

As the new state officers take up the responsibilities before another month rolls by I am sure they will have your loyal support as I have always had.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that our Federation has grown in numbers but the growth in power and strength and unity has been my greatest joy. We are a united band of women striving for the highest ideals in life and one by one translating these ideas into blessed realities. May we go on until our state stands at the head in the rank of sustaining true ideals of life.

You will be interested to know that at the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Federation plans were inaugurated to register the women of this country in lines of service offered to our government. This registration is to be certified in order that it may prove of real value. Cards will soon be sent to each club free of charge and these, when filled out, are to be returned to me in order that they may be filed for future use with the president of the General Federation who will supply the government with copies. Besides this valuable registration, the General Federation authorized each state president to issue and send out to all the women of our state, members of our Federation and all others, a pledge card as follows:

"In view of the pressing military necessity of conserving the food supply of the nation, I hereby pledge myself to do my bit as follows:

"I will use only those amounts of food required for adequate nourishment. I will endeavor to control the waste in all kinds

of materials in the household and to live simply. I will begin now."

Name-----

Address-----

Thousands of copies of this pledge card are now being printed and circulated through the state. Should you fail to receive one within the next few days will you please copy the above, add your signature and send to me so that I may soon have a full registration of the women of Missouri and assure the Agriculture Department at Washington that Missouri women stand as one in their efforts to uphold the government in conserving food at this crisis?

A tentative copy of the program for the State Biennial meeting appears in another column and will be of interest to all readers. Plan to send your full quota of delegates to Kansas City, May 22, 23, 24 and 25. The official call for the Biennial and the Credential Cards will be in the hands of the president of each club even before you receive this issue of our valued state paper, so consult your club president as to details and directions.

Come and let us all celebrate this, the twenty-first birthday of our State Federation, and pledge ourselves anew to this wonderful organization. We must build more stately mansions on the splendid foundation of the past.

Cordially yours, with best wishes for our future mutual service.

ADA CHIVVIS.

New Clubs.

Second District—Kansas City.

Sunny Slope Study Club—18 members.
President, Mrs. M. E. Dicken, 515 E.
47th st.

Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Briggs, 1409 E.
66th st.

Third District—Meadville.

Home Culture Club—18 members.
President, Mrs. J. J. Rickenbrode, Mead-
ville.

Secretary, Miss Nettie Hamilton, Mead-
ville.

Fourth District—Moberly.

Civics and Health League—40 members.
President, Mrs. R. K. Kimbrough, 615
Adams ave.

Secretary, Mrs. H. Frank Holman, 503
S. Fourth st.

Fifth District—Butler.

Wednesday Coterie—20 members.

President, Mrs. W. E. Walton, High st.
Secretary, Mrs. R. R. Deacon, 607 W. Ft.
Scott st.

Independence—Woodrow Club—12 mem-
bers.

President, Mrs. Mark Salisbury, Inde-
pendence.
Secretary, Mrs. Earl Gibson, R. F. D.,
Independence.

Belton—Dohrpa Club—20 members.

President, Mrs. E. E. Hawthorne, Belton.
Secretary, Mrs. S. E. Jerard, Belton.

Seventh District—Joplin.

Woman's Civic Club—50 members.

President, Mrs. A. A. Carey, 508 N.
Pearl st.
Secretary, Mrs. Ed. Dangerfield, 405
Moffatt st.

Eighth District—St. Louis.

Carpe Diem Literary—12 members.

President, Mrs. Jos. Markham, 19 Sunset
ave., Richmond Heights.
Secretary, Mrs. Chas. W. Oesterle, 7335
La Veta ave.

THE program of the Mutual Im-
provement Club of Brookfield, listed
last month in MISSOURI WOMAN,
has been sent to me by Mrs. Augusta E.
Rusk, president of the Third District.
She reports that this club organized in
February this year, and made its own
book, but the new year-book will soon be
in the hands of the printer. This first
book carries nine splendid programs on
Missouri, her History, Schools, Writers,
Laws, Resources, Artists, Military Lead-
ers and Illustrious Daughters. This book
will now be in the hands of Mrs. S. P.
Sneed, Sedalia, for the Reciprocity Bu-



Miss Marie L. Goodman, Candidate for Presidency M. F. W. C.

reau. State patriotism is most happily exemplified in this club coming so soon after its organization into the Federation and in its study of Missouri. Mrs. Rusk is working faithfully to bring in other clubs and "feels glad to have brought into larger activity" those previously reported, and has others on the way, to report next time.

In bidding welcome to nine new clubs this month, we have a special smile for the Civic Club of Joplin because that long-time Federation worker and friend, Mrs. A. A. Carey, is president. We know her club will do fine work.

The Butler Coterie has just celebrated its twenty-first birthday. The secretary writes: "We are proud of our club, as we have accomplished a great deal of work in the past and we feel you will have no reason to be ashamed of us." Mrs. E. A. McKay of Springfield testifies: "Hunt the state over and you will find no finer women."

The Persian Cat Club, besides its specialty, is engaged in humanitarian work for small animals.

The Sunny Slope Club, besides its study program, is interested in the Girls' Hotel and other philanthropic activities.

The Meadville Home Culture Club has divided its program between the Romances of the Cities of the United States (ten of them) and Home Economics subjects.

The Civics and Health League of Moberly opens its membership to all women interested to come in and help with the work, and makes it the duty of members to inform themselves on the subjects pertinent, for an intelligent participation in the work, to attend meetings, and to respond to duties called upon to perform.

One of these duties is food inspection between visits of the State Food Inspector, and the accompanying of the inspector on his visits.

The objects are definite and practical; the enforcement of laws, the regulating of sanitary condition in food and drug establishments, the abatement of nuisances, garbage collection, prohibiting expectoration on streets and public places, exterminating flies, mosquitoes, rats and mice, eliminating contagious diseases, in short, to assist in every way to improve the health and sanitary conditions of Moberly.

The other clubs listed have also fine records, high purposes and good plans; we hope to know more of them and have their stories in the MISSOURI WOMAN soon.

MARIE L. GOODMAN,
Chairman of Extension.

THE two candidates for the presidency of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs have long been good friends as well as officers of the State Federation. Rivalry can scarcely be said to exist between them, yet between their districts there is keen competition. The Second District is backing Miss Marie L. Goodman unanimously, and the Third District is no less en-



Mrs. George Still, Candidate for Presidency M. F. W. C.

thusiastic in support of Mrs. George Still.

Both of these young women are charming and gifted. Either would grace the presidency; either would be equal to the task of guiding the State Federation successfully through the next term; both are women of wide experience in life as well as in Federation matters. The election will probably go to the one who is most widely known to the club members, and, although only one can be successful, Missouri may be proud of two such candidates from which to choose. If it is their experience as members and officers of clubs that is responsible for their development, then the existence of women's clubs is forever justified.

OUT-OF-TOWN visitors to the Kansas City Biennial will find it of interest to visit the following places: School for the Deaf, Lathrop school, Karnes school, Girls' Parental school,

McCune farm, Mercy Hospital special school, Polytechnic.

PLANS for Biennial Week have been almost completed and they promise a week of delightful instruction, recreation and profit. The affiliated clubs of the Second District are delighted to be hostesses for the twenty-first anniversary of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs. They have actively organized so that nothing shall be forgotten nor out of order when the time comes to entertain their guests. All entertainments, dinners, and club business will be handled in the commodious quarters of the Athenæum club house, Linwood ave. and Campbell st. This location is central and easy of access to three or four car lines and to a great number of first-class hotels. Delegates will be assigned to homes by the Credentials Committee which will be on duty in the club house and possibly at the station. Visitors will be made to feel at home, and, if memories serve them aright, they must recall their college days when they enjoyed the privilege of intimate relationship and true comradeship—those days when interchange of ideals brought visions of culture and progress, but were never understood nor realized until one more step was made into the bond of club life.

Although the Executive Board will meet at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, May 22, the Biennial proper will begin with a "get-together" time at 5 o'clock that day with greetings, dinner and music.

The local Biennial Committee consists of Mrs. Geo. W. Fuller, chairman; Mrs. Hayden Jones, Fine Arts Exhibit; Mrs. H. P. Wright, Hospitality; Mrs. W. H. Glaskin, Finance; Miss Maud Morrison, chairman of Entertainment; Mrs. T. J. Witten, chairman of Credentials; Mrs. Edgar A. Holmes, press chairman. This committee hopes to foresee every need for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates. There will be special cars for taking them to the Central High School,



Mrs. Wm. Chivvis, Retiring President.

to the Home Economics luncheon, and for auto drives over the city and the boulevards.

Many noted speakers have been invited. As yet they have not been able to make an exact date. Prominent on the list are Gov. Capper of Kansas, and Gov. Gardner of Missouri. It is estimated that one thousand will attend the Biennial, and the outlook favors a splendid and profitable time.

Club women are being called to the front for service and intelligent ideas regarding the many grave problems that concern the nation. There will be exhibits of surgical dressing, social settlement work, and various utilitarian accessories for bettering conditions of life which will be instructive and helpful to those clubs which have no direct facilities for carrying work like this to successful ends. The Kansas City Biennial will go on record as one of practical thoughts and ideas.

KATE KRAMER HERNDON,
Second District Press Chairman.

THE program for the State Biennial is rapidly filling up with subjects and speakers that will inform and inspire everyone. The Board of Directors will meet Tuesday morning, May 22, to receive reports, discuss revision, and review the program. Board members are asked to reach Kansas City in time for this meeting.

After dinner in the evening the opening program will include welcome addresses and responses, a patriotic hour, a federation speaker and a suffrage speaker.

Each morning there will be an hour for business. Wednesday morning the district presidents and new clubs will give reports. The Civics chairman will have Mrs. Marie T. Harvey for her speaker and her subject will be "Civics for Rural Communities." Mrs. Harry Sneed, president of the Missouri Home Makers' Conference, Sedalia, Mo., will speak on "A Place in the Sun for Farm Women," and Dr. Dora Greene Wilson, chairman Sub-Committee on Health, will give an address.

Wednesday afternoon time will be given to Industrial and Social Department. Rabbi Bernstein of St. Joseph, president of Missouri Social Welfare Conference, has been invited to speak. Since Civil Service Reform is being specially stressed, Mrs. Fred. H. Cole of Omaha, Neb., chairman General Federation Civil Service Reform Department, will be present and speak. There will be a Legislative report by Mrs. Gilbert H. Fox, chairman, and conferences on Civics and Health, Fine Arts, Press, Industrial, Social, and Literature.

Wednesday evening will be devoted to women's interests as presented by the presidents of other organizations—the National Council of Women, Parent-Teacher Associations, Suffrage, Red Cross,

National Council of Jewish Women, Women's Trade Union League, etc.

Thursday—Business hour, reports, revision of by-laws, Scholarship Loan Fund, Mrs. Henry N. Ess, trustee; Endowment Fund, Mrs. Julia M. Johnson, trustee; Education Department Hour, Mrs. Clara E. Graham, chairman; "The Modern School and How to Get One," Prof. R. H. Emberson; Home Economics Luncheon and Program at Central High School, Mrs. C. W. Greene, chairman. Speakers will be Prof. Elliff, Home Economics and Smith-Hughes Act; Miss Heyle, superintendent Home Economics, Kansas City schools, and Miss Kneeland of the State University will speak.

Thursday evening program will include



Mrs. George W. Fuller,
Chairman Local Biennial Committee.

Mrs. W. D. Steele, chairman General Federation Department of Music; Lee Shippey, Higginsville, president of the Missouri Writers' Guild; an illustrated talk on Missouri State Park.

Friday—Business, Department Reports—Press, Art, Conservation, Literature, Conferences on Education, Moonlight and Special Schools, Military and Vocational Training, Rural Life, Mrs. E. M. Shepard presiding, with questions on Rural Schools, Churches, Boy and Girl Clubs, Home Makers, etc. At the Conservation Conference the question of highways will be a theme as well as "Trees of the Ozarks," by Miss Lee O'Neill, and State Park Plans for Patriotic Gardening by Mrs. R. A. Todd.

The public meeting at the Grand Avenue Temple will close the sessions, with an address by Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, president of the General Federation.

MARIE L. GOODMAN,
Chairman Program Committee.

Activities

THE LaBelle Wednesday Club gratefully acknowledges the help and encouragement it has received from the press. In our work the local press has kindly noted our efforts to keep apace with the great teeming world around us. Even in minor things interesting notes and comments have not been withheld.

When our club took in hand an unsightly piece of ground around the station and converted it into a beautiful grove of native forest trees, green grass, and tulip beds, the press welcomed our civic work. When, in our literary sessions, we face the great questions of world-wide warfare, diplomacy, treachery mingled with heroism, bravery, appeals for higher ideals, and incorruptible patriotism, we find that the American press takes its high stand of guide, teacher, advisor, director and staunch defender, unafraid and invincible against the world. CALLIE R. GROVER.

MRS. H. R. ALEXANDER, writing from Elsberry, reports that every member of the History Club receives the MISSOURI WOMAN each month. The club sets aside \$1.00 per capita of the annual dues to purchase books for the club library. This year twenty-five cents out of every dollar of this fund was used for subscriptions to the MISSOURI WOMAN.

Although club members will have to pay the full price of the magazine after May 1 (50c), Mrs. Alexander passes this suggestion on to other clubs, because she feels that every member of every club in the state should read the news in the MISSOURI WOMAN.

THE Kansas City Ceramic Club has started on a new line of work in emphasizing the close relationship that exists between the fine arts and their uses in the household. In the past year our chief aim in designing has been a decided leaning toward simplicity. By so doing we believe the Ceramic worker justifies her art. We have discovered that the innocently simple things achieved by hiding the most complex methods under simplicity are best.

MRS. WM. T. TIMLIN,
Corresponding Secretary.

THE James Kearney Chapter, National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, will entertain with a tea for the members of the Daughters of 1812 who are delegates and alternates to the Missouri Federation of Women's Club's Convention which convenes in Kansas City in May.

Those who will attend the tea please communicate with the recording secretary, Mrs. Lucile Tappan Moreland, 2805 Forest ave., Kansas City, Mo.

HOSTESSES FOR THE KA



Mrs. Geo. W. Davis, President Eternal Progress Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. F. E. Gordon, Secretary State Local Biennial Committee.



Mrs. P. F. Peet, President Second District, M. F. W. C.



Mrs. Jas. C. Thornton, President Arts, Books and Crafts Club, Warrensburg.



Mrs. D. D. Thomas, First Vice-President, Second District, M. F. W. C.



Mrs. Chas. C. Powell, President L. & C. I. Club, Richmond, Mo.



Mrs. Geo. W. Addison, President Mutual Improvement Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. B. T. Ritter, President Fort-tual Improvement Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. F. A. Lamb, President Bancroft Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. H. C. Malsness, President South Prospect Study Club, Kansas City.



Miss Jennie M. Fisher, President Woman's Dining Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. Geo. W. Smith, President Ceramic Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. Lewis Scott, President Magazine Club, Carrollton, Mo.



Mrs. Samuel Latz, President Council of Clubs, Kansas City.



Mrs. G. B. Longan, President Longan Study Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. E. R. Weeks, President Humane Society, Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY BIENNIAL



Mrs. C. T. Ryland, President Lexington Woman's Club, Lexington, Mo.



Mrs. E. Phenniger, President History & Literature Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. W. O. Lunt, President Portia Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. Myron Green, President Clonian Club, Kansas City.



Miss Leda Craven, President Althea Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. C. G. Bragg, President Reading Circle of 1903, Kansas City.



Mrs. Henry N. Ess, President Susan B. Anthony Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. Garrison D. Cohn, President Council of Jewish Women, Kansas City.



Mrs. B. M. Stigall, President Woman's Reading Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. Lee B. Soper, President Fortnightly Club, Liberty, Mo.



Mrs. W. H. Gatchell, President Annie Besant Study Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. J. H. Stanwood, President Sphinx Club, Kansas City.



Miss Bessie Jones, President Central College Club, Kansas City.



Mrs. A. M. Bates, Civic Improvement Association, Excelsior Springs, Mo.



Mrs. G. B. Webb, President Woman's Progress Club, Blue Springs, Mo.



Mrs. M. P. Overholser, President Progress Club, Harrisonville, Mo.

Photos by Miss Reineke, Kansas City, except that of Mrs. G. D. Cohn, by Hixon-Connelly Studio



“VOTES FOR WOMEN”

Missouri Equal Suffrage Association



MRS. JOHN LEIGHTY		State Chairman
1301 Manheim Road, Kansas City, Mo.		
MRS. CHAS. L. PASSMORE	5795 Kingsbury Blvd., St. Louis.	1st Vice-Chairman
MRS. HENRY N. ESS	2516 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.	2nd Vice-Chairman
MISS MYRTIE B. FIELDS	Hamilton, Mo.	3rd Vice-Chairman
MRS. ROSA RUSSELL INGELS,	Columbia.	
MISS MARY E. BULKLEY,	St. Louis.	
MRS. JAMES JOHNSON,	Mexico.	
MRS. MORRISON-FULLER,	St. Louis.	
MRS. JULES C. ROSENBERGER	3615 Penn Ave., Kansas City, Mo.	Corresponding Secretary
MRS. ELMER McKAY	701 Pickwick Ave., Springfield, Mo.	Recording Secretary
MRS. WM. R. HAIGHT	Brandsville, Mo.	Treasurer

State Headquarters

1301 Manheim Road, Kansas City, Mo.

To League Members: It is the purpose of this department to keep the members of the Suffrage Organization in Missouri informed as to the work of this association. Here the officers will speak to the members. Here will be published the financial statements, contributions, dues, assessments. Here will appear the reports of the Field Secretary. Here will be found an account of the work done by each league, giving suggestions to other leagues.

President's Letter

MY Dear Co-Workers in Missouri:—The State Convention of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association will be held in Kansas City, May 21-22, in the music room of the Hotel Muehlbach. This time and place was decided upon because of the numerous requests made by members who also wished to attend the Biennial Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs, which convenes the evening of May 22.

There has never been a time when the need was so great for co-operation between city, state and national workers as today, and if you wish to become familiar with the ways in which your league, or county, can do "its bit," come to hear the discussions and absorb the inspiration you will receive from personal contact with representatives from all parts of the state. We shall lay plans for work that will insure the passage of our bill in the next Legislature. What form it will take rests with the future; but the same fundamental work is necessary, whatever its provisions.

If the suffrage history made in the past few months is any indication, we shall be asking for the ratification of the Federal Amendment by the State Legislature in 1919. We were told by some of the members this year that if we asked for a bill at that time we would get it. Though that was cold comfort, in view of recent events we agreed with them, for we were quite sure that the most recalcitrant member could not withstand the pressure that will be brought to bear, for its passage then, both from within and without the state. In addition to this state work, we shall discuss plans for developing and conserving the resources of our home localities, in this time of our country's need.

In February the Executive Council of the National Suffrage Association met in Washington, D. C. This council is composed of the state chairmen and one executive member from each state. At this convention the services of the suffrage organizations, in so far as could be, were offered to the National Government in

case of war by Mrs. Catt. The kind of service was outlined by the establishment of two departments of work, "Home Gardening and Thrift." The suggestions for this work are now in the hands of the State Chairman and very soon a head for each department will be named and you will be advised how you can do your share in carrying it on.

In connection with the plans for women sharing the burdens of war I wish to quote from an interview with Honora Willsie on the duty of the American women in the present world crisis. "Now, more than in times of peace, women owe it to their country to bear children and bear them intelligently, and when they have borne them it is their sacred duty to bring them up Americans in the full understanding of the ideals on which our fathers built the nation." She further states, that she believes "the women of America will get the vote; but they will have to show, as English women have done, that they are worthy of it."

We expect to hear those sentiments served out by the rulers of the European nations or perhaps by those coming to our country with old world ideas in their baggage; but certainly not by an American woman working out her idealistic and economic salvation in this year of grace, 1917, in the United States of America.

It is past comprehension that woman for generations has gone on bearing children, caring for their needs and early laying the foundations of loyalty to home and patriotic ideals, to the end that she must send them out in a world full of unsavory living conditions and preventable pitfalls countenanced by government of city, state or nation, concerning which she can utter no protest except through indirect influence, that "sop" of the anti and the unthinking. That she should continue to bear children and bring them into a world willingly, blindly, asking no questions of the government under which they will live and serve, is unthinkable and a relic of worn-out social conditions.

Women are not going to fail in their duty to their country, in this or any other need that may (Continued on Page 22)

The Senate Hearing

OWING to the fact that only legislation bearing directly on the war will be taken up at the short session of Congress, the big drive for the federal amendment that the suffragists had planned to make has been postponed. However, the work will go on quietly throughout the United States, and especially in some of the Missouri Districts, where the people are not yet awake to the necessity for the federal amendment.

Meanwhile I wish to report the hearing in the United States Senate. Exhibiting the flags of 22 nations that have granted woman suffrage by action of their central governments, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, on April 20, argued before the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment as a measure of war expediency as well as justice. The members of the committee, of which Senator Jones of New Mexico is chairman, were obviously impressed by the words of the distinguished suffrage leader, and of their colleagues who had preceded her. The hearing room, in the Senate Office Building, was crowded to overflowing, and the audience included many of the Senators and Representatives who expect later to be called upon to vote on the amendment.

Representative Jeannette Rankin of Montana, the only woman speaker besides Mrs. Catt, discussed the difficulties of amending state constitutions, and the consequent need for federal action. Senator Walsh, also of Montana, regarded as one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the Senate, argued for the constitutionality of the measure and against the states-rights objections. Senators Shafroth and Thomas of Colorado, the latter ex-chairman of the committee, Pittman of Nevada, Johnson of California, Smoot of Utah, Chamberlain of Oregon, and Kendrick of Wyoming rounded out the case by answering the other alleged objections to equal

suffrage, pointing to the experience of their own states in proof of their arguments.

The 22 flags that waved for woman suffrage before the august Senators were those of Great Britain, including England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Honduras, South Africa, Scandinavia, including Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, France, Russia, Netherlands, Mexico, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Burmah.

In each and all of these countries full or partial measure of suffrage has been granted women by act of the central government.

Mrs. Catt, speaking of women's efficiency as a war-time asset, pointed to the crippling of efficiency by political disfranchisement, and the cheapening of woman in her own eyes and the eyes of the government by that disfranchisement. Today, she said, women, the greatest force our nation possesses for the creation of public sentiment, are asked to mobilize their forces in aid of a government which has wronged them.

"The grievance which every thinking self-respecting woman feels is the discrimination which invites to our land the men of all nations of earth, naturalizes them after a five years' residence, automatically enfranchises them under all state constitutions, and then commands American women to seek the ballot at their hands. In no other country thus far has a referendum to a general electorate been demanded; in no other country could it happen that native women would be forced to plead with men of other nationalities for their vote."

Comparing state referenda with the

federal route, Mrs. Catt said: "It should be remembered that 19 states have voted on woman suffrage referenda during the past five years, of which only six were won. In several of the remaining thirteen, the defeat was definitely traceable to the foreign vote, organized under the direction of the unscrupulous native-born. We are opposed to the denial of the freedom of the seas by prowling U-boats, and we are equally opposed to the denial of the vote to half our people by piratical, submarine election methods. It is the duty of Congress to rescue this question from further treatment of this kind. We are outstripped in the march of progress which was inaugurated by our country. If we are to recover place, there must be a 'wake up America,' and that at once.

"In the light of these considerations, the mumbo jumbo of sectionalism states-rights, political party balance, and other forms of mental anaesthesia, used to quiet the consciences of otherwise progressive men, become mere junk to be cast out of our national thought. They represent not principles but excuses. Posterity will



—Photo by Gerhard Sisters
Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson.

Hotel Muehlbach and luncheon will be served in the same hotel. Monday night there will be a mass meeting with speakers of national prominence. Tuesday there will be a luncheon in honor of the delegates at the City Club, and Tuesday night a speakers' dinner.

ST. LOUIS and Kansas City have had the privilege during March of listening to suffrage lectures by three charming and clever women who were sent out by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. Mrs. T. T. Cotnam of Little Rock, Ark., lectured on Press Work and Public Speaking; Miss Doughty of New York City handled the subjects of Organization and Parliamentary Law; while Mrs. Wilson, who is in charge of the Suffrage School, spoke on Suffrage History, Argument and Money Raising.

These women are not only ardent suffragists with the actual experience of important work accomplished in campaigns for equal rights behind them, but they are the type of cultured gentlewomen whose view of life is broad and comprehensive. In well modulated voices, which were also clear and resonant, they spoke from sincere conviction to enthusiastic rooms full of suffragists, and imparted the knowledge that many women of the Middle West so badly need.

The lectures were given on three successive days and were largely attended both in Kansas City and St. Louis. As one enthusiastic young woman phrased it in summing up the results: "I used to dread getting into an argument about suffrage because I wasn't sure of my facts, but now I am willing to talk to anyone."



—Photo by Gerhard Sisters
Mrs. T. T. Cotnam, Little Rock, Ark.

not respect them as suitable causes for delay, posterity will take note of the date when the American Republic did its duty by its women—a duty that had always been inevitable."

BERTHA K. PASSMORE,
State Congressional Chairman.

Convention Program

THE Annual State Suffrage Convention which will be held in Kansas City on May 21-22, next, will have an unusual preliminary in that suffrage sermons will be preached in the Kansas City churches on May 20. On Sunday evening there will be a dinner for the Executive Board of the State Equal Suffrage Association given by Mrs. John R. Leighty, the chairman, and there will be a suffrage service in Westminster Congregational Church with an address of welcome. On Monday the convention will convene in the music room of the



—Photo by Gerhard Sisters
Miss Anne Doughty

The Dime Letters

VARIOUS efforts have been made this year to raise money for the state suffrage work of Missouri. Some have brought in a little money while others have completely failed. The state has been under heavy expense most of the year and might have done much more effective work, had it the money to do with. The headquarters at Jefferson City has been an added expense this winter and certainly money well spent. Through this Jefferson City work we have learned more than ever the necessity of state organization and through good organization we would, in the future, be able to raise money somewhat systematically as many states do, but in order to organize this state, we must have money to do it with, first.

I have been informed by national workers that money raising is a problem in other states as well as ours, and that one of the most successful ways ever tried out is through what we term a Circular Dime Letter. The idea is this: the state treasurer sends out a dozen such letters as follows:

No. 1.

My dear _____:

Please do exactly as I ask you to do in this letter, and you will do me and the equal suffrage work of Missouri a great favor.

First, send a ten-cent piece wrapped in a sheet of paper, in an envelope, to the state treasurer of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, who is Mrs. W. R. Haight, Brandsville, Mo., Howell County, and send it today. Then copy this letter three times and send them to three good suffrage friends who you are sure will do likewise, and help us raise some money for the state suffrage work.

The state has been under great expense this winter trying to push the Presidential bill through the Legislature, organizing some of the country districts and working actively for a future for the women of Missouri. Please do not break this chain that may bring us in sufficient means to continue this work. We are now at a crisis and must have funds to reap the benefits of our past efforts.

Number all your letters the number following the number at the head of this letter you receive. Those who receive number thirteen (13) please do not copy or send out any more letters but send your ten cents to the treasurer.

This letter is authorized by the State Board of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association. Do not let anything interfere with your help in this matter. With your ten cents, send the name and address of the one who sent you this letter.

Very truly,

Sign your own name.

The State Board agreed that this was certainly worth trying, and a dozen letters were sent out by the treasurer the first week in April.

Word has come through some of the

dime senders that they have received the letter numbered "4." If that is the case two hundred letters should be reaching the treasurer every two or three days at the very least. Can you figure out any way we could raise as much money with as little effort on the part of each participant as this dime letter might bring in if every one would do her duty? It is not a great duty either, simply a half hour's work at most, to copy the letter three times. The contribution is certainly so small that any one can afford it. If the work were carried out by each receiving this letter, thousands of dollars would come in to help make our work glisten with success. Surely, this is the very least that could be asked one to show her sincerity as a suffragist.

May be the letter has not reached you. If you are a suffragist at heart, whether you are actively engaged in the work or not, will you please copy the Dime Letter that is written above, three times, number each one number 1 and send them to three good suffrage friends whether they are men or women and see if we can not make a success of this dime collection? Do not forget to send in your own dime.

There are 182,257 voters in Missouri who voted for equal suffrage in 1914, and thousands have been converted since. There is not one of them but would be glad to send in his dime if he could be reached. There are at least as many more women who would do likewise, as most all club women are for suffrage, if they could be reached. Will every one with a half hour to spare and a dime to send help me reach these people and raise this money? Stop and figure what it will mean for the suffrage work in Missouri. Some states have raised more than \$25,000 this year in just this way.

If we can get enough dimes to lay in a row about 10 feet apart, to reach from my Ozark home here at Brandsville, in Howell County, to St. Louis, then from St. Louis to Kansas City, and from Kansas City back to Brandsville, we will have pretty well covered the state and raised exactly the \$20,000 that Missouri pledged herself to raise last September. This trip is about 500 miles and at this writing we are but a little way out of Brandsville on our Dime trip to St. Louis.

Please add your "mite" and your "might" to this effort.

AMY R. HAIGHT,
Treasurer.

THERE now exists a Suffrage Speakers' Bureau in St. Louis where women may learn from a professional how to make effective speeches. Mrs. Frederick S. Bauersfeld conducts this class every Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Cabanne Branch Library, under the auspices of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League. The class is studying the Correspondence Course prepared by the National Association as well as how to stand, how to throw the voice, etc.

ONE of the most impressive and at the same time amusing incidents of the annual luncheon and business meeting of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League held in April was Miss Mary E. Bulkley's adaptation of "Old Black Joe." The words here given were sung by a beautiful mezzo-soprano voice, and the entire assemblage joined in the chorus right heartily.

Old Black Mo.

(With apologies to the shade of Stephen Foster.)

Dark are the days, tho' they hadn't ought to be,
Suffrage is coming and coming rapidly;
The map is growin' white, the East begins to glow,
But on this map we still are seeing, Old Black Mo.

Chorus:

It's coming! It's coming! See how the white spots grow!
We hear our happy sisters calling Old Black Mo.

That's why we weep and our hearts are full of pain.

Cold-hearted politicians have knocked us out again.

The Federal Amendment is so infernal slow

And on the map we still are seeing Old Black Mo.

Chorus:

It's coming! etc.

When two years pass, once more we'll try it on.

Some who opposed us will certainly be gone.

We'll be good and ready and then perhaps we'll show

A spot of white instead of Old Black Mo.

Chorus:

THE Suffrage "Year Book" for 1917, so anxiously awaited, is off the press. It is by far the most ambitious effort suffragists have as yet made in the matter of year books. It is by no means easy to issue under one cover illuminating information on Suffrage Events in 1916, Suffrage History, Arguments, Statistics, Charts, Bibliography, International Alliance, Federal Amendment, Presidential Suffrage, State Referenda, Lists of Associations in the United States, Suffrage Planks in Party Platforms, Effect of Woman Suffrage, Number of Women Voters, Laws Affecting Women and Children, Persons Excluded from Suffrage, Jury Service and Poll Tax, Facts for Suffrage Workers, Sentiment in Favor, Cost of Elections, as we were saying, it is by no means easy to do it. But it has been done. In the result, the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company is offering a limited edition of this very substantial volume at \$1.05 postpaid. It is edited by Martha G. Stapler.

And So—I Am a Suffragist

By Mary Asbury McKay.

DEAR Jane:—Isn't it rather absurd for you to be afraid of the foreign woman's vote when you are almost "foreign" yourself? Didn't your maternal grandmother come from Ireland, and your paternal grandfather from France? You'd better be careful or it will be a case of the "pot calling the kettle black."

I am not afraid of the foreign woman's vote—in fact, I'm rather glad she's here to vote. She looks a lot better to me than those smug, complacent, indifferent American women we meet in every town. They are the voters I fear!

Besides, many a foreign born woman, especially if she comes from any of the Scandinavian countries or from the British Isles, has been used to voting. Woman in those northern European countries has had the municipal franchise for many years. She won't hurt our country or government by voting. And, if she comes from any other country, wouldn't it be wise to accept citizenship as she accepts our other democratic ideas? The chances are she'd vote for better housing laws, pure food laws, playgrounds, parks, and other child welfare measures. Woman's chief interest is children!

Jane Addams (I always quote Miss Addams because nobody dares contradict her) says that she has no fear of the foreign woman's vote because the person who knows the most of social misery is the most valuable voter at the polls. She further says that in an election in Chicago, when she was judge of her precinct, it was often necessary for her to help those foreign women—chiefly Italians—with their ballots, and that she was scrupulous not to influence them, yet, nine times out of ten, they voted as the Municipal Voters' League recommended—and voted on their own judgment, too!

Statistics again, you say! Surely. I always carry them around with me. I find them the best "convincer," especially when taken from the United States Census report. Now Missouri has 896,152 women twenty-one years of age or over; 87,547 or 9.8 per cent of these women are foreign born. Illinois has 1,567,491 women twenty-one years of age or over, 464,139 or 26.6 per cent of them foreign born. But Jane Addams does not fear them as voters.

So why worry about the 9.8 per cent of foreign born in Missouri? Many of them are highly educated and invaluable citizens, others are over-worked mothers of large families. None of them are vicious.

Besides, there are 51,284 illiterate male voters in our state. Wouldn't you rather trust the foreign woman than the illiterate man to make our laws? I certainly would. Less than one-third of the immigrants coming to this country are women. There are in the United States nearly three times as many native women

as all the foreign born men and women put together. That scare of yours is like the "fear of the black woman from the South." It simply doesn't exist as far as numbers go. Some politician has been talking to you. They all object to woman suffrage because they can't vote the women as they would like to do, and they can't manage the foreign women at all. That is the chief reason for their objecting—they who hide behind the high-sounding, never-to-be-defined term "political expediency." I don't know what "political expediency" means, neither do they. But it has a beautiful sound and leaves a scarey sensation, so they use it effectively. It is only lately that I have questioned its divine origin, but I'm not afraid of it now and I hereby declare it a public nuisance.

If your nice new husband questions my facts—since he is a lawyer he may do so—tell him to look in abstract of United States Census, 1910, Table No. 42.

As ever yours,

ELLEN.

THE new Suffrage Leagues in Butler, in Harrisonville and Springfield are studying the course in suffrage sent out by the New York State Suffrage Association. The Warrensburg League has a miscellaneous program of current events to study.

No Smiling Matter

By Col. J. C. Haldimand

The Bible says 'twas Adam's rib,
But I, for one, believe
That just his funny bone was used
To manufacture Eve.

Because since then the race of men
(They can't deny it's true)
Have laughed at every single thing
We women say or do.

They ridicule the clothes we wear,
No matter what their style,
And be it hoops or hobble skirts,
They each provoke a smile.

To see us sharpen pencils
Just tickles them to death;
And when we climb a ladder
They laugh till out of breath.

They love to put us on the cars
And watch our awkward strides.
And when we get off backward,
They grin and hold their sides.

They snicker when we drive a nail
Up somewhere in the house;
They chuckle when we sign a check,
Or frighten at a mouse.

And so it goes! These men folk think
We're absolutely funny.
There's just one time they never smile—
That's when we ask for money.

Month's Suffrage Victories.

A RESOLUTION submitting to the voters of Iowa a Constitutional Amendment granting full suffrage to women was passed by the Iowa House of Representatives March 29, by a vote of 85 to 20.

On April 6, women of Vermont were given the right to vote for presidential electors under a bill passed by the Senate. The measure had been approved by the House, with a provision for referendum. The referendum clause was stricken out by the Senate and the bill returned to the House.

Under a suspension of the rules, the Wisconsin Senate of April 10 passed the bill providing for submission of a full suffrage measure to popular vote. The Senate vote stood 20 to 12. The bill now goes to the Assembly.

Pennsylvania is showing the effect of contact with a state where partial suffrage has been extended to women. The woman suffrage resolution introduced by Representative Whitaker has been favorably reported out of committee, and placed on the House Calendar at Harrisburg. The measure will probably come before the House for final action April 17. The necessary votes for its passage are said to be in sight. If passed at this session it must also be approved by the Legislature of 1919 before submission to the electorate is in order.

With a strong majority, and both chairmen of the Woman's Suffrage Committee opposed to the cause, with the Speaker of the House arbitrarily switching the suffrage bills from the Judiciary Committee, before which they were originally heard, to the Woman's Suffrage Committee, the women of Connecticut are having an uphill fight. On April 5, a three-hour hearing was given them, seven legislators made speeches favorable to both bills, while four others were recorded as friendly.

The Ohio Supreme Court on April 3, upheld the right of municipalities to grant woman suffrage, under home rule charters. A state-wide campaign for charter revision is under way. The Legislature recently granted presidential suffrage to the women of Ohio.

On April 11, the Rhode Island Senate passed, 32 to 3, an act enabling women of Rhode Island to vote for presidential electors. The cause of suffrage was vigorously urged by several Senators.

From Dixie comes the good word of similar import that the Alabama Educational Association has passed a resolution endorsing suffrage. Alabama school superintendents are nearly all men and up to now nearly all opposed to woman suffrage.



THE MISSOURI BRANCH of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations



Officers of the Congress Are:

MRS. GEO. M. SIEMENS - State Cor. Sec'y
412 East 36th St., Kansas City, Mo.
MRS. E. A. McKAY - State Treasurer
701 Pickwick Ave., Springfield, Mo.

MRS. J. H. SHELDON - State President
2550 Tracy Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. KARL EATON, State Chairman of Literature
301 South Blvd., Springfield, Mo.
MRS. W. F. CORBIN - State Press Chairman
1200 West 39th St., Kansas City, Mo.

THE fifth annual convention of the Missouri Congress and Parent-Teacher Associations takes place in Carthage, May 8, 9, 10. Some of the subjects on the program are of unusual interest and will doubtless provide ample food for thought on this topic of grave importance to all women. Prof. Theo. W. Irion will speak on "A New Conception of Child Life," J. L. Wagner of the Children's Code Commission will speak on "New Laws of the Children's Code." Other subjects will be "Child Hygiene," "Home Economics," "How the Parent-Teacher Associations Can Combat the Cigarette Evil," "Gardening" and "How the State University Will Help the Missouri Congress."

The citizens of Carthage have extended the hospitality of their homes to the officers, state chairmen, accredited delegates, or their alternates. Please notify Chairman of Hospitality, Mrs. John McMillan, 1388 Maple st., Carthage, if you expect to attend the convention, stating also the time of your arrival.

The Program Committee is composed of Mrs. J. B. McBride, Mrs. Karl Eaton, Mrs. J. W. Fifield, Mrs. J. F. Wallace.

St. Louis

With the approach of war many members of the Mothers' Circles and Parent-Teacher Associations of St. Louis have volunteered to sew for the Red Cross. The different organizations go in groups of ten, and one day each month is specially set apart for this service.

St. Louis Congress of Mothers are putting forth their best efforts to make Baby Week a rousing success. Celebrations will be held consisting of baby health conferences, lectures, exhibits, school programs and parades. The idea is finding eager response from every woman's organization.

The Glasgow P.-T. A., of which the larger element is Jewish, have established a Yiddish Literary Society whereby they teach these mothers to speak English.

Walnut Park Community Center organized a basket ball team for the young girls. The mothers became so interested in the game that they, too, organized a team.

The Dozier P.-T. A. gave an entertainment recently; the men provided the en-

tire program. At the next meeting the women will provide the program.

Prof. Emerson lectured to the McKinley P.-T. A. He interested the boys in Tomato and Potato Clubs.

The Devonshire P.-T. A. conducted a membership campaign, captains were chosen, names of members were put into a hat and the two captains drew them numerically. At the close of the contest the losing side entertained the winners. This association sends pot flowers to young mothers instead of cut flowers.

The Lincoln P.-T. A. gave a play in Wellston hall and cleared \$150, to be used in purchasing equipment for the school or playgrounds.

The Mothers' Club at Ferguson is also working face to face in their federation with the Parent-Teachers' Association. Education is the fundamental principle of patriotism; the school is the main stamping ground.

Bogard

Our association has awakened a new interest in the schools. We are helping with the equipment, having the school building fumigated. Gave a play and netted \$56.75.

Jefferson City

Morean Heights P.-T. A. was the first in our city to organize. Though small it is doing good work. It has assisted in purchasing a piano for the school; furnished an attractive lunch room, where hot lunches are served. We have also done much in charity work.

Wellsville P.-T. A. meets twice a month. Has given a Grafonola to the school.

Harrisonville is doing fine work in P.-T. A. Much charity work has been done. Testing eyes and furnishing glasses to children who otherwise could not afford them. Keeping the school piano in tune, one piano was paid for by the association. A first aid to the injured outfit in sanitary cabinet given to the school. Also flags for both buildings.

Marceline has this year spent much time in making money. We expect to hear of interesting improvements soon.

Weston

It is wonderful what Weston has accomplished. A collection of \$145.00, 2 boxes and 2 barrels of food and clothing for Mercy Hospital in Kansas City; \$12.35 collected and 40 new members enrolled at a Parcel Post Sale; \$3.50 collected at Founders' Day Program to be sent to National Child Welfare Fund. During Christmas week distributed 20 baskets of food, 15 baskets of clothing, used \$20.00 of P.-T. A. fund. Sent 25 handkerchiefs to shut-ins and postal cards to sick in community.

Much credit is due Mrs. A. J. Deppe for the work done in Stafford Consolidated School District No. 2. The association is new but very much alive and expects to accomplish much the coming year.

Columbia

The Bank's School Mothers' Club have raised money with which to make improvements. A dust and fly-proof closet for the children's lunch baskets. A water cooler has been purchased for the school. We hope to build a cloak room this summer.

Keytesville

Our association has added to the library and are working to equip the Domestic Science Department.

Independence

Independence sent teachers to Kansas City to study the P.-T. A. question.

Carthage has raised money for a visiting school nurse.

Bunston is wide-awake. The county superintendent is interested in parent-teacher work. We celebrated Welfare Day.

Monett has seventeen new members. Our Child Welfare Day exercises were most delightful.

JULIA C. LATHROP of the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C., regards birth registration as the first step in the reducing of infant mortality.

Are School Savings Banks Successful?

By Edward J. Lebeau.

OF all the manifold factors that combine to constitute the complexities of American life none have ever exerted so widespread, so profound, so beneficial an influence as the school. By wise counsel and patient guidance the school strives to lay the ground work for a comprehensive system of good habits, and yet it has overlooked an all-important subject—thrift.

The object of this article is to give in as concise a form as possible, mainly for the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity to investigate for themselves and yet are the ones who are most vitally interested, the child's parents, a comprehensive statement, showing the magnitude and extensiveness of the School Savings Bank System, and supplement this with a few extracts from letters endorsing its use which have been received by me, and with these facts and figures as my argument, claim that this System is the most feasible, the most perfect method of planting in the younger generation the idea of thrift.

According to those who have devoted their life to this work and have made a thorough investigation, the first School Savings Bank appeared in France as early as 1834. However, until 1874 these banks were only isolated instances. In that year, however, through the efforts of Francois Laurent, a native of Belgium, the banks in France were put on a more systematic basis, and from that time the idea began to spread, until a few years later they appeared in all the European countries. In 1885 the first bank of this kind was opened in Long Island City through the efforts of a Mr. Thiry, who might be styled "The Father of the School Savings Banks" in this country. He rightfully concluded that the school was the proper source through which to reach the child. The movement has rapidly spread, until today we have the system in practically all parts of the country. Wherever it has been given a fair test it has not only succeeded but has gained the admiration of all.

Over three hundred cities and towns have realized the advantages to be gained through the establishment of these

banks, and the children themselves have proved beyond doubt, that a step in the right direction has been taken, by the showing made up to August, 1915, when there was on deposit to their credit over a million and a half dollars. How much of this amount saved would otherwise have been accumulated? Much of it would have been spent and a great deal of it mis-spent.

As one example of what can be accomplished, I will cite the figures just received from San Francisco. The system was first established there in 1911. February just past, out of approximately 45,000 pupils enrolled, 19,039 were depositors and had on deposit over \$340,000. Think of the little things those children denied themselves in order to accumulate such a sum.

In order that you may see at a glance what has been done in other cities, I will give you a list of the figures from ten of the largest cities, using this system. These figures do not include the additional amounts deposited since August, 1915:

Hartford, Conn.	\$ 32,016.04
Long Island City.....	42,852.53
Columbus, Ohio	69,704.74
Toledo, Ohio	91,319.36
Youngstown, Ohio	26,475.32
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	71,812.69
Duluth, Minn.	53,459.45
Minneapolis, Minn.	43,182.75
Kansas City, Mo.....	52,229.66
San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 1) -	340,000.00

Total.....\$823,052.54

The list above is composed of the larger cities which have established this system. You should not conclude, however, that the system is confined to big cities only. This is not the case at all. In proportion to their size, there are numbers of towns that are making as good a showing, if not better, than the larger centers of population. For example, Indiana Harbor, Ind., in the one school that has adopted this system, out of 1,500 pupils enrolled August, 1915, 700 were depositors, and had on deposit at that time, \$5,200. Nearly 50 per cent of the children were savers.

In Richmond Va., in three schools having an enrollment of 1,682 children, 1,415 were depositors, and had on deposit \$1,949.41. Almost the total enrollment were depositors. It is not the amount

that these children have saved that counts, for the average is about \$1.37 per child, but it is the number of children who, having an opportunity to save, have taken advantage of it.

The endorsement of Superintendent Z. C. Thornburg, of Des Moines, Iowa, is worthy of mention. He says, "I most heartily endorse and approve the splendid work of the Penny Provident Association. It is decidedly educational, and the lessons taught by it will be most lasting. I urge teachers and parents to co-operate with its good work." This city had a balance of \$32,893.28 June, 1915.

From Minneapolis, Minn., whose system has been referred to numbers of times as a model, we hear: "We have learned to consider the School Savings Department a very reliable part of the school work."

Superintendent O. C. Pratt, of Spokane, Wash., states: "There is no question but that the use of a School Savings System tends to develop thrift. The system was inaugurated in 1901 and to date almost \$100,000 has been deposited and there are now more than 5,000 accounts on hand with deposits approximating \$50,000."

From Trenton, N. J., we hear: "We believe our School Savings Bank System is rendering a very valuable service, not only to the children of the schools, but to the entire community," and from Youngstown, Ohio: "We have had the School Savings Bank System operative in our city for the past eight years, and are very well satisfied with results. Our children have saved thousands of dollars that would otherwise have been wasted in candies, picture shows, etc."

If space would permit, I could sight other endorsements, but I believe the above will suffice to illustrate in what regard the School Savings Banks are held in those cities having adopted them, and, candidly, viewing the statistics compiled by the American Bankers' Association up to August 1, 1915, together with the numerous letters of endorsement received from various cities throughout the country who have adopted the School Savings Bank System, it seems inconceivable that the Board of Education of any city, after making proper investigation, should not only refuse to endorse this system, but should not insist upon its adoption as a part of their plan of education.

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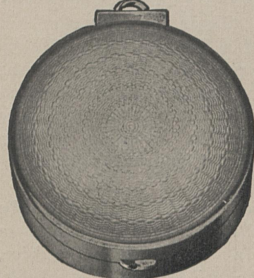
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What Johnnie Said Is It Funny?

A YEAR'S subscription to the MISSOURI WOMAN has been given each month during the past year for the best child's saying sent in that month. On June 1, we shall award the promised prize of five dollars for the best one published since June, 1916. The prize winner and the names of the judges who award it will be published in our June issue.

Mothers of Missouri children, shall we continue this column for another year? The number of clever sayings that have been received shows that you are interested in this column. If enough of you will write to our editor immediately requesting us to do so, we shall be glad to make the same offer for this coming year.

Prize Saying for March

Little five-year-old Jack asked his mother if she knew that trains have ears. His mother replied that she had never heard of it. "Well, they have engin-eers, haven't they?"

Received This Month

Marie, aged four, was watching her father harness his horse. Suddenly she exclaimed: "Oh, Father, you have forgotten to fasten his supporters."

Little Madge and her mother, at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco, were looking at some storks. The child looked at one intently and up to her mother, saying: "Mamma, he 'members me!"

A five-year-old son of a clergyman was given his customary penny for the contribution box one Sunday morning. "I must have two pennies," he exclaimed. "Why so?" "Cause," he retorted, "Sunday school's gone up, too!"

Little Mattie, aged seven, was told by her teacher to write an essay on "snow." The next morning she was sitting at the table with a large sheet of paper before her. At the top of the page was:

S. A.
On
Snow.

Little Mabel, who belonged to a very religious family, asked for a second helping of her favorite dessert. "Mabel, where would you put it?" asked her mother. The child, aged three, answered reverently, bowing her head, "My Heavenly Father will prepare a place for it."

Shop News

(Continued from Page 3) also available. The Cortina language course teaches French, Spanish, Italian and German in fifteen double disc records and three text

books. "Listening Lessons in Music" is well adapted for primary work and the delightful book "Pan and His Pipes" holds fascination for the child as well as a good foundation for a musical education.

Kennard's are offering a varied and artistic line of porch furniture in the upholstered and enameled willow. The tables with glass tops are very attractive and serviceable. The fibre rugs come in an assortment of colors.

I visited the "misses'" department at Stix, Baer & Fuller and found that they cater to the young girl as completely as they do to the woman. I found suits, afternoon dresses, dance frocks and sport clothes in profusion. The lovely graduation dresses of net and Georgette crepe with hand embroidery trimmings and lace; the colored net dresses which are to be so popular this summer.

Emery, Bird, Thayer are planning lectures and demonstrations concerning Child Hygiene during Baby Week, which will prove highly interesting to those who are able to attend. One of the "New Goods" items they are offering is the romper for girls from two to twelve years of age. These rompers are ideal for the vacation days, being made of a combination of materials—the plain and checked usually—with the bloomer long and full so that they appear like a skirt when pulled up. These attractive rompers should eliminate for the mother the problem of play dresses.

To clear the way for the summer goods which are arriving, Kline's are including in their Anniversary Sale, celebrating the second year in their present quarters, hundreds of wonderful Spring garments. During the entire month of May Kline's will hold their great May Sale of under-muslins and white waists. Women recognize these sales as authentic and many of them supply their needs for the entire summer at this time.

Owing to the advance in cotton, cotton materials are higher than they have been in years. Nugent's buyer for the cotton goods department purchased a large supply a year ago, and these goods are now being offered at last year's prices. The public often fails to appreciate that the foresight of the heads of departments in our shops makes it possible for us to reap great benefits. The poor quality of dyes the manufacturers have been forced to use makes a "white" summer almost a surety. White millinery, gloves, shoes, skirts, waists and undermuslins will be featured by Nugent's in May.

The Waist Department at Sonnenfeld's is being rapidly developed into one of the most thriving in town. Georgette crepe is still the material fashion decrees shall be used for the dressy blouses, while voile, batiste and handkerchief linen comprise the lingerie models. Many of the new waists are made with the high neck jabot effect. Frills are still popular in a number of models. Many of the sport waists are in a combination of colors.

Immigration

(Continued from Page 5) common laborer, to whom the day's dollar was the promise of an idle and laborless future. These folk, less literate, less patriotic, less fit physically and mentally, and inspired by no devotion to high ideals furnished the brawn for the development, while adding little to the morale, of the country. They did not discard their native customs nor seek education nor association with the pioneers, and even as water seeks its own level, so these alien workmen remained foreigners, and measurably subservient. So subversive of the economic interests of the country did these conditions become, so fearful was the effect upon the free, self-respecting American workman, that the Knights of Labor, the great pioneer labor union, compelled the enactment of our first real immigration law, whose *raison d'être* was the conscienceless importation of cheap labor and its employment, under condition of virtual peonage, in competition with the home product. Of course, the gradual shrinking of the public domain, open to settlement, the radical difference between the character of the pioneers and these so-called hirelings, the clannish customs and insurmountable social and racial barriers, all had their effect in the new legislation.

Steadily there has grown upon us the tendency to restriction, for the purifica-

tion of our social and spiritual fabric, the protection of our political machinery, and the recognition of our right of self-government, until now, we have a law framed in the interest of America which bars the unfit and expels the misfit, which welcomes the worker of high ideals and aspirations, and rejects the criminal and trouble-maker, which assists the worthy and protects us from the illiterate and degrading—from all that can lower the tone of our national life.

There are exceptions to all rules and in some few instances seeming hardships may be encountered, but the greatest good of an enlightened America must be subserved.

Some plaintive essayists say, "Alas, our America no longer can claim to be the asylum of the oppressed of all nations." Thank God for that! We are seeing in this sad day the effect of this asylum nonsense. We have given asylum to a horde of aliens who now would bite the hand that has fed them.

America has effectually put a stop to stimulated immigration or the importation of labor, for all time to come, and hereafter will welcome only such as can meet its sane and reasonable requirements. I believe Mr. Roosevelt is right in his declaration that none should be permitted to enter America save those who are fit to become citizens. Furthermore, I believe with President Wilson that there is no place in America for a hyphen-

ated citizenship or for the community or colony-life of foreign and alien groups.

I am asked what the Government can do to place the immigrant.

We can and do maintain a nation-wide employment service, furnishing explicit and reliable information as to the conditions—climatic, social and commercial—in every section of the country; we issue bulletins stating the specific demands for help, and publish the applications of the unemployed. We make every post-office a partner in this altruistic scheme of fellowship and transmit the correspondence free in all respects. We establish special offices and employ special agents to handle the movements of large bands of laborers, and, with equal care, assist the solitary applicant, of either sex. These things the Government is doing, and the scope of its future activities, if generously supported by Congress, is beyond conjecture. Potentially it surpasses the widest previous development of brotherly love and approaches the limitless paternalism of the Divine.

You ask what of the future?

The European war has reduced immigration to its lowest term. Less than 25 per cent of the former volume now is admitted, and the percentage of females is greater than ever before. Virtually no one is coming from Central and Southern Europe, and few from the Balkans, hence the supply of foreign labor is negligible and a dozen (Continued on Page 23)

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¶ Furs accumulate dirt during the winter months. They need cleaning—renovating. Furthermore, moth balls and tar bags are not sufficient to keep GOOD furs in perfect condition. They need DRY, COLD AIR. And—

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President's Letter.

(Continued from Page 14) arise; but they are asking and will be more insistent in their asking, how that government is going to fulfill its obligations to them and the sons they give to their country. The following resolution adopted by the Woman's City Club of Kansas City is significant of the interest the mothers are going to take in governmental plans for their sons, while serving their country:

"We, the mothers of the City Club of Kansas City, desire to express our confidence and faith in the President of the United States in the stand he has taken in the war. Whereas, we are asked to encourage enlistment of our sons in the defense of our country; therefore be it resolved that the members of the Women's City Club strongly urge the army department to take immediate steps to rid the army of the saloon and the prostitute.

One of the "ideals on which our fathers built the nation" was embodied in the principles of government contained in our national constitution which says, "that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Another equally important fundamental which our country went to war to establish, was that "taxation without representation was tyranny." It comes about, however, that this principle was established for the men only.

Now, if our children have the discernment of a mouse, and we are diligent in

instilling into them "the full understanding of the ideals on which our fathers built the nation," it will all too soon become apparent that either their mothers are a cipher in the calculations of the government, or the Constitution of the United States is a farce.

The argument that any woman who is a mother, need give further guarantee to her country that she is "worthy of the vote" is the most stupid and heartless plea that could be made by the worst foe of suffrage. Do men give any guarantee of their ability in any way to prove their eligibility to cast their ballot, except to be twenty-one years of age? Are men deprived of their rights of full citizenship after they attain the age of forty-five, when they can no longer serve in the army? Were the 545 rejected from out of every thousand during the Civil War because they were not physically fit, refused a vote at election time? In New York recently, in the down town districts, where recruiting was going on, 735 out of every thousand were rejected on account of physical disability, yet I presume there is nowhere to be found a more consistently constant group of voters, than in New York's down town districts.

The average person thinking of existing conditions believes that whatever is, is the will of the people. In the last analysis that is true; but it is not because they know it is their will but because they are too indifferent to find out whether it is or not. Our government is

not for and by all the people but for and by a few who have made politics a business. Legislation is in the hands of a few. An ideal in government has about as much chance as a snowflake on a hot plate until the masses wake up and get behind it.

So long as the prohibition movement was put on a moral basis, it seemed destined to remain an ideal only, but when big business and the people decided that it was an economic problem, which affected their purse, it gained momentum to the extent that prohibition is considered a greater factor in big business today, than the output of the liquor interests, and it is on this basis largely, that national prohibition will come.

So when it is seen that suffrage will help solve some of the social and economic problems that are before the people today a large group will get behind it and push it through and wonder why they ever spent so much time working in circles.

Please come to the convention prepared to tell us of what you have been trying to do in your particular group and what you hope to do in the coming two years. We need to know how you feel concerning certain questions and the best way to find out all about it is to have you with us when the discussions are carried on.

This is your convention, let us have your co-operation in every way.

Cordially yours,

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Immigration

(Continued from Page 21) openings await any worthy applicant. Employers clamor for hands, and there is no supply. Very rapidly we are approaching the greatest industrial crisis in our history. It is not surprising that the public conception of the situation is equally chaotic. It is a time when the opinion of one man is as good as another's. There are too many angles to the problem.

That devastated Europe might be forsaken by her ruined and homeless folk is logical. That her governments will prohibit or at least seek to restrict migration, is economic wisdom. That some of America's foreign-born people will assist their European cousins to come hither is probable. That many who have acquired small savings here will leave us, to become factors in the rehabilitation of their native lands, under the inevitable democratic regime, is a fair conjecture. That the old world will encourage the fit to remain, while inducing the immigration of the desirable of other lands, seems to be their only possible course in replenishing their scattered and shattered labor element. By the same reasoning it is unquestionably true that she will be glad to ship to America her helpless widows and orphans, and the battered remnants of her maimed and crippled patriots.

A recent survey conducted by competent railroad representatives indicates that when the end of the war permits the

resumption of transportation, between three and four millions of foreign-born laborers will leave America to look for their friends or to share in the reconstruction of Europe, and that fully half of these will remain permanently. Again, the democratization of Europe, now well under way, will result in the return to the people of vast domains, of untold richness, now sequestered by crown and nobility, thus throwing open to settlement by the workers, their own home lands. Add to this the native love of the fatherland, the attraction of natural climatic and domestic environment and customs, the relatively higher social and political status which will be attainable under the new order, and we have an array of potential conditions which leaves little prospect of an increase of desirable emigration to America, such as will relieve our labor problem, while emphasizing the need of extraordinary care to prevent an unhealthy influx of the most undesirable classes.

Statement of Ownership.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE MISSOURI WOMAN, published monthly at Saint Louis, Mo., for April 1, 1917.

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Mary Semple Scott, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is secretary and treasurer of the Missouri Woman Co., publishers of THE MISSOURI WOMAN, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and



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SAINT LOUIS, MO.

belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Missouri Woman Co., 1627 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Editor, Mary Semple Scott, 5381 Berlin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Managing Editor, none.

Business Manager, Julia Shipley Carroll, 5204a Von Versen Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

Flint Garrison, 5835 Bartmer Ave.

Geo. M. Wagner, 6110 Berlin Ave.

Mary Semple Scott, 5381 Berlin Ave.

Louis Werner, 36 Westmoreland Pl.

Carrie H. Steedman, 34 Westmoreland Pl.

Mary Ames Cushman, 484 Lake Ave.

Letitia Parker, 501 Clara Ave.

Percy Werner, 5505 Cates Ave.

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

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

MARY SEMPLE SCOTT,
Sec'y and Treas.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1917.

(Seal)

(My commission expires April 12, 1919.)

BERT BARNETT.



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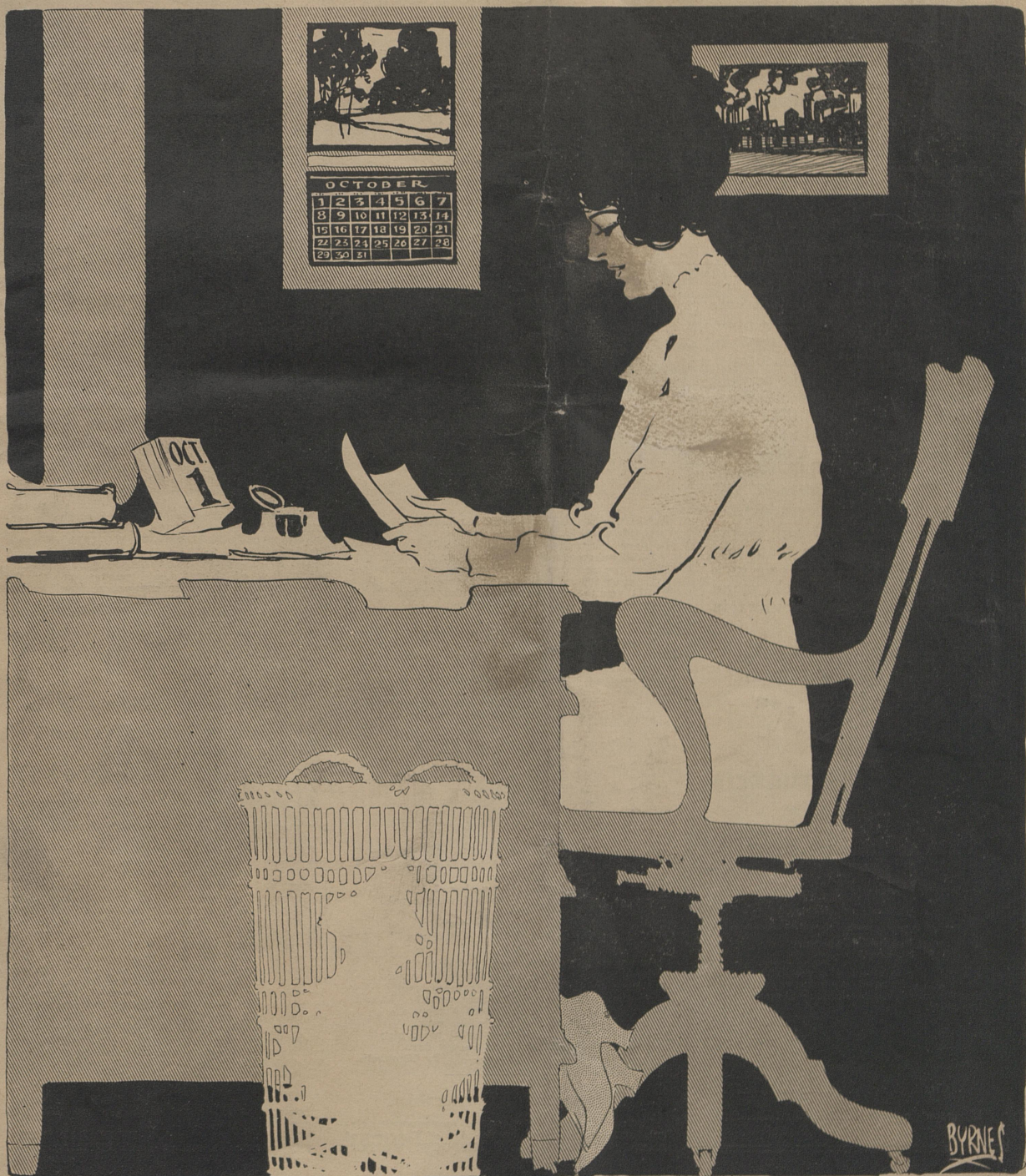
C. L. STONE
Passenger Traffic Manager
St. Louis

October

The

1916

Missouri Woman



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Name.....

Street.....

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THE GENERAL PROPOSAL

Was printed in the Saturday Evening Post

THE GENERAL ANSWER

Was written especially for The Missouri Woman.

We herewith publish them both

The General Proposal

If I tracked in some mud on the carpet,
Could you smile and, with never a word,
Could you see it was brushed up, nor harp it
Until of my error I heard?
A dozen times ere I could hush it?
If I dropped cigar ash on the floor,
Could you note it with silence and brush it,
As when I came courting before?

If I chanced to be late for my dinner,
Could you keep it all warm, with a smile,
And serve it with cheer and no inner
And hidden reproving the while?
If I stepped on your train, could you sweetly
Accept my regrets, as you do
From Tom, Dick or Jack, and completely
Make me a life debtor to you?

If I chanced to be silent, just wishing
To think and to smoke my cigar,
Could you let me, and not keep on fishing
To know why moods are as they are?
If to overlook something unclever
I'd ask you, and you should agree,
Could you do it, and never, no never,
Recall it to heap shame on me?

Could you walk by my side, be the weather
Of rain or of shine, and help bear
The burdens we might have together
If I should do quite all my share?
Could you treat me as though I were equal
In all that I want and I do,
And not spoil the tale in the sequel
Of Marriage to Courtship? Could you?

Say, honest and true—could you take me,
As just a fair, square sort of man
The Lord made, and not try to make me
To fit some whim, notion or plan?
If my sins were just small ones and human,
Could you smile and forgive them the way
You did when we courted?—Rare woman,
I'm yours for all time—name the day!
—James W. Foley.

The General Answer

Before I name the day, wait a minute,
A few queries I'll put to you;
In your questioning me you begin it,
Be game now and see the thing through.
Would you spend of your time and your money
To make me as happy then as now?
Would you then be as smiling and sunny
Or would you be inclined to row?

If sometimes your meals were not ready
When you came for them a la post haste,
Would your temper stay quiet and steady,
Would your arm find its way 'round my waist
And excusing me, you, with warm kisses,
Would you treat me as your loving wife,
Which at such time would be chief of blisses
That make of worth while the married life?

If I chanced to be earnest, not joking,
And asked you for cash for a hat,
Would you pay me no heed and keep smoking—
Would you treat me so measly as that?
If for one little step I should wander
Aside from strict rectitude's way,
Would you lovingly, tenderly ponder
The causes which led me astray?

"Could you walk by my side, be the weather
Of rain or of shine, and help bear
The burdens we might have together
If I should do quite all my share?
Could you treat me as though I were equal
In all that I want and I do,
And not spoil the tale in the sequel
Of Marriage to Courtship? Could you?"

Say, you tell me now, frankly and truly,
Could you take me for a life-long chum,
Granting always to me what's mine truly
As the years of our life may come?
If I should perchance think out a plan, sir,
Truly best in the world in its way,
Could you see it? Ah, wonderful man, sir;
Now I will proceed to name the day.
—J. P. Campbell.

Statement of Ownership.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of THE MISSOURI WOMAN.



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published monthly at Saint Louis, Mo., for Oct. 1, 1916.

State of Missouri, City of St. Louis—ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Mary Semple Scott, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that she is secretary and treasurer of the Missouri Woman Co., publishers of THE MISSOURI WOMAN, and that the following is, to the best of her knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the name and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, The Missouri Woman Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Editor, Emily Newell Blair, Carthage, Mo.

Managing Editor, Mary Semple Scott, St. Louis, Mo.

Business Manager, Mary Semple Scott, St. Louis, Mo.

2. That the owners are:
Stockholders and officers: Flint Garrison, president; Geo. M. Wagner, vice-president; Mary Semple Scott, secretary-treasurer.

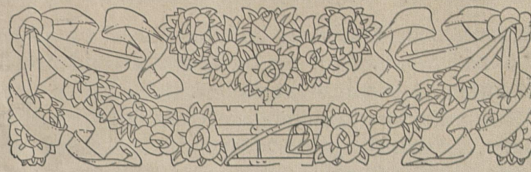
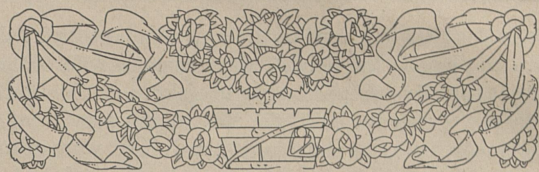
3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

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

MARY SEMPLE SCOTT,
Sec'y and Treas.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1916.

(Seal) BERT BARNETT.
(My commission expires April 12, 1919.)



THE MISSOURI WOMAN

Vol. II

St. Louis, October, 1916

No. 11

A TRADITION

By Elizabeth Waddell

THERE is a tradition handed down through the ages, ably aided by the Schopenhauers, Strindbergs and other misogynists that woman is inclined to be unscrupulous in business, and of a small, penny-clutching parsimony in money matters generally. Much prejudice growing out of the tradition persists to this day. Kipling makes one of his characters say, "A woman has no conscience in a money debt." So fair a critic of life as H. G. Wells makes his *Marjorie* in "Marriage"—his idea of a typical wife?—a creature not to be trusted with a check book. Eminent writers are, after all, not so much the creators as the summers-up and announcers of existing opinion.

Even today, when woman's business ability, with its component parts of versatility, tact, mastery of details, mental agility and suppleness of perception, is fully demonstrated and no longer denied, the tradition as to her niggardliness still persists.

In so far as it was ever a fact, we all know the cause, and so far as it exists today, it is a reminiscence of the time when woman's "bump of business" was a cranial depression, and when the husband, now exhibited as a type of the Meanest Man, who was wont to demand the whereabouts of "that fifty cents I gave you last week," was not so rare a specimen. The author of the little classic, "Mother, may I go to swim," knew what he was about in making it apply to the Darling Daughter. Women are so generally expected to become proficient in the natatory art without going near the swimming pool. If anyone could do that it would be a woman, but too much must not be demanded even of feminine adaptability. Mr. Wells' *Marjorie* is clearly a product of parental train-

ing, or the lack of it, in the handling of money. The cure for any alleged or actual business deficiencies in women is—more business.

Possibly business will do for women more than they will do for business. What of it? If the world—of politics, industry, literature, or business—is for anything, it is for human beings, their happiness and mental and spiritual enlargement.

There is a pathetic story of a woman who had all her life been dealt with on the fifty-cents-last-week plan, who suddenly came into possession, by legacy or otherwise, of the princely sum of twenty-five dollars. She at once rushed off to an auction sale of unclaimed baggage, and having relieved herself of it all in one grand orgy of spending, went home with a bizarre assortment of goods of questionable or no value, but spiritually enriched by a day of freedom and economic independence. The spendthrift is often only the other side of the miser, and too many women have had miserliness thrust upon them.

A milliner once told me that she could always tell whether a customer held her own purse-strings or had them held for her. In the latter case she would haggle over the price in the traditional feminine fashion, and in the former would buy as off-handedly and almost as expeditiously as would a man.

Not every woman can even serve an apprenticeship in the actual business world, but training in the management of a bank account is an essential part of an education; and a woman who is a full partner with her husband will no more rifle his pockets while he sleeps, than she will fib about the buying of bonbons, like the mistress of the Doll's House.

WOMEN IN BUSINESS

By Jessie Lansing Moller

WHEN some people utter direful prophecies of what the world is coming to when women vote, I take heart of grace, remembering that every advance made since time began has been pre-saged by similar evil prognostications which have dissolved into thin air when the change became a fact

accomplished. The entrance of women into business was no exception to this rule.

When economic pressure (only she did not call it that) forced woman into the workaday world, she went with fear and trembling. She knew her training had not been such as would fit her to cope with the new

conditions, and though she had been working all her life, it had been within the quiet shelter and protection of her own home. To step out into the man's world required more courage than we can now appreciate, for not only was she going to work in an untried field, she was to do it in the face of opposition, active and passive, and, what was far harder to bear, of ridicule, even from those who should have sympathized with her. She was told she would lose her modesty, her dignity, her essential womanliness and become a gross, loud-voiced creature, a travesty on the gentle, retiring creature that Providence had meant her to be. Smile as we may now at such prophets of evil, they made it very real to the woman of that day, and only the pinch of actual necessity could force her to tempt such a fate as was said to be in store for her. No man would employ a woman, except for the fact that she would do more work for less money than anyone else he could secure, and altogether hers was a most difficult situation.

It is, of course, a question whether business presented even to the woman of that period any more complicated problems than she had been called on to solve in her home, where the welfare of her entire household depended on her ability and faithfulness. The experience she had gained in her home, she carried into her office. If at the beginning, man laughed her to scorn, she persevered until she commanded the admiration and respect of the scoffers and saw many so-called "woman's notions" put into effect in the business world. All honor to those pioneers, who drudged for the poorest recompense, in dingy, dark and unsanitary stores and offices and bore the heaviest burden, to open the way for the women workers who should follow them. The modern woman does not realize how much she owes to the courage and initiative of those earlier pathfinders.

Gone into the limbo of things forgotten is the woman who did not "have to work," who worked for "pretty things," or "for fun" or until she married, who wasted the time of herself and her associates with long drawn out recitals of the past glories of her family, who would turn in their respective graves could

they see to what depths their descendant had fallen. In her place is the bright, alert woman, who comes to her task fully equipped, asks no favors on the score of her sex, gives the best she has to the service of her employer, and, having capitalized her womanliness, loses none of it in her attainment of social and economic independence. She has made a profession of her employment, and her ambitions for the future are a source of constant surprise even to those most sanguine of her progress.

Ask the bond broker, the insurance agent, the real estate agent, who are his best customers, and you will find many of them are working women. They are, perhaps, preparing for the care of those nearest and dearest to them, for their own future when busy working days shall be past, and finding time to look out for those less fortunate than themselves.

Once the only haven of the woman whose breadwinner was taken away was the home of her nearest male relative, whose back might already be bent under his own load of care; but now the daughters as well as the sons take their share of the financial responsibility, and it is a poor sort of woman (and the species is becoming rarer every day) who, strong and able to earn her own living, clings for support to a brother or cousin whose life is shorn of all that makes it worth living by the parasite he must succor.

Time was when it was the fashion to smile with an air of pitying condescension on the woman who had to "work down town," but the woman herself had no time to resent the pity if, indeed, she saw it. She was in a new world, where she had to readjust her standard of values and have her pet theories pounded to pieces on the rock of hard facts; but out of it she has built up a code of living that has stood the test of time; she has dignified her work and herself, broadened her mental horizon, deepened and enlarged her sympathies and become a type of all that is best in life. Hers is the clear-eyed charity that looks behind the failure to the gallant fight which preceded it, hers the unquenchable optimism that sees only the best because it looks for nothing less, and that passes on to others the good that she has made her own.

TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP

By Ardella Dockery Still

SINCE the child is a nation's most vital asset and the home its most important institution, it is evident that the modern woman, to become a capable citizen, must first raise herself to the highest efficiency in the service she renders as a mother and home maker. Good citizenship can never be attained at the price of a neglected duty. In her earnest effort to master the intricate problems of domestic life in its broadest meaning, the woman of today is finding the best training for efficient service as a citizen.

The modern mother is the most competent mother of history. She is not trusting to instinct alone in her difficult and important profession of making and shaping the citizens of tomorrow. She is putting her scien-

tifically trained brain into the business of motherhood and home-keeping. She is studying in college, in her clubs, in the home laboratory every phase of her primal calling from scientific cooking to preventive medicine. She finds that, no matter how much she may wish to have it otherwise, her duty to her family cannot be confined to the rosy glow of her own fireside. At every point the home life touches and is a part of the community and national life. The problems of the home are the problems of the nation. The housewife is interested in the quality of food she gives her family. She investigates its sources and, lo, her activities become civic and political. She finds herself working zealously for clean market places, sanitary milk sta-

tions; for laws relating to Pure Food, Factory Inspection, Child Labor, and the Minimum Wage. As she clothes her family, the grade and price of textiles is an important question. The tariff becomes her problem and she feels the need of the ballot. So it is that every interest of the home leads to a great national issue.

The modern woman has entered the political arena not because she is neglectful of home responsibilities or indifferent to her natural calling. On the contrary, she has come in response to the call of enlightened motherhood, striving to lift from the shoulders of the human family the pressure of manifest evils, the burdens of sin and injustice.

The woman citizen is bringing into her public activities the same qualities of mind and spirit which have made her the most successful mother of the ages. These qualities are saneness of judgment, active intelligence, high ideals of duty, unflinching courage, power of initiative, honesty, faith, unselfishness, diplomacy, patience, perseverance, sympathy and love. As always, "The greatest of these is love"—love for the child and the family broadened into a love for humanity. The modern woman is transmuting these powers, trained to meet difficulties in a small way, into a broader and more effective service to the human family.

Through her federated club work, today's woman has learned how huge is the waste of isolated effort, acting blindly; and how tremendous is the power, exerted by co-operative endeavor acting harmoniously towards a common social purpose. Each success and failure ripens her conviction that in loyalty to her co-workers and her leaders lies her strength; and that the forgetting of self and little differences of opinion in an enthusiasm for a common good, is the act of a large-visioned soul. Many generations of secluded and isolated women have left their imprint on the instincts of their daughters and nothing can better indicate how far forward woman has journeyed than this overthrow of the age-old feminine weakness and prejudice which made real team-work, the basic principle of all progress, an impossibility. The modern woman is

grasping the hand of her sister, be she rich or poor, and they are learning to pull together.

So it is that in the age-old instincts of motherhood, broadened by culture and specialized training, and in the utilization of civilization's mightiest force—cooperation, the woman citizen has found the working equipment which has made her one of the most important factors of modern life.

Good citizenship is always progressive. The efficient citizen must never become slothful, but must make her growth in interest and active participation in public affairs, her development in culture and aggressive mentality, co-existent with her life. She must cultivate some negative virtues. She must learn to guard against maudlin sentimentality; to shun impulsive plunging into problems she has not equipped herself to understand. She must avoid a biased judgment and a hasty opinion formed by a careless glance at newspaper head-lines. She must never lose sight of the essential in a maze of trivialities. Above all, she must never forget the eternal verities, nor doubt the basic goodness of the human race.

As the modern woman goes about her public duties, she finds wherever she is not a "recognized" citizen and has not the power of the ballot to compel attention, that her reform labors are tremendously hampered. She sees, too, that ours is not the ideal democracy, builded though it is with a beautiful vision. She sees it is a man's democracy, with the same crying need of the housekeeping, mothering touch, that exists in that home where a devoted father, by himself, strives to rear his children into ideal manhood and womanhood. She sees that the day of her most perfect and efficient service as a citizen is yet to come.

Emerson once said that we are only "in the cock crow of civilization." On the dawning of that day we now but dimly sense, its sun will shine upon a world of peace, and beauty and justice—a world of joy and splendid well-being. In this world, the woman citizen will render her truest and most efficient service because she will stand shoulder to shoulder with her brother, abreast that "brave vibration, each way free."

The Woman Who Stayed in Her Home

In Dent County Mrs. Ruth Hedrick, of Osage Township, near Boss, was a witness in Salem recently, in the Circuit Court. Mrs. Hedrick is 51 years of age, was born in the eastern part of Dent county, and has lived there ever since and never been in the town of Salem or in any other town except Dillard.

She never saw a railroad train except a few cars on the Sligo and Eastern R. R. standing on side-tracks. She never saw a typewriter, an automobile, a telephone, electric lights, a motorcycle, a Shetland pony or a brick house until she visited Salem.

At first she was afraid to ride in an automobile, but after being initiated she enjoyed the experience. She visited practically every store in Salem, and all of the things that she was unfamiliar with were simply a revelation to her. She said she had enjoyed the time of her life, and never imagined there were so many fine things in the world. She doubted that light came over the electric wires or that ice could be made by a machine.

How Little Talk Availeth

I met a stranger on my walk upon the street today,
Who told me very thoughtfully that women were astray,
Who said that commerce was the thing that drove their bloom
away.

I met a stranger on my walk amidst the subway crush,
Who told me very haughtily that women like to rush,
Who said that traveling in a crowd took off the maiden blush.

I met a stranger late one day as I stepped in a lane,
Who told me all this woman's war was nothing but insane.
"Just think!" the stranger sadly said, "it's causing men great
pain!"

I met some women on my walk, who have to toil by day.
They didn't talk of women's war, of bloom or charm's decay.
They said they couldn't stay at home—*They had their rent to
pay.*

—From Judge.



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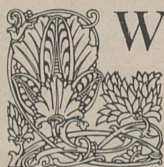
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"Fighting With Them"



WHEN the President of the United States stood on the platform of the New Nixon Theater in Atlantic City and spoke to his packed audience of women at the National American Woman Suffrage Association, he told them that he was "here to fight with them." He said: "I sometimes get a little impatient by a discussion of the channels and methods by which suffrage is to prevail. It is going to prevail. That is the vital fact. Its growth has gone on not because women are discontented. It is because women have seen the vision of duty. And that is something which we not only can't resist, but if we be true Americans we do not wish to resist. What we have to realize in dealing with a force of this sort is that we are dealing with a question of life itself. What I felt as I sat here tonight was the wholesome contagion of the cause."

The fact that the President was addressing the 48th annual convention of women gathered to seek their own and their sisters' enfranchisement, gave these words peculiar point. After his speech Dr. Anna Howard Shaw was called upon by Mrs. Catt for a response. Frail and white from illness and bearing marks of her 40 years' struggle to gain the ballot for the women of the United States, Dr. Shaw turned towards the President as she said:

"Mr. President, we have waited, waited, waited long enough. The time is now. And I have only one

prayer, Mr. President, and that is, to have the crowning hour within your administration."

The Woman's Margin



OH, I haven't time to vote," said one woman to the suffragists who were polling her ward. "I've my housework to do." "I haven't," returned her visitor, "for mine is done. I've washed my dishes in my patent dishwasher and cleaned my floor with my vacuum cleaner and left my dinner in my fireless cooker. Now I'm using my woman's margin before I go back to serve it. You see suffragists know how to manage. You ought to come out to a meeting and find out." And she breezed away with a malicious grin upon her face.

"I couldn't help it," she confided to me. "Once in a while I do lose my temper. These women have to work all day just because they won't learn how to work, and then they say they haven't time to learn how. I do all my own work and do it well and have about four hours a day to myself. I call that the married woman's margin. Of course, I ought to work enough hours a day to earn my board and clothes. The rest of the time is my own."

Wyoming Menaced with No Taxation

Wyoming is hampered with a cash balance which will make taxes for the support of the government unnecessary for at least one year, is the report of the "Anaconda Standard." Kansas is out of debt and Wyoming has a snug little three-quarters of a million in its stocking, yet women have voted nearly 47 years in Wyoming, and Kansas has had municipal suffrage since 1887.

"Now Is the Accepted Time"

And Dr. Shaw reminded her audience of it in her prayer the day after the President spoke in Atlantic City.

Proxy Voting

The arch anti-suffragist, Mrs. John Martin, has just performed an intellectual somersault which leaves suffrage readers gasping. In her new book, "Feminism," written in collaboration with her husband, Mrs. Martin practically abandons her anti-suffrage position. She is a woman of real learning and it evidently began to bore her to be considered as a reactionary, for she confesses that she dislikes being "an obstructionist and helping to prevent those who really want the vote from getting it."

At the same time, hating the trouble of the ballot for herself, Mrs. Martin refuses to have it forced upon her—hence, her ingenious compromise which is one the stockholders in large corporations have used for a long time. This compromise provides "that any state henceforth extending the ballot to women shall provide that women who do not wish to exercise the

(Continued on Page 7.)

"THE WOMAN'S HOUR HAS STRUCK"

Mrs. Catt's Address at the National Convention

MRS. Carrie Chapman Catt delivered her presidential address at Atlantic City on September 6. She said: "Women of America, arise! The political emancipation of our sex calls you! Organize in every Assembly District and every voting precinct; it is the only way to make our appeal invincible." Mrs. Catt referred to the fact that, largely owing to the European war, we are passing through a world crisis, and that the war presages a total change in the status of women. "Their heroism and self-sacrifice have been frankly acknowledged; but their endurance, their skill, the practicality of their service, for the first time, have been recognized by governments as 'war power.'"

"It is not, however, in direct war work alone that the latent possibilities of women have been brought out. In all the belligerent lands, women have found their way to high posts of administration where they would not have been trusted two years ago, the testimony is overwhelming that they have filled their posts with entire satisfaction to authorities. What will happen after the war? Will widows, left with families to support, cheerfully leave their well-paid posts for those yielding lower wages? Not without protest. On the contrary, the economic axiom, denied and evaded for centuries, will be blazoned on every factory, counting house and shop. 'Equal pay for equal work,' and justice will slowly but surely enforce the law.

"The European woman has risen. She may not realize it yet, but the woman 'door-mat' in every land has become a 'door jamb!' The jamb will never descend into a door-mat again.

"The economic change is bound to bring political liberty. Even Mr. Asquith, world-renowned for his

opposition to the parliamentary suffrage for British women, has given evidence of change of view."

Regarding Federal action, Mrs. Catt says: "The Federal government enfranchised the Indians, the negroes were enfranchised by Federal amendment. Why, then, should American women be content to beg the vote on bended knee from man to man, when no American male voter has been compelled to pay this price for his vote and no woman of other countries is subjected to this humiliation? Shall a republic be less generous with its womanhood than an empire? Shall the government be less liberal with its daughters than with its sons?

"In my judgment, the women of this land not only have the right to sit on the steps of Congress until it acts, but it is their self-respecting duty to insist upon their enfranchisement by that route. But let me implore you, sister women, not to imagine a Federal amendment an easy process of enfranchisement. There is no quick, short cut to our liberty. The Federal amendment means a simultaneous campaign in 48 states. It means an appeal to the voters only little less general than is required in a referendum. Nothing less than this nation-wide, vigilant, unceasing campaigning will win the ratification.

"A few women here and there have dropped out from state work in the fond delusion that there is no need of work if the Federal amendment is to be the aim. I hold such women to be more dangerous enemies of our cause than the known opponent. State work alone can carry the amendment through Congress and through the ratifications. There must be no shirkers, no cowards, no backsliders these coming months. The army in every state must grow larger."

Proxy Voting

(Continued from Page 6.)

franchise personally may legally and without discredit" delegate their votes to male voters of their own choosing. A girl upon coming of age may, for example, give her father a power of attorney to vote for her. A woman may give such power to her husband. In order to prevent fraud this transaction must be made before a notary and should be publicly recorded. A point upon which Mrs. Martin is amusing, although probably unconsciously so, is that this proxy is to be "revocable at pleasure, should the girl develop an interest in politics or—suffragists take notice—should her male elector fail to represent her to her satisfaction."

Antis have talked as if women suffragists want "privileges, not duties," yet here one sees their best and brightest exponent—according to anti-suffragists' own boasts—devising a plan which out-Herods Herod in its self-centered, feminine monopoly of all the privileges and none of the duties of citizenship.

By this plan, says Mrs. Martin, naively yielding the whole suffrage contention as to the justice of equal franchise, "the woman actually elects an elector." By it also a special selfish privilege is still accorded women as women, and this no suffragist ever asked for. Mrs. Martin's position is the culmination of the anti-suffrage failure to grasp real suffrage ideals. It plucks the fruit from the tree hard working suffragists planted three generations ago and have tended and watered ever since. Yet like all easy come-by enjoyment of others' toil, it fails to value the worth of the fruit. Not special privilege is the suffragists' goal, but the chance to bear a part in making a better world for man, woman and child in the home and out of the home. In other words, every suffragist worthy of the name is willing to pay the price of civic duties for the enjoyment of civic privileges. She does not mean to vote only if, and when, "she develops an interest in politics." Mrs. Martin's "proxy voting" scheme sounds like a bargain counter hunt to get something for nothing.



"VOTES FOR WOMEN"

Missouri Equal Suffrage Association



MRS. CHAS. L. PASSMORE	MRS. JOHN LEIGHTY	Chairman	
MRS. HENRY N. ESS	1st Vice-Chairman	MRS. JULES C. ROSENBERGER	Corresponding Secretary
MISS MYRTIE B. FIELDS	2nd Vice-Chairman	MRS. ELMER McKAY	Recording Secretary
	3rd Vice-Chairman	MRS. WM. R. HAIGHT	Treasurer
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MRS. WALTER McNAB MILLER	MISS MARY E. BULKLEY	MRS. JAMES JOHNSON	MRS. EMILY NEWELL BLAIR

State Headquarters

1301 Manheim Road, Kansas City, Mo.

To League Members: It is the purpose of this department to keep the members of the Suffrage Organization in Missouri informed as to the work of this association. Here the officers will speak to the members. Here will be published the financial statements, contributions, dues, assessments. Here will appear the reports of the Field Secretary. Here will be found an account of the work done by each league, giving suggestions to other leagues.

State Chairman's Letter.

AS the political campaigns progress it is going to be a difficult thing for suffragists to keep their skirts clear of showing inherited interest in one party or the other.

In the convention just held at Atlantic City the shades of discrimination were so fine that would stamp our convention as a body, favoring one political party or the other, that only the most undeviating policy saved us from being so pledged.

We were asked to pass several resolutions, plain and amended, which seemed innocent enough at first glance, but the trained eyes of the older delegates "spied the nigger" and soon they were laid away with many another fond hope.

I think the delegates presenting these resolutions persuaded themselves that they were absolutely non-partisan, they did not seem so, however, to those of opposing faith; and the wisdom of the convention expressed itself in the following: "We reaffirm our non-partisan attitude concerning national political parties,

but this policy shall not preclude the right of any member to work against the election of any candidate who opposes woman's suffrage, nor refer to the personal attitude of our enfranchised members."

We have strong adherents to our cause in both Democratic and Republican parties. We of the non-voting states can not afford to offend by starting a campaign of opposition to those of any political conviction simply because their party as a whole does not endorse suffrage.

It makes no difference which party is in power, we can not hope to have the undivided support of all who are affiliated with it.

It is only by keeping faith with our friends wherever we may find them that we can ever hope for ultimate success.

In the states where women vote they are expected to extend their influence along party lines, at least, in so far as the candidates stand for measures in which women are interested.

In Missouri both parties have pre-

sented a solid front, or affront, as you may be pleased to call it, to suffrage.

It is said (and we had concrete evidence of it) that all candidates of both Democratic and Republican parties were pledged not to support a plank for suffrage in the state platform.

That ought to bring every suffragist to her feet. We have the paradox of two candidates for governor expressing themselves as *personally* in favor of suffrage, and at the same time standing as candidates for the highest office in the state, pledged to their party bosses, not to support an endorsement of it.

They evidently work on the assumption that they can do any thing once.

Now, my friends, the suffrage situation is up to the individual worker and the individual voter. The idea that no effort is worth while but that connected with a campaign is a very unfortunate one to take root in our midst. It paralyzes every faculty for work in any other direction. Has it ever occurred to you that the political parties do not lose sight of the main point, the *individual voter*, in season or out of season?

We are called upon to give the political census of our families several times a year, which goes to show that no one with a voice at election time is being overlooked. There is not a block in our residential district, or a precinct in our county, that does not contain some suffrage strength.

We are prone to believe that some big movement must be on foot to stir us to activity. Believe me, there is a nationwide stirring under way, but the force of that movement has its roots at your own threshold.

It is your contributing energy that will make it mighty, and eventually make it reach from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strand.

What you do in your block is going to swell the interest in your ward. Your ward is a measure of strength in your city, and the city a big factor in the state. A state won for suffrage, adds weight to the Damascene sword. The individual worker and the individual voter are the big factors that will solve the problem of "Can the state pass the Fed-



Photo by courtesy of F. L. Maguire.
The luncheon party given at the St. Louis Country Club for Mrs. Chas. E. Hughes on Sept. 2, by Mrs. George Fox Steedman.
From left to right, 1st row: Mrs. Medart, Mrs. Chas. E. Hughes, Mrs. Jacob Babler, Mrs. Samuel W. Fordyce, Jr.
2nd row: Mrs. Wm. C. Fordyce, Mrs. Chas. Passmore, Miss Mary Semple Scott, Mrs. Wall, Mrs. George Fox Steedman.
3rd row: Miss Fanny Todd Clark, Miss McKee.

eral Amendment?" It is certain that it can not be passed until the people are ready for the question, and a losing campaign does not prepare them for it as many may suppose.

The success of suffrage both for the nation and the state, in its last analysis, depends on the *folks at home*. We may have our National Board, our Congressional Committee in Washington, our friends among the representatives of both political parties, but does that weigh one "jot or tittle" with the Congressman from your district? Not in the least. The position of our Congressional Committee is absolutely absurd, unsupported by the pressure you can bring to bear from home upon your representative in Washington. When they are approached by our Congressional Committee on the subject of the "Susan B. Anthony Amendment," or "the Federal Amendment," as it is best known among the representatives in Washington, they simply say: "Well, we have not heard much about it in Missouri. The people at home do not seem much interested."

This is our opportunity to pledge our voters as to their attitude toward suffrage, to prove to those who represent you at the seat of government, whether it be county, state, or national, that it is of interest to you how they stand on this fundamental question, and the method applied to Federal Amendment work exactly fits the case in state measures.

In New York an assemblyman was asked if he would vote for the referendum. When it came up for consideration he said, "Absolutely no, my constituents do not want it." The chairman, with the assistance of three paid workers, covered a portion of his district, and in six weeks secured 1,800 names of registered voters, in favor of the referendum. This proof she carried to Albany and presented to the aforesaid assemblyman. He was much surprised and said, "I had no idea there was any sentiment in favor of this measure in my district. I will vote for it, since that is the way my constituents feel." This is only one of the many incidents which proves the point.

Suffrage in Missouri depends on the effort you and I make. We must crystallize the sentiment we already have into a great record of those who believe our Congressmen should vote for the Federal Amendment.

This federal work reacts on the state, and will give us pressure from without as well as within.

AGNES I. LEIGHTY.

Slogans Carried in the Chicago Parade

Certified mentally, morally, physically fit—why not politically?

We've tried tandem—Let's try team work!

Women—the De-voted mothers of our country.

Why can't I ask for myself, John?

MISSOURI has for a long time been honored by having Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Columbia on the Board of the National Woman Suffrage Association as First Auditor. At the convention lately held at Atlantic City Mrs. Miller was elected first vice-president, thus giving a Missourian the place in national suffrage work second only to that of Mrs. Catt. However, what gives Missourians the greatest cause for pride is the reputation Mrs. Miller has made for herself as a peace-maker. There seems to be no tangle—local, state, or national—that Mrs. Miller's gracious nature and winning smile cannot unravel.



Mrs. Walter McNab Miller,
First Vice-President, National Woman
Suffrage Association.

Does the Ballot Count for Anything?

ON September 2, members of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League, headed by the chairman of the Suffrage City Central Committee, Mrs. Wm. C. Fordyce, met Mr. and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes at the station, and presented Mrs. Hughes with a large bouquet of coreopsis.

At half past ten that morning, seventy-five or a hundred suffragists gathered in the Planters' hotel to hear Mr. Hughes speak on suffrage, but they only met with disappointment. Although Committeeman Jacob Babler had made this appointment a week beforehand, he did not at the time see what he could do to keep it. He referred the suffragists to National Committeeman Wilcox, but neither could he see how that appointment could be kept, and he referred the women to Chairman Thomas of the Republican City Central Committee. Of course, Mr. Thomas, too, felt that he could do nothing. "The time is so short," was what each of them said.

Mrs. Fordyce then spoke to Mr. Hughes

himself, and he reiterated smilingly: "The time is so short, I don't see what I can do," and as he passed through the group of suffragists on his way out, he called back over his shoulder: "Ladies, my heart is with you. Is not that enough?"

In equal suffrage Spokane Mr. Hughes had not contented himself with throwing verbal bouquets at the women; he addressed them as "fellow citizens," and tried as hard to please them as he tried to please the men.

LATER in the day, Mrs. George Fox Steedman entertained Mrs. Hughes at luncheon at the Country Club. Although several leading suffragists were present, and Mrs. Hughes assured them that she sympathized deeply with everything her husband had said concerning woman's enfranchisement, her words sounded perfunctory, and it was afterward learned that she had been instructed not to make any statement on this subject.

When Marguerite Martyn of the Post-Dispatch interviewed her, and asked if she had noticed during her tour from ocean to ocean whether there was any difference between the enfranchised women of the West and the unenfranchised women of the Eastern states, her reply was: "No, I didn't notice whether there was, or was not, any difference between them."

The Resolution Adopted by the N. W. S. A.

By Laura L. Runyon.

AFTER prolonged discussion as to just what attitude the National Convention should record as its decision, at its emergency convention, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that the Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the N. W. S. A. instructs its Congressional Committee to concentrate all its resources upon a determined effort to carry the Federal Amendment through the last session of the Sixty-fourth Congress. It pledges the support of the state organizations and authorizes the National Board to take such direction of the work in the states as may be necessary in its judgment to accomplish this end."

Two things that happened during this convention which made the members feel very hopeful that a Federal Amendment is in sight were the raising of an \$800,000 fund, to which Missouri is pledged for \$20,000 and the statement to the convention by President Wilson that he had come "to fight with us," and "I have come to congratulate you that there is a force behind you that will *beyond any peradventure be triumphant*." The President also said that in the long run we should not quarrel about the method by which it (suffrage for women) came. This was taken to mean, by most of the women, that he was leaning toward a

Federal Amendment. This hint was taken up by Dr. Shaw in her remarks at the close of the President's speech when she said, "Mr. President, I should like to see it come in *your* administration!" and Mrs. Catt, when she thanked the President for the honor he had conferred on the convention by attending and sitting through an entire session as well as by his address, said, "But you won our hearts and our fealty when you said you had come to fight *with* us."

But the resolution quoted above, passed after the President's visit, indicates that the women of the convention took nothing for granted. Work will at once begin for definite pledges.

How It Feels to Be Grandmother.

By Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing.

You begin it, of course, by being mother. And if you begin rather youngish, you have a chance to grow up the second time. It is great fun to grow up with your children; the sort of fun that is the greatest happiness in all the world.

And then, if the children follow your own example and also marry sort of youngish, you stand a fair chance of growing up the third time—this time with your grandchildren.

Somehow it is a most unexpected thing—this being grandmother. It hadn't occurred to you that you could possibly have a sufficient number of years to your credit to make it actual, for if you have kept your life full to the brim of interest and hard work, you have not had time to take note of the years merely because they were passing.

There is so much more of interest in the years than just merely that they come and go. They are so very much more than just milestones to toll off the time.

And so the idea of grandmotherhood comes to you as a surprise—an unbelievable surprise—and when the baby actually arrives, it still seems impossible.

You journey a long distance, perhaps, to see for yourself whether it is really true. And when you behold a wriggling, little, red, squirming bundle and somebody in tender playfulness calls you grandmother, and you look again at the odd little bundle, you wonder whether you haven't had a joke played on you.

But you look into the face of your own baby—the mother of this little new bundle—and there is the answer. You see the shine of the mother-love that is as new as it is old and you suddenly realize, with a strange realization, that your own baby has, indeed, grown up and then—then you believe.

You look again at the little wriggling bundle. And you find that it is beautiful. Beautiful even as one other little bundle had been—the one that was placed first in your own arms a score of years before.

And all of a sudden it dawns upon you

that there is one other thing almost as wonderful as being a mother.

And that is being a grandmother.



Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer-Wing.

Impressions From Suffrage Convention

By Emily Newell Blair.

A FIRST visit to Atlantic City and the Emergency Convention of the American Woman's Suffrage Association! Can one fancy a more fantastic combination? The mixture was thrust upon me as a gift and a surprise one Monday morning and by noontime I was on my way.

Atlantic City came first, indexed by a row of hotel busses. Into the largest I was thrust by an agile porter, found myself opposite Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, the chairman of the New York Suffrage Party, as New York calls its state suffrage organization, her able lieutenant, Mrs. Leavitt, and a whole row of other suffragists. I was plunged at once into the convention atmosphere.

A New York paper said that Atlantic City was the only place in the United States, probably, upon which a suffrage convention would make not even a ripple, but to the delegates and to ardent suffragists, the board walk and the beating surf, the crying auctioneers and the pulsing electric signs, fresh water taffy and inviting piers made as little impression. The baby carriages, as Miss Rumbold would call the rolling chairs, did make an appeal to weary feet, for the hotels where we stopped were a mile from the Nixon theater where the sessions were held. Not until the convention was over, did we wake up to the weirdness of its setting.

Our delegation headed by our state president, Mrs. J. R. Leighty, consisted of Miss Charlotte Rumbold of St. Louis,

Miss Laura Runyon of Warrensburg, Mrs. Dotia Cooney of Marshall, Mrs. Jules Roseberger of Kansas City, Miss Ruth White, now of Washington where she serves as secretary of the Congressional Committee but recently of Kansas City, Mrs. F. B. Burch and Mrs. Henry Weber of St. Louis.

The first day of the convention was devoted to the formalities and a three cornered debate. Miss Laura Clay and Miss Jean Gordon spoke in favor of abandoning work for the Federal Amendments and devoting all the effort of the association towards helping the states in referendum campaigns. Mrs. Glendowe Evans and Mrs. Ida Husted Harper spoke in favor of giving up all referendum campaigns and devoting ourselves wholly to work for a National Amendment. Mrs. Raymond Brown and Miss Florence Allen spoke in favor of continuing our present policy by working to bring in new suffrage states where a referendum campaign seemed wise and keeping up our vigorous attack on Congress for a National Amendment.

This debate which was carried on with delightful good humor but with great vigor was followed by a general discussion of the question from the floor. Mrs. Katherine Waugh McCullough of Chicago, likened the fight for suffrage to an attack on a great castle which had only one great door but many windows. Some of our sisters had been able to climb through the windows by means of state referendum; Illinois had only just gotten half way through one while others were beating outside the big door of a National Amendment which would enfranchise the women of the whole country. After many women got through the windows they would be able to push the door of the National Amendment open from the inside and let the rest in. One thought that was brought out forcefully was that we are not working for our own suffrage merely but for the suffrage of all women, so we must never stop until we have the National Amendment. Thus, however necessary state campaigns may be for awhile, they are only ends to the securing of a National Amendment.

Two amendments to the state constitution were then voted down, one that we devote ourselves exclusively to state work and the other that we abandon state work, leaving the constitution as it now stands.

A delightful touch of humor was given by the announcement under personal privilege from both Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Harper that they had always favored the old policy and had only taken the side of the "National Amendment alone" on condition that they be permitted afterward to explain to the convention their faith in the wisdom of the old policy. The noes on the amendment were unanimous, and it was evident that the convention was decidedly in favor of the policy of working both ways. In the

general discussion practically all the opinions expressed favored that policy.

The evening programs were not devoted to the business of the convention but to interesting addresses. The first evening was a Dixie evening when our Southern sisters told us of their problems and gains. Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Tennessee, spoke wittily of the Southern temperament. "We are idealists, we Southern women," she said, "and so long as they talked to us of rights, we turned our back on suffrage. You see our men were so much better than our laws. But when they talked to us of civic housekeeping and our duty, we began to see it was very different."

Mrs. Cotnam from our neighboring state of Arkansas made the address of the evening.

The first day of the convention we met in a church but the second found us in our real quarters, the Nixon theater, which had been decorated and arranged for us. The entrance and the lobby thrilled with suffrage banners and posters until one felt in the midst of a fresh campaign. Inside the doors was a very handsome display of the National Woman Suffrage Publishing Co. where many delegates stopped to purchase fans and pads and pencils all labeled, "Votes For Women."

The stage of the theater had been most beautifully arranged. I wish I could paint a picture of it in the mind of every Missouri suffragist. Against a background of trees and shrubbery had been arranged huge baskets of goldenrod and wild flowers. To one side of the stage was a tall vase of ornamental American Beauties, decorative, pleasing, a challenge to the eye—as woman's beauty should always be—but not occupying the central, pivotal place, nor absorbing the whole attention. In the center of the stage was the chair of our great president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, in her presence and bearing far more than from her position, commanding the entire room and audience. Standing almost continuously for the greater part of four days, alert every moment to catch every nicety of parliamentary law as well as to follow the intricacies of the discussion of policies in which she had a deep interest, the gracious smile, the courteous inclination of her mind as she recognized various speakers which seemed to indicate a like inclination of interest to the thought, never failed. A more impressive personality was never so clothed with buoyancy and resiliency as hers, as it piloted us through those four full, high keyed days when every delegate felt that decisions whose results held failure or success or long delay for our beloved cause were in the making.

The high point of the tension under which we all labored came with her address. It is because I hoped to give you, my dear comrades in Missouri, some of the spirit we gained from the convention, to pass on to you what that address did to our hearts and souls that I have paused

so long on the setting of the convention when I might have been quoting reports and speeches. Those you will gather from the printed report of the convention which will be ready for you by the time this paper reaches you. There you may read our president's speech in full. You will get her great tribute to great women of our age, that brought tears to the eyes of Alice Stone Blackwell; you will hear her review of past accomplishments, her impression of our present position and her hope and plans for the future. What I would wish to give you here is the impression of this woman, with the statesman's mind and the woman's face, commanding our minds, pleading with our hearts to hearken that the woman's hour has struck. It was the call of a great general, as well as a great thinker. It ranked her with the great leaders. It remains with us whether it shall mark her with the great conquerors. She made us feel that we are in the beginning of a big battle, our last if we but realize that it is a battle and fight for our cause as only causes must be fought for. She bid us carry home the message that the woman's hour has struck. It remains with you and us how we answer the call.

The stillness upon which her throbbing voice had fallen for over an hour was broken at last by one of the three ovations of the convention. Fittingly, this to the woman who has placed in our hands the plans of battle and shown us the price of victory, came first.

President's Night was a gala occasion. The electric flag over the stage glowed in its colors of red, white and blue as the Guard of Honor made up of a member from each delegation chosen, at Mrs. Catt's suggestion, for her charm and bearing, formed a long aisle, each carrying an American flag. The two lines were headed by Mrs. Roessing and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, one bearing a large American flag and the other the flag of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association presented that afternoon by the Pennsylvanians. The women in their evening gowns with flashing jewels made a fitting background for the party of three that came slowly to their chairs on the front of the platform, our own president, Mrs. Catt, the president of the United States and Mrs. Wilson.

Mrs. Raymond Robbins of Chicago, the president of the Woman's Trades Union League of the United States, opened the evening with a heart breaking account of the conditions under which working women work and a passionate plea for the protection of the ballot.

Mr. Owen Lovejoy, president of the National Child Labor Association, proceeded with a talk on Child Labor Legislation leading naturally up to his conclusion that the woman's vote is needed in solving this problem, quoting en route the figures to show that in many counties where male suffrage prevails there are more child laborers than in all the equal suffrage states together. He said the

last Child Labor bill was backed almost altogether by women, and he outlined further legislation to be desired.

Dr. Katherine Bement Davis took up the thread by discussing quite frankly the vice problem, in direct language and unflinchingly pointing out that many of its evils spring from the fact that it is an oversexed world and that its solution has been prevented by the fact that laws are man-made and that only the masculine point of view is registered in our government.

Julia Lathrop who had just arrived from Washington opened her short speech with the astonishing statement that she brought us a discovery not yet given to the public that more women died from childbirth in the United States in the year 1915 than there were soldiers lost in the Spanish-American war! And she, too, plead for the ballot in working for preparedness against this great enemy so easily conquerable by sanitation and proper treatment for each mother. She compared women's fight to bring life into the world to man's fight for country, and showed how unnecessary is the loss of life in the former if half the efforts now made at the battle front hospitals were made to prevent it. And this preparedness like the other kind is secured only through proper use of the vote.

This wonderful program, touching on all the vital problems of modern life and connecting women's interests in them with the ballot led to one inevitable question: "What would the President of the United States, the man at the head of our government, have to say about bringing women's participation in it?" Perhaps there was not a woman there who didn't hope in her heart that he might even at the eleventh hour declare for the National Amendment, but doubtless those who wanted to continue in their admiration of him were afraid their hope might not be realized.

Like the clever politician he is, he steered clear of all references to the Federal Amendment. Taking his cue from the speakers before him, he gave a scholarly explanation of his reasons for being ready to fight with us. In the early days of our government the fathers thought only of the machinery of it. It was a lawyer's government. Only after the civil war did the great social needs become recognized, and with their recognition has come woman's interest in government. He developed this theme at length, and declared that in spite of his impatience at methods, he congratulated us on sure victory.

The women, standing, cheered him and one felt the thrill of an occasion when the man highest in our government, the first ruler in the world, publicly announced not alone his faith in the future of our cause, but his desire for its success, speaking to women as co-partners and equals, something that few public men have yet learned how to do.

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"Snow White and The Seven Wee Men," the Pageant given at Brandsville, Mo., August 25, for Suffrage.

The Fairy Pageant

ON August 25 more than a thousand people gathered on the hillside near the picturesque village of Brandsville, where seats were arranged in a natural amphitheater, to witness the fairy pageant of "Snow White and The Seven Wee Men," given for suffrage.

The pageant was given by Mrs. Wm. R. Haight, treasurer of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, with the assistance of Mr. Dawson-Watson, the St. Louis artist, who summers in the Ozark village.

Forty people took part in the performance. The costumes represented the sixteenth century style of dress, and the color schemes carried out by Mr. Watson were both artistic and unique. The grouping of the figures at times formed beautiful pictures. Stage settings were of natural trees and plant growth of the glen where the performance took place. The music was especially arranged by the Misses Hollenbecks—students home for the summer from the State University.

The amphitheater, the stage and the trail leading from the highway were all brilliantly lighted with electricity.

The pageant proved to be such an unusual and pleasing affair to the countryside, that many written requests have been received to make it an annual affair.

DESPITE the intense heat of this summer, Kansas City suffragists have kept the altar fires of suffrage burning by conducting a peach sale and preparing for a county and city suffrage rally.

The peach sale resulted in orders for 211 bushels from hotels, restaurants, groceries and private families. August 5 was suffrage peach day in the leading hotels of the city, peaches being served at dinner that night.

Owing to a dearth in the peach market not all of the orders have been filled, but the Kansas City members of the com-

mittee hope to net one hundred dollars for the state treasury by their efforts.

A Kansas City and Jackson county suffrage rally was held at Fairmount Park, September 2. Candidates on both the Republican and Democratic tickets were among the speakers. Athletic events, a gypsy camp and a suffrage parade were among the attractions.

Federal Amendment Days

AT the Annual Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, held in Atlantic City, September 6-10, 1916, it was voted that all of the states should make a uniform monthly demonstration. October has been chosen as the Federal Amendment month, and October 7 and 21 as Federal Amendment Days. If possible a demonstration is to be given in every county seat in the nation (outside of the enfranchised territory). We are, of course, anxious that Missouri should not only compare well with other states in this first nation-wide campaign for the Federal Amendment, but we want to prove to our congressional candidates that the women of Missouri want the vote and also want the Federal Amendment submitted.

We want as many big demonstration meetings as possible, and we urge all good suffragists to watch their local papers for announcements of the amendment day program. Support your county and congressional district chairman when they call on you for contributions in work or money.

Letters with suggestions for programs will be sent to the various chairmen.

In some districts it may not be possible to hold demonstrations on two days; in that case the date will be left to the choice of the local chairman.

If you have not as yet interviewed your candidate for Congress and your candidates for state office, please do so at once and announce his stand on suffrage at your amendment day meeting.

BERTHA K. PASSMORE,
State Congressional Chairman.

A Word from the Treasurer

August 31st.

THE Treasurer has been very active this month. The state has paid for a good typewriter, much needed at headquarters, and will stop the expense of renting one month after month. The state dues have been paid to the National Association, amounting to \$150. Paying these bills mean placing the State Association on a very much better footing in every way. It also means that money has been going out so much faster than it has been coming in that we must find more ways of accumulating wealth for the State Association.

Every known league in the state has been appealed to this month to raise some money for state work. Two have sent in their dues—the St. Louis Equal Suffrage Association and the Kansas City Political Equality League.

The Springfield sale of peaches has been under the management of Mrs. E. A. McKay, the State Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Harry Durst, the secretary of the Springfield League. Both have proven themselves to be ardent and efficient workers for suffrage and had about \$40 to present to the state when the peach business was closed last week. When we realize that it was only last May that a suffrage association was started in Springfield and look back through these few short months and see what help they have given us from the very beginning, we should certainly feel proud of our youngest league. In this league are some of the most high-minded and progressive women in the state who have made themselves well known in other activities, such as Parent-Teacher Associations, Mothers' Clubs and Civic Clubs.

Our good friends, the Kansas City suffragists, have shown cleverness in the way they have sought and gained orders for peaches to be shipped not only to homes, but to every first-class hotel, grocer and restaurant in Kansas City. The hotels and restaurants have ordered to such an extent that one realizes had

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SUCCESSFUL MISSOURI BUSINESS WOMEN

WHEN a woman earns a salary of three thousand dollars a year she feels fairly comfortable as to her future, and that haunting fear of the morrow which lines so many faces with care fades into the background. A few years ago this sum seemed large for a woman to earn, but today it is more like the average for those who have made successes of their ventures, while many pay a tax on twice that income, and some, of course, make much more even than that.

The first thing about these women that strikes one on meeting them is their calm, their poise, their impersonal manner of weighing the pros and cons of a question judicially. By contrast with the whimsical, unreasoning caprices of the women who are reared and continued in idleness, they are as refreshing as the cool breezes of the Northern lakes after the fitful midsummer climate of the South. They learn, as do men, by their constant meeting with all kinds of human natures, that carrying chips on their shoulders gets them nowhere, and that a pleasing manner or a ready smile will constitute, if combined with efficiency, the "Open Sesame" to that portal at which we are all clamoring to enter—success. And behind their cheery reasonableness lies the fundamental principle of all success, namely their earnestness in putting their whole hearts into their work.

AS one of the dictionary definitions of business is: "Any particular occupation or employment engaged in for livelihood or gain," it does not come amiss to include Miss Alice Martin, of St. Louis, among our successful business women. She began her career by teaching the dead language of the Greeks at a girl's school; she has made her big success by teaching the living spirit of the Greeks to large private classes in the form of physical culture and eurhythmic dancing.

It was the "divine discontent" with her lot that tempted Miss Martin to resign from the Mary Institute and branch out independently into an entirely unexplored field. But, as a school teacher, she could not earn enough to support her family and pay for self-development during her vacations, and she was so sure that the world wanted the dance, that it would soon adopt and use it, that she took the tremendous chance, which, if it should have failed her, would have plunged herself and her family into real want. But the facts that her judgment concerning the dance was prophetic, and that she now earns in a day about what she used to earn in a month has long ago justified the change.

When Miss Martin opened her studio eight years ago, her object was to teach physical culture and artistic dancing. She built up a satisfactory business on these dignified lines. Then came the



—Photo by Gerhard Sisters
Miss Clara Wüllner

"Turkey-Trot" and every dancing teacher in town condemned it except Miss Martin! She, who had formerly scorned to teach ball-room dances, now felt that there was something vital in this new form in spite of its being vulgar in origin and manifestation. It was, as she prophesied, the beginning of a new era. The "One-Step," later so popular, was the dignified development of the "Turkey-Trot."

Miss Martin is now teaching eurhythmic dancing which she learned from a graduate of the Jacque Dalcroze School near Dresden, and which is considered by the modern world to be the highest form of dancing expression. The principal Dalcroze idea is to analyze the construction of a piece of music with painstaking care, and then to let the body realize in movement each musical value. In this way the same music may be expressed differently by each dancer. It stimulates improvisation in the individual.

Both Miss Martin and her pupils wear Greek costume in the studio, and she feels that this infusion of the Greek spirit, the Greek sense and love of the beautiful, into American life is doing wonders to counterbalance our tendency to be satisfied with the commonplace, material side of existence.

MISS CLARA WÜLLNER, just completing her first score of years, is to be reckoned as one of our successful business women, for, although her line is music and she is claimed in the realm of art, her ability to make money and to invest it prudently places her definitely and successfully in the economic field, where her earnings are many times larger than most young men consider sufficient to get married on.

It is difficult to realize that the slim,

youthful person, seated on a stool, when I entered her studio, could be the same young woman who gives sixty-five music lessons a week, yet that is not only true, but Miss Wüllner also practices four hours a day, and thinks her program nothing extraordinary.

Miss Wüllner acquired her first pupil at the age of fifteen. Her specialty is teaching children not only to play the piano but to understand music. From the very start she requires them to analyze music and to familiarize themselves with themes and melodies so that they can listen intelligently to such classical programs as the Symphonies.

Miss Wüllner also plays in concert. She first appeared two years ago in her native city—St. Louis—with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Mahlmann. Last year she played with the Russian Orchestra in New York City, and with the Chicago Symphony in Chicago, and she is in great demand for private recitals.

Although Miss Wüllner has been her own business manager she will, now that her musical activities are becoming nationwide, have a professional manager. It is to prepare for this larger program that she practices four hours every evening after teaching from eight in the morning to six in the afternoon, only taking time for a sandwich at the lunch hour. But she, like Miss Martin, feels that it is necessary to keep improving her art, and to do that, she must first of all be a good business woman so as to supply her treasury with sufficient funds to meet all necessities of this culture.

MRS. M. E. ROSS is at the head of the Rubicam Business School which was founded twenty-four years ago by two sisters of that name. They also were met by the discouraging argument that their venture could not succeed in St. Louis, and for a while it seemed to be true in their case, as they were obliged to make their first year's expenses by taking contracts for typewriting. But the school has for a long time now been a good business, highly capitalized, with a large surplus, and big dividends. The alumni numbers six thousand, about half of whom are boys.

MISS ORA HALL McDONALD has the distinction of studying to enter a profession that few—if any—women have aspired to. She has almost completed her course at Washington University in civil engineering. For some time Miss McDonald has been with an engineering firm in St. Louis, and, having advanced as far as she could without specialized knowledge and a C. E. degree, she decided to strive for the very highest. She says that there is nothing about civil engineering that a woman can't do as well as a man, as all the real

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*From the End of the Garden**The Garden in Spring*

"HAZELWOOD"

FOR any woman who would like to possess a country place, and finds instead that she has a forsaken looking farm on her hands, the story of what Mrs. Samuel W. Fordyce, Jr., has done with "Hazelwood," holds unbounded encouragement.

In that era of St. Louis history when many prominent old families had their summer homes scattered throughout the county, General Frost took his children and servants, forming a veritable colony in themselves, from their house in old Carr Place in town to Hazelwood. The original house, spacious, stately, handsome, was enlarged from time to time, adding to its spaciousness. Then Hazelwood was a center of hospitable gayety. The sound of horseback riders and approaching carriages was constantly heard along the Maple avenue that leads up to the house.

But the daughters married and went away—several of them as far as England—the sons set up their own establishments, the younger children fell into the habit of going to another country place during the summers, and Hazelwood fell into disuse.

When General Frost's youngest daughter, Mrs. Fordyce, inherited the property the house stood gaunt and unrelieved among giant maples, with fields approaching it on every side. Today the grounds form a veritable garden spot—a place of beauty where the most romantic

spirit could live and love and die content.

Although flowers and shrubs, trees and vines grow in luxuriant abundance, the gardens are not so much the result of lavish expenditure as of interested and painstaking experiment. With a very real intuition, Mrs. Fordyce has felt her way step by step, buying a few fine plants and waiting to see how they developed, often transplanting them so as to get better effects, or better exposures to sun and moisture, sometimes grafting, always giving them personal and intelligent care. She has triumphantly built up gardens that any professional landscape gardener or horticulturist might well be proud of. Terraces have been added. Carved stone benches placed here and there in the shade of a tree, or facing a vista, where the thoughtful may rest and invite his soul. Hedges, or masses of trees and shrubs, form a pleasing boundary, giving

an air of intimacy and charm such as one feels in the gardens of Italy or old France. The fragrance, not only of flowers, but of a personality is there.

The severity of the original house is now relieved by a broad veranda across the front and many vines that cling to the gray walls. Within, the same exquisite taste of arrangement as in the gardens gives to the many large rooms a wholly inviting charm.

Nor has the owner of Hazelwood neglected the farm for the gardens. The most modern equipment has been gradually installed and methods improved every year. With pride she points to a sleek young pig. "About two years old, is it?" asks a visitor. "No, indeed, six months! That is how they grow if properly fed." And the astonished townsman, thinking of the twenty-two little piglets he had just seen in the barn less than a day old, and less than a foot in length, marvelled at its remarkable growth.

Mrs. Fordyce's first experiment was with chicken raising. Making that an economic success, she turned it over to a farmer, and experimented with bees. That also she brought to the triumphant point, before she turned her personal attention to raising great danes. Little by little the whole farm has come under her direction and more and more strongly has her intelligent, progressive management stamped its affairs with success, its aspect with beauty.

*"Hazelwood"*



Garden in Spring



The Terrace Wall

FROM SOCIETY TO BUSINESS

WHEN society women go into business, they go equipped with a distinct advantage. Prestige alone does not account for it, although prestige counts for much. A well-nurtured body, built up to the utmost by the many opportunities of the leisure class, contributes an abundance of physical energy. Added to this is an ability to manage, acquired in directing their own household establishments. But the most important quality these women bring to business is the conscious knowledge of how things ought to be done—how they are done—by that moneyed and cultured class in the United States and in Europe for whom the best is none too good.

London set the precedent for fashionables to enter the trading world many years ago, and even to this day there is great excitement, not only among the court set but among the lesser notables, who flock to do business with the woman who can boast a coronet. In this country New York, almost more foreign than American, followed suit in this matter, and it became no unusual event for a well-born Gothamite to sell hats—for instance, to all comers during the day, to be whisked away from her shop at twilight in the coach and four of a rich relation and taken to the Metropolitan Opera House to sit in a box in the famous "diamond horseshoe."

Society women, more than any other class, follow their natural aptitudes in selecting

a business. Those who have a knack for stylish dressing usually go into some phase of the clothes business—hats, costumes, suits, lingerie, children's clothes, etc. Those who have an eye for color, line, furniture, go in for interior decoration, etc.

Society itself usually takes especial interest in and gives support to any of its members who have enough courage and ability to launch an enterprise. The business world generally makes success a certainty for such women because of the glamour with which their social standing envelopes them. Thus intangible, yet very real, forces work back and forth, building up tangible results for the society woman who goes into business.

A FEW years ago, when Mrs. Jim Drummond opened her Novelty Shop, it was a gala day for St. Louis society. One could scarcely tell at her

opening who was selling and who buying, because her friends were on both sides of the counter, assisting her in both capacities. Often one could hear exclaimed: "Oh, I want that!" and a sales check against self would speedily be made out.

Such fun did these women have that they insisted on taking turns for weeks afterward acting as sales girls in the Novelty Shop, and the atmosphere of the place was not so much that of a business enterprise as of some affair undertaken for charity, in the handling of which they are expert. It was some time before Mrs. Drummond—who is most business-like—could get the shop on a real business basis. But to this day as many fashionable women can be found in her shop of an afternoon as at a reception.

One of the interesting incidents connected with this was the "uncovering," so to speak, of the numbers of women supposed to be idle pleasure-seekers who came there with a commodity of some kind—fancy-work, jellies, cakes, etc., to sell. Mrs. Drummond's having the courage to take her step openly and frankly seemed to give courage to many others.

MISS LOUISE TICE, a daughter of one of the old French families of the state, forsook society for business several years ago, when she entered the insurance office of Francis D. Hirschberg & Co., of which she is now one of its most active and



Hazelwood Iris in Bloom



—Photo by Gerhard Sisters
A corner of The Warfield Antique Shops.

important members. Miss Tice is a living refutation of that false argument used to discourage women from entering business—she becomes more attractive each year.

THE department stores have offered opportunities to two women well known to the St. Louis fashionable set. Mrs. Robert E. Filley, possessor to a marked degree of that quality called "presence," prominent among the distinguished women of the West End, decided suddenly to create a commercial value for her good taste in dressing. For many years she had given advice freely to her friends and relations, and, always handsomely and distinctively gowned herself, was considered a model for the best to copy. With one daughter married and the other studying art in New York, Mrs. Filley felt that she had a right to her own career. Her leaning being toward clothes for which she has unerring taste and a real love, she became buyer of costumes for one of the large St. Louis department stores, and thereafter was little seen at the women's clubs and bridge tables. Her friends are now obliged to go down town to see her, and sometimes there are so many of them around her, inspecting the garments she has just brought back from New York, and asking her invaluable opinion, that one who does not understand her extraordinary popularity might wonder.

MRS. HELEN AULL McREE, young and beautiful, made a sudden jump, as it were, from the Country Club to a Broadway department store. She also has become a buyer of costumes and ladies' suits, going East frequently to select for the public in great quantities those charming models which she has for so long been in the habit of selecting for herself. However, Mrs. McRee is one of those fortunate women who, in wearing a costume, can best show other women how they will *not* look. We can all gaze upon her admiringly, and strive to imitate, but few—if any—can achieve her results.

What Johnnie Said Is It Funny?

THERE is no doubt that children often say bright and laughable things, but there are skeptics who refuse to believe that every child's remarks are really funny. Missouri women are now asked to decide this question by means of a contest. Each month we shall publish in this column a number of children's sayings. At the end of the year we shall print a blank ballot on which subscribers will be asked to vote, Yes or No to the question: "Were they funny?"

In order to secure the real sayings of real children we will give each month a prize of a year's subscription to THE MISSOURI WOMAN for the best saying submitted that month. At the end of the year we will give a cash prize of five dollars for the best prize saying. The judges will be announced later, but they will be chosen from the best known Mis-



—Photo by Gerhard Sisters
Mrs. Robert E. Filley

The Missouri Woman

A monthly publication for
women edited by women.

Price 50c per year.

souri humorists than which there are none more competent.

What *your* children say interests us and our readers. Write down the story you have been repeating at clubs and parties and send it in to the editor. Those submitted for the November number must be in this office by October 20.

Prize Saying for September

Little Frances Elizabeth had been very naughty and restless during an automobile drive through the country. In scolding her, her mother said:

"If you are not good right away, the angels'll get you."

Later, when they had reached the city and were going up to the sixteenth story of a hotel in the elevator, Frances Elizabeth, thoroughly frightened, looked up at her mother with awe-stricken expression and said:

"Mother, are you taking me up to the angels NOW?"

Received This Month

Mother trying to teach Ronald, aged 6, to be neat, said: "Ronald, wash your ears and neck before you go to school." He replied: "I don't have to be clean, mamma, because I sit on the back seat."

Hope-Dorethea, aged four, who attends the Christian Science Sunday School, and her chum are conversing:

Hope—"Do you know where Jesus is?"

Roland—"Sure. He's in Heaven."

Hope—"No, He's right here with us. Now He's in back of us. If we turn around He'll still be in back of us. That's why we can't see Him."

Roland, watching Hope's back closely. —"Turn around, Hope."

A little girl, watching her grandmother undress, said: "Grandma, you have taken off your hair and your teeth, can't you take off your ears?"

A fly had fallen into the ink-well of an author who writes a very poor hand. The author's little boy rescued the fly and dropped it on a piece of paper where it crawled around. After watching it intently, the boy called out: "Oh, mother, come here and see the fly that writes like papa."

WOMAN'S APPEAL

Kansas City, Missouri

The paper every man and woman wants; it hits the women hard, and the men harder; it tells plain facts; the sensation in the magazine field. Sample free. Special Limited Offer: 3 months 10c; 1 year 35c.

Accept now, don't delay, get on the list quick.

(Continued from Page 13.)

constructive work is head work, done in an office.

Miss McDonald is slight and small, but there is intelligence in the glance of her dancing brown eye, and determination in the expression of her pretty mouth. She has succeeded in the open field as a business woman while still very young; there is no doubt that she will succeed in her chosen profession.

THE success of Miss Mary F. Horton and her Scotch cakes is well known, yet there is so much encouragement for the ordinary person in her story that it well bears repetition.

A year before the St. Louis World's Fair, Miss Horton wanted to take a special course of study, the cost of which was just one hundred dollars more than she could afford. Nothing daunted, she set out to earn that sum by baking sugar cookies and selling them at the Woman's Exchange. Her first year's earnings amounted exactly to \$74.00. The sales from her now famous Scotch cakes during the one month of December last year were \$3,656.75.

Miss Horton's cake is an unusual one, especially popular at Christmas, which she has brought to its present delectable perfection by experimenting with an old family receipt. It is a vast improvement over the heavy-as-lead fruit cake, such an important adjunct to holiday festivities in our mother's time, yet it has all the richness of flavor and texture of the former. The dough is of a deep creamy yellow, packed with a thick mixture of nuts and raisins, and a taste of the whole gives one a delightful sense of being once more a naughty child biting into forbidden goodies.

During thirty-one days preceding Christmas last year, Miss Horton made with her own hands three and a half tons of Scotch cake. To be sure she had assistance in the matter of seeding raisins and picking nuts, but she accomplished the actual measuring, mixing and baking entirely alone. She personally superintended three ovens and five people for twenty hours each day and she sent her cakes to every state in the Union and across both oceans!

Miss Horton feels that there is only one drawback to her successful career, and that is that the nature of her work cuts her off from her friends during the busy season. On the other hand she appreciates the fact that she finds herself free during four or five months each year to follow other pursuits, and on bright days she can be seen enjoying her principal diversion—driving her automobile through the parks.

MISS MARY McDEARMON is one young woman who is never idle. Her regular profession is teaching, wherein she is particularly successful, but when school closes she is not content with her day's accomplishment but hurries to the Chevrolet Automobile Display Rooms where she demonstrates the advantages of owning a motor. Miss

McDearmon has not only become expert in handling a car, but she is now studying the make-up of the car itself—going at certain times to the factory to receive special instruction.

During the vacation months last summer Miss McDearmon took charge of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage League headquarters, and injected her personal enthusiasm into the suffrage work, often gaining important ground for the cause through her vivacious charm and cleverness.

MISS DAISY NIRDLINGER has been identified with the Fisher-Steinbruegge Advertising Company for nearly ten years. She is an expert on advertising and promotion of women's apparel and accessories, and is a writer of women's "copy" that combines cleverness and "selling punch."

Not only has Miss Nirdlinger been active in business, but she is equally well known for her social service work. She won a place in Mrs. Chas. P. Johnson's recent book, "Notable Women of St. Louis."

IN a small town, situated in the heart of a great farming district in Northeast Missouri, lives a woman who well deserves a place of honor among the business women of Missouri; a woman who has been chiefly responsible for the success of a thriving little bank that nets its owners a good income each year.

Mrs. Alfred Pettit, the wife of one of the owners of the Citizen's Bank in Knox City, Mo., has been bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the bank since its establishment about sixteen years ago; and it is a well-known fact that a great deal of the success of the bank has been due to her tireless industry.

Besides doing the work in the bank she is the mother of three grown daughters, and the mistress of a large home.

"It is a wonderful feeling," she remarked one time, "to know that you can close the door of your bank with the knowledge that your day's work is done—but it is a more wonderful feeling to

know that you have work to do—productive work that makes you economically independent and gives you a position among the producers of the world."

After all, it is that feeling of being a producer that causes our success in business whether we are a man or a woman. Something definite accomplished that we can look back upon each night and can repeat with the poet, "Something attempted, something done, Has earned a night's repose."

MISS MARY MILLS, who belongs to a family of teachers, and was herself a teacher of languages, took up stenography on a dare. Her brother bet her that she could not learn shorthand and typewriting in a certain short period of time. (She refuses modestly to say how short this time was, knowing that her highly trained mind had a big advantage over the ordinary one.) She won the bet, and thereafter left school teaching behind her forever.

DOWN in the heart of the Ozarks lives a little woman who has made a very marked success in two different lines of industry, and who has proved to her friends that a domestic "womanly woman" can possess and develop that elusive talent known as "business ability," and still be a successful housekeeper and mother. That little woman is Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin of Springfield, Mo.

Her first venture into the field of business was continuing an enterprise which her husband had begun, but which he was obliged to abandon on account of the pressure of other affairs; so Mrs. Baldwin took up the work and became a sand and gravel dealer.

The Baldwin family owns mining property in Aurora, which by the way, Mrs. Baldwin is also developing. She has made visits to the property twice each week this summer to inspect the drilling and hopes ere long to strike a rich, deep deposit of ore, and later to do bona fide mining. Having this property in Aurora has put her in close touch with local men who have the sand and gravel to sell. So it was an easy matter to find a man who would attend to the buying and loading of the sand and gravel, and fill the orders which Mrs. Baldwin secured in Springfield.

With a keen eye for business she kept watch on all building projects in the town and approached the contractors with her proposition "just like a man," as one admiring customer said. However, it was by guarding the pennies, "just like a woman," that caused her to succeed and enabled her to roll up a bank account each year.

"There is nothing remarkable or original about this business," remarked Mrs. Baldwin. "Any woman could have done it." Perhaps so! but how many have tried unless driven to do it by necessity? Mrs. Baldwin did it because she loves to do creative work.

And what do you suppose she did with her profits from this sand and gravel



Miss Mary McDearmon

dealing? She used it as a "Pleasure Fund," and the entire Baldwin family, father, mother and two sons had many long and delightful vacation trips throughout the United States, pleasures that were due entirely to the little mother's thrift and industry.

But Mrs. Baldwin isn't in business only for her family's pleasure, she is far more interested in spreading the Gospel of Christ throughout the world than she is in taking her family on pleasure trips through the Rockies and the Adirondacks; and during the coming year there will be built in Lucena, Tayabas Province, Philippine Islands, a little chapel in which the ignorant, superstitious people will be taught the beautiful story of Christ, and Mrs. Baldwin will have furnished more than half the sum of money required for the building.

Several years ago, a missionary from the islands, Mrs. Chas. McGill, was entertained during a missionary rally in the Baldwin home. While there she spoke of her great desire for a chapel in her province but regretted that it was an impossibility because of lack of funds. It was here that Mrs. Baldwin's business ability came to the rescue, and she suggested that Mrs. McGill buy the beautiful Philippine materials such as doilies, laces, embroideries and silks, send them to her, and that she would conduct a "Missionary Shop" and sell these articles to her friends.

The other day I had the pleasure of reading a grateful letter from Mrs. McGill, thanking Mrs. Baldwin for her last check of \$532, and saying that at last they were ready to break ground for the new chapel.

This is only one of many checks that have been sent by this little Springfield woman to the foreign missionary in the islands. But—as Mrs. Baldwin says, "There is nothing remarkable about it, I could not have done it, you know, if Mrs. McGill had not sent me the things to sell."

JUST a little loving." That is what boys need, according to Miss Utica Reagan of Ironton, Mo. And that loving, she proceeded to give by means of base ball. The boys of Ironton, like the boys of nearly all small towns, had no place to play and nothing to do, no one, in other words, "to love them."

Miss Reagan first became interested in boys through her Sunday School class. There she found that swearing and base ball went together, at least in the minds of her pupils. She drew out the boys about their games. And then undertook to divorce the unlawful union of healthy play with unhealthy language by appearing on the ball ground each afternoon with a coterie of school girls. This improved matters somewhat but did not bring about the reform she wanted. So the next season, she and her sister decided to uniform the base ball nines, with the hope that pride in the uniforms might help. Soon, they had uniformed a nine composed of boys ranging in age

from 17 to 21; a nine from 13 to 17; and one from 10 to 13 years of age.

Then she saw that something should be done to systematize and supervise the play of these nines. She raised fifty dollars and rented six acres of ground which she had laid off into a diamond and also in a tennis court and basket-ball field. She purchased canvas to screen the field from passers-by, and for the comfort of the patrons, built a small grandstand. St. Paul's Park, the place was christened, and games scheduled at regular dates. Soon, games were matched with teams from surrounding towns and now Miss Reagan is known throughout that portion of the state as the woman base ball manager.

Miss Reagan insists on certain field regulations that are not common to all parks. They are: no Sunday base ball; no drinking; no cigarette smoking; no profane or obscene language.

Last year her first team played twenty games, winning fifteen, her second, twelve games, winning all of them; and her third team, ten games, losing one. One



Mrs. Charles Baldwin

evening of each week a picnic was held at the park from 4:30 to 7:30 p. m. Then practice games and tennis were played by the girls and boys.

The total cost of installing the equipment and preparing the park was \$850. Of this \$250 was earned on the field. This year she hopes to have a surplus.

Miss Reagan not only makes all the engagements for match games herself, superintends field meets, but she attends every game. She even accompanies her nines when they play "return games" at the surrounding towns. Her regulations, she says, have been broken but six times and then only in the matter of swearing. Each time the offender apologized. Ironton thinks that Miss Reagan has not only found a new occupation for women but has solved the problem of the small town boy.

WHAT would the shrinking lady of our grandmother's day, the dainty maid who fainted at the slightest excuse, the widow who clung to the shelter of a home, even though she must turn it into a boarding house, what would these have said of women undertakers? And yet, today, it is not an unusual business for a woman.

In Carthage, Missouri, lives an unmarried woman, Emma Knell, tall, stately, capable-looking from her broad forehead to her mobile, long fingered hand who studied embalming when just through her teens and manages one of the largest and most successful businesses in her state.

Miss Knell was a musician, before she was an undertaker. Her father, however, had long had a theory that the bodies of women should be embalmed by women and so he urged her to study his own work. He taught her the beginnings and she went away to an undertakers' school and studied the rest. Then, she went into her father's establishment. In the course of time he died and left the business jointly to Miss Emma and her brothers. Hardly a home in Carthage but knows her gentle ministrations. Quiet, unobtrusive, sympathetic, considerate of every sentiment, the Knells, said someone, "have made of undertaking an art."

In St. Louis there is another woman undertaker, Mrs. W. J. Parker, of Webster Groves. When her husband died two years ago, he left to her his business and she has carried it on ever since. Though a tiny, picturesque looking woman, she is said to be very successful and is as beloved in Webster Groves as the Knells are in Carthage.

IN March, 1912, Miss Charlotte Warfield bought out the Tea Pot Inn, St. Louis, an afternoon tea room. In order to extend her activities she placed a few pieces of antique furniture in her rooms. Her mother, Mrs. Florence Warfield, began to take an interest in her daughter's enterprise, and, believing that to sell one had first to buy, she contracted for a large amount of antiques of all sorts and opened a shop solely for that purpose next to the Tea Pot Inn, calling it the "Tea Pot Shop." At the time it seemed like taking a tremendous chance as she was met everywhere by the argument that such a venture *might* succeed in other large cities, but never in St. Louis.

The answer of Mrs. Warfield and her daughter was the opening of still another shop a year ago, taking in more than twice the floor space of the original one; besides this, Miss Charlotte, who studied at Columbia and Washington Universities, has built up a reputation for artistic interior decorating and scarcely any of the newer, handsome houses in St. Louis are completed without at least one or two rooms done by her. Sometimes she takes contracts for whole houses, supplying whatever is needed—furniture,

(Continued on Page 27.)



THE MISSOURI BRANCH of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations



MRS. ROGER MOIST

State Press Chairman

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The Organization.

By Jermie Hildenbrandt.

As chairman of Membership and Organization, I have been asked to write a short article on the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations. While I consider this a great privilege, I feel that it is impossible to do justice to this wonderful organization in a few words. It is the largest child welfare organization in the world, and it is powerful because its membership consists of mothers, fathers, teachers—in fact of all those dealing with child welfare. Up to the time of its founding, the world had never seen the need of organizing these forces.

Mrs. Theodore Birney, one of the founders, was the wife of a lawyer who lived in Washington at that time. She possessed everything that would have made most women happy, namely, a beautiful home, a loving husband, and several fine children. She was not quite happy, however, because she began to think about the duties and responsibilities placed upon her as a mother. She wondered how she could acquire the strength and knowledge necessary to perform these duties.

One day, looking at the Capitol building, and realizing that there men from all over this country met and enacted laws for the Nation, studied and discussed great movements, the thought came to her—why should not the mothers of future citizens meet to study and discuss those principles which would make them better mothers, and thereby make possible a better childhood, and later a better citizenship?

As a result of this thinking the first Congress of Mothers met in Washington, February 17, 1897. This day marks the beginning of one of the great epochs in child welfare, as then and there was organized for the first time a force—greater than all other forces combined—to promote better opportunities and conditions for all children. This body is desirous to arouse the whole world to its proper sense of duty to the child. The seed sown in Washington took firm root and has grown in our own country as well as in several others. Thirty-eight states have

organizations. Missouri was organized March 25, 1912. During the four years since that date, we have succeeded in getting six thousand members.

The primary object, as stated above, is to awaken public opinion to a recognition of the responsibility of parents toward their children, and the need of training in order to meet these responsibilities. To do this most efficiently the second object is to form Mothers' Circles and Parent-Teacher Associations, meeting in the school, church, or home, to study these vital needs.

The Congress believes in conserving



Mrs. Fred O. Small,
Chairman Nature Committee, Springfield
Council, N. C. M. and P.-T. A.

the home, the child. It realizes that the world seems to be drifting away from the home; that many things are shifted onto the school and onto the community which should be done in the home. We believe that the home is the basis of our civilization, that civilization rises or falls as homes are a success or a failure. We believe that our time and our money should be spent in conserving the home and the child rather than in many movements which are absorbing all of us to a certain extent. People have long ago recognized the value of cattle, hogs, etc.

When half as much attention is paid to the breeding and rearing of children as is now paid to that of animals there will be less need for penitentiaries, jails, and other penal institutions. The Congress believes in prevention rather than cure. It believes that education of parents will remedy these evils. The city of tomorrow will be what we of today make it through the ideals we give our children.

For this work which has such infinite possibilities we need the help of every mother, father, everyone interested in child welfare. Our aim is to have a parent-teacher association in every school in our state. For the privilege of giving this service to the child you are asked to contribute 10 cents a year plus some of your time, energy, enthusiasm. If you are not already a member of our organization, join us. We are enlisting recruits for an army not of destruction, but of construction. Join this ever widening band of organized parenthood whose common tie is the love of childhood.

All the *Official News* of Missouri
should come through the Press
Chairman.

NEWS of Missouri Associations of the N. C. M. and P.-T. A. should be sent to Mrs. W. F. Corbin, acting state press chairman, 1200 West 39th street, Kansas City, Mo.

At the Executive Committee meeting of the Missouri branch of the N. C. of M. and P.-T. A., September 20, the committee expressed their greatest sorrow at the death of Hon. Howard Gass, who was on the Advisory Board and was an inspiration to our work and a great loss to our organization.

MRS. BILLINGS of St. Louis, Mrs. Burroughs of Liberty, and Mrs. Bliss of Weston, attended the meeting.

MRS. NORMAN WINDSOR'S resignation as first vice-president was accepted. The committee regrets to lose from its list of officials so able a worker.

NEWS ITEMS

Kansas City

THE National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations has entered the field of work again after a vacation lull. They began by going in a body of fifty to the Board of Health meeting. These were mostly presidents of the different associations, of other clubs, and of the Consumers' League. They crowded into the Waterworks building, occupying all the chairs and overflowing into the hall. They wanted to know what the Board proposed to do about medical inspection in the schools.

Mrs. E. R. Weeks, vice-president of the N. C. M. & P.-T. A., was spokesman, and we could not have had a better one. Her remarks precipitated a spirited discussion, with many pointed questions from the women. The result was that the Board adopted the plan of last year, to be amended as the committee of inspectors demand, provided their demand is satisfactory to the Board.

The Council has also indorsed dental inspection in the schools.

OUR state president, Mrs. W. H. Jobe, was asked to represent the work at the State Fair at Sedalia. She spoke at the Woman's building on "The Future of the Missouri Branch of the N. C. M. and P.-T. A."

Mrs. Jobe also attended the conference of teachers of St. Louis city and county, and spoke on the three important reasons for our existence. The Council in St. Louis mentions Miss Jennie Hildenbrandt as president, and it meets the third Wednesday in each month. All association presidents are urged to attend these meetings because the state and national news will then be given out.

MISS CAMPBELL, principal of the Broadway School, gave an interesting talk at the Council meeting. Her school is for the "Problem Boy," the misunderstood, and the timid boy. He may appear dull in a crowded school room, but in a school that gives his individuality a chance he may be a genius. She is as-

sisted by Mr. Dawson, who is also especially adapted for handling boys.

Miss Campbell wants it distinctly understood that hers is not a school for incorrigibles. If a boy can reason he is not incorrigible. This school is an addition to the city.

MRS. GEORGE M. SIEMENS, corresponding secretary for the state, sent out notices for a State Executive Board meeting for September 20. Much planning for state-wide work was then planned.

Columbia

COLUMBIA, the city of schools and churches, is fast becoming a city of Mother Clubs and Parent-Teacher Associations. There are four live clubs in the town and several in the adjoining rural districts.

The mothers of the Jefferson and the Robert E. Lee schools, realizing the value of play in a child's development, devoted their energies last year to improving the playgrounds. Swings, see-saws and other playground apparatus was installed by the two clubs. The Benton Club had an exceedingly successful yard. Mrs. Bernard O. Hunt, who is also recording secretary of the state association, is president of this club. Work was done to improve the playgrounds. The boys of the sixth grade, under the direction of the manual training teacher, made all the swings and see-saws which were used.

A Memorial Library to Miss Sallie Flood, who was for nineteen years a primary teacher in Columbia, was placed in one of the rooms of the Benton school. Much money was spent in furnishing the room and in purchasing suitable books for the children. Realizing, too, the child's need of music the mothers purchased a Victrola and twelve excellent records and presented it to the school. But, perhaps, the most successful affair of the year was a luncheon given by the little girls of the Domestic Science Department to the Board of Directors, Superintendent McPherson and Dr. J. L.

Merriam of the University of Missouri. This elaborate luncheon was prepared and served by girls between ten and twelve years of age, with a dignity and success that was surprising. After the luncheon these little girls conducted their guests through the department and pointed out needed improvements. It is needless to say that they got them.

Independence

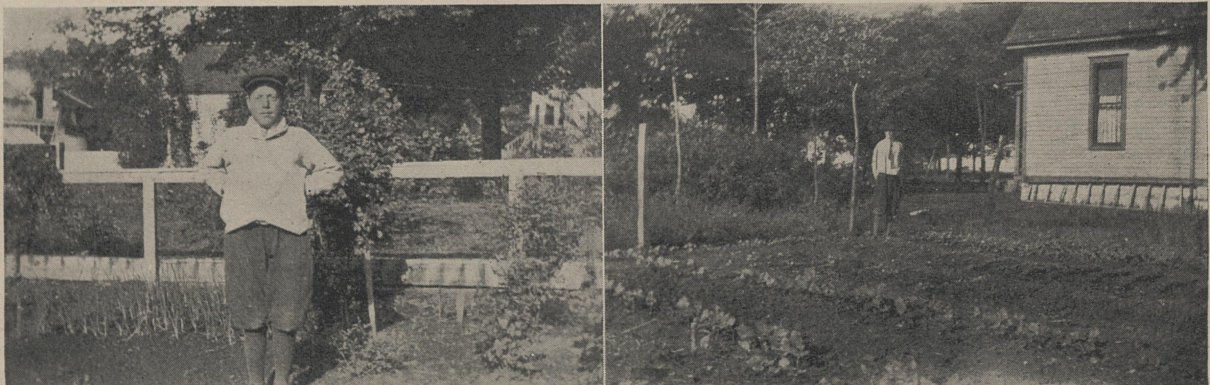
TO help rural schools, board members, teachers and experts in various lines, talked at the Convention of Rural Schools in Jackson county. Mrs. A. L. Yingling represented the Parent-Teacher movement.

St. Louis

THE Dozier Parent-Teacher Association has done a number of significant things. If I were to attempt to enumerate them I should probably leave out some that would seem important. It will suffice to mention a few of the larger movements within the association, leaving to the reader the filling in of the obvious details of the work of such an organization.

The members raised money by personal contribution for the purchase of several sets of supplementary books, a Victrola and records, and a printing press with other printing equipment. They assisted ably at an entertainment given by the school last spring from which a sum of \$500 was realized for the purchase of pianos and books. They have maintained through one of their committees, again by personal contribution, a playground for the neighborhood children with a competent instructor in charge during the late spring and summer months of this year.

About these things and others of like sort, the parent members of the association could speak with more vividness and in greater detail. There is one feature of their work, one outgrowth of the existence of the organization, however, about which I feel that I may speak with



Two boys from Greenwood School, Springfield, in their gardens.

greater propriety than the active parent members. This is the feeling of security and solidity that has come, I know, to the principal of the school, and, I believe, to the majority of the teachers in the school from the hearty help that the association has given us by the repeated assurance of their good-will and support. This has made it possible for the school to go forward in its work with the feeling that it has behind it in all right measures the united support of the community. I consider this the most significant feature of the whole work.

The association has been fortunate in its officers. Judge Wm. T. Jones, Judge Thos. C. Hennings and Mr. John B. Edwards have been the presiding officers, I am moved to say presiding geniuses, for the last three years. In the same period Mrs. Norman Windsor and Mrs. Louis G. Kurtzeborn have been the secretaries. Mrs. Calvin N. Miller and Mr. Partridge have looked after finances. Important committee work has been done by Mrs. Wooster, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Kessler, Mrs. Roudebush, and Mr. and Mrs. Jewett. I write from memory and realize fully that I have omitted names and activities of great significance. The few given will show that people whose other duties are numerous and important have found it quite worth while to give freely of their time and counsel in this successful effort to give aid and encouragement to the all-important matters of the children and their school.

WM. C. GUNNERSON,
Principal.

EUGENE WINDSOR, son of Mrs. Norman Windsor, aged 14, a pupil at the Dozier School, St. Louis, printed the programs for the September meeting of the Dozier P.-T. A. He learned how to set type and print on the press given the school by the P.-T. A.

The special feature of this meeting was an address by Mr. Chas. E. Herb, of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co., on "Thrift," which we hope to publish in the November issue of THE MISSOURI WOMAN.

THE Windsor Sorority, of which Miss Clara Hutchinson is president, was organized June 8, 1916, and is composed of young ladies who are deeply interested in Child Welfare. Since being organized they have endorsed a Boy Scout troop in Richmond Heights. They gave a lawn social and after expenses were paid their net gain was \$35.00. Part of this fund will be given to the Boy Scouts for signal flags and the remainder will be kept by the Sorority for relief purposes. Their officers of the Sorority are: Mазzie Earl, vice-president; Beulah Douglas, secretary, and Agnes Cobier, treasurer.

Jennings Circle anticipates holding a fair this year. Every teacher in this school is a member of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Lowell School is planning an entertainment for this season. They have found also that best results are obtained where

the teachers are members of the Parent-Teacher Association.

Lincoln Mothers' Circle gave a social recently. The parents wore costumes representing different advertisements. It proved a success.

THE Conference of National Congress of Mothers' Associations of St. Louis and St. Louis county met July 25 at Memorial Art building. Sixty-nine were present.

Mrs. Alfred Hebard outlined the workings of her Boys' Club. She has found by experience that membership in such a club develops self control, generosity and correct judgment in a boy.

Mr. Clarence Howard, president of the Business Men's League, also gave an address.

The conference made arrangements to appoint Membership, Hospitality and Information Committees. Mrs. Billings, Mrs. T. D. Allen and Mrs. Frank Bartlett were made chairmen of these committees.

We proudly say this is a "Woman's Intuition." We search for ideas which will be most beneficial to all mothers.

Many mothers, who cannot take an active part, are glad to give us their support.

Our co-operation with the Parent-Teacher Association keeps us in touch with the rapid advancement of our schools.

Our aim is to uplift Spiritually, Mentally and Socially.

We appeal to mothers to help us mould the plastic wax of character.

Can mothers be deaf to such an appeal?

Weigh well our ambition and lend us the hand that will assist us to our goal.

MRS. FRANK RYAN,
Press Chairman.

New Circles

The State Normal Schools at Kirksville and Warrensburg each have a new organization of Parent-Teachers' Association in their Practice Schools.

Riddick School Mothers' Circle—St. Louis.

President, Mrs. I. M. Bass, 3912 Evans.

University Mothers' Circle—University City, Mo.

President, Mrs. J. H. Amos,
30 Columbia ave.

Jennings Parent-Teacher Association—Jennings, Mo.

President, Mrs. B. J. Buss, 2547 Avis ave.

Child Welfare Circle—Syracuse, Mo.

President, Mrs. Mary Keevil.

Child Welfare Circle—Rochepport, Mo.

President, Mrs. J. T. Hunington.

Clifton Heights—St. Louis.

President, Mrs. G. Wm. Senn,
2743 Tamm ave.

Bond Issue for School Buildings

By Ben Blewett, Supt. St. Louis Schools.

ON the 11th of November there will be submitted to the vote of the people of St. Louis a question of the highest importance: The Board of Education is asking the people to vote three million dollars for the needed additional school buildings.

For many years St. Louis has built all of its school buildings and maintained the schools upon the income from taxes. During all of this period the city has not incurred a bonded indebtedness for school purposes. Its history among the large cities of the country in this respect is unique. The great development of the work of the schools during the last seventeen years under the new charter of the Board of Education is known not only to the citizens of St. Louis but is known and appreciated by the entire country and in most of the countries of Europe.

During the last ten years the annual expenditures for the improvement of the schools have been increased in the following way:

By added departments of work—\$300,000
By improvement of teachers' salaries—550,000

During this same period of ten years there have been expended for permanent improvements—buildings and sites—\$10,500,000. The unusually well-appointed school buildings which the Board has erected during this time have given to some the impression that the Board had at its disposal unlimited funds.

In the three periods indicated below the erection of school buildings in the last twenty-six years was distributed as follows:

In the period from 1891-1900—27

In the period from 1901-1910—28

In the period from 1911-1916—6

The developing needs during the last six years were greater than they were at any time during the entire twenty-six years, and yet the building operation was not one-fourth what it had been in the previous twenty years. This has resulted in the housing of several thousand children in temporary portable buildings and in a crowded condition of attendance which inevitably made necessary the opening of half-time sessions in from twenty to thirty schools at the beginning of the school year in September. The high schools are under the necessity of taking care of their attendance through a lengthened school day; one of these high schools will have to run a ten-hour instead of a seven-hour school day. There are nineteen schools housed in portable school buildings, and there is a crying need for the relief of the high school situation, as is shown above. This should be accomplished by the erection of a new high school in the northwestern part of the city.

The annual increase in the elementary schools is 1,200 pupils, and in the high

schools over 500 pupils. In 1900, the high schools enrolled only 25 out of every 1,000 pupils in the schools, while in 1915 they enrolled 86 out of every 1,000 in the schools. In the past fifteen years the number of children of school age in the city increased but 9 per cent, while the number of children attending the schools increased 37 per cent in the same time. For the past five years the income of the schools has increased each year only \$100,000, while the cost of conducting the schools has increased to \$170,000. In the past fifteen years the income has increased 131 per cent while the expenditures have increased 156 per cent in the same time.

It is sometimes said by those uninformed that St. Louis is already over-taxed, and it is sometimes said that the schools get an undue share of the taxes given by the people for the maintenance of municipal departments. In comparison with the eighteen largest cities of the country, St. Louis stands—

In true taxable values.....	eightth
In city debt	fourteenth
In tax rate.....	thirteenth
In cost per pupil of schools.....	twelfth
In expenditures for school buildings and grounds in 1914	fourteenth
In teachers' salaries for the grades	seventh
In teachers' salaries for the high schools.....	fifth

Even if the city was already bearing a heavy load of taxation, it would be to her best interests to vote what was needed to maintain the schools, at least on their present plane of efficiency. But the above facts show that St. Louis is not, in comparison with her ability, bearing anything like the load she might bear to do what she ought to do.

A vote for the bonds will mean a continuation of the present efficiency of the schools. A vote against them will make it necessary to subtract about one million dollars a year from instruction to put into school buildings with the consequent proportionate lowering of the standard of the schools.

The responsibility will be with the people.

MRS. L. D. ROSENBAUER, third vice-president, from Springfield, Mo., has been attending County Teachers' meetings and talking on "Parent-Teacher Organizations." August 6 she spoke to the Greene County Teachers' meeting and August 17 and 18 she went into Laclede and Dallas counties to attend the School Boards and Teachers' meetings there. On August 17 she spoke at Lebanon, Mo., and August 18 at Buffalo. Mrs. Rosenbauer says she was delighted with the growth of sentiment among the teachers and superintendents, and that our greatest need is an organizer in the field all the time. She went to Mount Vernon, August 24 and 25, to the teachers' meeting at that place.

For the Welfare of Every Child in the State

By Roger N. Balwin,
Secretary St. Louis Civic League.

WHEN the legislature of 1915 failed so signally to enact any of the larger measures for child welfare, the Governor was asked by interested men and women to create a commission to prepare for the next legislature a complete code of child welfare legislation.

That commission of twenty-four members has just made a preliminary report outlining all the new measures it proposes. It plans to put Missouri in the very forefront of all the states in its care and protection of children. Old laws are being revised; all laws fitted together in a harmonious whole, and new provisions advocated. The best experience of other states is being used.

The work is part of a national movement for a commission in each state to codify laws. Missouri's commission is the first to start, and our experience is being used to guide other states.

The final report, including all the proposals, will be published in October and distributed throughout the state. Much of the work is being done at the State University at Columbia, under the direction of sub-committees on Destitute and Neglected Children, Delinquents, Defectives, Child Labor, Health and Recreation, Education and Administration.

The Commission is paying just as much attention to provisions for getting the laws enforced as to writing them on the statute books. The chief proposal to accomplish this is the creation in each county of a Board of Public Welfare composed of the judges of the county court, superintendent of schools and the judge of the court hearing children's cases, who will have charge of all work in the county relating to social welfare. The Board will have power to employ a superintendent to do the actual work of public relief, probation of offenders, securing employment, placing out homeless children, and co-operating with state welfare agencies.

The chief recommendations of the Commission, fixing new standards for child-welfare are as follows:

For Defective Children.

1. An act providing for the legal commitment of feeble-minded persons to state colonies and institutions when necessary.
2. The establishment of a state clearing house for mental defectives.
3. Agricultural and trade training in separate colonies for feeble-minded and epileptics.
4. An act providing for increased capacity at the institution at Marshall.
5. The establishment of special schools and classes for feeble-minded and backward children.
6. The placing of all educational instruction of the blind, deaf, feeble-minded

and epileptic under the State Superintendent of Schools.

7. The reporting of all backward children under 12 years of age, to a state psychological bureau for examination.

For Destitute and Neglected Children.

1. A state-wide mother's pension act.
2. An act to abolish the legal stigma of illegitimacy and place the obligation of support upon the father.
3. An act making a court decree necessary in adoption proceedings.
4. The licensing and supervision of child-caring institutions and maternity hospitals by the State Board of Charities.
5. Prohibiting the commitment of destitute and neglected children to the state reform schools.

For Delinquent Children.

1. A Juvenile Court in each county.
2. The appointment of probation officers for adults by the criminal courts.
3. An act giving the Juvenile Court sole jurisdiction of cases of adults contributing to the delinquency or neglect of children and of all violations of the child labor laws.
4. An act prohibiting the commitment of boys under 18 years of age to the penitentiary.
5. An act giving the circuit courts jurisdiction of cases of incorrigible minors over 17 years, upon complaint of parents.
6. The separation of the state training school from the reformatory at Boonville.

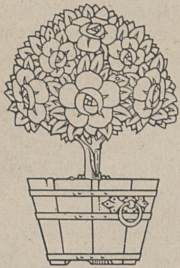
For Child Workers.

1. The exclusion of children under 14 years from agricultural and domestic employments except during the school vacation period.
2. An act permitting the issuance of "vacation certificates" to children over 13 years of age in agricultural and domestic employments and in business offices.
3. An act prohibiting the employment of boys under 21 years in night messenger service.
4. An act prohibiting children under 16 years from operating power machinery.
5. Making physical fitness for particular work a prerequisite to the issuance of employment certificates.
6. Raising the minimum age limit for street trades to 14 years for boys and to 18 years for girls and providing a system of licenses.
7. Raising the age limit for compulsory school attendance to 16 years, unless the child has completed the 6th grade after the 14th year.

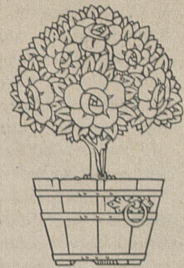
Health Measures.

1. Medical examination of school children throughout the state.
2. The yearly examination of midwives.
3. The treatment of the eyes of all newly born infants.

The chairman of the Commission is Judge Rhodes E. Cave, recently judge of the St. Louis Juvenile Court, and the secretary is Prof. Manley O. Hudson of the University of Missouri.



MISSOURI FEDERATION of Women's Clubs



MRS. WILLIAM R. CHIVVIS - - - President
4232 West Pine Blvd., St. Louis

MRS. F. H. LITTLEFIELD, Corresponding Secretary
Hotel Warwick, St. Louis

MRS. GEORGE STILL - - - Treasurer
Kirksville

MRS. ROBERT L. MOTLEY - General Federation State Secretary
Bowling Green

MISS MARIE GOODMAN - Vice-President at Large
4000 Warwick Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

MRS. E. M. PLATT - - - Recording Secretary
St. Joseph

MRS. ROSA INGELS - - - Auditor
Columbia

This department seeks to bring to the busiest club-woman of the state detailed information of the organization work of the Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs and thus to introduce her to its efforts and ideals so that she may feel as intimately acquainted with what it is doing as the President herself.

President's Letter

Dear Friends:

Shall I tell you today of the plans for the fall Board meeting of the State Federation? On the 10th of October, twenty-five earnest women will gather at Kirkville, coming from all parts of the state. There will be the officers, six in number, and the presidents of the nine districts as well as the nine state chairmen of departments of work. Each will bring a brief report of her efforts and endeavors for the past twelve months and each will counsel with the others on the possible broadening of the scope of her office.

We look forward to having our trustees as guests of the Board: Mrs. Ess, representing the Scholarship Loan Fund, and Mrs. Julia Johnson to report and exhort and extort for the Endowment Fund. Friends, it was my good pleasure to attend the Board meeting of the General Federation held last week in Chicago and there I learned of many states gathering in an Endowment Fund and many state presidents spoke of theirs as "rapidly growing," or "soon to be completed" and I could but wonder whether or not our own, our Missouri Endowment, could be called a "rapidly growing" one. Let us all determine to make it a really "soon to be completed" fund.

So shall the heart of your state president be made glad.

The Kirkville Club women had hoped to have their new club house completed against our coming but even though that dream of theirs may not come true we are to be none the less welcome.

The Board meeting will consume two busy days of conference and planning and then we are to be the honored guests of the district for their annual meeting will follow. Mrs. Elizabeth Frazer, of Hannibal, the beloved district president, will preside and we will all learn the lessons of co-operation and feel our heart strings tighten round the workers of the northeastern part of our state, the Third District.

October bids fair to be a busy month for your state president, for during the

third week the Second District will meet at Kansas City in the beautiful Athenaeum Club House. This year Mrs. Peet, the resourceful president of the district, has planned an unusual pleasure in the dinner of October 18, served to the delegates in the spacious dining room of the club house. The usual toasts will follow the dinner to one of which your president is to respond. The evening program in the auditorium includes an address from her also.

Verily, a president must measure up to the standard as given recently, "She must have the endurance of Samson, the wisdom of Solomon, the patience of Job, the guile of Cleopatra, the tact of Queen Esther, the craft of Michiavelli, and the penetration of a Philadelphia lawyer." May she be equal to all of these duties and delights.

From Kansas City she must speed away to Columbia to enjoy the Fourth District meeting with Mrs. Eugenia Rutherford of Moberly, presiding. Something worth while must be given here in your president's address, for we gain much in our close touch with our State University and "the give and take" of our Federation must never be lost sight of.

The fourth week in October will witness the meeting of the Sixth District at Springfield, another seat of learning in our state, and one of which we are justly proud. Mrs. George Dean, Rolla, will preside and this will be closely followed by the meeting of the Seventh District at Mount Vernon, October 26 and 27. Mrs. E. Boyd Miller, district president, will conduct the meeting and no doubt the Public Health Department will be featured, since much interest as well as information will be aroused concerning the State Sanatorium at this place.

The last meeting of this month will be that of the Ninth District at Charleston, in the extreme southeastern part of the state.

By special arrangement the meeting of the remaining districts will be held during the early part of November. Next month's issue will give particulars of these.

All the district meetings of this year will prove of more than usual interest as the elections occur in each. We shall also have the pleasure of welcoming new clubs in each district as the officers have been alert in all parts of the state to bring in new clubs to the Federation.

We are realizing more and more that our State Federation is an army, a peace loving army, with a tremendous influence for good and with ideals of the highest, and we welcome all clubs into its fields of social uplift and civic righteousness.

Hoping to meet all the club women of the state at these various district meetings, I am,

Yours in the service of our state,
ADA CHIVVIS.

THIS summer has taught again the lesson of the growing power of women. First, there was the largest, most comprehensive Biennial of the G. F. W. C. in New York City, with its program of experts in Conservation, in Social Reform, in Home Economics, in Education, with men and women, stars of the literary world, giving us their dramas and poems.

But the possibilities of women's interest and love is best demonstrated by the now listening, now discussing in conferences, now surging round the department exhibits, gathering literature on every subject for further information. By these is revealed the spirit of club women, planning for civic changes, urging community music, art and recreation, planning for all civic cleanliness and well-being, pleading for fair play, for good working and living conditions, for the best treatment of the helpless, dependent, the defective, working for the improving of teaching of our children and taking these best ideas to apply in the like of the country districts.

Women in all parts of the country are found busy in club work. The merry-voiced landlady of an Asbury Park hotel showed me the ambitious program of her club, alternating between a study of economics and of Shakespeare. In Burlington, New Jersey, a Missouri woman, Mrs. W. L. Bell, an ex-president of the

K. C. Athenaeum, has organized a Civic Club, which is conducting a playground and a Girl's Club, but is most valuable for developing thought for others, among its cultured old residents, its business women and also its factory girls.

In rural Ohio I found my women relatives pushing not only the older missionary and W. C. T. U. movements, but also the newer ones of Home Economic Study and of Parent-Teacher Association.

One small town had a nice city square and band concerts.

In a small Michigan city, the women were combining their courage (for the proprietors are friends and neighbors) to inspect all food stores for the sake of cleanliness and health. Michigan issues a monthly bulletin, as does also the Detroit City Federation, and the State Endowment Fund is officially launched.

Let us rejoice in this broadening love and thought of women. Let us each "let the light of our ability shine" as the Creator meant we should and so brighten all the corners of our state and country.

MARIE L. GOODMAN,
Vice-President and
Chairman of Extension.

New Clubs

First District—Rosendale, Andrew Co.
Rural Culture Club—16 members.
President, Mrs. J. L. Baum, R. F. D. 2.
Sec'y, Mrs. G. T. Guenther, R. F. D. 3.

Third District—Kirkville.
Mothers' Home Club—17 members.
President, Mrs. L. Moorman, Kirkville.
Secretary, Mrs. Orville Myers, Kirkville.

Sixth District—Springfield.
Frisco Women's Safety League—25 members.
President, Mrs. John Beckerley, 503 New St.
Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Wightman, 969 Benton Ave.

Washington—Franklin Co.
P. E. O. Chapter—16 members.
President, Mrs. Rachel Seibert, Washington.
Secretary, Miss Stella C. Mitchell, Washington.

Eighth District—St. Louis.
St. Louis Safety League—100 members.
President, Mrs. T. W. Morris, 4108 Russell Ave.
Secretary, Miss S. F. McGuigan, 3521 Vista Ave.

THE receiving of three new clubs during the summer and of two more this morning, the knowledge of others on the way, reassures us of the continued moving of the spirit of co-operation among Missouri women. We are glad to welcome these clubs with all their varied interests and to link them into the splendid chain of our department strength and activity. They, too, will be glad, feeling their strength and sympathy sustained and magnified by the splendid

strength and loyalty of the whole Federation. Each member will rejoice that she can be of more value to her neighbor. The time of renewed duty and energy is at hand. After the summer's pause we are eager to be at our work again. With so many calls coming vigorously we can not resist nor refuse.

Club Extension Questions—Will all of you who received my Club Extension letter and questions sent out last April, please fill them out and return now as soon as possible?

From every town we need the names of the unfederated clubs, with that of each president.

Send also your definite suggestions for furthering federation and extension work.

Already a considerable number have been returned with most interesting and suggestive lists and items of news.

M. L. G.



—Photo by Gerhard Sisters
Mrs. L. M. Ottofy

Industrial and Social Committee Eighth District

By Mrs. L. M. Ottofy, Chairman.

THE Industrial and Social Committee during the past year met monthly the third Wednesday morning at Vandervoort's Assembly Room. The attendance and enthusiasm of the members of these meetings greatly inspired the chairman, who started out new in the work in November.

The chairman at the first meeting divided the committee into three sub-committees with Mrs. W. A. Wheeland, of the Friday Club, Mrs. S. T. Jones, of the Study Hour Club, and Mrs. G. F. Decker, of the Tuxedo Club, as sub-chairman. Mrs. Wheeland and her committee being placed in charge of work to be done at the Industrial Home, Mrs. Jones in charge of work for House of Detention and Mrs. Decker in charge of the work in St. Louis County. These capable women and their co-workers accom-

plished much good in these departments of the work as this report will show further on.

Mrs. W. C. Rumsey, of the Monday Club, Webster Groves, was appointed secretary at the first meeting and assisted the chairman greatly, both by her efficient service and by her prompt attendance at every meeting.

The chairman was fortunate in securing interesting and enthusiastic speakers for each monthly meeting, commencing with Miss Mary McDearmon, who spoke on the Juvenile Court work and the House of Detention; Mrs. G. H. Fox on censorship of moving pictures; Mrs. Mechin, president of Woman's Council, on co-operation of this committee with Woman's Council in doing civic work; Mrs. Calvin Miller on work for Baby Week, and Mrs. Harry January on Consumers' League.

The practical work of this committee has been weekly visits to the Industrial Home and House of Detention, taking 230 magazines and 25 boys' books to the former and 570 magazines and books to the latter. During Baby Week slogan slides were exhibited in the moving picture houses of the city. Clothing, crochet needles and thread were given to inmates at the House of Detention. Regularly once a week Miss Hazel Howe of the Friday Club read stories to the girls at the Industrial Home, also teaching them to crochet, to do tatting, and through a charity organization donated crochet needles, thread and bobbins.

Our closing meeting in May was a patriotic luncheon, held in Vandervoort's Tea Room, with 25 present. Table decorated in flags and floral centerpiece of red, white and blue.

The chairman introduced these speakers: Mrs. Florence Updegraff, New York; Mrs. Albert Cleaver, secretary of Eighth District, and Mrs. John Trigg Moss, president of D. A. R. Parliamentary Club, the "baby" club of the district. The luncheon was pronounced both a social and literary feast by all. A fitting close for the year's work.

On July 12, joy was brought to the hearts of 25 girls from the Industrial Home, by taking them to the country home of Mrs. J. B. Sudduth, Tanley Road, Clayton, where she furnished a generous and wholesome luncheon, followed with ice cream and cake, ice cream cones and candy. Surely there were no happier children in the city that day than these. Mrs. Wheeland and Miss Howe of the Friday Club assisted in entertaining the children and other members of this club donated hair ribbons for every child, which the chairman took pleasure in presenting and watching each face brighten as she received one.

We feel our year's work has not been without its rewards, and we also feel that every member of this committee is looking forward to next year's work with renewed zeal and hoping to give even better service.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPARTMENT

MRS. CHARLES W. GREENE, 814 Virginia Ave., Columbia, State Chairman

- I MRS. J. O. BUREN, Jamesport
- II MRS. E. B. NELSON, 1229 Benton Blvd., Kansas City
- III MRS. THOMAS CHOWNING, Hannibal
- IV MRS. ELLA CORDER, Vandalia
- V MRS. CORA CHAPIN, Appleton City

- VI MRS. S. P. BRADLEY, Rolla
- VII MRS. LOUIS SEIFERT, Pierce City
- VIII MRS. W. A. SISSON, 300 E. Swon Ave., Webster
- IX MISS IDA SHILLING, Cape Girardeau

THIS month I wish to speak in particular to the Home Economics Chairman in every club in the state. Your club has planned its work for the year and unless it has one or more days devoted to our cause then you must put forth greater effort next year. No organized, wide-awake band of women can study any program for a year and fail to find that it in some places touches our homes, our children. If you are interested in art and art only, then give one program to "The individual pictures that have a lesson for the child." To illustrate, when do you mean to show the picture of Beatrice Cenci, by Guido Reni to your son or daughter and tell its history, or read Browning's poem about it? What pictures ought you to hang in your child's bedroom? If the Bible is your subject surely you will discuss teaching the Bible to your children in your home. Really, what is the best way to get Bible stories, or life principles? Is not mother's knee the place to learn our philosophy of life?

Perhaps you are very much up-to-date and are studying the great political situations either national or international. There is the place to discuss the training that the home should give toward securing universal brotherhood and make the present condition of world strife im-

possible. We need to study and learn wherein the present generation has failed in its training and then make our most powerful effort to correct those errors in our training of our own boys and girls.

No club woman in this state has lived up to her highest standard unless she studies Home Economics in some form.

Send in your requests for a lecturer from the State University early. Write to me and say just what you wish and when you wish it and I will see that it reaches the proper authority.

I hope you have arranged for a fine Home Economics program for your district meeting. Mrs. Buren will be sure to give the First District a treat and Mrs. Nelson of Kansas City has great resources from which to draw a splendid hour. Mrs. Chowning will be sure to present something at the Kirksville meeting where the whole State Board will be present, that will prove to them that our Home Economics Committee is not in vain. From Mrs. Welch of the Fourth District I expect something as bright and stimulating as herself. It will be very pleasant to have her come to Columbia and run a Home Economics program. Mrs. Chapin of Appleton City is always enthusiastic and resourceful and will give the Fifth District a worthwhile program. Mrs. Bradley of Rolla

has been at the State University attending the summer session. It does my heart good to see a club woman do what she has done. Her youngest child is married, and finding her hands idle she promptly took advantage of that fact and will soon have completed the work necessary for her degree from the State University. Mrs. Siefert of the Seventh District has a large problem to reach her many clubs. For her sake I very much hope that you will all go to her meeting.

Mrs. Sisson is accomplishing more in her district than has ever before been done there. Miss Shilling of Cape Girardeau is so well fitted for her work that it goes without saying that she will furnish an intellectual feast to the Ninth District.

With a stimulating, instructive, and entertaining program by these nine women in their respective district meetings, the cause of Home Economics must revive a strong impulse and much good result to our state. This good can not come unless every member of the Home Economics Committee of every club puts her hand to the wheel and by her presence and helpfulness proves that she is willing to give and receive.

Faithfully,
FLORA HARTLEY GREEN.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

MISS PEARL MITCHELL, Rochepoint, State Chairman

- I MRS. ARTHUR LOVING, 617 Bon Ton Street, St. Joseph
- II MRS. CELIA KENMUIR, 123 Spruce Street, Kansas City
- III MRS. SUE LINVILLE, Edina
- IV MRS. A. E. SHEPARD, Columbia
- V MRS. MARY KERR, Clinton

- VI MRS. THOS. P. SHAFFER, West Plains
- VII MRS. F. C. BRYANT, Joplin
- VIII MRS. L. M. OTTOFY, 5228 Vernon Ave., St. Louis
- IX MRS. L. B. HOUCK, Cape Girardeau

By F. Pearl Mitchell.

THE passage of the Child Labor Bill by Congress marks a new era in the progress of social and industrial legislation, and brings gratification to the Federated Clubs of the nation. For a long time it has been one of the earnest efforts of club women to procure a law to protect children and give them something of the freedom from care and toil which belong to childhood. State Federations and individual clubs sent their aid through Congressmen and Senators, but it was a hard fight because the interest of big business was menaced thereby. The gigantic power wielded by this faction retarded its passage and handicapped the friends of the bill. Meanwhile, the factory children, victims of the delay, were dwarfed and warped mentally and physically as the result of a life which was not their birthright—for, to be normal, a child should run and play and shout; it should use its lungs and limbs and brain.

This congressional session has been

the harvest time of much wonderful legislation, some of it pending through repeated sessions, much of it the result of suggestions from the White House where a great brain, a conscientious desire to be just, and an understanding of men and affairs guide the head of the nation in steering the ship of state on a straight course over turbulent seas!

FOURTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

THE Fourth District will meet in Columbia in October. The Tuesday and Fortnightly Clubs will be hostesses. I want to urge the chairmen of social and industrial conditions of the clubs in the district to obtain some report of work done in this line which their delegates may include in their resume of the club's activities. Refer to the program of your year's work, and see what has been done, what it has been planned to accomplish. Remember that your work and your desire for legislation and reform must guide this department to a great extent in the policy it pursues.

The voice of the club is the law of the department.

TO the ever increasing ranks of women's clubs are being added the college clubs, composed of old students organized in the interest of their alma mater. Prominent among these are Stevens College Clubs which are being formed by the Alumnae Association of that institution to take care of a scholarship founded by the alumnae. Within the year clubs have been organized at Kansas City, Carrollton, Moberly, Charleston, and one is being planned for St. Louis to be organized during the autumn.

Any student who has attended Stevens College may become a member. In this way quondam students are able to keep in touch with each other and with the progress of the college while co-operating with the parent organization—"The Alumnae Association"—in its work.

A vital influence in the success of a woman's college is the loyalty and sup-

port of its alumnae. It is far reaching and gains strength as the current is fed by the ranks of its graduates, scattered hither and yon. It is a welded force, the results of which can not be over estimated. Alumnae organizations have played important parts in history; they have swayed legislatures, turned the tide of public opinion, and saved to tradition and sentiment historical buildings and relics.

Few students can hear their alma mater mentioned without awakened memories and quickened interest, for into one's school life goes so much of the spirit and fire and the unmixed joy of youth. College clubs bring an echo of the care-free past into the sober landscape of our world's work, and their worthy object should bring old students rallying to their support.

F. PEARL MITCHELL,
President, Stevens College Alumnae.

A Tribute

MRS. N. H. GENTRY of Sedalia, Mo., died April 11, 1916, after many months of illness, at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago.

All Missouri women farmers and farm women of several other states will read with regret the sad tidings of our friend, Mrs. Gentry. Her life was one long solid chain of golden links, wrought from deeds of loving kindness for her family, pleasant and helpful associations with friends, and constant service for the good of humanity. She was one of those whole-souled women who had time to devote to her home, her people, and her state.

It was in this latter capacity that I knew her best. She was ever a bright ray of encouragement to our state associations; she was a charter member of the Home Maker's Club which operates for state-wide promotion; she was a brilliant speaker, and members of this club will long remember many pleasant and helpful talks by her.

Her life was lived for others. She reared a family of three daughters and one son, and was thoroughly interested in her children. One grandson especially afforded her a world of pleasure. The first day that the parcel post system went into effect she sent this baby from her home to its mother, a short distance only, but this was the first parcel post baby on record.

She was a devoted wife, a member of the Christian Church, and firmly grounded in her religious faith. Such women as Mrs. Gentry will be missed as long as time lasts, and her influence will live forever.

MRS. MABEL MILLER,
Osceola, Mo.

WHEREAS, one fundamental purpose of the Homemakers' Clubs of the state is to aid in every possible way the furthering of the care and beauty of our country roads; and,

WHEREAS, those tin signboards fastened to fences along public highways frighten nervous horses and, thereby, endanger life, and,

WHEREAS, all signs are objectionable to an individual with any degree of aesthetic taste who passes frequently along the highway;

Therefore, be it resolved by the Johnson County Homemakers, that this body register a protest against the use of public highways as an advertising medium; and,

Be it further resolved, that the sentiment of this body is to patronize those merchants who do not thus mutilate our roads; and,

Be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to all the Commercial Clubs, and to all the newspapers of Johnson County; to the Civic Club of Holden, and the Arts, Books, Crafts Club of Warrensburg; and to the "Missouri Farmer," Columbia, Mo., and THE MISSOURI WOMAN.

MRS. WILL REDFORD,

Chairman of County Roads Committee.

MRS. W. RAYMOND COCKEFAIR,

President Johnson County Homemakers.

The Country School

By Katharine Martin.

IF any town or city woman thinks she is not concerned with country questions, she is far behind the times. In these days the interdependence of all human interests is widely recognized. The city cannot say to the country "I have no need of thee" any more than the hand can say it to the foot. No nation of beautiful cities can long exist with country life decadent. Both are members of the same body and what affects one affects the other.

Hence Mr. Roosevelt's Country Life Commission, the stir about good roads, free rural delivery, commercial club co-operation, and the innumerable pamphlets issuing from the Department of Agriculture. Hence Secretary McAdoo's Federal Reserve Banks. Hence the volumes of the country church situation and the movements for consolidation and rural branches of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

"Isolation" has been the pronouncement of every diagnosis, and communication and education are the proposed remedies.

The emphasis on education has been everywhere apparent. Current literature has been full of laments over the decline of the "little red school house." The rural school has held a large place in the discussions of the N. E. A. and no small one in recent state legislation.

The women, too, are awake, and the woman's point of view is being brought to bear. Woman's instinctive interest in education and her broadening sympathies have made the country woman's problem every woman's problem.

Much is due the woman's organizations for breaking down our lines of division and establishing unity of purpose and effort. Many who attended the Chicago Biennial of 1914 were startled at the stress put on country problems. Mrs. Pennybacker was insistent that we make country life one of the leading interests of her present administration. Many able addresses discussed how to better rural schools and establish adequate libraries and woman's clubs in country districts. The astonishment is even greater when we reflect how very few genuine "ruralites" there were in that body.

The country school house holds the mirror up to country life. All institutional physical environment is an expression of spiritual ideals and conditions. We can tell much about a woman's mind and heart from her house and garden; of a church from its cathedral; and a school house and its furnishings are a sure index of the richness or poverty of the community's spiritual life. It is the temple for the indwelling of the Holy Spirit of country education.

A good friend sent me a clipping from the New Bloomfield News, giving a vivid picture of the Shelley rural school. It is certainly revealing. The building is the most modern in the county—concrete porch; double floors; walls boxed, lathed, plastered and weatherboarded, painted inside and outside; windows scientifically arranged for light; heating and ventilating thoroughly modern; excellent janitor service; good library kept in dust-proof quarter-sawn oak cases; fine stock of periodicals; adjustable seats and desks; walls decorated with real pictures; water from a deep well, tested by state bacteriologist, and bubbling from an attractive sanitary fountain; medicine cabinet; fine set of maps and a suspended globe, and a piano. The teacher has traveled widely, is a great reader, and a fair musician. The writer didn't describe the grounds, but we can easily supply them—the well-kept turf, the playground, the trees, the shrubbery and the school garden.

Then call to mind another country school house, just as real and typical—barren, sullen and uncomfortable, within and without. Let your imagination fill the two houses with children, and get your contrasting pictures. Listen to the recitations. Go with the two sets of children to their homes. Meet their parents and follow them about their work in the kitchen and barn—see their tools and products. Sit down at table and note the conversation—or lack of it. Share the evening's recreation. See what they read. Spend the Sabbath in the two neighborhoods and get their interpretations of this life and the life to come.

There is a most happy converse to the law that the spirit expresses itself in the outward form, and that is that the outward form challenges the spirit to respond to its meaning. Many a dirty waif has been systematically cleaned up at kindergarten until the enforced habitual cleanliness reacts on his soul and he be-

comes not only clean from choice, but the cleanliness encourages that Godliness that tradition says lies beyond it.

So there are two avenues of approach to the country community with poverty-stricken soul; one is to carry it the standards, the other to send it the forms of better things and wait for the response. Both are sane and feasible and re-enforce each other.

Such a community must be brought in touch with the vital centers of thought and action. The crying need is for a "live wire," a dynamic personality. This may be, and often is, the school teacher. Shelley school is an example of a live community with a live wire teacher—the finest combination known.

In one case that came under my observation, a young teacher realized the great need of awakening, but inexperienced and timid, sought for help. She wrote to an active club woman of the district, stated the case in a most appealing way and asked her to come down and give an inspirational address to prepare the way for organizing a mother's club. "I feel," she said, "that if you will just tell them from a mother's point of view what they could do for the school, working together, that afterwards I could help them to keep going, and lead them on farther and farther." She offered to pay the expense out of her meager salary.

It struck the club woman as a sort of John the Baptist arrangement, and she was more than glad to make the paths straight for the sixteen year old redeemer. Many a modest little school teacher is in truth a redeemer; and the school is the greatest redemptive agency in country life. It touches immediately the most teachable element—the children; and indirectly the less plastic adult life at its most vulnerable point—its love for the children.

But the teacher is not the only uplifting force. Sometimes a fine spirit moves into the neighborhood and settles there to be a part of it and leaven the whole lump—a piece of great good fortune for any community. Sometimes an old-timer receives her awakening and inspiration from literature that comes into her hands through traveling libraries. Send them!

The County Superintendent or the district club chairman may effect the organization of clubs or parent-teachers' associations. A band of women can do vastly more than any single individual, particularly when it comes to large tasks like planting the grounds, securing equipment, tinting walls, etc. In the Shelley school community we find the very highest type of co-operation known to human society—that of men and women together solving their common needs. I wish I might tell you what Equal Suffrage and the State Federation Endowment Fund would do towards solving the problem of country schools, because the effects of both will be vital and far reaching; but space forbids.

I suppose there is no community so dead as to be incapable of regeneration and it must be *regeneration*—a change *within*. But, of the type we have been consider-

ing, there are few that must not have their stimulus furnished from without. There is no doubt, either, as to the efficacy of ideals; once lifted up they draw all hearts to them.

And here is where we come in—we suffragists and club women, we readers of THE MISSOURI WOMAN, who have drunk deep of life, and looked out comprehending over its broad fields. From the farms came in large measure the splendid manhood and womanhood, full of health, vigor of mind and lofty purpose, that built our cities and made them great; that wrought out our efficient system of public schools, housed in magnificent buildings with superb equipment—the schools your children and mine now enjoy. Do we not owe the country school a debt that we can never fully repay? "Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget! Lest we forget!"

A Word From the Treasurer

(Continued from Page 12.)

this work been taken up a little earlier they would have disposed of a carload easily.

A crate of peaches was placed in the window of the Kansas City Post bearing a card stating the sale price, etc. This together with the untiring efforts of leading suffragists of that city, will bring to the State Association many dollars so needed to carry on efficient work. Mrs. Edwin Knapp, of the Post, has been in charge of the work. Mrs. John Leighty, our president, and Mrs. Henry Ess have been active in helping to make this peach sale a success. If the peaches could be delivered they would continue this sale indefinitely it seems, as word had to be sent them that the peach season had fallen short and no more orders could be filled, though sixty to seventy orders were still unfilled.

The Treasurer is still in hopes of receiving some good reports from other leagues as to their "August money raising."

A. R. H.

Impressions from Suffrage Convention

(Continued from Page 11.)

By invitation Dr. Anna Howard Shaw then spoke to us of the home, and her words—as always—were both a torch and a benediction. The President himself joined in this third and perhaps greatest ovation—to the Great Pioneer of Our Generation.

These were to me the high lights of the convention, although the business was the most epochal ever conducted by a National Association, but the plan of work is printed elsewhere, also the resolution which really amounts to instructions to our Congressional Committee. It is enough, perhaps, to say here that the convention seemed overwhelmingly in favor of making a big drive for the National Amendment while building up an or-

ganization in each state which shall be ready to persuade its state legislature to ratify the amendment when presented to it, at the same time conducting state campaigns when a wise survey was shown them to be desirable for the good of the whole cause. To this end it was decided to raise a budget of \$1,000,000—this to be apportioned among the states. Ten per cent only of this money will go to the National, the rest remaining in the state that raises it; \$800,000 of this money was pledged at Atlantic City.

After all, the National Convention of Suffragists, reflecting the urge of the day toward nationalization and Americanization, did what the other two great conventions of the year—the Democratic and Republican—only talked about. It really took steps toward a nationalization and toward a realization of true Americanism."

Successful Missouri Business Women

(Continued from Page 18.)

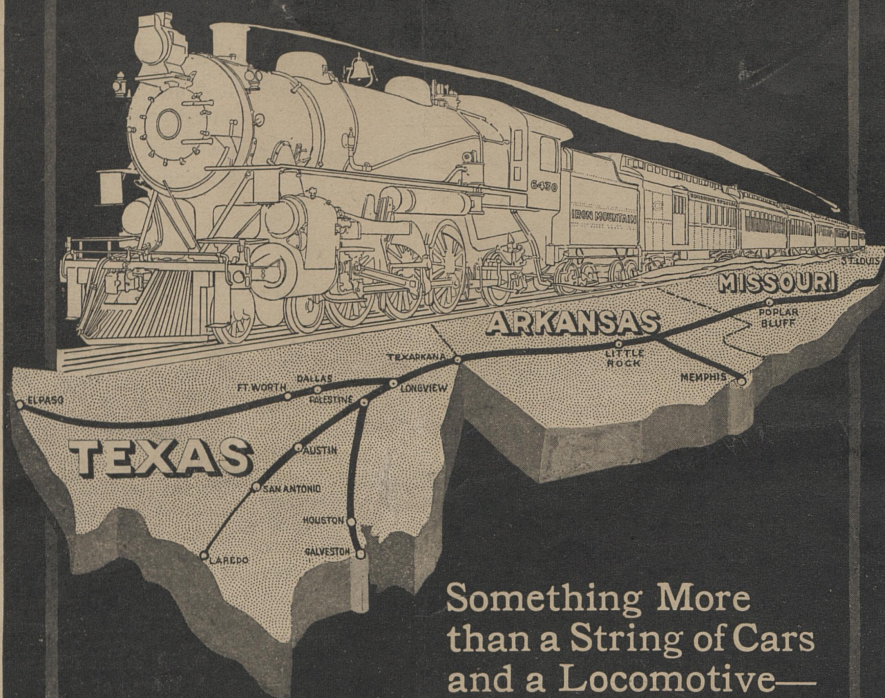
hangings, potteries, rugs as well as color schemes and wall decorations.

Miss Warfield believes that the right business gives a woman a tremendous chance for success. And a business is right if it is of supreme interest and calls forth a woman's best efforts. However, she is not willing to take the credit for the wonderful success of her shop. She insists that her mother has had a wider vision and taken the initiative in all their decisive steps. She also gives full credit to her assistants, Miss Elizabeth Blanchard, who paints fascinating, hand-painted furniture, and Miss Lee Moulton, who does decorating.

MISS ALBERTA ALLEN, who has charge of the Women's Department of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company; Miss Matilda Gerlach, a partner in the real estate firm of Albert T. Terry & Co.; Miss Jessie Lansing Moller, private secretary to the manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and gifted as a writer and a speaker, and who studies law during her spare moments, thus fitting herself for a future professional life—all these various successful individuals indicate the numerous opportunities open to women in the business world of today.

THESE various sketches of successful individuals indicate the numerous opportunities that are open to women of today, but they do not begin to tell the whole story. There are thousands of thousands of women in Missouri alone who are successfully competing with men in the open field, asking no favors, accepting no quarter. In conversing with them it is noticeable that they place little value on their monetary rewards merely as such. Most of them seem to feel that the woman who measures her success by the dollar is a failure; it is putting one's heart into one's work that counts.

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